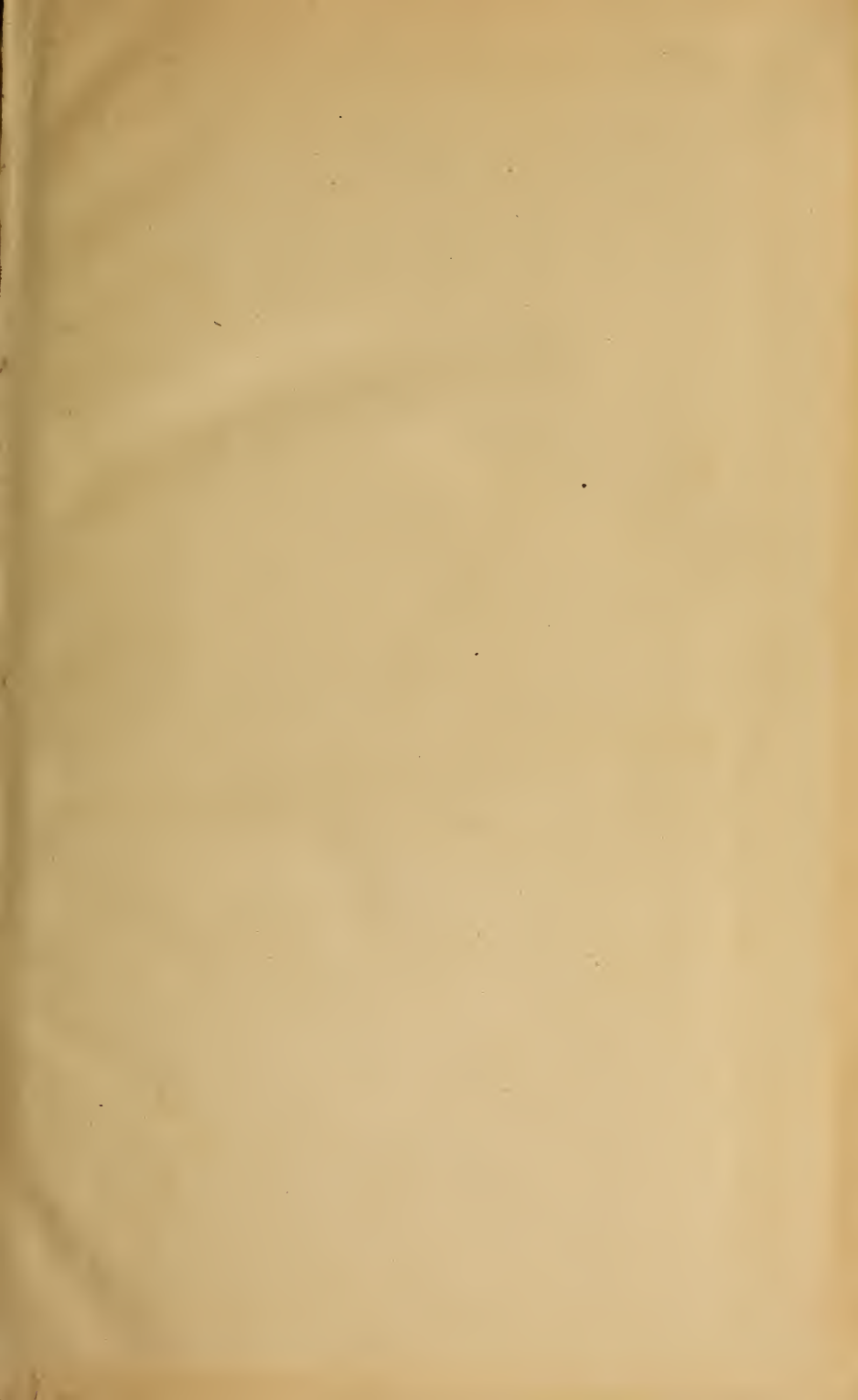


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A
COMPENDIOUS
DICTIONARY

OF THE

LATIN TONGUE:

FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS.

By ALEXANDER ADAM, LL. D.
RECTOR OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF EDINBURGH.

THE SECOND EDITION:

TO WHICH ARE ADDED
AN ENGLISH AND LATIN DICTIONARY,
AND
AN INDEX OF PROPER NAMES.

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TO

THIS EDITION.

S. C. Fisher
THE high authority allowed to the works of Dr Adam, by classical scholars, and the teachers of the more eminent schools of Great Britain, supersedes the necessity of speaking of the merit or utility of the present publication. The beginning of the Latin and English Dictionary is considerably reduced in size from the large work, in which the author had long been engaged; the middle part is nearly the same as in the former edition; and the latter part is shortened, on the general principle adopted by the Editor. It is therefore presumed, that the whole will be found tolerably uniform, and well suited to the use, not only of younger, but likewise of more advanced students.

The want of an English and Latin Dictionary, and an Index of Proper Names, is now supplied; and in order to direct the judgment and form the taste in the composition of Latin, synonymous words have been carefully distinguished, and numerous phrases produced, from the best authors, to ascertain the different shades of their signification. In executing this task, the Editor acknowledges his obligations to Baret's *Alvearium*, Robertson's *Phraseologia Generalis*, Ausonius Popma *de Differentiis Verborum*, Dumesnil's *Synonymes*, and Crombie's *Gymnasium*.

It is intended to put to press, as soon as possible, the Thesaurus, the result of the etymological labours of the Author, in 2 vols. 4to. on a new type, of a large size; and also a small Latin and English Dictionary, for the use of the lower forms, left in a finished state, and apparently the groundwork of the author's researches.

Edinburgh, 19th December 1814.

A. D.

PREFACE

TO THE FIRST EDITION.

THE compiler of the following pages intended a much larger work than the present; but being discouraged from executing his design, by the high price of paper and printing, he resolved, in the mean time, to publish an abridgement for the use of learners: and, to render it useful also to more advanced Students, he has intermingled a fuller explication of such words, as appeared most important or difficult. Afraid, however, of increasing the book too much, he at first enlarged on very few words.—For the sake of brevity, the infinitive only of easy verbs is inserted, and the nouns derived from them, when the meaning is obvious, are marked by contraction: so likewise in the case of adverbs derived from adjectives and participles. These and other such abbreviations will be easily understood by the reader, who is supposed to be previously acquainted with the principles of grammar. The present of the infinitive, rather than the first person of the present of the indicative, is inserted, as answering best to the English, and because from it derivatives are usually formed. When there is any difficulty in the conjugation of a verb, its preterite and supine are marked; except in those compound verbs, which agree in conjugation with their primitives. A few names of gems, plants, and insects, which rarely occur, are omitted.

The compiler perceiving, as he proceeded, the utility of more copious illustrations, and that most of them might be included within moderate bounds, introduced them afterwards more frequently; and, in the latter part of the book, has enlarged almost on every word according to its importance: on several of them, nearly as much as he proposed in his larger work. He has endeavoured carefully to distinguish the different meanings of words, and to explain them by the most pertinent examples. When the various significations of a word could not easily be reduced to distinct heads, he has, with much pains, arranged the examples alphabetically.—In order to connect the knowledge of words and things together, whenever a beautiful moral sentiment occurred, or an allusion is made to a remarkable custom, to an historical fact, or the like, the whole sentence is transcribed, and if difficult, explained. When the example refers to any thing of peculiar importance to the idiom of the Latin language, it is farther illustrated by quoting similar passages from various authors. On this part of the work the compiler has bestowed the utmost attention, and hopes it will be found useful to readers of every description. Any one, who takes the trouble of examin-

ing only a few of the words, on which he has enlarged, and of comparing them with those in Ainsworth, or indeed in any other dictionary the compiler has met with, will perceive the pains he has taken, and how much still remains to be done, to facilitate the perusal of the Latin classics. If the public approve of the specimen, which he has here given, he will endeavour to complete his larger work to the best of his ability.

He has, as usual, borrowed with freedom, whatever he judged fit for his purpose. To enumerate the various authors he has consulted, would be tedious and useless. He has been indebted chiefly to *Cooper* and *Ainsworth*, to *Gesner's* edition of *R. Stephani Thesaurus*, to the *Lexicon* of *Facciolati* and *Forcellini*, to the *Indexes* of *Burmannus*, *Cellarius*, *Ernesti*, and the editors of the classics *Ad usum Delphini*.

The diphthongs *ae* and *oe* are printed without contraction, as they are found in ancient manuscripts, and as they are printed by several of the best modern editors, *Gesner*, *Ernesti*, *Heynè*, and *Jani*.—The compiler proposed to have subjoined two *Appendices* of proper names; the one containing the names of places, and the other of persons: but that being impracticable in this volume, he must refer the reader, for information on those subjects, to his *Geographical Index*, and *Classical Biography*.

It is now near four years since the printing of this book was begun. The delay has been occasioned by the difficulty of the work, and by making various alterations and additions.—Great care has been taken to correct the press; and considering the minute nature of the work, it is hoped that few typographical mistakes of any consequence will be found. For this, as for other favours, the compiler is much indebted to a friend, distinguished for his accuracy and classical taste, Professor DALZEL, who has been so obliging, as to read over with critical attention, all the sheets as they were printed, except a few: and he embraces, with great pleasure, this opportunity of acknowledging his obligations to that learned gentleman, for his kind assistance in revising and correcting occasionally all his former works, for above thirty years.

Particular attention has been paid to mark with accuracy the quotations from the classics, and from the best editions.—The editions of prose authors most frequently consulted, are the following; *Cicero*, by *Ernesti* and *Verburgius*: in *Cicero's* epistles *ad Familiares*, when the epistle is long, the subdivisions are marked from the edition of *Cortius*:—so in *Pliny's* epistles, from the editions of *Cellarius*, *Cortius*, and *Longolius*: *Livy*, by *Drackenborch*, *Ruddiman*, *Crevier*, and *Ernesti*: *Sallust*, by *Cortius*: *Caesar*, *Cornelius Nepos*, *Florus*, and *Justin cum notis ad usum Delphini*: *Velleius Paterculus, cum notis Variorum*: *Tacitus*, by *Brotier*, and *Ernesti*: *Cato*, *Varro*, *Columella*, and the other writers *de re rusticâ*, by *Gesner*: *Suetonius*, by *Pitiscus*, and *Ernesti*: *Quintilian*, by *Gesner*: *Celsus*, by *Targa*, with the excellent *Index* of *G. Matthias*: *Pliny*, by *Franzius*, *Leipsic*, 1778; and by *Brotier*, *Paris*, 1779. As this author has been very often quoted, not only the books and chapters are marked, but likewise the section, and sometimes also the subdivisions of the section, according to *Hardouin*.

CHAPTER I
THE EARLY PERIOD

The first part of the history of the United States is the most interesting and important. It shows the growth of the nation from a few scattered colonies to a powerful and united people. The early years were marked by struggle and sacrifice, but the result was the establishment of a free and democratic government. The people of the United States are proud of their heritage and their achievements. They have built a nation that is respected and admired by all.

LEXICON

LINGUAE LATINAE

COMPENDIARIUM.

A

A is the first letter of the alphabet in all languages. **A**, among the Romans, was called *LITERA SALUTARIS*, as being put for *absolvo*, and marked on the tablet or ballot, which each *judez* or jury-man put into an urn, when he voted for the acquittal of a criminal, (*A.267.*) In the *comitia*, or assemblies of the people, **A** was marked on one of the two tablets, which were given to each citizen in voting about the passing of a law, or any ordinance, and denoted *ANTIQUO*, *i. e.* *ANTIQUA PROBO, sc. negotia*, I am against the law, (*A. 93.*)

A, **Ab**, **Abs**, *praep. cum abl. from, by.* **A** is used only before words beginning with a consonant: **Ab** before words beginning with a vowel or consonant: **Abs**, before **q** and **t**, and sometimes **s**; in composition, before **c** and **t**; as *abscedo*, *abstineo*, &c.—**A** *Tenēdo*; a terra ad coelum: *talos a vertice pulcher ad imos*, from top to toe, from head to foot, *Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 4.* *ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum*, *Cic. Rosc. Com. 7.* *Herdonius ab Aricia*, *Liv. 1, 50. i. e.* *Aricinus*, *ib. 60.* *pastor ab Amphrÿso, i. e.* *Amphrysius*, *Virg. G. 3, 2.* *Mysis ab ea egreditur*, from her house, *Ter. And. 1, 3, 22.* *a vobis*, from your house, *ib. 4, 5, 15.* *illi a Platōne et Aristotēle*, the scholars or followers of, *Cic. Muren. 30 s. 63.* *so Pericles ab Anaxagōra*, *Id. Orat. 4.* *a fronte*, from before; *a tergo*, from behind; *a lateribus*, on the flank or sides, &c. *Cic. Phil. 3, 13.* *abs te sentit, v. stat*, he is on your side, he favours your cause, *Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 56.* *dicere ab reo*, to speak in defence of the criminal, or in favour of the defendant, *Cic. Cluent. 34.* *a puero v. pueris*; *a puritia*, *incunabilis*, *teneris unguibus*, from a child, ever since childhood. *so a mane ad noctem vel vesperum*—alter *ab illo*, first after him, *Virg. Ecl. 5, 94.* *a tribus primus*, the fourth, *Ovid. Fast. 3, 94.* *a pridie idus Septembres*, from the 12th of September, *Plin. 2, 16.* *Some read here, ex ante pridie*, &c.—*clasis XI-mo die securi navigavit*, a fleet was built and put to sea in 40 days after the wood was cut down, *Plin. 16, 39 s. 74 fin.* *ab Sulla et Pompeio consulibus*, from the consulship of, *Cic. Rull. 2, 21.* *ab ovo usque ad mala*, from the beginning of the feast to the end, *Hor. Sat. 1,*

ABA

3, 6. *tam prope ab exule fuit, quam postea a principe*, as near being, *Tacit. Hist. 1, 10.* *ab re est, i. e.* *ab utilitate sejunctum*, it is useless, foreign to the purpose, or improper. *non ab re fuerit subtexere*, it will not be useless or improper to subjoin, *Suet. Aug. 94.* *a frigore et aestu ne quid laborent, curandum*, that they be not distressed by, *Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 17.* *calor a sole*, *Cic. N. D. 2, 52.* *negligentiùs ab re bene gesta euntem adorti*, on account of, or after, *Liv. 5, 28.* *so sanus filium a prima offensa non exhaeredat*, *Senec. Clem. 1, 14.* *imparati cum a militibus, tum a pecunia*, in respect of, *Cic. Att. 7, 15.* *so ab equitatu firmus*, *Id. Fam. 10, 15.* *a morbo valui, ab animo aeger fui*, *Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 26.* *omissiones ab re, too careless about money*, *Ter. Adel. 5, 3, 44.* *a manu servus, an amanuensis*, *Suet. Caes. 74.* *Aug. 67.* *a studiis*, a director of one's studies; *ab epistolis*, a secretary; *a rationibus*, an accountant, *Id. Claud. 28.* *Tacit. Ann. 15, 35.* *fores a me*, for meae, my door; *fores crepuere a nobis*, for nostrae; *a Glycerio ostium*, for *Glycerii*, *Ter. And. 4, 1, 58.* *injuria ab illo*, for *illius*, or *ab illo facta*, *Id. And. 1, 1, 129.* *ei testamentum legat grandem pecuniam a filio*, orders his son to pay him as a legacy, *Cic. Cluent. 12.* *so Att. 13, 46.* *dare, solvere, numerare, vel repraesentare ab alio*, to pay by means of another, who either owes us, or pays for us, *Cic. Att. 5, 21. ib. 7, 18. & 12, 25.* *Flacc. 19.* (*attributione, by assignation, as it was called*, *Id. Fam. 16, 24.*) *abususque, for usque ab*, *Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 97.* *Virg. Æ. 7, 289.*

ABACTUS, part. driven away by force, by stealth, or otherwise. See **ABIGERE**.

ABĀCUS, *i. m.* a table for setting things on, *Cato, R. R. 10, 4.*—* a sideboard, on which plate, vases, and the like were placed, chiefly for ornament, *Cic. Verr. 4, 16 & 25.* *Tusc. 5, 21.* *Liv. 39, 6.*—(II) a table on which arithmeticians marked calculations, and mathematicians drew lines and figures, *Pers. 1, 131.*—(III) a gaming-table, *Suet. Ner. 22 add.* *Macrob. Sat. 1, 5.*—(IV) the uppermost member of the capital of a column, which serves as a crowning to the whole, *Vitruv. 3, 3 & 4, 1.*—(V) a square crust or tablet of marble, glass, or the like, inserted

in walls, for the sake of ornament, similar to what is now called a compartment, Vitruv. 7, 3 & 4. Plin. 33, 12 s. 56. 35, 1 & 6 s. 13.—
ABACULUS, i, m. a glass-counter of various colours, used in playing at a certain game, or in making calculations; or, according to others, a small section of a tessellated pavement, or of a ceiling of mosaic work, Plin. 36, 26 s. 67.

AB-ALIENĀRE agros, to convey the property of lands from one to another, Cic. Rull. 2, 24.—(II) met. to alienate, to estrange the affection of any one; at verò Cneii Pompeii voluntatem abalienabat a me oratio mea, Cic. Phil. 2, 15.—(III) to stupefy, to deprive of feeling or sensibility; opium sensus abalienat, Scribon. 190. ixia mentem abalienat, ib. 192.—

ABALIENĀTUS, a. alienated, sold. vectigalibus abalienatis, Cic. Rull. 2, 27.—* abalienati jure civium, deprived of, Liv. 23, 60. alienated or estranged in affection. abalienati scelere istius a nobis omnes reges amicissimi, nationesque, Cic. Verr. 4, 27. add Cic. Or. 2, 48. Fam. 1, 7 s. 7. Att. 1, 3. oppida abalienata, the revolted or disaffected towns, Nep. 22, 2 f. abalienata morbis membra, rendered useless by disease, or tending to a mortification, Quint. 8, 3, 75.—
ABALIENĀTIO, ōnis, f. the transferring of the property of a thing from one to another, Cic. Top. 5.

AB-ĀVUS, i, m. a great-grandfather's or grandmother's father; called quartus pater, Virg. Æ. 10, 39. any ancestor, Cic. Har. 13.

ABDĒRE, (abdo, dīdi, dītum,) to hide. abdit laqueos auceps, Ov. M. 11, 73. natam montibus, Virg. Æ. 7, 387. sese Tyndāris, i. e. Helena, ib. 2, 574. caput undis, Ov. M. 9, 97. caput oceano, ib. 15, 30.—to conceal. vultus frondibus, Ov. M. 6, 599. sese in proximis silvas abdiderunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 12.—lateri capulo tenus abdidit, plunged it into his side up to the hilt, Virg. Æ. 2, 553.—to cover. caput casside, ib. 8, 25.—* met. sensus abdere, Tac. An. 1, 11. verum, Ov. F. 3, 338. se literis, to shut one's self up among books, to devote himself to literary studies, Cic. Arch. 6. mihi judicatum est, i. e. statui, me totum in literas abdere, Cic. Fam. 7, 33, 6.—(II) to remove; abde faces, Tibull. 2, 1, 82. huic abde domo, put away from your house, i. e. sell, (but Servius and others make it, shut up in the house, or stable, i. e. support at his ease, Virg. G. 3, 96.) * Vistilia—in insulam Seriphon abdita est, was banished or confined to, Tac. An. 2, 85.—

ABDĪTUS, part. hidden, concealed. abditus antris, Ov. M. 13, 47. fronde, ib. 2, 557. plumis, Id. A. 1, 10, 3. silvis, Id. M. 15, 488. 10, 687. latet agro, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 5. abditus carceri, shut up in prison, Patrec. 2, 91.—(II) adj. secret, hidden, unknown. res occultae et penitus abdita, Cic. N. D. 1, 18.—causae morborum, opp. to causae evidentes, Cels. praef. 22 & 51.—* subst. elephantī—pudore nunquam nisi in abdito coeunt, Plin. 8, 5. abdita rerum, i. e. abditae res, abstruse, Hor. A. P. 49. terrai abdita, the hidden parts or bowels of the earth, Lucr. 6, 809.—

ABDĪTE, adv. secretly, Cic. Verr. 2, 73.

AB-DĪCĀRE filium, to disown, to disinherit. se magistratu, to resign, to lay down before the time; sometimes magistratum, Liv. 2, 28. 5, 49. 6, 18 & 39. legem, to reject, Plin. 7, 30. so ut consules abdicent, sc. se consulatu, should resign, Cic. Nat. D. 2, 4. rapum in cibis, to forbid the use of, Plin. 20, 3. aurum e vita, to banish, Id. 33, 1. abdicatus magistratu, (al. abdicato,) deprived of, Sall. Cat. 47.—

ABDICĀTIO, ōnis, f. a renouncing or disowning of a son, Plin. 7, 45 s. 46. Quintil. 7, 4, 10 & 27.—(II) the abdication or resignation of an office, Liv. 6, 16.

AB-DĪCĒRE (-dico, xi, ctum) aliquid, to reject, to disapprove by an omen, (a word used in augury,) Cic. Div. 1, 17.

ABDŌMEN, ūnis, n. the paunch, the belly, gluttony. Montani quoque venter adst, abdomine tardus, unweildy, or moving slowly with his fat paunch, Juvenal. 4, 107. atque bonani tenerae placant abdomine porcae et magno craterē deam, they appease the bona dea, or good goddess, with a sacrifice of a young sow's belly, and a large goblet of wine for a libation, Id. 2, 86.—manebat insaturabile abdomen, copiae deficiebant, his insatiable gluttony remained, Cic. Sext. 51. natus abdomini suo, non laudi atque gloriae, born for his belly, Id. Pis. 51.

AB-DŪCĒRE (-dūco, xi, ctum) aliquem e foro, in secretum, in servitutem, to lead away; animum a cogitatione rei, to withdraw; capita ab ictu, Virg. Æ. 5, 428.

AB-ĒQŪITĀRE Syracusas, to ride away to Syracuse, Liv. 24, 31.

AB-ERRĀRE, a patre, a proposito, a regula, a vero, to wander from, to deviate, Cic. Acad. 4, 46. Plin. Ep. 4, 28.—

ABERRĀTIO, ōnis, f. a wandering or straying from; a dolore, an amusement, Cic. Att. 12, 38.

ĀB-ESSE, (absum, abfui,) a v. ab domo, to be absent: abfuit tres mensas, bidui spatio; abfui magnam partem consulatus tui, was absent; castra aberant bidui sc. itinere v. spatio, was distant; Zama quinque dierum iter ab Carthagine abest, Liv. Adrumētum abest a Zama circiter millia passuum trecenta, Nep. 23, 6. hoc unum illi abest, is awaiting; absit verbo invidia, let not the expression give offence, Liv. 9, 19. Cicero Autronio (dat.) abfuit, did not defend or plead for, Cic. Syll. 5. longè ab his nomen fratrum populi Ro. abfuturum, would not avail, or be of any service to, them, Caes. B. G. 1, 36. a persona principis abest, is inconsistent with the character of a chief or leading man, Nep. 15, 1. paulum v. parum abfuit quin urbem caperent, they were not far from taking; or, quin urbs caperetur, was near being taken; tantum abest, ne enervetur oratio, ut, is so far from being weakened, Cic. so tantum abfuit a cupiditate pecuniae, a societate sceleris, Nep. We sometimes find afui for abfui, and afuturus for abfuturus.—

ABSENS, -ntis, a. absent: illo absente, in his absence; absente nobis, for me absente, in my absence, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 7. absens urbs, when

one is not in it, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 28; so Id. ep. 1, 11, 21.

ABSENTIA, -æ, f. absence, Cic. Pis. 16. Suet. Cas. 23.

AB-FÖRE, v. def. (the same with abfuturum esse), to be about to be wanting: Nihil abfore credunt, quin omnem Hesperiam penitus sub juga mittant, that nothing will hinder them from subjecting, Virg. Æ. 8, 147.

AB-HINC, adv. ago, since, before this time, abhinc triennium, Ter. And. 1, 1, 42. abhinc annos quatuordecim, Cic. Verr. 1, 12. abhinc annis quatuor, Cic. Rosc. 13.—(II) hence; from this place; aufer abhinc lacrimas, Lucr. 3. 968.

AB-HORRĒRE id v. eum, to dread, to abhor; ab aliquo, a nuptiis, a ducenda uxore, to be averse from; inter se, to differ, Liv. 38, 56. Id abhorret a meis moribus, is inconsistent with my character; neque abhorret vero, sc. a, nor is it improbable; parum abhorrens famam, too regardless of what is said by the world, Liv. 4, 44; abhorrens os ab Latinorum nominum prolatione, unaccustomed to, Liv. 22, 13. -entes lacrimae, unseasonable, unbecoming, Id. 30, 44; aquae a colore maris haud multum abhorrentes, differing, Curt. 8, 9, 4. Huic tam pacatae profectioni—abhorrens mos, inconsistent with, Liv. 2, 14.

ABIES, ãtis, f. a fir-tree; put for a ship, Virg. Æ. 8, 91, or spear, ib. 11, 667.

ABIEGNUS, -a, um; made of fir; trabs abiegna, Cic. Top. 16.

ABIGĒRE (abïgo, ãgi, actum; ab et ago) muscas, pecus vel praedam, to drive away; partum v. factum, to cause an abortion.

ABACTUS, ùs, m. a driving away.

ABJĒCĒRE (abjĕcio, jĕci, jectum; ab & jacio) scutum, arma, hastas, to throw away; annulum in mare, to throw; curam, cogitationem, consilium, &c. to lay aside, to drop; versum, to throw away, to pronounce carelessly, Cic. de Or. 3, 26. Or. 59. vitam, to kill one's self, Cic. Att. 3, 19. intercessorem, to repress, to refute, Cic. Fam. 10, 12.

ABJECTUS, part. cast off, thrown out; struck with consternation, overwhelmed with terror, dejected, Cic. Cat. 3, 5, & 4, 2, cast down, humbled, crushed, ib. 2, 1, & 4, 10. adj. mean, abject; in quibusdam abjectior animus est, Cic. Amic. 16.

ABJECTE, adv. abjectly, meanly, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23.

ABJECTIO, õnis, f. a throwing away, A. ad Herenn. 1. 6. Quinctil. 9, 3, 18.—(II) dejection, dependency, Cic. Pis. 36.

AB-IRE, (ab-eo, ii seldom ïvi, ïtum,) hinc, in Asiam, to go away, to depart; intrò, to go in; peregrè, to go abroad; impunè, to pass with impunity; longius, for evagari, et a proposito discedere, to wander from the subject of discourse, Cic. Rosc. Am. 16. Tu missus abibis, you shall get off, escape, or pass without blame, Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 86. Quò diversus abis, whither do you go out of the way? Virg. Æ. 5. 166. Ne in infinitum abeamus, that I may not be insufferably tedious, Plin. 17, 25. s. 38. Præceptis

in vulnus Fabius abiit, fell down dead upon his face, Liv. 2, 46. Abiturum cum non esse denunciat, i. e. interfectum iri, Cic. Caecin. 7. Ne res ab Apronio abiret, lest Apronius should be outbidden at the sale, and thus lose what he wanted, Cic. Verr. 3, 64. Abire exulatum, to go into exile; deambulatum, to go to walk. Abiit rete pessum, hath sunk to the bottom, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 15. Id fides abierit, for ejus or circa id, that hath ceased to be credible or probable, Liv. 3, 10. Memoria vetustate abii, it is forgotten by length of time, Liv. 2. Spes salutis abiit, is gone, Ov. M. 7, 565. So nausea abiit, Cic. Att. 14, 10. pesilentia, Fam. 14, 1. Pretium retro abiit, is diminished, has sunk, Plin. ep. 3, 19. Postquam timor sibi cuique futurae inopiae abiit, each ceased to fear for himself, Liv. 2, 52. Abiit tempus, hora, dies, &c. is past; decem menses abierunt, have or are past; Abire magistratu, to go out of office at the usual time; but this phrase is also applied to those, who retained their power beyond the legal time, as the Decemviri: because, when that time was expired, they were no longer considered as legal magistrates, but usurpers, Liv. 3, 51. Abire ab emptione, to retract a bargain; in mores avi, to imitate, Liv. 1, 32. in serum, to turn, Plin. 16, 12. s. 23. so in salem, Id. 31, 7. in semen, 21, 11. s. 37. Abi in malam rem, crucem, pestem, malum cruciatum, &c. be gone, go to the mischief; forms of imprecation; but abi is also used by way of praise or encouragement, Donat. in Ter. Adelph. 5, 1, 1, & 4, 2, 25. or of contempt, ib. 2, 2, 13. 4, 4, 10. Plaut. Truc. 5, 1, 50. or to accelerate those who linger, Ter. And. 1, 2, 1. Plaut. Pan. 1, 3, 20, &c. Abire in ora hominum, to be in every body's mouth, to be the subject of general discourse, Liv. 2, 56. Non hoc tibi sic abibit, i. e. non ferēs impunè: Mirabar, hoc si sic abiret, would go off or pass so, Ter. And. 1, 2, 4.

ABĪTUR, -ibatur, -itum est, &c. imp. Abibitur, sc. a me, I shall depart, Plaut.; abitum quam aditum malis, sc. a te fuisse ad eas, you will wish rather that you had gone away than come to them, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 35.

ABĪTĀRE, freq. (al. abitĕrĕ, ex a et betĕre), to go away; hunc asserva, ne quò abitet, (al. abitat), lest he go any whither, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 74.

ABITIO, õnis, f. a going away, a departure, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 16.

ABĪTUS, ùs, m. a departure; a place for getting away, an outgate; as, omnemque abitum custode coronant, Virg. Æ. 9. 380.; so Tac. Ann. 14, 37.

AB-JUDĪCĀRE aliquid ab eo, to take away by a judgement or sentence; se a vita, to deprive of, to kill, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 17. libertatem sibi, to give up, to judge himself unworthy of, Cic. Caecin. 54. Ager abjudicatus, sc. sibi vel a se, taken from them, Liv. 4, 1. i. e. quem populus Romanus sibi adjudicavit, Id. 3, 72.

AB-JUNGĒRE (go, xi, ctum) boves vel equos, to unyoke; se a re aliqua, to remove from, to

lay aside, Cic. Att. 2, 1; abjuncti equi, unyoked, Prop. 2, 14, 12.

AB-JÜRĀRE pecuniam vel rem creditam, to deny upon oath that one has borrowed or received; mihi abjurare certius est, quam dependere, I am resolved to swear I did not become surety, rather than pay, Cic. Att. 1, 8. abjuratae rapinæ, the plunder which he swore that he had not carried off, Virg. Æ. 8, 263. Abjurasso, for abjuravero, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 9.

AB-LĀQUEĀRE, (q. ab et lacus) to ablaqueate, i. e. to dig round the roots of vines and other trees, to lay them open to the air and sun, to lop off the useless roots, and with the earth to form a kind of repository or lake for the water, Cato, 5, 8. Col. 4, 8, 1, &c. ABLAQUEĀTIO, ōnis, f. the opening of the ground about the roots of trees, ablaqueation, Ibid.

ABLĀTĪVUS casus, the ablative case; called also Sextus or Latinus casus.—Called Latinus, because used by Latin, but not by Greek grammarians.

AB-LĀTUS, taken away, &c. See AUFERRE.

AB-LĒGĀRE pueros venatum, to send away; pecus a prato, to remove; consilium, to drop.—ABLĒGĀTIO, ōnis, f. a sending away, a banishing, Liv. 6, 39.

AB-LĒGŪRĒRE bona patria, to waste or spend by eating or drinking, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 4.

AB-LŌCARE domum, to let, Suet. Vit. 7.

AB-IŪDĒRE ab aliquo, to differ, to be unlike. hæc non ablutit imago, Hor. S. 2, 3, 320.

AB-LUĒRE corpus aquâ, to wash, to purify; maculam, to wipe off, Plin. perjuriam, perfida verba, to atone for, Ovid; umbras sibi, to remove, Lucr. iv. 379. terram, waters, Col.—ABLŪTIO, ōnis, f. a washing or cleansing, Plin. 13, 12.

AB-NĀTĀRE, to swim away, Stat. Achil. 1, 383.

AB-NĒGĀRE id mihi, to deny, to refuse, Virg.

AB-NĒPOS, ōtis, m. a great-grandchild's son.

AB-NEPTIS, is, f. a great-grandchild's daughter.

AB-NŌDĀRE vites vel arbores, to cut off the knots of vines or trees, Col. 4, 24, 10.

AB-NORMIS, e, (norma) without rule: abnormis sapiens, wise by natural good sense, without the study of philosophy, Horat. Sat. 2, 2, 3.

AB-NUĒRE, & abnutāre, to refuse or deny, (properly by a nod); to hinder or forbid; abnuit locus impetum et subita belli, does not admit of, Tac. Ann. 5, 13: Nec abnuitur ita fuisse, (imp.) nor is it denied, Liv. 3, 72.

ĀB-ŌLĒRE (abōleo, ēvi, ūtum) vectigalia, morem et jus, to abolish; corpus igne v. igni, to burn; monumenta viri, to destroy; magistratum ei, to take from, to deprive of, Liv. 3, 38. Libri aboliti, destroyed.—Abōlescere, to wither away, to decay, to be abolished; Cladis Caudinæ nondum memoria aboleverat, was not yet effaced, i. e. it was not forgotten, Liv. 9, 36. so nec tanti abolescet gratia facti, Virg. Æ. 7, 232—

AB-OLĪTIO, ōnis, f. an abolishing or annulling; tribulorum, Tac. An. 13, 50. legis, a repeal,

Suet. Aug. 34. facti, an amnesty or act of oblivion, Suet. Tib. 4. Cic. Phil. 1, 1.

ĀBOLLA, æ, f. a military robe; also, a cloak worn by philosophers; Facinus majoris abollæ, a crime committed by a philosopher of a graver character, Juven. 3, 113.

AB-ŪMĪNĀRI id, to execrate, to detest, as a thing of bad omen: abominatus mentionem facinoris, detesting, Liv. 40, 4. Parentibus (dat.) abominatus Hannibal, detested by, Horat. epod. 16, 8. abominanda facinora, detestable.

ABORĪGĪNĒS, um, m. the original inhabitants of a country, Liv. 1, 1 & 2. Justin. 43, 1.

ĀB-ŪRĪRI, to fail, Lucr. 3, 156.

ABORTIO, -ōnis, f. et ABORTUS, ūs, m. an abortion. abortum facere, to cause an abortion, Plin. 21, 18, &c.; to suffer it, Plin. ep. 8, 10.—ABORTĪVUS, a, um, born before the time, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 46; causing abortion, Plin. 7, 6. abortivum, sc. medicamentum, a medicine to procure abortion, Juv. 6, 368.—

ABORTO, āre; vel, io, ire, to suffer abortion, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 14.

AB-RĀDĒRE (abrādo, si, sum), barbam, to shave; aliquid dolabrâ, to cut off; pecuniam ab eo, to get with difficulty or by any means; Cic. Caecin. 7. Unde aliquid abradi potest, from whom any thing can be gotten or squeezed, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 19.

ABRĪPĒRE, (abrīpio, pui, eptum; rapio) aliquid, to take away by force; eum in vincula, to drag to prison; ad necem, in cruciatum: tempestatibus abrepti; naves in terram remis abreptæ, Liv. 26, 29.

AB-RŌDĒRE, (abrōdo, si, sum), caput vipærae, to gnaw off; crudum unguem, to gnaw to the quick.

AB-RŌGĀRE legem, to repeal; imperium v. magistratum ei, to take away; ei imperitum abrogatum est, his office or command was taken from him, Cic. Dom. 31; multam, to take off a fine.—

ABROGĀTIO, ōnis, f. the act of annulling or repealing, abrogation, Cic. Att. 3, 23.

ABRŌTŌNUM, i, n. et -us, i, m. the herb southernwood: Abrotonites, is, v. ae, m. wine made of southernwood, Col. 12, 35.

AB-RUMPĒRE (rumpo, ūpi, ptum) Asiam Europæ, (in dat.) to break off, to separate from; Plin. 5, 32. fidem, to violate; sermonem, to finish, to interrupt; so somnos, studia, &c.; lucem vel vitam, to leave, i. e. to die: Abrupti nubibus ignes, bursting from, Lucr. 2, 214. Ingeminant abruptis nubibus ignes, the lightnings flash from the clouds, Virg. Æ. 3, 199.—

ABRUPTUS, adj. abrupt, steep.

ABRUPTĒ, adv. abruptly, hastily, Quinctil. 3, 8, 6.

ABRUPTIO, ōnis, f. a breaking; abruptio corrigiæ et sternumenta erunt observanda, Cic. Div. 2, 40.—(II) a breaking off, a divorce; ista, quam scribis, abruptio sc. matrimonii, i. e. divortium Tulliaæ cum Dolabellâ, Cic. Att. 11, 3.—

ABRUPTUM, i, n. a precipice, a deep gulf: Ferri in abruptum, headlong, Virg. Æ. 12, 687.

Sorbet in abruptum, *sucks down into the gulf*, ib. 3, 422.

ABS, *præp. from. See A.*

ABS-CĒDERE (cēdo, ssi, ssum) hinc, a janua, *to go away, to depart*; sub lingua aliquid abscedit, imp. sc. ab illis, *they depart*, Liv.—ABSCĒSSUS, ūs, m. a *departure, an abscess*.—ABSCĒSSIO, onis, f. a *diminution*, Cic. Univ. 12.

ABSĀDĒRE, (abscido, idi, ūsum; caedo), *funem, to cut; caput ei, to cut off*.

AB-SCĪDĒRE (abscondo, scīdi, scissum), *terras caelo, to divide, to separate; caput cervicibus, to cut off, i. e. to behead; tunicam a pectore, to tear off*.

ABSCISSIO, ōnis, f. a *cutting off*, A. ad Heren. 4, 54.

ABS-CONDĒRE (do, dīdi, dītum) *fugam furto, to hide, to conceal*.

ABSCONDĪTUS, a, um, adj. *secret, abstruse, obscure; insidiae, hidden*.

ABSCONDĪTE, adv. *in a hidden manner, obscurely*, Cic. Inv. 2, 23.

ABSENS, ntis, partic. adj. (*from absum*); *absent. See ABESSE*.

ABSENTIA, ae, f. *absence. See ABESSE*.

ABSĪLĒRE (īo, ūi, —, à salio) *nidos sc. ad, to leap away to*, Stat. Theb. 6, 97. *alium genus atque ferarum aut procul absliebat, ut acrem exiret odorem*, Lucr. 6, 1215.

AB-SĪMĪLIS, e; ei, *unlike*, Suet. Oth. 1.

* ABSINTHIUM, i, n. *wormwood*.

ABSINTHIĀTUS, a, um, *seasoned with wormwood*.

ABSINTHĪTES, ae, m. *wine seasoned with wormwood*, Col. 12, 35.

ABSIS, idis, f. *the ring of a wheel, &c. See APSIS*.

AB-SĪSTĒRE *luco, to depart from; bello, conatu, incepto, obsidione, to desist from; pre-cando, to cease from, to give over*, Virg. Æ. 8, 403; *absiste moveri, cease to be moved*, ib. 6, 399; *absistitur, impers. Liv. 21, 6; absistens spe, giving over, laying aside*, Id. 24, 20.

AB-SOLVĒRE, (ab-solvo, vi, sōlūtum), *to loose, to disengage, to free; longo bello absolvit, Tac. An. 4, 23. et non judicio absolvitur, and is not freed from the danger of a judicial process*, Cic. Rosc. com. 12. *neque a Fannio judicio se absolvat, and does not free himself from the hazard of a law suit on the part of Fannius*, ibid.

—(II) *to solve, to acquit, to clear from a charge of guilt; regni suspicione consulem absolvent, Liv. 2, 8. an commotae crimine mentis absolvet hominem? will you clear the man from the charge of a disordered mind, or of madness? Hor. S. 2, 3, 278. illis absolvere culpae sc. reos, Ov. M. 15, 41. (A. 268.) copiosè absolvit, i. e. multis sententiis, Cic. Q. fr. 2, 5. absolutum esse improbitatis, Id. Verr. 1, 28. sententiis absolvitur sc. culpae v. crimine tollendi signum ex sacratio Cereris, ib. 4, 45. hunc hominem (i. e. Diōrem) Venēri absolvit; sibi condemnat, i. e. Verres adjudges the inheritance not to Venus, but to himself, ib. 2, 8. fidem absolvit,*

pardoned their attachment to Otho, Tac. H. 2, 60.—(III) to dismiss one, to whom any thing is due, with his money; to pay, to discharge; ut hunc absolvam, that I may discharge him, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 13.— to let go, not to detain by a long narration; te absolvam brevi, i. e. to be short, to cut the matter short, Plaut. Epid. 5, 4, 3.*

—(IV) *to complete, to finish; eam partem absolvet, Cic. Off. 3, 2. quàm absolvo instituta, Id. Leg. 1, 3. absolve beneficium tuum, Liv. 2, 2. dialogos absolvi, Cic. Att. 13, 19. quod ab eâ absolvi et perfici debeat? Cic. Fin. 4, 13. cf. 2, 32. Nat. D. 2, 13. promissa absolvimus, we have performed.—* to narrate briefly, to discuss or despatch; de Catilinae conjuratione paucis (sc. verbis) absolvam, Sall. Cat. 4 f. cetera quàm paucissimis absolvam, Id. Jug. 17.*

ABSOLŪTUS, part. & adj. *loose, free, slack, not tied or bound*, Plin. 11, 37, 65.—(II) *acquitted; sententia absolutus, Cic. Cluent. 24. ad fin. Nep. 6, 3. capitis absolutus, of his life, Id. 1, 7.—(III) finished, completed; absolutum offendi in aedibus tuis tectum, I found the roof on your house finished, Cic. Q. fr. 3, 1, 4.—perfect, complete, absolute; opp. to inchoata et imperfecta, Plin. praef. nisi confecta atque absoluta, Cic. Fin. 2, 27. omnis honestas perfectè absoluta est, ib. 4, 7 f. absolutissima et perfectissima argumentatio, the most complete.*

ABSOLŪTE, adv. *perfectly, completely, absolutely; undique perfectè, Cic. Acad. 4, 17.—ABSOLŪTIO, ōnis, f. an absolution or acquittal, sententis XVI absolutio confici poterat, Cic. Cluent. 27. (A. 269.) absolutio virginum sc. Vestalium, Cic. Cat. 3, 4. scribis ad me de absolute majestatis, about your acquittal from a charge of treason, or male-administration in your province, Cic. Fam. 3, 11, 2. ad absolute Socrati, Quintil. 11, 1, 9.—(II) completeness, perfection, virtus est rationis absolutio, Cic. Fin. 5, 14. hanc ego absolute perfectionemque in oratore desiderans, &c. Cic. Or. 1, 28. Id. Inv. 2, 9.—(III) a liberation from debt, remission.*

ABSOLŪTŌRIUS, a, of or pertaining to an *acquittal, absolatory; duas tabellas, damnatoriam et absolutoriam cognoscentibus dedit, Suet. Aug. 33.*

ABSOLŪTŌRIUM, i, n. a *remedy or cure; absolutorium ejus mali dicitur, Plin. 28, 6, s. 17.*

AB-SŌNUS, a, um; *homines absoni voce, having a harsh, discordant voice, Cic. Or. 1, 25; vox absona, harsh, disagreeable, ib. 3, 11; si dicentis erunt fortunis absona dicta, unsuitable to, Hor. A. P. 112; quorum nihil absonum fidei divinae originis, inconsistent with the belief of, Liv. 1, 15; nec absoni a voce motus erant, their gestures were adapted to the words, Liv. 7, 2.*

AB-SORBĒRE, (ab-sorbeo, bui & psi, ptum), *to suck up, to absorb; Plin. 11, 35, s. 41. Id. 22, 25, s. 70.—* to swallow; Id. 9, 35, s. 58. scilicet ut decies solidum absorberet, (al. exsorberet), Hor. S. 2, 3, 239, see solidus. Porcius —ridiculus totas simul absorbere placetas, ri-*

diculous to swallow, i. e. who excited laughter by swallowing whole cakes at once, ib. 2, 8, 24.—oceanus vix videtur tot res—tam cito absorbere potuisse, to swallow up, to devour, to consume, or destroy, Cic. Phil. 2, 27.—(II) Metaph. hunc quoque absorbit aestus quidam—gloriae, carried him away, Cic. Brut. 81.

*ABSQUE, praep. cum ablat. (abs & que), without; absque approbatione, without proof or confirmation, Cic. Inv. 1, 36. nullam a me epistolam ad te sine absque argumento ac sententiâ pervenire, without an important subject and my opinion concerning it, Cic. Att. 1, 19. impetu raptus est, et absque sententiâ, was he hurried on by passion, and without thought or consideration, Quinctil. 7, 2, 44.—*nam absque eo esset, &c. were it not for him, I should have provided for my own safety, Ter. Phor. 1, 4, 11. quàm fortunatus ceteris sum rebus, absque unâ hac (sc. re) foret, how fortunate in every thing but one! or were it not for this one thing, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 25.*

AB-STARE (absto, stâti, —) longè, to stand at a distance, Hor. Art. 302. Id. ep. 1, 18, 58.

ABSTANTIA, æ, f. distance, Vitruv. 9, 4.

ABSTĒMIUS, a, um, (q. abstinens temētī), abstemious, sober; mulieres vini abstemiae, not tasting, Plin. 14, 13, & 22, 24; vini cibique abstemius, using sparingly, Auson. Prof. 4, 19.

ABS-TERCĒRE, & -ĕre, (abstergeo et -go, sî, sum) cruorem, lacrymas, to wipe off; dolorem, luctum, metum, to remove, to banish; remos, to break in pieces; abstersus pulvis et sudor, wiped off, Liv. 3, 26.

ABS-TERRĒRE (eo, uî, itum) eum a peccato, vel noxâ, animos vitiiis, sc. a; anseres de frumento, to frighten, to deter; ipsâ solitudine absteriti, by, Liv. 5, 41.

ABS-TĪNĒRE, (abstineo, tînuî, tentum; abs & teneo), cibo, vino, maledictis; vel a; v. se a, to abstain; publico, not to appear in public; aegrum cibo, manus a scelere, to keep from; jus belli ab aliquo, not to kill, Liv. 1, 1; Romano bello fortuna eum abstinuit, kept him from engaging in, Liv. 8, 24. cf. 2, 22.—abstineto irarum, for ab ira, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 69; abstinetur potione et pabulo, impers. sc. a bobus, they abstain from, Columel. 7, 10, 5; Dictator praecones edicere jubet, ut ab inermi abstineatur, sc. a militibus, that they should spare, Liv. 5, 21.

ABSTĪNENS, ntis, a. abstinent; somni et vini abstinentissimus, sparing in the use of, Col.—ABSTINENTIA, ae, f. abstinence, Cic.

ABS-TRAHĒRE (trâho, xi, ctum) eum a loco vel re, to draw or take away by force; eum in servitutem; eum a solitudine, to free; a corpore animus abstractus, withdrawn, Cic. Div. 1, 31.

ABS-TRŪDĒRE (trûdo, si, sum) se in silvas, veritatem in profundo, to hide, to conceal.—

ABSTRŪSUS, adj. abstrusae insidiae, secret; abstrusus homo, close, who conceals his thoughts, Tac. An. 1, 24. abstrusior disputatio, abstruse, difficult, Cic. Acad. 4, 10.

ABSUM, I am away. See ABESSE.

AB-SŪMĒRE (sūmo, si, v. psi, tum v. ptum) argentum, to spend; diem v. tempus, to waste; domos absumsit incendium, consumed, destroyed; eos pestilentia absumsit, cut off; absumi fame, morbo, &c.; sin absumta salus, sc. est, is cut off or lost, Virg.; absumti sumus, i. e. perimus, we are undone, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 18.

AB-SURDUS, a, um, absurd; absurdus sonus, disagreeable; aetati utriusque non absurdum, unsuitable; absurdum cognitu, useless.—

AB-SURF, adv. absurdly.

ABUNDĀRE, (ex ab & unda), to overflow, Liv. 5, 15.—(II) to abound; divitiis, lacte, melle; doctrinâ, ingenio, &c. Cic.—

ABUNDANS, ntis, a. abounding, abundant; construed sometimes with the gen. but oftener with the abl.—lactis abundans, Virg. E. 2, 20. omnium rerum, Nep. 18, 8.—consilio, ingenio, prudentiâ, Cic. Pis. 26. homo abundans doctrinâ, Cic. Or. 1, 6. cf. ib. 1, 19.—(14) rich, wealthy, Cic. paradox. 6, 1.—

ABUNDANTER, adv. abundantly, plentifully, Plin. 24, 9 s. 42.—

ABUNDANTIA, ae, f. abundance, plenty, affluence, Cic.—

ABUNDĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. an overflowing, Plin. 3, 16, 20.—

ABUNDE (adv. from the obs. adj. abundus); pulchrum, bene, &c. abundantly; abundè tibi adsunt omnia, in abundance, Cic.; abundè parentes habemus, subjects in abundance, Sallust. Jug. 102; so commeatus abundè, provisions in abundance, Id. Cat. 58; abundè potentiae gloriaeque adeptus, enough, Suet. Caes. 86; terrorum et fraudis abundè est, Virg. Æ. 7, 552.

ABUSQUE, adv. (i. e. usque ab); as, Siculo prospexit abusque Pachyno, all the way from, Virg. Æ. 7, 289; abusque mane ad vesperum, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 97.

AB-ŪTI patientiâ, to abuse; tempore, to waste; aquis, to spoil and waste, Col. 7, 9, 7; aurum, Plaut. operam, Ter. prol. And. 5; sagacitate canum ad utilitatem nostram, to use, Cic. N. D. 2, 60; so Verr. 5, 43; haec abusa sunt, are spent, Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 44; abuti verbo, to use metaphorically, Cic. Or. 3, 43.—

ABŪSIO, ōnis, f. the using of a word in a sense very different from its proper one; a figure of rhetoric, the same with what is called CATACHRĒSIS, Cic. Or. 27. This Quinctilian calls Verbo abusivè uti, 8, 6, 35.—

ABŪSUS, ūs, m. the consuming of a thing by use, (as of wine or oil), Cic. Top. 3 f.; (utimur iis, quae nobis utentibus permanent; iis vero abutimur, quae nobis utentibus pereunt, Boeth. in Cic.)

*Ac, conj. the same with et or atque, and; thus pudicè vitam, parcè ac duriter agebat, lanâ ac telâ victum quaeritans, Ter. And. 1, 1, 48; ac jam illa omitto, Cic.—*Ac, after aequè, juxta, idem, par, perinde, quasi, tanquam, signifies the same with ut, as; after alius, aliter, secus, than or as.*

ACACIA, ae, f. a kind of thorny shrub, pro-

ducing a seed like lentils, but less in the grain and husk; from which is obtained a juice or gum, called *Gum-Arabic*, Plin. 24, 12 s. 67. &c.

* ACADĒMIA, æ, f. a place near Athens, where Plato taught; put for the doctrine of his followers, or the philosophers of the academy, who were called Academici, orum, *Academics*.—ACADEMICUS, a, um, of or belonging to the academy, Cic.

* ACANTHION, i, n. a kind of thorn, Plin. 24, 12.

ACANTHIS, idis, f. a small loud-singing bird, (thought to be the linnet or goldfinch), Virg. G. 3, 338.

* ACANTHUS, v. -os, m. the herb brank-ursin or bear's foot: flexi vimen acanthi, a stalk of the flexile, twining or bending acanthus, Virg. G. 4, 123. ille comam mollis jam tum tondebat acanthi, he even then could crop the leaves of the soft acanthus, ib. 137.—* The figure of its leaves was cut on the capital of Corinthian pillars; which was first done by an architect, called Callimachus, from a curious circumstance mentioned by Vitruvius, 4, 1, cf. 2, 7.—It used also to be engraved on cups, and interwoven on clothes; summus inaurato crater erat asper acantho, the top of the cup was rough with an acanthus inlaid in gold, Ov. M. 13, 701. et nobis idem Alcimedon duo pocula fecit, et molli circum est ansas amplexus acantho, and wreathed the handles round with soft acanthus, Virg. Æ. 3, 45. at Myos exiguum flectit acanthus iter, the acanthus engraved by Mys winds its small path, sc. on the cup, Propert. 3, 9, (al. 7), 14.—et circumtextum croceo velamen acantho, a veil woven round or embroidered with saffron-coloured acanthus, Virg. Æ. 1, 649, cf. 711.—(II) an Egyptian tree, thought to be the same with *acacia*, from which we obtain the gum, called *gum-arabic*; et baccas semper frondentis acanthi, and the berries (or pods) of the ever-green acanthus, Virg. G. 2, 119. mixtaque ridenti colocasia fundet acantho, and Egyptian beans mixed with smiling acanthus, Id. E. 4, 20.

ACANTHINUS, a, um, adj. of acanthus, or brank-ursin, Col. 9, 4, 4. foliis acanthinis, with leaves like those of the acanthus, i. e. prickly, Plin. 25, 7, s. 38.—acanthina vestis, having the figure of brank-ursin leaves interwoven or sewed upon it, Isidor. 17, 9.

ACAPNUS, a. (ex æ priv. et καπνός, fumus), without smoke; acapna ligna, plur. wood well dried, to prevent it from emitting smoke, Martial. 13, 15. cf. Cato, 130.

Ac- (for Ad-) cantare tumulo Virgillii, to sing near the tomb of Virgil, Stat. Silv. 4, 4, 55.

AC-ĀDĒRE ad urbem, muris, moenia v. ad moenia, to approach; ad conditiones, to agree to; Ciceroni, sententiæ v. ad sententiam ejus, agree with; ad Ciceronem, to come to; ad rempublicam, to bear the questorship, or the first public office; ad amicitiam Philippi, to gain the friendship of, Nep.; huc accedebat, to this was added; ad hæc mala hoc mihi accedit etiam, Ter.; robur accessit ætati, Cic.; animi acces-

sere hosti, Liv.; ad corporis firmitatem pluræ animi bona accesserant, Nep.; accessit plurimum pretio; huc, eò accedit, quòd, is added: ad summam lætitiæ meam, quam ex tuo reddito capio, magnus illius adventu cumulus accedit, a great addition is made, Cic. Att. 4, 18 f.

ACCĒDĪTUR, (impers.) sc. ab iis, they approach. ACCESSIO, onis, f. the act of approaching, an addition.

ACCESSUS, ūs, m. an approach, access.

ACCĒLĒRĀRE, to make haste; fugam, iter, gradum, opus, to hasten.

ACCĒLĒRĀTIO, ōnis, f. a hastening, A. ad. Heren. 3, 13.

ACCENDĒRE (ad ḡ; obsol. cando) ignem, to kindle; animum, iram, &c. to inflame; spem ei, to inspire: accensus iræ vel in iram, inflamed: accendiet, for accendi, Lucr. 6, 901.

AC-CENSĒRE (seo, sui, sum) Lycurgum illi numero, to add to, to reckon among, Senec. Ep. 90; accenseor illi, sc. deae, I am accounted her attendant or minister, Ovid. Met. 15, 546.—

ACCENSUS, i, m. a public officer or servant, that attended or waited on the magistrates, Cic. Verr. 1, 28. Liv. 3, 33. Timarchides, Verres accensus, officer in waiting to Verres, Cic. Verr. 3, 66.

ACCENSI, ōrum, supernumerary soldiers who attended the army, but were not included in the legion, Liv. 8, 3 & 10.

ACCENSUS, a, um, part. kindled. See ACCENDERE.

ACCENTUS, ūs, m. an accent. See ACCI-NĒRE.

ACCEPTUS, part. received. See ACCIPĒRE.

ACCERSĒRE, to send for. See ARCESSĒRE.

ACCĪDĒRE, (ido, idi —, à cado) ei ad pedes, genua, to fall down at; auribus v. ad aures, to come to, to reach; alicui, casu, præter opinionem, to happen; accidit in te istud verbum, applies, Ter.; quorsum accidat, what it may come to, Id.; nihil mali mihi accidit, has happened; accidit ei, (impers.) it happens; accidit, ut veniret, he happened to come. accidens genibus prætoris, falling at his knees.

ACCIDENTIA, ium, n. accidents, properties or qualities; accidents or misfortunes, Quintil.—

ACCIDENTIA, æ, f. a purpose or design, Plin. 32, 9.

ACCŪDĒRE, (īdo, īdi, īsum, à caedo), arbores v. crines, to cut around; res hostium prælio, to weaken, Liv. 8, 29; accisæ dapes, eaten up, Virg. Æ. 7, 125; accisæ res v. opes, diminished strength or power, afflicted circumstances, Id.

ACCŪNĒRE (īno, īnui, entum, à cano), to sing to, to chant.

AC-CINGĒRE ense[m] lateri, to gird on; se operi, to prepare; in hoc accingere, (imper. pass.), be prepared, or prepare for this; Testor, cara, deos, magicas invitam accingier artes, for accingi, sc. me ad, that I unwillingly attempt or have recourse to, Virg. Æ. 4, 493; facibus pubes accingitur atris, is armed, Ib. 9, 74; so accincta flagello Tisiphone, ib. 6, 570.

ACCIRE (io, ivi, itum,) eum peregrè, Haruspices ex Etruria, to send for; Numam in regnum, to invite to be king; Philippus Aristotèlem Alexandro filio doctorem accivit, Cic.—ACCITUS, ūs, m. a sending for; accitu genitoris, by the desire or order, Virg. Æ. 1, 677; accitu prætoris evocari, Cic. Verr. 1, 28.

ACCIPERE (ipio, ēpi, eptum, à capio) pecuniam ab eo, to receive; verba v. dicta auribus, clamorem a tergo, de Socrate, to hear; verbum in duas vel plures sententias, to understand a word in different senses; id in bonam partem, aequo animo, patienter, to take; omnia ad contumeliam, aliter, aliorum ac v. atque, Ter.; eum bene v. malè, to treat; omen, to esteem good, Cic. Div. 1, 46; nomen alicujus, to allow to stand candidate, Liv.; id ei acceptum referre, to acknowledge one's self indebted to him for that; tabulae accepti et expensi, account-books; acceptum v. in acceptum referre, to mark on the debtor's side, as received; ut par sit ratio acceptorum et expensorum, that the account may be balanced, Cic. Amic. 16.

ACCEPTUS, plebi v. apud plebem, acceptable, popular; -ior, issimus.

ACCEPTIO, ōnis, f. a receiving.

ACCEPTOR, ōris, m. & Acceptra, icis, f. a receiver.

ACCEPTILATIO, onis, f. (fero), a form of dissolving a verbal obligation.

ACCEPTO, are, freq. to receive, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 32.

ACCIPITER, tris, m. a hawk;—pecuniae, a plunderer or extortioner, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 5.

ACCISUS, cut around. See ACCIDO.

ACCITUS, called or sent for. See ACCIO.

AC-CLAMARE ei, to cry aloud, to raise a shout in favour of or against one: ei acclamatum est, Plin. ep. 4, 9, 18.—erat sane prius, tamen a paucis, acclamatum exeunti, sc. e senatu, some, though but a few, expressed high indignation at his speech, as he went out of the senate-house, Plin. ep. 5, 14.

ACCLAMATIO, ōnis, f. a loud cry or shout, Col. 7, 3, 26.—an acclamation or shout of applause, Suet. Aug. 58. Caes. 79.—a shout of disapprobation, or an outcry against any one, Cic. Or. 2, 83. Suet. Dom. 23.

AC- v. AD-CLARARE, to declare, to shew clearly; tu signa certa acclarrassis, for acclara-veris, do thou shew, Liv. 1, 18.

AC-CLINARE, se ad eum v. id, ad causam senatus, to incline, to lean towards.

ACCLINIS, e; arboris trunco, in the dat., leaning upon; falsis, prone to, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 6.

AC-CLIVIS, e; et -us, a, um, (clivus), steep, up-hill.

ACCLIVITAS, atis, f. steepness, Caes. B. G. 2, 18.

AC-COLERE locum v. fluvium, nostris aedibus, (in dat.), to live or dwell near; Baetis fluvius accolitur dextrâ laevâque crebris oppidis, Plin. 3, 1.

ACCOLA, ae, m. ejus loci, one who lives near, a neighbour, Liv. 1, 7.

AC-COMMODARE ensem lateri, to fit, to put on; se ad voluntatem ejus, gestum ad vocem,

to adapt; ei de habitatione v. aedes ei, to furnish; se ad res gerendas, operam studiis, animum negotio, to apply; vulgare exordium, quod in plures causas accommodari potest; puppes ad magnitudinem fluctuum accommodatae, fitted: accommodatus rei v. ad rem, adapted, fit: -atio, atissimus; -atè; -atio.—AC-COMMODUS, a, um, rei, fit, proper; valis, accommoda fraudi, Virg. Æ. 11, 522.

AC-CREDERE ei, to believe him; id, to believe that: ne mihi quidquam accreduas, for accredas, do not believe me in any thing, Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 4.

AC-CRESCERE (esco, ēvi, ētum) dolores sensit, to increase; veteribus negotiis nova accrescunt, are added: tibi litibus multum crevit, you have gained much by law-suits: pectori usque accreverat, had risen to the height of, Tacit. An. 1, 19.

ACCRETIO, ōnis, f. an increase; accretio lunae ac diminutio, Cic. Tusc. 1, 27.

AC-CUBARE & AC-CUMBERE, (-cūbo, v. -cumbo, cubui, cubitum) alicui, to recline near any one on a couch at table; epulis v. in convivio; Lacedaemonii quotidianis epulis in robore accumbunt, at their daily meals recline on a bare board, Cic. Mur. 35.

ACCUBITIO, ōnis, f. v. ATIO, ōnis, f. the act of reclining at meat, Cic. Off. 1, 36. Sen. 13.

AC-CUMULARE pecuniam, to heap up, to amass; curas, to increase; caedem caedi, to add; honorem ei, to bestow; eum donis, to load with gifts, to honour.

ACCUMULATIO, ōnis, f. a heaping up, Plin. 17, 26 s. 39.

ACCUMULATOR, ōris, m. an amasser or heaper up, Tac. An. 3, 30.

ACCUMULATISSIME, adv. very fully or liberally, A. ad Heren. 1 f.

AC-CURARE rem, to take care of; pensum, to perform carefully; hospitem, to entertain, to treat hospitably.

ACCURATUS, a, um, accurate; oratio, carefully composed; so accuratissimae literae; delectum accuratorem habere, to levy forces with greater diligence, Liv. 5, 37.

ACCURATE, adv. accurately, carefully, Cic. Brut. 22 & 80.

ACCURATIO, ōnis, f. carefulness, diligence, accuracy, Cic. Brut. 67.

AC-CURRERE ad eum, rarely ei, in auxilium, to run to: accurritur ab universis, imp. they all run up.

ACCURSUS, ūs, m. a concourse, Tac. An. 4, 41.

AC-CUSARE, (ex ad et causa v. causare), to accuse or arraign or impeach before a judge; quid tandem? illi non licere,—accusare his ipsius iudicibus quorum in aliquem saevitum est? if the consuls do any thing tyrannically or cruelly against any citizen, is it not lawful for him to appoint a day for their trial, and to accuse or prosecute them before those very judges? Liv. 3, 9. suis cum propriisque criminibus accusabo, Cic. Verr. 1, 16. accusant ibi, Cic. Rosc. 5. studio accusare, ib. c. 32. alterum accusaret, Id. Coel. 7. neminem accusavit, Nep. 25, 6.

(A. 260). hoc crimine accusabantur, Id. 15, 8. accusatus proditionis, Id. 1, 7, cf. c. 8. accusatus hoc crimine, Nep. 6, 3. postulavit, ut, si quid de se agi vellent, potius de praesenti quaestio haberetur, quam absens invidiae crimine accusaretur, *rather than that he should be accused of an invidious crime in his absence*, Id. 7, 4. ne quis accusaretur, Id. 8, 3.—(II) *to accuse, in eo ipso in quo te accuso*, Cic. Q. fr. 2, 2. Id. Att. 1, 6. mollitiem secordiamque viri accusare, *for* accusabat, Sall. Jug. 70. naturae infirmitas accusatur, ib. 1. Id. Cat. 40. ACCUSATIO, ōnis, f. *the act of accusing, an accusation*, Cic. Coel. 3. Id. Off. 2, 14. Id. Brut. 34. Id. Cluent. 3.—* *an oration, in which any one is accused*, Plin. 7, 30, s. 31. quod igitur in accusationis quinque libris, non reperitur genus? *what kind of eloquence is not exemplified in the five books of my orations in the accusation of Verres (i. e.) in the second action:—Some read in septem accusationum libris, counting from the Divinatio in Caecilium*. Orat. 29, cf. ib. c. 62.—* *accusationes Annibalis, the charges against Annibal*, Liv. 33, 47.—ACCUSATOR, ōris, m. *an accuser*, Cic. Brut. 34 & 36.

ACCUSATRIX, icis, f. *a female accuser*, Plin. *a reprover*, Plaut.

ACCUSATORIUS, a. *of or pertaining to an accuser or an accusation*.

ACETĀBŪLUM, a saucer, a small dish, a certain measure, &c.

ACER, ěris, n. *a maple tree*, Plin. 16, 15.

ACERNUS, a, um, *made of maple tree*; trabibus contextus acernis—*equus*, Virg. Ā. 2, 112. cf. 8, 173. mensa acerna, Hor. S. 2, 8, 10.

ACER, v. ācris, ācris, ācre, *sharp, tart, pungent*; sapor acer, Plin. 15, 27 s. 92. aliae res lenes sunt, aliae acres, *some things are mild, others acrid*, Cels. 2, 19, 2. acerrimum sapore sinapi, Plin. 19, 8 s. 54. lactuca innātat acri post vinum stomacho, *floats on the sour stomach*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 59.—*acre potet acetam, if he drink sour vinegar for wine*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 116. acria rapula *poignant turnips, or rapes*, ib. 2, 8, 7.—(II) *metaph. acris hiems, sharp winter*, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 1. acris tibia, *the shrill-sounding flute*, ib. 1, 12, 1. acerrimus sensus videndi, *very sharp or acute*, Cic. Or. 2, 87.—*acres arcus, strong or stiff bows*, Virg. Ā. 7, 164. 9, 665.—*acer equus, sprightly*, ib. 4, 156. remex, *stout, strong*, ib. 5, 116. acri captus amore, *seized with a strong passion*, ib. 12, 392. stetit acri fixa dolore sc. Juno, *pierced with sharp grief*, ib. 7, 291. metus acer, *great fear*, ib. 1, 362.—* *acerrimus armis, very brave, bold or fierce in arms*, Virg. Ā. 9, 176. sc. acer Romulus, 8, 342. Turnus, ib. 614. Āeneas, 12, 938. acres milites, Cic. Cat. 2, 10. vir acer, *active, enterprising, daring*, Sall. Jug. 20 & 43. so ver acerrimus, Nep. 7, 5. se acri animo defendere, *with a brave or resolute mind*, Cic. Mil. 10. *but animus acer, et acutus, sharp, penetrating*, Cic. de Or. 2, 20.—*acris acies in naturis hominum et ingeniiis, a quick discern-*

ment, ib. 3, 31. esse chirurgus debet—*acie oculorum acri claraque, a surgeon ought to have a quick and clear sight*, Cels. 7 praef. 14. naribus acres canes, *quick-scented, staunch*, Ov. M. 7, 806. cf. Hor. Epod. 12, 6.—* *acres apri, fierce boars*, Virg. E. 10, 56. so acer Molossus sc. canis, Id. G. 3, 405. genus acre, leones, Ov. F. 4, 215. acerrimus leo, Nep. 18, 11.—*acre praelium*, Tac. An. 12, 40. acerrimum bellum, Cic. Balb. 6.—*sunt (homines), quibus in satirā videar nimis acer, too keen or severe*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 1. sol acrior, *the excessive heat of the sun*, ib. 1, 6, 125. acris natura, i. e. libido, *strong or keen desire*, ib. 2, 7, 47. acria pocula, *large cups*, ib. 2, 6, 69. acres potiores, *stout drinkers*, ib. 2, 8, 36. acris militia, *hard or severe warfare*, Id. Od. 3, 2, 2.

ACRĪTER, ācris, ācerrimē, adv. *sharply, vehemently, keenly, strongly, bravely, fiercely, &c.* ACRICŪLUS, a. *peevish, irascible*; *ariculus senex Zeno*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 17.—ACRĪMŌNIA, ae, f. *sharpness, tartness, an acrid taste*, Plin. 12, 19 s. 42.—(II) *vehemence, keenness, sharpness of temper, acrimony*, Cic. 1. act. in Verr. 17. A. ad Heren. 3, 15. 4, 13 & 37.—ACRĪTŪDO, inis, f. *acidity, acridity, vitruv.* 8, 3.

ACERĀTUS, a. *mixed with chaff*. See ACUS, ěris.

ACERBUS, a. *unripe, bitter, of a harsh, astringent taste*; *acerbae uvae*, Col. 3, 21, 6. mali succi sunt—*omnia acra (for acria), acida, acerba, every thing acrid, acid, bitter*, Cels. 2, 21, 4. oleum (ex) quām acerbissimā olivā optimum, Plin. 15, 6. cf. Cato, 65.—* *met. premature or immature, untimely, et pecus ante diem partus edebat acerbos*, Ov. F. 4, 647. cf. Virg. Ā. 6, 429. Quintil. 6. pr. 4.—(II) *harsh, rigid, ill-natured, churlish*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 85. Ep. 1, 18, 95. Cic. N. D. 3, 31.—* *cruel, severe, fierce, &c. saevire animis acerbis*, Virg. Ā. 5, 462. casu concussus acerbo, *struck with the cruel misfortune*, ib. 700. fatis urgetur acerbis, sc. Camilla, ib. 11, 587. acerbum frigus, *the bitter or pinching cold*, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 53. acerbore imperio, *to use a too rigid government*, Nep. 18, 6. fuga vos ab acerbā morte removit, *from a cruel death*, Ov. M. 14, 187. cf. Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 6. Verr. 5, 28 & 58. *but vita ejus fuit secura, et mors acerba, sorrowful, lamented*, Nep. 5 f. ō spectaculum miserum atque acerbum, *cruel or deplorable*, Cic. Ver. 5, 38. supplicium de servis quām acerbissimum sumere, *to inflict the most cruel or most severe punishment on his slaves*, Cic. Cat. 4, 6. gaudet acerbo plagarum strepitu, Juv. 14, 18. tumuli acerbi dubiique, *difficult of access*, Flor. 2, 12. vitam mihi acerbam putem, *disagreeable, i. e. I am much mortified*, Cic. Fam. 1, 1. acerbum vulnus, *a cruel wound*, Virg. Ā. 11, 823. sed modō laeta manet, vultus modō sumit acerbos sc. Fortuna, Ov. Tr. 5, 8, 17.—(III) *In the gen. sing. neut. it is used absolutely, or as a subst. aliquid quotidie acerbi atque incommodi nuntiatur, something disagreeable or sad*, A. ad Heren. 4, 36. de-

trahat ut multum, multum restabit acerbi, though he (Augustus) take away much of my distress or punishment, much will remain, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 21. stat quidquid acerbi est morte pati, whatever pain or bitterness there is in death, I am resolved to bear it, Virg. Æ. 12, 678. animus omnis acerbi impatiens, that cannot bear any trouble, Juv. 7, 57.—* in the plur. neut. it is used adverbially; acer, acerba tuens, immani corpore serpens, looking grimly or fiercely, Lucr. 5, 3. cf. Virg. Æ. 9, 794. asilus asper, acerba sonans, whizzing horribly, Id. 3, 194. stabat acerba fremens, raging terribly, Id. Æ. 12, 398. acerba gemens, groaning grievously, Ov. Ep. 8, 107.

ACERBÈ, adv. bitterly, harshly, severely, Cic. Fam. 1, 5, 11. acerbius in aliquem invehi, Cic. Amic. 16. delectibus ubique acerbissime actis, with the utmost rigour, Suet. Cal. 43.—* cruelly; aliquem acerbè necare, Cic. N. D. 3, 33. in triumviratu restitit quidem aliquamdiu collegis, ne qua fieret proscriptio; sed inceptam utroque acerbius exercuit, Suet. Aug. 27.—* acerbè aliquid ferre, to bear a thing uneasily, with impatience or vexation; to be grieved or vexed, Cic. Caecil. 2. Planc. 1. Caes. B. G. 7, 17.

ACERBITAS, atis, f. harshness or bitterness of taste, as in unripe fruits, Cic. Planc. 38. Plin. 15, 14 s. 15 f.—* met. habenda diligentia est, ut monitio acerbitate careat, be free from bitterness or keen reproach, Cic. Am. 24. cf. Off. 1, 38. sine acerbitate dissensio, without hatred, ib. c. 25.—(I) distress, affliction, misery, sorrow, vexation; lacrimas tu in meis acerbitatibus plurimas effudisti, Cic. Planc. 42. cf. Cat. 4, 1. praestare omnes acerbitates perferre, that it was better to bear all hardships, Cæs. B. G. 7, 17.—(II) too great severity, rigour; iudicis acerbitas, Suet. Caes. 12. ut humanitate vestrà levatus potius, quam acerbitate violatus esse videatur, Cic. Arch. 12. acerbitates in exigendis vectigalibus, severities or vexations, Tac. An. 15, 50 f. severitatem in senectute probò, acerbitatem nullo modo, moroseness, Cic. Sen. 18. is (Timon) pati non possit, ut non anquirat aliquem, apud quem evomat virus acerbitatis suae, to whom he may vent the virulence of his misanthropic disposition, Cic. Amic. 23. Panaelius nec acerbitatem sententiarum, nec disserendi spinas probavit sc. Stoicorum, approved neither the harshness of their sentiments, nor their abstruse manner of disputing, Cic. Fin. 4, 28. nihil est tam deforme, quam ad summum imperium etiam acerbitatem naturae adjungere, bitterness or cruelty of disposition, Cic. Q. fr. 1, 1, 13. cf. Tusc. 3, 26. Phil. 12, 11. Verr. 1, 27. quaedam insulae, propter acerbitatem imperii, defecerant, on account of the rigour or severity of the Athenian government, Nep. 5, 2. cf. 7, 6. hanc (invidiam) ille non lenire obsequio, sed acerbitate opprimere studuit, to suppress by severity, Id. 10, 6 f.

ACERBARE, to embitter; ingratum regni mihi munus acerbas, Stat. Th. 12, 75. cf. Val. Flacc. 6, 655.—(II) to aggravate; multumque nefas

Eteoclès acerbat, Stat. Th. 3, 212. formidine crimen acerbat, by his pretended fear, he aggravates the charge against me, Virg. Æ. 11, 407. cetera acerbens questu, Sil. 6, 117.

ACÈRE, (áceo, ui, —), to be sour or acid; vinum, quod neque aceat, neque muceat, Cat. 148.

ACESCO, -ère, to grow or become sour; since-rum est nisi vas, quodcunque infundis, acescit, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 54. acetum scillinum prodest acescentibus cibis, prevents the food from growing sour on the stomach, Plin. 23, 2 s. 28.—

ACOR, òris, m. sourness, acidity, Col. 3, 21, 5. lac requietum vel mistum celeriter acorem concipit, milk that has stood long or is mixed, quickly contracts a sourness, Col. 7, 8, 1. saepe (fructus) deportati per aestum acore vitiantur, Id. 12, 13, 1. cella vinaria omni stercore liberanda, et bonis odoribus suffiunda, ne quem redoleat foetorem, acoremve, that it may not have a fetid or sour smell, Id. 12, 18, 3. in cibus acor ipse jucundus est, Quintil. 9, 3, 27. cf. Plin. 18, 11 s. 26 & 41 s. 96.—* met. hortor, ut jucundissimum genus vitae nonnullis interterum quasi acoribus condias, that you enliven the smooth pleasures of life with those of a quicker relish, Plin. Ep. 7, 3 f.

ACÈRUM, i, n. vinegar; vini etiam vitium (i. e. acetum) in remedia transit: aceto summa vis est in refrigerando, non tamen minor in discutendo, Plin. 23, 1 s. 27. saxa rumpit infusum, quae non ruperit ignis antedecens, ib. cf. Liv. 21, 37. nec cibus ipse juvat morsu fraudulent acetii, Martial. 7, 24.—* met. Italo perfusus aceto, well-sprinkled or wetted all over with Italian vinegar, i. e. salibus Italis lacessitus, provoked by Italian wit or railery, Hor. S. 1, 7, 52. aurem mordaci lotus aceto, having his ear washed with biting vinegar, i. e. well-disciplined or instructed, of a sharp judgement, or of a quick genius, Pers. 5, 86.—ecquid habet is homo aceti in pectore? has he any vinegar in his breast, i. e. any craft or cunning? C. H. atque acidissimi, ay, and of the sharpest kind, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 49. nunc experiar, sitne acetum pacere in pectore sc. tibi, I will try, if you have any spirit of resentment, Id. Bacch. 3, 3, 1.—

ACÈTARIA, òrum, n. raw herbs eaten from vinegar, oil and salt; a salad, Plin. 20, 26 s. 81.

ACETABŪLUM, i, n. a vessel for holding vinegar, Quintil. 8, 6, 35.—* praestigatorum acetabula, the boxes or vessels of jugglers, Senec. Ep. 45.—(II) a certain measure, fifteen drachmae, Plin. 21 f. acetabulum salis, Id. 18, 7 s. 14. mellis, Cels. 5, 24, 5.—(III) the pan in the joint of bones, Plin. 28, 11 s. 49.—(IV) the claw or clay in lobsters, crabs, and other fishes of that kind, Plin. 9, 29 s. 46.—(V) a certain cavity in a flower or herb, Plin. 18, 26 s. 65 f. 21, 15, 55.

ACERNUS, of a mapple tree. See ácer, èris.

ACEROSUS, full of chaff. See ácus, èris, n.

ACERRA, ae, f. a censer, the pan or vessel, in which incense is burned; acerra thuris plena, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 2. cf. Virg. Æ. 5, 744. Ov. Pont. 4, 8, 39.

ACERSECŌMES, ae, v. is, m. a favourite boy, a catamite, Juv. 8, 128.

ACERVUS, i, m. a heap, a mass, a hoard or pile; farris acervus, Virg. G. 1, 185. sc. frumenti, ib. 158. scutorum, id. Æ. 8, 562. aeris acervus et auri, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 47.—* met. magnos acervos facinorum reperietis, Cic. Sull. 27. crastina lux—ingentes Rutulæ spectabit caedis acervos, i. e. Rutulorum caesorum, Virg. Æ. 10, 245 & 509. cf. 6, 504. 11, 384.—(II) a fallacious kind of argumentation, called SORITES, (à σῶρος, acervus,) Cic. Acad. 1, 16. Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 39. add Pers. 6 f.

ACERVĀLIS, e, of a heap; acervalis, sc. argumentatio, a species of reasoning, in which a heap of propositions are so linked together, as to form one syllogism; thus Cicero, quemadmodum soriti resistas? quem, si necesse sit, Latino verbo liceat acervalem appellare, Div. 2, 4.—ACERVĀTIM, adv. by or in heaps; stercus colubinum, ut semen, aspergi oportet in agro, non, ut de pecore, acervatim poni, Varr. R. R. 1, 38. apes sub favis acervatim evectae reperiantur, Col. 9, 13, 4.—(II) met. promiscuously, without order, in a summary manner; acervatim jam reliqua dicam, Cic. Cluent. 10. cf. Id. Or. 25. Plin. 4, 12, 23.

ACERVĀRE, to heap together, to amass, to accumulate, Plin. 32, 9 s. 31.—* in immenso aliarum super aliis acervatarum legum cumulo, Liv. 3, 34.

ACERVĀTIO, ōnis, f. a heaping together, an accumulation; homini cibus utilissimus simplex, acervatio saporum pestifera, Plin. 11, 53 s. 117.

ACETUM, ACETABULUM, &c. See ACERE.

ACHAEMĒNIS, ūdis, f. a kind of Indian herb, said to possess wonderful magic virtues, Plin. 24, 17 s. 102.

ACHARNE, es, f. a kind of sea-fish, Plin. 32, 11 s. 53.

ACHĀTĒS, ae, m. an agate, a gem, Plin. 37, 10 s. 54.

ACHĒRON, ntis, m. a river in the infernal regions, Virg. Æ. 6, 107 & 295.—(II) often put for the infernal regions, or hell; perripit Acheronta Hercules labor, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 36. Acheronte sub imo, i. e. apud inferos, in the infernal regions, Virg. Æ. 11, 23. animamque vocabat Anchisæ magni, manesque Acheronte remissos, he invoked the soul of great Anchises, and his manes or ghost released from Achēron, to attend the sacrifice prepared for him as a divinity, ib. 5, 99. cf. Cic. post red. in Senat. 10. Nep. 10, 10.—(III) also for the inhabitants or deities of the infernal regions; imis Acheronta adfatur Avernis, Virg. Æ. 7, 91. flectere si nequeo superos, Acheronta movebo, I will move or excite the infernal powers, ib. 312.—* It was anciently written, Achēruns, Lucr. & Plaut. passim.

ACHERUNTĪCUS, & ACHERUNTĪUS v. ACHERUSIUS, a, of Acheron; regiones Acherunticæ, the infernal regions, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 21. Acherunticus senex, i. e. valde morti proximus, very near death, Id. Merc. 2, 2, 19. cf. Mil. 3,

1, 33. Acheruntia templa, al. Acherusia, i. c. infernorum loca, Cic. Tusc. 1, 21. Lucr. 1, 120. hinc Acherusia fit stultorum denique vita, i. e. infelix, qualis damnatorum apud inferos, Id. 3, 1037.

ACHĒTÆ, ārum, f. singing cicadae, Plin. 11, 26 s. 32.

ACHILLĒOS, accus. -on, f. an herb, said to have been discovered by Achilles; hac sanasse Telēphum dicitur, Plin. 25. 5 s. 19.

ACHILLĒUM, i, n. a kind of sponge, Plin. 9, 45 s. 68.

ACHLIS, is, f. a wild beast, like an elk, Plin. 8, 15 s. 16. cf. Caes. B. G. 6, 27.

ACHRAS, ādis, f. a wild pear-tree, Col. 7, 9, 6.

ACIA, æ; f. a thread in a needle, Cels. 5, 26, 121.

ACICŪLA, ae, f. a small needle or pin; used by women in dressing their hair, Cod. Theodos. 3, 16, 1.

ACĪDUS, a. (ab ācere,) acid, tart, sour; acida sorba, acid sorbs or service-berries, Virg. G. 3, 380. rapula plenus atque acidus mavult inulas, sated he prefers turnips and acid elicampagne, Hor. S. 2, 2, 43.—(II) metaph. disagreeable, unpleasant; quod petis, id sane est invisum acidumque duobus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 64.

ACĪDE, adv. sourly, tartly.—Also

ACĪDITAS, ātis, f. sourness, occur only in later writers.

ACĪDŪLUS, a. somewhat acid, sourish; pira acidulo sapore jucunda, Plin. 15, 15 s. 16. Lyncestus aqua, quae vocatur acidula, vini modo temperatos facit, Id. 2, 103 s. 106.

ACĪES, ūei, i. the sharp edge or point of any thing; acies falcis nondum tentanda sa. est, the edge of the pruning knife, Virg. G. 2, 363. primæque de sulcis acies apparuit hastæ, the point of a spear appeared first, Ov. M. 3, 107.—* met. at nos vicesimum jam diem paritum hebescere aciem horum auctoritatis, we now, for twenty days, suffer the edge of their authority to grow blunt, i. e. the force of it to be weakened, Cic. Cat. 1, 2. nam neque tum stellis acies obtusa videtur, the edge of the stars does not then seem dim, Virg. G. 1, 395.—(II) the organ of sight, the apple or pupil of the eye.

acies ipsa, qua cernimus, quæ PUPILA vocatur, parva est, &c. Cic. N. D. 2, 57.—* the eye; Polyphemi lata acies, the large eye, Juv. 9, 65. huc, geminas huc flecte acies, both your eyes, Virg. Æ. 6, 788. cf. 12, 558. sanguineam volvens aciem, for acies, ib. 4, 643. cf. 7, 299. nusquam recta acies, her look is never direct, i. e. her eyes are always turned awry, Ov. M. 2, 776. aciem partes dividit in omnes, he turned his eyes on every side, ib. 3, 381. quos omnes acie postquam Saturnia torvâ vidit, beheld with stern eyes, or with a stern look, ib. 4, 464.—* sight, vision, the sense or faculty of seeing;

bonum est incolumis acies; miserum, caecitas, Cic. Fin. 5, 28. hebes est cuiquam acies oculorum, ib. 4, 24. cf. Tusc. 1, 22. aciem oculorum offendit claritas colorum, Plin. 35, 10.—* metaph. acuteness, discernment, penetration,

quickness of apprehension; nulla acies humani ingenii tanta est, quae penetrare in caelum, terram intrare possit, Cic. Acad. 4, 39. contemplari aliquid omni acie ingenii, Cic. Or. 1, 33. cf. Leg. 1, 23. Tusc. 1, 30. 5, 13 & 39. Sen. 23. voluptas solet praestringere aciem mentis, to dazzle the eye of the mind, Cic. Div. 1, 29. cum stupet insanis acies fulgoribus, when the sight is dazzled with the vain glare of the plate, Hor. S. 2, 2, 5.—(II) an army or part of an army, (usually in battle order;) tota acies, the whole army, Liv. 8, 9. utraque acies, both armies, ib. cf. Caes. 1, 51 & 52. sinistra pars aciei, of the army, ib. 2, 23.—acies triplex, an army drawn up in three lines; duplex, in two; simplex, in one, Caes. B. G. 3, 25. Afr. 15. quadruplex, in four lines, ib. 58. hence quartam aciem instituere, to form a fourth line, or a body of reserve, Caes. B. C. 3, 93.—prima acies, the first line or van; tertia, extrema v. postrema acies, the last line or rear; media acies, the middle line.—But media acies, commonly denotes the middle or centre, between the two wings; mediam aciem Scipio cum legionibus Syriacis tenebat, Caes. B. C. 3, 88. reliquas legiones inter mediam aciem cornuque interjecerat sc. Pompeius, ib. mediam aciem hinc Romani, illic Carthaginenses, misti Afris; cornua socii tenebant, Liv. 23, 14, cf. ib. c. 15. 8, 8. 27, 48. Sall. Cat. 60. Caes. B. G. 1, 24, 25, &c. (A. 379).—hic acies certare solebant, the armies or troops, Virg. Æ. 2, 30. cf. 599. 7, 296. direxere acies, they ranged their troops, ib. 7, 523. cf. 643. aeratae acies, troops with brazen armour, ib. 703.—fugata equestris acies sc. est, the cavalry, Pat. 2, 112.—classis ab utrisque in praelium deducitur; quarum acie constituta, &c. the line of battle in each being formed, Nep. 23, 11. Philippis versa acies retro, the army put to flight, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 26.—(IV) a battle, a conflict, an engagement, or the place where the battle is fought, the field: acie certare, to contend in battle, or in the field, Nep. 1, 4, cf. 1, 5, 8. 23, 5. Datis in aciem peditum centum, equitum decem millia produxit, led forth into the field, ib. 1, 5. cf. 18, 3. Liv. 31, 34. acie excedere, Nep. 23, 6. cf. 18, 4.—* met. nos autem jam in aciem, dimicationemque veniamus, let us now take the field, and prepare for action, i. e. let us enter upon our subject seriously, Cic. Orat. 13 f. al. 14 pr. cf. Id. de Orat. 1, 32 & 34.—extenditur horrida perlato acies Vulcania campos, Vulcan's army, i. e. fire, Virg. Æ. 10, 408.

ACINĀCES, is, m. a scimitar, a faulchion, a short crooked sword, used by the Medes, Persians, and Scythians, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 5. Curt. 3, 3, 6, &c.

* ACĪNOS, i, f. a kind of herb, used by the Egyptians for making garlands, and for food, Plin. 21, 27 s. 101.

ACĪNUM, i, n. & acinus, i, m. rar. acina, ae, f. a berry, a grain or grape, one of a bunch or cluster of grapes, Col. 12, 39, 1 & 3. cf. ib. c. 43, 4, 7 & 8. add 3, 1, 5 & 7. 11, 2, 69. aridum acinum, a dried grape, Hor. S. 2, 6, 85.

panis unciam cum paucis acinis uvae duracinae comedi, I ate an ounce of bread, with a few raisins, Suet. Aug. 76.—(II) a grape-stone, or the seed of the grape, Cic. Sen. 15. nuclei acinorum, the kernels of grape-stones, Plin. 23, 1 s. 9 & 10 cf. ib. s. 12. Anacreon poëta aciem uvae passae—strangulatus, choked by the stone of a raisin, Id. 7, 7. cf. Val. Max. 9, 12. ext. 8.—(III) plur. the fruits or berries of other trees and shrubs, besides the vine; particularly such as grow in clusters;—alia acimis caro; alia bacis, ut olivis, the pulp of berries growing in clusters is different from that of berries, which grow separately, as olives, Plin. 15, 24 s. 27. plurimum verò differunt ederae sambucique acini, the berries or grains of ivy and elder are very different from each other, ib.—

ACĪNĀRIUS, a. of berries or grapes, acinaria sc. vasa v. dolia, vessels or casks for keeping grapes, till they be pressed, Varr. R. R. 1, 22, 4.

ACĪNŌSUS, a. full of grapes, Plin. 14, 3 s. 4, 8.—(II) like to berries; semen (asari) acinosum, Id. 12, 15 s. 27. caulis acinosus, a stalk producing berries or seed like berries, Id. 21, 17 s. 68.

ACIPENSER, ěris; & acipensis, is, m. a fish, anciently in great estimation among the Romans, thought to be the sturgeon; but what fish it was, is uncertain. Macrob. Sat. 2, 12. Plin. 9, 17 s. 27. Cic. Tusc. 3, 18. Hor. S. 2, 2, 47.

ACLIS, ūdis, f. a kind of short spear or javelin, Virg. Æ. 7, 730.

ACNUA, v. acna, ae, f. a measure of land, 120 feet square; called usually actus quadratus, Varr. 1, 10, 2. Col. 5, 1, 5.

* ACONŪTI, adv. (i. e. sine pulvere,) without dust or labour, easily, Plin. 35, 11 s. 40, 32. cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 51.

ACŌNTUM, i, n. wolfs-bane, a poisonous plant, aconite; poison, Plin. 27, 2 & 3. Ov. M. 7, 415, &c. Virg. G. 2, 152. Juv. 10, 25.

* ACONTIAS, ae, m. a kind of comet, Plin. 2, 25.

* ACŌPOS, i, f. (ex ā priv. & κόπος, lassitudo,) a kind of gem, Plin. 37, 10 s. 54.—(II) yellow lupin, an herb, Id. 27, 4 s. 13.—

ACŌPON, v. acōpum, i, n. a medicine good for relieving lassitude or fatigue, Cels. 4, 24, 28. acopa quoque utilia nervis sunt, Id. 5, 24.

ĀCOR, ōris, sourness. See ACĒRE.

ACORNA, ae, f. a kind of thistle, Plin. 21, 16 s. 56.

ACŌRON, v. -um, i, n. & Acōros, v. -us, i, m. sweet-cane, garden flag; or, as others say, the herb galangale, Plin. 25, 13, s. 100.

AC-QUIESCĒRE, to rest, to repose, to take rest or repose; vitandi caloribus causā Lanuvii tres horas acquieveram, Cic. Att. 13, 34. qui hoc diversorio libenter te acquieturum esse dixisti, Cic. Or. 2, 71. a lassitudine, Nep. 14, 11.—(II) met. cujus in animo improbitas versatur, nunquam sinit eum respirare, nunquam acquiescere, to be quiet or at rest, Cic. Fin. 1, 16. res familiaris acquiescit, rests unimpaired, is exempt or free from expense, Liv. 4, 60.—tu, cum es com-

motus, acquiescis, *you acquiesce or yield*, Cic. Acad. 4, 46.—*acquiescere in re aliqua aut homine, to rest with pleasure or delight, to acquiesce*, Cic. Att. 4, 16. & 12, 18. Or. 59. Deiot. 2. supplicio alieno, *to be pleased or delighted with*, Curt. 6, 10, 9. so Clodii morte, Cic. Mil. 37.—*acquiescere honori*, Suet. Tib. 31. alicui homini, ib. 56.—*vaticinante muliere, cui, veluti oraculo, acquiescebat, whom he trusted or confided in*, Suet. Vit. 14 f.—* *Sic vir fortissimus anno acquievit septuagesimo, rested, i. e. died*, Nep. 23, 13.

ACQUIRĒRE, (acquirō v. adquirō, īsivī, īsitum; *ex ad & quero*) *to acquire, to get, to procure, to gain, to obtain; fama—vires acquirit eundo*, Virg. Æ. 4, 175. *famam sibi*, Phaedr. 1, 14, 4. decus, Tac. H. 2, 76. *favorem largitione*, ib. 1, 17.—*dubites de possessione, acquirere ad fidem? to take from your possession, to add to your credit*, Cic. Cat. 2, 8. cf. 3, 12. *mihi quidem ipsi quid est, quod jam ad vitæ fructum acquiri potest? what is there, which now can be acquired by me, or which can be added to the enjoyment of life? i. e. what have I more to wish for?* ib. 3, 12. cf. Tusc. 1, 45. Fam. 3, 7. *mox acquirendi docet (eos) insatiabile vultum, he teaches them the insatiable wish of acquiring wealth*, Juv. 14, 125.

ACQUISITIO, ōnis, *f. the act of acquiring, acquisition*, Digest. 3, 11, 1, &c.

* ACRA, æ, *f. a promontory or cape*, Plin. 3, 11 s. 16.

* ACRATOPHORUM, i, n. *a small vessel for holding wine*, Varr. 1, 8, 5. Cic. Fin. 3, 4.

ACREDŪLA, æ, *f. the name of a bird; but of what bird, is uncertain. Some make it a nightingale; others, an owl*, Cic. Div. 1, 8. Ov. Philomel. 15.

ACRIS, e, *sharp; acrescere, acrimonia, &c. See ACER.*

* ACROAMA, ātis, n. *any thing that delights the ears, a musical symphony of players on the flute or lyre: an interlude*, Suet. Vesp. 19. *acroama, auditio lyrarum et tibiærum*, Isidor. glossar.—(II) *a musician or singer*, Suet. Aug. 74 f. Nep. 25, 14. Cic. Arch. 9.—(III) *a pleasant reciter or narrator of humorous stories, introduced at feasts*, Cic. Verr. 4, 22. Plin. Ep. 6, 31, 13.

* ACROĀSIS, is, *f. a meeting of literary men, a learned audience*, Cic. Att. 15, 17 f.

* ACROBATĪCUS, a. *fit for ascending*, Vitruv. 10, 1.

* ACROCERAUNIUS, a. —ii montes, *mountains, whose tops are exposed to be struck with thunder-bolts*, Plin. 4, 1. so *Acroceraunia sc. juga, the Acroceraunian mountains on the coast of Epire*, Id. 3, 23 s. 26. Hor. Od. 1, 3, 20. (G. 264.)

* ACROSTĪCHIS, īdis, *f. an acrostick, a kind of poem, in which the first letter of every verse, being taken, makes up the name of the person or thing, on which the poem is written*, Cic. Div. 2, 54.

* ACROTĒRIA, ōrum, n. *acroters, little pedestals without bases, placed at the middle and both extremities of pediments or frontis-*

pieces, to support statues, Vitruv. 3, 3 f.—(II) *a cape or prominence in harbours*, Id. 5, 12.

* ACTA, æ, *f. the shore of the sea, or a retired place on the shore*, Virg. Æ. 5, 613. Nep. Agesil. 8. cf. Cic. &c. Verr. 5, 25 & 31.

ACTA, ōrum, n. *acts, exploits. See AGĒRE.*

ACTAEA, æ, *f. a kind of herb or shrub*, Plin. 27, 7 s. 26.

ACTE, es, *f. walwort or dwarf-elder, an herb*, Plin. 26, 11 s. 73.

ACTIO, ōnis, *f. an action, &c.*————

ACTOR, ōris, *m. an actor, a pleader, &c.*————

ACTĪTĀRE, *to plead.*————

ACTĪVUS, a. *active, practical.*————

ACTURIUS, a. *light, nimble.*————

ACTUARIUS, i, m. *a notary or scribe, a clerk.*————

ACTUARIUM & ACTURIOLUM, i, n. *a pinnace, a small barge.*————

ACTUS, part. done.————

ACTUS, ūs, *m. an act or deed.*————

ACTŪSUS, a. *active, busy.*————

ACTŪTUM, adv. *forthwith, presently. All from AGĒRE, q. v.*

ACŪĒRE, *to sharpen.*————

ACULEUS, a. *a sting.*————

ACŪMEN, *sharpness, &c. See ACUS, ūs.*

ACUS, i, m. *the needlefish or hornbeak*, Plin. 9, 51 s. 76. Martial. 10, 37, 5.

ACUS, ēris, n. *chaff, the husks of corn, that are separated by threshing and winnowing*, Varr. 1, 52 & 57. *acus fabaginum, the chaff of beans*, Cato, 54, 2.—*Acus, ūs, f. durissimæ acus separatæ erunt a cadentibus, the hardest chaff will be separated by those who beat the beans*, Col. 2, 10, 14.

ACĒRŌSUS, a. *full of chaff*, Festus, & Lucil. apud Non. 5, 97.

ACĒRĀTUS, a. *mixed with chaff, ib.*

ĀCUS, ūs, *f. a needle; in duas acus fila conjicienda sunt, &c. threads must be put into two needles*, Cels. 7, 16, 15. *quâ incision est, acus debet immitti, where the incision has been made, a needle should be put in*, Id. 7, 30, 22. *cutis acu filum ducente transiit, the skin is pierced by a needle followed by a thread*, Id. 7, 25, 22. *quidam hic quoque duo lina acu trajiciunt sc. omentum, some in this case draw through it a needle with two threads*, Id. 7, 21, 5. *incidi enim cutis debet, aut acu pungi, the skin ought to be cut, or prick'd with a needle*, Id. 5, 28, 302. *mirabar—vultus, quod acu punctum videretur, pro ictu gladiatoris probari, that the wound, which seemed to be the prick of a needle, should be taken for the stroke of a gladiator*, Cic. Mil. 24.—*pingere acu sc. vestes, to embroider or flower with the needle*, Ov. M. 6, 23. *pictus acu chlamydem, having his cloak embroidered or flowered with needle-work*, Virg. Æ. 582. *so pictus acu tunicas, ib. 11, 777. cf. Martial. 8, 28, 17, 14, 150. pictas vestes jam apud Homerum fuisse sc. accipio, I find that embroidered garments were even in the time of Homer*, Plin. 8, 48, s. 74. (A. 524.)—* *rem acu tangere, to touch the thing with a needle, i. e. as we say, to hit the nail on the head, to guess right; te-tigisti acu sc. rem, you have hit it*, Plaut. Rud.

5, 2, 19.—(II) *a pin or bodkin for fixing the hair*, Martial. 2, 66. 14, 24. non acus abrupt illos sc. capillos. Ov. Am. 1, 14, 15. cf. v. 30. Art. Am. 1, 510. 3, 239. Am. 1, 14, 18. Juv. 6, 496. 2, 93. (A. 423.)

ACŪERE, (ācuo, ūi, ūtum,) *to whet, to sharpen, to edge, to point*; sagittas cote, Hor. 2, 8, 15. dentes, ib. 3, 20, 10. ferrum. *i. e.* ensem v. gladium, ib. 1, 2, 21. cf. Virg. *Æ.* 8, 386. Ov. M. 15, 776. palos, Col. 11, 2, 12.—(II) *met.* multa e corpore existunt, quae acuant mentem; multa, quae obtundant, Cic. Tusc. 1, 33. acere ingenia puerilia, Quinctil. 1, 4, 6, cf. 1, 8, 11. & 1, 10, 34. linguam exercitatione dicendi, Cic. Brut. 97. cf. c. 33. curis acuens mortalia corda, Virg. G. 1, 123. acuit ad cupiditatem literarum amor laudis, excites, incites, stimulates, Quinctil. 12, 1, 8. cf. Plin. Ep. 2, 7, 5. Cic. Fam. 15, 21, 7. gloria vos acuat, Ov. P. 1, 5, 57. aliquem ad crudelitatem, *to instigate*, Cic. Ligar. 4. postquam visa (est Alec-to) satis primos acuisse furores, *to have kindled or inflamed*, Virg. *Æ.* 7, 406. quam (sc. Alec-to) Juno his acuit verbis, *stimulates*, ib. 330. variis acunt rumoribus iras, ib. 9, 464. magnis acunt stridoribus iras sc. apes, *whet or stimulate their rage with loud buzzings*, ib. 12, 590. *Æneas acuit Martem, excites his martial courage*, ib. 108. hae (Dirae) Jovis ad solium apparent, acuntque metum mortalibus aegris, *raise or awaken*, ib. 850.—(III) *acuere syllabam, to sharpen, to mark with an acute accent, to pronounce with a louder tone*, Quinctil. 1, 5, 22.—* *The participles acūsus and acutūrus do not occur in the classics.*

ACŪTUS, *a sharp, acute, having a sharp edge or point*; ponite jam gladios hebetes, pugnetur acutis, Ov. Art. 3, 589. acutae cuspidis hastae, Ov. Ep. 3, 119. cf. M. 6, 73. acutā cuspidē junci, *with a sharp point*, ib. 4, 299. *so acutā cuspidē contos expediunt, Virg. Æ. 5, 208. telo lumen terebramus acuto ingens, we bore out his huge eye with a sharp javelin*, ib. 3, 635. rostra volucris acuta, Plin. 11, 37.—(II) *metaph.* vapor acutus, *a sharp or pungent taste*, Plin. 15, 27 s. 32. acutus odor, Id. 21, 7 s. 18. acutissimus sonus, opp. to gravissimus, Cic. Or. 1, 59. acuta aera, *loud-sounding cymbals*, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 7. acutā voce, *with a clear or shrill voice*, ib. 3, 4, 3. lateris acutus dolor, *an acute or piercing pain*, Cels. 2, 7, 46. acuta febris, *acute, vehement, violent, soon determined*, Id. 2, 4, 16. febres partim acutae, partim longae, Id. 2, 1, 29. si latus aut renes morbo tentantur acuto, quare fugam morbi, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 28. sol acutus, *scorching*, ib. 1, 10, 17. acuta belli sc. discrimina v. pericula, *the sharp or hazardous conflicts of war*, Id. Od. 4, 4 f.—(III) *acute, ingenious, subtle*; Antisthenes, homo acutus magis, quam eruditus, Cic. Att. 12, 38 f. Scaevola, homo omnium et disciplinā juris eruditissimus, et ingenio prudentiāque acutissimus, Cic. Or. 1, 39. inter acutos autem, et inter hebetes, interest, quod, &c. Cic. Tusc. 4, 14, cf. N. D. 2, 16.—* *In the neut. it is used adverbially; cur in amico-*

rum vitii tam cernis acutum, quam aquila, &c. *why are you as quick-sighted as an eagle, in discerning the faults of others?* Hor. S. 1, 3, 26. resonare triste et acutum, *to utter dismal and shrill or piercing shrieks*, ib. 1, 8, 41.—ACŪTE, *adv. sharply*; acutē cernere non potis est animus, Lucr. 4, 801. acutē sonare, Cic. Somn. Scip. 5.—(II) *acutely, ingeniously*, Cic. Cael. 8. Brut. 14.

ACŪTUS, *a. dim. somewhat acute, subtle or ingenious*, Cic. N. D. 3, 7.—ACŪMEN, *inis, n. sharpness, the sharp point of any thing*; lignum (jaculi) sine acumine venit, *without the point*, Ov. M. 8, 354. uncus, undique laevis, acuminis brevis, *a crotchet in every part smooth, with a short point*, Cels. 7, 29, 19. unci acumen, ib. s. 21.—* *auspicia ex acuminibus, omens taken from the points of weapons or the beaks of birds, as it is thought*, Cic. N. D. 2, 37.—(II) *met. omnes sententiae—sub acumen stili subeant, et succedant, necesse est, must come under the point of the stilus, i. e. must be revised and corrected*, Cic. Or. 1, 33.—*ratio condiendi musta—adpersu picis, ut odor vino contingat, et saporis quaedam acumina, that the wine may smell of pitch, and have a certain sharpness or pungency of taste*, Plin. 14, 20 s. 25.—* *acuteness, quickness, sharpness, ingenuity, sagacity*; in oratore autem acumen dialecticorum—est requirendum, Cic. Or. 1, 28. cf. Fam. 5, 14, 4. Flacc. 4. Epicurus,—homo, sine arte, sine litteris, sine acumine ullo, Cic. N. D. 2, 29 f. add Cic. Or. 31. Quinctil. 6, 4, 12. 10, 1, 81, &c.—*orationis acumen, acuteness, subtilty*, Cic. Or. 2, 29. cf. c. 63. dialectici—ipsi se compungunt suis acuminibus, *perplex themselves with their sophisms or subtilties*, ib. c. 38. quis priscum illud miretur acumen, Brute, tuum? *who will wonder at the subtle or artful part you acted?* Juv. 4, 102. Empedocles, an Stertiniū (al. Stertinium adj.) deliret acumen, *whether Empedocles or the subtilty (i. e. the acute or subtle genius) of Stertinius be in the wrong*, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 20. serus enim Graecis admovit acumina (i. e. acumen ingenii) chartis sc. Romanus, *the Romans were late of applying their minds to the writings of the Greeks*, ib. 2, 1, 161. iudicis argutum acumen, *the nice discernment of a judge or critic*, Id. Art. 364. nota refert meretricis acumina, *he resembles the well-known artifices, arts or tricks of a courtesan*, Id. Ep. 1, 17, 5.—ACUMINATUS, *a. pointed, having a sharp point*; telum fodiendo acuminatum, Plin. 12, 2. cornu lunae acuminatum, Id. 18, 35 s. 79.—ACULEUS, *i, m. (dim.) a sting*; voluptate cum liquescimus, apis aculeum sine clamore ferre non possumus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22. cornibus uti videmus boves, nepas aculeis, Id. Fin. 5, 15.—(II) *a prickle; the quill, prick or dart, of a porcupine; any sharp point*: aculeus spinarum, Plin. 13, 9 s. 19. hystrici, Id. 8, 35 s. 53. sagittae, Liv. 38, 21.—(III) *metaph. a sting, any thing that gives pain*; domesticarum solitudinum aculeos omnes et scrupulos occultabo, *the stings and vexations*, Cic. Att. 1, 18. cf.

Coel. 12. Cluent. 55. Brut. 9 f. Sall. 16. Or. 19, &c.—* a fallacious argument, a sophism, Cic. Acad. 4, 31.—a sharp saying or keen reproach, a jibe, a sarcasm; fuerunt nunnulli aculei in C. Caesarem, some stings or satirical allusions, Cic. Q. fr. 2, 1, cf. Brut. 47. Or. 2. Planc. 24.

ACULEŪLUS, i, m. a small needle or pin, Martial. 8, 71, 10.

ACULEĀTUS, a. having a sting, a prickle or sharp point; aculeata animalia, ut crabrones, &c. armed with stings, Plin. 20, 22 s. 91. contra omnium aculeatorum venena, Id. 23, 1 s. 27. aculeatae herbae, prickly herbs, Id. 22, 6 s. 7. folium—aculeatum, sharp-pointed at the end, Id. 16, 10 s. 15.—(II) metaph. aculeata sophismata, subtle sophisms, Cic. Acad. 4, 24. satis aculeatas ad Dolabellam epistolas dedi, sharp enough, Cic. Att. 14, 18.

AD, prep. to: te oro, ut ad me Vibonem statim venias, Cic. Att. 3, 3. Eamus ad me, to my house, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 64. so ad me abducta est domum, Id. Ad. 4, 4, 18. devertit Clodius ad se ad Albānum, went to his villa, Cic. Mil. 19. fuit ad me diu, at my house, Cic. Att. 10, 4. ad haec mala hoc mihi accedit etiam, to these misfortunes this is added, Id. And. 1, 3, 10. duplices tendens ad sidera palmas, towards, Virg. Æ. 1, 93. so ad orientem spectans constitit, Cic. Div. 1, 27. ad Trojam, at or near to, Virg. Æ. 1, 24. so ad urbem esse, said of magistrates invested with military command, before they set out to their provinces, Cic. Verr. 2, 6 & 8; Ascon. in Act. 1. in Verr. 15 s. 45; or after returning from them, if they claimed a triumph, Sallust. Cat. 30; for it was unlawful for any one in actual command to enter the city, (A. 164 & 388.) est mihi ad portum negotium, at, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 54. ad omnia templa supplicatio, in, Cic. Fam. 2, 18. ad iudicium adesse, at or in, Verr. 1, 1. totam hiemem ipse ad exercitum manere decrevit, with, Caes. B. G. 5, 51. ad Caesarem causam agere, before, Cic. Fam. 5, 10. so ad iudicem, Id. Lig. 10. ad arbitrum, Rosc. Com. 4. coenare ad v. apum aliquem, with; is ad id locorum talis vir, at that time, Sall. Jug. 63. ad ravim poscamus prius, quam quicquam detur, till we are hoarse, Plaut. Aul. 2, 5, 10. sanè frequentes fuimus, ad ducentos, about, Cic. ad Q. fr. 2, 2. ad octingenti homines caesi sunt, about, Liv. 28, 36, where ad seems to be used adverbially; so ib. 25, 22; Caes. B. G. 2, 38; B. C. 3, 53. ad normam, according to, Cic. Amic. 5; nihil ad Coelum, in comparison of, Cic. legg. 1, 2: so nihil ad tuum equitatum, Cic. Deiot. 8. nihil ad nostram hanc, sc. puellam, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 69. ad cyathos, a cup-bearer, Juv. 13, 44; Suet. Caes. 49. servus ad manum, in waiting, at hand, ready to do what he was ordered, Cic. Orat. 3, 60; Nep. 18, 1: ad manum cantare histrionibus, to sing while the players acted, Liv. 7, 2. ad currum leones jungere, Plin. 8, 16. ad postremum, extremum v. ultimum, at last; ad haec v. ad hoc, besides, ad plenum, fully, Virg. G. 2, 244; abundantly, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 14. ad libellam sibi deberi, to a farthing, as

we say; neither more nor less, Cic. Rosc. Com. 4. ad summam, briefly, in short, finally, Id. Off. 1, 41. ad summam, at most, Cic. Fam. 2, 1; Mil. 8 & 9; ad tempus venire, at the time appointed, Id. Att. 13, 43; so ad diem solvere, Cic. Att. 16, 6. ad breve tempus, for, Id. Cat. 1, 13. fabellas Latinas ad verbum de Graecis exprimere, to translate literally, Cic. Fin. 1, 2. ad verbum ediscere, referre, excerpere, &c. word for word, Cic. Orat. 1, 34. Suet. Caes. 30. ad unguem factus homo, a perfect or accomplished man, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 32. castigare ad unguem, to polish with care; an expression borrowed from statuaries, who examined the smoothness of their work with the nail, Id. a. p. 294. lenius ad severitatem, with respect to, Cic. Cat. 1, 5. ad alienos tectus, reserved or close towards strangers, Id. Rosc. A. 40. pecunia utinam ad Opis maneret, sc. aedem, i. e. in the treasury, which was adjoining the temple of Ops, Cic. Phil. 1, 7. so Id. Phil. 2, 37. Att. 14, 14, s. 16: ad Castoris, sc. templum, Id. Mil. 33. ventum erat ad Vestae, sc. aedem v. templum, Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 35. quibus ad Murticiae (i. e. Veneris aedem) datae sedes, Liv. 1, 33. ubi ad Dianae (aedem) veneris, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 45. fleti ad superos, for inter, in the upper world, Virg. Æ. 6, 481. ad numerum iudices habere, the due number of judges, Cic. ad Q. fr. 2, 13. omnes ad unum, all to a man, Cic. Amic. 23. Virg. Æ. 5, 687. animus obduruit ad dolorem, against, Cic. Fam. 4, 16.

ADACTUS, part. driven, forced, &c. See ADIGĒRE.

AD-AEQŪĀRE omnia tecta solo, to equal, to level with the ground; fortunam virtute, to be as fortunate as brave, Cic. Arch. 10. commemorationem nominis nostri cum omni posteritate, to immortalise, ib. 11, f. libertos sibi, to make equal, Tac. Ann. 12, 60.

AD-AEQŪE, adv. equally.

AD-AESTŪĀRE, to overflow, to boil over.
AD-AGGĒRARE, to heap up, or lay in heaps.

ADAGIUM, i. n. & -io, ōnis, f. an adage, a proverb.

AD- & AL-LĪGARE aliquid alicui rei, herbam brachio, to bind to, circa caput.

AD-ĀMĀRE virtutem, to love greatly.
ADĀMAS, antis, m. an adamant; accus. -anta, v. em.

ADAMANTĪNUS, & -taeus, a, um, hard as adamant, adamantine.

AD-AMBŪLĀRE ad ostium, to walk at or before.

AD-APĒRĪRE, (adaperio, erui, ertum) portas, to open; caelum, to make clear; caput, to uncover; adaptatae vites, laid open to the sun, Col. adaptatilis, e, that may be opened, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 45.

AD-AQUĀRE arbores, to sprinkle with water; ubi jumentum adaquari solebat, to be watered, Suet. Galb. 7. nec sine periculo adaquari possint oppidani, get water, Caes. B. G. 8, 41.

AD-AUGĒRE (adaugeo, xi, ctum) suspicionem, to increase; stridor adaugescit, increases. ADAUCTUS, ūs, m. an increase, Lucr. 2, 1121.

AD-BĪBĒRE plus paulo, to drink a little too much; verba puro pectore, to imbibe instructions with an untainted or unprejudiced mind, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 67.

AD-BĪTĒRE propius, to go nearer, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 72.

AD-CĀNTĀRE, AD-CLĀRĀRE, &c. See AC-CANTARE, &c.

AD-DĒCET, it is proper or becoming, Plaut.

AD-DENSĒRE & -ĀRE, to thicken, Plin. & Virg.

AD-DĒRE, (addo, dīdi, dītum,) pōndus nūgis, to add; hunc laborem ad quotidiana opera; multas res in edictum; album in vestimentum; in potu unguentum, to put; calcar equo, to spur; virtutem, ardorem mentibus, to inspire; cui nunc cognomen lulo additur, the surname of Iulus is given, Virg. Æ. 1. 267. frena equis, to put upon; addunt in spatia, sc. se, they enter the course, they run with speed, or they run quicker as they advance, Virg. G. 1, 513.

ADDĪTĀMENTUM, ī, n. et ADDĪTIO, ōnis, f. an addition.

AD-DĪCĒRE aliquid ei, to call out at an auction, to sell; eum servituti, v. in servitutem, to sentence or adjudge to bondage; bona, to give up the goods of the debtor to the creditor; se alicui, to devote himself to one's service; aves non addixerunt, v. abdixerunt, the birds did not give a favourable omen.

ADDICTUS feris alicibus atque canibus Hector, given up to, left to be devoured by, Horat. Epod. 17, 11. addictus jurare, bound, obliged, Id. Ep. 1, 1, 14. pretio addictam habere fidem, to be corrupt, Cic. Verr. 2, 32.

ADDICTIO, ōnis, f. the adjudging of the goods of a debtor to his creditor, Cic.

AD-DISCĒRE aliquid, to learn, Cic. Or. 3, 23.

AD-DŌCĒRE aliquid artes, to teach, Hor.

AD-DUBĪTĀRE, to doubt a little, Cic. Off. de legatis addubitatum est, (imp.) some doubt was entertained, Liv. 2, 1, 3, 4.

AD-DŪCĒRE eum in iudicium, to bring to a trial; maleficum quempiam, to accuse, Cic. Verr. 3, 2. in suspicionem regi, Nep. 23, 2. arcum, lacertum, brachia, to draw in; habenas, to straiten the reins; lorum, to tie tight; febres, to bring on; carmen ad umbilicū, to bring to a conclusion, Horat. Epod. 14, 8; cutem, to shrivel; artus, to contract; illud non adducor ut credam, induced or persuaded, Cic.; so adductus pretio, precibus, rationibus, &c.; modo familiaritate juvenili Nero, et rursus adductus, grave, serious, Tac. Ann. 14, 4. adductum servitium, rigid, severe, ib. 12, 7. in concionibus adductior, more concise, Plin. Ep. 1, 16.—ADDUCTIUS (adv.) imperitabat, more severely, Tac. Hist. 3, 7; & M. G. 43.

AD-ĒDĒRE, (ēdo, ēdi, ēsum) to eat, to eat up, to devour, to consume; extis aesis, being eaten up; fortunae adesae, consumed; lapides aesi, corroded, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 36.

ADELPHI, orum, m. The Brothers, the name of one of the plays of Terence, Ter. Ad. pr. 11.

ADEMTUS, taken away, &c. See ADIMĒRE.

ADEO, (adv.) res rediit, came to that; usque adeo, to such a degree; adeo ignarus, so ducem hostium intra moenia, atque adeo in senatu videtis, even; id adeo more suo videbatur facere, indeed, Sallust. Cat. 37. neque me adeo fallit, nor indeed am I deceived or ignorant, Virg. Æ. 4, 96. adeo iram non tenuit, ut diceret, he was so far from restraining his anger, that he said, Liv. 3, 5. nunc adeo ibo illuc, therefore, Plaut. 2, 2, 57. propra adeo tollere puerum hinc, Ter. And. 4, 4, 20. cf. ib. 36. nunc adeo edico tibi, Id. Eun. 4, 7, 36.

AD-EO, ii, itum, ire, to go to. See AD-IRE.

ADEPS, ipis, m. & f. fat, corpulence.

ADIPĀLIS, e, fat; adipale genus dictionis, heavy, loaded with epithets, (al. adipatae dictionis,) Cic. Or. 8.—

ADIPĀTUM, fat meat, a dish seasoned with fat, Juvenal. 6, 630.

ADEPTUS, gotten, &c. See ADIPISCI.

AD-EQUĪTĀRE portae, nostros, to ride up to.

AD-ERRĀRE scopulis, to wander to, Stat.

ADESUDUM, ades, imper. of adsum, and the syllable dum; come hither, Ter. And. 1, 1, 2.

AD-ESSE pugnae, in pugna, ad tempus vel in tempore, ad exercitum, cum aliquo, to be present; praetori in consilio, to assist or attend as a counsellor or assessor; alicui in iudicio, to assist, to defend, as an advocate; aderam Arionillae, I was counsel for, Plin. Ep. 1, 5. adfuit Tuscillus, sc. legatis, was their counsel, ib. 4, 4. scribendo vel ad scribendum sc. senatus consultum, to witness the writing out or engraving of a decree of the senate, Cic. Or. 3, 2. Fam. 8, 8 & 15, 6. Att. 7, 1. ades ad imperandum, i. e. ut tibi imperetur, v. ad imperia accipienda, attend, to receive orders, Cic. Fam. 9, 25. adestote omnes animis, listen with attention, Cic. Syll. 11; but adeste animis, et timorem deponite, attend or act with spirit or with courage, Id. Mil. 2. Somn. Scip.—We often find affui for adfui, and affuturus for adfuturus.

AD-ĒSŪRĒRE, to be very hungry, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 132.

AD-FĀRI, to speak to. See AFFĀRI.

ADFĀTIM, adv. enough. See AFFĀTIM.

AD-FERRE, to bring or carry to. See AFFERRE.

AD-FLĀRE, to blow upon. See AFFLĀRE.

AD-FŌRE, for adfuturum esse. See AFFŌRE.

AD-FRANGĒRE & ADFRINGERE, to break or dash against; ungues postibus, Stat. Th. 10, 47. parvos (i. e. infantes) uberibus sc. matrum, ib. 5, 150.

AD-FRĒMĒRE, to rage greatly, Sil. 14, 124.

AD-FRĪCĀRE, to rub against. See AFFRĪCĀRE.

AD-FRĪĀRE, to crumble upon. See AFFRĪĀRE.

AD-FULGĒRE, to shine upon. See AFFULGĒRE.

AD-GĒMĒRE, to groan or sigh greatly at or to; adgemit Alcides, Haemoniusque puer, i. e. Achilles, groans at the accident of Chiron's

being wounded by one of the arrows of Hercules, Ov. F. 5. 400. (G. 489.) adgemit et nostris ipsa carina malis, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 112. (al. 1, 4, 10.) flent moesti retro comites, et uterque loquenti adgemit, Stat. Th. 11, 246.

AD-ĒSUS, eaten up, consumed. See ADĒ-
DĒRE.

AD-HAERĒRE & ADHAERESCĒRE rei, ad rem, in re, in fronte, to stick to, to adhere.—ADHAESIO, ōnis, f. & -us, ūs, m. adhesion, Cic. & Lucr.

AD-HĀLĀRE eum, to breathe upon, Plin. 22, 22 s. 46.

ADHĪBĒRE (habeo) eum ad coenam, in consilium, to admit; curam et diligentiam, cibum et potum, to use; animos, aures, to attend; remedium vulneri, to apply; cultum et preces diis, to offer; molestiam ei, to cause.

AD-HINNĪRE equo, to neigh to, or after; ad orationem illius, to be pleased or delighted with, to applaud, Cic. Pis. 28.

AD-HORTĀRI eum ad rem, ad libertatem recuperandam, to exhort.—

ADHORTĀTIO, ōnis, f. an exhortation, Liv. 9, 13.—

ADHORTĀTOR, ōris, m. an encourager or exhorter, Liv. 2, 58.

AD-HUC (adv.) res tranquilla est, hitherto; nisi quid adhuc forte vultis, still, more, besides, Cic. Amic. 9. So majore adhuc et turpiore infamia flagravit, Suet. Tib. 44.

AD-JĀCĒRE (eo, ui, —) mari v. mare, to lie near; Hellesponto adjācet Troas, Plin. 5, 30; Tuscus ager Romano adjacet, borders upon, is contiguous to, Liv. 2, 49; Etruriam adjacent, Id. 7, 72.

* ADIANTUM, the herb maiden-hair, Plin. 22, 21.

ADJECTUS, added, &c. See ADJICĒRE.

ADJĒRE (ago) oves huc, to drive; ensem in pectus, to plunge; milites jusjurandum, ad v. in jusjurandum, jurejurando vel sacramento, to force to swear, to force to take the military oath or to enlist; arbitrum v. ad arbitrium, i. e. agere v. cogere ad arbitrum, to force to submit to an arbitration, Cic. vulnus altē adactum, a deep wound, Virg. Æ. 10, 850.—

ADACTIO (ōnis, f.) jurisjurandi, an exaction, a forcing to swear, Liv. 22, 38.—

ADACTUS, ūs, m. ferros exibant dentis adactus, they avoided the cruel strokes, Lucr. 5, 1329.

ADJĪCĒRE (adjiciō, jēci, jectum; ad & jacio) telum ad v. in locum, to throw; aliquid his rebus, verho literam syllabamve, to add; animum studiis, to apply; oculum rei alicui, to cast a wishful eye on a thing, to desire, Cic. Verr. 2, 15. adjectis Britannis imperio, being or having added, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 3.—

ADJECTIVŪS, ōnis, f. & -us, ūs, m. an addition; ADJECTIVUM nomen, an adjective; ADJICIĀ-LIS (al. aditalis, ab adire) coena, an entertainment given at the admission of an augur, Varr. R. R. 3, 6 f. Plin. 10, 20 s. 23.

ADJĪMĒRE (imo, ēmi, emtum, ab emo) id ei, to take away; animam ei v. eum morte, to kill.

ADEMTUS v. ADEMPŪS, part. taken away.—ADEMPŪS, ōnis, a taking away, Cic. Dom. 30. Tac. Ann. 4, 6.

AD-INDĒRE (īdi, ūtam) aliquid, to put in.

AD-INVENTUS, a, um, part. curiously invented.

ADĪFĀTUM, fat meat. See ADEPS.

ADĪPISCI (adīpiscor, adeptus,) laudem, to get; senectutem, to arrive at, to reach; fugientes, to overtake;—Passiv. non aetate, verum ingenio adipiscitur sapientia, is obtained, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 86; Romani, adepti libertatem, v. adeptā libertate, florebant, having obtained liberty; ad honores adipiscendos veniunt, Cic. Or. 3, 33.—

ADEPTIO (ōnis, f.) bonorum, alicujus commodi, the getting* or obtaining, Cic. Fin. 2, 13.

AD-ĪRE (adeo, ii seldom īvi, ūtum,) eum, v. ad eum, to go to, to speak to; moris tum erat, quamquam praesentem, scripto adire, sc. imperatorem, to apply to, to address by writing, Tac. Ann. 4, 39; adire eum blandis verbis; ad rempublicam, to undertake the management of public affairs, Cic. Manil. 24; in jus, to go to law; haereditatem, to succeed to; inimicitias, to incur enmities; labores, periculum capitis, to undergo; pericula adentur in praeliis, are undergone; praetor adiri potest, may be applied to; adit̄ur, (imp.) quum ad me aditum esset ab iis, qui dicerent, when persons came to me, Cic. Fam. 3, 7. antequam in jus aditum esset, (imp.) sc. ab iis, Id. libri Sibyllani aditi sunt, were inspected, Liv. 5, 13, v. aditum est ad libros Sibyllinos, Cic. Verr. 4, 49.—

ADĪTUS (part.) consul, being applied to or addressed, Liv. 37, 6. pericula adita, encountered, Ov. M. 12, 161.—

ADĪTUS (ūs, m.) littoris, access to; viri molles aditus, the soft avenues to his heart, Virg. Æ. 4, 424.—

ADĪTIO, ōnis, f. a going to; quid tibi hanc aditio est? i. e. cur hanc adis? Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 63. aditio hereditatis, a succeeding to an inheritance, Digest. 46, 3, 95. 2 pr.

AD-JŪDĪCĀRE agrum sibi, causam ei, to adjudge; mihi salutem imperii, to ascribe, Cic. Att. 1, 16. ipsam Veneri in servitutum adjudicat, adjudges her to be the slave of Venus, Cic. Caecil. 17. nunc, et si quid abest, Italid adjudicat armis, if any thing is wanting or not subdued, he assigns it to the Roman arms to subdue; or subjects it to the Italians, i. e. to the Roman empire, by arms, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 57.

AD-JŪGĀRE vites, to join the vines to a jumentum or prop; vitis adjudgata, Plin. 17, 22 s. 35, 11.

ADJŪMENTUM, help. See ADJŪVĀRE.

ADJUNCTIO, &c. See ADJUNGĒRE.

AD-JUNGĒRE vitem palis vel ulmis, to join; juris scientiam eloquentiae, to join, to add; accessionem aedibus, to make an addition to one's house; sibi aliquem beneficium, to oblige; sibi, to gain to his interest, Nep. Eum. 2, 10. sibi socium, to join as an associate; animum studiis v. ad studia, to apply; tauros aratro, to yoke,

Tibull. 1, 10, 7. *so postello mures*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 247.

ADJUNCTAE aves, *yoked*, Ovid. Am. 1, 2, 26. fundo uxoris continentia praedia atque adjuncta, *adjoining, contiguous*, Cic. pro Caecina. 4. quae adjunctiora huic causae sunt, *more connected with, more nearly related to*, Cic. Cl. 10.

ADJUNCTUM, i, n. *an adjunct, an axiom*.—ADJUNCTIO, ōnis, f. *a joining, an addition*.—ADJUNCTOR, ōris, m. *one who joins or adds*, Cic. Att. 8, 3.

AD-JŪRĀRE ei per omnes deos, *to swear solemnly*; adjuro Stygii caput implacabile fontis, sc. per, Virg. Aen. 12, 816. *So adjuro te tuumque caput*, Catull. 66, 40. censores edixerunt, ut praeter commune omnium civium jurandum, haec adjurare, Liv. 13, 16.

AD-JŪVĀRE (adjūvo, jūvi, jūtum) eum, *to assist*; fortes fortuna adjuvat, Ter. morbum vel aegrotum adjuvat hoc medicamentum, *does good to; injuriam, helps to promote*, Cic. Off. 3, 18. ADJŪTOR, ōris, m. & -trix, icis, f. *an helper, an assistant*.

ADJŪMENTUM, and in later writers ADJUTORIUM, i, n. *help, assistance*.

ADJŪTĀRE (freq.) aliquem, *to help, to assist; used more frequently than adjūvo*: Id adjuta me, sc. ad, *assist me in that*, Ter.

ADJUTĀBĪLIS, e; -em operam dare, *assistance*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 8.

AD-LABŌRĀRE, adlectus, &c. See ALLABORĀRE, allectus, &c.

AD-MĒTRĪ frumentum militi, *to measure out*, Liv. frumentum viritum admensus est, Suet. Aug. 41.—*passiv.* quod (vinum) admensum erit, Cato, R. R. 148. Vinum admensus est.

ADMĒNICŪLUM, i, n. (q. ad manum,) *a prop for vines, aid*.

ADMİNICULĀRE v. -ari vites sudibus, *to prop, to support*, Plin. 14, 1. Cic. Fin. 5, 14.

AD-MĪNISTER, tri, m. & -tra, ae, f. *a servant, an agent*, Cic. Sex. Rosc. 28. ministris ad ea sacrificia Druidibus utuntur, *ministers*, Caes. B. G. 6, 16. administer audaciae, libidinis, &c. *an instrument, a tool*, Cic. Cat. 1, 3. multae sunt artes eximiae hujus ministrarum comitesque virtutis, *assistants*, Cic. Manil. 13.

ADMINISTRĀRE, *to work, to do work or service*; milites neque pro opere consistere, propter iniquitatem loci; neque inter vineas sine periculo administrare sc. poterant, Sall. Jug. 92 f.—(II) *to manage, to take care of, to administer*; patrimonium, Quinctil. 4, 2, 73. rem familiarem, Cic. Inv. 1, 25. rem totam, Cic. Fam. 13, 11, 3. negotium municipii, ib. republicam, ib. f. Off. 1, 25. partem operis, Caes. B. C. 2, 8. leges, judiciumque, Cic. Caecil. 21. provinciam, Cic. Verr. 4, 64. sic undique omni ratione concluditur, mente consilioque divino omnia in hoc mundo, ad salutem omnium conservationemque, admirabiliter administrari, ib. 2, 52.—*legationes, to execute, to discharge or perform*, Nep. Dion. 1.—foeni-

secium, *to set about, to attend or apply to the cutting of hay*, Varr. R. R. 1, 17, 2. so sementem, Col. 2, 22, 4.—* bellum administrare, *to carry on, to conduct*, Cic. Or. 1, 48. Manil. 20. Div. 2, 36. Caes. B. C. 1, 25 & 26. B. G. 5, 50. neque ab uno omnia imperia administrari poterant, *nor could all the necessary orders be given by one person*, Caes. B. G. 2, 22 f. a quibus quum id paulo tardius esset administratum, *when that order was somewhat too slowly executed*, ib. 4, 23. his rebus celeriter administratis, *being speedily executed*, ib. 3, 9.

ADMINISTRĀTIO, ōnis, f. *management, administration, conduct; belli*, Cic. Fam. 15, 1, 2. reipublicae, ib. 1, 9, 3. rerum, Cic. N. D. 1, 1. officiis ac administrationibus non peccaturos praepone, Tac. Agric. 19.—* *service, assistance, ministry or agency*; nec his sine hominum administratione uteremur, Cic. Off. 2, 3.—* *exitus, administrationesque portūs Brundisii impedire instituit, the outgates and operations*, Caes. B. C. 1, 25.

ADMINISTRĀTOR, ōris, m. *a manager, conductor, or administrator; belli*, Cic. Or. 1, 48. ADMINISTRĀTIVUS, a. *administrative, active, fit for administering or acting*, Quinctil. 2, 18 f.

AD-MĪRĀRI, *to wonder greatly, to marvel, to be surprised, amazed or astonished*; admiror, quo pacto judicium illud fugerit, Hor. S. 1, 4, 99. cūm admirarentur, non jam de eo sumptum esse supplicium, Nep. Eum. 12. ne quis sit admiratus, cur, &c. Cic. Off. 2, 10. admiratus sum brevitate epistolae tuae, *I wondered at*, Cic. Att. 6, 9. admiratus sum, quod—tuā manu scripsisses, ib. de Dionysio sum admiratus, *I was surprised at the behaviour of Dionysius*, ib. 9, 12. de diplomate admiraris, quasi nescio cuius te flagitii insimularem, ib. 10, 17.—(II) *to admire, to regard with wonder and esteem*; magnitudinem animi tui semper sum admiratus, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 21. ingenium tuum, Crasse, vehementer admirans, Cic. Or. 1, 20 f. cf. c. 51. res gestas alicujus, Id. Brut. 94. nihil hominem, nisi quod honestum, decorumque sit, aut admirari, aut optare, aut expetere oportet, Cic. Off. 1, 20 f. nil admirari, &c. Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 1.

ADMIRANDUS, a. *worthy of admiration, admirable*; Nep. 15, 3. & 24, 3.

ADMIRĀTIO, ōnis, f. *admiration, wonder, amazement*; homines admiratione obstupefacti, Cic. Deiot. 12. add Phil. 10, 2. Off. 2, 10. Liv. 7, 34.—* *admiration, joined with esteem, respect or reverence*, Cic. Off. 2, 1 & 14. Or. 1, 33. Liv. 7, 34. 9, 8. Nep. 11, 3.

ADMIRĀTOR, ōris, m. *an admirer*, Senec. Ep. 9. Quinctil. 2, 5, 21.

ADMIRĀBĪLIS, e. *wonderful, admirable, worthy of admiration*; res nova et admirabilis, Cic. Div. 1, 28. Or. 1, 2 & 35. admirabilior, Liv. 22, 37.—haec παραδόξα illi, nos admirabilia dicamus, Cic. Fin. 4, 27.

ADMIRABILĪTER, adv. *admirably*, Cic. N. D. 2, 53.—

ADMIRABILITAS, átis, f. admirableness, admirability, the quality which causes admiration; quanta sit admirabilitas caelestium rerum, atque terrestrium, Cic. N. D. 2, 36. add c. 40. & Off. 2, 11.

AD-MISCĒRE aliquid cum aliqua re v. alicui rei, to mix; aër admistus calore, Cic. N. D. 2, 10. calor admistus aquae, (dat.) ib. animus non habet in se quidquam admistum, Cic. Sen. 21. nihil est animis (dat. or abl. sc. in) admixtum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29.

ADMISTIO v. xtio, õnis, f. a mingling or mixture, admixture.

AD-MISSIO, admission. See ADMITTERE.

AD-MITTĒRE eum in cubiculum, to admit; delictum in se, to commit; cf. Ter. Ad. 3, 3. rem auribus, to listen to; equum in aliquem, to spur, to push on; equo admissio in mediam aciem Latinorum iruebat, at full speed, Cic. marem faeminae vcl faeminam mari; tauros vaccis—aves non admittunt, do not give a favourable omen, Liv. & Plaut.

ADMISTIO, õnis, f. admission.

ADMISSUM, i, n. a fault.

ADMISSURA, ae, f. the admitting of the male to the female.

ADMISSARIUS equus, a stallion, Plin. 28, 15.

AD-MODĒRARI (deponent) se risu, sc. a, to restrain or refrain, Plaut. 4, 2, 81.

ADMÖDUM (adv. ad modum) pauci, very few; me admodum delectant, very much; mille admodum equites, just, about, at most, Curt. 4, 9, 24. post menses septem, after, about seven months, Nep. Reg. so turres admodum CXX, Caes. B. G. 5, 40; sex millia hostium caesa; quinque admodum Romanorum, Liv. 22, 24. nempe hanc dicis? admodum, yes, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 37.

AD-MOENIRE (for munire) oppidum, to fortify, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 150.

AD-MÖLIRI saxum, to move with great effort.

AD-MÖNĒRE (eo, ui, itum) eum officii v. de officio, to admonish; te illud admoneo; te illud admonitum volo.

ADMONITIO, õnis, f. the act of admonishing, an admonition.

ADMONITUM, i, n. an admonition; &—

ADMONITUS, us, m. admonitu tuo, ejus, Allobrogum, &c.

ADMONITOR, õris, m. & -trix, trícis, f. an admonisher.

AD-MORDĒRE aliquem, to bite, to gnaw; jam admordere hunc mihi lubet, I wish to cozen or cheat him out of his money, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 24. brachia admosa colubris, (in the dat. for a colubris,) bitten by, Propert. 3, 9, 53. admoso signata in stirpe cicatrix, the scar marked on the bitten stem, Virg. G. 2, 379.

AD-MÖVĒRE exercitum ad urbem vel urbi, to bring up or near to; calcar v. stimulos equis, to apply the spur, to goad; equitibus admoti equi, were brought to, Liv. 2. admovere aures, animos et mentes ad vocem, to attend to; tormentis admotis expressere sc. confessionem, by applying tortures, Curt. 6, 11, 31.

ADMOTIO, õnis, f. ad nervorum eliciendos sonos apta manus est, admotione digitorum, by the application of, Cic. N. D. 2, 60.

AD-MÜGĒRE tauro, to low for or after, Ovid.

AD-MURMÜRARE, to disapprove by a murmur; admurmuratum est, (impers.) a murmur was raised against him, Cic. Or. 2, 57.

ADMURMURATIO, õnis, f. a murmuring in approbation or disapprobation of a thing, Cic. Manil. 13. Q. fr. 2, 1. Pis. 14.

AD-MÜTĪLARE eum ad cutem, to clip or shave to the skin; to cheat out of his money, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 48.

AD-NASCI in arbore, to grow upon as an ex-crescence, Plin. 16, 44.

AD-NARE terrae, vestris oris, navibus; ad littus, naves, to swim to.

AD-NĀTĀRE ad eos, insulæ, to swim to, to reach by swimming, Plin. 9, 10. & 8, 25.

AD-NAVĪGĀRE aliquò, to sail to, to reach by sailing, Plin. 35, 10.

AD-V. AN-NĪTI ad aliquid, tanquam admiculum, to lean to or on; so stant longis adnixa hastis, Virg. Æ. 9, 229. summo studio ad ea paranda, to strive, to exert one's self; omni ope vel opere; de triumpho, to aspire at; pro Coriolano, to strive, to defend, Liv. 2, 52. Adnitendum est mihi, I must strive.

AD-NÖTĀRE, to mark down. See ANNÖTARE.

AD-NÜBĪLARE virtutem ejus, to obscure; velis, (dat.) to darken, Stat. Silv. 5, 1, 149.

AD-NUMĒRARE argentum, to count; his adnumerari debet Nicomachus, to be ranked or reckoned among them, Plin. 35, 10 s. 36 f.

AD-NUĒRE, to give a nod of assent.

AD-NŪTĀRE, to nod to. See ANNŪERE.

AD-ÖLĒRE (ädöleo, evi, utnu) verbenas, corpus, to burn; altaria tedis, for tedas in altaria, Virg. Æ. 7, 71; honores deo, i. e. sacrificia, ib. 3, 547; honores aris, to burn sacrifices on the altars, Ovid. Met. 8, 740; penates flammis, to worship the household gods by burning incense in the flames, Virg. Æ. 1, 704; so precibus et igne puro altaria adolentur, the household gods are worshipped, Tac. Hist. 2, 3; aras adolere cruore captivo, to stain, Tac. Ann. 14, 30; adolebunt cinnama flammae, will burn, Ov. Ep. 316, 335. id adoleri ad larem, patio est, to be burnt, Plin. 28, 2. id igne adoleatur, let that be burnt, Columel. 12, 31.—Also

AD-ÖLESCĒRE ad justam magnitudinem, to grow up; in tria cubita triennio adolevit, he grew to the height of, Plin. 7, 16. ubi primum adolevit, he grew up to manhood, Sallust. Jug. 6. ingenium brevi adolevit, came to maturity, ib. 63. adolescunt celeriter delphini, grew to their just size, Plin. 9, 8. arborum ibi proceritatem ad centum XIV. pedes adolescere, sc. tradit, Plin. 6, 32. quum primum adolevit aetas, sc. Romuli et Remo, when they grew up to manhood, Liv. 1, 4. robustis adolevit viribus aetas, Lucr. 3, 450. postquam adolevit ad eam aetatem, Plaut. Cas. prol. 47. ac dum prima novis adolescit frondibus aetas, sc. vitium, when the vines first begin to put forth their

leaves, Virg. G. 2, 362. *modus est summus* adolescendi humani corporis septem pedes, Varr. apud Gell. 3, 10. *adolescit una cum* aetatibus cupiditas agendi aliquid, *increases*, Cic. Fin. 5, 20. *so opes* adolescunt, Tac. Ann. 2, 33. *Panchaeis (i. e. Arabicis)*, adolescunt ignibus arae, *the altars blaze with Arabian incense burnt in the fires*, Virg. G. 4, 379.

ADULTA aetate puer, *grown up to manhood*, Cic. Verr. 3, 68. *adulta virgo*, *marriageable*, Cic. Brut. 96. *alix, spem gentis, adultos educunt foetus, bring up to maturity the young*, Virg. G. 4, 162. *aetas adulta, the middle of life*, Tac. Ann. 2, 23. *Parthis nondum adultis, not having grown to their strength, being still weak*, Id. Hist. 5, 8. *adulta seges v. Ceres, ripe*, Sen. Oed. 49. *tam adulta pestis reipublicae, so confirmed or ripened, so strong*, Cic. Cat. 1, 12 f. *robur adultum, full, confirmed*, Lucr. 2, 1130.

ADOLESCENS, entis, m. & f. *a young man, one past the state of boyhood; a young woman, a girl*, adj. *homo adolescens*, Cic. Fam. 2, 14. *adolescentior academia, the later or new academy*, ib. 9, 8. *quo jure usus sum adolescentior, younger*, Ter. Hec. prol. 3.—Its diminutive is *ADOLESCENTŪLUS*, & -a, *a young man and woman*. (Censorinus says, *that men were called called adolescentes and adolescentŭli, from the age of 15 to 30, de Die Nat. c. 14. but we find Caesar called adolescentulus when 36, Sallust. Cat. 49. and Cicero calls himself adolescens when consul, in the 43d year of his age, Cic. Phil. 2, 46.*)

ADOLESCENTIA, ae, f. *the age succeeding boyhood, youth; quā enim citiūs adolescentiae senectus, quā pueritiāe adolescentia obrēpit? how does old age creep sooner upon youth, than youth on boyhood?* Cic. Sen. 2. *vitia ineuntis adolescentiae, of his early youth*, Nep. 2, 1. *ab ineunte vel primā adolescentiā*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9.

ADOLESCENTURIRE, to be youthful, to act like a young man, Non. 2, 46.

AD-ŌPERTUS (a, um) aether nubibus, -um caput, covered; capite adoperto, Liv. 1, 26. *adoperta lumina somno, closed, shut*, Ovid. Met. 1, 714.

AD-ŌPĪNARI, to think, to imagine, Lucr. 4, 814.

AD-ŌPTARE filium, to adopt; patronum, socium, nomen sibi, to assume; se libertis Caesaris, to rank himself among, Plin. 12, 1. *adoptatus a plebeio patricius, sc. Clodius*, Cic. Att. 7, 7. *fac ramum ramus adoptet, sc. ut, i. e. that the branch of one tree be engrafted on that of another*, Ovid. Rem. Am. 195. *adoptatis curvetur frugibus arbor, engrafted*, Col. 10, 39. *ADOPTIO*, ōnis, f. *adoption*.

ADOPTIVUS, & *ADOPTATIVUS*, a, um, *adopted; Demarcho item ipse fuit adoptativus, sc. filius, the adopted son of*, Plaut. Paen. 5, 2, 100. *but Festus makes adoptativus the same with ex adoptato filio natus: sacra adoptiva, the sacred rites of the adopting father*, Cic. Dom. 13.

ĀDOR, ōris, v. ōris, n. *a kind of wheat*.

ADOREUS, a, um, *of wheat; far adorem, i. e. ador*, Plin. 18, 3. *adorea liba, wheaten cakes*, Virg. Æ. 7, 109.

ADOREA, ae, f. *a distribution of corn to soldiers after a victory; hence put for victory*, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 41. *or military glory*, Plin. 18, 3. *Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 38.*

AD-ŌRARE, (ex ad, & os, ōris,) to worship, to adore; in adorando (deos) dexteram ad osculum referimus, totumque corpus circumagimus, Plin. 28, 2 s. 5. cf. Liv. 5, 21. *non salutare, sed adorari se jubet sc. Alexander, Justin. 12, 7. cf. Curt. 6, 6, 3. Suet. Vit. 2. Ner. 12 & 41. elephante regem adorant, genua submitunt*, Plin. 8, 1 f.—* *priscorum curam et benignitatem, to venerate, to esteem or admire*, Plin. 27, 1 & 2. *so nec divinam Aeneida tenta, sed longē sequere, et vestigia semper adora*, Stat. 12, 816.—(II) *to supplicate, to entreat, to implore; pacem Deūm*, Liv. 6, 12. *Junonis magnae primum prece numen adora*, Virg. Æ. 3, 437. cf. 2, 700, 10, 677. *numina montis adorant, Ov. M. 1, 320. deos sanguine (sc. victimarum) voto, muneribusque, et acerris thuris adorant, ib. 8, 265. cf. 11, 248. 14, 366. Ep. 10, 141. deos largē adorare, i. e. multo thure iis sacra facere*, Plin. 12, 14 s. 32.

ADORATIO, ōnis, f. *adoration, supplication*, Liv. 30, 16. Plin. 28, 2.

AD-ŌRARI aliquem gladio, to attack; illum interficere adorti sunt, they attempted; majus adorti nefas, Virg. Æ. 7, 386. *cesso hunc adoriri, do I delay to accost?* Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 9.

AD-ORNARE gladios auro, eum veste insigni, forum magnifico ornatu, to adorn; beneficia sua verbis, to set off; bellum, fugam, nuptias, to prepare for; naves, to equip; testium copiam, to procure; Italiae duo maria classibus, to furnish or secure the Tuscan and Hadriatic seas with fleets, Cic. Manil. 12. *adornatus virtutibus; tunicae gemmis adornatae, adorned; equus venatui adornatus, equipped, prepared*, Tac. Ann. 12, 13.

AD-PLUERE, adposcere, adpulsus, &c. See *APPLUERE*, &c.

AD-PUGNARE castra hostium, to attack.

AD-RADERE arbores, surculos vitium, to cut, to slit; utriusque in obliquum latere contrario adraso, having the opposite sides of both cut aslant, Plin. 17, 15 s. 25. *conspexit quendam adrasum, one newly shaved*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 50.

AD-RĒMĪGARE portui v. ad portum, to row to.

AD-RĒPĒRE ad locum vel rem, to creep to; ad amicitiam ejus, animo ejus, to insinuate one's self into; saevitiae principis, to flatter, Tac. leniter in spem adrepe officiosus, by your assiduity creep or steal gently into the hope, i. e. into his favour in hopes that, &c. Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 47.

ADREPTARE, freq. to creep often to; adreptans, gently approaching, accosting, Plin. 35, 10 s. 36, 22.

AD-RIDERE, ADRŌGARE. See ARRIDERE, &c.

ASCENDĒRE, to ascend. See ASCENDĒRE.

AD-SCĪRE socios, to assume the Trojans as allies, (*al. ad-cīre, v. accire, to invite.*) Virg. *Æ.* 12, 38.

AD-SCISCĒRE, (*ad-scisco v. ascisco, īvi, ūtum*) to take or receive to one's self. leges populi Romani, to adopt, Cic. Balb. 8. (A. 67.) socios sibi, to assume or join with themselves as confederates, Cæs. B. G. 1, 5 f. eâ tempestate plurimos cujusque generis homines adscivisse dicitur, to have drawn or taken in, Sall. Cat. 24. socium adscitum sc. se fuisse, that he had been taken in or assumed as an associate or accomplice, ib. 47. solerter legerunt, quos in societatem sceleris adsciserent, Curt. 8, 6, 9. cf. 4, 13, 28. 7, 5, 21. adsciturus in nomen familiæ suæ Neronem, about to assume or adopt, Suet. Cl. 39. Crispum equestri ortum loco, C. Salustius, rerum Romanarum florentissimus auctor, sororis nepotem in nomen adscivit, Tac. Ann. 3, 30. aliquem in numerum civium, to assume or admit, Cic. Arch. 2 f. adscisci ab aliqua civitate, Cic. Balb. 11. nos, ex quo (tempore) adsciti sumus simul in civitatem et Patres, ever since we were admitted into the state, and number of the patricians, Liv. 6, 40. Coroniden sacris urbis, to join or associate Aesculapius, the son of Coronis, with the deities of the city, Ov. M. 15, 625. aliquem patroquum, to take or choose, Cic. Pis. 11. Chauci—in commilitum adsciti sunt, were taken into the service, or were joined to the Roman army, Tac. Ann. 1, 60. voluntarios undique ad spem prædae adsciverunt, they drew, allured or enticed, Liv. 4, 31. aliquem ad sceleris foedus, to draw or bring over, to prevail on to join, Cic. Cat. 2, 4 f. oppidum sibi, to unite or attach, Cic. Verr. 4, 10. so aliquem suis partibus, Ov. F. 4, 883. generum urbi, to admit as a son-in-law into the city, Virg. *Æ.* 11, 472. cf. 12, 613. centuriones, et vulgus militum, to gain or conciliate, Tac. H. 2, 5. cf. c. 8. nomen regium, to assume the title of king, Liv. 33, 21. sibi nomen tyranni, Cic. ad Brut. 16. sibi laudem, Cic. Dom. 36. so eloquentiæ laudem uni sibi, Tac. Ann. 14, 52. sibi sapientiam, to arrogate, Cic. Dom. 36. so prudentiam, Id. Or. 1, 19. ritus peregrinos, to receive or adopt, Liv. 1, 20. so sacra ex Phrygiâ, Cic. Har. resp. 13. consuetudinem, Cic. Brut. 57 f. tu verò ista ne adsciveris, do not admit or approve, Cic. Acad. 4, 40. confirmat illud vel maximè, quod ipsa natura adsciscat, et reprobet, id est, voluptatem et dolorem, desires and rejects, Cic. Fin. 1, 7. Adscītus nuper in senatum, admitted or chosen, Tac. H. 2, 53. testamento in bona et nomen, appointed heir of his effects and name, Suet. Galb. 17. superis, joined with or ranked among, i. e. deified, Ov. P. 4, 9, 127. adscita proles, an adopted son, Stat. Silv. 1, 1, 23. sacra a Graecis accepta et adscita, Cic. 5, c. ult.—amitti civitatem Romanam aliâ adscitâ, that the freedom of Rome was lost by being admitted as a citizen into another state, Nep. 25, 3. (A. C.) natus lepor, non adscitus, not acquired, ib. c. 4. adscitæ dapes, exquisite, fo-

reign, far-fetched dishes, Ov. F. 6, 172. adscitus toties in genus omne loci, admitted, Id. Tr. 1, 8, 34.—* quæ naturâ prima adscita sunt, are desired, Cic. Fin. 3, 5. rerum cognitiones—ipsas propter se adsciscendas arbitramur, are to be desired, or desirable, ib.—ADSCĪTUS, ūs, m. v. -um, i, n. alii censent, primum adscitum, doloris vacuitatem, that the first object of desire, or the first thing we covet, is a freedom from pain, Cic. Fin. 5, 7.

AD-SCRĪBERE, ADSĒRĒRE. See ASCRIBĒRE, &c.

AD-SIBĪLĀRE & ASSĪBĪLĀRE, to hiss at any thing; hic (serpens) implorantem animam dominis adsibilat aris, i. e. sibilando emittit, ex-pires wish a doleful hiss at or near the altar of his master, Stat. Th. 5, 578.

AD-SICCĀRE, to dry up. See ASSICĀRE.

AD-SIGNIFICANT antiquorum statuæ, olim tonsores non fuisse, shew, Varr. R. R. 11, 10.

AD-SĪLĪRE, AD-SIMŪLĀRE, AD-SISTERE. See ASSĪLĪRE, &c.

AD-SĪTUS & ASSĪTUS, sown or planted near. See ASSĒRĒRE.

AD-SŌLĀRE, AD-SŌNĀRE, AD-SPICĒRE & AD-SPECTĀRE, AD-SPŪĒRE, AD-STERNĒRE, AD-STIPŪLĀRE, AD-STREPĒRE, AD-STRINGĒRE, AD-STRŪĒRE, AD-STŪPĒRE, &c. See ASSŌLĒRE, &c.

AD-SPŪĒRE, aliquem, to spit upon, Plin. 28, 4 s. 7.

AD-SŪGĒRE, aliquid, to suck strongly, Lucret.

AD-SUM, adfui, I am present. See AD-ESSE.

AD-VĒHĒRE (*advĕho, xi, ctum*) merces ex India, frumentum Romam, to bring; advehit imbres auster; advehi nave, equo, curru, to be carried, to sail, to ride; advehitur Teucros, i. e. Trojam, arrives at Troy, Virg. *Æ.* 8, 136. so ut quosque advectus erat, sc. Armenius, as he reached each of them, Tac. Ann. 2, 45. advectus Aeneas classi, arrived with or in his fleet, Virg. *Æ.* 8, 11. classis advecta, ib. 5, 864.—ADVECTUS (ūs, m.) dei, the arrival, his being carried by sea, Tac. Hist. 4, 84.—ADVECTIO, ōnis, f. a carrying or being carried, carriage, Plin. 9, 54 s. 79.—ADVECTITIUM vinum, foreign, imported, Salust. Jug. 44.—

ADVECTĀRE (*freq.*) frumentum e provinciis Romam, to bring.—

AD-VĒLĀRE tempora lauro, to cover, to encircle.

AD-VENĒRĀRI Minervam, to worship, to adore.

AD-VĒNĪRE huc, Delphos, urbem v. ad urbem, ad aures, to come: Advĕnit dies, tempus, has or is come, is arrived.—

ADVĒNA, ae, a stranger, a foreigner; advenae dii, foreign, Cic. Leg. 2, 8. so advena grus, Hor. Epod. 2, 35. peregrini atque advenae in nostra patria, strangers or new comers, Cic. Or. 1, 58.—

ADVENTUS, ūs, m. an arrival, a coming.—ADVENTITIUS, v. -icius, a, um, -iae copiae, adventitious, foreign, Cic. Manil. 9. -ium aux-

ilium, Id. Verr. 5, 31. -ia pecunia, arising from new taxes, Cic. Att. 1, 19. derived from any other source than a father's inheritance, Cic. Rabir. p. 17.—

ADVENTOR, ōris, m. a guest, a customer of a tavern, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 1.—

ADVENTORIUS, a. -a coena, a supper given to a guest upon his arrival, Martial. praef. 12.

ADVENTĀRE (freq.) ad Italiam, regno Armeniae, portis, locum v. ad locum, sub finem cursus, to approach; so tempus, senectus, mors adventat; but te id admonitum advento, I come, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 24. Deā adventante, at the approach of, Virg. Aë. 6, 258. advehantēs Euri, approaching, Id. G. 4, 192.

AD-VERBĒRĀRE unguibus armos, to strike, Stat.

ADVERBIUM, i, n. an adverb; pars orationis indeclinabilis, quae verbis adjectivis, eorumque vim implet, atque explanat, Priscian. lib. 5, pag. 1003. Putsch.—dictumque est adverbium, quod ad verba adiungitur, et quod sine verbo adjuncto non potest habere plenam sententiam, Diomed. l. 1. p. 398. Priscian. ib. p. 1005.

ADVERSUS, a. (ex ad & versus, q. ad nos versus,) opposite, over against, right towards us, fronting; porta adversa, Virg. Aë. 6, 552. moenia conspicio, et adverso fornice portas, with their arch fronting us, ib. 631. Iris—mille trahens varios adverso sole colores, from the opposite sun, ib. 4, 701. cf. Ov. M. 3, 183. so intueri adversum solem nequitis, Cic. Somn. Scip. 5. additā aquā vitreae pilae sole adverso, in tantum excandescunt, ut vestes exurant, balls of glass, filled with water, exposed to the sun, become so hot, as to burn clothes, Plin. 36, 26 s. 67. cf. 37, 2 s. 10. Lactant. de irā Dei, c. 10. vides hos, qui incolunt terram, partim obliquos, partim aversos, partim etiam adversos stare nobis, ib. 6. Antipōdes adversis vestigiis stant contra nostra vestigia, Cic. Acad. 4, 39. adversis incurrunt hastis, they rush against each other with spear opposed to spear, Virg. Aë. 11, 612. adversis spatiis, in opposite spaces or grounds, ib. 5, 584. frontibus adversis molles concurrere damas vidimus, Martial. 4, 35. dentes adversi, i. e. anteriores, the fore-teeth, Cic. N. D. 2, 54.—acceptis a forti adversario vulneribus adversis cadere, by wounds in the breast, on the front or fore-part of the body, Cic. Har. resp. 19. so omnes adversis vulneribus conciderant, in the front or fore part of the body, Sall. Cat. c. ult. cicatrices adversae, Cic. Or. 2, 28. i. e. adverso corpore exceptae, Cic. Verr. 5, 1. add Curt. 3, 11, 9.—hastae adversae cadentes, velut vallo objecto iter impediebant, falling with their points directed straight down to the ground, Liv. 35, 30. Celtiberos in mediam aciem, in adversa signa legionum accipere, they placed the Celtiberians in the centre of the line, facing the battalions of the legions, Id. 30, 8. satis paventes adverso tumultu, sufficiently frightened with the danger on their front or opposite to them, Liv. 21, 28.—* portus ex adverso (sc. loco) urbi positus, opposite, Liv. 45, 10. Patrae—ex adverso Aetoliae et

fluminis Evēni, Plin. 4, 4 s. 5 f. cūm classes ex adverso starent, Justin. 2, 14.—* in adversum nitens, pushing against it, Virg. Aë. 8, 237. si quis in adversum rapiat casusve deusve, hurry me on to adverse fate, ib. 9, 211. Demosthenes scandens in adversum continuabat quāvis posset plurimos versus, going up some rising ground, Quintil. 11, 3, 54.—(II) mentes improborum mihi sunt infensae et adversae, adverse, inimical, Cic. Sull. 10. adversus nemini, opposing, thwarting, Ter. And. 1, 1, 37. qui unum ejus ordinis (nempe judicium vel nobilitatis) idem omnes adversos habebat, he who had one of that order, had all of them inimical to him, Liv. 3, 46. nam et adversae factionis erat, of the adverse or opposite faction, ib. adversā nobilitate (i. e. adversante) M. Porcium censorem fecerunt, in spite of or notwithstanding the opposition of the nobility, Id. 39, 41. adversis auribus militum, being offended or hurt, Id. 41, 10. multos mortales adversos habeo, sc. mihi, inimical, hostile, Salust. Cat. 45. omnes, quibus bellum adversum incidit, between whom war happens to arise, Hor. Sat. 1, 7, 11. but adversum praelium, unfortunate, Liv. adverso flumine, up the river, against the stream; opposed to flumine secundo. qui Alexandriā navigantibus sunt adversissimi venti, very cross, Caes. B. C. 3, 107. so hic ventus adversum (sc. se vel locum) tenet Athenis proficiscentibus, is or blows full against those who come from Athens, Nep. 1, 1. adverso tempore anni, at an unfavourable season, Cic. res adversae v. adversa, -orum, adversity; explorant adversa viros, Sil. 4, 6. si quid adversi accideret, if any cross accident should happen, Nep. 7, 8.—

ADVERSĀRI alicui, rar. aliquem, aliquid, to oppose; sententiam tuam, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 43. nihil decet, invitā, ut ajunt, Minervā, id est, adversante et repugnante naturā, against nature, Cic. Off. 1, 31, & 3, 19. so vento adversante, Tac. Hist. 3, 42. non adversata petenti, sc. Junoni, not opposing her request, Virg. Aë. 4, 127. adversatus nuptiis, against the marriage, Tac. Ann. 14, 64.—

ADVERSĀRIUS, i, m. an adversary, one who bids against us at an auction, Cic. Att. 12, 43, & 13, 31.—adj. Vis juri maximē est adversaria, contrary to, Cic. Caec. 2.—

ADVERSĀRIA, ōrum, n. a day-book, a book in which the occurrences of each day were marked down, Cic. Rosc. Com. 2. referre in adversaria, to mark down, to record, ib. 3. nomen patet in adversariis, the debt appears, ib. 2.—

ADVERSATRIX, ūcis, f. an opponent. ullamne ego rem unquam volui, quin tu in ea re adversatrix mihi fueris, Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 4.—

ADVERSUS & ADVERSUM, prep. against, towards; adversus edictum vel legem facere, adversus aliquem pugnare, against; est pietas, justitia adversum deos, towards; justitia adversus omnes est servanda, towards; officia adversus eos servanda, a quibus injuriam acceperis, Cic. Off. 1, 11. te adversum me omnia aude-re, gratum est, for me, Cic. Fam. 9, 22. ede-

versum hunc loqui, to, Ter. And. 1, 5, 31. id gratum fuisse adversum te, habeo gratiam, to you, ib. 1, 1, 15. Lerina adversum Antipölim, over against, Plin. 3, 5. so exadversum Athenas classem constituerunt, Nep. 2, 3. exadversus eum locum, Cic. Div. 1, 45. exadversus Thrasybülum pugnare, Nep. 8, 2.—*This prep. is sometimes put after the word; as, Sylla proligatis iis, quos adversum ierat, &c. Sallust. Jug. 101. mirum quin te adversus dicat, it is a wonder that he does not contradict you, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 118. jusjurandum verum te adversum dedi, to you or before you, ib. 3, 2, 55.—Or the word it governs is supplied; as, qui adversus arma tulerant, sc. se, Nep. 17, 4. so qui adversus resistere audent, to make resistance against them, ib. 16, 1. iisque ubi tendentem adversum per gramina vidit, coming towards him, Virg. Æ. 6, 684.—But when adversum v. -üs, does not govern a case, or is followed by the dative, it is considered as an adverb; thus, si huic eam adversum, if I go to meet him, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 43. quis hic est, qui adversum mihi fit? Id. Men. 3, 2, 22. adversum venire mihi volo, sc. vos, Id. Most. 1, 4 pr. qui adversum ierant, sc. ei, had gone to meet him, Ter. Ad. 1, 1 pr. adversus quod ejus me observasset pater, i. e. conträ quam, contrary to what, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 139.—In like manner exadversum v. -üm is used without a case, or is followed by the dative; as, video exadversum Bacchidem, over against me, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 37. apud ipsum locum est pistrilla, et exadversum est fabrica, Ter. Adel. 4, 2, 45. exadversum ei loco tonstrina erat, Id. Phor. 1, 2, 47.—All from the active verb*

AD-VERTĒRE (to, ti, sum) vineta orienti, to turn to; agmen urbi, to bring up to or against; cursum Naxon, to direct or steer, Ovid. Met. 3, 635. animam id v. ad id, animos monitis, to attend to; res advertit eum, animum v. aures ejus, attracted; placitum posthac, sc. est, ut in reliquis Sejani liberos adverteretur, (impers. for animadverteretur,) that punishment should be inflicted, Tac. Ann. 5, 9. advertebatur Pompeii familiares assentire Volcatio, it was observed, Cic. Fam. 1, 1.

ADVERSIO (önis, f.) animi, relaxation, amusement, (al. remissio;) Cic. Arch. 7.

ADVERSARE animum, v. -o ne, to attend, Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 1.

AD-VEPERASCIT, (imp.) it grows late, it begins to be evening; cum jam advesperasset, Cic. deinde quum advesperavisset, Plin. 7, 52.

AD-VIGĪLARE sibi, nepoti, to watch over; si advigilaveris, if you take care or exert yourself, Ter. And. 4, 1, 50. ei (sc. Vestae) colendae virgines praesint, ut advigiletur facilius ad custodiam ignis, sc. ab iis, that they may attend, Cic. Leg. 1, 12.

ADÜLÄRI, to fawn, as a dog or as any beast; canes mitissimi furem quoque adulantur, Col. 7, 12, 5. perque ferarum agmen adulantüm (for ium) mediä procerat ab aulä sc. dea Circe, through a band of fawning wild beasts, Ov. M. 14, 46.—(II) to flatter; adulari plebem, Liv.

23, 4. adulando aut Romanorum imperium, aut amicitiam regum, Id. 45, 31. praesentibus, Id. 36, 7. neque ita porro aut adulatus aut admiratus fortunam sum alterius, ut me meae poeniteret, Cic. Div. 2, 2. adulari Neronem, Tac. Ann. 16, 9. quemcumque principem, Id. H. 1, 32. regi, Curt. 10, 4, 15. singulis amicorum Alexandri, Id. 4, 1, 19. neque potenti adulatus est Antonio, Nep. 25, 8 f. cavendum, ne assentatoribus patefaciamus aures, nec (sc. eos) adulari nos sinamus, Cic. Off. 1, 26.—(Some take adulari here in a passive sense; from ADÜLÄRE, which was anciently used; as, Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, ex vetere poetä: Lucr. 5, 1069. Val. Max. 4, 3 ext. 4.)—* huic, non hunc adulari, jam dicitur, Quintil. 9, 3.

ADÜLANS, part. fawning; caudam more adulantium canum blandè movet, Gell. 5, 14. quin etiam blandas movere per aëra caudas, nostraque adulantes comitant vestigia sc. ferae, Ov. M. 14, 258.—(II) flattering; adulentem omnes videre te volui, vidi, Cic. Pis. f. apertè adulantem nemo non videt, nisi qui admödum est excors, Cic. Amic. 26.—(III) adoring or worshipping, by prostrating one's self on the ground; more adulantium—procubuerunt, Liv. 30, 16.—se ADÜLÄTUS; Hephæstionem,—more Persarum adulata, tanquam Alexandrum salutavit sc. si-sygamis, Val. Max. 4, 7 ext. 2. cf. Curt. 3, 12, 17. Athenienses Timagoram, inter officium salutationis, Darium regem more gentis illius adulatum capitali supplicio affecerunt, Val. Max. 6, 3 ext. 2.

ADÜLÄTIO, önis, f. fawning, blandishment; canum tam fida custodia, tanque amans dominorum adulatio, Cic. N. D. 2, 63.—(II) flattery, adulation; sic habendum est, nullam in amicitia pestem esse majorem, quam adulationem, blanditiam, assentationem, Cic. Amic. 25.—(III) adoration, prostration; conveniens oratio tam humili adulationi fuit, Liv. 30, 16.

ADÜLÄTOR, öris, m. a flatterer; nolo esse laudator, ne videar esse adulator, A. ad Herenn. 4, 21. i. e. levis homo atque fallax, ad voluptatem loquens omnia, nihil ad veritatem, Cic. Amic. 25.

ADÜLÄTÖRIUS, a. of or pertaining to a flatterer, adulatory; L. Vitellius,—turpe in servitium mutatus, exemplar apud posteros adulatorii decoris habetur, Tac. Ann. 6, 32 f.

ADULTER, öri, m. (ex ad & alter,) an adulterer, he who violates another's wife; adulter, et adultera dicuntur; quia et ille ad alteram, et haec ad alterum se conferunt, Festus. quis ganeo, quis nepos, quis adulter, Cic. Cat. 2, 4. (II) a gallant, a seducer or corrupter of unmarried women, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 4, 1, 36 f.—

ADULTĒRA, æ, f. an adulteress; jam nec Lacænae splendet adulterae (i. e. Helænae) famosus hospes, i. e. Pariser, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 25. turpis adultera, Ov. Ep. 13, 133. cf. 6, 133, 17, 217. M. 2, 471. ars adulterae, Tac. Ann. 14, 1.—

* per catachresin de brutis animalibus dicitur: —odore pardi coitum sentit in adulterä (sc. leonä), leo, totäque vi surgit in poenam, Plin. 8, 16 s. 17.

ADULTER, adj. *adulterous, of or pertaining to an adulterer; adulteros crines pulvere collines*, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 19. cf. Virg. *Æ.* 12, 99. *adultera mens, corrupted, debauched*, as that of an adulteress, Ov. Am. 3, 4, 5.—* *adultera clavis, for adulterina, a false or counterfeit key*, Ov. Art. Am. 3, 643. *so id esse adulterum sc. minium, spurious, not genuine*, Plin. 33, 7 s. 37. **ADULTĒRĀRE**, *to commit adultery; adulterare, re turpe est; sed dicitur non obscenè*, Cic. Off. 1, 35. cf. Id. de leg. 1, 16. *mulier adulterare cum Graeco adolescente solita*, Justin. 43, 4.—(II) *to corrupt, to debauch, to violate; Procūlum ex acceptissimis libertis mori coëgit, compertum adulterare matronas*, Suet. Aug. 67.—* *applied also to beasts; juvet ut tigres subsidere cervis, adulteretur et columba milvio, z. e. a milvino inætur, and that the pigeon be impregnated by the kite*, Hor. Epod. 16, 31.—(III) *metaph. to adulterate, to sophisticate, to vitiate or corrupt a thing by mixing it with another thing of a worse quality.*—* *voluptas, quae maximè est inimica virtuti, bonique naturam fallaciter imitando adulterat, vitiatas*, Cic. Partit. 25.—

ADULTĒRĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. *adulteration, the corrupting of any thing by a base mixture*, Plin. 21, 6 s. 17.—

ADULTĒRĪNUS, a. *adulterous, bastard, spurious; adulterino sanguine nati*, Plin. 7, 2. *pullus adulterinus atque degēner, id. 10, 3.*—(II) *false, counterfeit; adulterinos nummos pro bonis accipere*, Cic. Off. 3, 23. *testamentum signis adulterinis obsignare, Id. Cluent. 14. portarum claves adulterinas parare, to procure false keys for the gates*, Sall. Jug. 12.—

ADULTĒRIUM, i, n. *adultery; adulterium est cum alienâ uxore coire*, Quintil. 7, 3, 10.—* *applied to brutes; pudore nunquam nisi in abdito coëunt elephantii; mas quinqueennis, femina decennis:—nec adulteria novère*, Plin. 8, 5.—(II) *metaph. adulterare adulteria naturae, to sophisticate the sophistications of nature*, Plin. 9, 40 s. 65. *ob hoc insita, et arborum quoque adulteria excogitata sunt, the graftings, and adulterations of trees*, Id. 17, 1. *so adulteria mercis, Id. 19, 3 s. 15. omnia in adulterium mellis excogitata, all these are inventions to sophisticate or counterfeit honey*, Id. 14, 9 s. 11.—

ADULTUS, a, um, *grown up*. See **ADOLĒRE**.

ADUMBRĀRE (umbra) vites tegetibus, *to shade, to cover, to screen from the heat*, Col. 5, 5, 15, cf. 11, 2, 61.—*omnia, quae in rerum natura sunt, quis pictor adumbrare didicit, to sketch, to trace, to represent*, Quintil. 7, 10, 9. *permulta maximarum non expressa signa, sed adumbrata virtutum, habuit Catilina, not perfect or finished pictures, but sketches of the greatest virtues*, Cic. Coel. 5. *in optimâ quaque indole, honesta (z. e. virtutes) a natura tanquam adumbrantur, are sketched out*, Cic. Fin. 5, 22. *adumbrâre auctorem, to feign*, Cic. Dom. 50. *fictos luctus dicendo, to represent*, Cic. Or. 5, 47.—

ADUMBRĀTUS, part. & adj. -um *indicium, a false evidence*, Cic. Syll. 18. *so adumbrata opinio,*

Id. Fin. 5, 24. *Aeschrio, Pippae vir adumbratus, the apparent or nominal husband*, Cic. Verr. 3, 33. *laetitia, pretended, counterfeited*, Tac. Ann. 4, 31. *adumbrati dii, the gods of the Epicureans, which were supposed to have the resemblance of a human form, but not a real body*, Cic. N. D. 1, 27. *adumbrata imago gloriae, a faint, shadowy image*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 2. *Comitia adumbrata, the COMITIA CURIATA, when fallen into disuse, and represented, for form's sake, by 30 lictors*, Cic. Rull. 2, 12. *adumbratae intelligentiae, innate ideas*, Cic. Leg. 1, 22. **ADUMBRĀTIŌ**, ōnis, f. *a sketch*, Cic. Or. 29.—**ADUMBRĀTIM**, adv. *faintly, obscurely*, Lucr. 4, 362.—

AD-UNCUS, a, um, *crooked, like the beak of an eagle; cornua aliis adunca, aliis reduunca, some animals have horns bending inwards, others outwards*, Plin. 11, 37 s. 45. *rupicapris in dorsum adunca, crooked backwards, ib. rostra volucribus raptò viventibus adunca, the beaks of ravenous birds are hooked inwards, ib. s. 60. virgo adunco naso, hook-nosed*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 18. *naso adunco aliquem suspendere, to turn up the nose at, to scorn*, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 5.—**ADUNCĪTAS**, (ātis, f) *rostrorum, the crookedness or hookedness*, Cic. Nat. D. 2, 47.—

ADŪNĀRE (unus) membra divisa, *to gather into one, to unite, Pallad. 3, 29. adunātis sociorum copiis, being united*, Justin. 15, 4. *cūm adunata omnis classis esset, Id. 2, 12.*

AD-VŌCĀRE aliquot amicos sibi, *to send for some friends to assist him with their advice*, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 83. *complures bonos viros, Cic. Quint. 21. quos tibi advocāsti, whom you called to assist you as assessors or judges, ib. 2. advocari causis v. ad defendendas causas, to be called to plead causes, to be employed as an advocate*, Quintil. 11, 1, 38. & 12, 1. *iste, contra quem me advocas, against whom you request me to plead*, Plin. Ep. 4, 17. *advocari aegro, to be called as a physician to a patient*, Ovid. Rem. Am. 110. *advocare socios in coetum, milites in concionem; advocare concionem v. concilium, to summon; arma, to employ, to call to his assistance*, Virg. *Æ.* 3, 250. *so artes*, Ovid. Met. 7, 138. *vires in hoc*, Senec. Ben. 6, 2.—

ADVŌCĀTUS, i, m. *a friend called to assist another by his advice, or simply to favour him with his presence in court; thus, Consul reo de pecuniis repetundis Catilinae fuit advocatus, attended him as a friend at his trial*, Cic. Syll. 29. *re sine patrono et advocatis, the defendant without one to plead his cause, and without friends to assist him with their advice, or countenance him with their presence*, Cic. Verr. 2, 30. Cic. Quint. 8. Or. 2, 47. Off. 1, 10. Ter. Adel. 4, 5, 43. Eun. 4, 5, 27.—(II) *A lawyer called to give advice to a client or to any other person. te advocato, you having been applied to as a lawyer for advice*, Cic. Mur. 4. *minus multi, te advocato, causâ cadent, fewer will lose their causes by your blunders, by following your advice*, Cic. Fam. 7, 14. s.—(III) *advocatus litium, quem causidicum vulgo dicunt, a pleader of*

causes, an advocate, Quinctil. 12, 1, 25 & 13. dicunt, ut advocati, Id. 3, 8, 51. sine advocato intraverunt, without their counsel, Plin. Ep. 4, 4. Add 7, 33. Nec quidquam publicae mercis tam venale fuit, quam advocatorum perfidia, Tacit. Ann. 11, 5.

ADVOCATIO, ōnis, f. *the attendance of a friend when invited by another to assist him with his advice or presence. Ille me in advocacionem rogavit, desired me to attend the hearing of his cause, Plin. Ep. 1, 9. tu in re militari multo es cautior, quam in advocacionibus, more cautious in undertaking expeditions, than in giving counsel as a lawyer, Cic. Fam. 7, 10.—(II) A number of advocates or friends invited to attend one at a trial, or to assist him with their advice; thus, Virginius filium—cum ingenti advocacione in Forum adducit, Liv. 3, 47. so copiosa advocatio, Cic. Quint. 14. Rosc. C. 5. quod exercitus armatos movet, id advocacionem togatorum non videbitur movisse, a number of advocati or citizens in their toga, (togati opposed to exercitus armati,) Cic. Caec. 15. tuus parens advocacionem hominis improbissimi sella curuli, atque ornamentis et suis et consularibus honestavit, dignified by his presence the company of friends that attended Catiline at his trial, Cic. Syll. 29. aedes Castoris, quod maximarum rerum frequentissimae quotidie advocaciones fiunt, where many people daily meet with their friends or lawyers about the most important affairs, Cic. Verr. 1, 49 f.—(III) The management or pleading of a cause, the office of an advocate; ducetur in advocacionem maxime causā, he will be induced, chiefly by the goodness of a cause, to become its advocate, Quinctil. 12, 7, 4. stips advocacionum, the fee for pleadings, Id. 1, 12, 18. advocacione functus est, discharged the duty of an advocate, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 19. fas est mihi excusare Baeticis contra unum hominem advocacionem, to excuse myself to the Baetici from being counsel for them against a single person, Id. 1, 7. multos advocacione, plures consilio juvat, he aids many by pleading their causes as an orator, and more by giving his advice as a lawyer, ib. 22. questus est venire advocaciones, that the pleading of causes or the profession of a lawyer was become venal, Id. 5, 14. interdicendum ei advocacionibus in quinquennium cepit, that he should be suspended from exercising the profession of an advocate for five years, ib.—(IV) A certain space of time granted to a defendant to call his friends, and consult with them about the means of his defence; hence put for any delay; binas advocaciones postulare, to demand double of the usual time for putting in one's plea, Cic. Fam. 7, 11. petere advocacionem, to seek time or delay, Senec. fr. 3, 12. so nimis magnam advocacionem dedi, Id. Marc. 10. Ir. 2, 29. Ep. 22.*

AD-VOLĀRE ad locum, in agrum e mari, in auxilium, to fly to; caprarum uberibus, Plin. 10, 40. rostra Cato advolat, flies or runs up to, Cic. Att. 1, 14. fama advolat Æneae, Virg. Æ. 10, 510.

ADVOLĀTUS, ūs, m. *a flying to, Cic. Tusc. 2, 10.*

AD-VOLVĒRE ulmos focis, ad ignem, to roll to; advolvi pedibus vel genibus ejus, to fall down at; omnium genibus se advolvens, Liv. 8, 37 f. genibus ejus advolutus, Liv. 28, 34. Paterc. 2, 80. Sisigambis advoluta est pedibus ejus, fell prostrate at, Curt. 3, 12, 17.

AD-URGĒRE dentem digito, to press upon; columbas aut leporem, to pursue, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 18:

AD-ŪRĒRE (ādūro, ssi, stum) se flammis, to burn; barbam sibi et capillum candentibus juglandium putaminibus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20. ne potentia solis, aut frigus adurat, sc. terram, scorch, Virg. G. 1, 93. femina atteri adurique equitatu, notum est, that the thighs are chafed or galled by riding, Plin. 28, 15. te Venus adurit, a mistress inflames, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 15. panis adustus, burnt; si qui forte adustioris coloris essent, more sun-burnt than usual, Liv. 27, 47. **ADUSTIO**, ōnis, f. *a burning, a scorching or scalding, Plin. 14, 20. 32, 4.*

ADUSQUE supremum tempus, for usque ad, even to, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 97. adusque Bari moenia, ib. 5, 96. Protei adusque columnas, as far as; Virg. Æ. 11, 262.

ADYTUM, i, n. *a secret place, the innermost recess of a temple, Caes. B. C. 3, 105. Virg. Æ. 6, 8. ex adyto tanquam cordis, Lucr. 1, 738.*

AEDĒS, v. **AEDIS**, is, f. *a temple, (properly one apartment, unum conclave;) plur. AEDĒS, ium, a house, (consisting of several apartments.) aedes sacra, Cic. Flacc. 19. consecrabuntur aedes, non privatorum domicilia, sed quae sacrae nominantur, Cic. Dom. 49. aedes labentes deorum, the falling edifices or temples, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 3. ubi ad Dianae veneris, sc. aedem, Ter. Adel. 4, 2, 43. so ventum erat ad Vestae, Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 35. Philippi tendit ad aedes, goes to the house of Philip, Id. Ep. 1, 7, 89. regiae aedes, a palace, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21. stabant ad fores aedis ejus in qua rex vescebatur, of that apartment in which the king ate, i. e. of his dining-room, Curt. 2, 6, 13. in qua rex quie-cebat, of his bed-chamber, ib. 3. insectatur omnes domi per aedes, she pursues all in the house thro' the different apartments, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 31. aedes aurium, for aures, Id. Po. 1, 5, 54. cunctantur in aedibus omnes, sc. apes, in their hives, Virg. G. 4, 258.*

AEDYCYLIA, ae, f. *a small apartment or room in a house, Plaut. Epid. 3, 3, 21. a small chapel adjoining to a temple, Liv. 35, 9. a shrine or place where the image of any deity stood, Liv. 35, 41. Plin. 36, 5. s. 2. a small house, Cic. Coel. 7. Parad. 3. Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 58.*

AEDĒPOL v. **EDĒPOL**, i. e. *per aedem Pollucis, by the temple of Pollux; a form of swearing, common to men and women, Cic. Fam. 2, 9. Ter. And. 2, 1, 5.*

AEDIFYCĀRE (aedes & facio) domum, navem, classem, villam, urbes, muros, to build.—**AEDIFICATIO**, ōnis, *the act of building; a building.*

AEDIFICATIUNCŪLA, ae, f. a small building.—
AEDIFICĀTOR, ōris, m. a builder, one fond of building.

AEDIFICIUM, i, n. a building, an edifice, a house.

AEDĪLIS, is, m. an Edle, a Roman magistrate, who took care of the temples and buildings of the city, superintended the markets, exhibited games, &c. (A. 142.)

AEDILITAS, ātis, f. the edileship, the office of an edile.

AEDILICIUS, a, um, of or belonging to an edile. vegetal aediliciorum, sc. ludorum, a tax exacted from the provinces to defray the expence of the games exhibited by the ediles, Cic. Q. fr. 1, 1, 9. prohibited sometimes by decrees of the senate, but in vain, Liv. 40, 44.

AEDILICIUS, i, m. one who had been an edile, Cic. Vat. 7. or who had obtained no higher office than that of an edile, Cic. Br. 28.

AEDITĪMUS, v. Aeditutus, i, m. the keeper of a temple, Cic. Verr. 4, 44.

AĒDON, ōnis, f. a nightingale, Senec. Agam. 670.—**Āedōnius**, a, um, of a nightingale.

AEGER, aegra, aegrum, sick, ill, indisposed, uneasy in mind or body, sorrowful; thus, non minus aeger animo, quam corpore, Plin. Ep. 9, 22. animi, Liv. 2, 36. ab animo, Plaut. Medea animo aegro, Cic. Casl. 8. aeger amore, gravi morbo, valetudine, vulnere v. ex vulnere, distressed; aeger pedibus, ill of the gout, Sall. Cat. 59. aeger delicti, timoris, pericli, &c. sc. causā, Sil. so rerum novarum, Flor. 3, 17. avidus aeger, sc. homo, a patient who cannot restrain his appetite, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 126. aegra amans, sc. mulier, a sorrowful lover, Virg. A. 1, 351. so aeger amor, Id. G. 4, 464. aegri sues, diseased, ib. 3, 496. aeger anhelitus, a difficulty of breathing, Id. A. 5, 432. aegrum corpus, feeble, languid, ib. 3, 140. femur, genu, ib. aegri mortales, anxious, weary, ib. 2, 268. aegra seges, sickly, blighted, blasted, ib. 3, 142. republica, sickly, disordered, distempered, weak, Cic. Verr. 1, 2. Mil. 25. invidia laetis (abl.) aegra, grieved at, Stat. Theb. 1, 126. oculis aegris aliquid aspicere, envious, Tac. H. 2, 20. plus aegri, more anxiety, pain or grief; Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 11. nihil aegri, Lucr. 5, 172.

AEGRE (adv.) risum continere, hardly, with difficulty, Plaut. omne bellum sumi facilē, caeterum aegerrimē desinere, ended with great difficulty, Sall. Jug. 83. aegrē est, it is hard, Ter. Ad. 1, 2 57. quid tibi vel tuo animo aegrē est? what grieves or vexes you? Plaut. aegrē alicui facere, to trouble or vex, Id. aegrē alicui ferre vel pati, to take ill or amiss; so aegrius, aegerrimē ferre v. accipere; sed reprimam me, ne aegrē quicquam ex me audias, offensive, painful, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 39.

AEGREO, ui, —ēre, to be sick, Lucr. 3, 837.—

AEGRESCĒRE, to grow or become sick; laetis rebus, (abl.) to be grieved at, Stat. Theb. 2, 16. aegrescit medendo, sc. violentia Turni, grows worse by the cure, or by the attempt to cure it;

is increased by what should have lessened it, Virg. A. 12, 46.—

AEGRITUDO, inis, f. & aegrimonia, ae, f. distress of mind, anxiety, grief.—

AEGRO, ōris, m. sickness, disease, Lucr. 6, 1130.

AEGĪLOPS, ōpis, a glandiferous tree, Plin. 16, 6.—* a fistula in the corner of the eye, Cels. 7, 7. called also Aegilōpa, ae, Plin. 21, 19 s. 77. and aegilopium, ii, n. Plin. 22, 21 s. 26. 20, 14 s. 56.—(II) a kind of herb, which grows among barley, ib. 25, 13 s. 93. supposed to be darnel, ib. 18, 7. the Lilius of Virgil, G. 1, 37.—* a plant with a bulbous root, Plin. 9, 5 s. 30.

AEGIS, ūdis, f. acc. aegīda; the aegis or shield of Jupiter or Minerva, (vide A. 276. & G. 356. & 361.) a veil or covering, Ovid. Rem. Am. 346. the heart of the female larch-tree, the part next to the pith, Plin. 16, 39 s. 73.

AEGĪTHUS, i, m. a small bird, hostile to the ass, Plin. 10, 74 s. 95.

AEGOCEPHĀLOS, u, u, s, i, m. a bird, with a head like that of a goat; said to have no spleen, Plin. 11, 37 s. 80.

* **AEGOCĒRAS**, ātis, n. (Graccum focum,) Greek hay, Plin. 24, 14 s. 120.

* **AEGOCĒROS**, -ōtis v. ōtos, m. the Greek name of Capricorn, a sign of the Zodiac, Lucr. 5, 614. Lucan. 9, 540.

* **AEGOLETHRON**, an herb, pernicious to cattle, particularly to goats, Plin. 21, 13 s. 44.

AEGOLIOS, a bird, thought to be the owl, Plin. 10. Cos. 79.

AEGONYCHOS, the herb grummel, Plin. 27, 11 s. 74.

* **AEGOPHTHALMOS**, a gem, like a goat's eye, Plin. 37, 11 s. 72.

AEGRŪTUS, a, um, sick, indisposed, diseased in body; aegrotō, dum anima est, spes esse dicitur, a sick person, Cic. Att. 9, 10. -ta republica, disordered, Cic. Caecil. 22.—

AEGROTĀRE leviter, graviter, vehementer, periculosē, diu, &c. to be sick, to be indisposed or afflicted with a disease; aegrotant pecudes, arbores, poma, &c. are diseased, unsound, rotten, Plin. & Cels.

AEGROTĀTIO, ōnis, f. sickness, illness, indisposition; -ones animi, diseases, disorders, vices, Cic. Tusc. 3, 14. & 4, 37.

AEGYPTILLA, a black gem, Plin. 37, 10 s. 54 f.

AEMŪLUS, a, um, desirous to equal or excel, emulous, vying with; envious; equal:—s. a rival or competitor for the same thing with another. aemulus Brutorum Thraese, the rival or imitator, Tac. Ann. 16, 22. Caesar summis oratoribus aemulus, ib. 13, 3. Carthago aemula imperii Romani, the rival, Sallust. Cat. 10. so aemula Pristis, sc. Sergesti, Virg. A. 5, 187. aemulus Triton, envious, ib. 6, 173. so aemula senectus, ib. 5, 415. ne aemula umbra viti noceat, Col. 5, 6, 17. aemuli reges, sc. Philippi ejusque gloriae, envious, and therefore hostile,

Hor. Od. 3, 16, 14. *aemula labra rosis, rivaling, equal in beauty*, Martial. 1, 4, 41. *ficus quaedam piris magnitudine aemulae, equal*, Plin. 15, 18. *sidus Veneris aemulum solis et lunae*, Id. 2, 8. *lingua aemula Timagenis, attempting to equal*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 15. *aemula virtus, excited by emulation, jealousy*, Lucan, 1, 120.

AEMULĀRI eum, *to rival, to try to excel, to imitate*; ei, *to envy, also to imitate*; cum eo, *to contend*, Liv. 28, 43. *placita Stoicorum, to embrace the opinions*, Tac. Hist. 3, 81. *juvenes aemulantes studia, sc. Pythagorae, studying under him, learning his doctrines*, Liv. 1, 18.—

AEMULĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. & aemulātus, ūs, m. *emulation, eagerness to equal or excel, rivalry; jealousy, envy*.

AEMULĀTOR, ōris, m. *an imitator*, Cic. Att. 2, 1.

AENEUS, a. (*ab aes*) *brasen, made of brass*; equus aeneus, Cic. Off. 3, 9. *statua aenea*, Cic. Phil. 9, 6. *lorica*, Nep. 11, 1.—*aenea barba, of the colour of brass, yellow*, Suet. Ner. 2.—

AENEĀTOR, ōris, m. *a trumpeter*, Suet. Caes. 32.

* AENIGMA, ātis, n. *a riddle, an obscure ambiguous question*; as, Dic, quibus in terris tres pateat coeli spatium non amplius ulnas? i. e. *at the bottom of any deep well, where one does not see more of the heaven than the breadth of its mouth, which may be supposed to extend no more than three ells*, Virg. Ecl. 3, 104. Quinctil. 8, 6, 52. *any obscure or difficult saying*; qui juris nodos, et legum aenigmata solvat, Juvenal. 8, 50.

AĒNUS, a. (*ab aes*) *brasen, made of brass*; tauri fabricator aēni, i. e. *Perillus*, Ov. Tr. 5, 13, 47. *aēna acus*, Ov. F. 2, 577. *galea*, Id. M. 7, 121.—

AĒNUM, i, n. *a brasen caldron or kettle*; illic et Tyrium quae purpura sensit aēnum, textitur, Ov. 6, 61. *calidis laniatum mersit aēnis*, ib. 7, 349. cf. 262, 279, 319, &c.—

AĒNĪFES, ēdis, a. *having brasen feet, brasen-footed*; aenipedes boves, Ov. Ep. 6, 32.

AEOLŪPLĀE, ārum, f. (*g. Αἰόλου πύλαι*, *Aeoli v. venti portae*), *aeolipyles, machines for discovering the reason or cause of winds*; aeolipylae aëreae dicuntur vasa ad cognoscendam ventorum rationem facta, &c. Vitruv. 1, 6.

AEQVUS, a. *even, level, plain, equal*; aequus et planus locus, Cic. Caecin. 17. *locus ad libellam aequus, quite level*, Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 6. *pauillatim suos in locum aequum deducit*, Sall. Jug. 52. *opp. to locus superior, i. e. in colle*, ib. c. 49. *so instructos ordines in locum aequum deducit, sc. ex collibus*, Id. Cat. 59. *locis aequioribus, in more level grounds*, ib. c. 57.—*but locus aequus ad dimicandum, equal for both sides, fair, fit, convenient, favourable, advantageous*, Caes. B. C. 3, 73. *so ubi neminem in aequum locum sese demittere—viderunt, i. e. ex muris in oppidum*, Caes. B. G. 7, 28. *legio decima, quae pro subsidio paullo aequiore loco constiterat, had posted itself in more advantageous ground for their relief*, ib. c. 51. *quam*

aequisimo loco potest, castra communit, in a convenient a place, as he could, ib. 5, 47. *bellum sanè difficillimum gessit, neque loco, neque tempore aequo, sed, &c.* Suet. Caes. 35.—* *et ex superiore, et ex aequo loco sermones habiti, i. e. pro tribunali, et in conviviis, from a higher, and from an equal place, i. e. from the seat of justice in public, and at entertainments in private*, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 3. *sive (eloquentia, i. e. orator loquitur) ex inferiore loco, sive ex aequo, sive ex superiore, whether he speaks from a lower place, i. e. from the subsellia, to the Praetor and judges; or from an equal place, i. e. in the senate, or on private occasions; or from a higher place, i. e. from the rostra to the people*, Cic. Or. 3, 6.—* *animadverso ad Carmentis saxum ascensu aequo, i. e. aequabili, non praerupto, easy*, Liv. 5, 47.—(II) *equal in bulk, in height, &c. caestus pater extulit aequos*, Virg. A. 5, 424. *dextrae se parvus Iulus implicuit, sequiturque patrem non passibus aequis*, ib. 2, 723. *viribus aequis*, 5, 809. *urbs erat in summo nubibus aequa jugo*, Ov. P. 4, 7, 24. *aequum arcibus aggerem attollere*, Senec. Ep. 94. *utinam esset mihi pars aequa amoris tecum, I wish we loved each other equally*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 12.—(III) *just, equitable, impartial, candid; et illud intelligo,—aequos bonosque favere sc. mihi*, Sall. Jug. 85. *Praetor aequus et sapiens*, Cic. Verr. 4, 75. cf. 5, 59. *te mihi aequum praebere debebis*, Cic. Fam. 2, 1, 3. *aequissimi judex*, Cic. Fin. 3, 2. *aequa jura*, Cic. Quint. 14. *aequa lex, et omnibus vehementer utilis*, Cic. Balb. 27.—* *It is often used in this sense as a subst. and joined with bonum; cum de jure civili, cum de aequo et bono disputaretur, concerning equity and utility*, Cic. Brut. 38 f. *ex aequo et bono, non ex callido versutoque jure, judicari oportet*, Cic. Caecin. 23. *fit res magis ex aequo bonoque, quam ex jure gentium—Bomilcar*, Sall. Jug. 35.—*and without et; illi (jurisconsulti) dolum malum, illi fidem bonam, illi aequum, bonum,—tradiderunt*, Cic. Top. 17.—*utilitas justae propè mater et aequi*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 98. *jure prius pugnandum, an aequo? sc. sit nobis, by law or equity*, Quinctil. 6, 5, 6.—(IV) *right, proper, decent, becoming, reasonable, just, agreeable to reason; aequa et honesta postulatio*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2. *postulo primùm id, quod aequissimum est, ut ne quid huc praedicatit afferatis*, Cic. Cluent. 2. *sed Possidonium, sicut aequum est, dimittamus*, Cic. Fat. 4. *aequum est me a te impetrare, ut, &c.* Cic. Att. 12, 3, &c. *aequum est fieri, ut, &c.* Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 94. *quae liberum scire aequum est adolescentem*, ib. 3, 2, 25. *ita, ut aequum fuerat*, ib. 5, 2, 31. *senes est aequum senibus obsequi*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 10. *fient, quae aequum est fieri, omnia, ib. v. 60. aequum postulat; da veniam, he asks what is reasonable or just; permittit huius*, Id. And. 5, 3, 30. *si ita aequum censes*, Id. Ad. 4, 3, 10. *non aequum dicis*, ib. 5, 3, 17. cf. ib. 1, 1, 39. 5, 9, 3. *multi eas (sc. injurias) gravius aequo habuere, many have reckoned them greater than what was reasonable, or have resented them too severely*,

Sall. Cat. 51, 11. plus aequo liber, *more free* in his discourse than is proper, Hor. S. 1, 3, 52. potus largiùs aequo, *having drunk too plentifully*, Id. Ep. 2, 2 f.—niumiùs ipse est durus, praeter aequumque, et bonum, *beyond what is both reasonable or just, and useful*, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 39. cupio, aequi modo aliquid sc. dicas, Id. 2, 1, 33. quod, te absente, hìc filius egit, restitui in integrum aequum est, et bonum, *it is just and proper, that, what your son has done here in your absence, should be rendered null and void*, Ter. Phor. 2, 4, 11. si tu aliquam partem aequi bonique dixeris, *if you propose any thing reasonable*, ib. 4, 3, 32.—istuc, Chreme, aequi bonique facio, sc. causà, i. e. *I did it for the best, or I meant it well*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 40. nos aequi bonique facimus, *we rest content, or acquiesce*, Liv. 34, 22 f. tranquillissimus autem animus meus sc. est, qui totum istuc aequi boni facit, *which takes all that in good part, or is not concerned about it*, Cic. Att. 7, 7 m.—(V) *favourable, friendly, kind, benevolent, propitious*; ego, ut me tibi amicissimum esse, et aequi et boni intelligant, curabo, Cic. Fam. 3, 6, 14. populo a se prape alienato, nobilitate inimicà, non aequo senatu, Cic. Q. fr. 2, 3. consequeris tamen, ut eos ipsos, quos contra statuas, aequos placatosque dimittas, Cic. Or. 10. nec Saturnius haec oculis pater adspicit aequis, *with favourable or propitious eyes*, Virg. Æ. 4, 371. pauci, quos aequus amavit Jupiter, *favouring*, ib. 6, 129. et vacuis Clanius non aequus Acerris, *not kind or friendly*, Id. G. 2, 225. so ipsus est aër avibus non aequus, ib. 3, 546. casto deus aequus amori, Ov. Ep. 1, 23. aequa Venus Teucris, *favourable*, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 6. templum non aequae Palladis, *unfriendly, adverse*, Virg. Æ. 1, 479.—(VI) *equal, moderate, calm, composed, undisturbed*; aequum memento rebus in arduis servare mentem, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 1. quod adest, memento componere aequus, ib. 3, 29, 32. animus aequus optimus est aerumnae condimentum, *a patient mind is the best remedy against affliction*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 71. cf. Cic. Rosc. Am. 50. aliquid animo aequo ferre, *with a patient or easy mind*, Nep. 10, 6 & 7. cf. Ter. And. 2, 3, 23. quò id aequiore animo de plebe multitudo ferret, Liv. 5, 39 f. sapientissimus quisque animo aequissimo moritur, Cic. Sen. 23. add Cic. de prov. cons. 7 f. Brut. 6. ad Brut. 4. Att. 6, 8. Ov. A. 2, 9, 14, 2, 7, 12. adeste aequo animo, *with a candid, impartial or favourable mind*, Ter. And. prol. 24. cf. Hec. prol. 20.

AEQUE, adv. *equally*; aequae facilis victoria, Liv. 7, 29. aequè libenter, Cic. Fam. 5, 21, 2. aequè quidquam sc. narrat, i. e. nihil, Ter. And. 2, 6, 3. miser aequè, atque ego, *as wretched as I*, ib. 4, 2, 19. novi aequè omnia tecum, Id. Phor. 5, 8, 43. tibi sunt aequè noti, ac mihi, Cic. Brut. 71. iumenta aequè nitida, ac si, &c. Nep. 18, 5. hi coluntur aequè, atque illi, Cic. N. D. 3, 18. cf. Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 4, 23 f. nihil aequè eos terruit, quam praeter epem robur, et color imperatoris, Liv. 28, 26.

turdi locum aequè munitum, et apricum, quam columbi desiderant, Col. 8, 10, 2. pisces—noctibus illustribus aequè, quam die, cernunt, Plin. 9, 16 s. 22. libentissimè praedicabo, Cn. Pompeium aequè, ut unumquemque vestrum, pro salute meà laborasse, Cic. Dom. 11 f.—aequè pauperibus prodest, locupletibus aequè; *for et or ac locupletibus*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 25.—Aequitas, aëis, f. *equality*; portionum aequitas, Senec. Nat. Quaest. 3, 10. commoditas et aequitas membrorum, *symmetry, just proportion*, Suet. Aug. 79 f.—(II) *equity*; inter jus et aequitatem hoc interest; jus est, quod omnia recta et inflexibilia exigit; aequitas, quae de jure multum remittit, Donat. ad Ter. And. 1, 1, 26. cf. Cic. Partit. 37. Topic. 23. pro aequitate contra jus dicere, Cic. Or. 1, 56. cf. Nep. 3, 2.—*justice*; aequitas tollitur omnis, si habere suum cuique non licet, Cic. Off. 2, 22. cf. Sall. Cat. 9 f.—(III) *evenness of mind, equanimity*; novi enim moderationem animi tui, et aequitatem, Cic. Sen. 1.—*resignation*; animi aequitas in ipsa morte, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40.—*moderation, freedom from avarice or covetousness*; ut animi aequitate plebem contineant, cum suas quisque opes aequari cum potentissimis videat, Caes. B. G. 6, 21 f. si ego ejus aequitatem animi probe novi, vendet non invitus, Cic. Rull. 1, 5. add Nep. 8, 4.

AEQUARE, to equal; urbem solo, (in dativ.) *to level to or with the ground*, i. e. utterly to destroy, Vell. 2, 4. so templum solo, Tac. An. 1, 51. cf. Liv. 1, 29, 24, 47. Curt. 8, 10, 8. altas turres humo, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 18. pedibus summas aequabis arenas, *level with your feet the sand at the top*, Virg. G. 2, 232. so area cum primis ingenti aequanda cylindro, *in the first place the threshing-floor must be smoothed with a huge cylinder or roller*, ib. 1, 178. metaph. solo aequandae sunt dictaturae, &c. i. e. abolendae v. penitus tollendae, Liv. 6, 18.—* opus nondum aquae fastigium aequabat, *did not equal in height, or reach the surface of the water*, Curt. 4, 2, 19. cf. c. 6, 22. cujus (vadi fluminis) altitudo primò summa equorum pectora; mox, ut in medium alveum ventum est, cervicè quoque aequabat, *the depth of the ford at first reached the horses' breasts, and when they got into the middle of the channel, also their necks*, ib. c. 9, 15. cursum equorum aequare non poterant, *they could not keep up with the horses*, ib. c. 1, 3. cf. 8, 4, 14, 7, 4, 6. aliquem cursu, Liv. 31, 36. facti argenti pondus quingenta (talenta) aequabat, *the weight of silver vases or plate amounted to 500 talents*, Id. 3, 13, 16. linum vivum v. asbestinum aequa pretia excellentium margaritarum, Plin. 19, 1 s. 4.—eam picturam imitati sunt multi, aequavit nemo, Plin. 35, 11 s. 39. eloquentia, militarique re aut aequavit praestantissimorum gloriam, aut excessit, Suet. Caes. 55. cf. Liv. 1, 53. apparuit aequasse eum Appii odium, *that he was as odious as Appius*, Liv. 2, 27.—stercora aequare, *to spread dung*, Col. 2, 22, 3.—cùm primùm sulcos aequant sata, *as soon as the growing corn is even with the furrow*, Virg. G.

7, 115. ille ducem haud timidis vadentem passibus aequat, *he, with intrepid steps, keeps up with his guide*, Id. Æ. 6, 263. quis possit lacrimis aequare labores? *who can equal the disastasters with tears?* i. e. *who can sufficiently lament them?* ib. 2, 362. jam gravis aequabat luctus et mutua Mavros funera, *stern Mars equalled the grief and mutual deaths on both sides*, ib. 10, 755. nec potis (est) Ionios fluctus aequare sequendo, *to equal or wade through in pursuing us*, ib. 3, 671. operumque laborem partibus aequabat justis, *aut sorte trahebat, she distributed by equal portions, or determined by lot the labour of their work*, ib. 1, 508, regum aequabat opes animis, *he equalled the wealth of kings in his mind*, i. e. *he was as happy as a king*, Id. G. 4, 132. aequem pugnâs, *let us equal the fight*, i. e. *let us contend on equal terms*, Id. A. 5, 419.—cùm senior Pylîos aequaverit annos, *i. e. when he shall be as old as Nestor*, Ov. M. 15, 838. cf. Tr. 5, 5, 62. fluctibus erigitur, caelumque aequare videtur pontus, *to equal in height, to reach*, Ov. M. 11, 497. columbas, *to equal in whiteness*, ib. 2, 537. superest, numerus ut pulveris aequem, *that I equal the particles of dust in the heap by the number of years in my life*, ib. 14, 145. numerum cum navibus, *to equal the number of the slain deer with that of the ships*, Virg. Æ. 1, 193.—* domorum tecta—caelo aequare, *to raise to heaven*, ib. 8, 100. vir Trojane, quibus coelo te laudibus aequem? *ib. 11, 125. Roma imperium terris, animos aequabit Olympo, shall extend her empire to the limits of the earth, and raise her courage to heaven*, ib. 6, 782. felix, si protinus illum aequasset nocti ludum, *if he had equalled that play with night*, Virg. Æ. 9, 337. per somnum vinumque dies noctibus aequabant, *they spent whole nights and days in sleeping and drinking*, Liv. 31, 41.—AEQUANS, part. *equalling*; fugit illa (navis) per undas ocior et jaculo, et ventos aequante sagittâ, Virg. Æ. 10, 243. aequantem superos emeruisse virum, Ov. Tr. 4, 8 f. vellera nebulas aequantia, Ov. M. 6, 21. *add 15, 857.*—AEQUANTUS, part. *equalled*; ut, aequato omnium periculo, spem fugae tolleret, *being made equal*, Caes. 1, 25. ibant aequati numero, *i. e. digesti in ordinem, arranged in order*, Virg. Æ. 8, 697 et ibi Serv. et aequatis classem procederè velis sc. vidit, *with sails equally distended or filled with an equal breeze*, ib. 4, 587. aequatis rostris, *with beaks equally advanced*, ib. 5, 232. aequatae spirant aerae, *the breezes blow equally or steadily*, ib. 844. aequataque machina caelo, *raised to heaven*, ib. 4, 89. campi montibus aggere aequati, *plains raised to the height of mountains by a mass of earth*, Suet. Cal. 37.—area aequata cylindris, *levelled, smoothed*, Plin. 17, 10 s. 14. aequata agri planities, Cic. Verr. 4, 48. aequata mensa, *levelled, having the unevenness of one of its feet removed*, Ov. M. 8, 663. aequato siccis Aquilonibus Istro, *being frozen over*, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 53.—

AEQUANTIO, ònis, f. *an equalling, equality*; ae-

quatio gratiae, dignitatis, suffragiorum, Cic. Mur. 23. capitalis oratio, et ad bonorum aequationem pertinens; qua peste quae potest esse major? Cic. Off. 2, 21, societates est aequatio juris, *an equality of rights*, Liv. 8, 4. cf. 34, 31.

AEQUABILIS, e, *equable, equal*; par est, quod in omnes aequabile est, Cic. Inv. 2, 22. aequabilis praedae partitio, Cic. Off. 2, 11. cf. N. D. 1, 19. § 2, 9. Caecin. 25.—aequabile, et temperatum orationis genus, Cic. Off. 1, 1. cf. Or. 2, 15.—fidus Romanis, aequabilis in suos, *just, equitable*, Tac. An. 6, 31.—vir—famâ aequabilis et inviolatâ, *of a fair, consistent or uniform and unbienched character*, Sall. Jug. 43. ubi (vim pulveris) aequabilem manere—vident, *constant, steady*, ib. 53. virium illis major est, et aequabilior firmitas, Senec. Ep. 74.—

AEQUABILITER, adv. *equally*; mare conglobatur undique aequabiliter, Cic. N. D. 2, 4. cf. Mil. 28. Or. 2, 54. Cic. Q. fr. 1, 1, 8.—aequabilis atque constantius sese res humanae habent, *would go on more uniformly and steadily*, Sall. Cat. 2.—

AEQUABILITAS, atis, f. *equality, uniformity*; aequabilitas motus—caeli, Cic. N. D.—praeclara est aequabilitas in omni vitâ, et idem semper vultus, eademque frons, Cic. Off. 1, 25, cf. 1, 25, § 31. Or. 2, 52 § 85.—

AEQUALIS, e, *equal, of the same quality, quantity*, &c. as another, aequalia esse peccata, Cic. parad. 3.—necesse est, partem pedis aut aequalem alteri pedi, aut altero tanto, aut sesqui esse majorem; ita ut sit aequalis dactylus, duplex iambus, &c. Cic. Or. 56. creticus, et ejus aequalis paeon, ib. 64.—latus ab humeris et pectore, ceteris membris aequalis et congruus, in his other members well proportioned, Suet. Tib. 68. Favonius lenis aequalisque aestivis mensibus perflat, *equal or constant*, Col. 2, 21, 5. Liv. 24, 26.—ferunt ab orientis parte intima gentes esse sine naribus, aequali totius oris planitie, Plin. 6, 30. principio, ne non aequalis ab omni parte foret (sc. terra), magni speciem glomeravit in orbis, Ov. M. 1. 34. mons angustus, et aequali dorso continuus usque ad proximum castellum, *extending with a level and continued ridge*, Tac. An. 4, 47.—ne Jupiter serit, urbem in aeternum conditam, fragili huic et mortali corpori aequalem esse, *to be equal, in the shortness of its duration, to this frail and mortal body*, Liv. 28, 28.—Livius, qui primus fabulam docuit, Ennio aequalis fuit, *contemporary with*, Cic. Brut. 18, Philistus aequalis illorum temporum, Cic. Div. 1, 20. nec quisquam aequalis temporibus illis scriptor exstat, quo satis certo auctore stetur, *nor is there any writer contemporary with those events extant, on whose authority we can with certainty rely*, Liv. 8 f.—* In this sense it is often used as a substantive; thus, P. Orbis, meus ferè aequalis, *my contemporary*, Cic. Brut. 48. so ejus aequalis P. Cethegus, *ib. festivitate et faciliis,—et superior*

ribus et aequalibus suis omnibus praestitit, ibi quem vocabo ad coenam meorum aequalium? *which of my companions or equals in age shall I invite to supper?* Ter. And. 2, 6, 22. cf. Eun. 2, 3, 35. Heaut. 3, 1, 8. Ad. 3, 4, 20. Phor. 5, 6, 47. add Cic. Sen. 14. Or. 30. Nep. 25, 8, Quintil. 10, 3, 12. Plin. 9, 53 s. 78.—(II) *metaph.* erit ipsis par et aequalis oratio, Cic. Or. 36. Euphranor pictor,—excellens, ac sibi aequalis, Plin. 35, 11. nil aequale homini fuit illi, *there was nothing uniform in that man*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 9.

AEQUALĪTER, adv. *equally*, Cic. Verr. 3, 70. Amic. 16.—*aqualiūs, more equally or uniformly*, Col. de arb. 4. Tac. An. 15, 21. H. 2, 27.—**AEQUALĪTAS**, ātis, f. *equality, parity*, Cic. Partit. 6. Ligar. 12. Tac. An. 1, 4, 3, 26 & 74. H. 2, 38.—*similarity or sameness of age*, Cic. Brut. 42.

AEQUAEVUS, a. (aequus & aevum,) *equal in age, of the same age*, Virg. A. 2, 561. 5, 452.—*lotos aequaeva urbi, coeval with, as old as*, Plin. 16, 44 s. 86.

AEQUANIMUS, a. (animus) *of an equal mind, moderate*, Auson. Idyll. 3, 9.—**AEQUANIMĪTAS**, ātis, f. *equanimity, equality or evenness of temper*, Plin. 18, 12 s. 31. **favour, candour, indulgence*, Ter. Ad. prol. 24. Phor. prol. f.

AEQUĪBRIS, e, (libra,) *of the same weight or level, equally poised or balanced*; sesquipedales margines struantur aequilibres ei planities, quae supra scripta est, *let margins of a foot and a half be built, level with the plain-part before mentioned*, Vitruv. 5, 12.—

AEQUILIBRĪTAS, ātis, f. *equilibration, an equal distribution, or just proportion between the different sorts of beings*, Cic. N. D. 1, 39 & 19.—

AEQUILIBRIUM, i, n. *an equipoise or equilibrium, equality of weight*, Senec. Quaest. Nat. 3, 35.

AEQUĪMĀNUS, i, m. (manus) *he that uses both hands equally; commonly called amphidexter*, Auson. Idyll. 12, per interrog. et respons. 3.

AEQUINOCTIUM, i, n. *the equinox, the time in spring and autumn, when the days and nights are equal*, Varr. L. L. 4, 2. Caes. B. G. 4, 36. 5, 23. jam autumnale aequinoctium instabat, Liv. 31, 47.—*vernum*, Id. 33, 3. & 37, 9. Col. 9, 14, 1 & 10, 11, 2, 31 & 66.—

AEQUINOCTĪALIS, e, *of the equinox*;—*ale tempus*, Plin. 2, 69.—*alis circulus, the equator or equinoctial line*, Varr. L. L. 8, 18.

AEQUĪ-PAR, āris, a. *equal; bis senas partes quis continet aequipares?* AS, Auson. Monosyll. 113.—

AEQUĪPĀRĀRE, *to equal; cum viribus*, Nep. 7, 11. cf. 2, 6. nec calamis solum aequiparas, sed voce magistrum, Virg. E. 5, 48. cf. Suet. Aug. 94. Ner. 53.—*to compare*; Mars haud ausit—aequiparare suas virtutes ad tuas, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 11. add Liv. 5, 23. 38, 10.—

AEQUIPARABILĪS, e, *worthy to be equalled or compared, comparable, &c. quid videbis diis*

magis aequiparabile? Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 11. ita tu nunc dicis, non esse aequiparabiles vestras cum nostris factiones, atque opes? Id. Trin. 2, 4, 65.

AEQUĪPONDĪUM, i, n. *equal weight, a counterpoise*, Vitr. 10, 8.

AEQUI-VĀLĒRE, *to be equally powerful, to equal; nam quamvis aliae volucres modulamina tentent, nulla potest modulis aequivalere tuis, no one can equal thy notes*, Ov. Philomel. v. 6.

AEQUOR, ōris, n. (aequus,) *the sea, any equal or level surface, a plain; aequoreus, a, um, of the sea*.—In summo aequore saxi, a polished surface of marble, Lucr. 3, 905. so speculorum aequor, Id. 4, 291. camporum aequora, Cic. Div. 1, 42. aequora ponti, Virg. G. 1, 469. vastum maris aequor, Id. A. 2, 780. aequore campi exercebat equos, ib. 7, 781. Sil. 5, 376. saxum plani petit aequora campi, falls to the ground, Lucr. 3, 1015. aequor mari appellatum, quod aequatum, commotum vento non est, Varr. L. L. 6, 2.—*Daren ardens agit aequore toto, over the whole plain*, Virg. A. 5, 456. ferro scindimus aequor, cut the ground with the plough, Virg. G. 1, 50. prosciscio quae suscitatur aequore terga, the clods or protuberances which he raises in ploughing the ground, ib. 97. sed nos immensum spatium confecimus aequor, have gone over a field of immense extent, as at a race, i. e. have finished a large subject, ib. 2, 541. equi aequore toto volant, over the whole plain, Id. A. 12, 33. medio stetit aequore pugna, was fought on the middle of the plain, Sil. 4, 276.

* **AEQUOR** is used for the sea, chiefly among the poets; as, aequor Atlanticum, Horat. Od. 1, 31, 14. surgunt aequora, the billows rise, or the sea swells, Virg. A. 3, 196. It sometimes occurs in Mela and Pliny.

AEQUOREUS, a.—um genus, fishes, Virg. G. 3, 243. aequoreum vulgus, the sea monsters, Senec. Hippol. 8. aequoreae puellae, the Nereids, Propert. 3, 6, 67. aequoreus rex, Neptune, Ovid. Met. 8, 603. tridens, his sceptre, Lucan. 4, 111. ab aequorea origine quartus, the fourth in descent from Neptune, Ov. Met. 10, 617. aequorēi Britannii, surrounded by the sea, ib. 15, 752. aequorēum bustum, on the shore, Val. Flacc. 5, 91.

ĀER, āēris, m. *the air; acc. āērem v. a.*—Aestus, ardor, strepitus, caligo, vitium, &c. aēris. Aēr agitabilis v. mobilis, apertus v. nudus, ater v. obscurus, crassus, densus, gelidus, humidus, liquidus & purus, nebulosus, niger, nimbus, pluvius, roscidus, tabificus, morbidus, tenebrosus, tepidus, vacuus, &c. ĀER is sometimes found in the plural; novisse oportet āēres locorum, qui sunt salubres aut pestilentētes, Vitruv. 1, 1. so Lucr. 4, 292. 5, 644. āēra vincere summum arboris, to rise above the top, Virg. 2, 123. aēre tenui fistula, of a small cavity, Senec. Q. N. 3, 24.

ĀĒRIUS, v. ĀĒRĒUS, a, um, *volatus avium, high, lofty*, Cic. Top. 20. so aēriae Alpes, arces, quercus, &c. aērium iter, lofty, or through

the air, Ov. Fast. 2, 252. *aërium mel*, *aerial honey*, i. e. *produced from dew which descends from the air*, Virg. G. 4, 1.

AERA v. *aira*, ae, f. *an herb hurtful to corn, darnel, tares*, Plin. 18, 17 s. 44. *commonly called lolium*, Virg. E. 5, 37.

AERĪNUS, a, of *darnel*; *aerina farina*, *meal of darnel*; *aerina (farina) magis ceteris purgat ulcera vetera*, et *gangraenas*, Id. 22, 25 s. 58. cf. 24, 11 s. 59.

* AERA, *an aera or period of time*, does not occur in the classics.

AERAMENTUM, i, n. (*ab aes*), *a brassen vessel, or any thing made of brass*; *amurcā decotā ungi aeramenta contra aeruginem colorisque gratiā elegantioris sc. oportet*, Plin. 15, 8. cf. 33, 5 s. 30. 35, 15, s. 51.

AERĀRIA, ae, f. (*sc. officina*), *a brasier's shop, smithy or furnace*, Varr. L. L. 7, 33. Plin. 34, 13 s. 33.

AERĀRIUM, i, n. *the place where the public money is kept, the treasury*; *referre pecuniam in aerarium*, Cic. Rull. 2, 27. *ferre aurum et argentum in aerarium*, Liv. 45, 43. *dare alicui pecuniam ex aerario*, Cic. Verr. 3, 70.—*aerarium effundere*, *to squander the money of the treasury*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 2.—* *The treasury was kept in the temple of Saturn, under the charge of the city-quaestors*, (A. 144.) *Augustus introduced a distinction between the treasury of the public and that of the prince, called fiscus*, (A. 146.)—*Aerarii tribuni, tribunes of the treasury*, certain officers, who seem to have taken care of the treasury under the quaestors, Festus:—*commune aerarium, the common treasury of the Grecian states*, Nep. 3, 3. *aerarium privatum, a private fund*, Nep. 25, 8.—*aerarium sanctius, the more sacred treasury, kept for the last exigencies of the state*, Liv. 7, 16, 27, 10. cf. Cic. Att. 7, 21. *Caes. B. C. 1, 14*.—*aerarium militare, a military treasury, or fund instituted by Augustus for maintaining and supporting the soldiers*, Suet. Aug. 49. Tac. Ann. 1, 78.—* *In the treasury were kept the decrees of the senate, and the laws, engraven on brassen tables*, Cic. leg. 3, 4. Tac. An. 3, 51. 13, 58. Suet. Aug. 94. *Caes. 28*. also *the military standards*, Liv. 4, 22. and *public accounts*, Cic. Pis. 25. Arch. 5. Att. 5, 20.

AERĀRIUS, a, of or *pertaining to copper or brass*; *aerarium fabricam alii Chalybas, alii Cyclopas sc. invenisse putant, the art of melting and working copper or brass*, Plin. 7, 56 s. 57. *aerariae fornaces, furnaces for melting and purifying brass*, Id. 11, 36 s. 42. *aerariae officinae, work-houses or shops, in which vessels and other things are made of copper or brass*, Id. 18, 10 s. 20. *aeraria metalla, copper or brass mines*, Plin. 33, 5 s. 26. *in aerariis sc. metallis*, Id. 34, 13 s. 33. *cadmia, et aerarius lapis, copper ore, or stone from which copper is made*, ib. s. 34.—*Pliny here distinguishes aerarius lapis from cadmia; but in other places he confounds them*, ib. c. 1 s. 2. & c. 10 s. 22.—*faber aerarius, a copper-smith or brasier, a founder*, Plin. 34, 1 & 8. and *simply, AERARIUS, i, m. Id. 16, 6 s. 8.*

Martial. 12, 57.—(II) *of or pertaining to money*; *propter aerarium rationem, on account of the method of transacting money matters, or of fixing the rate of exchange between Gallic and Roman money*, Cic. Quint. 4. *pari defendendae reipubl. convenisse video tribunos aerarios, the tribunes of the treasury, officers under the quaestor employed in receiving and distributing the public money*, Cic. Cat. 4, 7.—* *milites AERARII dicebantur, ab aere, quod stipendia facerent, (vel aes acciperent)*, Varr. L. L. 5, 16.—* *Those also were called AERARII, who were deprived of the right of voting; hence aerarium facere, for jure suffragii privare*, Liv. 24, 18. *so referre in aerarios*, Cic. Cluent. 43. *inter aerarios*, Val. Max. 2, 9, 6.

AERĀTUS, a, *covered or adorned with brass*; *lecti aerati, i. e. aeratis pedibus*, Cic. Verr. 4, 36. *aeratae naves, ships of war, having their beaks covered with brass*, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 21. *so classes aeratae*, Virg. Æ. 8, 675.—(II) *made of brass*; *aerata pila*, Propert. 4, 16, 11. *aerata securis*, Virg. Æ. 11, 656. *aeratae cuspidis hasta*, Ov. M. 5, 9.—* *aeratus sc. homo, i. e. bene nummatus, a monied man, rich*, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 9. *as some read the passage*.—

AERĒUS, a, *brassen, made of brass*; *imaginula aerea*, Suet. Aug. 7. *aereus clavus, a brass nail*, Plin. 16, 10 s. 20 f. *aerea puppis, i. e. aerata, the brassen-beaked galley*, Virg. Æ. 5, 198.—* *made of iron or steel*; *micat aereus ensis*, ib. 7, 743.—*aerea rota, fenced with iron*, ib. 5, 274.

AERĒUS, i, m. *a brassen coin*, Vitruv. 3, 1. —*the colour of brass*, Plin. 8, 52.—*but AËRĒUS, a, of air, airy, lofty*. See AER.

† AERĪFER, ěra, um, *bearing brass*; *aeriferae manus, i. e. quae cymbala ex aere facta ferebant*, Ov. F. 3, 740.

AERIFODĪNA, ae, f. *a brass mine*, Varr. 4, 1.

AERĪNUS, a, *of darnel*. See AERA.

AERĪPES, ědis, a, *having brassen feet, brassen-footed*; *aeripedes tauri*, Ov. Ep. 12, 93. cf. Virg. Æ. 6, 805. Sil. 3, 39.

† AERĪSŌNUS, a, um, *sounding with brassen armour*, Sil. 2, 9. *or with brassen instruments*, Stat. Theb. 1, 265. *aerisona Ida, sounding with the brassen cymbals and armour of the priests of Cybele*, Val. Flac. 1, 704. & 3, 28. *aerisōnus Nilus, sounding with brassen timbrels in the worship of the goddess Isis*, Stat. ib. *aerisonae urbes, sounding with brassen vessels in an eclipse of the moon*, Claudian. de Bell. Get. 234.

AËRIUS, a, of or *pertaining to air, &c.* See AER.

AERO, ōnis, m. *a mat to lie on*, Vitruv. 5, 12.—(II) *a kind of basket*, Plin. 36, 14 s. 21.

* AËROIDES, sc. *berylli, like to air in colour*, Plin. 37, 5 s. 20.

AERŌSUS, a, *abounding in copper or brass*; *aerosam appellaverunt antiqui insulam Cyprum, quod in eā plurimum aeris nascatur*, Festus.—(II) *mixed with copper*; *aurum aerosum*, Plin. 33, 5 s. 29. *so ferrum*, Id. 34, 14 s. 41.—

* *lapis aerosus, quem vocant cadmiam, ib. c. 1. See AERARIUS.*

AERŪCA, æ, f. *verdigrise*, Vitruv. 7, 12.—**AERŪGO**, inis, f. *rust* (properly of brass,) Cic. Tusc. 4, 14. *stannum illitum aenēis vasis compescit aeruginis virus*, Plin. 34, 17 s. 48. cf. 15, 8. Col. 7, 5, 12.—(I) *metaph. money*; nunc, si depositum non inficietur amicus, si reddat veterem cum totā aerugine follem, prodigiosa fides, *if a friend do not deny his trust, if he restore the old leathern purse with all the rusty coin, it is a prodigy of honesty*, Juvenal. 13, 61.—* *avarice*, or a mean desire of money, Hor. Art. p. 330.—(III) *malice, envy, spite, satire*, Hor. S. 1, 4, 101. Martial. 2, 61, 5. 10, 35, 5. **AERUGINŌSUS**, a, *rusty, full of rust*, Senec. de brev. vit. 12.

AERUMNA, æ, f. *labour, toil*; *Herculis aerumnae*, Cic. Fin. 2, 35. Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 2. *Luculli miles collecta viatica multis aerumnis, lassus dum noctu stertit, ad assem perdidit, had lost to a penny the money which he had acquired by many toils*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 26.—(II) *sorrow, distress, misery, affliction*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 14, 4, 8. parad. 2. *mors est aerumnarum requies*, Sall. Cat. 51, 20. *deformatus aerumnis*, Id. Jug. 14, 7. *non jam mortem, neque aerumnas deprecor, ib. 24 f. immo etiam, quo tu minus scis aerumnas meas, nay more, to shew how little you know my distresses*, Ter. And. 4, 1, 31. *ex aerumnā aliquem extrahere*, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 36. *sic citiūs, quī (for quomodo) to expedias his aerumnis, ib. 3, 1, 8. cūm secundae res sunt maximē, tum maximē meditari secum oportet, quo pacto adversam aerumnam ferant, how to bear adversity*, Id. Phor. 2, 1, 12.—

AERUMNŌSUS, a, *sorrowful, wretched*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 38. Verr. 5, 62. *Terentiam unam omnium aerumnosissimam*, Id. Att. 3, 23.—

AERUMNABILIS, e, *miserable, deplorable*, Lucr. 6, 1128.—

AERUMNŪLAE, ārum, f. *the forks on which soldiers carried their baggage*, called **MULI MARIANI**; because Marius is said first to have ordered this, to diminish the number of beasts of burden and carriages in the army, Festus ex Plauto; but this word is not now to be found in Plautus.

AERUSCĀRE, to get money by any means, Senec. Clem. 2, 6.—

AERUSCĀTOR, ōris, m. Gell. 14, 1.—

AES, aeris, n. (al. Æs, æris), *copper*, a fossil metal of a red colour; or *brass*, a fictitious metal, made by mixing copper with *cadmia* or *lapis calaminaris*, Plin. 34, 9 s. 20, &c. (G. 113.) *The use of brass was prior to that of iron*; et prior aeris erat quān ferri cognitus usus, Lucr. 5, 1286.—Hence the ancients employed it for almost every purpose.—alius Lysippo duceret aera fortis Alexandri vultum simulantia, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 240. *acta Caesaris—ille in aes incidit, in quo populi jussa sc. incisa sunt*, Cic. Phil. 1, 7.—(II) *per synecdoch. any thing made of brass*; as, *an helmet*, Ovid. Met. 8, 32. *the beak of a ship, covered with brass*, Virg. Æ. 1, 35.—

AERA, pl. *brassen vessels, or vases of brass*, Virg.

G. 3, 363. Hor. Od. 4, 8, 2. *cymbals, ib. 1, 16, 8. Ov. Met. 4, 30. statues or images*, Virg. G. 1, 480. *pulsant aeribus aera, they beat their brassen shields with their swords*, Lucr. 2, 686. *aera legum, the brassen tables, on which the laws were written*, Cic. Cat. 3, 8, cf. Tac. H. 4, 40. *nec verba minacia fixo aere legebantur, on tables of brass fixed up in public*, Ov. M. 1, 91, cf. Tac. An. 11, 14, 12, 53.—*aes cavum, a trumpet*, Virg. Æ. 3, 240. & 9, 503. *so aes raucum*, Id. G. 4, 71.—But **AES** most frequently denotes **MOONEY**, as being first made of brass, Plin. 18, 3, & 33, 3, s. 13. *aeris exigui res, worth little money*, Col. 9, 16, 1. *annua aera, the yearly pay of a soldier*, Liv. 5, 4. *meret aera liber Sostiis, the book gains money for the Sostiis, i. e. is sold by the Sostiis*, Horat. Art. 345. *quid distant aera lupinis? sc. a, what is the difference between true money and counterfeit?* Id. Ep. 7, 23. *terna millia aeris, sc. assium, 3,000 ASSES or pounds of brass*, Nep. Attic. 14. *centum millium aeris census aut majorem habere, to have a fortune of 100,000 ASSES or more*, Liv. 1, 43. *aere lavantur, they pay a quadrans, or the fourth of an AS, for bathing*, Juv. 2, 152. *but quo aere pedes lavisset, in what brassen vessel?* Hor. S. 2, 3, 21. *argentum aere solutum est, i. e. pro argenteo sestertio, AS aereus; an AS, a brassen coin, was given for a sestertius, a silver coin*, Sall. Cat. 23; or the fourth part of the debt only was paid, Vell. 4, 23. *aere dirūtus miles, deprived of his pay*, Festus; hence *aere dirutus, deprived of one's money at play*, Cic. Verr. 5, 13.—*aera, brass coins*, Martial. 11, 28, 12. Ovid. Fast. 280.—also *articles of an account*, Non. 3, 18. Varr. L. L. 4, 36. * *aes alienum, debt; aes grave, i. e. each AS of the sum mentioned having the full weight of a pound*, Liv. 4, 60, 5, 12. which was the original standard; but afterwards the weight of the AS was reduced, first to two ounces, then to one ounce, and at last to half an ounce, Plin. 33, 3, s. 13.

AES circumforaneum, *money borrowed from bankers, who had their shops round the forum*, Cic. Att. 2, 1.—*in meo aere est, he is one of my friends*, Cic. Fam. 13, 60. & 15, 14.—**AES Corinthium**, *a kind of brass, produced, as it is said, by an accidental mixture of metals at the burning of Corinth*, Plin. 34, 2, s. 3. Flor. 2, 16. called also **Ephyreia aera**, Virg. G. 2, 464; from **Ephyrā**, the ancient name of Corinth, Plin. 4, 4. *But it appears that this famous metal was in use at Corinth long before the burning of that city*, Plin. ib. probably the invention of some of its ingenious artists.—* *aes conflare, i. e. liquefacere, to melt*, Plin.; but *aes alienum conflare, i. e. contrahere, to contract debt*, Sallust. Cat. 14.

AESĀLON, onis, m. v. **AESĀLUS**, i, *a kind of hawk*, Plin. 10, 8, & 74.

AESAR, Etruscā linguā *deus* vocabatur, Suet. Aug. 97.

* **AESCHYNOMĒNE**, es, f. (erubescens) *the sensitive plant*, so called, because it shrinks at being touched, (quod adpropinquante manu folia contrahit,) Plin. 24, 17 s. 102. ad fin.

AESCŪLUS & **ESCULUS**, i, f. a kind of oak; as some think, the bay-oak, Virg. G. 2, 16 & 291. Hor. Od. 3, 10, 17. Plin. 12, 1. 16, 4. & 17, 20.

AESCŪLEUS, a. of the aesculus; aesculeae capiebat frondis honorem, he received the honour of a crown of oaken leaves, Ov. M. 1, 449.—**AESCULĪNUS**, a. of bay-oak; ne commisceantur axes aesculini cum quernis, Vitruv. 7, 1.—**AESCULĒTUM**, i, n. a thicket of oaks, a forest, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 14.

AESTAS, ātis, f. (ab aestu, Varr. L. L. 5, 2 f.) the summer; beginning on the 9th May, (vii Idus Maias aestatis initium,) Col. 11, 2, 39. cf. Varr. 1, 28. or on the 14th (prid. 11. Mai.) Ov. F. 5, 600. and ending on the 7th August, (vii Id. Sextil.) Varr. ibid. or on the 12th (pridie Idus Aug. Fides occidit manē, et Autumnus incipit,) Col. 11, 2, 57. cf. Plin. 18, 31 s. 74.—Anciently when the year was divided only into two parts, summer and winter; summer was reckoned from the vernal to the autumnal equinox.—refrigeratio aestate, et vicissim aut sol, aut ignis hibernus, Cic. Sen. 14. Arabes et Phryges, campos et montes hieme et aestate peragrantes, &c. Cic. Div. 1, 42.—aestate ineunte, in the beginning of summer, Cic. 4, 2. so aestate novā, Virg. A. 1, 430. aestate jam adultā, being now far advanced, Tac. An. 2, 23. aestate extrema v. praecipiti, in the end of summer, Serv. ad Virg. A. 1, 430. G. 1, 43. videt—jam aestatem exactam esse, was now spent, Sall. Jug. 61.—* put for annus; hīc mihi—bis tertia ducitur aestas, i. e. nonus annus, here I am now passing the ninth year, Ov. P. 4, 10, 1. neque enim plus septima ducitur annus, sc. ab apibus, nor do they live above seven years, Virg. G. 4, 207. cf. A. 1, 265 & 755.—quae duabus aestatibus gesta, conjunxi, in two campaigns, Tac. An. 6, 98. so novem denique aestatibus vix ullā (aestate) non justissimus triumphus emeritus sc. a Caesare, Vell. 2, 47. cf. c. 82.—* per aestatem liquidam, through the clear summer air or sky, Virg. G. 4, 59. so aestate serenā, in a calm summer day, Id. A. 6, 707.—* plur. freckles or specks on the skin occasioned by the sun; aestates, et quae decolorem faciunt cutem, finum vituli emendat, Plin. 28, 12 s. 50.

AESTĪFER, ēia, um, bringing heat; see AESTUS.

AESTIMABILIS, e, valuable; see AESTIMARE.

AESTĪVUS, a. (quod aestatis est, aut aestate fit,) summer, of summer; erat mihi in animo rectā proficisci ad exercitum, aestivos menses reliquos rei militari dare, hibernos jurisdictioni, Cic. Att. 5, 14. (A. 161.) temporibus aestivis, Cic. Verr. 5, 31. aestiva aura, the summer breeze, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 17. so aestivā gratior umbrā, Ov. M. 13, 793. per aestivos dies, Id. P. 2, 10, 38. aestiva nox, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 11. alas pandere ad aestivum solem, Virg. G. 4, 28. aestivi saltus, shady forests, frequented by cattle in summer, Liv. 22, 14.—* aestivi tempora sicca canis, the dry time of the dog-days, Tibull.

1, 4, 6. so canis aestivos ortus vitare, Id. 1, 1, 49.—vitri aestiva suppellex sc. erat, i. e. scyphi vitrei capaciores, ad sitim aestivam restinguendam, large glass cups, Propert. 4, 8, 37. cf. Hor. Epod. 9, 33. capaciores scyphos.—

* **AESTIVA** castra, a summer camp, Suet. Cl. 1. Tac. An. 1, 16. and oftener **AESTIVA**, ōrum, n. without castra, Cic. Att. 5, 17. Fam. 2, 13, 8. neque tamen unquam pluresquā tres cohortes in urbe esse passus est, easque sine castris; reliquas in hiberna et aestiva circa finitima oppida dimittere assuērat, into winter and summer quarters, Suet. Aug. 49. ordinem aestivorum tuorum? sc. quid dicam, why should I mention the disposition of your summer quarters? Suet. Tib. 21.—* the summer, or summer campaign; ubi Scipionis relatum est, aestiva sub tectis agere equitatus, i. e. aestatem agere in urbe Salerae, (al. aestiva sub tectis equitatus! sc. agit, what! cavalry lodging in houses during summer!) Liv. 29, 34. ne tamen segnia aestiva essent, that the campaign might not be inactive or spent in idleness, Liv. 37, 5. sin aestivorum timor te debilitat, the apprehension of next summer's campaign, Cic. Fam. 7, 14, 3. nulla ex trinis aestivis gratulatio, no congratulation on your three campaigns, Cic. Pis. 4. id a me recte factum, puto quod non statim, ut appellatus imperator sim, sed aliis rebus additis, aestivisque confectis, literas miserim, that I did not immediately send a letter to inform the senate of my success, when I was saluted Imperator by my army, but after having gained other advantages, and entirely completed the campaign, Cic. Fam. 3, 9 f. cf. 2, 10, 5. quamquam aestivorum tempus comitorum mora imminuerat, though the delay of the comitia or of the election of magistrates had shortened the time of the summer campaigns, Sall. Jug. 44. quantum temporis aestivorum in imperio fuit, during the part of the summer he was in command, ib. anni ejus aestiva, usque in menseni Decembrem perducta (al. producta,) immanis emolumentum fecere victoriae, the campaign of that year being prolonged to the month of December, was productive of a great victory, Paterc. 105. urbem hanc (Ecbatāna) nunc tenent Parthi, eaque aestiva agentibus sedes est, that is the abode of the Parthian kings during the summer, Curt. 5, 8, 1. et ibi Petisc.—* the place where flocks feed in summer; satis constat illum coeli aëra—plus quāq̄ lactis herbidos per montium aestiva potus, than draughts of milk produced from green herbs on the pastures of the mountains, Plin. 24, 6 s. 19. nec singula morbi corpora corripunt, sed tota aestiva repente, i. e. per metonymy. totos greges in aestivis pascuis, whole flocks, Virg. G. 3, 472. so pecuaria, for pecora, ib. v. 64.

AESTIVE, adv. as in summer; viaticati hercle admodum aestivē sumus, we are furnished with a very light purse, or with necessaries as it were for a summer journey; for which they had lighter garments, and carried fewer provisions than for a winter journey, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 30. **AESTIVARE**, to pass or spend the summer in

cool place, for the sake of avoiding the heat.—**AESTIVARIUM**, *i, n.* a summer residence, a place for passing the summer in.

AESTIMARE, *to estimate, to value, to rate, to appraise, to set a price upon any thing, to esteem; domum emit prope dimidio carius, quam aestimabat, Cic. Dom. 44. pecuniam magni, to value greatly, Cic. Fin. 2. 17. haec expendite atque aestimate pecuniâ, Cic. Verr. 5. 9. Socrates sic egit, ut qui suam poemam summis honoribus esset aestimaturus, Quint. 11, 1, 10. i. e. that instead of punishing, he merited the highest honours, Cic. de Orat. 1, 54. * aestimare litem, to estimate the damages, i. e. what fine, or what pecuniary compensation a criminal should pay, Cic. Verr. 1, 39. 4, 10. Cluent. 41. Fam. 8, 8. Nep. 1, 7. Caes. B. G. 5, 1. Aestimata poena, ab antiquis ab AERE dicta est, qui eam aestimaverunt aere; ovem decussi, bovem centussi, i. e. decem et centum assibus, Festus. Amicitias inimicitiasque non ex re, sed ex commodo aestimare, to value, Sall. Cat. 10. vitam eorum mortemque juxta aestumo, I value alike, ib. 2. magni aestimat pecuniam, Cic. Fin. 2, 17. tanti, quanti, parvi, nihili, flocci, pluris, minoris, &c. also magno, permagno, sc. prae, decem minis, carè vel carius, aliquid v. aliquem aestimare; magni ejus opera aestimata, Nep. 24, 1. magno aestimanda, Cic. Fin. 3, 3. nonnihil aestimandum, ib. 4, 33. Suo cuique animo dedit aestimandum, left it to every one to conceive what he could not express in the picture, Quint. 2, 13, 13.*

AESTIMATIO, *ōnis, f.* an estimating or valuing; aestimatio frumenti, an estimate or valuation made of the price of corn, when the governor of a province, his lieutenants or quaestor, received money from the husbandmen, instead of grain, Cic. Verr. 3, 91, &c. 1, 38. Pis. 55.—aestimatio poenae, the estimating or the determining of the punishment, which ought to be inflicted on a criminal. Cic. de Or. 1, 54.—aestimatio possessionum, a valuation of estates, made by the appointment of Caesar, Caes. B. C. 3, 1. Suet. Caes. 42. Cic. Att. 12, 25. aestimationem facere, to make an estimate, Caes. B. C. 1, 87. praedia in aestimationem accepit, at an estimate put on them according to the ordinance of Caesar, Cic. Fam. 13, 8. hence aestimationem accipere, to receive a loss, or a thing of small value for a thing of more worth, ib. 9, 16. aestimationes tuas vendere non potes, i. e. tua praedia, your possessions or estates, ib. 18. nolles a me aestimationem accipere, i. e. possessionem aestimatam, you would not force me to part with my property to pay you, or take it at an undervalue, ib. 5, 20 f. accipienda aliqua, et danda aestimatio, I must take some possession from my debtors at an estimate, and give it to Ovia, in payment of what I owe her, id. Att. 12, 21. non est militis de imperatore aestimatio, i. e. judicium, Liv. 4, 41. res dignae aestimatione, things worthy of being regarded or valued, (as health, riches, honours, &c. although of no estimation in comparison of VIRTUE, which the Stoics

esteemed the ONLY GOOD,) Cic. Fin. 3, s. 10. sed dicantur verâ aestimatione invicta miracula, of true estimation or real importance, Plin. 36, 15, s. 24. aestimatione nocturnae quietis, dimidio quisque spatio suae vitae vivit, by a computation of, or after deducting the time we sleep, Plin. 7, 50. s. 51.

AESTIMATOR, *ōris, m.* an estimator, a valuer, Cic. Pis. 35. Marcell. 5. Plin. pan. 22.—immodicus aestimator fui, conceited of his own importance, Curt. 8, 1, 22.

AESTIMATUS, *ūs, m.* (found only in the ablat.) estimation; in aestimatu est, Plin. 11, 15.

AESTIMABILIS, *e,* worthy of estimation, estimable, Cic. Fin. 3, 6.

AESTUS, *us, m.* heat; properly a vehement heat; a motion excited by heat, or any similar agitation. aestus medii, the heat of noon, Virg. G. 3, 331. propiusque aestus incendia volvunt, Id. A. 2, 706. furit aestus ad auras, the heat or vapour, ib. 759. largos exaestuât aestus, sc. tellus, emits copious vapours or effluvia, Lucr. 2, 1136.—aestus maris, the tide, Virg. A. 1, 112. Plin. 2, 97. Caes. B. G. 3, 12. aestus maris accedit, affluit, se attollit, crescit, intumescit, inundat, the tide flows or comes in; decedit, reciprocatur, remeât, residet, ebbs or goes out; aestus modicus, mitior, a neap tide; fervens, exundans, a spring tide, Plin. ib.—aestus ulceris, the inflammation, Cic. Tusc. 2, 7. gloriae, an eager desire, Cic. Or. 81. irarum, a tide, agitation or ferment, Virg. A. 4, 532; so curarum, ib. 8, 19. consuetudinis, the force, Cic. Leg. 2, 4. aestus mustulentus, the fermentation of new wine, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 90. * explicata aestum, solve my doubt, settle my wavering opinion, extricate me from my difficulty, Plin. Ep. 9, 34.—**AESTUOSUS**, *a, um, hot, sultry; -sa freta, boiling, rising in surges, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 16; -sae Syrtes, the burning or scorching sandy deserts of Africa adjoining to the Syrtes, ib. 1, 22, 5. animal aestuosum et alsiosum, hurt by heat and cold, Col. 7, 10, 6. aestuosissimi dies, very hot, Plin. 34, 12.*

AESTUOSE, *adv. furiously, like a whirlpool, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 67. aestuosius, more hotly or intolerably, Hor. Epod. 3, 18.*

AESTUARE, *to be very hot, to rage, to fret, to boil.*

AESTUATIO, *ōnis, f.* a ferment, an immoderate desire, Plin. 18, 1.

†**AESTIFER**, *ēra, um, bringing or causing heat, Virg. G. 11, 353. Sil. 1, 194; bearing heat, Lucan. 1, 206.*

AESTUARIUM, *i, n.* any place overflowed by the tide, Festus; a fen or marsh formed by the tide, Caes. B. G. 2, 23; a creek, a small arm of the sea flowing up into the land, Plin. 5, 1; a current between a navigable lake and the sea, which ebbs and flows with the tide, a frith, Plin. Ep. 9, 33; a tunnel or vent-hole for drawing bad air from pits, Plin. 31, 3, s. 28. Vitruv. 8, 7.

AETAS, *ātis, f.* (g. AEVITAS ab AEVUM), age;—AETATES omnes Varro sic divisit, infantiam, pueritiam, adolescentiam, juventam, senectam. Tubero PVEROS appellavit, qui

minores essent annis septemdecim; ad annum XLVI. JUNIORES, supra eum annum SENIORES, Gell. 10, 23. Sua quique (sc. vino) aetas gratissima, hoc est, media, the most agreeable age at which to drink every kind of wine, is when it is neither too new, nor too old, Plin. 23, 1, s. 22. artibus puerilis aetas ad humanitatem informari solet, i. e. pueri, Cic. Arch. 3. quid nos dura aetas refugimus, i. e. homines duri, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 34. so impia aetas, for impii homines, Id. Epod. 16, 9. quod nemo nulla ceciderat aetas, i. e. homines nullius aetatis, Ovid. Met. 2, 418. in iis, de quibus nunc loquimur, aetatibus, in boys of that age, Quint. 1, 1, 36 et 37, so 1, 3, 10. 1, 9 pr. 1, 10, 34. &c. qui aliquid aetatis habebant, who were young, Cic. Verr. 5, 25. dedecora, quae ipsius aetas pertulit, his time of life or youth, ib. 1, 12. so tua aetas, i. e. prima aetas vel adolescentia, Cic. Off. 2, 13. illaec aetas, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 5; but est eadem aetate qua ego sum, as old as I am, Amph. 2, 1, 67. hoc actum circa urbis captae aetatem, time, Plin. 12, 1 s. 4. tertiam jam hominum aetatem vivebat, age, Cic. Sen. 10, i. e. Nestor, who, according to the poets, lived 300 years; thus he says of himself, vixi annos bis centum; nunc tertia vivitur aetas, Ovid. Met. 12, 187.—But aetas is put for 30 years, as *yéva* by the Greeks; thus, Altera jam teritur bellis civilibus aetas, Hor. Epod. 16, 1. Statius uses it for a day; quid crastina volveret aetas, scire nefas homini, Theb. 3, 562. And Virgil, according to Servius and ancient manuscripts, for a year; at tribus exactis, ubi quarta accesserit aetas, i. e. annus, G. 3, 190; but the best editors read aetas, summer or year.—

*AETAS is often put for the life of man; in aetate hominum plurimae fiunt transennae, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 10. in studio totae aetates sunt contritae, their whole lives were spent, Cic. de Orat. 1, 51. aetatis breve ver, Ovid. Met. 10, 85. attulit et nobis optantibus aetas auxilium, time, Virg. A. 8, 200. id aetatis jam sumus, sc. ad, at that time of life, Cic. Fam. 6, 20. mos habebatur, principum liberos cum ceteris idem aetatis nobilibus sedentes vesci, for ejusdem aetatis, Tac. An. 13, 16. nostrum hoc tempus aetatis, Cic. temporis futuri aetas, Ovid. Met. 15, 835. AETAS legitima ad petendum magistratum, Liv. 25, 2. quaestoria, Quint. 12, 6, 1. consularis, Cic. Phil. 5, 17. quicunque aetate militari essent, past 17, Liv. 3, 27. aurea aetas, Ovid. Met. 1, 89. argentea, ib. 114. ahenea proles v. aetas, ib. 125. de duro est ultima ferro, &c. hence dura aetas, an iron age, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 34. aetatis specie, youth, Ov. F. 5, 353. AETATEM agere, conterere, degere, ducere, producere, traducere, &c. to spend, to pass, to live, aetas antè acta, praeterita, past life; aetas protracta et decrepita, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39. ambo florentes aetatibus, in the bloom of youth, Virg. Ecl. 7, 4: so mulier egregiâ formâ atque aetate integrâ, Ter. And. 1, 1, 45. res odiosa et aliena nostris aetatibus, improper for men at our time of life, Cic. Att. 14, 13. duo duarum aetatum plurimi facio, Pompeium et Brutum,

Cic. Fam. 3, 4. heroicis aetatibus, Tusc. 5, 8. sempiternis seculorum aetatibus, N. D. 2, 20.—nam neque ille hoc animo erit aetatem, sc. per, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 21. abiit jamdudum, aetatem, an age ago, Id. Eun. 4, 5, 8.—Anciently ΑΕΥΙΤΑΣ was used for aetas; Cic. Leg. 3. 7 & 8, Gell. 20, 1.

AETATŪLA, ac, f. the tender age of boys; facile est hoc cernere in primis puerorum aetatulis, Cic. Fin. 5, 20. monuit ut parcius aetatulae indulgeret, Suet. Cl. 16. vos in deliciis aetatulam agitis, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 40.

AETERNUS, a. (q. aeviternus, ab aevum,) eternal, everlasting, without beginning or end, for ever; Deus beatus et aeternus, Cic. Fin. 2, 27. nihil quod ortum sit, aeternum esse possit, Cic. N. D. 1, 8.—(II) perpetual, of long continuance, ending only with life, eternal; vobis aeterna sollicitudo manebit, Sall. Jug. 31, 22. aeterna aerumna, Cic. post red. in Sen. 14. aeternum exilium, i. e. mors, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 28. aeterni ignes, i. e. the fire in the temple of Vesta kept ever burning, Ovid. Fast. 3, 420; as in the temple of Jupiter Ammon; thus, vigilemque sacraverat ignem, (sc. Iarbas) excubias divum aeternas, Virg. A. 4, 201; whence Horace calls Vesta Aeterna, Od. 3, 5, 11; as Ovid does her priestess, Amor. 3, 7, 21. urbs in aeternum condita, vel aeterna, Rome which was to last for ever, Liv. 28, 28. Ovid. Fast. 3, 72. aeternum servans sub pectore vulnus, i. e. an everlasting grudge, Virg. A. 1, 36.—spero eternam inter nos gratiam fore, will last for life, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 33. collocare in aeterna basi, Phaedr. 2, 10, 1. nec est ligno ulli aeternior natura, sc. quam viti, more lasting or durable, Plin. 14, 1. abluè corpus aeternis sordibus squalidum, Curt. 4, 1, 22. aeterno devinctus amore, very great, Virg. A. 8, 394. quid aeternis minore consiliis animum fatigas? why do you rack your mind inferior to, or incapable of, endless pursuits, or with plans about futurity beyond its reach, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 11.

AETERNŪM, v. -ò, adv. eternally, for ever, Virg. G. 2, 400. A. 6, 381, 401 & 617. Plin. 2, 107.

AETERNITAS, eternity; fuit quaedam ab infinito tempore aeternitas, Cic. N. D. 1, 9. quod semper ab omni aeternitate verum fuerit, id esse fatum, ib. 3, 6. cf. Div. 1, 14 & 55.—alicui aeternitatem donare, to bestow on one immortal glory, Cic. Pis. 3.—Sometimes AETERNITAS was a title given to the Emperors; as, opera non minus aeternitate tuâ, quam gloriâ, digna, Plin. Ep. 10, 50.

AETERNARE virtutes alicujus per titulos, to immortalize, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 5.

AETHĀLUS, i, f. a kind of grape, Plin. 14, 7 s. 9.

AETHER, -ëris, m. ac. aethëra; rar. ΑΕΤΗΡΑ, ac, f. the sky, heaven, the air: ether.—AËREM complexa summa pars coeli AETHRA (al. Aether) dicitur Cic. N. D. 2, 45. aërem complectitur immensus aether, ib. 36. in ardore coelesti, qui aether vel coelum nominatur, ib. 15. ex aëre aether, pure ether, Id. N. D.

2, 33. vaporibus aluntur stellae atque omnis aether, ib. 2, 46. liquidus aether, the clear sky or air, Virg. A. 7, 65. aethra, Sil. 4, 103. albus, apertus, aureus, clarus, innubilis, serenus, tenuis ac perlucens, &c. aethere in alto Fit sonitus, in the air, Virg. G. 4, 78. quàm vellent aethere in alto nunc et pauperiem et duros perferre labores, on earth, not in the infernal regions, Virg. A. 6, 436. raptim secat aethera pennis, the air, G. 1, 407. sol invectus equis altum petit aethera, rises to his greatest height, ib. 3, 358. sic te desideret aether, sc. Augustum, the heaven, Ovid. Trist. 5, 2, 21. aethere plena corusco Pallas, with divine light, or splendor, Val. Flac. 5, 182.—But

AETHER is sometimes put by the poets for Jupiter; as, pater omnipotens Aether, Virg. G. 2, 325; in imitation of Lucretius, 1, 250. Zenoni et reliquis fere Stoicis Aether videtur summus deus, Cic. Acad. 4, 41.

AETHERIUS (a, um) pater, Jupiter, Stat. Silv. 3, 1, 186. arx aetheria, heaven, Ovid. Trist. 4, 3, 19. domus, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 29. astra, the stars of heaven, Virg. A. 5, 838. aurâ aetheriâ vesci, to live, ib. 1, 546. aetheriam servate deam, i. e. Pallas, or her image, called the Palladium, Ovid. Fast. 6, 421. nec habent (sc. stellae) aetherios cursus, neque coelo inhaerentes, Cic. N. D. 2, 21. haustus aetheri, i. e. spiritus divini, a sagacity derived from heaven, Virg. G. 4, 220. semen aethereum, i. e. coeleste, Id. A. 7, 281. aetherium volucris qui pede carpit iter, z. e. Mercurius, Ovid. Fast. 5, 88. † AETHRA, ae, f. (for aether,) the sky, Virg. A. 3, 585.

AETHÏOPIS, idis, a kind of herb, Plin. 27, 4; said to possess wonderful virtues, ib. 26, 4.

AETIOLOGIA, ae, f. a figure of speech, the subjoining of a reason for a particular expression, Sen. Ep. 95. Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 34.

AETÏTES, ae, m. a kind of stone found in an eagle's nest, Plin. 36, 21 s. 39.

AEVUM, i, n. eternity, (αἰών,) an age, life, time. agere aevum cum diis in coelo, to live for ever, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12. meum si quis te percontabitur aevum, my age, Hor. 1, 20, 26. vive memior, quàm sis aevi brevis, how short lived, Id. Sat. 2, 6, 97. crescit occulto velut arbor aevo, by a hidden growth, imperceptibly, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 45. natura humana, imbecilla atque aevi brevis, of short duration, Sall. Jug. 1. cf. Liv. 28, 37. vivet extento Proculéius aevo, to the latest posterity, ib. 2, 2, 5. ter aevo functus senex, i. e. Nestor, who lived three ages, ib. 2, 9, 13. vos, quibus integer aevi sanguis, who are in the vigour of life, Virg. A. 2, 638. venturi incensus aevi, of futurity, ib. 8, 627. aevo sequenti, in future time, Ecl. 8, 27. degitur hoc aevi, this life is spent, Lucr. 2, 15. ineunte ex aevo, from the beginning of life, from our birth, ib. 3, 745. omnibus aevis, in all ages, Ovid. Pont. 1, 3, 83. so Plin. 14, 1, 16, 36.—The ancients used also aevum; as, per quem vivimus vitale aevum, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 14. omnem durare per aevum, Lucr. 3, 604.—

AEVITAS, âtis, f. (for aetas, an age) Cic. Leg. 3, 7.

AFFABRE, adv. (ad & faber,) artificially, skillfully, artfully, exquisitely, Cic. Verr. 2, 5. Af. (Ad-)FARI eum, to speak to, to address; hos ego digrediens lacrimis affabar obortis, Virg. A. 3, 492. cf. ib. 153. 2, 775. 8, 35. 4, 424. Ovid. M. 1, 35. 5, 268. 8, 89. &c. dulcique afflatus amore est sc. Didonem Aeneas, ib. 6, 455. sic ô sic positum affati discedite corpus, 2, 644. aliquem affari extremum, to address for the last time, to bid one a last farewell, ib. 9, 484. inde precando adfamur Vestam, Ovid. F. 6, 304. hunc (Cupidinem) simul agnovi,—talibus affata est libera lingua sonis, Ovid. P. 3, 3, 22. sic tristes affatus amicos, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 24.

AFFĀTUS & adfātus, ūs, m. an address; quo nunc reginam ambire furentem audeat affātu? Virg. A. 4, 283. Ausonius miles, quoties dux cooperat ora solvere ad adfatus, signum pugnamque petebat, as often as the general (Scipio) began to open his mouth to speak, the Roman soldiers demanded the signal for battle, Sil. 17, 344. affatus etiam meditataque verba reddideras, thou also hadst uttered the address and words which thou hadst learned, Stat. Silv. 2, 4, 7. de morte psittact.—nostros propius affatus petit, she seeks a conference with me, Senec. Med. 187.

AFFĀBĪLIS & adfabilis, e, easy to be spoken to, affable; cum in omni sermone omnibus affabilem se esse vellet, Cic. Off. 1, 31. meditor esse affabilis, Ter. Ad. 5, 6, 8. nec visu affabilis, nec dictu affabilis ulli, Virg. A. 3, 621.—

AFFABILĪTAS, âtis, f. affability, Cic. Off. 2, 14.

AFFĀTIM v. Adfātum, (adv.) auxiliorum, copiarum, divitiarum, vini, lignorum, &c. est mihi, I have enough or great abundance, &c.—affatim denotat a greater plenty than satis; thus, HS. LXX satis esse, affatim prorsus, Cic. Att. 16, 1. affatim diximus, we have said enough, Plin. 17, 24.

AFFECTĀRE, to affect, &c. Affectio, (affectus), &c. See AFFICĒRE.

AF v. AD-FERRE (affĕro v. ad-fĕro, attŭli v. adtŭli, allātŭm v. adlātŭm) id ei, cibum ad os, to carry or bring to; se a moenibus, to go or come, to advance; adjumentum, auxilium, opem ei, v. ad eum, to aid or assist; argumenta, exempla, excusationes, to bring, to adduce: curam, calamitatem, cladem, detrimentum, dolorem, expectationem, fiduciam, incrementum, jacturam, lacrymas, laetitiam, molestiam, moram, pavorem ei, &c. to cause; animum ei, to encourage; causam v. crimen in iudicium, to bring, Cic. Cluent. 33; causam mortis voluntariae, to make one kill himself, Cic. Fin. 3, 18; causas, quod, &c. to alledge, Cic. Att. 11, 15; terra affert fruges, producit; so arbores afferunt flores, fructum; vitis, uvas, vinum.—

AFFERRE manus pro se, to fight, to defend, Cic. Verr. 1, 26. manus sociō, to offer violence to, to lay violent hands on, Cic. Off. 1, 7. manus alienis bonis, to seize, ib. 2, 15. manus v. mortem sibi, to kill, Cic. Fam. 10, 23. manus suis vulneribus, to rip up, i. e. to renew his grief, Cic. Att. 3, 15. aliquid ad utilitatem commu-

tem, *to contribute*, Cic. Off. 1, 16 & 44. utilitatem reipublicae, *to bring profit*, ib. 5, 6. communes utilitates in medium, *to communicate, to impart*, ib. 1, 7. vim alicui, *to offer violence, to violate*, Cic. Leg. 2, 4. Mil. 4. Verr. 1, 26. vim maximam ad dicendum, *to have the greatest force or influence, to contribute most to eloquence*, Cic. Or. 1, 25. vim in docendo, *to force assent, as geometrical demonstrations*, Cic. Acad. 1, 36. vim vitae aut corpori, *to use or offer violence*, Cic. Caec. 21. *so vim et manus*, Cic. Att. 9, 14. vim animis, Quinctil. 5, 13, 57. oculis, 2, 15, 7. sensibus, Cic. Fin. 2, 5. vim quidem hoc est afferre, C. Amic. 8. *but quadrupedum celeritas, atque vis, nobis ipsis affert vim et celeritatem, affords us force and swiftness*, Cic. N. D. 2, 60. cum crebri afferrent nuntii, *brought word, reported*, Nep. 1, 3. nuntium primum affert, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7. calamitas tanta fuit, ut eam non ex praelio nuntius, sed ex sermone rumor afferret, *brought intelligence of it*, Cic. Manil. 9. affertur fama, Liv. de me rumores afferuntur, Cic. Volscos exiisse praedatum affertur, (imp.) *word is brought*, Liv. cum est ad nos allatum, de temeritate eorum, Cic. Fam. 10, 1. nonnullam afferebat deformitatem, *made him somewhat deformed*, Nep. Arist. 8. magnas difficultates attulit, *put to great difficulties*, Caes. B. C. 1, 43.

AFFICĒRE & adficĒre, (icio, ēci, ectum: facio) eum v. animum ejus, *to affect, to influence, to move; corpora, to affect, to weaken; eum cruciatur, to torment; honore, to honour; ignominia, to disgrace; muneribus, to present; injuriis, to injure; laude, to praise; poenis, to punish; praemio, to reward; sepultura, to bury; morte, caede, to kill; voluptate, to please; dolorem iisdem verbis, quibus voluptatem, to speak of*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 7. eodem modo sapiens erit affectus erga amicum, quo in seipsum, *affected, disposed*, Cic. Fin. 1, 20. *so bene v. malè affectus in eum; ut abs te affecta est civitas, has been treated*, Cic. Verr. 4, 67. Off. 1, 23. manus tua sic affecta, *in such a posture*, Cic. Fin. 1, 11. num manus affecta rectè est? i. e. rectè se habet, *in a right state or condition, as it should be?* Cic. Tusc. 3, 9. oculus probe affectus, *duly disposed*, Cic. T. Q. 3, 7. si ad rem pertinet, quomodo affecto coelo, compositisque sideribus, quodque animal oriatur, *in what appearance of the heavens and position of the stars*, Cic. Div. 2, 47. habitus animi sic affecti et constituti, *in such a state and condition*, Cic. Part. Or. 23. res affectae ad id, de quo quaeritur, *related to or connected with the subject of debate*, Cic. Top. 2. & 3. — magno animo affecti, *possessed of*, Cic. Verr. 3, 24. corpus affectum, *indisposed, weak; -us animus, discouraged; corpora affecta tabo, consumptive; morbo, diseased; affectus senectute, old; valetudine, sick, in bad health; ita affectus erat, so sick or indisposed*, Cic. Phil. 9, 1. nemo aetate tam affecta fuit, *so debilitated by age*, Cic. Verr. 4, 43. animi affecti virtutibus, vitiis, artibus, *endued, tinctured*, Cic. Part. 10. -um bellum, *et pene confectum, far advanced, near an end*, Cic. Or. Cons. 8.

so affecta hiems, aestas, aetas, &c. affectae res, distressed circumstances, Liv. 6, 3. opes, spes, vires, *diminished; inopia affectissimi, very much weakened*, Vell. 2, 84.

AFFECTIO (ōnis, f.) astrorum, *the aspect or position*, Cic. Fab. 4; *so caeli*, Id. Div. 2, 47. animi aut corporis, *an affection, natural state, or disposition*, Id. Juv. 1, 25; *a passion or emotion*, ib. 5; Cic. Off. 3, 6. *love or affection*, Plin. 8, 54. AFFECTUS, ūs, m. *an affection or state of the mind*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 16. — (II) *an affection or emotion of the mind; quod patet; dicitur, nos affectum propriè vocamus*, Quinctil. 6, 2, 8 & 20. Thestias haud aliter dubiis affectibus errat, *the daughter of Thestias (Althaea) wavers between doubtful or repugnant affections*, Ovid. M. 8, 473. si res ampla domi, similisque affectibus esset, *if I had a large fortune, and equal to my affection for my friend*, Juvenal. 12, 10.

AFFECTĀRE id, *to affect, to desire or aim at; civitates, to solicit, to try to gain*, Sallust. Jug. 66. regnum, *to aspire at*, Liv. 1, 46. viam ad me, *to attempt*, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 71; *so viam Olympo, i. e. ad coelum*, Virg. 4, 562. dextram, *to lay his right hand on us, to reach us with his hand*, Id. A. 3, 670. — neque ex eo infamiam affectati etiam regii nominis discutere valuit, *nor after that was he able to remove the infamy of having affected, or greatly desired also the name of king*, Suet. cf. Tac. Agr. 7. Val. Max. 5, 8, 2. affectata aliis castitas, tibi ingenita et innata, Plin. pan. 20. improbare aliqua affectata et parum naturalia, *affected*, Quinctil. 11, 3, 10. dandum putant non nihil esse temporibus atque auribus, nitidius aliquid atque affectatius postulantibus, *who think that some allowance ought to be made for times and ears, requiring something neater and more refined*, Id. 12, 10, 45. AFFECTATIO & adfectatio, ōnis, f. *a vehement desire to obtain or accomplish any thing; philosophia sapientiae amor est, et affectatio*, Senec. Ep. 89. — (II) *affectation, the assuming of a false appearance, tanta decoris est adfectatio, ut tinguantur oculi quoque*, Plin. 11, 37 s. 56. mira circa id (aes Corinthium) multorum affectatio fuit, Id. 34, 2 s. 3. in affectatione imperii convictus, *convicted of aspiring to the empire*, Suet. Tit. 9. Nervii circa affectationem Germanicae originis ultro ambitiosi sunt, *are ambitious of being thought of German origin*, Tac. G. 28.

AFFECTATOR & adfectator, ōris, m. *one who has an eager or culpable fondness for any thing; Macedones, affectator quondam imperii populus*, Flor. 2, 6. melius regni affectator, Quinct. 5, 13, 24. affectatores libertatis, Id. 6, 2, 16. Cicero habitus est nimius risus affectator, *is thought to have affected too much a jocose disposition, or to have been too fond of raillery*, Id. 6, 3, 2.

AFF- v. AD-FICTUS, added, annexed. See AFFINGĒRE.

AFF- v. AD-FIGERE, (af- v. ad-figo, xi, xum,) *to fix or fasten to, to affix; radicem terrae, Virg. G. 2, 318. flammam (i. e. ardentem lampada)*

lateri sc. turris, Id. A. 9, 536. laceratos verberibus cruci affigi jussit, *to be crucified*, Liv. 28, 37. repetitum saepius cuspide ad terram adfixit sc. Cossus Lartem Tolumnium regem Veientium, *after repeated strokes with his spear he fixed him to the ground*, Id. 4, 19. cf. 8, 7. nummulario, non ex fide versanti pecunias, manus amputavit, mensaeque ejus affixit, *and nailed them to his table*, Suet. Galb. 9. (vid. VER-SARE.) Megaris diu stetit oleaster in foro, cui viri fortes adfixerunt arma, &c. Plin. 16, 39 s. 76 f. literam (sc. K. v. C.) ad caput affigere (*al. affingere*), *to brand on the forehead*, Cic. Rosc. A. 20 f. (A. p. 210 lex Memmia), oscula, *to imprint kisses*, Lucr. 4, 1074. corpus, *to join or unite closely*, ib. 1102. senectus me lectulo affixit, *has confined*, Senec. Ep. 67. corpus onustum hesternis vitis animum quoque prae-gravat una, atque adfigit humo divinae particulam aurae, *the body loaded with yesterday's excess weighs down also the mind along with it, and fixes to the ground that portion of the divine breath*, i. e. the soul, supposed to be an emanation of the divine mind, which, according to the doctrine of Pythagoras and Plato, animated the universe, as the soul does the body, Hor. S. 2, 2, 77.—* affigere aliquid animo, *to fix or impress*, Senec. Ep. 11. Quinctil. 2, 7, 3. cf. 11, 2, 18. *so penitus memoriae*, Id. 10, 1, 19. 11, 2, 31. literas pueris, Id. 1, 1, 25.—

AFFIXUS, part. *fixed or fastened to*; Prometheus affixus Caucaso, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3. Pallasque sinistro affixus lateri sc. Aeneae, *sitting close to*, Virg. A. 10, 161. jubes eum mihi esse affixum tanquam magistro, *to attend on me as a scholar or a master*, Cic. Q. fr. 3, 1, 6. quibus in rebus me sibi ille affixum habebit, *he will have me always by his side to remind and prompt him*, Cic. Fam. 1, 8, 10.

AFF- v. AD-FINGĒRE, (Affingo v. adfingo, inxi, ictum,) *to add, by fraying or fashioning*, Cic. Or. 3, 45. & 2, 80. Div. 1, 52; *by feigning or forging*, Caes. B. G. 7, 1. Cic. Manil. 4. Cluent. 4. Phil. 1, 3.—*probam orationem improbo, to ascribe*, Cic. Or. 22.—

AFFECTUS, part. *added, joined*; nullam partem corporis sine aliquâ necessitate affectam reperietis, Cic. Or. 3 cf. 2, 45 f. 80. septa affecta villae, Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 2. cf. 3, 9, 7.—AFFECTÛTUS, a. *additional, that is added*, Varr. 3, 12.

AFF- v. AD-FĒNIS potentiore, *contiguous, adjoining, a neighbour*, Sallust. Jug. 41. affinis nobis *related, or a relation by marriage*, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 25. immo et gener et affines placent, *the son-in-law and his relations, his father and mother*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 63. noster affinis, *our relation or connection by marriage*, Id. Hec. 5, 3, 9. *so tu me affinem tuum, &c. tu affinem tuam, filiam meam, &c. Cic. post. red. in Sen. 7. et affinem te pudet esse meum, Ovid. Pont. 4, 8, 14. affinia vincula, the bonds of affinity*, ib. 9. tu autem, ex amicis inimicis ut sint nobis affines, facis, ib. 2, 1, 14. (affines sunt viri et uxoris cognati: nomina eorum haec sunt, socer, socrus; gener, nurus; noverca, vi-

tricus; privignus, privigna, Digest. 38, 10, 4.)—AFFĒNIS alicujus culpae, *guilty of, privy or accessory to*, Cic. Inv. 2, 44. huic (facinori) si paucos putatis affines esse, *concerned in this conspiracy*, Cic. Cat. 4, 3; *so huic affines sceleri*, Cic. Sall. 25; *hujus affines suspicionis*, ib. 5; *ei turpitudini*, Id. Cluent. 45. illarum affines esse rerum, *quas fert adolescentia*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 3.—

AFFĒNĪTAS, ātis, *affinity, alliance by marriage*; —literarum, *likeness, resemblance*, Quint. 1, 6, 24.

AFF- v. AD-FIRMĀRE, *to affirm, to declare, or say confidently*; dicendum est mihi igitur ad ea, quae sunt a te dicta, sed ita, nihil ut affirmem, Cic. Div. 2, 3. non soleo temere affirmare de altero, Cic. ad Brut. Ep. 1. cf. Att. 7, 8, 13, 23. rem tam veterem pro certo, Liv. 1, 3. certum, Id. 8, 23. jurejurando, *to declare upon oath*, Id. 9, 23.—*Passiv. impers. noctem quietam, ut affirmatur, non insomnem egit*, Tac. H. 2, 49.—(II) *to confirm, to establish*; affirmare spem alicui, Trojanis, Liv. 1, 1. opinionem, Id. 32, 35. promissa, Id. 22, 13.—*id rationibus affirmatum, confirmed*, Cic. Inv. 1, 37. *so affirmata certè eo casu Tullii apud dictatorem fides est*, Liv. 7, 14.—

AFFIRMĀTE, adv. *positively, solemnly*; quod affirmatè, quasi deo teste, promisèris, *id tenendum est*, Cic. Off. 3, 29.—

AFFIRMĀTIO, ōnis, f. *an affirmation, a declaration*; est enim jusjurandum affirmatio religiosa, Cic. Off. 3, 39. add Cic. Fam. 10, 7 & 21. Caes. B. G. 7, 30. Plin. 28, 2 s. 4.—AFFIRMĀTOR, ōris, m. *an affirmor*, Digest. 4, 4, 13.

AFF- v. AD-FLĀRE eum, v. ei, *to breathe upon*; afflari serpente pestiferum est, Col. 8, 5, 18. suavitas odorum qui afflarentur e floribus, *were breathed or sent forth*, Cic. Sen. 17. amorem iis, *to inspire*, Tibull. 2, 4, 57. divino quodam spiritu afflari, *to be inspired*, Cic. Arch. 8. me fulminis afflavit ventis, *has blasted*, Virg. A. 2, 649. et laetos oculis afflârât honores, *had breathed a sparkling lustre on his eyes*, ib. 1, 591. afflari sidere, *to be planet-struck*, Plin. 2, 41. peste, *to be infected*; sole, *to be scorched*.—

AFFLĀTUS, us, m. *a breathing upon, a breath, a breeze or gale*. venti afflatu juvari, Plin. 6, 17 s. 21. regio omni afflatu noxia carens, Id. 4, 12 s. 26, 5. afflatu montium, Id. 3, 5 s. 6. maius, Id. 20, 19. 21, 10.—* fulmen ab ore venit; frondes afflatibus ardent, *the leaves are burnt or scorched by the steam issuing from his mouth*, Ov. M. 8, 289. percussae calidis afflatibus herbae, *by the hot breath of the serpent*, Stat. Th. 5, 527. cf. Sil. 6, 159 & 240.—(II) *metaph. inspiration*; vis illa terrae, quae mentem Pythiae divino afflatu concitabat, Cic. Div. 1, 19. oracula quae instinctu divino, afflatuque funduntur, ib. c. 18.—Aeöles sine afflatu (Thebas) vocant Tebas, *without the letter H, or the mark of aspiration*, Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 6.

AFFLĒRE v. AdflĒre, *to weep at the relation or remembrance of any thing sad*, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3,

71. Poen. 5. 2, 149. flentibus (*dat.*) adflent humani vultus, *weep with those that weep*, Hor. Art. 101.

AFFLIGĒRE eum ad terram, *to dash or drive with force to the ground*; Caes. B. G. 6, 26. se v. aliquem, *to vex or grieve, to distress or afflict*; causam susceptam, *to betray, to hurt by prevarication*, Cic. Sext. 41.—non me planè afflixit senectus, *has not entirely enfeebled*, Cic. Sen. 10. Asia donata (*sc. ab Attālo*) afflixit mores, *corrupted*, Plin. 33, 11 s. 53. affligere rem vituperando, *to vilify*, Cic. Br. 12. afflicta ad scopulos navis, *dashed*, Cic. C. Rabir. 9. arbor senio aut tempestate afflicta, *affected, hurt*, Col. 6, 5, 1. afflicta urbs pestilentia, *afflicted, distressed*, Liv. 3, 6. afflictus vitam in tenebris luctuque trahebam, *sorrowful*, Virg. A. 2, 92. maerore afflictus, *humbled, overwhelmed*, Cic. Cat. 2, 1. nemo est tam afflictus, *fallen*, Cic. Fam. 6, 1. afflictorum condicione, quam ceteri, *in a worse condition*, ib. afflicta amicitia, *i. e. cum homine afflicto*, Cic. Quint. 30. multi afflicta fide, *of ruined or broken credit, bankrupts*, Tac. Hist. 1, 88.—

AFFLICTIONIS, ōnis, f. *affliction, distress*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 7.

AFFLICTOR, ōris, m. *an afflicter, one who ruins or destroys*, Cic. Pis. 27.—

AFFLICTĀRE & ADFLICTĀRE, *to agitate often and much, to toss or drive hither and thither, to dash, to shatter*; naves onerarias, quae ad anchoras erant deligatae, *tempestas adflictabat*, Caes. B. G. 4, 29.—(II) *to afflict, to vex, to distress, to torment*; afflictae hostes vulneribus, Tac. An. 6, 35. Italiam luxuria, saevitiaque, ib. 13, 30. add H. 3, 19, 4, 79. afflictori morbo, Cic. Cat. 1, 13. Suet. Tit. 2. Tac. An. 13, 16. amore, Lucr. 4, 1152. de nostris domesticis rebus—acerbissimè afflictor, Cic. Att. 11, 1.—ne te adfliesces, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 31. cùm se Alcibiades afflictaet, &c. Cic. Tusc. 3, 32. mulieres—adflictare sese, Sall. Cat. 31.

AF- v. ADFLICTATIO, ōnis, f. *distress, affliction, torment*; aegritudo cum vexatione corporis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8.

AF-FLŪERE, (*affluo & ad-fluo*, xi, xum,) *to flow up or in*; bis affluunt remeantque aestus, Plin. 2, 97. affluit incautus insidiosus amor, *steals on*, Ovid. Rem. Am. 148. nihil ex istis locis non modò literarum, sed ne rumoris quidem affluxit, *sc. ad nos, has reached*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 3. copiae affluebant, *sc. ad praelium, came up*, Liv. ingentem comitum adfluxisse numerum invenio, *had stocked together or assembled*, Virg. Æ. 2, 795. affluere ingens multitudo for affluebat, *came*, Tac. An. 14, 8.—(II) eā tempestate mihi imperium populi Romani multò maximè miserabile visum *sc. est*; cui cùm—domi otium atque divitiae adfluere, *i. e. abunde suppeterent, abandoned or were in abundance*, Sall. Cat. 36, cf. Liv. 3, 26.—

AFFLUENS & adfluens, ntis, p. & a. *abundant, affluent, copious, plentiful*; domus omni scelere affluens, Id. Cluent. 66. senatorum affluentem pumerum deformi et inconditā turbā, (*erant*

enim super mille, et quidem indignissimi.) ad modum pristinum et splendorem redegit, Suet. Aug. 35. (A. 3.) divitior mihi, et affluentior videtur esse vera amicitia; nec, &c. Cic. Amic. 16.—* ex hac luce Maecenas meus affluens ordinat annos, *from this day computes the succeeding years of his life*, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 19.—AFFLUENTER, *adv. abundantly*; affluentius voluptates undique haurire, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6.—AFFLUENTIA, ae, f. *abundance, affluence*; omnium rerum, Cic. Rull. 2, 35. annonae, Plin. pan. 29. add Plin. 26, 10 s. 61.

AF- v. AD-FŌDĒRE (*fodio*) vicini cespitem nostro solo, *to add or join while digging*, Plin. 2, 68.

AF- v. AD-FŌRE, v. def. *for adfuturum esse*; non suspicatus sum illam affore, *that she would be present*, Cic. Fam. 9, 26. utinam afforet, *I wish she were here*; spero illum affore biduo, *will come or be here*; so generos externis affore ab oris, Virg. A. 270.

AD-FORMĪDĀRE id, *to fear much*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 10, 3.

AF-FRANGĒRE, v. Adfringere fluctus terrae, *to dash or break against*. See Adfrangere.

AF- v. AD-FRĒMĒRE his, *to rage or make a noise at, against, or upon*, Sil. 14, 125.

AF- v. AD-FRIĀRE, *to crumble upon*; item alius aliud adfriat aut aspergit, ut cretam aut absinthium, &c. *one crumbles or scatters one thing, and another another thing, on the floor of a granary, to preserve the corn from spoiling*, Varr. R. R. 1, 57.

AF- v. ADFRĪCĀRE se arbori, *to rub upon, or against*, Col. 7, 5, 6. serpens, marathro herbae sese adfricans, oculos inungit ac refovet, Plin. 8, 27 s. 41. cf. 29, 6 s. 38.—* malignus comes quamvis candido et simplici rubiginem suam affricuit, *has communicated by infection his own vicious disposition*, Senec. Ep. 8.—AFFRICTUS, v. Adfrictus, ūs, m. *a rubbing*; spuma aquae marinae adfrictu verrucas tollit, Plin. 31, 6 s. 38. cf. Senec. Nat. quaest. 5, 14.

AFFUI, I was present. See ADESSE.

AFFUIT, *for affuit bellum, i. e. default*, Liv. 4, 12. See ABESSE.

AF- v. AD-FULGĒRE, (*affulgeo*, si,) *to shine, to appear bright*; non Venus adfulsit, non illā Jupiter horā, *sc. qua tu natus es*, Ov. in Ibin. 211. instar veris enim vultus ubi tuus affulsit, populo gratior it dies, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 6. cf. Sil. 7, 567.—* met. hoc facto senatūs consulto, lux quaedam affulsisse visa est, Liv. 9, 10. et mihi talis aliquando fortuna affulsit, Id. 30, 50. cf. 27, 28. adfulsit repentina quies, Id. 23, 32.

AF-FUNDĒRE (*affundo*, ūdi, ūsum,) *aquam ei, to pour upon*; affunditur aestuarium, *sc. huic regiae, flows near or up to*, Plin. 5, 1. Meander plurimis affusus oppidis, *flowing near or past*, Plin. 15, 19. urbs amne libero affusa, *for amnis urbi affusus*, Plin. 3, 3. so affusa urbs mari, *situate near, i. e. a maritime town*, Id. affusus humi, *prostrate, spread or lying on the ground*, Ov. M. 8, 540.

AFFRĪCUS, i, m. *the south-west wind*,

AGĀSO, ōnis, m. a slave who took care of horses, or drove a beast of burden, a groom of the stable, an ostler, Liv. 43, 5. Curt. 8, 6, 4; any mean slave, Pers. 5, 76. Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 72.

AGE, adv. (from the imper. of AGĒRE,) come, come on, well, go to; an adv. of exhorting, usually joined with a verb of the imperative mood; thus, eia, age, rumpe moras, Virg. A. 4, 569. fare, age, ib. 3, 362. so 2, 707. serving also to excite attention, Ter. Adel. 2, 2, 7. or to remove doubt, ib. 16. or to introduce a transition to some other subject, nunc age, naturas apibus, &c. Virg. G. 4, 149. Cic. Mil. 21.

* AGE has frequently nunc, vero, sanē, porrō, &c. placed after it. It is often joined with a verb plural; or not in the imperative mood, Cic. Fin. 5, 3. Tusc. 1, 7. Sext. Rosc. 37. Liv. 1, 57. Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 44.

So AGĒDUM, (age & dum) of the same meaning; Cic. Syll. 20. Prop. 1, 1, 21. Liv. 7, 9. and AGĒSIS, (age et sis, for si vis,) Cic. Part. 12. Tusc. 2, 18. Lucr. 1, 266.—SIS is sometimes disjoined from age, Cic. Rosc. Am. 16.

AGĒTE and AGITĒDUM, are sometimes used adverbially in the plural, Virg. A. 1, 627. Cic. de Orat. 2 extr. Agitedum, ite mecum, come, go with me, Liv. 7, 34. so 3, 62 & 68. 5, 52. 6, 35. 7, 33 & 35.

AGĒA, ae, f. the gangway of a ship; ita dicta, quōd in eā maxima quaeque res agi solet, Festus. cf. Isidor. 19, 2.

AGĒDUM, adv. come, come on. See AGERE.

AGĒLLUS, i, m. a little field, Cic. N. D. 3, 35. Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 26.—so AGĒLLŪLUS, Catull. 20, 3.

AGĒMA, ātis, n. a body of soldiers, horse or foot, a squadron or battalion, Liv. 37, 40. 42, 51. Curt. 4, 13, 26.

AG. v. AD-GĒMĒRE nostris malis, to groan for or at; to lament, Ovid. Trist. 1, 1, 113.

AGENS, ntis, part. driving, acting, doing:—subst. an agent; see AGĒRE.

ĀGER, agri, m. a field; a farm; land, ground; a country, a district: See phrases below.

AGĒLLUS v. AGĒLLŪLUS, i, m. a little field.

AGRARIUS, a, um, of or pertaining to lands; lex agraria, a law about dividing certain public lands among the poorer citizens, or about limiting the landed possessions of individuals to 500 acres: See phrases below.

AGRARIĪ, the favourers of an agrarian law.—AGRESTIS, e, rustic, rough; s. a rustic, a countryman. See phrases below.

AGRICŌLA, ae, m. (cōlo) a husbandman.—AGRICULTOR, ōris, m. a tiller of the ground, Liv. 26, 35.

AGRICULTŪRA, ae, f. et AGRICOLATIO, ōnis, f. agriculture, husbandry.

AGRĪPĒTA, ae, m. (peto) a planter, a colonist.

* Ager Campanus, Pistoriensis, Romanus, Volaterranus, &c. the district or country round Capua, Pistoria, Rome, Volaterrae, &c. ager Bruttius, the country of the Bruttii, Sallust. Cat. 42. Picēnus, of Picenum, ib. 27.—Ager campester v. -tris, a campaign country; collinus et montanus, hilly and mountainous; compascuus, pasture ground; frumentarius, for

corn; cretosus, chalky; uliginosus, moist; decumanus, which paid the tenth part of the produce, Cic. Verr. 3, 6; totalis, obtained by way of dowry, Ovid. Fast. 5, 209. agri publici, public lands, i. e. the property of the public, the farmers of which paid a certain portion of the produce, Cic. Att. 2, 15.

AGRARIA lex, a law about dividing the public lands among the people, Liv. 2, 41. 3, 1. 4, 48. C. 11. Cic. in Rull. Att. 1, 19.

AGRARIĪ, the favourers or promoters of such a law, Liv. 3, 1. Cic. Cat. 4, 2. Phil. 7, 6. agraria largitio, the distribution of the public lands among the people, Cic. Att. 2, 16; res, Cic. Off. 2, 22; vel ratio, this plan or scheme, Att. 1, 14. quidnam invenire posset ad facultatem agrariam, to facilitate the passing of an agrarian law, ib. 2, 15. agraria sc. lex promulgata est a Fulvio, ib. 1, 8.—calamus AGRESTIS, a rural pipe, Virg. Ecl. 1, 10. musa, a rural song or poem, ib. 6, 8. gaza, rustic plenty, i. e. fruits and the produce of the country, Id. A. 5, 40. palaestra, rustic wrestling, G. 2, 531. silvestres tauri majores agrestibus, forest bulls larger than common field bulls, Plin. 8, 21 s. 30. genus hominum agreste, rough, unpolished, Cic. Part. 25. ex cultu animo nihil agreste, nihil inhumanum est, Cic. Att. 11, 45. agrestis negligentia, clownish, Cic. Off. 1, 36.—collectos armat agrestes, peasants, Virg. 9, 11. so G. 1, 63. Cic. Mur. 29.—genus agricolūm for agricolārum, Lucr. 590. agricola Deus, i. e. Vertumnus, Tibul. 1, 1, 14. & 5, 27.

AGĒRĀTON, (ex Gr. a priv. et yngas, senectus,) an herb of the ferula kind, Plin. 27, 4.

AGĒRE, (āgo, ēgi, actum,) to drive, to act, to do; acta, orum, acts, registers; actus, ūs, m. a driving, a doing, an act; actio, ōnis, f. an action, a pleading; actiuncula, ae, f. a small or short pleading; actor, ōris, m. a doer, an actor; actuosus, & activus, a, um, active; -ē: actuaris, a, um, light, nimble; -ia navis, a swift-sailing vessel; actuarius, sc. navigium, a pin-nace; -iōlum: actuaris, i, m. a writer of short-hand, a clerk; acturūm, adv. quickly, presently; actitāre, to plead; āgilis, e, active, nimble; -itas. See phrases below.

AGERE pecus, caballus, bōves, mulos, cervum, equum v. caballum, jumenta, currum, eum praecipitem, v. in praecipem, to drive. agere et ferre res vel praedam, to drive away the living things, men and cattle, and to carry off the other effects of the enemy, Liv. 22, 3. 38, 15 & 18. 40, 49. to which Livy alludes, 3, 37. So Tacitus, cum alii agerent, ferrent, cuncta sc. et, drove every thing before them, i. e. were very powerful, Hist. 1, 2. Dial. de Orat. 8.—agere aliquem in bellum, to impel or incite, Tac. An. 14, 32. to lead, Hist. 1, 62. vincunt ante se Thyum agebat, drove, Nep. Dat. 3. arbor vel herba agit coliculos, frondes, folia, flores, gemmas, radices, sends or shoots forth sprouts, leaves, &c. fumus agit undam, emits or raises a steam, Virg. Aen. 8, 257. sudor agit picuum flumen, pours forth, ib. 9, 814. Italos in praelia, incites, 8, 678. agmen in hostes, leads, ib. 12, 456. cervam telis, pursues, 4, 71. agere

tuniculos ad aerarium, to drive or dig a mine, Cic. Off. 3, 23. curam alicujus rei, to take care, Col. 4, 14. aetatem, vitam, annum, diem, &c. to spend, to live. decimum agit annum, he is in his tenth year. festum vel natalem diem, to celebrate. idus agenda sunt tibi sc. Apriles, i. e. the birth day of Maecenas, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 14. a Virgilio vatis obitu, xc aguntur anni, it is 90 years, Plin. 14, 2. agere gratias, to give thanks in words.—laudes diis, to praise, Liv. 26, 48. causam, to plead. orationem, to deliver, Cic. Sen. 6. cum agere coepisset, to speak or plead, Cic. Fam. 5, 2. so Act. 1, in Verr. 13. Nep. 7, 8. animos eorum afficit, apud quos aget, Cic. de Orat. 2, 41. haec quum acta essent, were said, Liv. 25, 4. agere rogando suadendoque, i. e. rogare et suadere, Liv. 2, 2. fabulam, to act a play. facere, to write it, Ter. And. prol. 26. Eun. 22. navem agere, to steer a ship, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 114. facere, to build it, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 43. but in some cases, as Varro observes, L. L. 5, 6 & 8, the different meaning of agere and facere is not easily distinguished: Cicero sometimes joins them, Fam. 7, 11 & 12. Phil. 3, 13. so Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 3, 5, 5, 2. Martial plays on the different significations of AGO, 1, 80.—agere res, to do, to be busy about. animam, i. e. efflare, to be at the last gasp, or in the act of dying, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9. est tanti habere animam, ut agam, i. e. ut moriens vivam, the sentiment of Maecenas, who was so fond of life, that to enjoy it he would submit to the greatest tortures, Senec. Ep. 101. animum, to impel, to turn, Hor. Art. 100. ambages, i. e. uti ambagibus, to use many words, to be tedious, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 10. arbitria belli pacisque, to be arbiters of, Liv. 44, 15. Hist. 4, 21. bella, to carry on, Ovid. Art. Am. 1, 182. Quinct. 10, 1, 90. as a soldier, or officer; gerere, as a general, Cic. Balb. 20. but agere Martem, i. e. bellum, to make war as a general, Lucan. 4, 2. We also find agere bella, to treat of, to relate, Liv. 10, 31. agere censum, to make a review of the people, Liv. ingeniorum gloriae delectum, to determine the comparative merit, Plin. 7, 29. censuram, to exercise the office of censor, Sen. Ep. 67. Ovid. Fast. 6, 647. civem, consulem, patrem, &c. to act the part of, convivam laetum, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 111. nobilem, Cic. Fam. 8, 2. principem, Suet. Cl. 29.—agere cum aliquo, to treat or speak with, Caes. B. G. 1, 14. to ask or require, Cic. Fam. 5, 2. Att. 4, 2, 7, 7. Nep. 5, 1. cum populo, to address the people, to ask them to pass a law, Cic. Leg. 3, 3. Amic. 25. Gell. 13, 15. agere cum populo, tanquam ex syngrapha, to demand from the people, as if bound by an obligation, Cic. Mur. 17. dedi, quod mecum egisti, what you bargained or agreed on, Plaut. Asin. 1. 3. 19. bene v. praeclare cum aliquo, to treat or use one well, Cic. Phil. 14, 11. secum praeclare agi arbitrantur, should think themselves very lucky or well off, Cic. Verre. 3, 29. ut optimè actum cum eo videatur esse, Id. Fam. 5, 18. secum malè actum putet; intelliget secum actum esse pessimè, Id. Verr. 3, 50. Tros Tyriusque mihi nullo dis-

crimine agetur, shall be treated by me without any distinction, Virg. A. 1, 574.—agere conventus, to hold assemblies, assizes, or courts of justice, Caes. B. G. 6, 43. Cic. Verr. 5, 11. forum, to administer justice, Cic. Fam. 3, 6. Att. 5, 7. lege agere cum aliquo, to go to law with one, to bring an action against any one, Cic. Verr. 2, 16. Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 91. Cic. de Or. 1, 10. in eum lege age, execute the law, i. e. inflict punishment on him, Liv. 26, 16. agere in haereditatem paternam, to claim, ib. 38. summo jure cum eo, to go to the rigour of law, Cic. Caecin. 4. agere furti aliquem vel cum aliquo, to accuse one of theft, to bring an action against one for theft, Cic. Fam. 7, 22. Cluent. 59. is, cum quo furti agitur, against whom the action is brought, Quinct. 7, 1, 22. agere injuriam, to bring an action for damages, Id. 3, 6, 19. so talionis, Id. 8, 5, 12. litem adversus aliquem, to raise a law-suit against one, ib. 6, 1, 50. agere contra eum, ib. 6, 3, 81. in eum, ib. 3, 60.—agit mecum fortuna secundis rebus, i. e. in, sides with me, favours, Lucan. 1, 319. animus agit atque habet cuncta, actuates and contains, Sall. Jug. 2. haec studia adolescentiam agunt, exercise, stimulate, Cic. Arch. 7. (al. alunt v. acunt.) agere triumphum de v. ex aliquo, to triumph over. agere aliquem triumpho, to lead in triumph, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 54. terrâ marique jussus Caesar agi, to be pursued or prosecuted with war, Lucan. 1, 307. agere regnum, to reign, Hor. 1, 6. fiscum, to manage; Judaicus fiscus acerbissimè actus est, the taxes imposed on the Jews were very rigorously exacted, Suet. Dom. 12. agere modicè, modestè, crudeliter, to act, to behave:—hoc age, mind what you are about, be attentive, (a phrase used in sacred rites. The person whose office it was to slay the victim, before he struck it, asked the priest who presided, AGONE vel AGON? Shall I do it? Ovid. Fast. 1, 321. Senec. Contr. 2, 11, fin. The priest answered HOC AGE; which expression Chaerea used when he slew Caligula, Suet. Cal. 58. and Galba when attacked by those whom Otho employed to assassinate him, c. 20. But this phrase was also used to excite attention, by way of exhortation, or the like, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 84. 5, 1, 10. 5, 2, 14. Asin. Prol. 1. Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 152. Ep. 1, 18, 87.) age sis, (for si vis,) nunc de ratione videamus, come, now, let us consider the force of reason, Cic. Tusc. 2, 18.—hoccine agis, an non? do you mind what I say? D. ego verò istuc, I do, Ter. And. 1, 2, 15. so Lucret. 1, 41. alias res agis, you mind other things, you do not attend to what I say, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 56. id agunt, they are desirous or solicitous, they endeavour or study, Cic. Off. 1, 13. Cat. 4, 6. Muren. 38. Dom. 5. id agi, ut condonaretur, that that was intended, Sall. Jug. 27. aliud agitur nihil, nisi ut, Cic. Rosc. Am. 3. nil agis, you strive in vain, it is to no purpose, Hor. Sat. 19, 15. blanditiis agitur nihil, nothing is done by soft words, Ovid. Met. 6, 685. non agitur hoc, this is not the question, Sen. Ep. 9. non agitur de vectigalibus, the question is not, Sallust. Cat. 52. agitur liberine vi-

vanus, an mortem obeamus, Cic. Phil. 11, 10. id—qua de re agitur, appellat, *the point in question or at issue*, Quinctil. 3, 11, 18. cf. Cic. Topic. 25. agitur libertas vel de libertate, *is at stake*, Cic. Phil. 7, 8. Manil. 2. libertatem agi credebant, Liv. 3, 12. but dicere, *for dicebant*, actum esse de libertate suâ, *that their liberty was lost*, Liv. 2, 55. non capitis res agitur, sed pecuniae, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 20. tunc tua res agitur, paries cum proximus ardet, *your interest is concerned*, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 84. non mihi res agitur, sed ut vos, &c. Lucan. 7, 264.—ACTUM est, sc. de nobis, *all is over, we are undone*, (ACTUM EST dicitur in ea re, de qua jam lata sit sententia; secundum jus civile, in quo cavetur, ne quis rem actam apud iudices repetat; Donat. ad) Ter. And. 3, 1, 7. 'Adel. 3, 2, 27. so Eun. 1, 1, 9. & 4, 4, 49. Heaut. 3, 1, 47. & 3, 3, 23. Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 63. Cic. Fam. 14, 3. acta est res; perii, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 3. actum agere, *to resume a cause already determined, to labour in vain*, Cic. Att. 9, 18. Ter. Adel. 2, 2, 24. Phor. 2, 2, 72. so acta agere, Cic. Amic. 22. actum habere, quicquid egerint, (*al. ratum: al. non actum*), *to consider as ratified*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 21. actum est de pace, *peace was treated about*, Liv. quid actum est, *how did it go?*—AGERE naves in litus, *i. e. appellere, to bring up, to land*, Liv. 22, 19. rimas, *to break into chinks*, Cic. Att. 14, 9. spumas in ore, *to foam at the mouth*, Id. Verr. 4, 66. ore, Virg. G. 3, 203. agere se, *to move, to walk, to advance*, Æ. 6, 337. 9, 696. quò te hinc agis? *Whither are you going?* Ter. And. 4, 2, 25. unde agis te? *whence do you come?* Plaut. Most. 1, 4, 28. tanta mobilitate sese Numidae agunt, *act or behave*, Sallust. Jug. 56. agere se pro Equitibus, *to assume the equestrian dignity, to pass for Roman Equites*, Suet. Cl. 25. se ferocius, Tac. An. 3, 2. superbiâ magnâ, 11, 36. qui tum agebant, *i. e. vivebant*, ib. 3, 19. agere inter homines desit, *to live*, ib. 15, 74. so Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 55. Virg. Æ. 5, 51. dies in terra agit, noctes in aqua, sc. crocodilus, *passes or spends*, Plin. 8, 25. caudam crebrius, *to move*, Col. 6, 6, 3. curas de se, *to take care*. Euphrates cursum ad occasum solis agit, *directs*, Plin. 5, 24. agere gestum in scena, Cic. de Or. 2, 57. partes in fabula, Ter. Phor. prol. 28. eunuchini, *to act*, Eun. pr. 28. Medeam, *to quote*, Cic. ad Familiares, 7, 6.—AGERE in exilium, *to banish*; in crucem, *to crucify*; in fugam, *to put to flight*; in fraudem, *to impel one to his hurt*, Virg. Æ. 10, 73. limite ferro, *to force a way or passage*, ib. 514. nec idem limes agendus erit, *nor must the same way or method be taken*, Ovid. Art. 3, 558. limite acto, *the limit of the empire being extended*, Tac. de moribus Germanorum, 29.—AGERE mensuram agri, *to measure*; so amurcae, Plin. 15, 3. nugas, *to trifle*, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 39. otia, *to enjoy repose*, Virg. G. 3, 377. suum negotium, *to mind one's own business or affairs*, Cic. 9. nihil agendo homines malè agere discunt, *to do*, Col. 11, 1, 26. agere periculum, *to incur*, Cic. Fam. 10, 23, s. poe-

nitentiam facinoris, *to repent*, Curt. 8, 6, 23. scintillas, *to throw out, to sparkle*, Lucr. 2, 674. senatum, *to hold*, Suet. Caes. 88. silentium, *to be silent*, Ovid. Met. 1, 349. vineas turesque, *to bring forward, to make to advance*, Caes. B. G. 3, 21, & 7, 17; so obsessumque actâ restudine limen, Virg. Æ. 2, 441. venena membrîs, *sc. ex, to expel*, Id. G. 2, 130. multum agit sexus, aetas, conditio, *has much influence*, Quinct. 4, 13.

AGENS, *part. & subst.* Vehicula suis agentibus destituta, *wanting their drivers*, Curt. 3, 13, 10. illo auctore atque agente, ab armis discessum, *by his advice and instigation*, Caes. B. C. 1, 26. magna vitae pars elabitur malè agentibus, maxima nihil agentibus, tota aliud agentibus, *doing*, Sen. Ep. 1. agens in hortis, *living*, Tac. An. 16, 34. annum agens aetatis sexagesimum, *in his 60th year*, Suet. Vesp. 24. agens orator, *powerful, forcible, or using much action*, Cic. Br. 92. agens imago, *striking*, de Or. 2, 87. AGENTES *is put for agrimensores, land-measurers, in writers on that subject: and in the Codex, AGENTES in rebus denotes a kind of officers under the Emperors, who were sent thro' the provinces, to superintend the public conveyance, and furnishing of carriages, the importation of corn, &c.*

ACTUS, *part.* Pali in parietes acti, *driven*, Col. 8, 3, 4—unus dies bene, et ex praeceptis philosophiae actus (*spent*), peccanti immortalitati est anteponeendus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 2. laudator temporis acti se puero, Hor. Art. 173. conscientia bene actae vitae, Cic. Sen. 3.—ANTEACTA vita, *past life*, Cic. Verr. 3, 62. anteacta aetas, Lucr. 1, 234, et Vetustas, 3, 985, *in both which places the E is elided.* res anteactae, Nep. 8, 3. anteactis male credere, Ov. Met. 12, 115; *but in all these examples ante and actus may be taken as different words.* Jam multum acti est, *is done*, Quinct. 7, 1, 50. tempestatibus actus, *driven, tossed*, Virg. Æ. 3, 708. multis casibus, *agitated, harassed by*, 1, 240. prodigiis, *impelled, forced*, ib. 6, 379; so 7, 224. imber actus coelo, Id. G. 2, 334. venis omnibus acta sitis, *the heat generating thirst spread, or diffused, through all the veins*, Id. G. 3, 482. ille, augurio acto, posse respondit, *having taken the augury, or observed the omens*, Cic. Div. 1, 17. de Servio actum rati, *that all was over with Servius, that he was dead*, Liv. 1, 47. actum de se pronunciauit, *that he was ruined*, Suet. Ner. 42.

ACTIO, *ônis, f.* an act, an action. virtutis laus omnis in actione consistit, *in action*, Cic. Off. 1, 6. actiones honestae, ib. 29. vitae modus et actio, *the manner of spending*, Id. Tusc. 5, 22. actio gratiarum, *the act of rendering thanks*, Id. Cl. Or. 3. causae, *the pleading*, Id. Deiot. 7. scripti actiones suas mandare, *speeches, pleadings*, Id. Off. 2, 1. oratorum actiones, *the speeches*, Suet. Cal. 53; *but oratoris actio, the delivery*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19. mea contentio et actio, *the ardour with which I spoke in the Senate*, Cic. Fam. 10, 28. est actio (*delivery*) quasi corporis quaedam eloquentia, Cic. Or. 17.

non sine causa Demosthenes tribuebat et primas secundas, et tertias (sc. partes) actioni, to *action or delivery*, ib. et de Orat. 3, 56. Quinctil. 11, 3. actio de pace, a *treating*, Cic. Att. 9, 11. actiones, *measures, or designs*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 3, 10. Dom. 9 & 13. Liv. passim.—Actionem ejus rei postulare, to *demand leave to raise an action*; dare, to *give it*, Cic. Verr. 2, 25. actio injuriarum, *an action of damages*, Cic. Caecin. 12. Cn. Flavius scriba actiones composuit, *forms of process, writs, the forms to be observed in raising and carrying on an action*, Cic. Att. 6, 1. exposuit, *published*, Cic. de Orat. 1, 41. qua actione illum uti velit, Id. Caecin. 3. actionem instituire, to *draw up the form of a writ*, Cic. Muren. 9. actionem perditionis alicui intendere, to *bring an accusation of treason against one*, Id. Mil. 14. actionem habere, to *have a ground for bringing an action*, Id. Caecin. 12. actionis jure aliquid excludere, to *maintain that it is not actionable*, Quinct. 7, 1, 9.—Actio prima, *the first trial or hearing of a cause*, Cic. Verr. 1, 11. altera, *the second*, ib. 30. Act. 1. in Verr. 18. actio prima in Verres, *the first part of the accusation against Verres, in which witnesses and other proofs were adduced*, ib. actio secunda, *the second part, in which Cicero expatiates on the crimes of Verres, in five orations or books; (which, by the by, were never delivered, but afterwards published; for Verres, overwhelmed by the proofs adduced, went into voluntary exile)*, Ascon. in Cic.

ACTOR rerum, *the doer or performer*, Cic. Sext. 28. de Orat. 3, 15. pecoris actor, *the driver, i. e. the shepherd*, Ovid. Ep. 1, 95. fabularum, *a player or actor*, Hor. A. P. 193. secundarum aut tertiarum partium, Cic. Caecil. 15. causarum, *a pleader*, Cic. Leg. 3, 18. Hor. Art. 369. actor publicus, *accuser*, Plin. Ep. 7, 18. Tac. An. 2, 30.

ACTUS (ûs, m.) *pecudum, the driving*, Ovid. Fast. 1, 323. pars quia non veniant pecudes sed agantur, ab ACTU Nomen agonalem credit habere nomen, *driving*, Ov. Fast. 1, 323.—Actus quadratus a space of ground 120 feet long, and as many broad, (in quo boves agerentur cum aratro, uno impetu justo, at one yoking:) Plin. 18, 3. Varr. R. R. 1, 10, 2. actus minimus, a space 120 feet long and 4 broad, Col. 5, 1, 5.—Fertur in abruptum magno mens improbus actu, *with great force or impetuosity*, Virg. Æ. 12, 687. praecepta Stoicorum jubent in actu mori, *while engaged in action*, Sen. Ep. 8. de Otio Sap. 28. venit spectabilis actu, sc. equus, *remarkable for his motion or prancing*, Ovid. Halieut. 72. Pilaque contorsit violento spiritûs actu, *with impetuosity*, Lucan. 9, 472. quas ne per littora fusas Colligeret rapido victoria Caesaris actu, *lest Caesar victorious should overtake with his usual celerity or dispatch*, ib. 30.—Adde actus, *actions or exploits*, Id. 8, 807. actus placiti diis, Val. Flac. 2, 2. actus rerum, *the management of causes*, Plin. Ep. 9, 25. actum quem debuisti, in excutiendis causis eorum, sc. Christianorum, *secutus es, the method of pro-*

ceeding, Trajan. ad Plin. 10, 98. triginta amplius dies, qui honorariis ludis occupabantur, actui rerum accommodavit, i. e. *he ordered the courts of justice to sit during 30 days, which used formerly to be employed in the celebration of games, exhibited by the magistrates, out of gratitude to the people for having promoted them*, Suet. Aug. 32. cum decurias rerum actu expungeret, *when he cancelled certain persons from the list of judges*, Id. Cl. 15. rerum actum divinum antea in hibernos aestivæque menses conjunxit, *he appointed that the courts of justice, which used formerly to sit only a few months in winter, and a few in summer, should sit the whole year round, and judge causes as they occurred*, ib. 23. ut rerum actu ab aerario causae ad forum transferrentur, *that in the management of judicial business certain causes, which used to be determined by the commissioners of the treasury, &c.* Id. Ner. 17. opus non ad actum rei, pugnantique praesentem, componitur, *for pleading a cause, and an instant debate*, Quinct. 10, 1, 31. suasoriae et judiciales orationes sunt in actu et contentione, *consist of pleading and keen debate, are wholly argumentative*, ib. 11, 1, 48.—actus legitimi, *certain acts made in a solemn form prescribed by law; as the appointing of a guardian, succeeding to an inheritance, &c.*—Ad pristinum actum reverti, *to his former post or office*, Plin. Ep. 10, 37.—Neve minor quinto, neu sit productior actu fabula, *let a play consist of five acts, neither less nor more*, Hor. Art. 189. fabulae ad actus scenarum compositae, *to be acted on the stage*, Quinct. 5, 10, 9; hence actus primus vitae, i. e. *boyhood*, Cic. Verr. 1, 12. hic restat actus, ut republicam constituas, Cic. Marcell. 6: see Cic. Ep. Fam. 5, 12. Q. Fr. 1, 1. fin. Sen. 19.

ACTA (orum, n.) *pueritiae, the actions, or occurrences*, Quinct. 11, 2, 6. vitae, Ovid. Trist. 4, 9, 92. inter bellique, domique acta tot, Id. Met. 12, 186. exitus acta probat, Id. Ep. 2, 85. immania Caesaris acta condere, to *celebrate his great exploits, or deeds*, Ovid. Trist. 2, 335. see Met. 9, 247. patriis actis superbiere, Id. Ep. 8, 43. pater eris juveni, qui fortibus actis Acta patris vincet, *the prediction of Proteus to Thetis concerning Achilles*, Id. Met. 11, 223. acta Caesaris rescindere, *acts or decrees*, Cic. Phil. 1, 9. tollere, Att. 6, 1. intercessit quominus in acta sua juraretur, (sc. a senatu, Tiberius prevented the senate from swearing to maintain his decrees, Suet. Tib. 26.—Acta publica, the registers in which the public acts were recorded, Tac. An. 12, 24. diurnis urbis actis mandare, to *mark down in these records*, ib. 13, 31. diurna (sc. acta) populi Romani, per provincias, per exercitus, leguntur, Tac. An. 16, 22. see Cic. 12, 8. Quinct. 9, 3, 17. acta senatûs, Suet. Caes. 20. Those who wrote those acts were called AB ACTIS or ACTUARIIS. beneficium in acta non mitto, *I do not record, or publish*, Sen. de Benef. 2, 10; alluding to the custom of individuals also making out and keeping an account of their daily transactions; which Suetonius calls Diurni Commentarii, Aug. 64.

ACTITARE multas causas, to plead, Cic. Br. 70. ACTIVA philosophia, practical, opposed to speculative, Senec. Ep. 95. so Quinct. 3, 1, 11. activum verbum, signifying action, Priscian. —Virtus actiosa, active, Cic. Nat. D. 1, 40.

AGITARE equum, currum, greges, damas, cervos in retia, fumos, to drive; aves, columbas, to pursue; feras, to chase, to hunt; alas, caput, cacumen, &c. to shake; aevum v. vitam, to live; so agitare in tuguriis, sc. vitam, Sall. Jug. 19. propius mare Africam, sc. ad, ib. 18. id animo, v. de ea re, to think of, to meditate or consider; animum his curis et cogitationibus, to exercise, Liv. artes, to practise, Virg. Æ. 12, 397. bellum, to carry on, Sall. Jug. 109. eos bello, to harass, Sil. 3, 700. chelydros, to drive away, Virg. G. 3, 415. choros, to dance, ib. 4, 533. consilia secreta agitare, for agitant, they concerted plans or schemes in secret, Liv. 4, 25. so consilia ad movenda bella in Volscorum Aequorumque—agitata, sc. sunt, ib. Liv. 4, 25. convivium, to feast; custodiam, to guard; de re aliqua; de supremis, i. e. de morte, to think of, Tac. Hist. 4, 59. de memoria celebranda Neronis, ib. 1, 78. diem festum v. natalem, to keep, to celebrate; fastidia, to raise, to excite, Hor. Epod. 12, 13. agitans discordia fratres, embroiling, Virg. G. 2, 496. febres et viscera, to treat or write of, Cels. praef. Quae agit fortuna, vexes or distresses, Virg. Æ. 3, 609. Tyrrenam fidem, to solicit the aid of the Tuscans, Id. Æ. 10, 71. fugam, to fly, ib. 2, 640. gaudium et laetitiam, to shew, to express, Sall. Cat. 48. gentes quietas, to excite to war, Virg. Æ. 10, 71. glebam, to move or stir, Ovid. Met. 15, 555. habenas, to shake, Id. 7, 221; so hastam, ib. 3, 667. hostes totâ urbe, sc. in, to drive, to pursue over, to disperse, Virg. Æ. 2, 421. imperium, to exercise authority, to rule, Sall. Cat. 9; but imperium orbis terrarum agitare, to think of obtaining, Flor. 2, 2. inducias, to observe, to keep, Sall. Jug. 29. ingenia per studia, to exercise, Sen. Ep. 109. jocos cum aliquo, to jest or joke, to crack jokes, Ovid. M. 3, 319. juvenes jocos, to describe juvenile amours or sports, Pers. 6, 5. justitiam, to practise, Plin. Ep. 8, 2. latrocinia, to exercise, Tac. An. 12, 39. aliquid mente, to think of, to meditate, Sall. Cat. 20. moenia novae urbis, to meditate, to think of building, Flor. 1, 1. molem, to move, Virg. Æ. 6, 727. moras, to delay, Sall. Jug. 81. multa, to attempt, Id. Cat. 27. noctem, to pass, Id. Jug. 98; so noctes et dies, ib. 94. pacem, to enjoy, to live in peace, ib. 14; pacem an bellum agitaturus foret; to observe whether he was for peace or war, ib. 109. piratas secum, to unite; plebem seditionibus, to stir up, Plin. 14, 4. praeccepta, to think of executing, to set about performing, Sall. Jug. 14. praesidium, to keep guard, ib. pulmonem risu, to shake one's sides, Juv. 10, 33. rationes, to trace or examine mathematical calculations, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23. rem animo v. mente, to consider; rem sermonibus, to talk of, Liv. 3, 34. rempublicam, to disturb, Sall. Cat. 38. res in senatu agitari coepta,

to be debated, Id. Jug. 27. rebus agitatis, having weighed or considered, Cic. Off. 1, 24. suum scelus quemque agitatur, harasses, torments, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24, so agitari scelorum poenis, Cic. Verr. 2, 1. agitare spes, to conceive, to entertain, Ovid. Met. 7, 336. triumphos, to triumph, Id. ad Liv. 35. vigillas, to watch all night, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 27. agitatur ventus aristas, shakes, Ovid. Art. 1, 553. agraria lex agitatur, is pushed forward or attempted to be passed, Cic. Att. 1, 19. vita hominum sine cupiditate agitabatur, was spent or passed, Sall. Cat. 2.—AGITARI furiis, to be agitated or vexed, Ovid. in lb. 163. in furias, to be driven to fury or madness, Id. Art. 2, 487. furiis agitata doloris, sc. Procne, impelled, hurried on, Id. Met. 6, 594; so furiis scelorum agitatur Orestes, Virg. Æ. 3, 331; but scenis agitatus Orestes, often represented or acted on the stage, ib. 4, 471. res agitata in concionibus, often mentioned, Cic. Cluent. 1 & 32. fréta agitata ventis, agitated, moved, Virg. G. 1, 356. agitata pumina Trojae, tossed over the sea, Id. Æ. 6, 68. zephyris agitata Tempe, fanned, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 24.—adj. agitator animus, more active, Senec. Ep. 108. agitatoria melius agebat, sc. Stratocles, more active or animated parts or characters. Quinct. 11, 3, 178.

AGITATIO, ōnis, f. agitation, motion, stirring, shaking; agitatio et motus linguae, Cic. N. D. 2, 54. agitationes fluctuum, Cic. Mur. 17. de agitatione terrae nunc loquimur, non de situ, about the stirring or tilling of the earth, not about letting it lie still, Col. 2, 2, 6. so agitationes agrorum, ib. c. 1, 4.—agitatio mentis, the exercise of the mind, contemplation or reflection, Cic. Off. 1, 5. studiorum, the prosecution, Id. Sen. 7. virtutum, the exercise or practice, Senec. Ep. 109. rerum, the doing or performing, Val. Max. 7, 2, 1.

AGITATOR, ōris, m. a driver of beasts; agitator aselli, Virg. G. 1, 273.—the driver of a chariot, a charioteer, Virg. Æ. 2, 476. Cic. Acad. 4, 29. Suet. Cal. 55. Ner. 22.

AGITABILIS, e, that may be easily moved, yielding, Ovid. Met. 1, 75.

AGGER, éris, m. (ab aggéro, ére,) a heap; a mound; a rampart; rubbish, turf.—Aggere cingit arenae, sc. naves, with a heap, Virg. Æ. 1, 112. vidit ab adverso venientes aggere Turnus, from an opposite hillock or rising ground, ib. 12, 446. gramineus agger ripae, the grassy eminence, ib. 7, 106. in mediis exsanguis rege perempto aggeribus, in the midst of the heaps of slain, Val. Flac. 3, 280. aggeribus ruptis cum spumeis amnis exiit, having burst its mounds, i. e. the dam, mole, or bank which confined it, ib. 2, 496. castrorum in morem pinnis atque aggere cingit, with a parapet and rampart, ib. 7, 159. agger murorum, the fortification or bulwark, ib. 11, 381. 10, 23. aggere, vineis, turribus urbem oppugnare, by raising a mount before it, on which to erect turrets, Cic. Fam. 15, 4. Caes. B. G. 7, 22; composed of earth, stone, rubbish, and wood, ib. & B. C. 2. 14 & 15. aggerem jacere vel extruere, to raise such a

mount, Caes. B. G. 2, 12 & 39. erigere, Lucan. 3, 455. ad urbem promovere, to advance it to the city, Liv. 5, 7. paullo longiùs aggeris petendi causâ processerant, for the sake of getting materials for building the rampart, Id. B. G. 2, 20. et subitus rapti munimine cepit agger, a rampart of earth suddenly reared, Lucan. 1, 517. agger Tarquini, the rampart built by Tarquinius Superbus, on the east side of Rome, Liv. 1, 44. Plin. 3, 5 s. 9. 36, 15 s. 24. supposed to be mentioned, Suet. Calp. 27. and Juv. 6, 588. But others more properly take Agger in Juvenal for the brick wall in the middle of the Circus, called SPINA; as in Quintilian, 12, 10, 74.—* Agger oppugnandae Italiae Graecia, a fit place from whence to attack Italy, Cic. Phil. 10, 4. viae deprensus in aggere serpens, on the ridge or middle of a high way, Virg. Æ. 5, 273. et ibi Serv. aggeres Alpini, the mountains of the Alps, which served as a rampart to Italy on the north, ib. 6, 831. so Thessalici aggeres, the mountains of Thessaly, Sen. Herc. Aet. 167. Persarum statuit Babylona Semiramis urbem, ut solidum cocto tolleret aggere opus, with brick walls, Propert. 3, 11, 22. agger tumuli, a tomb, Virg. Æ. 7, 6. so terreno ex aggere bustum, ib. 11, 850. Val. Flac. 5, 92. but agger busti, a funeral pile, Lucan. 2, 300. so Val. Flac. 3, 337. Sen. Phoeniss. 110. Herc. Fur. 1216.

AGGERĀRE, to heap up, to accumulate; quadrantes patrimonio, to add a few farthings to one's fortune, Phaedr. 4, 19, 23. aggerat iras, increases, aggravates, Virg. Æ. 4, 197. arbores aggerari debent, to have the earth heaped up about them, Col. 11, 2, 46. trames inter paludes aggeratus, a path made or raised, Tac. An. 1, 63. medio campi ossa albertia disjecta, vel aggerata, thinly scattered, or lying in heaps, ib. c. 61.

AGGERĀTIO, ōnis, f. a heaping up, an accumulation, a heap of earth, Vitruv. 10, 22 m. Justin. 2, 1 f.

AG- v. AD-GĒRĒRE (gĕro, gessi, gestum) aquam his, bona ejus ad nos, to carry or bring to, Plaut. Rud. 2, 5, 27. ingens aggeritur tumulo tellus, is gathered together or heaped up to form a tomb, Virg. Æ. 3, 63; so aggestâ contumulavit humo, Martial. 8, 55.—

AGGESTUS, ūs, m. a carrying together or heaping up, Tac. An. 1, 35. Hist. 3, 60.

AG-GLOMĒRĀRE, to gather or wind up into a clue, to collect, to crowd together; addunt se socios Ripheus,—Dymasque, et lateri agglomerant nostro, and join themselves to my side, Virg. Æ. 2, 341. cf. 12, 458.

AG- v. AD-GLŪTĪNĀRE, to glue, to join with glue, to agglutinate, to make to stick or adhere with any viscous matter; itaque statim novum prooemium exaravi; tibi misi: tu illud decubabis, hoc agglutinabis, do you cut off the former and glue on this in its place, Cic. Att. 16, 6 f. pilum corpori adglutinare, to glue, or fix with glue the hair to the body, Cels. 7, 7, 75 & 78. id (sc. ovi album) in linteolum illinere, et fronti agglutinare oportet, to spread it on a

piece of linen, and apply it to the forehead, Cels. 6, 6, 32. cf. 8, 5, 11. agglutinanda curcubitula est, in genibus, (al. inguinibus,) et coxis, et super pubem, a cupping vessel must be applied, Id. 7, 26, 102. quò fit ut mentum pectori adglutinetur, is fixed to or upon the breast, Id. 8, 13, 3. ne cutis considat, ulcerique adglutinetur, that the skin may not fall in contact, and be united with the ulcer, Id. 6, 18, 44.—(II) to solder; chryso-collam et aurificis sibi vendicant adglutinando auro, goldsmiths also make use of chryso-colla for soldering their gold, Plin. 33, 5 s. 29. fragmenta (vitri) teporata adglutinantur, Id. 36, 26 s. 67.

AG- v. AD-GRĀVĀRE, to make heavy; odor adgravans capita, citra dolorem tamen, Plin. 12, 17 s. 40. cùm frigescens vulnus adgravaret dolorem, aggravated or increased, Curt. 8, 10, 29. quamquam morbo quartanae aggravante sc. eum, i. e. affligente, though ill of a quartan ague, Suet. Caes. 1.—(II) metaph. to aggravate, to heighten, or increase; aggravare summam invidiae ejus; opp. to elevare, Liv. 6, 27. aded sine ullâ ope hostis, quae aggravaret, cum ipsâ difficultate rerum pugnantum erat, so hard it was to struggle with the difficulty of his situation, without any hostile attack to aggravate it, Liv. 44, 7. so sed tum sortem earum crudeliùs aggravante fortunâ, Curt. 3, 13, 13. argumenta, quae per se nihil reum aggravare videantur, to press hard on the defendant, Quintil. 5, 7, 18. beneficentiationes nostras aggravatura, dum aliorum necessitates et angustias laxent, about to bear heavily on our accounts, or to embarrass our circumstances, while they relieve, &c. Senec. Benef. 4, 13.—sed in redeundo, aggravatâ valetudine, tandem Nola succubuit, his illness being increased, or growing worse, he sunk under it, or was obliged to stop at Nola, Suet. Aug. 99. AG- v. AD-GRĀVESCĒRE, to become heavy, grievous, or troublesome; malè metuo, ne Philumēna magis morbus ingravescat, I fear Philumēna grows worse and worse, Ter. Hec. 3, 2.

AG- v. AD-GRĒDI, (ag- v. adgrēdiōr, gressus; ex ad et gradiōr,) to go to; non repelletur, quò aggredi cupiet, Cic. Or. 3, 17.—to accost, to speak to first, to address; itaque legatos alium ab alio divorsos adgreditur, he accosts or speaks to, Sall. Jug. 46. Damasippum velim (ut) aggrediare sc. de hortis vendendis, Cic. Att. 12, 33. talibus adgreditur Venerem Saturnia (i. e. Juno) dictis, artfully addresses, Virg. Æ. 4, 92. et ibi Donat. cf. 476. his vatem aggredior dictis, I accost or address, ib. 3, 358. cf. 6, 387.—(II) to attack, to assail; quis audeat bene comitatum aggredi? Cic. Phil. 2, 10. milites palantes, inermes, adgrediuntur, Sall. Jug. 66. quò (for propter quod, quare v. quapropter,) audacius aggredimini, sc. hostes, ib. 58, 13. utrimque ex lateribus adgreditur sc. eos, ib. 60. cf. c. 19. murum modò subfodere, modò scallis aggredi, they attempted it, or tried to scale it with ladders, Sall. Jug. 56. turrim—adgressi ferro circum, having assailed or attempted to cut all around with our swords, Virg. Æ. 2, 463.

tertia sed postquam majore hastilia nisu adgre-
dior, *I attempt to pull a third bough*, ib. 3, 38.
facile ut somno adgrediare jacentem sc. Protea,
é. e. ut capias v.prehendas, *that you may assail
or take hold of him*, Id. G. 4, 404. aggressi—
injiciunt ipsis ex vincula sertis, *having laid hold
on him—they bind him with cords made of his
own garlands*, Id. E. 6, 18. adgredere magnos
honores, *assume or take upon you the great of-
fices of the state*, ib. 4, 48. his (sc. cineribus)
ego Daphnin aggreddi, *with these (as the last
and most powerful charm) I will attack Daph-
nis*, i. e. I will try to regain his love, ib. 102.
satis astute adgredimini sc. me, *you attack me,
(proprie) ADGREDDI accedere ad dimicandum est;*
bene ergo servavit translationem a gladiatoribus
coeptam, Ter. Phor. 5, 7, 75.—his (legatis)—
praecepit, (ut) omnes mortales pecuniâ
adgrediantur, *he instructed them to attack or
attempt to bribe*, Sall. Ing. 28. so. reliquos lega-
tos eadem viâ aggressus, plerosque capit, ib. 16.
* ADGREDDI rem v. ad rem, *to undertake, to at-
tempt, to go upon, to proceed to*, ib. 92. so opus
v. ad opus, Liv. 1, 48. non scelus adgredimur,
Ov. A. 2, 2, 63. hâc non successit, aliâ adgre-
diemur viâ, *we will try it by another way*, Ter.
And. 4, 1, 47. cf. Ov. M. rem. a. 25 & 34. cùm
aggreddior ancipitem causam, *I undertake*, Cic.
Or. 2, 44. de quibus (officiorum generibus)
dicere aggreddi, *I shall attempt to speak*, Cic.
Off. 2, 1. in Achaïâ isthmun perferere aggressus,
Suet. Ner. 19. Antonius imparatus semper
aggreddi ad dicendum videbatur, *seemed to
begin to speak*, Cic. Brut. 37. sic aggreddior
ad hanc disputationem, quasi, &c. *I come to or
enter upon*, Cic. N. D. 3, 3. ad consulatûs peti-
tionem aggreddi, *to aspire at the consulship*, Cic.
Mur. 7. maximam partem ad injuriam facien-
dam aggreddiuntur, ut adipiscantur ea, quae
concupiverunt, *men for the most part are prompt-
ed or attempt to do injustice*, Cic. Off. 1, 7 f.
aggreddisne ad historiam? *are you going to at-
tempt history?* Cic. Q. fr. 2, 13 f. crudelita-
tem principis aggredditur, *he tries to incite*, Tac.
An. 16, 18. precibus Caesarem aggreddi, *to
address himself in a supplicant style to the em-
peror*, ib. 13, 37. cf. 2, 26. H. 1, 78. multi—
hibentum mare aggressi, &c. *al. ingressi, having
returned on a winter voyage*, Id. H. 4, 51.—
* pessimum aggressu, scelus, *the worst to be
attacked*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 10.—* *It was an-
ciently used in the fourth conjug. thus, aggreddiri
delum, to attempt deceit*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 7.
interea ad me hoedus visus est aggreddirier, *to
come to or to accost me*, Id. Merc. 2, 1, 24. cf.
Rud. 3, 1, 9. quin ad hunc Philenium aggre-
ddimur, Id. Asin. 3, 3, 90. cf. v. 124.—*and in
the active; hac si aggreddias, if you come this way*,
Id. Truc. 2, 1, 40.—* *kenae in the passive; hoc
resisterat etiam, ut a te fictis aggredderit donis*,
Cic. apud Priscian. p. 792. Putsch.—*facillimis
quibusque aggressis, &c.* Justin. 7, 6.

AGGRESSIO & aggressio, ônis, f. *an attack,
on assault or onset*; Cic. Or. 15 f.—(II) *a rhe-
torical figure called epichirêma*, Quintil. 5,
10, 4. &c. 14, 27.

AGGRESSOR, ôris, m. *an assailant, an aggressor*,
Digest. 29, 5, 1 f.—* *a plunderer, a robber*,
ib. 47, 9, 3. & 48, 9, 7.

AGGRESSÛRA, ae, f. & aggressus, ùs, m. *an at-
tack*, ib. 29, 5, 3. 36, 1, 17.

AG- & AD-GRĒGĀRE, (ex ad et grex,) *to col-
lect, to gather together*; oppidani aggregant se
Amphotero, Curt. 4, 5, 17. cf. 4, 15, 9. si—
eodem ceteros undique collectos naufragos ag-
gregaverit, *if he assemble to the same place the
rest of his ruined associates, collected from all
parts*, Cic. Cat. 1, 12 f. filium ad patris inte-
ritum aggregare, *to join or involve the son in
the same destruction with his father*, Cic. Vat. 7.
voluntatem suam ad dignitatem alicujus, *to
conform one's inclination to the views of any one,
to fall in with his measures*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 24.
se ad amicitiam alicujus, *to attack, to join*, Caes.
B. G. 6, 11. te semper in nostrum numerum
aggregare soleo, *to reckon you in the same class
or condition with myself*, Cic. Mur. 7. Pom-
peius profugiens cum duobus Lentulis, &c.
quos comites ei fortuna aggregaverat, *had
joined*, Paterc. 2, 53. aggregatis simillimis sibi,
ib. 91.

AGĪLIS, e, *swift, nimble, agile, speedy*; agilis
classis, Liv. 30, 10. dextra, Stat. Silv. 5, 1, 10.
cursus, ib. 4, 3, 32. rota, Ov. P. 2, 10, 34.
aër agilior et tenuior, Senec. N. Q. 2, 10. quae
circumvolitas agilis thyma? Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 21.
—(II) *active, clever, quick, ready*; opp. to tar-
dus et remissus; oderunt agilem, gnavumque
remissi, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 90. nunc agilis fio, ib.
1, 1, 16.—*not found in the superlative.*—
AGĪLITAS, âtis, f. *agility, swiftness, nimble-
ness; agilitas navium*, Liv. 26, 51. rotarum, Curt.
4, 6, 9.

AGĪLITER, adv. *nimble, actively*; agilius, *with
greater agility*, Col. 2, 2, 27.

AGLAÏPHÛTIS, îdis, an herb which shines
in the night time, Plin. 24, 17 s. 102.

AGLĀSPĪDES, sing. Aglaspis, a body of troops
among the Macedonians, named from the splen-
dour of their shields, Liv. 44, 41.

AGMEN, inis, q. agimen; ab ago,) *an army
on march; any body in motion; or the motion of
that body*. nonnullae cohortes in agmen Caes-
aris incidunt, *fall in the way of the army*, Caes.
B. C. 1, 24. agmen quadratum, *an army march-
ing in the form of a square, or prepared for bat-
tle*, Cic. Phil. 2, 42. Liv. 2, 6, 7, 29, 31, 37,
39, 30. Curt. 5, 1, 19, 5, 13, 10, 6, 4, 14.
Caes. G. 7, 8. Sen. Ep. 69. Tibul. 4, 1, 100.—
Agmine partito fulgent, *in separate bodies*,
Virg. Æ. 5, 562. tripartito incedere, Tac.
Hist. 3, 82. nuntiatum est adesse ingens mulie-
rum agmen, *a body or number*, Liv. 2, 40. nu-
merosum agmen reorum, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 11.
servilia solvit agmina, *he sets at freedom the
staves*, Lucan. 2, 94. in agmine, *on march*,
Suet. Caes. 57. Sallust. Jug. 45. juvenes ag-
mine ingressi, *in a body, moving like an army*,
Liv. 1, 6. extrema agminis carpere aut mo-
rari, *to harass or delay their rear*, Liv. 6, 32.
agmen Romanum, *the Roman army, fighting*

and killing the enemy, Liv. 30, 6. *agminibus magis quam acie pugnatum est, they fought rather in parties than in line of battle, or in the order of march than of battle*, Id. 29, 36. *so phalanx, quae venerat, agmen magis quam acies*, Id. 33, 9. *eunt agmine ad urbem, in a body*, Liv. 3, 50 *prope fin. cf. c. 51. consul ad Mutinam agmine incauto, ut inter pacatos, ducebat, marched in a careless manner, with his army not properly guarded*, Id. 35, 4. *Boii sequebantur silenti agmine, ib. ingenti itinere agminis, by a long march of the army*, Id. 32, 13. *regia classis, bonis in ordinem navibus longo agmine veniens, et ipsa aciem adversam explicuit, the king's fleet, coming in a long line, with two ships abreast, formed itself in order of battle*, Id. 37, 29.—*mulieres uno agmine omnes tribunorum januas obsederunt, i none body*, Liv. 34, 8. *dictator stipatus agmine patriciorum, attended by a band of patricians*, Id. 6, 38. *agmina comitum*, Ov. Tr. 1, 4, 30. *numerum agmen reorum*, Plin. Ep. 3, 9. *graniferum agmen, i. e. fornicarum multitudo*, Ov. M. 7, 638.—*agmine facto, having formed themselves into a troop or squadron*, Virg. Æ. 8, 595. *so 1, 89. agmen boum, a herd*, ib. 1, 186. *aquarum, a shower*, G. 1, 322. *leni fluit agmine Tibris, with a gentle stream*, Æ. 2, 783. *agmine certo Laocoönta petunt, with a sure steady motion*, ib. 212. *ille, sc. serpens, agmine longo, with a long train, having its tail extended at full length*, ib. 5, 90. *extremae agmina caudae, the motion or movements of the extremity of the tail, put poetically to express its largeness*, G. 3, 423; *so agmine remorum celeri, with the quick motion*, Æ. 5, 211. *orationem in medium agmen deducere ex domestica exercitatione, to begin to plead in public*, Cic. de Or. 1, 34.

AGNA, ae, f. *an ewe lamb*, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 12. *See Agnus.*—(II) *a measure of land. See Aena.*

AGNALIA, ium, n. (*contr. for Agonalia*), *a festival among the Romans*, Ovid. F. 1, 325. *See Agon.*

AG- v. AD-NASCI (*agnascor, -natus*), *to be born besides or after others. constat agnascendo rumpi testamentum, it is certain that the will of any one is broken by having a child born to him after making it*, Cic. Or. 1, 57.—

AGNĀTUS, a, um, *born, or growing on any thing. agnata petris, growing on rocks*, Plin. 37, 8 s. 33. *membra animalibus agnata (superfluos members,) inutilia sunt; sicut sextus homini digitus*, Plin. 11, 52 s. 113.—

AGNĀTUS, i, m. *a relation by the male side: as the father's brother, or his son or grandson, the brother's son or grandson, &c. lex est: si furiosus est, agnatorum gentiliumque in eo pecuniâque ejus juro esto*, Cic. Inv. 2, 50. *et lex; si paterfamilias intestatâ moritur, familia pecuniâque ejus agnatorum gentiliumque esto, ib. hence mente est captus, atque ad agnatos et gentiles est deducendus*, Varr. 1, 2, 8. Col. 1, 3, 1. *AGNATIO, ñnis, f. agnation, kindred by the father's side*, Cic. Leg. 1, 7.

AGNŌMEN, ñnis, n. (*ad et nomen*), *a surname, or a name added to a surname; as Africānus to P. Cornelius Scipio*, Cic. Inv. 2, 9.—

AGNOMINĀTIO, v. *Annominatio, ñnis, f. the attribution of one word to another from similarity of sound; a pun; as, inceptio est amentium, haud amantium*, A. ad Heren. 4, 21. *add Quintil. 66. Cic. N. D. 1, 7 f. Fam. 9, 22.*

* AGNOS, i, f. *i. e. castus*), *the chaste tree, a shrub*, Plin. 24, 9 s. 38.

AG- v. AD-NOSCĒRE, (*agnosco, agnōvi, agnītum*), *to recognise, to acknowledge; parvanz Trojam, &c. agnosco, Virg. Æ. 3, 35. quasi percussorem agnosceret, Suet. Cl. 37. agnōrunt (for agnoverunt) signa recepta suos, the standards taken from the Romans by the Parthians, after the defeat of Crassus, being recovered by Augustus, recognised their owners*, Ov. F. 5, 590. (II) *to know, to discern, to see, to discover, to perceive; ut deum agnoscis ex operibus ejus, sic ex memoria rerum, et inventione, &c. vim divinam mentis agnoscito*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29.—(III) *to admit, to approve, to own; nunc illa testabor, non me sortilegos, &c. agnoscere*, 1, 5. *cum totiùs Italiae concursus facti illius gloriam libens agnovisset*, Cic. Mil. 14 f.—*AGNOSCERE crimen, to acknowledge or confess*, Tac. An. 6, 8. Cic. Parad. 6. *cantus auribus, to hear*, Cic. Fin. 5, 18. *filium, to acknowledge, to own*, Suet. Aug. 65. *Nep. Agesil. 1. Digest. 25, 3.—bonorum possessionem, to claim*, ib. 16, 8, 11.—*aes alienum, to acknowledge or admit*, 28, 5, 1.—*cibaria, to acknowledge one's self bound to afford*, ib. 10, 4, 11.—*damnum, to bear, to make good*, ib. 49, 1, 21.—*periculum, to undergo*, 5, 1, 13. *so poemam*, 17, 2, 55.—

AGNĪTUS, part. *acknowledged, recognised*, Tac. An. 14, 5. Ov. F. 3, 65.—

AGNŌTUS was anciently used, Sallust. apud Priscian. l. 10, p. 887. Serv. ad Virg. Æ. 4, 23.

AGNĪTIO, ñnis, f. *knowledge; quaestio de natura deorum—ad agnitionem animi pulcherrima est, is most worthy of being known by the mind, (or, as others interpret, most useful for understanding the nature of the soul)*, Cic. N. D. 1, 1.

AGNUS, i, m. *a lamb; lupo agnum eripere postulant, i. e. frustra conantur*, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 31. *autumnalis agnus melior est verno*, Col. 7, 3, 11.—

AGNA, ae, f. *an ewe lamb; mille meae Siculis errant in montibus agnae*, Virg. E. 2, 21, *add Æ. 5, 772, 6, 249.*

AGNELLUS, i, m. dim. *a little lamb*, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 77.—

AGNĪNUS, a, of *a lamb; in vesicae doloribus decoctum agninatorum pedum sc. bibisse prodest*, Plin. 30, 8 s. 21. *fel agninum*, ib. c. 10 s. 27.—

AGNĪNA, ae, f. *sc. caro, lamb's flesh*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 4. Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 35.

AGŌGAB, arum, f. *ditches or trenches in gold mines to convey away the water*, Plin. 33, 4 s. 21.

AGON, ñnis, m. *a contest or game, a match at any exercise; agōnes musici, contests about*

skill in music, Suet. Ner. 22. *gymnicus agon*, an exhibition of gymnastic games; as running, wrestling, boxing, Plin. Ep. 4, 22. which was abolished at *Vienne in Dauphiné*, as being hurtful to morals; placuit agona tolli, qui mores Viennensium infererat, ut noster hic (agon) omnium sc. mores inficit, ib. instituendos agonas quinquennales, qui Trajani appellentur, ib. 10, 79. nunc demum agon est, now you must run or exert yourself, Suet. Ner. 45. remoto illo studio contentionis, quem ἀγωνα (i. e. certamen) appellatis, the keenness of debate, the ardour or heat of speaking or pleading in the argumentative part of a speech, Cic. Att. 1, 16.—

AGONĀLIS, e, of or pertaining to a contest; Agonalis lux, the day on which the festival of Janus was celebrated, Ov. F. 1, 318. so agonalis dies, ib. 322.—

AGNALIA (contr. for Agonalia,) ium, v. iorum, ibus, &—

AGONIA, ōrum, n. the festival of Janus, Ov. ib. n. 325. & 5, 721.—which was so called, either from agon' v. agone? shall I do it? Ov. F. 322. (A. 323.) or from the terror of the victim, (a pecoris metu; ab ἀγωνίᾳ, timeo v. metu angor,) Ov. ib. 323. or from the games (ἀγῶνες) celebrated on that day, ib. 329.—

AGONIA, ae, f. the victim sacrificed at that festival, ib. 331. See Festus in Adonium.—

AGONOTHĒTA, v. -tes, ae, m. he who presided at the games and distributed the prizes, Spartian. in Adrian. 13.

AGRAMMĀTOS, i, m. illiterate, ignorant of grammar, Vitruv. 1, 1.

AGRĀRIUS, a, (ab ager,) of or pertaining to land; lex agraria, an agrarian law, about dividing certain public lands among the poorer citizens, Liv. 2, 41. 4, 48. 6, 11. Cic. Off. 2, 21.—See more fully in AGER.—

AGRARI, ōrum, the favourers or promoters of an agrarian law, Cic. Cat. 4, 2. Phil. 7, 6.—

AGRESTIS, e, of or pertaining to the fields or country, rustic; agrestibus ferramentis, with rustic iron tools, Liv. 1, 40. poma agrestia, wild, growing in the fields, Virg. Œ. 7, 111.—* subst. a rustic, a countryman; Cic. Mur. 29.—(II) met. rude, rough, unpolished; fera, agrestisque vita, Cic. Or. 1, 8.

AGRICŌLA, ae, m. (ab ager & colo) a husbandman, Cic. Rosc. A. 16. Deiot. 9. caelites, rural deities, Tibul. 2, 1, 36.—

AGRICOLĀTIO, ōnis, f. husbandry, agriculture, Col. 1, 1. &c. so AGRICULTIO, Cic. Verr. 3, 97.—

AGRICULTOR, ōris, m. a tiller of the ground, Liv. 26, 35.—

AGRICULTŪRA, ae, f. agriculture, husbandry, Cic. Off. 1, 42.—

AGRIPĒTA, ae, m. (peto) a colonist, a planter, Cic. Att. 15, 29 f. N. D. 1, 26.—

AGRIMONIA, ae, agrimony, an herb, Cels. 5, 27, 67.

AGRIUS, a, um, wild; as, agria astaphis, Plin. 23, 1. so agria ampēlos, raphānius, &c. agrium nitrum, Plin. 35, 10.

AII, interj. expressive of grief; as, ah mē

miserum, ah! wretched me: and of various other passions, Ter. & Plaut. passim. so ΑΗΑ, Plaut.

AHĒNEUS & ahēnus, a, (ab aes,) of brass, brazen; expressi vultus per ahenea signa, by brassen statues, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 248. hic murus ahēneus esto, nil conscire sibi, nullā pallescere culpā, ib. 1, 1, 60: turris ahenea, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 1. add 3, 9, 18. tertia post illas successit ahenea proles, a generation of brass or the brazen age, succeeded in the third place after those of silver, Ov. M. 125.—

AHĒNUM, i, n. a brassen cauldron or vessel, Virg. Œ. 1, 213, 7, 463. Ov. 6, 61, 646. 7, 262, 279, 319, 349. Juv. 15, 81.

AI, a Greek interj. expressive of grief; ai, ai flos habet inscriptum, Ov. M. 10, 215. (G. 411 & 450.)

* AIGLEUCOS, a kind of sweet wine, wine not fermented, stum; ab αἰ, semper, et γλευκος, mustum, Plin. 14, 9 s. 11.—

AIO, v. def. I say; aiñ' for aisne? do you say? Ter. Ad. 4, 1. aiunt sc. homines, they say, it is said, Id. 4, 5, 10. ut aiunt, as the saying is, Cic. Or. 2, 57.

* AIZOON & aizoum, ōi, n. an evergreen, house-leek, an herb; ab αἰ, semper, et ζωος, vivus; quoniam viret semper, Plin. 25, 13 s. 102.

ALA, ae, f. the wing of a bird, or of any flying thing, a pinion; alas movere, Ov. M. 8, 216. commovere, Virg. Œ. 5, 217. quare, ib. 3, 228. pandere, Id. G. 4, 27. plaudere

alis, (abl.) to clap its wings, ib. 5, 516. aethera verberat alis, ib. 11, 756. volat ille per aëra magnum remigio alarum, by the steerage of his wings, as of oars, ib. 301.—* metaph. velorum pandimus alas, we spread the wings of our sails; because ships move with sails, as birds with wings, ib. 3, 520. fulminis ocior alis, swifter than the wings or flight of lightning, Virg. Œ. 5, 319.

alis allapsa sagitta, gliding with wings, i. e. with feathers fixed to it, ib. 9, 578. faci alas tardare, to retard the wings of fate, i. e. the approach of death, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 25.—(II) the arm-pit, the hollow under the shoulder; alarum virus, the rank smell of the arm-pits, Plin. 35 s. 52. so alarum vitia, Id. 21, 20 s. 83. gravis hirsutis cubat hircus in alis, the arm-pits have a rank smell, or smell strongly of the goat, Hor. Epod. 12, 5.—* the arm or shoulder; ala deinde et umbonibus pulsantes sc. hostes, Liv. 30, 34. cf. 9, 41 f.—* the arm-pit of an animal, or the cavity where the fore-leg joins the shoulder; elephas tantum sub armis duas (sc. mammas habet;) nec in pectore, sed citrà, in alis occultas, Plin. 11, 40 s. 95.—* the hollow where the branch of a tree adheres to the trunk.—camæleon—viscum gignit album sub alis foliorum, breeds a white gum under the wings or arm-pits of the leaves, Plin. 22, 18 s. 21. add 27, 9 s. 47.—(III) ALAE, plur. the wings of a house; structures extended on the right and left sides, as rows of pillars or porticoes, Vitruv. 6, 4.—the wings of an army, squadrons of cavalry, and sometimes of infantry, stationed on the flanks of an army, Gell. 16, 4.—ALA sometimes de-

notes any body of cavalry; hæc ala equitum, this body of cavalry, Liv. 26, 38 f. Dircaæe dux alae, Stat. Th. 10, 466. præfuit alteri equitum alae, quæ Haeterice appellabatur, he commanded one wing or troop of horse, Nep. 18, 1. cf. c. 13. cum te Pompeius alae alteri præfecisset, gave you the command of one troop of horse, Cic. Off. 2, 13. variisque instigat vocibus alas, the horse, Virg. Æ. 11, 730. dum trepidant alae, while the horsemen are in a bustle or haste, riding quickly up and down, ib. 4, 121.

ALĀRIUS, a, um; & alāris, e, of or pertaining to the wings of an army; alarii equites, the horse on the wings, properly the cavalry of the allies, and distinguished from the 300 equites annexed to each legion, who were called legionarii equites, Liv. 40, 40.—cohortes alares, auxiliary cohorts of infantry, placed on the wings, Liv. 10, 40 & 43. distinguished from the legionary cohorts; thus, crebras stationes disponunt equitum, et cohortum alariorum; legionariasque interjiciunt cohortes, Caes. B. C. 1, 73. cf. 21, 18.—so ALARII sc. milites, auxiliaries; dist. from milites legionarii, Caes. B. G. 1, 51.—alarii Transpadani sc. equites, auxiliary cavalry raised in Gallia Transpadana, Cic. Fam. 2, 17, 15. alares Pannonios, equitatus robur, in parte campi locat, he posts on the plain, the Pannonian auxiliaries, who formed the strength of his cavalry, Tac. An. 15, 10.—

ALĀTUS, a, winged, furnished with wings; ut primum alatis tetigit magna plantis sc. Mercurius, i. e. habens talaria, with his winged sandals, Virg. Æ. 4, 259.—* met. swift; sextus ubi oceano clivus scandit Olympum, et alatis aethera carpit equis, when, on the sixth day, the sun rising from the ocean mounts the lofty heaven, and cuts the sky with his swift steeds, Ov. F. 3, 415.—

ALĪFER & ALĪGER, ěra, um, bearing or having wings; winged; alifero (al. aligero) tollitur axe Ceres, in a chariot drawn by dragons, Ov. F. 4, 562. aligeri Cupidines, winged Cupids, Plin. 36, 5. ergo his aligerum dictis adfatur Amorem, i. e. Cupidinem, Virg. Æ. 1, 663. aligerum agmen, the winged band, i. e. birds, ib. 12, 249. cf. Senec. Hippol. 338. aliger Arcas, i. e. Mercurius, Stat. Silv. 3, 3, 80. (G. 379.) Cyllenius aligero lapsu portabat jussa parentis, flying, Sil. 3, 169. dumque hæc aligeris (sc. filiis suis Amoribus) instat Cytheræa, while Venus gives these charges to the Loves or Cupids, Sil. 7, 458. her sons, ib. 449.—

ALĪPES, ědis, a, having winged feet, wing-footed, swift, nimble of foot.—alipes deus, i. e. Mercurius, Ov. M. 11, 312. F. 5, 100. mactatur—alipedi vitulus, to the wing-footed god, Id. M. 4, 756.—alipedes equi, swift, Virg. Æ. 7, 277, 12, 484. Ov. M. 2, 48. so alipedes cervi, Lucr. 6, 765.—citus alipes, a nimble horse, Stat. Th. 11, 198.—

ALĪPĪLUS, i, m. a slave, who pulled the hairs from the arm-pits, (alas vellebat) of persons in baths, Senec. Ep. 56.

ALABASTRUM, i, n. & ALABASTER, tri, m.

a box for holding ointments or perfumes; in the form of a pear, of a top or cone, smooth, without handles, (sine ansis; ex ā priv. & λαβῆ, ansa: unde forte et nomen traxit;) long and pointed upwards, full and round at bottom, (fastigata longitudine, in pleniore orbem desinens,) Plin. 9, 35 s. 56.—* the cup or bud of a rose, resembling an alabaster box, &c. Plin. 21, 4 s. 10.—

ALABASTRĪTES, ae, m. alabaster, a kind of stone or marble, called also ONYX, Plin. 36, 8 s. 12. lapis, non dissimilis alabastritæ, ib. c. 24 s. 59.—(II) a kind of white gem, variegated by different colours; so called because it was found near Alabastron, a town of Egypt, Plin. 37, 10 s. 54.

ALABĒTA, ae, m. a fish found in the Nile, Plin. 5, 9 s. 10.

ALĀCER v. cris, cre, cheerful, brisk, sprightly, gay, lively, active, ready, spirited, courageous; quid tu es tristis; quidve es alacris, Ter. Eun. 2, 5, 12. sic ruit in densos alacer Mezentius hostes, Virg. Æ. 10, 729. cf. 12, 337. ergo alacris sc. Dares, in high spirits, ib. 5, 580. alacris palmas tendit sc. Anchises, joyful, ib. 6, 685. confestim alacres admittier orant, briskly desire, ib. 9, 231. videbant Catilinam alacrem, Cic. Mur. 24. alacres animo sumus, I am naturally ardent or eager, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, ad fin. ergo alacris silvas, et cetera rura voluptas—tenet, cheerful or joyful pleasure fills the woods and fields, (al. alacres silvas,) Virg. E. 5, 58.—ALACRĪTER, cheerfully, briskly; alacrius, Justin. 1, 6.—

ALACRĪTAS, ātis, f. cheerfulness, alacrity, eagerness, ardour; mirā sum alacritate ad litigandum, Cic. Att. 2, 7.

ALĀPA, ae, f. a blow or slap on the cheek with the open hand; a cuff or box on the ear. Mamerconum alāpae, the blows which the Mamerici or noblemen in general received on the stage, when they degraded themselves to become players, Juvenal. 8, 192. These blows which the players used to give one another, are mentioned by Martial, 5, 62, 11, & 2, 72, 5. Multo majoris alāpae mecum veneunt. liberty is sold at a much greater price in my family, Phaedr. 2, 5, 25. alluding to the custom of the master's giving his slave a blow on the side of the head, when he manumitted him, Isidor. 9, 4.—

ALĀRIS & ALARIUS, a, of the wings of an army. ALĀTUS, a, winged. See ALA.

ALATERNUS, i, f. the alatern or ever-green privet, a barren shrub, which bears neither fruit nor seed; alaternus, cui folia inter ilicem et olivam, Plin. 16, 26 s. 45. It affords agreeable food to goats, Col. 7, 6, 1.

ALAUDA, ae, f. a lark; called from the tuft on its head Galerita, Plin. 11, 37. This was a Gallic word, unknown at Rome before the time of Caesar, who gave that name to a legion, which he raised in Gaul, ib. et Suet. Caes. 24, frequently mentioned by Cicero, Phil. 1, 8, 5, 11, 18, 13, 2. Att. 16, 8. supposed to have been so called from the resemblance of the crest of their

helmets to the tuft on a lark's head; or, as some think, from their helmets being adorned with the feathers of a lark, which from *alauda*, the French still call *ALOUETTE*.

* *ALAZON*, *ntis*, *m.* a braggard; *Alazon* Graecè huic nomen est comoediae; id nos Latinè *Gloriosum* dicimus, *Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 8.*

ALBĀRIUS, *a.* (*ab albus*), made of white mortar; *albarium opus*, a white-washing, or the whitening of a wall with new plaster or stucco, *Plin. 36, 23 s. 55. Vitruv. 7, 2.*—so *ALBARIUM*, *i. n.* sc. opus; usus gypsi in *albariis*—*gratissimus* sc. est, *Plin. 36, 24 s. 59. cf. 35, 16 s. 56, 55.*

ALBĀRIUS, *i. m.* a white-washer or whitener of walls with stucco, *Codex Theodos. 13, 4, 2.*—*ALBĀTUS*, *part. a.* (*ab obsol. albāre*), clothed or dressed in white; festos (*sc. dies*) *albatu* celebrat, *Hor. S. 2, 2, 22. cf. Cic. Vat. 13.*

ALBEO, *ēre*, to be white; perque, quod ut (*for utinam*) *videam canis albere capillis*,—*caput sc. tuum juro, Ov. Ep. 13, 161. add. Id. Am. 3, 5, 13. humanis ossibus albet humus, Ov. F. 1, 558. cf. Virg. Æ. 12, 36. pontus spumis albet, Ov. M. 11, 501. cf. 7, 263. venter sc. ranarum albet, ib. 6, 380.*

ALBENS, *ntis*, *a.* white; sacerdos—*albenti* velatus tempora vittā, *Ov. M. 5, 110. cf. 15, 676. albentes* laniata comas, *sc. Hecūba*, having her white or grey hairs torn or dishevelled, *ib. 13, 534. cf. Id. Art. 2, 666. P. 4, 12, 30. Midæ Delius (Apollo) aures—villis albensibus implet, with white hairs*, like the ears of an ass, *Ov. M. 11, 176. albentes rosae, Id. Art. 3, 184. spumae, M. 7, 415. 15, 519. Tac. An. 6, 37. ossa albertia, ib. 1, 61. os ac membra in pallorem albertia, ib. 15, 64. albertia tempora canis, white with hoary hair, ib. 3, 516. albente coelo, at the dawn of day, when it begins to be light, *Caes. B. C. 1, 68. albenti coelo, Quintil. 8, 3, 35.**

ALBESCĒRE, to begin to be white, to grow or wax white; mare, quòd nunc, quia a sole colucet, albescit, et vibrat, *Cic. Acad. 4, 33. regina e speculis ut primùm albescere lucem vidit, when first the queen from her watch-tower observed the light of day began to whiten, or saw the dawn appear, Virg. Æ. 4, 586. add. G. 1, 367.—lenit albescens animos capillus, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 25. albescentes stellae, Plin. 18, 35 s. 80.*

ALBĪCĀRE, to grow or wax white, to be white or whitish; nec prata canis albicant pruinis, nor are the meadows white with hoar-frost, *Hor. Od. 1, 4, 4.*

ALBĪCĒRA, *ae, f.* a kind of olive, *Plin. 15, 5 s. 6.*—called also *albicaris*, from its resembling the colour of wax, *Cato, 6. Varr. R. R. 1, 24.*—*ALBICĒRĀTA ficus*, a kind of broad fig, with a small stalk; pediculo minimo, latissima, *Plin. 15, 18. albaque, quae servat flavae cognomina ceræ, Col. 10, 417.*

ALBĪDUS, *a.* somewhat white, a little white, whitish; *albidum granum, Col. 2, 9, 13. albidā spuma, Ov. Met. 3, 73. color (lacūs) cae-*

rulo albidior, Plin. Ep. 8, 20, 4. pus crassius, albidius, Cels. 5, 26, 90. pus crassissimum albidissimumque, ib. s. 68.

ALBĪDŪLUS, *dim.* a little whitish; liquor coloris albiduli, *Pallad. 3, 25, 12.*

ALBITŪDO, *inis, f.* whiteness; et item alterum ad isthanc capitis albitudinem sc. quaero, with a white pate or hoary hairs like yours, *Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 32.*

ALBOGALĒRUS, *i, m.* a white cap worn by the priests of Jupiter, *Festus; & Gell. 10, 15 f.*

ALBŌR, *ōris, m.* a white colour; qui vident alborem ejus admirantur, *Varr.*—* the white of an egg, *Pallad. 11, 14, 9.*

ALBŪCUM v. -us, i, the white daffodil, *Plin. 21, 17 s. 68.*

ALBUĒLLIS, *is, f.* a kind of vine, *Col. 3, 2, 24. Plin. 14, 2.*

ALBŪGO, *inis, f.* a white speck on the eye; *ra-nae oculi albuginem sanant, Plin. 32, 7 s. 24. —plur. oculorum albugines, Id. 20, 5 s. 20. 24, 5 s. 11, &c. 11 s. 52. 34, 10 s. 33, &c. albugines jumentorum, 25, 11 s. 91.—(II) scales in the head, scurf or dandruff; callithrix—albugines in capite tollit, Plin. 26, 15 s. 90 prope fin.*

ALBŪLUS, *a.* whitish, a little white; *albulus columbus, Catull. 29, 9. albula freta, the hoary waves, Martial. 12, 100, 4.*—* *Albulae aquae, sulfureous waters of a whitish colour, near Rome; juxta Romam Albulae aquae vulneribus medentur, Plin. 31, 2 s. 6. cf. Suet. Aug. 82. (G. 145.)*

ALBŪMEN, *inis, n.* the white of an egg, *Plin. 28, 6 s. 18.*

ALBURNUM, *i, n.* the white sap or inner bark of trees, liable to rot and to be worm-eaten, *Plin. 16, 56 s. 72.*

ALBUS, *a, um, white.*—* *albus* properly denotes a pale white, and candidus, a bright or shining white, as in snow, or made white by the art of the fuller; but they are often confounded. *Ater* is opposed to *albus*, and *niger* to *candidus*. *Democritus* luminibus amissis *alba et atra* distinguere non poterat, *Cic. Tusc. 5. 59. albus aterve sit, ignorat, is quite unacquainted with him, Cic. Phil. 2, 16. so Phaedr. 3, 15, 10. Quintil. 11, 1, 58. Catull. 90, 2. alba avis, put for a rare thing, Cic. Fam. 7, 28. corvo albo rarior, Juvenal. 7, 202. albae auriculæ, the ears of an ass, *Pers. 1, 59. so villis albensibus implet, sc. aures Midæ, makes them rough with hairs, as the ears of an ass, Ovid. Met. 11, 176. si tu errori nostro album calculum adjeceris, approve, Plin. Ep. 1, 2. alluding to the ancient custom of JUDICES or Jurymen, when they acquitted a criminal, throwing into an urn, each of them, a white pebble, or small stone, Ov. Met. 15, 41, &c. albi capilli, grey hairs, *Propert. 3, 25, 13. Tibul. 1, 8, 45. tu gallinae filius albae, fortunately born, Juv. 13, 141. because white things were called lucky; or alluding to a white hen, which an eagle is said to have dropt into the bosom of Livia, after her marriage with Augustus; and which being preserved, became very prolific, Suet. Galb. 1. con-***

rary to what white hens usually are, Col. 8, 2, 7. *albus dies, clear*, Sil. 15, 55. *Martial* 10, 62, 6. *so albus notus*, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 15. *alba stella, bright, propitious, favourable*, Id. Od. 1, 12, 27. *albis dentibus aliquem deridere, with a loud laugh so as to expose the teeth*, Plaut. Epid. 3, 5, 48. *album corpus, pale*, Id. Od. 2, 2, 15. *albus pallor, paleness*, Id. Epod. 7, 15. *so Sat.* 2, 2, 21. *Pers.* 5, 98. *albo rete (for reti) aliena oppugnare bona, under a specious pretext, by the tricks of law*, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 22.

ALBUM, i, n. *white or whiteness*; *album in vestimentum addere, to have their garments whitened by the fuller*, Liv. 4, 25. *sparsis pellibus albo, with white*, Virg. Ecl. 2, 41. *so G.* 3, 56. *album oculi, the white of the eye*, Cels. 7, 7, 6. *but album in oculo, i. e. albugo, a white speck, a disease*, Columel. 6, 17, 7. *album ovi, vel ex ovo, the white of an egg*, Cels. 4, 15, & 20. *Plin.* 20, 11 s. 44.—(II) *a white table*; *in album referre, to write down on a white table*, Cic. Or. 2, 12. *Liv.* 1, 32. *album Prætorum, the white table on which the Prætors wrote their edicts; hence se ad album transferre, to apply to the study of the laws of the Prætors*, (Jus Prætorium,) Quinct. 12, 5, 11. *mittere in album judicium, to mark down in the list of Judges or Jurymen*, Senec. de benef. 5, 7. *so ascribi albo, Suet. Tib.* 51. *eradere albo, sc. judicium, Id. Claud.* 16. *Domit. 8. to which Pliny alludes, quum hanc operam condicerem, non eras in hoc albo, I did not propose to submit my work to your judgment, Præf. albo Senatorio eradere aliquem, to erase him from the list of Senators*, Tacit. Ann. 4, 42. *so Ner.* 21.

ALCEA, ae, f. *a kind of wild mallows, marsh-mallows*, Plin. 27, 4.

ALCĒDO, ïnis, f. (quasi Algedo, quod algidis temporibus pariat,) *a bird which builds her nest in the sea, and breeds in the middle of winter, when there is a great calm*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 142; *whence*—

ALCEDONIA, orum, Halcyon days or calm days, Plaut. Casin. Prol. 26. *See HALCYON.*

ALCES, is, vel ALCE, es, f. *an elk*, Plin. 8, 15.

ALEA, ae, f. *a game in which the tali or tesserae were thrown, the dice; gaming or play in general*; *met. danger, hazard, chance, fortune*.—*alea vetita legibus*, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 58. *de alea condemnatus*, Cic. Phil. 2, 23. *provocat me in aleam, challenges me to play at dice*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 73. *ludere aleâ, Hor. ib. vel aleam*, Suet. Aug. 70. *Cl.* 33. *Ner.* 30. *aleam sobrii inter seria exercent, sc. Germani*, Tacit. G. 24. *aleam adire, Senec. Benef.* 3, 11. *alea damnosa, attended with great loss, hurtful*, Juvenal. 14, 4. *Martial.* 14, 18. *quem praeceps alea nudat, Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 21. *turpis*, Juvenal. 11, 175. *hunc alea decoquit, gaming bankrupts him*, Pers. 5, 57. *ire in dubiam servitii imperique aleam, to risk a doubtful contest whether they should rule or be slaves*, Liv. 1, 23. *so summam rerum in aleam dare, ib.* 42, 59. *talibus admissis alea grandis inest, a great*

risk or danger, Ovid. Art. Am. 1, 376. *non perspicitis aleam quamdam inesse hostiis deligendis*, Cic. Div. 2, 15. *periculosae plenum opus aleae, full of danger in the execution*, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 6. *M. Tullius extra omnem ingenium aleam positus, beyond all hazard of competition in point of genius, incomparable*, Plin. praef. *maris negotiationis alea, the risk of trade*, Col. 1. pr. 8. *alea fati, a decisive battle*, Lucan. 6, 7 & 603.—

ALEĀTOR, oris, m. *a player at dice, a gamester*.—*domus erat aleatoribus referta, with professed gamesters*, Cic. Phil. 2, 27. *so Id. Cat.* 2, 10. *Verr.* 5, 13. *aleator quanto in arte est melior, tanto nequior*, P. Syr. Mim.—

ALEĀTORĪUS, a, um, of or pertaining to dice. *damna aleatoria, the losses at play*, Cic. Phil. 2, 28. *forus aleatorius, a dice-board*, Suet. Aug. 71.

ALEC, ěcis, n. *a kind of pickle*, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 73. *Plin.* 31, 8 s. 44. *See HALEC & ALEX.*

ALECTŌRIA, (ab ἀλετρωγ, gallus), a stone found in the maw or gizzard of a cock, of a crystal colour, Plin. 37, 10.

* **ALECTOROLOPHOS, i, (i. e. galli crista), cock's-comb; an herb, which has leaves like a cock's comb, Plin. 27, 5 s. 23.**

ALECŪLA v. ALLECŪLA & HALECŪLA, ae, f. *a pilchard, a small fish, like a herring*, Col. 6, 8, 2, 8, 15, 6, 8, 17, 12 & 14.

ALĒRE, (ἀλο, alui, alitum & altum), to nourish, to increase or support by food; *cibus et potio nos alunt, Cels.* 2, 18, 1. *victu corpus alitur, Lucr.* 4, 634. *cibus auget corpus alitque, Id.* 1, 859. *cf. 6, 946. in iis animantibus, quae lacte aluntur, omnis fere cibus matrum lactescere incipit, Cic. N. D.* 2, 51. *cibi esse debent ex iis, qui facile concoquuntur et maximè alunt, Cels.* 3, 22, 19. *cf. 2, 18, 50. res eadem magis alit jurulenta, quàm assa, magis assa, quàm frixa, Id.* 2, 18, 33. *otia corpus alunt; animus quoque pascitur illis; immo dicunt contra carpunt utrumque labor, Ov. P.* 1, 4, 21. *somnus alit corpus, ib.* 1, 10, 22. *spiritu ductus aër alit et sustentat animantes, Cic. N. D.* 2, 39. *coelum ac terras, &c. spiritus intus alit, i. e. Deus, considered by Pythagoras and Plato, as the Soul of the world, (anima mundi) Virg.* 6, 726. *tellus alit herbas, Id. G.* 2, 251. *Jupiter omnes foetus alit, ib.* 327. *vitula binos alit ubere foetus, nurses, Id. E.* 3, 30. *so Dryope puerum tepidi ope lactis alebat, Ov. M.* 9, 339. *forsitan et fulvos tellus alat ista leones, nourished, Id. Ep.* 10, 85. *juvenci, quos aluit campis herba Falisca suis, Ov. F.* 1, 84. *cf. P.* 4, 4, 32. *Am.* 3, 13, 14. *silva feras quot alit, Id. Tr.* 5, 2, 25. *hortus alit herbas, produces, Id. M.* 14, 690. *gramen erat circa, quod proximus humor alebat, which the neighbouring water or stream nourished or fed, ib.* 3, 411. *Crassus negabat, ullam satis magnam pecuniam esse ei, qui in republicâ princeps vellet esse, cujus fructibus exercitum alere non posset, he could not support or maintain, Cic. Off.* 1, 8. *cf. Id. paradox.* 6. *so cùm age-*

...

lus eum (Neoclem) non satis aleret, ut opinor, ludimagister fuit, Cic. N. D. 1, 26. aut equos alere, aut canes ad venandum, *to breed, to rear, train or bring up*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 30. aliquid monstri alunt, *they breed some monster*, ib. 1, 5, 15. Geta—alut illas, (*maintains*;) solus omnem familiam sustentat, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 35. *so alere nolunt hominem edacem*, Id. Phor. 2, 2, 21. aliquem publicè, *to maintain at the public expence*, Nep. 3 f. lex est, qui parentes non aluerit, vinciat, Quintil. 5, 10, 96. cf. 7, 1, 55, &c. 6, 5.—* stellae—terrae, maris, aquarum vaporibus alunt, &c. Cic. N. D. 2, 46. clematidis folia illita infantibus capillum alunt, *make to grow*, Plin. 24, 15 s. 89. *so spionia vitis nebulis alitur*, Id. 14, 2, prope fin. alere incendium, *to feed*, Justin. 4, 1. *so flammam*, Quintil. 5, 13, 13. flammam, Ov. M. 10, 173.—(II) *metaph.* doctoribus hoc esse curae velim, ut teneras adhuc mentes more nutricum molliùs alant, *to cherish, to train or instruct*, Quintil. 2, 4, 5. cf. c. 5, 18. vulnus alit venis sc. Dido, *nourishes or feeds*, Virg. Æ. 4, 2. spem alicujus, Cic. Cat. 1, 12. vocem alere, *to strengthen, to improve*, Plin. 26, 10 s. 61. hos successus alit, *encourages*, Virg. Æ. 5, 231. *so honos alit artes*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 2. ingenia alit aemulatio, Vell. 1, 17. haec studia (humanitates) adolescentiam alunt, *nourish or improve*, (*al. agunt.*) Cic. Arch. 7. *so mens alitur discendo*, Cic. Off. 1, 30. legendus est hic orator (C. Gracchus) juventuti: non enim solùm acere, sed etiam alere ingenium potest, Id. Brut. 33. alere audaciam, *to increase*, Cic. Inv. 1, 3. furorem alicujus, Id. Sext. 38. facundiam, *to improve or increase*, Quintil. proem. 23, & 10, 5, 14. *so memoriam exercitatione*, Id. 1, 1, 56. orationem, 10, 1, 51. gloriam, Cic. Brut. 8. vires, Caes. 10, 4, 1. & 6, 20. alere bellum, *to promote or foment*, Liv. 35, 15. bellum se ipsum alet, *will maintain itself*, Id. 34, 9 f. rumores credulitate vestrà ne alatis, *do not cherish or encourage*, Liv. 44, 22. insita hominibus libido alendi de industria rumores, *of exaggerating or increasing*, Id. 28, 24. viva vox alit plenius, *improves or instructs*, Quintil. 2, 2, 8. *so alunt et lyrici sc. poetae sc. pueros*, Id. 1, 8, 6. memorià vestrà res nostrae alentur, *shall be cherished and preserved*, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 11.—hunc Polydorum—infelix Priamus furtim mandarat alendum Threicio regi, *to be brought up*, Virg. Æ. 3, 50. cf. Ov. M. 13, 451.—

ALĪTUS & ALTUS, part. brought up; Annibal alitus atque educatus inter arma, Liv. 50, 28. locus, ubi alit̄s aut doctus erat, Cic. Planc. 53. urbs, in qua et nata, et alta est eloquentia, *i. e.* ATHENAE, Cic. Brut. 10.—

ALESCÈRE, *to grow by nourishment, to be nourished*; quae nata sunt, in fundo alescunt, Varr. R. R. 1, 44, 4, cf. 1, 2, 5. alescendo roborari, ib. 2, 4, 19. donec alescendi summum tetigère cacumen, *i. e.* crescendi, *till they have reached the utmost height of their growth*, Lucr. 2, 1129.—

ALTĪLIS, *e.* fed, fattened or fattened in any en-

closure for human food;—boves altiles, ad sacrificia publica saginati, dicuntur opimi, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 20. interdictum est lege C. Fannii cos. xl annis ante tertium Punicum bellum, ne quid volucre poneretur, praeter unam gallinam, quae non esset altilis, *not fattened in a pen or coop*, Plin. 10, 50 s. 71.—* subst. *a crammed fowl, a fat hen, duck or capon*; anseribus par altilis, Juvenal. 5, 114. ad nos jam veniet minor altilis, sc. gallina v. anas, ib. 168. nec somnum plebis laudo, satur altilium, *i. e.* domi pastarum avium, *satiated with dainties or delicacies*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 35.—

ALIBĪLIS, *e.* nourishing, nutritive; lac est omnium rerum, quas cibi causà capimus, liquentium maximè alibile, et id ovillum, inde caprinum, Varr. 2, 11, 1. casei cùm molles sunt, magis alibiles, ib. s. 3.—* passiv. *easy to be nourished*; pulli prodigendi sunt in solem, et in sterquilinum, ut se volutare possent, quòd ita alibiliores fiunt, *more easily fed or fattened*, Id. 3, 9, 14.—

ALIMENTUM, *i.* n. nourishment, sustenance, aliment, nutriment, food; plus alimenti est in pane, quàm in ullo alio, Cels. 2, 18, 12. eadem omnia pingua, quàm macra, recentia, quàm salsa; nova, quàm vetusta, plus alimenti habent, ib. s. 37. cf. ib. s. 5, &c. quadrupes omne animal, si lactens est, minus alimenti praestat, ib. s. 28. ubi paulum aeger se remisit, alimenta pleniora, et vini quoque aliquid dari potest, Id. 4, 6, 21. inter ossa venae discurrunt, quas his (ossibus) alimentum ministrare, credibile est, Id. 8, 1, 5. fruges et cetera terrestria alimenta, Col. 12 pr. 3. alimenta alicui ministrare, *to afford nourishment or food*, Ov. M. 2, 288. nymphae lactis alimenta dedere sc. infanti, ib. 3, 315. prodiga divitias alimentaque mitia tellus suggerit, ib. 15, 81. at illa—praebebat alimenta parenti, ib. 8, 574. alimenta arcu expedire, *to procure food with his bow*, Tac. An. 6, 43.—jamque picem, et ceras, alimentaque cetera flammae Mulciber urebat, *and other aliments of flame*, Ov. M. 14, 552. utque rapax ignis, non unquam alimenta recusat, *aliment or fuel*, ib. 8, 837. cf. 7, 79. fimus v. stercus alimentum agri, Col. 2, 5, 2. & 2, 14, 4. flagellum abscissum ab suà stirpe destitutumque materno alimento, *i. e.* arboris suae, a rod cut off from its stock, and deprived of its maternal nourishment, ib. 3, 10 f. concipit Iris, aquas alimentaque nubibus affert, *draws up water, and brings aliment to the clouds*, Ov. M. 1, 271. (G. 65.)—* *metaph.* praebere alimenta furori, Ov. M. 3, 479. videt (Minerva) intus edentem vipereas carnes, vitiorem alimenta suorum, invidiam, ib. 2, 770. alimentum virtutis honos, Val. Max. 2, 6, 5. alimentum famae, Tac. H. 2, 96. addidit alimenta rumoribus adventus Attali, Liv. 35, 25. ALIMENTARIUS, *a.* of or pertaining to nourishment; lex alimentaria, quae jubet aediles metiri sc. frumentum plebi, a law about granting to the poor plebeians corn at a low price, and afterwards for nought, Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 15. (A. 195.)—

ALIMENTARIUM, OFUM, those to whom an aliment or maintenance was left by the testament of any one, Digest. 2, 15, 8. So puellae alimentariae, Capitolin. in Pro. c. 8.—

ALIMONIA, ae, f. aliment, maintenance; quaesitus alimoniae, the trade of a parasite, or of procuring food, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 1. filiâ natâ, paupertatem conquerens, collationes in alimoniam atque dotem puellae recepit, he received contributions for the maintenance and dowry of the girl, Stet. Cal. 42.—

ALIMONIUM, i, n. nourishment; alimonium vitis, Varr. 1, 8 f. alimonia pecoris, Id. 2, 1, 24. cf. 2, 5, 16. haec omnia (alvearia) vocant a mellis alimonio, alvos, Id. 3, 16, 15. alimonia fructuum v. seminum, Id. 1, 44, 3. necare videtur, qui alimonia denegat, al. alimoniam, Digest. 25, 3, 4.—

ALTOR, oris, m. a nourisher, a foster-father; omnium rerum—educator, et altor est mundus, Cic. N. D. 2, 34. sive me altorem vocas, seu tu parentem, Senec. Herc. fur. 1247. deus (Bacchus)—gaudens altore recepto, pleased at having recovered his nursing-father, Ov. M. 11, 101. add Tac. An. 6, 37. Stat. Silv. 2, 1, 69.

ALTRIX, icis, f. she that nurses, a nurse, Ov. M. 11, 683. Stat. Th. 1, 602. Silv. 2, 1, 96. Romani nominis altrix, the she-wolf that nourished Romulus and Remus with her milk, Cic. Div. 1, 12. sanguinis altricem nunc pudet esse lupam, Propert. 4, 1, 38. eorum eadem terra parens, altrix, patria dicitur, Cic. Flacc. 26. et terram altricem execramur Ulixi at. Ulysis, the land that bred, Virg. Æ. 3, 273. altricis extra limen Apuliae, beyond the boundary of my native Apulia, Hor. S. 4, 10. (G. 162.) cf. Ov. M. 4, 293. altrix bellorum Numidia, Sil. 1, 218.—

ALUMNUM, i, m. & ALUMNA, ae, f. a foster-child or nursling; quid voveat dulci nutricula majus alumno? to her sweet foster-child, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 8. juveni Silenum reddid alumno, to Bacchus his foster-child, Ov. Met. 11, 99. comes caro datus ibat alumno, to his pupil whom he had brought up, Virg. Æ. 11, 33. so Curt. 2, 6, 1. Ov. M. 2, 633. hic me Caieten notae pietatis alumnus—cremavit, my foster-son Aeneas, ib. 14, 443. Tityos terrae omniparentis alumnus, produced and nursed by, Virg. Æ. 9, 595. nec Romula quondam ullo se tantum tellus jactabit alumno, shall ever boast so much of any son, ib. 877. Italiae alumnus, born and brought up in Italy, Cic. Verr. 5, 66. Cretae alumnus, i. e. Jupiter, Ov. A. 3, 10, 23. ego ruris Peligni alumnus, born and bred at Sulmo in the country of the Peligni, Ov. A. 3, 15, 3. Flacce, Antenorei spes, et alumne laris, i. e. oppidi, thou hope and foster-son of Patavium, built by Antenor, Martial. 1, 77. Auruncae alumnus, i. e. Lucilius born at Aurunca, Juv. 1, 20. lascivi ruris alumni, the wanton boys of the country, ib. 11, 98. magistrum tollet alumnum, the young lion will devour his keeper, by whom he was nursed, Id. 14, 247. cf. Martial. Spect. 10. illè—nemorum insignis alumnus, brought up in the woods, i. e. fond of

hunting, Stat. Th. 10, 368. agrestis ille alumnus, that rustic, or that rude nursling of the country, Senec. Agam. 723. nunc Rudiae solo memorabile nomen alumno, i. e. Ennio, memorable only for having produced Ennius, Sil. 12, 397. cf. Mela, 2, 4. Cic. Arch. 10. rediret legionum alumnum, i. e. Caligula, in castris genitus, in contubernio legionum eductus, Tac. An. 1, 41 & 44. so Alexander addressing his soldiers, says, ne alumnum commilitonemque vestrum deseratis, Curt. 9, 2, 23. Vatinius, sutrinae tabernae alumnum, bred up in a shoemaker's stall, Tac. An. 15, 34.—* Faune,—per meos fines et aprica rura lenis incedas, abeasque parvis aequus alumnis, and depart propitious to my little nurslings, i. e. to the young of my flock; or to my young home-born slaves, (ruris vernulis, quos maximè Fauni laedere putabantur, per nocturnos terrores, quos Plinius vocat Faunorum in quiete ludibria, 25, 4 s. 10.) Hor. Od. 3, 18, 1. so dulces alumni, ib. Od. 23, 7.—(II.) metaph. Aristoteles, alique Platonis alumni, scholars or disciples, Cic. Fin. 4, 26. cf. Paterc. 2, 36. mihi verò gloriosum, te juvenem consulem florere laudibus, quasi alumnum disciplinae meae, as my scholar, formed by my instructions, Cic. Fam. 9, 14, 5. ego pacis, ut ita dicam, alumnum, the foster-child, Cic. Phil. 7, 3. so fortunae alumnum, Plin. 7, 7. fissâ modò cortice virgam inserit, et succos alieno praestat alumno, and affords juice to the foreign nursling, i. e. to the ingrafted rod or cion, Ov. M. 14, 630. cf. Col. 4, 27, 4. Martis alumne dies, i. e. kalendae mensis Martii, quo die Martialis natus est, Mart. 12, 60. cf. 9, 53. & 10, 24.—* adspicit hanc (Ino) natis, thalamoque Athamantis habentem sublimes animos, et alumno numine, Juno, Juno beholds her mind elated on account of her children, and her marriage with Athamas, and of her foster-son Bacchus being a deity, (al. alumni numine, on account of the divinity of her foster-son,) Ov. M. 4, 420.—

Nostra haec ALUMNA est tua profectò filia, our nursling, or this girl whom we have brought up, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 96. at vos si laeas contempus tangit alumnae, of your foster-child, Ov. M. 2, 527. Helicônis alumnae, i. e. Musae, Id. F. 4, 193. Capitolini collis alumna, a woman born and brought up on the Capitoline hill in Rome, Martial. 12, 21, 6.—(II) met. jam bene constitutae civitatis quasi alumna eloquentia, Cic. Brut. 12. quercus alumna vadi, Stat. Th. 7, 733. hanc (endromida) tibi Sequanicae pinguem tetricis alumnam—mittimus, this coarse garment wrought by a Sequanian woman, Martial. 4, 19.

ĀLES, itis, (ab ala) a bird, properly of the larger kind, a fowl, Plin. 10, 19 s. 22.—

ĀLES, like avis, is commonly feminine; but the poets often make it masculine; and in the gen. plur. alitium for alitum, Virg. Æ. 8, 27. Chaônis ales, a pigeon, Ovid. Art. Am. 2, 150. Jovis, an eagle, ib. 3, 420. Virg. Æ. 12, 247. Flammiger, Stat. Theb. 8, 675. Palladis, the owl, Ovid. Fast. 2, 89. Pandionis, a swallow,

i. e. Progne, the daughter of Pandion changed into a swallow, Lucan. ad Pison. 255. ales Phasīdis, a *pheasant*, Stat. Silv. 4, 6, 8. Cays-trius, a *swan*, Ovid. Tr. 5, 1, 11. ales Cytherīa, a *pigeon*, Sil. 3, 683. Junonia, a *peacock*, Ovid. Am. 2, 6, 55. so alitis eximiae cauda superba fuit, *i. e. pavonis*, Martial. 14, 67. Phoebēus, a *raven*, Ovid. Met. 2, 544. Te-genicusus, *Mercury*, Stat. Silv. 5, 1, 102. so impiger ales, Id. Theb. 1, 202. ales canorus, a *swan*, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 15. cristatus, a *cock*, Ovid. Fast. 1, 455. praenuncius lucis, ib. 2, 765. so matutinae alites, Prop. 1, 16, 46. longaeva, a *phoenix*, Claudian. de rapt. Proserp. 2, 83. rara, a *parrot*, Ovid. Am. 2, 6, 9. so Eois imitatrices ales ab Indis, ib. 1. simulanti-or vel simulacior vocum, ib. 23. regia, the *eagle*, Id. Met. 4, 362. temporarius, a *cuckoo*, Plin. 18, 26 s. 66. potiori alite aliquid facere, with a *better omen*, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 23. secundā alite, with a *prosperous omen*, Id. Epod. 16, 24. lugubri, with a *mournful or bad omen*, Od. 3, 3, 6.—* ALES is also used as an adj. thus, ales auster, *winged or swift*, Virg. A. 8, 430. ales deus, *Mercury*, Ovid. Met. 2, 715. ales equus, *Pegasus*, Ovid. Amor. 3, 12, 24. Hor. Carm. 4, 11, 26. passu volat alite virgo, with a *quick pace*, Id. Met. 10, 587. plumbum ales, a *swift leaden bullet thrown from a sling*, Sil. 6, 923.

ALESĈERE, to grow, to increase. See ALĈERE.

ALEX, v. ALLEX, ēcis, f. a *pickle*, or salt thick liquor, made of fishes, Plin. 31, 8 s. 44. a small fish, Cato, R. R. 58.—allex viri, a *mean dirty fellow*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 31. Some derive this word from Allicio; others make it equivalent to Pollex pedis, *i. e. of a diminutive size, a dwarf*; from Allus or Hallus. See FESTUS.

* ALEXIPHARMĀCON, i, n. an *antidote against poison and enchantments*, Plin. 21, 20.

ALGA, ae, f. sea-weed, an herb growing on the sea-shore, or in the sea, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 9.—put for a thing of small value; et genus, et virtus, nisi cum re, vilior algā est, Id. S. 2, 5, 8. projectā vilior algā, *i. e. good for nothing*, Virg. E. 7, 42.—* a kind of sea-weed, (alga maris,) usful for dying cloth, and for other purposes, Plin. 32, 6 s. 22. called also phycos thalassion, id est, fucus marinus, Id. 26, 10 s. 66.—

ALGANSUS, e, of or pertaining to sea-weed, Plin. 9, 37 s. 61.—

ALGIĀNUS, a. resembling sea-weed, Col. 5, 8, 3.

ALGŌSUS, a. full of sea-weed, Plin. 32, 9 s. 31.—

ALĈERE, (algeo, alsi, —) to be cold or chill, to suffer cold, to be pinched with cold; multa tulit fecitque puer, sudavit, et alsit, Hor. Art. 413. ego, quia non rediit filius, quae cogito! ne aut ille alserit, &c. lest he may have caught cold, Ter. Ad. 1, 11. aegrotant et cūm alserē sc. vites, Plin. 17, 24 s. 37, 6. Cretum leges, itemque Lycurgi, laboribus erudiant juventutem, venando, currendo, esuriendo, sitiendo, algendo, aestuando, by bearing cold and heat, Cic. Tusc. 2, 14.—met. prohibitas laudatur, et

alget, starves, *i. e. is slighted*, Juv. 1, 74.—

ALGENS, ntis, a. cold; vites meliores argenti-bus locis, quām calidis, Plin. 14, 2 s. 4, 5. succus olustrī argentes calefacit potus, Id. 20, 11 s. 46. argentes pruinæ, Stat. Th. 3, 469. al-gens toga, *i. e. ita trita, ut frigus facile admit-tat*, Martial. 12, 36. cf. 14, 137.—

ALGOR, ōris, m. cold; algor maximē praeg-nantibus obest sc. equabus, Varr. 2, 7, 10. cor-pus patiens algoris, Sall. Cat. 1, confectus al-gore, atque inediā, Tac. H. 3, 22. vites algore intereunt, Plin. 17, 24 s. 37. oleo natura te-pefacere corpus, et contra algores munire, for munit, Id. 15, 4 s. 5. add 8, 39 s. 59.—

ALGUS, i, v. ūs, m. cold, Lucr. 3, 732 & 5, 746. tu vel suda, vel perī algu, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 24. cf. Most. 1, 3, 36.—

ALGŪSUS, a. cold; algida loca, Catull. 62, 70. algida sc. regio v. terra, Cic. Or. 45.—

ALGIFŪSUS, a. causing cold, Gell. 19, 4.—

ALSUS, a. chill, chilly, unable to bear cold, Lucr. 5, 1014.—

ALSUS, compar. neut. (from the obsol. alsus,) colder; nihil alsius, Cic. Att. 4, 8. Q. fr. 3, 1.—

ALSIOSUS, a. chilly, susceptible of cold, apt to be hurt by cold. alsiosis crudam in cibo sc. rutam dederunt, Plin. 20, 13 s. 51. pecus caprile est alsiosum, Varr. 2, 3, 6. abrotōnum et adon-nium alsiosa admodum sunt, Plin. 21, 10 s. 34.

ALIĀ sc. viā, by another way; equites sine duce relictī, aliī aliā in civitates suas dilapsi sunt, some by one way, and others by another, Liv. 44, 43. See ALIUS.—

ALIAS, adv. at another time; sed plura scribe-mus aliās, Cic. Fam. 7, 6, 5. rarō aliās, &c. Liv. 45, 20. non aliās, ib. c. 7. quid aliās ma-lim, quām hodie, has fieri nuptias? why should I wish this marriage to be concluded at another time rather than to-day? *i. e. why should I defer it?* Ter. And. 3, 2, 49. See ALIUS.

ALĪBI, adv. in another place, elsewhere; hūc segetes, illic veniunt felicibus uvae; arboreī foetus alibi, atque injussa virescunt gramina, Virg. G. 1, 54. nec (licebat) tam praesentes alibi cognoscere divos, Id. E. 1, 42. exercitus trifariam dissipatus, alibi primum, alibi postremum agmen, alibi impediendum, inter vepres delituit, in one place the vanguard, in another the rearward, &c. Liv. 38, 46. medium spa-tium torrentis alibi aliter cavati, of various depths in different places, Id. 44, 45.—ne alibi quā in theatro Pantomimi spectarentur, in any other place than in the theatre, Tac. An. 1, 77, cf. H. 1, 4. Liv. 5, 52.—haec (aqua) alibi atque alibi utilior, &c. more beneficial in one place than in another, Plin. 34, 14 s. 41.—* ne-que isthic, neque alibi tibi usquam erit in me mora, neither in this, nor in any thing else, shall you ever find any hinderance in me, Ter. And. 2, 5, 9.

ALIBĪS, e, nutritive. See ALERE.

ALĪCA, ae, f. a kind of corn like wheat, a species of zea, spelt. aliqui verna (sc. frumenta) milium, panicum, lentem, cicer, aliam appel-

ant, Plin. 18, 7 s. 10. add 22, 25 s. 61. Cato, R. R. 76.—(II) a kind of food made of alica or zea, frumenty, flummery; alica fit e zeâ, &c. Plin. 18, 11 s. 29. alica res Romana est, et non pridem excogitata, &c. Id. 22, 25 s. 61. alica et pro tritici genere, ex quo puls sorbitione conficitur, et pro ipsâ pulte ac sorbitione accipi solet, Harduin. ad hunc locum Plinii. add Martial. 12, 83. & 13, 6. Cels. 2, 20, 1. & 23, 1.

ALICARIUS, a. of or pertaining to alica; alicaridæ meretrices appellabantur in Campania, solitæ ante pistrina alicariorum versari quaestûs gratiâ, before the bakhouses of those who made bread of this grain, Festus. so reliquiae alicaridæ, i. e. alicariorum, mean prostitutes, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 54.

ALICASTRUM, i. n. a kind of grain, like alica, Col. 2, 6, 3. Isidor. 17, 3.

ALICÛBI, adv. in some place, Cic. Flac. 29. Ter. Ad. 3, 5, 7.

ALICUNDUM, adv. from some place, Cic. Fin. 5, 11.—* non quod alicunde audiêris, not that you have heard it from any one, Cic. Att. 10, 1. sumeret (argentum) alicunde, he should have borrowed from some one, Ter. Phor. 2, 1, 70. minas decem corradet alicunde, he will scrape together ten minae (about £50 of our money) from some one or other, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 34. See ALIQUIS.

ALICÛLA, ae, f. a kind of short garment, Martial. 12, 83.

ALIENARE, to estrange; alienatio, &c. See ALIENUS.

ALIENIGËNA, ae, c. g. (alieni generis,) a foreigner, a stranger, one born in a foreign country, Nep. 18, 7. Cic. Flac. 27. illi enim ejusdem nationis sunt, nos alienigenae, et externi, Curt. 6, 3, 10. cf. 5, 11, 6. 8, 8, 21.—adj. foreign, strange; hostis alienigena, Liv. 26, 13. hostes alienigenae, Cic. Cat. 4, 10. suos deos, aut novos, aut alienigenas coli, confusionem habet religionum, Cic. Leg. 2, 10. testes alienigenas domesticis antefere, Cic. Font. 10.—Legi senatûs decretum vetus, in quo jubentur principes civitatis—jurare apud consules; neque vino alienigenâ, sed patrio usuros, Gell. 2, 24.

ALIENIGËNUS, a. extraneous, foreign; alienigeni pisces, fishes bred in different seas, Col. 8, 16, 9.—* scire licet, nobis venas, et sanguen, et ossa, et nervos alienigenis ex partibus esse, are composed of dissimilar parts or elements, Lucr. 1, 860. cf. 866, &c.

ALIËNUS, a, um, (ab alius) of or belonging to another, foreign, strange, improper; alienare, to alienate or estrange; to cast off; to transfer or convey the property of a thing; alienatio, ònis, f. an estrangement or alienation, the conveyance of property; (See phrases below.) so abalienare et abalienatio.

Fertilior seges est ALIËNIS semper in agris, of others, Ov. A. Am. 1, 349. difficilis est cura rerum alienarum, Cic. Off. 1, 9.—Alienum is often used for res aliena; as, alieni appetens, of the property of another, Sall. Cat. 5. ex vel de

alieno largiri, Cic. Fam. 3, 8. so aliena curare, to mind the affairs of another, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 23. appetere, Liv. 30, 30. alienus cibus, living at another's expence, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 34. so alienâ vivere quadrâ, Juvenal. 5, 2. apud me coenant alieni novem, not of my family, strangers, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 31. itaque cives potiores sunt quam peregrini; propinqui, quam alieni, not allied by blood, Cic. Amic. 2. alieno more vivere, according to the direction of another, Ter. And. 1, 1, 125. et meam partem itidem tacere, quum aliena est oratio, it belongs to another to speak, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 51. arbor ex alieno orbe petita, from a foreign country, Plin. 12, 1. alienis pedibus ambulare, to be carried in a sedan or chair, ib. 29, 1. alienis oculis agnoscere, to use the help of a reader or nomenclator, ib.—Tot gentium sermones, tot linguae, tanta loquendi varietas, ut externus alieno paene non sit hominis vice, is almost not considered as a man by a person of a different nation, Plin. 7, 1. in alienos, in suos irruerat, against strangers and relations, Cic. Mil. 28. quid? ego vobis, Geta, alienus sum? unconnected with or not related to, Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 12. ut tuum factum alieni hominis, meam verò conjunctissimi et amicissimi esse videatur, Cic. Fam. 3, 6. so Dom. 27. verba aliena, metaphorical or borrowed expressions, Cic. Or. 24. Quinct. 12, 10, 41. postquam alienum ab se videt, alienated, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 83. in physicis totus est alienus, sc. Epicurus, borrows every thing from Democritus, Cic. Fin. 1, 6. non alienum esse videtur, improper, Caes. B. G. 6, 10. Nep. 1, 6. non alienum esse arbitror—explicare breviter, Cic. Prov. Cons. 17. alienus odor opplet aures, strange, disagreeable, fetid, Varr. R. R. 3, 4, 3. aliena loqui, inconsistent, incoherent, foolish things, Cels. 3, 18. Ovid. Trist. 3, 3, 19. cibi stomacho alieni, unwholesome, Cels. 4, 5 & 24. equitare podagricis alienum est, hurtful, ib. ult.

* ALIËNUS is construed with the genitive, the dative, or ablative, both without and with a preposition; as, alienum ejus dignitatis, inconsistent with or contrary to, Cic. Fin. 1, 4. so aliena firmæ assensionis, Cic. Acad. 1, 11. aliena pacis eorum, Lucr. 6, 68. aliarum rerum, ib. 1063. salutis, ib. 3, 832; but aliena rogorum, i. e. alieni rogi, funeral piles reared for others, ib. 6, 1281. neque aliena consilii, unconnected or unacquainted with the plot, Sall. Cat. 40.—Cum nihil existimem arti oratoriae alienum, foreign, Quinctil. proem. 5. quibus omnibus aliena est illa magnificentiae virtus, contrary, unfavourable, or hurtful to, Id. 4, 2, 62. so id dicit, quod illi causae maximè est alienum, Cic. Caecin. 9. Tac. Hist. 2, 74. Senec. Nat. Quaest. praef. 4. alienum fortunae suae vultum gerere, unsuitable or not befitting, Sen. de Vit. Beat. extr. coelum nobis alienum est, hurtful, Lucr. 6, 1117. alienissimus mihi, inimical, unfriendly, Cic. Fam. 8, 12. so Muciani animus nec Vespasiano alienus, et in Titum prioner, Tac. Hist. 2, 74. scio quam sis ambitioni alienus, familiaris otio ac literis, distant or averse from, Senec. N. Q. 4. praef. dicacitas etiam scurrilis

et scenica huic personae alienissima est, i. e. oratori minimè convenit, Quinct. 6, 3, 29. alienum nostrâ amicitia, inconsistent with, Cic. Fam. 11, 27. so 5, 17, 9, 14. Att. 6, 1. Neque hoc dii alienum ducunt majestate sua, Cic. Div. 1, 38. alienum suis rationibus existimas, inconsistent with his measures or designs, Sallust. Cat. 56. non alienus sanguine regibus, i. e. cognatus, Liv. 29, 29. alienus est a nostra familia, estranged, Ter. Adelph. 3, 2, 28. non aliena esse ducere a dignitate, derogatory, Cic. Fam. 4, 7. homo non alienus a literis, not averse from or unacquainted with letters, Cic. Verr. 4, 26. si peccat Stoicus, rei falsae assentiens; vos quidem nihil dicitis a sapiente tam alienum esse, Cic. Acad. 4, 43. absurdum atque alienum a meâ vitâ videtur, Ter. Adel. 5, 8, 21. movet etiam navigationis labor, alienus non ab aetate solum nostrâ, verum etiam a dignitate, Cic. Att. 16, 3.—Alieno animo esse ab aliquo, disaffected or alienated, Cic. Deiot. 8. ab altero, propter probitatem ejus, non nimis alienos animos habemus, Cic. Amic. 8. Rosc. Amer. 46. alienus locus, disadvantageous, unfavourable, Caes. B. G. 1, 16. alienissimo sibi loco conflixit, Nep. 2, 4. considera, ne in alienissimum tempus cadat adventus tuus, Cic. Fam. 15, 14, 3, 10. alienissimo reipublicae tempore extinctus, Cic. de Clar. Or. 1. alieniore aetate post faceret tamen, at a more improper age, Ter. Adel. 1, 2, 20. alienior haeres, a more distant relation, Cic. Cluent. 59. homines alienissimi a P. Clodio, not at all connected with, Cic. Dom. 27. Fam. 8, 12, 3. 15, 4, 39. Plin. Pan. 37. Caes. B. G. 6, 30. alienissimus rusticae vitae, quite unacquainted with, Col. 3, 21, 3.—

ALIENARE vel Abalienare filium, to cast off, to expel him from the family and consider him as an alien, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 26. tu me alienabis nunquam, quin noster siem, will never make me other than I am, the real Sosia, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 243. Sacopenium quod apud nos gignitur, in totum transmarino alienatur, is dissolved or set aside by the use of the foreign, Plin. 20, 18 s. 75. rem vendere et alienare, to transfer the property to another, Cic. Verr. 4, 60. Rull. 2, 21. § 18. alienatum non propriè dicitur, quod adhuc in dominio venditoris manet, venditum tamen rectè dicitur, Ulpian. Odor sulphuris saepius haustus alienat, deprives of reason, Senec. Q. N. 2, 53. quorum alienatur mens, is disordered, Plin. 30, 6 s. 16. alienare aliquem, voluntatem, vel animum ejus ab aliquo, to alienate, to estrange or withdraw the affections, Caes. B. G. 7, 10. Nep. 7, 5. Cic. Fam. 3, 6. § 5, 8. Att. 9, 10. § 1, 14. so abalienare, Cic. Phil. 2, 8. de Orat. 2, 43. § 74. Fam. 1, 7, 8. Att. 14, 8.—* alienari ab interitu, to be averse from, to have an abhorrence of, Cic. Fin. 3, 5. momento alienantur, sc. intestina, are changed or corrupted, Cels. 7, 16. hence alienatum corpus, i. e. corruptum, Senec. Ep. 89.—alienata est abs te mulier, no longer loves you, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 26. voluntate alienati principes inter se conjurant, alienated in their affection, Sall. Jug. 66. me falsa suspicione

alienatum esse sentiebam, set aside, rejected from preference, i. e. repulsed from the consulship, Sall. Cat. 35. insulae alienatae, which had revolted, Nep. 5, 2. § 22, 2. alienato ab sensu animo, devoid of feeling, insensible to pain, Liv. 2, 12. so 25, 39. decemvir, alienato ad libidinem animo, madly set on gratifying his passion, Liv. 3, 48. alienatum corpus, diseased, void of feeling, Senec. Ep. 89. alienatus mihi est usus aedium, taken from me, Plaut. Merc. 5, 1, 4. alienatus mente, deprived of reason or thought, Plin. 28, 8 s. 27. so Romani alienatâ mente, Caes. B. G. 6, 40. unum signum alienatae mentis ostendit, of being delirious, Suet. Aug. 100.

ALIENATIO, (ōnis, f.) sacrorum, a giving up of, Cic. Or. 42. venditio alienatio est, et rei suae jurisque sui in alium translatio, Sen. de Benef. 5, 10.—a me alienatio ad impios cives, an alienation or estrangement of affection, a defection, Cic. Phil. 2, 1.—ALIENATIO mentis, a deprivation of reason, a delirium, Plin. 21, 21 s. 89. Cels. 4, 2. Sen. Ep. 78.

ALĪGER & ALĪFER, ěra, um, winged. See ALA.

ALIMENTUM, nourishment, &c. See ALĒRE.

ALIMON, i, n. sea-purslain, a plant, Plin. 17, 24 s. 37. § 22, 22 s. 33.

ALIO, adv. to another place; si quando Romam, aliòve quò mitterent legatos, or to any other place, Liv. 38, 30. cf. 39, 36.—

ALIŌQUI & ALIŌQUIN, adv. otherwise.—

ALIORSUM & ALIORSUS, towards another place. so Alioversum & -us, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 8. See ALIUS.

ALĪPES, ědis, a swift. Alipilus, &c. See ALA.

* ALIPTES, ae, m. (i. e. unctor,) a slave who anointed those that bathed, Senec. Ep. 56. Jul. 3, 76. 6, 421. called unctor, an anointer, Mart. 12, 71. § 7, 31, 6.—(II) he that anointed the Athletae, before they exercised, and took care of their health, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 35. Cels. 1, 1. cf. Quinctil. 11, 3, 26.

ALĪQUIS, aliqua, aliquod, or -id, pron. (alius and quis,) some, some one; adv. alicubi, somewhere or in some place; aliquò, some whither or to some place; aliquoversum, towards some place, some way or other; alicunde, from some place; aliqua, some way; aliquamdiu or aliquandiu, for some time; aliquando, at some time, sometimes, at last; aliquatenus, to a certain degree, in some measure. Aliquisquam, & aliquispian, -quapian, -quod v. -quidpian, any.

ALIQUANTUS, a, um, (alius & quantus,) some, considerable; aliquantum, & -tò, adv. somewhat, a little, considerably; aliquantum frumenti, a little corn; aliquantum subtristis, a little sad; aliquantillum, a very little; aliquantisper, adv. for a little while.

ALIQUOT, indec. a. some, several, a few, not many; aliquoties, v. -iens, adv. several times.

ALISMA, ātis, n. an aquatic herb, Plin. 23, 10 s. 77.

ALĪTER, adv. otherwise. See ALIUS.

ALĪUS, part. *nourished*. See ALĒRE.

ALIUS, alia, aliud; (*genit. alius; dat. alii, like the pronoun ille;*) *other*:—another, other.—adv. Alibi vel aliūbi, in another place, elsewhere.—Aliò, to another place.—Aliunde, from another place.—Aliorsum, v. -us, towards another place.—Alià, by another way.—Aliàs, at another time.—Aliter, aliòquid vel aliòquin, in another manner, otherwise.—See phrases below

ALIUS is sometimes found in the genitive and dative like Bonus; thus, aliae pecudis jecur, for alius, Cic. Div. 2, 13. so aliae partis homines, Liv. 24, 27. studiosus nullae aliae rei, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 207. see Gell 4, 10, 9, 4, 17, 5.—ALIUS is sometimes put for ALTER, one or another of two; as, ita duo deinceps reges, alius alià via, ille bello, hic pace, civitatem auxerunt, the one by one way, and the other by another, Liv. 1, 21. magnitudo animi par, item gloria, sed alia alii, the one, i. e. Caesar, had one kind of glory, and the other, i. e. Cato, another, Sallust. Cat. 54. so Cic. Verr. 4, 12. Caes. B. G. 1, 1. Suet. Tit. 7. Curt. 9, 8, 5. aliud sentire et loqui, sc. et aliud, it is one thing to think, and another to speak, Cic. Fam. 8, 1. But ALIUS is commonly applied to three or more; as, aliud alii natura iter ostendit, Sallust. Cat. 2. alius alio more viventes, ib. 60. alius alio resistentes, ib. 60. alius alium percontamur, ask one another, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 46. habes Sardos venales, alium alio nequiorum, Cic. Fam. 7, 25. ut ipsi inter se, aliis alii prodesse possent, Cic. Off. 1, 7. so Fin. 5, 9. Att. 7, 2. fallacia alia aliam trudit, one artifice follows another, Ter. And. 4, 5, 39.—

ALIO DIE, on another day; a form used by those, who wished to break up the comitia, or an assembly of the people, by telling bad omens, Cic. Phil. 2, 33. (A. 89.)—

ALIUS is often repeated, or another word of similar import put in its place; as, divitias alii praeporunt; bonam alii valetudinem, alii potentiam, alii honores, multi etiam voluptates, Cic. Amic. 6. pars ingenium, alii corpus exercebant, Sall. Cat. 2. pars cadere, alii insequi, Id. Jug. 51. so Cic. Fin. 4, 11. Verr. 5, 56. Caes. B. G. 6, 37. Liv. 42, 61, 45, 23. Plin. 31, 2. ALIUS, with a conjunction interposed, denotes variety; as, inchoata res aliis atque aliis de causis dilata erat, for different reasons, Liv. 8, 23. so 1, 8, 2, 11. itaque adoptatus es, non ut prius alius atque alius, Plin. Pan. 7. eadem res saepe aut probatur, aut rejicitur, alio atque alio elata verbo, expressed in different words, Cic. Orat. 22. Febres aliae aliaque subinde oriuntur, Cels. 3, 3. aliae deinde alias morae causas facere, Sall. Jug. 36. saepe tentantes agros, alia deinde alia loca petiverant, ib. 18.—So with ex and other prepositions; as, aliam rem ex alia cogitare, one thing after another, Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 3. aliud ex alio malum, ib. 5, 6, 17. me quotidie aliud ex alio impedit, Cic. Fam. 9, 9. nos alia ex aliis in fata vocamur, Virg. Æ. 5, 494. ut aliud ex alio, sc. in mentem venit vel incidit, Cic. Att. 16, 14. Ter.

Heaut. 3, 3, 37. ex alio in aliud vicissitudo atque mutatio, C. Tusc. 5, 59. prodigia alia super alia, Liv. 23, 36. aliud super aliud scelus, ib. 30, 36. so 1, 25, 3, 56. aliis super alias epistolis egit mihi gratias, Plin. Ep. 7, 8. alius post alium, Sall. Jug. 63. quid est aliud gigantum more bellare cum diis, nisi naturae repugnare, Cic. Sen. 2. Horatius nihil aliud ad eum nuncium a proposito aver-us, quam ut cadaver efferrī juberet, no otherwise, Liv. 2, 8. so 2, 29 & 63. 3, 40. 31, 24. 35, 49. non alia antè Romana pugna atrocior fuit, Liv. 1, 27. so 2, 31 & 46. quid aliud est capere et conciliare pecunias, si hoc non est? Cic. Verr. 5, 30. Pygmalion, scelere ante alios immanior omnes, Virg. Æ. 1, 347. Divitiaco ex aliis Gallis maximam fidem habebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 41. mulier, quae mulier alia nulla est pulchrior, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 100.—

ALIUS is often put for diversus, different; as, nunc haec dies aliam vitam affert, alios mores postulat, Ter. And. 1, 2, 18. alius nunc fieri volo, Plaut. Poen. Prolog. 126. so Trin. 1, 1, 123. homines alii fieri sunt, Cic. Fam. 11, 12. alius vir erat, Liv. 44, 18. longe mihi alia mens est, I have a quite different opinion, Sall. Cat. 50. qui haec sentitis, in hanc partem; qui alia omnia (sc. sentitis,) in illam partem ite, are of a different opinion; the form used by him who presided in the senate when he put any thing to the vote, Plin. Ep. 8, 14. see Festus in litera Q. Senatus frequens in alia omnia transit, went into an opposite opinion, Caes. B. G. 8, 53. so Cic. Fam. 2, 1 & 10, 12. (A. 16.) res aliusmodi est, ac putatur, Cic. Juvenal. 2, 6. ALIUS Lysippo, sc. a, any other than, or a different person from Lysippus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 240. neve putes alium sapiente bonoque beatum, Id. Ep. 1, 16, 20. ne aliud bello mallet, i. e. quam bellum, Sall. Jug. 81. expertis alia experiri, to try different things from what you have tried, i. e. to try new experiments, Liv. 5, 54. si accusator alius Sejano foret, Phaedr. 3, 1, 41. nos ab initio spectasse otium, nec quidquam aliud libertate communi quaesisse, exitus declarat, Cic. Fam. 11, 2. so Curt. 5, 4, 9.—The ancients said alis for alius, and alid for aliud, Lucr. 1, 263 & 1108. 5, 1455. 3, 984, &c.—ALIBI (adv.) nolo quam in innocentia spern habere, in anything else, Liv. 7, 41. nec spessalutis alibi quam in pace impetranda est, ib. 30, 35. nec usquam alibi candidae nascuntur, sc. meruleae, Plin. 10, 30. so 9, 54. 11, 14. 34, 14 s. 41. Senec. Benef. 1, 5. Varr. R. R. 1, 44.—ALIO (adv.) profectus fueras, to another place, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 49. aliò conferre animum, to apply to another thing, Id. Heaut. 2, 4, 10. & 2, 2, 49. sermonem aliò transferamus, to another subject, Cic. de Orat. 1, 29. Fam. 14, 1 extr. appellet haec desideria naturae, cupiditatis nomen servet aliò, for something else, Id. Fin. 2, 9. aliò responsionem suam derivavit, he answered to a different thing from what he was asked, Cic. Verr. 1, 53. hoc longè aliò spectabat atque videri volebant, Nep. 2, 6, 3.

aliò data summa, *for another purpose*, Suet. Aug. 88. plebs nunquam aliò quam ad serviendum nata, Liv. 7, 18.

ALIUNDE (adv.) aliò transfugiunt, *from one place to another*, Senec. de Brev. Vitae, c. 16. aliunde audisti, *from another person*, Cic. Att. 10, 1. *so* Leg. 1, 1. Att. 11, 13. Fam. 5, 13. de Orat. 2, 10. Orat. 24. aliunde stat semper, aliunde sentit, *he openly espouses one party, while his heart is with another*, Liv. 24, 45.—ALIORSUM (adv.) ancillas jubet aliam ire, *one towards one place, and another to another*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 49. vereor ne illud aliorsum, atque ego feci, acceperit, *lest he take it in a different sense than I meant it*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 1. atqui ego istuc aliorsum dixeram, non istuc, quod tu insimulas, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 8.—nam penetrare alià (sc. vià) sonitus aliàque saporem cernimus e succis, alià nidoris odores, Lucr. 6, 986.

ALIAS, (adv.) sed de hoc aliàs, sc. agemus, *at another time*, Cic. Lael. 1. *so* Acad. 4, 3. Divin. 2, 2.—animal aliàs terribile, *in another respect or otherwise*, Plin. 8, 25. reges Numidarum et aliàs infensi, Tac. An. 16, 1. nox aliàs contractior, aliàs productior, *sometimes shorter, sometimes longer*, Senec. Ep. 12. aliàs beatus, aliàs miser, Cic. Fin. 2, 27. *cf.* Id. Inv. 1, 52. aliàs aliud isdem de rebus et sentiunt et iudicant, Cic. de Orat. 2, 7. geminatio verborum habet interdum vim, aliàs leporem, Id. 3, 54. quorum pater, et saepe aliàs, et maxime censor, salutis reipublicae fuit, ib. 1, 9.

ALITER, (adv.) multo aliter ac sperabat, *otherwise than*, Nep. 22, 2. ego isti nihilo sum aliter ac fui, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 45. de Antonii itineribus, nescio quid aliter audio atque ut ad te scribebam, Cic. Att. 16, 13. *so* aliter quam, nisi, &c.

ALIQUOI, (adv.) vitii paucis et mediocribus mendosa est natura, aliquoi recta, *in other respects or otherwise*, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 66. credo minimam olim sepulchrorum fuisse cupiditatem; alioquin multa extarent ampla majorum, Cic. 2, 25.

AL. v. AD-LĀBI aliquid, *to glide to*; genibus, in dat. *to fall down at*; oris Cyclopum, *to arrive at*; aures matris, *to reach*.

ALLAPSUS, ūs, m. *a gliding, an approaching by gliding*, Hor. Epod. 1, 20.

AL-LĀBORĀRE, *to labour hard*; nihil myrto, *to add with care or labour*, Hor. Od. 1, & 38, 5. allaborandum est tibi, *you must labour hard*.

AL. v. AD-LAEVĀRE, *to smooth*. See ALLĒVĀRE.

AL-LATRĀRE eum v. ei, *to bark at*; Scipionem, *to rail at, to slander*; ejus magnitudinem, *to disparage*, Liv. 38, 54.

ALLATUS, brought, &c. See AFFERRE.

AL-LAUDĀRE aliquid, *to praise greatly*, Plaut.

ALLECULA, ae, f. *a pilchard*; rivalis allecula, *a river pilchard*, (al. vilis allecula, *an anchovy* (for anchovies) of small value,) Col. 8, 15, 6.

ALLECTĀRE, *to allure*; allectus, *enticed*, &c. See ALLĒCĒRE.

ALLECTUS, part. chosen. See ALLĒGĒRE.

AL. v. AD-LĒGĀRE, *to send one to another*, in order to ask or solicit any thing; petiit a me Rabonius, et amicos allegat sc. ad me; facile impetrat, Cic. Verr. 1, 57. homines nobiles allegat iis, qui peterent, ne, &c. Cic. Rosc. Am. 9. allegarem ad te illos, &c. Id. Fam. 15, 10, 2. quum patrem (virginis), primò allegando sc. nuncios ad eum, deinde coram ipse rogando, fatigasset, Liv. 36, 11.—* alium ego isti rei allegabo, *I will appoint another for that business*, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 42. ego si allegassem aliquem ad hoc negotium, *if I had trusted this affair to any one*, Id. Epid. 3, 3, 46.—(II) *to adduce, to allege* by way of proof or argument; allegas exemplum, Plin. Ep. 3, 15. ut allegemus pro honestis dignitatem illi (judici) suam, pro humilibus justitiam, &c. *in pleading for persons of rank, we may urge or lay stress upon the judge's own dignity*, &c. Quinct. s. 16. *cf.* 3, 8, 46. 7, 4, 21.—Nerius index edidit ad allegatos, &c. *declared to those who were sent or deputed to receive his information*, Cic. Q. fr. 2, 3. *so* inter allegatos, among those sent to examine the evidence of Avilius, Cic. Cluent. 13 f. *vid.* Gronov. ad Liv. 36, 11.

ALLEGĀTIO, ōnis, f. *the sending of a person to request any thing, an application, address or suit to any one as a petitioner*; cū sibi omnes ad istum allegationes difficiles viderent, Cic. Verr. 1, 51. quantā iste cupiditate, quibus allegationibus illam sibi legationem expugnavit! *by what importunities or incessant solicitations did he obtain or extort that office of legatus*, ib. 16.—(II) *an allegation, or the adducing of any thing by way of proof or excuse*; si maritus uxorem ream faciat, an lenocinii allegatio repellat maritum ab accusatione? Digest. 48, 5, 2. allegatio circumventionis, ib. 4, 4, 17. falsis allegationibus a tutelā se excusare, ib. 23, 2, 60.

ALLEGĀTUS, ūs, m. *found only in the ablative*. allegatu meo venit, *by my appointment*, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 18. *cf.* Gell. 13, 20.

AL. v. AD-LĒGĒRE, (allēgo, ēgi, ectum,) *to choose*; certum numerum militum in sui custodiam, Suet. Aug. 49. aliquem in senatum, Id. Cl. 24. inter patricios, Id. Vit. 1. & Oth. 1. senatum supplevit, patricios elegit, Id. Caes. 41. tribuni plebis rogationem promulgarunt, ut quatuor pontifices, quinque augures, de plebe omnes adlegerentur, Liv. 10, 6.—peregrinis in senatum allectis, &c. Suet. Caes. 80. adlectus a divo Vespasiano inter Praetorios, Plin. Ep. 1, 14, 5.

ALLEGŌRIA, ae, f. (ab ἄλλο, aliud; et ἄγορα, dico v. loquor,) *an allegory, a figurative speech, in which something else is contained than what the literal meaning of the words expresses*, Cic. Or. 27. Att. 2, 20. ἀλληγορία, quam inversionem interpretamur, aliud verbis, aliud sensu ostendit; ut, O navis, referent in mare te novi fluctus: ὅ quid agis? fortiter oc-

cupa portum: totusque ille Horatii locus, (Od. 1, 14.) quo navim pro republicâ, fluctum tempestates pro bellis civilibus, portum pro pace atque concordia dicit, Quintil. 8, 6, 44. cf. ib. 14 & 52, &c. 5, 11, 21, 9, 1, 5. & ib. c. 2, 46.

AL- v. AD-LĒVĀRE, to raise, to lift, to lift up, to elevate; supercilia, et demittere, Quintil. 1, 11, 10. & 11, 3, 79. brachium, ib. 141. pollicem, 142, pallium, 143. abjectos, aut submittentese se, Id. 11, 1, 16. supplicem, Tac. 12, 19. faciem alicujus manu, Suet. Cal. 36. velum, Senec. Ep. 30. aliquid in coelum, ib. 72 f. oculos, Curt. 8, 14, 41. se, Id. 4, 6, 11. se clypeo, 9, 5, 12. cubito tamen allevat artus, he raises his limbs on his elbow, Ov. M. 7, 344. cf. 6, 249. 8, 544. tum mater Darii allevari se passa est, Curt. 3, 12, 12.—(II) met. to lighten, to soften, to ease, to mitigate, to alleviate; sollicitudines alicujus, Cic. Brut. 3. aliorum aerumnam dicitis, Id. Tusc. 3, 29. onus, Id. Rosc. Am. 4. animum a moerore, Curt. 4, 15, 11. afflictum, Quintil. decl. 1, 1. ille primò amplecti, allevare, cohortari sc. uxorem, Tac. An. 12, 51. Artabanus adlevat animum sc. secundùm, resumens courage, id. 6, 43.—allevor, cùm loquor tecum absens, Cic. Att. 12, 39. nec viribus allevor ullis, nor am I relieved by any power of medicine, Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 31. ubi se allevat, ibi me allevat, i. e. when she is happy, I am happy too, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 3.—C. Caesar eloquentia, et spiritu, et jam consulatu allevabatur, was elevated or rendered conspicuous, Flor. 4, 2.

ALLEVĀTUS, part. raised, lifted up, supported; adlevatus circumstantium humeris, Tac. An. 1, 22. allevatum (sc. Alexandrum) in tabernaculum deferunt, Curt. 8, 2, 4. allevatâ, et humerum spectante manu, Quintil. 11, 3, 94. naves (Antonii) turribus, atque tabulatis allevatae,—castellorum et urbium specie ferebantur, raised by turret, and stories, Flor. 4, 11. quibus (radicibus) adlevati faciliùs escenderent, being supported, Sall. Jug. 94.—* corpus allevatum sc. a febre, relieved, recovered, Cic. Att. 7, 1.

ALLEVĀTIO, ōnis, f. a raising; humerorum, Quintil. 11, 3, 83.—(II) a mitigation of grief or pain, Cic. Fam. 9, 1. fin. 1, 12.—

ALLEVAMENTUM, i, n. alleviation, ease, comfort, Cic. Sall. 23 f.

AL- v. AD-LĒVĀRE, & -laevare, to smooth, to plane; cùm allevare (quid debet,) scalpro, sc. utitur, when he has to smooth any thing, he uses the paring or scraping-edge, Col. 4, 25, 2.

ALLĪCĒRE, (al- v. ad-licio, exi, ectum; ab ob-sol. lacio,) to allure, to entice, to attract; allicit homines ad diligendum virtus, Cic. Amic. 8. hominum studia ad utilitates nostras allicere, atque excitare, Cic. Off. 2, 6. oratione benignâ multitudinis animos ad benevolentiam, Cic. Verr. 5, 71. hominum mentes dicendo, Id. Or. 1, 8. merum allicit somnos, brings on, Ov. F. 6, 681. inde sonus sequitur, qui tardius adlicit aures, al. attingit v. adficit, reaches, strikes, Lucr. 6, 182.—

ALLECTUS consuetudine peccandi, allured, Quintil. 7, 2, 44.—

ALLECTOR, ōris, m. an enticer or allurer, Quintil. 8, 10, 1.—

ALLECTĀRE, freq. to entice or allure; ad aquam duci boves oportet, sibiloque allectari, quo libentius bibant, Col. 2, 3, 2. ad quem (sc. agrum bene cultum) non modò non retardat, verùm etiam invitat, atque allectat senectus, Cic. Senec. 16. add Id. Amic. 26.—

ALLECTĀTIO, ōnis, f. an alluring or enticing; Chrysippus etiam nutricum, quae adhibentur infantibus, allectioni suum quoddam carmen assignat, to the lullaby of nurses, Quintil. 1, 10, 32.—

ALLICĒFACĒRE, to allure, Senec. Ep. 118.—omnibus blanditiis allicefactus, allured, Suet. Vit. 14.

AL-LĪDĒRE, (-ido, -isi, -isum; ad & laedo,) aliquid pilae v. trabi, ad scopulos, to dash against; quibus (sc. damnationibus) Servius allisus est, caeteri conciduntur, Servius has been severely hurt, (i. e. perhaps fined,) the rest are ruined, (i. e. banished,) Cic. Q. fr. 2, 6.

AL-LĪGĀRE vitem palis v. ad palos, to bind or tie to the stakes, Col.; ad palum, to bind a criminal to the stake, Cic. Verr. 5, 28. naves morsu, to bind or fix, as an anchor does; caput lanâ, to bind, to wrap up; se scelere, Cic. se furti, to own himself guilty, Ter. alligari legibus, stipulatione, beneficio, &c. to be bound.—

ALLIGĀTUS, part. bound; Sulla in circo-leones solutos dedit, cùm alioquin alligati darentur, Senec. de brev. vitae, 13 m. cùm Critonis oculum alligatum vidisset, bound up, Cic. Div. 1, 54. consul, vulnere alligato, &c. having got his wound dressed or bound up, Liv. 7, 24.—* metaph. verba neque alligata sint quasi certâ aliquâ lege versûs, neque ita soluta, ut vagentur, Cic. Or. 3, 44 f. nuptiis alligatus, Cic. Cluent. 64. cf. Id. Amic. 12. civitas foedere alligata, Liv. 35, 46. ne sine fructu alligatus sis amico, Cic. Fin. 2, 24.—lac alligatum, curâled, Martial. 8, 64.—

ALLIGATIO, ōnis, f. a binding, Col. 12, 2. Vitruv. 7, 3. & 8, 7. so ALLIGĀTŪRA, ae, f. infra insonitem et alligaturam, below the engraving and the binding, Col. de arb. 8, 3.—ALLIGĀTOR, ōris, m. a binder or tier, as of vines to their stakes, Col. 4, 13. cf. ib. c. 17, 20 & 26.

ALLĪNĒRE, (al. v. ad-līno, īvi v. ēvi, itum,) to daub, to besmear; incomptis (versibus) allinet atrum transverso calamo signum, he will draw a black stroke across unpolished verses with his pen, Hor. Art. 446.—* met. nulla nota, nullus color, nullae sordis videbantur his sententiis allini posse, to be attached to, to be fixed upon, Cic. 1 act. in Verr. 6. alteri vitia sua allinere, Senec. Ep. 7.

ALLĪSUS, part. (ab allidēre,) dashed against or upon; remigum pars ad scopulos allisa interficitur, Caes. B. C. 3, 27.

ALLIUM & Alium, i, n. garlic; cicutis allium nocentius, Hor. Epod. 3, 3. allium cepa.

que inter deos in iurejurando habet Aegyptus, Plin. 19, 6, 32. cf. Juvenal. 15, 9.—
ALLIATUS, a, um, seasoned with garlick, smelling of garlick; sine me alliatum fungi fortunas meas, allow me, though smelling of garlick, to enjoy my poor fortune; (al. alliato, ab alliatum, i. n. a kind of sallad mixed with garlick, or any food seasoned with gar ick; i. e. let me be content with my meat seasoned with garlick, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 45. et ibi Gronov. cf. Donat. ad Ter. Phor. 2, 2, 4.

ALLŌQUI, (al- v. ad-lōquor, cūsus v. quūtus,) to speak to, to address; aliquem, Cic. Cluent. 61. cf. Virg. Æ. 1, 229. Ov. Ep. 7, 4, 8, 1. M. 8, 728. 9, 241, &c. alloquor extremum moestos abiturus amicos, I address for the last time, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 15. intra me pectora quemque alloquar, ib. 3, 4, 69. extremum fato quod te adloquor, hoc est, this is the last time I am permitted by fate to address you, Virg. Æ. 6, 466. coram parentem alloquere, address my father in person, ib. 8, 123. mox senatum composita in magnificentiam oratione, allocutus, Tac. H. 3, 39. allocutus milites, Suet. Galb. 18.—deos alloqui, to invoke, to pray to, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 26. so et divos extremā moriens tamen adloquor horā, Virg. E. 8, 20. clavigerum verbis alloquor ipse deum, i. e. Janum, Ov. F. 1, 228. so Jovem, ib. 4. 892. numina, Id. Tr. 5, 2, 45.—* alios parentes alloqui in luctu decet, tibi gratulandum est, to console their parents, Senec. Troad. 619. parentes alloqui in luctu, to console, Senec. Troad. 619.—
ALLOCŪTIO, v. adlocutio & alloquutio, ōnis, f. a speech, an address; mutat personam, vertit allocutionem, he changes his style, Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 8. inchoatā allocutione, having begun a speech, Suet. Tib. 23.—* a consolatory speech; qua solatus es allocutione? Catuil. 38, 5. cf. Senec. ad Helv. 1.

ALLŌQUUM, i. n. an address, discourse, a manner of accosting another; ipse quoque fortunam benigno alloquio—adjuvabat, Liv. 1, 34 f. alloquio leni pellicere hostes ad dederum urbem, Id. 25, 24.—illuc omne malum vino cantuque levato, defœnis aegrimoniae dulcibus alloquiis, mitigate every calamity with wine and music, the sweet remedies or consolations of dismal sorrow, Hor. Epod. 13 f. atonitum qui me—primus ausus es alloquio sustinuisse tuo, to support me thunderstruck with your consolatory discourse, Ov. Tr. 1, 4, 3. cf. ib. 7, 17. cujus ab alloquiis anima haec moribunda revixit, ib. 4, 5, 3.

ALLUBESCĒRE, (ex ad & lubĕre,) to please, to begin to please; jam allubescit primūlum sc. illa mihi, I now begin to feel some liking for her, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 13.

AL- v. AD-LŪCĒRE, to shine; flagrante tridclinio ex conceptu camini,—inquit, “Bono animo estote nobis alluxit,” it has shone upon us, i. e. it forebodes good fortune to me, Suet. Vit. 8. cf. Curt. 3, 3, 3. vide autem, quale sit, die non esse contentum, nisi aliquis igniculus alluxerit, Senec. Ep. 92.—* met. ne scis, quid instet boni; nequidquam tibi fortuna

faculam lucrificam allucere vult, fortune for you lights her gainful torch in vain, i. e. in vain affords you an opportunity of making gain, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 46.

ALLUCĪNĀRI v. alucīnāri, & hallucīnāri v. halucinari, (ab. ἁλῶν, errare,) to err, to mistake, to utter at random, to speak carelessly; epistolae debent interdum allucinari, Cic. Q. fi. 2, 11. ista a nobis tamquam dictata redduntur, quae Epicurus oscitans allucinatus est, Cic. N. D. 1, 26.

ALLUCĪNANS, ntis, heedless, inattentive; ne fur, aut bestia allucinantem pastorem decipiat, Col. 7, 3 f. add Gell. 4, 20.

ALLUCĪNĀTIO, ōnis, f. an error, a mistake; vestras allucinationes fero, Senec. de vitā beatā, 26.

ALLUCĪNĀTOR, ōris, m. one that mistakes, a blunderer, Festus in FLUCUS.

AL- v. AD-LUDIĀRE, to joke or jest; quando adhibero, alludiabo, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 58. cf. Poen. 5, 4, 64.

ALLŪDĒRE, (al- v. ad-ludo, si, sum,) to play or sport with; delphinus—hominem non expavescit, ut alienum; obviam navigiis venit, adludit exultans sc. iis, frisking he played or disported before them, Plin. 9, 8. alius (delphinus) intra hos annos—ex hominum manu vens, praebensque se tractandum, et alludens nantibus, playing with those that swim in the sea, ib. so et nunc alludit (sc. taurus Europae,) viridique exsultat in herbā, Ov. M. 2, 8. 5. cf. Stat. Silv. 2, 6, 101. forte habui scortum; coepit ad id alludere, to toy or dally with her, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 34. infans—ad mulierem veluti notam allusit, smiled to or upon her, Justin. 1, 4. intempestivē qui occupato illuserit, who unseasonably rallied or put a jest upon one engaged another way, Phaedr. 3, 19 f.—* met. tripolium in maritimis nascitur saxis, ubi adludit unda, beats gently, or, as it were, playfully, Plin. 26, 7 s. 22. so littus est, qua fluctus alludit, (al. eludit, elīdit & allīdit,) Quintil. 5, 14, 34. cf. Cic. Topic. 7. mare terram appetens littoribus alludit, Cic. N. 2, 39. cf. Col. 4, 20, 2. & ibi Gesner. extremis alludunt aequora plantis, the sea comes playfully to wet the soles of her feet, Stat. Th. 9, 336. in alludentibus undis summa pedum, taloque tenuis, vestigia cingit, he dips the soles of his feet, and up to the ankle, in the waters playing to the shore, Ov. M. 4, 242. ac veluti ante comas, ac summa cacumina silvae lenibus alludit fiabris levis auster, plays before the leaves, i. e. gently shakes, V. Flac. 6, 664. incurvata suis fetibus, ac tremens, alludit patulis arbor hiatibus, the tree loaded with apples plays on or eludes the open jaws of Tantālus, Senec. Thyest. 156. (G. 404.)—Galba alludens (sc. Crasso) varie, joking or arguing with him in a jesting manner, Cic. Or. 1, 56. Cicero—Trebatio, qui juris erat consultus, alludens, jesting with, Quintil. 3, 11, 18. cf. Cic. Topic. 25. heu! mensas consumimus, inquit lūlus; nec plura alludens sc. dixit, jesting, Virg. Æ. 7, 116. so respondit quasi alludens, &c. Suet. Caes. 22 f.—prope positā,

spēique nostrae alludentia sequamur, *flattering or favourable to our hope*, Senec. tranq. anim. 10.

ALLUËRE, (al- v. ad-luo, ui, —) *to flow near to, to wash, to touch upon*, as a river or sea does on the land;—Fibrenus divisus aequaliter in duas partes latera haec alluit, rapideque dilapsus citò in unum confluit, Cic. de leg. 2, 3. mare, quod suprâ,—quodque alluit infrâ, sc. Italiam, i. e. mare superum v. Hadriaticum, et inferum v. Etruscum, which washes it above, and below, Virg. Æ. 8, 149. non alluuntur a mari extrema moenia, sed influit in urbis sinuum portus, the extremity of the city (Syracuse) is not washed by the sea, Cic. Verr. 5, 37.—* *met.* urbs Massilia—cincta Gallorum gentibus, Barbariae fluctibus alluitur, Cic. Flac. 26 f.

ALLUVIES, iēi, f. a *land-flood, a land-pool, a pool* formed by the overflowing of a river; in proximâ alluvie pueros exponunt, in the nearest pool, Liv. 1, 4. valles, quae fluminum alluvie et inundationibus concreverint, *vallies increased by the slime and sand deposited by the overflowing and inundations of rivers*, Col. 3, 11, 8.

AL- v. AD-LUVIO, ōnis, f. *the swelling and overflowing of a river, an inundation*; jura alluvionum, circumluvionum, Cic. Or. 1, 38. add Digest. 4, 1, 12. differunt autem *alluvio* et *circumluvio*, quòd *alluvio* dicitur, cum ager ex aliquâ tantum parte flumine alluitur, et crescit; *circumluvio*, cum undique flumine cingitur, atque in modum insulae circumdatur.—ALLUVIUS ager dicitur, quem paulatim fluvius in agrum reddit, Varr. auctor. de limit. p. 293. Goes.

ALMUS, a, (ab alendo, Festus,) *bountiful, genial, gracious, venerable, beautiful*; almae filius Maiae, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 43. almae progenies Veneris, i. e. gens Julia, ib. 4, 15 f. alma Ceres, Virg. G. 1, 7. Venus, Id. Æ. 1, 618. 10, 332. parens, i. e. Venus, ib. 2, 591, 664. terra, 7, 644. Trivia, i. e. Diana, 7, 774. so Phoebe, 10, 215. Latonia virgo, 11, 557. alma Sibylla, venerable, 6, 74, 117. lux, beautiful, 1, 306. almus ager, *fruitful, fertile*, Id. G. 2, 330. so vites, ib. 233.

ALNUS, i, f. *an alder-tree*, growing in moist places, and on the banks of rivers;—fructum nullum fert, Plin. 16, 26 s. 45. adacta in terram in palustribus alnus aeterna, onerisque quantilibet patiens, ib. c. 40 s. 79. ad aquarum ductus in tubos cavatur, ib. c. 42 s. 81. fabricandis navibus aptissima; hence, tunc alnos primùm fluvii sensere cavatas, Virg. G. 1, 136. fluctibus aptior alnus, Lucan. 3, 442. alnus flumine, Sil. 3, 458. amica fretis, Stat. Th. 6, 106.—(II) per synecdochen, a ship or boat made of alder-wood; nec non et torrentem undam levis innâta alnus missa Pado, (in the dat. for immissa in Padum) the light alder launched on the Po swims the rapid stream, Virg. G. 2, 451. at ille jam sedet in ripâ,—nec sperat coenosî gurgitis alnum infelix, nec habet, quem porrigat, ore trientem, nor hopes to be ferried over the muddy lake in the boat of

Charon, not having in his mouth the triens or farthing to pay for his passage, Juv. 3, 266. (A. 472.) nullasque vado qui Macra (sc. amnis) moratus alnos, (i. e. naves v. rates,) vicinae procurrit in aequora Lunae, the river Macra, which, stopping no boats by its fords, i. e. not navigable on account of its fords, runs into the sea near Luna, Lucan. 2, 426. emeritas repētunt navalibus alnos, they bring out from the docks the ships laid by or useless on account of age, Id. 3, 520. add Stat. Th. 3, 23. Sil. 12, 522. Claudian. de raptu Proserp. 1 praef. 3.—* *a stake, beam or pile of alder-wood*, Lucan. 2, 486. 4, 422.—* The poets sometimes fable, that the sisters of Phaëton were from grief changed into alder-trees, Virg. E. 6. 63. Claudian. Fescenn. in nupt. Honor. v. 14.—at other times, they make them poplars, Virg. Æ. 10, 190. (G. 374.)

ALNEUS, a, of alder; pali alnei, Vitruv. 3, 3.

ĀLO, ui, itum, ěre, *I nourish*. See ALĚRE.

ALOË, es, f. *the aloe, a plant of a very little juice, much used in medicine, particularly for purging*; usus in multis, sed principalis alvum solvere, cùm poene sola medicamentorum, quae id praestant, confirmet etiam stomachum, Plin. 27, 4 s. 5. omnibus catharticis aloë miscenda est, Cels. 2, 12, 4. qui dejicere völet, aloë sumat, Id. 1, 3, 58. aloë tantumdem, 5, 20, 7.—* plus aloë, quam mellis habet, i. e. plus amaritudinis, quàm dulcedinis, Juvenal. 6, 180.

ALŌPĚCIA, ae, f. *ostencr plural, -iae, -arum, baldness, a falling off of the hair, a disease usual to foxes*.

ALPHA, (ἀλφα) n. indecl. *the name of the first letter of the Greeks, as beta (βῆτα) was of the second; hence, hoc discent omnes, ante alpha et beta, puellae, i. e. antequam legere discant*, Juv. 14, 209.—(II) *the first or chief of any thing*; Codrus alpha penulatorum, Martial. 2, 57, 4. cf. 5, 27.

ALPHABĚTUM, i. n. *the alphabet, the series or list of letters*; so called from the names of the two first Greek letters; but not found in any classic author.

ALSINE, es, f. *chick-weed*, an herb, Plin. 27, 4 s. 8.

ALSIVS & ALSIŌSVS, a, *chilly, &c.* See ALGĚRE.

ALTĀNI venti, *winds rising from land*, Plin. 2. 43.

ALTĀRE, is, n. (altaria ab *altitudine* dicta sunt; quod antiqui diis superis in aedificiis a terra exaltatis sacra faciebant: diis terrestribus, in terra: diis inferis, in terra defossa, Festus.) *an altar, on which sacrifices were offered to the gods above: superiorum et arae sunt et altaria; inferiorum tantum arae*, Serv. in Virg. Æn. 2, 515. Ecl. 5, 66. *whence both are joined by Pliny, 15, 30.) and also (by the figure Catachrēsis vel abusio,) to the gods below*, Virg. Ecl. 8, 64.—* ALTARE is sometimes put for the fire on the altar; as, incensa altaria circum, Virg. Æ. 8, 285. impositis ardent altaria fbris, G. 3, 490. fumant, E. 1, 44. 8, 105. Æ. 7, 71. altaria cumulare donis, Æ. 11, 50. struere, 5, 54. nu-

merum Divorum altarium auget, by having altars erected to him, 7, 211.

ALTE, adv. highly. See ALTUS.

ALTER, ěra, ěrum; (genit. altěrius, dat. altěri; like the pronoun ipse; in the rest like Tener;) another, one of two: different. Altěrũter, (genit. alterutrius, or more rarely alterius, utrius; dat. alterutri, or alteri, utri, like ipse; in the rest like pulcher;) one or other of two.—alterutrinque, adv. on the one side or the other; alternus, a, um, one after another, by turns; by turns: alterũre, to do one thing after another, to do by turns.—altrĩsěcus, adv. on the other side, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 36. Ps. 1, 3, 125. altroversũm, towards one side, Id. Cas. 3, 2, 23.—altercãre, and oftener altercãri, to speak by turns, to dispute or debate, altercatio, ōnis, f. a dispute or debate between two persons by reciprocal interrogations and answers; an altercation or quarrel. altercãtor, ōris, m. an advocate who managed a cause by proposing or answering questions, without making a set speech, Quinct. 6, 4, 10, & 15.

* Duo ordinarii consules, alter (the one) morbo, alter (the other) ferro periit, Liv. 41, 18. cui placet alterius (of another), sua nimirum est odio sors, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 11. mihi alterum (one) ex duobus eruit lumen, Quinct. 6. prooem. 6.—eodem modo de Aristotele et Isocrate judico; quorum uterque suo studio delectatus, contempsit alterum, the other, Cic. Off. 1, 1. non vides solem deum esse, Lunamque, quorum alterum (the one) Apollinem Graeci, alteram (the other) Dianam putant, Id. N. D. 3, 20. so ad Herenn. 3, 20. Syll. 21. certam alter alteri obstrepere, bawled out the one against the other, Liv. 1, 40. quum alter alterum videmus, Cic. Fin. 3, 2. so Cic. N. D. 2, 29. Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 30. Liv. 5, 11. Suet. Cal. 56. Plin. 11, 30. Senec. Ep. 7. alter ab altero adjutus, Cic. Br. 1. noxii ambo alter in alterum causam conferunt, Liv. 5, 11. ut altera altera non contingant sc. mala v. poma, that they may not touch one another, Col. 12, 45, 1. ille alter, the or that other, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 8.—* We sometimes find alterae in the dat. sing. fem. Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 30. Phor. 5, 7, 35. Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 45. Nep. 18, 1.—alteris castris pervenit ad oppidum, by two encampments, i. e. in two days, Curt. 3, 7, 5. alteris jam literis nihil ad me de Attica, sc. scribis, in these last two letters, Cic. Att. 13, 22. aurea mala decem misi; cras altera mittam, other ten apples, Virg. Ecl. 3, 71. so Cic. Fam. 4, 14, & 3, 9. Varr. R. R. 1, 17, 1. 2, 2, 7.—* When alter, repeated, refers to two words going before, the first alter is applied to the former word, and the second to the latter; as, Cic. Off. 1, 26. Fam. 7, 3. Vell. 2, 61. but not always; as, Cic. Off. 1, 12. & 2, 16, & 18. Quint. 1. Rosc. Com. 6. Plin. Ep. 6, 8. Quinct. 9, 2, 6. Liv. 22, 57. &c.—Sometimes in place of the second alter, the proper name is repeated; as, Cic. Fin. 3, 30.

ALTER is commonly applied to two who are

equal; when any inferiority is expressed, secundus is used; as, Nep. 4, 3.

ALTER is often put for alius; as, Cic. ad Brut. 4. Tusc. 2, 17. Fam. 6, 3, & 4, 14. Off. 1, 21. Tusc. 5. extr. Lael. 21.—And for diversus or dissimilis; as, sperat infestis, metuit secundis alteram sortem, a different lot, a change of fortune, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 14. quoties te speculo videris alterum, changed, ib. 4, 10, 6.—also for secundus or similis; as, conditor alter urbis CAMILLUS, a second founder, like to Romulus, Liv. 5, 49. Amilcar, Mars alter, ib. 21, 10. Verres, alter Orcus, a second Pluto, Cic. Verr. 4, 50. alter Verres, ib. 33. me sicut alterum parentem observat, a second parent, Id. Fam. 5, 8. altera patria, altera Roma, Flor. 2, 6, 42. & 3, 5, 15. est enim is amicus quidem, qui est tanquam alter idem, a second self, Cic. Amic. 21. so alter ego, Id. Att. 4, 1. Pompeius omnia (sc. secundum, in all things,) me alterum se fore dixit, Cic. Fam. 2, 15, 7. 5. Att. 3, 1. Ad Brut. Ep. 15 pr. sollicitudinem quasi pro me altero patior, as for a second self, Plin. Ep. 2, 9 pr. cedat in altera jura, i. e. in alterius jura, falls under the power of another, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 174.—alterã die, quam a Brundisio solvit, in Macedoniam trajecit, on the second day after, Liv. 31, 14. alteris te mensis adhibet Deum, admits thee to the second table, or, as we say, to the second course, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 31. (see R. A. 454.) Id autem est genus ex tribus partibus collocationis alterum, the second, Cic. Orat. 52. but cum te Pompeius alteri alae praefecisset, Id. Off. 2, 13. the same with Uni, Nep. 18, 13. altero quoque die vinum vel aquam bibere, every other or second day, Cels. 4, 12. so 3, 13, & 23. ut primo die—ut alter dies—ut tertius dies, Cic. Verr. 1, 7. dies unus, alter, plures, ib. 4, 29. primus, alter, tertius, Id. Partit. 9. so Id. N. D. 3, 21. Phil. 1, 13. Cluent. 64. Verr. 2, 76. Fortunate puer, tu nunc eris alter ab illo, next after him, Virg. E. 5, 49. so alter ab undecimo jam tum me ceperat annus, the twelfth, ib. 8, 39; but Servius makes it the thirteenth. So some make altero vicesimo die, on the 22d day, Cic. Fam. 12, 25. as the author of the dialogue on Oratory, c. 40. Thus Suetonius says, obiit (sc. Nero) secundo et trigesimo aetatis anno, c. 57; and Eutropius speaking of the same thing says, obiit trigesimo et altero aetatis anno, 7, 15. so Cic. Mil. 35. Suet. Tit. 11. Col. 12, 41, 1. & 5, 6, 23; but about this commentators differ.—qui regnabat alter (second) post Alexandriam conditam, i. e. Ptolemaeus Philadelphus, the son of Lagus, Cic. Off. 2, 23. accessit amans unus et item alter, one or two, i. e. several, Ter. And. 1, 1, 50. se uno et alter dies intercesserat, several days, Cic. Cluent. 26. jamque dies, alterque dies processit, Virg. Æ. 3, 356. pretium aetas altera sordet, a second life, living over again, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 18. Tarquinius numero centuriarum alterum tantum adjecit, as much again, i. e. doubled them, Liv. 1, 36, as Aurelius Victor expresses it, de Illustr. vir. 6. alterum tantum ex Latino delectu ad-

jaciebatur, the same number of Latins as of Romans, Liv. 8, 8. *But this number is said to be double that of the Romans; thus, duae partes sociorum in exercitu, tertia civium fuit, Liv. 3, 32. so the Latins themselves complain, per omnes annos atque omnia bella duplici numero se militum equitumque fungi, Vell. 2, 15. so militibus ex praeda centenos binos asses, et alterum tantum centurionibus atque equitibus divisit, the double, Liv. 10, 46. pes, qui adhibetur ad numeros, partitur in tria; ut necesse sit partem pedis aut aequalem alteri parti, aut altero tanto, aut sequi esse majorem; in a poetic foot one half must be equal to the other, (as in a dactyl, where the two short syllables are equal to the long;) or as great again, or the double, (as in an Iambus, where the second syllable being long, is the double of the first, which is short;) or one half greater or longer, as in the Paeon, which consists of one long and three short, variously placed, and consequently the three short syllables are greater by one short syllable (sequi major) than the long, Cic. Orat. 56 & 64. altero tanto longior anfractus, as long again, or double in length, Nep. 18, 8. etiamsi alterum tantum perdundum est, as much again, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 81. so Bach. 5, 2, 66.*

ALTERÜTER, -trius, a. one or other of two; utrum te perfidiosum, an praevaricatorem existimari mavis? video necesse esse alterutrum, Cic. Czecl. 18. Laelio mandâram, ut si vobis videretur, alteruter vestrum ad me veniret, one or other, Cic. Att. 8, 12. so Att. 10, 1. Fam. 6, 3. Nep. 10, 4. alterutrum victoria coronet, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 64. quin alterutram partem offenderet, Nep. 25, 2. si in alterutro peccandum sit, Cic. Marcel. 7. so Fam. 6, 1. alterutrum latus, Plin. 2, 17. id quod infunditur, neque frigidum esse oportet neque calidum, ne alterutro modo laedat, Cels. 2, 12, 24.

ALTERNUS, a. one after another, by turns; alterna brachia jactat, Virg. Æ. 3, 376. so pueros mulcere alternos, 8, 634. alternis (sc. vicibus) dicetis, sing by turns; amant alterna Camoenae, love to sing by turns, Virg. E. 3, 59. ex Homer. Il. 1, 604. alternis igitur contendere versibus ambo coepère, to repeat verses by turns, or alternately, ib. 7, 18. modulans alterna notavi, sc. carmina, I alternately sung a verse, and then engraved it on the bark of a tree, ib. 5, 14. sinuet alterna volumina crurum, sc. equus, raise one leg after another, G. 3, 192. vix hostem, alterni si congrediamur, habemus, if every second man of us engage, Æ. 12, 233. alternos longâ nitentem cuspidè gressus, supporting his wounded foot with his spear, ib. 389. morte alternâ fratrem redemit Pollux, by dying and living for a day alternately, ib. 6, 121. alternas vivere luces, Id. Cir. 397. (See G. 419.) alternis (sc. annis) idem tonsas cessare novalis—patiere, to lie fallow for a year alternately, Id. G. 1, 71. alternis (annis vel vicibus) facilis labor, ib. 79. sorbet in abruptum fluctus, rursusque sub auras Erigit alteros, sc. Charybdis, alternately, Æ. 3, 423. so 5, 533. 11, 426. alternas scissa Charybdis

aquas, Prop. 3, 18, 28. vomitque vicibus alternis aquas, Senec. Hippol. 1028. manu alternâ perière, by mutual slaughter, Ovid. Trist. 5, 5, 34. so Past. 2, 234. epigramma facere alternis versibus longiusculis, i. e. in elegiac verse, having one verse longer than the other, Cic. Arch. 10. whence alterno versu subsidunt carmina, are written in that kind of verse, Ovid. Tr. 3, 1, 11. alternum facere pedem, to write elegiac verse, Stat. Silv. 1, 2, 9. pede alterno terram quatere, to dance, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 7. pedibus alternis insistere, on one foot after another, as the cranes, Plin. 10, 2. qui caret alternâ requie, durable non est, Ovid. Ep. 4, 89. so Quintil. 1, 3, 8. sermonibus alternis aptus Iambus, for dialogue or colloquial discourse, Hor. A. P. 81. alterna loquentes, alternately, Id. Sat. 1, 8, 40. versum rudem alternis jaciebant, sc. vicibus, Liv. 7, 2. verbis alternis, at every other word, ib. 8. alternis Catones, alternis Vatini, alternately virtuous and vicious, Senec. Ep. 121.—Lex de alternis consiliis rejiciendis, about permitting both the accuser and criminal, the one after the other, to reject, for once, all the judges, or jury appointed by the Praetor, Cic. Vat. 11. so cum alternæ civitates rejectæ essent, i. e. alternis, alternately, first by the one and then by the other, Cic. Verr. 2, 13. de ambitu senatus rejectionem fieri voluit iudicium alternorum, Id. Planc. 15.—Supercilia homini et pariter et ALTERNÈ mobilia, alternately, Plin. 11, 37. see Sen. Q. N. 7, 12. but this adverb rarely occurs: instead of it alternis, sc. vicibus is commonly used.

ALTERNARE, to do by turns; illi alternantes multâ vi praelia miscent, pushing at one another alternately, Virg. G. 3, 220. haec alternantî potior sententia visa est, to him wavering, pondering on one side the advantages, and on the other the disadvantages, Id. Æ. 4, 287. alternant spesque metusque fidem, alternately gain my belief; I at one time think that true which I hope, and at another that which I fear, Ovid. Ep. 6, 33. arborum fertilitas omnium ferè alternat, sed maximè fagi, almost all trees are more fertile every other year, or bear most every second year, Plin. 16, 6. alternant fructus quaedam arbores, bear every second year, ib. 38. so 15, 3. or as Columella expresses it, alternis annis fructu induuntur, 5, 9. in foetu summâ aequitate alternant cibum, sc. hirundines, give food first to one and then to another, Id. 10, 33. alternare vices—miramur hyaenam, changes its condition, Ovid. Med. 15, 409. according to vulgar opinion, becoming one year a male, and another a female, Plin. 8, 30. s. 44. alternante vorans vasta Charybdis aquâ, Prop. 2, 26, 54. but others read, alternas revomet vasta Charybdis aquas.—Dubio vestigia nisu alternata trahens, walking with difficulty, Sil. 1, 555. Fortuna alternata, changed or changing by turns, ib. 9, 555. nervis cervi alternatis et dorcadès, being mutually bound, Plin. 29, 4 s. 20. ex splendidissimis sordidissimisque alternata series, composed, Senec. Ep. 44. quae qualitates inter se mixtae vicibus et alternatae, Col. 2, 2, 2.

ALTERCĀRI, v. T. Labienus altercari cum Vatinio incipit, *to converse*, Caes. B. C. 3, 19. Crassus in altercando invenit paem neminem, *in debating or making short extempore replies*, Cic. Br. 43. so Quinct. 6, 4, 5. Plin. 3, 9. cum patre altercāsti dudum, *had a dispute or quarrel*, Ter. And. 4, 1, 29.—Clodium praesentem fregi in Senatu cū oratione perpetua, —tum altercatione, &c. *by putting and answering questions*, Cic. Att. 1, 16. so Att. 4, 13. Fam. 1, 2. Br. 44; Quinctil. 2, 4, 28. & 10, 1, 35. Quinctilian gives directions about this art of debating in courts, 6, 4.

ALTERCATIO, s. In pauciores avidos altercatio est, *sc. mihi, I must debate the matter against a few misers*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 12. Oritur mihi magna de re (de natura deorum,) altercatio, (*i. e. amica disputatio*) cum Velleio, Cic. N. D. 6. *But altercatio commonly includes the notion of wrangling or quarrelling* (ad jurgia et rixas refertur.)—cum altercatione congressi, *engaging in a keen dispute*, Liv. 1, 7, so 35, 17. paulatim per altercationem ad continuas infestisque orationes proveci sunt, Tac. Hist. 4, 7. see Suet. Caes. 71. Tib. 2.

ALTERCĀTOR, ōris, s. Bonus altercator vitio iracundiae careat, *a skilful disputant*, Quinct. 6, 4, 10. Ne turbidus et clamorosus sit altercator, *quales ferē sunt qui literas nesciunt*, ib. 15.

ALTERCUM, i, n. *henbane, a poisonous herb*, Plin. 25, 4.

ALTHAEA, ae, f. (ab ἀλθαία, medeor,) *marsh-mallows*, Plin. 20, 21 s. 84.

ALTICINCTUS, a, *girl high*; see ALTUS.

ALTĪLS, e, *fed*; see ALĒRE.

† ALTĪSŌNUS, a. (qui in alto, vel ex alto sonat,) *sounding on high or from above*; Jovis altisoni satelles, *i. e. aquila*, Cic. Div. 1, 47. cf. Tusc. 3, 19.—* Maronis altisoni carmina, *the poems of the sublime or lofty Virgil*, Juvenal. 11, 180.

ALTĪTŌNANS, ntis, a. *thundering from above*; pater altitonans, *i. e. Jupiter*, Cic. Div. 1, 12. altitonans Vulturnus, Lucr. 5, 744.

ALTITŪDO, inis, f. *height or depth*. See ALTUS.

ALTĪVŌLANS, ntis, *flying high*; altivolans solis rota, Lucr. 5, 434. genus altivolantium, *sc. avium, high flying birds*, Ennius apud Cic. Div. 1, 48. altivolans grus, Aonius. Idyll. monosyll. de histor. v. 12.—so ALTIVŌLUS, a. aves uncōs unguēs habentes sunt omnes ferē altivŏlae, praeter nocturnas, Plin. 10, 19 s. 21.

ALTOR, ōris, m. *a nourisher*; ALTRIX, ōris, f. *a nurse*: see ALĒRE.

ALTRINSECUS, adv. (alter & secus) *on the other side*; ego assistam hinc altrinsecus, Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 16. Pseudole, assiste altrinsecus, Id. Ps. 1, 3, 123. cf. 3, 2, 73. Mil. 2, 5, 36. Rud. 4, 4, 114.

ALTROVORSUM, adv. *on the other side*, Plaut. Cas. 3, 2, 25.

ALTUS, v. altus, part. *nourished*; see ALĒRE.

ALTUS, a. *high, tall, lofty*; altus cervus, Lucr. 3, 193. alta arbor, Ov. M. 3, 730. altum caelum, ib. 4, 18. alti montes, Ov. M. 1,

193. Virg. E. 1 f. suspiciens altam lunam, Id. A. 9, 403. Messapus—desuper altus equo graviter ferit *sc. eum*, 12, 295. altum saxum, Ov. M. 7, 378. tectum, Id. Tr. 3, 4, 19. altior cunctis Anchises, Virg. A. 8, 162. altissima silix, ib. 234. altum ire iter, *i. e. volare*, Virg. G. 4, 107. Icārus—coeli cupidine tactus, altius egit iter, *i. e. altius volabat, soared too high*, Ov. M. 8, 225.—maceriam quinque pedes altam facere, Cato, R. R. 15.—* *with the genitive of measure*; triglyphi alti unius, et dimidiati moduli, Vitruv. 4, 3.—sic fata (*sc. Didō*), gradus evaserat altus, *she had mounted the high steps*, Virg. A. 4, 685.—* *metaph.* altiorum gradum dignitatis consequi, *a higher, more elevated, or more exalted degree, station, or rank*, Cic. Cluent. 55. in altissimo gradu dignitatis locati, Id. Phil. 1, 6. cū is praeter spem in altissimo gradu alienis opibus positus esset, *i. e. consul factus*, Id. Sext. 9. praecipitari ex altissimo dignitatis gradu, Cic. Dōm. 37. pater—equestris ordinis princeps, quia nihil altius voluit, *i. e. esse Senatorum*, Plin. Ep. 1, 14, 4. Aristoteles neque humilem, neque abjectam orationem, nec nimis altam, et exaggeratam orationem probat, Cic. Or. 57. vir excelsus et altus, et humana despiciens, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4. alto animo esse, Id. Fin. 5, 20. homo sapiens, et altā mente praeditus, Cic. Mil. 8. altior spiritus, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 44. judex—rejecit alto dona nocentium vultu, *with a lofty or disdainful countenance*, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 42. altissimum planēque poēticum ingenium, *the higher sciences, or branches of knowledge, which require more genius and a superior degree of understanding*, Quinctil. 2, 1, 3. *so* artes altiores, Id. 8, 3, 83. est quidem ille eruditus, et sapiens, ut qui se ab ineunte aetate altioribus studiis artibusque dederit, *to the nobler and more elevated studies*, Plin. Ep. 5, 16, 8.—inter altissimas conditiones, generum, non honoribus principem, sed sapientiā, elegit, *among the highest offers, or noblest competitors for his daughter*, ib. 1, 10, 8—sin altior istis sub precibus venia ulla latet, *if any higher or greater favour is concealed under these entreaties*, Virg. A. 10, 625.—rex aetheris altus Jupiter, *high or great*, Virg. A. 12, 140. cf. 11, 726. altus Apollo, 6, 9, 10, 875. jacet altus Orōdes, ib. 10, 737. cf. 9, 697. quodcunque est alto sub Jove, (Caesar habet, Ov. F. 2, 138. domus) Caesaris alto, Ov. ad Liv. 453, cf. P. 2, 3, 63.—* *alta* evestas, *high or remote antiquity*, Ov. F. 4, 305. Deiphōbe armipotens, genus alto a sanguine Teucris, *spring from the ancient, or noble blood of Teucer*, Virg. A. 6, 500. altā gente satus, Val. Flac. 3, 202. cf. Senec. Herc. fur. 338.—* *haec fatus altā voce, with a loud voice*, Senec. Troad. 196. exclamata iterum altiore voce, Catul. 42, 18. so altissimi soni, Quinctil. 11, 3, 23.—(II) *deep*; altus alveus, Ov. A. 3, 6, 86. fons, Id. F. 2, 166. gurgēs, Virg. E. 6, 76. lacus, 46. Plin. Ep. 10, 69, 3. alta aqua, Ov. M. 5, 385. unda, Id. A. 3, 6, 69. spelunca, Virg. A. 6, 237.

altum aequor, Ov. M. 2, 263. altissima flumina minimo sono labuntur, Curt. 7, 4, 13. cf. Virg. G. 4, 359. Caes. B. G. 8, 18. B. C. 3, 77. Saturnius (Neptunus) domitor maris alti, Virg. Æ. 5, 799. alta theatri fundamenta, ib. 1, 427. sub alto pectore Tityi habitat vultur, i. e. pectoris intimos recessus rimatur, ib. 6, 599. portu se condidit alto, i. e. intimo, 5, 243. stabula alta ferarum, the deep or inmost haunts, cf. 6, 179. altissimus iste recessus, that sequestered retreat, Plin. Ep. 2, 8. tum verò, gemitus alto de corde petitos edidit, Ov. M. 2, 622. alto tantum suspiria prodis pectore, ib. 1, 656. alto nefandum vulnere ferrum abdidit, Senec. Troad. 48. virtus est una altissimis defixa radicibus, quae, &c. Cic. Phil. 4, 5. cf. Quintil. 1, 1, 28.—* metaph. deep, profound; altus somnus, Hor. S. 2, 1, 8. Liv. 7, 35. so sopor, Ov. M. 7, 667. 8, 817. Virg. Æ. 8, 27. alta quies, ib. 6, 522. Ov. Ep. 14, 34. M. 7, 186. altissima tranquillitas, Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 4. altius ibi otium, a more profound retirement, ib. 5, 6, 45. spem vultu simulat, premit altum corde dolorem, Virg. Æ. 1, 209. alta dissimulatione consilium premebat, Curt. 10, 9, 8. altiore concepta consilio, things contrived with a deeper or more artful design, Id. 6, 11, 28. manet altâ mente repostum iudicium Paridis, Virg. Æ. 1, 26. altum otium, Plin. Ep. 9, 3, 1. pavor altior, Tac. An. 16, 29. de quo altum silentium est, Senec. ad Marc. 5. quid me alta silentia cogis rumpere? Virg. Æ. 10, 64.

ALTUM is frequently used absolutely, or for a substantive; as, high and deep in English: thus, editus in altum, raised high, exalted, Cic. Verr. 3, 41. vapor ex alto cadit, rursumque in altum redit, Plin. 2, 38. seque ejaculatus in altum emicat, sc. sanguis, and darting itself forth, springs up on high, Ov. M. 6, 259. terras videre ab alto, from on high, ib. 4, 788. cf. 7, 442. 9, 177. so ex alto, ib. 7, 294. F. 3, 835. 4, 423.—in the plur. alta petunt, aër, atque aëre purior ignis, mount on high, Ov. M. 15, 243. haec ait et Maiâ genitum (Mercurium) demittit ab alto, i. e. a caelo, Virg. 1, 297.—naves, propter magnitudinem, nisi in alto, constitui non poterant, could not be stationed, but in deep water, Caes. B. G. 4, 24. naves, necessariò adversâ nocte in altum provectae, continentem petierunt, being obliged to launch out into the deep, or to put out to sea in a tempestuous night, ib. c. 28 f. in altum vela dabant laeti, they launched out into the deep, Virg. Æ. 1, 34. multum ille et terris jactatus et alto sc. fuit, tossed both on land and sea, ib. v. 3. postquam altum tenuere rates, were got into the deep, or were out in the open sea, ib. 3, 192. delphinus puerum—trepidantem perferre primùm in altum; mox, &c. Plin. Ep. 9, 33, 4. quâ se Tiberinus in altum dividit, i. e. in mare insiuit, Ov. F. 4, 291. descendere in altum, i. e. in mare, Ov. Ep. 18, 97. cf. 21, 41. in alto, in the sea, ib. 12, 119. so cum adversâ tempestate in alto jactarentur, Cic. Inv. 2, 31. cum magna in alto tempestas esset, ib. c. 32. ex alto emergere, from the deep, Cic. Fin. 4, 23.—

collectae ex alto nubes, from the sea; according to Servius, from the north, which was thought more elevated than the south, Virg. G. 1, 324. cf. 240, &c.—plur. ille Paraetonias mersit in alta rates, sunk in the sea, Ov. Art. 3, 390. carinam in alta rapere, to drive out to sea, or into the deep, Id. Am. 2, 9, 32. secum e celso mitit in alta jugo sc. natum, throws into the sea, Id. F. 6, 498.—* metaph. ipsa sibi imbecillitas indulget, in altumque provehitur imprudens, and imprudently launches into danger, or rushes into misfortune, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13. add Id. Or. 3, 36.

ALTÈ, adv. highly, high, on high; ostendit dextram insurgens Entellus, et altè extulit, and raised or lifted it on high, Virg. Æ. 5, 443. so caput altiùs effert, Id. G. 3, 553. cruentum altè extollens pugionem, Cic. Phil. 2, 12. unda—altè subjectat arenam, throws up on high, Virg. G. 3, 241. continuò pecoris generosi pulvis in arvis altiùs ingreditur, the colt of generous breed from the very first walks stately, i. e. raises his head and feet higher, ib. 76. altiùs (sc. aequo) egressus, caelestia tecta cremabis, if you go too high, Ov. M. 2, 136. puer (Icærus) altiùs egit iter, steered his course, or flew too high, Ov. Art. 2, 84. cf. M. 8, 225. altiùs ire libet, sc. tibi? to go higher, i. e. to fly to heaven, Ov. P. 1, 5, 81. lunâ volat altiùs illa (sc. anima Caesaris in stellam vel in cometam conversa,) it flies higher than the moon, Ov. M. 15, 848. cf. F. 1, 300. ad Liv. 46. altè consternunt terram frondes, the leaves strew the ground in heaps, Virg. Æ. 4, 443. altè vestiga (sc. aureum ramum) oculis, look for it aloft or on the top of the tree, ib. 6, 145. purpureoque altè suras vincire cothurno, to bind their legs high with a purple buskin, Virg. Æ. 1, 337. puer altè cinctus, girt high, i. e. having his clothes tucked up high, ready for work, active, Hor. S. 2, 8, 10. ex altè cinctis unus atriensibus, one of the high-tucked slaves that waited in the atrium, or hall, (al. alticinctis, in one word,) Phaedr. 2, 5, 11. altè cinctum putes dixisse, i. e. strenuum v. fortem, non mollem, Senec. Ep. 92. cum aquila altissimè volasset, Suet. Aug. 94 m.—(II) deeply, deep, to a great depth; ferrum in corpus non altè descendisse, that the weapon had not sunk deep into his body, Liv. 1, 41. non altè percusso corde sagittâ, his heart not being deeply wounded with the arrow; Ov. M. 6, 266. altiùs actum vulnus erat specie, the wound was deeper than it appeared to be, ib. 10, 527. et mala radicis altiùs arbor agit, drives its roots deeper, Ov. rem. a. 106. anhelitus crebri, tractique altiùs gemitus, deep sighs, fetched from the bottom of his breast, Senec. de irâ, 3, 4.—metaph. mediùs (brator)—altè cadere non potest, cannot fall from a great height, Cic. Or. 28 m. ingenium tuum altissimè adsurgit, is very elevated, or rises to the most sublime subjects, Plin. Ep. 8, 4, 3. saevae jamque altiùs Dardanio surgunt cuctori, the fierce wrath of the Trojan leader rises to a greater height, Virg. Æ. 10, 813. ille dies virtutem Catonis—altissimè illuminavit, most

conspicuously displayed, Patroc. 2, 35.—*altiùs perspicere, to see farther or better, to be more acute or sagacious, Cic. 1 act. in Verr. 7. altiùs aliquid persequi, to pursue or prosecute farther, Plin. 2, 23 s. 21. repetit altiùs, quae dixit ex tempore, ne verbo quidem labitur, he repeats a large portion of what he had said ex tempore, without missing a word, ib. 2, 3, 4. incipit longo et altè petito prooemio respondere, with a long and far-fetched preamble, Cic. Cluent. 21. de quo paulo altiùs ordiar, a little farther back, Cic. Verr. 4, 47. so ut paulo altiùs repetam, Suet. Ner. 2. altiùs omnem expeditam primâ repetens ab origine famam, I will disclose the whole tradition, tracing it back from its first source, Virg. G. 4, 285. verbum altiùs transferre, to turn a word too far from its proper sense, by a forced or too bold metaphor, Cic. Or. 25.—*altius in animo sedent, quae audias, quàm quae legas, make a deeper impression, on the mind, Plin. Ep. 2, 3, 9. nunc altè vulnus adactum! is driven deep, i. e. my heart is deeply affected with grief, Virg. Æ. 10, 850.**

ALTITÛDO, ïnis, f. height, highness; arboris, Plin. 12, 15 s. 34. aedium, Cic. Off. 3, 16. montium, Id. Rull. 2, 19.—* *met. elatio atque altitudo orationis, elevation and sublimity, Cic. Brut. 17. altitudo fortunae et gloriae, Id. Rabir. Post. 16. altitudo animi, elevation or greatness of mind, magnanimity, Cic. Off. 1, 25. Partit. 22. Fam. 3, 10, 33. 4, 13, 12. Liv. 4, 6 f.—(II) depth, deepness; fluminis, Caes. B. G. 4, 17. maris, ib. c. 25. opus in mirandam altitudinem depressum, Cic. Verr. 5, 27. cum ad infinitam altitudinem terra desedisset, Cic. Div. 1, 43. spelunca altitudinis infinitâ, Cic. Verr. 4, 48.—* *met. ad simulanda negotia altitudo ingenii incredibilis sc. erat illi, he had a wonderful power of disguising his sentiments, an impenetrable reserve or closeness, Sallust. Jug. 95. cf. Tac. Att. 3, 44.**

ALTIUSCÛLUS, a. a little higher than usual, a little too high; usus est calceamentis altiusculis, ut procerior, quàm erat, videretur, Suet. Aug. 73.

ALTÛSÛNUS, a. sounding on high, or from on high, Cic. Div. 1, 47. so Altitônans, ib. 1, 12. Altivölus, & -ans, flying high, q. v.

ALUCÛNARI, to err or mistake. See **ALLUCÛNARI**.

ALVEARE, is; & **alvearium**, i. n. a bee-hive, a place where bees work and make honey, Col. 9, 6, & 11. alvearia vimine texta, Virg. G. 4, 34.—(II) a place where bee-hives stand, Varr. R. R. 3, 18, 10 & 11. casia vivit in alveariis apum sata, Plin. 12, 20 s. 44.

ALVEUS, i, in. the channel of a river; asnetæ ripis volucres, atque fluminis alveo, (in 2 syll.) Virg. Æ. 7, 33. cf. G. 1, 203. Plin. 7, 2.—*met. Quinctil. 2, 1, 4.—* a ditch or trench, in which two vines were planted, Plin. 17, 22.—(II) the hull or hulk, the bottom or hold, the body of a ship; alveos navium inversos pro turguribus habuere, Sall. Jug. 18. non armamenta modò, sed etiam alvei navium quassati erant, not only their rigging, but even their hulls were*

damaged, Liv. 23, 34 f.—* *per synecdochen, a ship, Ov. F. 3, 591. Propert. 3, 5, 32.—a barge, a bark or boat; cavatum ex materiâ alveum conscendere, Vell. 2, 107. simul accipit alveo ingentem Aeneam, into his boat, Virg. Æ. 6, 412.—(III) a hollow wooden vessel, a trough; cum fluitantem alveum, quo expositi erant pueri, tenuis in sicco aqua destituisset, when the shallow water had left the floating trough on dry ground, Liv. 1, 4.—a kneading trough, Cato, 81.—a vessel for holding vine-grapes, ib. 11, 5. caules lactucae in alveo salire oportet, in a tray or trough, Col. 12, 9, 1. id præcipuè observandum est, ne similis sit alveo scrobs, that the trench be not like a conduit or trough, Id. 4, 4, 1 & 2. erat alveus illic faginea, a beechen pail or trough for bathing in, Ov. M. 8, 652.—(IV) the basin of a bath, Vitruv. 5, 10. in alveum descendere, Auctor. ad Heren. 4, 10. cf. Cic. Cael. 23. Senec. Ep. 123.—(V) a bee-hive; struunt apes orsae a concameratione alvei, Plin. 11, 10. ab Arcturi exortu ad aequinoctium vernum—alveo se continent, ib. c. 16. add. 21, 14.—(VI) a gaming-table, a chess-board, Plin. 37, 2 s. 6. cf. Suet. Cl. 33. V. Max. 8, 8, 2.*

ALVEÖLUS, i, m. dim. a small channel of a river, Curt. 6, 4, 4.—(II) a small hollow vessel, a tray or trough; servat sc. ut totum ovorum numerum in alveolum ligneum conferat, he takes care to put, &c. Col. 8, 3, 13. alveolos praebere v. conferre, to furnish buckets or vessels for carrying water, Liv. 28, 45. illud (oleum) vestris datur alveolis, quod canna Micipsarum prærà subvexit acutâ, your wooden dish or saucer is filled with oil, brought in a sharp-beaked canoe from Africa, Juvenal. 5, 88. alveolo coepit ligneo conspergere humum aestuantem, to sprinkle the parched ground with a wooden scoop, Phaedr. 2, 5, 15.—(III) a small gaming-board; tesserae, quibus in alveolo luditur, Gell. 1, 20. alveolum poscere, Cic. Fin. 5, 20.

ALVEATUS, a. excavated or hollowed like the channel of a river, like a conduit or canal, with sloping sides, broader at the top, and narrower at the bottom; sulcos, si locus aquosus erit, alveatos esse oportet, Cato, 43.—so **ALVEÖLATUS**, a. si stylobâta ad libellam dirigetur alveolatus oculo videbitur, if the stylobâta be directed level, it will appear to the sight channelled, Vitruv. 3, 3.

ALVINUS, a. pained in the belly. See **ALVUS**.

ALUM, i, n. & **HALUS**, i, m. comfrey, a plant, Plin. 27, 6 s. 24. 26, 7 s. 26.—(II) a kind of gartick; allium in arvis sponte nascens, alum vocant, Id. 19, 6 s. 34 f.

ALÛMEN, ïnis, n. alum, a kind of mineral salt, (salsugo terrae,) Plin. 35, 15 s. 52.—

ALUMINATUS, a. tinctured with alum; aqua aluminata (utilis est) paralyticis, Plin. 31, 6 s. 32.—

ALUMÛNÖSUS, a. full of alum, impregnated with particles of alum; aluminosi fontes, Vitruv. 8, 3. depressis puteis sulphurata vel aluminosa occurrentia putearios necant, Plin. 31, 3 s. 28.

ALUMINARIUS, i, m. a digger or vender of alum, Gruter. inscript. 642, 9.

ALUMNUS & ALUMNA, a foster-child. See ALÈRE.

ALŪTA, ae, f. tanned leather; pelles pro velis, alutaque tenuiter confectae sc. erant illis, instead of sails they had skins, and pieces of thin dressed leather. Caes. B. G. 3, 13. inguina succinctus nigrā tibi servus alutā stat, Martial. 7, 35.—(II) a shoe; ruptā cūm pes vagus exit alutā, Id. 12, 26, 9. coccina non laesum cingit aluta pedem, Id. 2, 29, 8. felix—appositam nigrae lunam subtexit alutae, the lucky man being made a senator affixes or sews to his black shoe the letter C, or the figure of a crescent or half-moon, Juv. 5, 192. (A. 7. & 420.) pes malus (i. e. turpis) in niveā semper celetur alutā, Ov. Art. 3, 271.—(III) a purse; tumidā superbus alutā, Juv. 14, 282.—(IV) a covering of paint on the face, like a thin skin; parvaque sinceras velat aluta genas, Ov. Art. 3, 202.—

* Phlogis—ulcus (i. e. pruriginem) habet, Priami quod tendere possit alutam, i. e. membrum virile languens et laxum, instar alutae, Martial. 11, 60 s. 61, 3.

ALŪTARIUS, v. -ācius, a. of tanned leather, Marcell. Empir. c. 15 & 23.

ALVUS, i, f. the belly; alvus subjecta stomacho, cibi et potionis receptaculum est, Cic. N. D. 2, 54. Aesculapius purgationem alvi primus invenit, ib. 3, 22. alvum purgare, inanire, solvere, ciere, ducere, subducere, dejicere, elicere, liquare, mollire, movere, &c. to loosen, to purge: astringere, colibere, comprimere, compescere, suppressere, firmare, sistere, inhibere, &c. to bind, to astringe; alvus cita, fluens, fusa v. fusior, soluta, resoluta, &c. a loose or lax belly; adstricta v. adstrictior, contracta, &c. bound or costive, Cels. passim.—quibus juvenibus fluxit alvus, plerumque in senectute contrahitur; quibus in adolescentiā fuit adstricta, saepe in senectute solvitur; those that are loose in the belly while young, for the most part are costive when they grow old, &c. Ceis. 1, 3, 73. melior est autem in juvene fusior, in sene adstrictior sc. alvus, it is better for a young man to have a lax belly, and for an old to be bound, ib.—* plur. sapor (raphani) asper, et medicamentum instar ad eliciendās alvos, to loosen the belly, Plin. 19, 5 s. 26.—* alvus corpus ac vires carpit, operique inutilem (bovem v. equum) reddit, a flux or looseness wastes the body and strength, Col. 6, 7, 2.—* per metonym. the excrements; si (in febre) alvus matutinis temporibus coacta magis est, et rufa, &c. if the discharge in the morning is of a harder consistence, and reddish, Cels. 2, 3, 9. alvus quoque varia, pestifera est, a variegated discharge also is very bad, Id. 2, 6, 34. in praecipiti verō jam esse (aegrum) denuntiat sc. alvus, quae liquida, eademque vel nigra, vel pallida, vel pinguis est, but a speedy death is denoted, when the discharge is liquid, &c. ib. s. 35.—(II) the womb; mater me in alvo decem gestavit menses, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 5. cūm mater praegnans Dionysium alvo contineret, somnavit se pepe-

risse Satyriscum, Cic. Div. 1, 20. cf. Id. Cluent. 12.—(III) a bee-hive; alvearia vocant a mellis alimonio, alvos, Varr. R. R. 3, 6, 15. mediā alvo, in qua introēant apes, faciunt foramina parva dextra, ac sinistra, ib. s. 16. alvos optimas de cortice, secundas ferulā, tertias vimine, &c. Plin. 21, 14 s. 47. cf. Col. 9, 6. imponunt navibus alvos, &c. Plin. 21, 12 s. 43.—* the bees themselves; ferunt, societate fraudatā, alvos mori, Plin. 11, 16.—

ALVINUS, a. troubled with pains in the belly; vincapervina alvinis imposita multum prodesse dicitur, Plin. 21, 27 s. 99. cf. 25, 7 s. 37.

* ALŪPON, i, n. (ex ā & λυπερ, dolor,) the herb terrible or white turbith, Plin. 27, 4 s. 7.

* ALYSSON, i, n. (ex ā priv. & λυσσα, rabies canina,) madwort; nomen accepit sc. hic frutex, quōd a cane morsos rabiem sentire non patitur, potus ex aceto, adalligatusque, Plin. 24, 11 s. 57.

AM, insepar. prep. around, as, amplector, to clasp around, to embrace; ampūto, to prune around. When am is compounded with a word beginning with a, e, i, u; b is interposed for the sake of sound; as, ambigo, (am, āgo,) ambēdo, (am, ēdo,) ambio, (am, eo;) ambūro, (am, ūro.) But if the word begin with c, h, f, q; am is turned into an; as, ancisus, anhēlo, anfractus, anquiro. Before p, am remains unchanged; as, ampūto. AM is thought to be derived from the Greek ἀμφι; with the same change of letters, as ambo is from ἀμφα.

AMĀBĪLIS, e, (ab amare,) amiable, worthy of love, lovely; filiolam tuam et amo, et amabilem esse certō scio, Cic. Att. 5, 19. amabilior mihi Velia fuit, quōd te ab eā sensi amari, Cic. Fam. 7, 20. nihil virtute amabilius, ib. 9, 14. qui utilitatis causā fingunt amicitias, amabilissimum nodum amicitiae tollere videntur, Cic. Amic. 14.

AMABILĪTER, adv. amiably, Cic. Att. 13, 14. lusit amabiliter, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 147.—spectet amabilius juvenem; suspiret ab imo femina, more lovingly or affectionately, Ov. Art. 3, 675.

AMABILĪTAS, ātis, f. amiableness, loveliness, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4 f.

AMĀBO, interj. prithee, I pray. See AMĀRE.

A-MANDĀRE, to send away, to remove, to send to a distance; hominem Lilyboeum, Cic. Verr. 5, 27. in Graeciam, Cic. Att. 7, 13. aliquid tetri procul sensibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 56 f.—infra omnes mortuos amandatus, Cic. ad Quir. post red. 4 f. me expulso, Catone amandato sc. in Cretam, Id. Dom. 25. add, Tac. H. 4, 56.

AMANDATIO, ōnis, f. a sending away, a removal, Cic. Rosc. A. 15.

AMANS, ntis, loving, a lover, &c. See AMĀRE.

AMANUENSIS, is, m. a slave who wrote what his master dictated, particularly letters; a clerk, a secretary, Suet. Ner. 44. Tit. 3.—called also a manu servus, Suet. Caes. 74.—or a manu, sc. servus, Id. Aug. 67.—Women were some-

times employed for this purpose: thus, Caenis Antoniae liberta, et a manu, and her amanuensis, Suet. Vesp. 3.

AMĀRĀCUS, i, m. v. f. & -um, i, n. *sweet marjoram, a fragrant plant or herb; abrotonum et amaracus acres habent odores, Plin. 21, 7 s. 18. called also Sampsuchum, ib. c. 11 s. 35. sampsuchum sive amaracum, in Cypro laudatissimum et odoratissimum, scorpionibus adversatur, ex aceto et sale illitum, ib. c. 22 s. 93. nobilia unguenta faciunt—iris Illyrica, et Cyzicena amaracus, Id. 13, 1 s. 2, 4. mollis amaracus, Virg. *Æ.* 1, 693. δ Hymen Hymenaeae, cinge tempora floribus suavè olentis amaraci, Catull. 60, 5.*

AMĀRĀCĪNUS, a. *made of sweet marjoram; fit ex eo (amaraco) et oleum, quod sampsuchinum vocatur seu amaracinum, Plin. 21, 22 s. 93.*

AMARACĪNUM, sc. unguentum, Id. 13, 1 s. 2. amaracini blandus liquor, i. e. amaracinum unguentum, Lucr. 2, 846. postesque superbos ungit amaracino, Lucr. 4, 1172. denique amaracinum fugitat sus, et timet omne unguentum, Id. 6, 973. hence, vetus adagium est; nihil graculo cum fidibus, nihil cum amaracino sui, a proverb applied to those who have nothing to do with a thing, or no pleasure in it, Gell. praef. sub fin.

AMĀRANTHUS, v. amarantus, i, m. *an amaranth, a plant; put for a never fading flower; est autem spica purpurea veriùs, quàm flos aliquis, et ipse sine odore. Mirum in eo, gaudere decerpi, et laetiùs renasci.—decerptus adversatur; mirèque, postquam defecère cuncti flores, madefactus aquà reviviscit. Summa ejus natura in nomine est, appellato, quoniam non marcescat, (ex à priv. & $\mu\alpha\rho\alpha\nu\theta\alpha\iota$, marcescere,) Plin. 21, 8 s. 23. add. Ov. F. 4, 439.*

AMĀRE, adv. *bitterly. See AMĀRUS.*

AMĀRE, to love, to be fond of, to regard with affection.—AMARE denotes a greater degree of affection than diligere; inter amare et diligere, hoc interest, quòd amare vim habet majorem, diligere autem est leviùs amare, Non. 5, 3. Clodius, tribunus plebis designatus, valde me diligit, vel (ut $\mu\phi\alpha\tau\iota\omega\tau\epsilon\rho\nu$ dicam) valde me amat, Cic. Ad Brut. Ep. 1. quis erat, qui putaret ad eum amorem, quem erga te habebam, posse aliquid accedere? tantum accessit, ut mihi nunc denique amare videar, antea dilexisse, Cic. Fam. 9, 14, 11. quem ego quum olim mutuò diligerem, ex hac officii societate amare ardentius coepi, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 7.—(DILIGERE est quasi ex multis eligere, et quodam habere; amare autem est impetu quodam et cupiditate amplecti: diligimus propter virtutem et ex ratione, amamus propter voluptatem et ex appetitu. Diligere is to regard or esteem one with a rational affection on account of his virtue, learning or other accomplishments; amare, to regard with a passionate affection or fondness.)—But these distinctions are not always observed; thus, dilexi tum te, non tantum ut vulgus amicum, sed pater ut gnatos diligit et generos,

Catull. 71, 3. amare autem nihil aliud est, nisi eum ipsum diligere quem ames, &c. Cic. Amic. 27.—* amare and diligere are sometimes joined: Archagatus, homo nobilis, qui a suis te amari, et diligi vellet, to be loved and esteemed, or regarded, Cic. Verr. 4, 23. so te semper amavi, dilexique, Id. Fam. 15, 7. nos admodum diligit, amplectitur, amat, Cic. Att. 1, 13 m. non quòd quemquam plus amem, aut plus diligam, eò feci, sed, &c. Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 2, 16.—* Amare aliquem ex animo, to love sincerely or from the heart, Cic. Q. fr. 1, 1, 5. amore singulari, Id. Fam. 15, 20. plus quàm oculos suos, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 67. cf. 5, 7, 5. plus oculis suis, Catull. 3, 5. amavit unicè patriam et cives suos, Cic. Cat. 3, 5. cura, ut valeas, et me, ut amas, ama, Id. Fam. 7, 5 f. mihi videtur matrem valde, ut debet, amare, teque mirificè, Cic. Att. 6, 2. rectè amasti uxorem tuam, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 22. amavi pro meo, I loved him as my own son, Id. Ad. 1, 1, 23. illum amant, me fugitant, ib. 5, 4, 18. pauci, quos aequus amavit Jupiter, &c. Virg. *Æ.* 6, 129. et erat tum dignus amari, Id. E. 5, 89. Deos et amo, et metuo, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 70. Deus colitur et amatur, Senec. Ep. 47. haec precati sumus; ut sic te amarent dii, quemadmodum tu nos, Plin. pan. 4.—* to love criminally, to indulge in unlawful passion; to be in love or enamoured; meum gratum rumor est amare, that my son is engaged in an intrigue or keeps a mistress, Ter. And. 1, 2, 14. so omnes qui amant, graviter sibi dari uxorem ferunt, ib. v. 20. cur amat? cur potat? why does he prosecute amours? or why does he wench? Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 36. so amat? argentum dabitur a me, ib. 1, 2, 38. dum aetas tulit, amavit, Id. And. 2, 6, 13. quamdam fidicinam amat hic Chaelea, loves a music girl, Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 13. quam hic non amavit meretricem? Id. Ad. 1, 2, 69. amare meretricem in matrimonium, to love a courtesan so much as to wish to marry her, Quinctil. 11, 1, 82. qui tum illam amabant, those who then loved her, Id. And. 1, 1, 53. hi tres tum simul amabant, ib. v. 61. ejus (anùs) filiam ille amare coepit perditè, he fell desperately in love with her daughter, Id. Heaut. 1, 1, 45. eam miserè amat, he loves her to distraction, ib. 1, 2, 16. scimus, quàm miserè hanc amarit, how passionately he loved her, or how much he doted on her, Id. And. 3, 2, 40. hanc Bacchidem, ut cum maximè, tum Pamphilus, quum pater, &c. doted on Bacchis still as much as ever, Id. Hec. 1, 2, 40. perii! quanto minus spei est, tanto magis amo, Id. Eun. 5, 9, 213. injuria talis cogit amare magis, sed bene velle minus, your infidelity, or your preferring my rival, forces me to love you more, but to wish your welfare less, Catull. 71 f. mutuis animis amant, amantur, Id. 45, 20. ut ameris, amabilis esto, Ov. Art. 2, 107. ut ameris, ama, Martial. 6, 11. Phyllida amo ante alias, Virg. E. 3, 78. nympham mihi credit amari, he believes that some nymph is beloved by me, Ov. M. 7, 823. cf. 3, 345.—* to love, to be fond of, to be delighted with; prout ipse amabat

literas, as he loved learning himself, Nep. 25, 1. studia, Quintil. 1, 1, 20. non omnes eadem mirantur amantque, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 58.—* to love, to be pleased with, to be obliged or grateful for; delectaverunt me tuae litterae, in quibus primùm amavi amorem tuum, qui, &c. Cic. Fam. 9, 16. te multùm amamus, quod, &c. I am much obliged to you, that or because, Cic. Att. 1, 3. so de raudusculo Numeriano multum te amo, I thank you for what you have done about the small debt of Numerius, ib. 7, 2. so et in Atilii negotio te amavi, I was obliged to you for your good offices, Id. Fam. 13, 62. add Quintil. 6, 3, 93.—* AMARE se, to love, to be pleased with, to value or think much of one's self; quàm volumus licet, Patres Conscripti, ipsi nos amemus; tamen, &c. let us be as partial to ourselves, as we will, Cic. de Har. resp. 9. credo igitur, hunc (Caesarem) me non amare; at ego me amavi, quod mihi jam pridem usu non venit, I believe that he is not pleased with me; but I was pleased with myself, which I have not been now for a long time, Cic. Att. 9, 18. so in eo me valde amo, I am greatly pleased with what I have done, ib. 4, 16 m.—* SI ME AMAS, AMABO, AMABO TE, are forms of requesting, equivalent to I pray, I beseech you, prithee, (a familiar contraction for pray thee, or I pray thee:) adduc, si me amas, Marius, Cic. Q. fr. 2, 10.—* Ita me dii amant, so may the gods love me, a form of swearing, to confirm the truth of what one says, Ter. And. 5, 4, 44. Eun. 3, 2, 21. 5, 9, 7. Heaut. 2, 3, 67, &c. ita me dii bene amant, Id. Eun. 4, 1, 1. 5, 2, 43. sic me dii amabant, Id. Heaut. 3, 1, 54. cf. 5, 4, 1. Hec. 1, 2, 31. Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 30. ita me Jupiter sc. amet, ib. 31. Despiter me sic amabit, ib. 4, 2, 47. * AMARE is applied to beasts, and even to inanimate things; nec juga taurus amat, Ov. A. 3, 11, 36. aliis omnibus, quae ira fieri amant, i. e. quae per iram fieri solent, which are natural to anger, (an expression from the Greek φιλεῖν,) Sallust. Jug. 34. & ibi Cort. ex Graeco translata Sallustii plurima, quale est, vulgus amat fieri, Quintil. 9, 3, 17. memoriae Drusi cadem, quae in Germanicum, decernuntur, plerisque (i. e. pluribus v. multis) additis, ut ferme amat posterior adulatio, Tac. An. 4, 9. baccilius vitat chorèum, spondeum autem amat sc. in fine orationis v. sententiae, Quintil. 9, 4, 102.—* Amasso, for amavero; si unquam posthac aut Amasso Casinam, aut ocepso modò, for ocepsero, Plaut. Cas. 5, 4, 22. so amassis, Mil. 4, 2, 16. amassint, Curc. 4, 4, 22.— AMANS, ntis, part. & adj. loving, fond of; Hircus quàm se ipse amans sine rivali! Cic. Q. fr. 3, 8. nihil potest illo (Curio) fieri humanius, nihil nostri amantius, nothing can exceed his humanity, and friendship or attachment to me, Cic. Fam. 16, 5. ad nos amantissimos tui veni, ib. Ep. 7. frater amantissimus, very affectionate, Cic. Cat. 4, 1. Cluent. 5. so uxor amantissima, Tac. A. 45.—me, lenissimis et amantissimis verbis utens, re graviter accusas, under the gentlest and most affectionate terms, you in fact

severely reproach me, Cic. Fam. 5, 15, 2.—* subst. a lover; sed postquam amans accessit, Ter. And. 1, 1, 49. amantium irae amoris integratio est, ib. 3, 3, 23.—* applied also to brute animals; dulcibus illa (femina, i. e. vacca) quidem illecebris, et saepe superbos cornibus inter se subigit decernere amantes, i. e. tauros, Virg. G. 3, 218.

AMANTER, adv. lovingly, affectionately, friendly; valde hoc velim ante, quàm proficiscaris, amanter, ut soles, diligenterque conficias, Cic. Att. 2, 4. hoc ego meo facto valde delector; nihil enim potuit fieri amantius, Id. Fam. 3, 6, 6. quocum conjunctissimè, et amantissimè, vixerat, in the most affectionate union, Cic. Amic. 1.

AMĀTUS, part. loved; non mihi, quàm fratri frater, amate minùs, not less beloved by me, Ov. P. 4, 12, 22.

AMĀTIO, ònis, f. the act of loving, love; tua mihi odiosa est amatio, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 20. cf. Poen. 5, 2, 136. Rud. 4, 5, 14.—plur. at te, vicine, dii deaeque perduint tuàm cum amicâ, cumque amationibus, confound you with your mistress, and your intrigues, Id. Merc. 4, 4, 53. neque in hac (fabulâ) subagitationes sunt, neque ulla amatio, in this play there is no wenching, nor intrigue, Id. Capt. sub fin.—

AMĀTOR, òris, m. a lover, a friend, one who loves or likes any thing, Papirius Paetus, vir bonus, amatorque noster, our friend, Cic. Att. 1, 20. so senatus consulta scribuntur apud amatorem tuum, i. e. Caesarem, Id. Fam. 9, 15, 11. (II) a lover, a gallant; satrapes si siet amator, numquam sufferre ejus sumtus queat, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 44. summum bonum esse herae putavi hunc Pamphilum, amicum, amatorem, Ter. And. 4, 3, 3. (amicus animi est, amator corporis, Donat. ibid. amator, qui ad tempus; amicus, qui perpetuò amat, Donat. ad Eun. 1, 2, 68.) aliud est amatorem esse, aliud amantem; aliud iracundum esse, aliud iratum, (amator dicitur, qui proclivis est ad amandum, quique potest aliquando sine amore esse; amans, qui verè amat: quemadmodum iracundus dicitur, qui facillè irascitur, quique potest aliquando etiam sine irâ esse; iratus verò, qui iram habet,) Cic. Tusc. 4, 12. cf. Donat. ad Ter. And. 1, 1, 49. But these distinctions are not always observed. utrum hic tibi adulter, an amator? Cic. Coel. 20. cf. Verr. 3, 63. Veneris amator, i. e. Mars, Ov. rem. 160. invidus, iracundus, iners, vinosus, amator, the amorous, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 18. amator tener, a tender lover or gallant, Juv. 6, 547.—* Bibliothecam tuam cave cuiquam respondeas, quamvis acrem amatorem inveneris, see that you do not dispose of your library to any one, though you find an eager purchaser, who will give any price for it, Cic. Att. 1, 10. plenus cùm languet amator, when your cloyed lover or reader is tired of you, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 8.

AMATORCÛLUS, i, m. dim. a contemptible lover, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 27.

AMĀTRIX, icis, f. an amorous woman; Sappho amatrix, Martial. 7, 68. dicacula es ama-

trix, *you are a prating love-sick girl*, Id. Asin. 3, 1, 8.

AMĀTŌRIUS, a. of or pertaining to lovers, of or relating to love, amorous, amatory or amatorious; Anacreontis tota pōsis amatoria est, Cic. Tusc. 4, 33 f.—* used as a subst. AMĀTORIUM, i, n. alicui amatorium dare, a love potion or philter, Quintil. 7, 8, 2. cf. 7, 3, 10, 8, 5, 31. ego tibi monstrabo amatorium sine medicamento, sine herbā, sine ulius veneficæ carmine; si vis amari, ama, Senec. Ep. 9.

AMĀTORIÆ, adv. amorously, like a lover, tenderly; epistola amatoriæ scripta, Cic. Phil. 2, 31. amatoriè loqui, Plaut. Merc. 3, 3, 20.—AMASIUS, i, m. a lover, a suitor, Plaut. Cas. 3, 3 f.

AMĀRUS, a. bitter; sensus judicat dulce, amarum; lene, asperum, &c. Cic. Fin. 2, 12. omne animal sensus habet; sentit igitur et calida, et frigida, et dulcia, et amara, Id. N. D. 3, 13. et salices carpētis amaras, Virg. E. 1, 79. amariore succi, Plin. 11, 6. iris gustu amarissima, Plin. 21, 7 s. 19.—(II) metaph. sad, disagreeable, harsh, &c. nunc et amara dies, et noctis amarior umbra est, Tibul. 2, 4, 11. fert tamen, ut debet, casus patienter amarus, Ov. Tr. 5, 4, 15. amara pericula ponti, ib. El. 2, 29. quisquis amores metuet dulces, aut experietur amarus, Virg. E. 3, 109. cf. 7, 41. amara lento temperet risu, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 26. cadus—amara curarum eluere efficax, efficacious to wash away bitter or sad cares, ib. 4, 12, 20.

AMĀRE, adv. bitterly; e linguis dicta dulcisa datis, corde amarè facitis, Plaut. Truc. Act. 1, 2, 78. amarissimè congestis probris, Suet. Tib. 54.

AMARĪTAS, ātis, f. bitterness, Vitruv. 2, 9.—AMARITĪES, ēi, f. Catull. 67, 19.

AMARITŪDO, inis, f. absinthii, Plin. 21, 21. oleas albas nisi condieris, propter amaritudinem illas respuit palatum, Varr. R. R. 1, 66.—metaph. amaritudo decretorum, Justin. 38, 5. carminum, Plin. 36, 5. ut amari sales, ita frequenter amaritudo ipsa ridicula est, Quintil. 10, 1, 117. attendas, ne in bilem aut amaritudinem vertat injuria, Plin. Ep. 6, 8, 8. cf. 7, 33, 7, 5, 8, 10, &c.

AMĀROR, ōris, m. Lucr. 4, 224. Virg. G. 2, 246.

AMBACTUS, i, m. a retainer, an attendant, a client, Caes. B. G. 6, 15.

AMB-ĀDĒDĒRE, to eat around, to waste or squander, Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 15 & 17.

AMBĀGES, f. (am & ago; used only in the abl. sing. ambāge; in the nom. and acc. pl. ambages, and the abl. ambagibus.) a going round, a round about way, a turning or winding, intricacy; Daedalus—ponit opus (Labyrinthi;) turbatque notas, et lumina flexum ducit in errorem variarum ambage viarum, Ov. M. 8, 160. ambage remissā, having given up wandering; Ov. Ep. 7, 149. ambage tecti, the windings of the labyrinth, Virg. Æ. 6, 29. ne longā ambage morer vos, by a long winding story or te-

dious narration, Ov. Met. 7, 520. missis ambagibus, laying aside ambiguous language, Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 9. tacitis ambagibus, by silent hints, Liv. 1, 54. vix pueris dignas ambages fallendæ fidei exquirere, quibbles, shifts, subterfuges, evasions, Liv. 9, 11. ambage non additā, i. e. plainly, Tac. An. 6, 46. per ambages interrogat, by ambiguous or guarded expressions, Id. Hist. 2, 4. ambage prædixerant, the oracle, ib. 5, 13. quas ambages mihi narrare occipit? what a round-about story, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 77. so longis ambagibus aures præbere, Ov. M. 3, 692. cf. 4, 475.

AMBARVĀLIS, e, (ex am & arvum,) around the fields; ambarvālis hostia, a victim carried round the fields, and then sacrificed, to procure fertility, Festus.

AMBARVĀLIA sacra, the sacred rites performed round the fields, Serv. ad Virg. E. 3, 77. & 5, 75. G. 1, 345.—described by Tibullus, 2, 1. cf. Lucan. 1, 592, &c.

AMBEDĒRE, (ambēdo, ēdi, ēsum; ex am & edo,) to eat around, to eat up, to consume; exorta vis locustarum ambederat, quidquid herbidum aut frondosum, Tac. An. 15, 5.—ambeas consumere mensas, to devour your tables eaten around, i. e. to eat up the cakes put under the other meat, Virg. Æ. 3, 257. cf. 7, 116. flammis ambesa roborā, the oak boards half consumed, ib. 3, 752. membrum multo vulnere ambesum, torn, Senec. Hippol. 1266.

AMBĪGĒRE, (ambigo, —, —; am & ago,) to doubt; haud nihil ambigam,—hiccine fuerit Ascanius, an, &c. I am somewhat doubtful whether this was, &c. Liv. 1, 3. tot malis obsessus, cui rei primum occurreret, ambigebat, Justin. 29, 4. Alexandrum regnum Asiae occupaturum, haud ambigere, Curt. 3, 3, 5. ne quis ambigat, decus, pudorem, corpus, cuncta regno viliora habere, Tac. An. 12, 65. quænam post Augustum militiae conditio (foret,) ambigentes, ib. 1, 16. ambigens Nero, quonam modo, &c. ib. 16, 20. omnis res habet naturam ambigendi, de qua queri et disceptari potest, of being doubted about, or of being controverted, Cic. Or. 3, 29.—* to dispute; ut inter eos, qui ambigunt, conveniat, quid sit id, de quo agatur, Cic. Fin. 2, 2.—to litigate, to contest; ambigunt agnati cum eo, qui est heres, si, &c. ambigere de fundo, Cic. Cæcili. 8. de hereditate, Id. Verr. 1, 45. de finibus, about the boundaries of a farm, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 94. de parte finium cum vicino, Tac. H. 1, 24. de regno, Liv. 40, 15. regni certamine ambigebant fratres, disputed or contended about the sovereignty, Id. 21, 31.—* passive personal. nihil est, quod inter homines ambigatur, &c. Cic. Or. 2, 24 f. si quid ambigatur, ib. c. 26. in iis causis, quæ propter scriptum ambiguntur, ib. c. 26. in eo jure, quod ambigitur inter peritissimos, ib. 1, 57. verbis potius de iis, quæ ambigerentur, disceptarent, quàm, &c. they should confer about those matters in dispute, Liv. 35, 32 f.—* impersonal. in eo genere, de quo, quale sit quid, ambigatur, Cic. de Or. 2, 26. cum de vero ambigetur, Id. Or.

36. non de appellatione, sed de vi facti ejus ambigitur, Quintil. 7, 3, 7. si de hereditate ambigitur, Cic. Verr. 3, 45. ambigitur moenia ponat uter, *there is a dispute whether of the two (Romulus or Remus) should found the city*, Ov. F. 4, 812. ambigitur quoties, uter utro sit prior, *as often as a dispute arises, whether the one poet or the other be superior*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 55. aspici aliquando in Aegypto eam volumerem, non ambigitur, *it is not doubted or disputed, or it is certain, that the phoenix is sometimes seen in Egypt*, Tac. An. 6, 28 f. de nomine ipso (sc. annuli) ambigunt video, *I see that there is a doubt or uncertainty*, Plin. 31, 1 s, 4 m.—ne tecta quidem urbis adiit, devius plerumque itineribus ambigens (*al. ambiens*) patriam et declinans, *going round, or making feigned approaches*, Tac. An. 6, 15 f.—

AMBIGUUS, a. *doubtful, ambiguous, uncertain; ambiguous aquae, of an ambiguous nature or quality; hurtful when drunk by night, and harmless when drunk by day; nocte nocent potae, sinenoxâ luce bibuntur*, Ov. M. 15, 333. non haec tibi nunciat auctor ambiguus; ipse ego, &c. ib. 11, 666. ambigua dicta, *ambiguous, of doubtful meaning, equivocal*, ib. 9, 587. cf. Cic. Or. 34 f. domum timet ambiguam, *deceitful, not to be trusted*, Virg. Æ. 1, 661. per ambiguum favorem gratiam victoris spectantes, *by favouring neither party*, Liv. 21, 52. ambigua fides, *doubtful, unsincere*, Id. 6, 2. Ov. A. 2, 9, 50. non foret ambiguus tanti certaminis heres, *uncertain*, Ov. M. 13, 129. ambiguus infans, *i. e. Minotaurus*, Senec. Hippol. 690. erat puer acris ingenii, sed ambiguus, *of a sprightly, but ambiguous turn*, Plin. Ep. 4, 2. non secus ac liquidus Phrygiis Maeandros in arvis ludit, et ambiguo lapsu refuitque fuitque, *flows backward and forward with an ambiguous course*, Ov. M. 8, 162. inque virum soliti vultus mutare ferinos ambigui prosecta lupi, *the entrails of an ambiguous wolf, which used to change his savage aspect into that of a man*, ib. 7, 270. ambiguis ars (rectoris navis) stupet ipsa malis, Id. Tr. 1, 2, 32. cur labat ambiguo spes mihi mista metu? Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 12. ab invidendo autem invidentia rectè dici potest, ut effugiamus ambiguum nomen invidiae, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9. ambiguis callidus abde notis, *couch your meaning under ambiguous expressions*, Ov. Art. 1, 490. oracula ambigua, Cic. Div. 2, 56. passibus ambiguis Fortuna volubilis errat, et manet in nullo certa tenaxque loco, Ov. Tr. 5, 8, 15. agnovit prolem ambiguum, Aeneas, *recognised his ambiguous or double descent from Dardanus, who came from Corythus or Cortona in Etruria, and from Ieucer, a Cretan*, Virg. Æ. 3, 180. cf. 108, &c. Proteus ambiguus, *ambiguous, who could turn himself into any shape*, Ov. M. 2, 9. rem ambiguum (*al. ambigua sc. negotia*) videre, deinde distinguere, Cic. Brut. 41. Caecina, secundarum ambiguarumque rerum sciens, eoque interritus, *who had experienced prosperous and adverse circumstances, or the vicissitudes of war*, Tac. An. 1, 64. scriptum ambiguum, *ambi-*

guous, susceptible of two different meanings, Cic. Topic. 25. so responsa, Suet. Tib. 24. ambiguus vates, *i. e. Proteus ambiguè loquens, vel in varias figuras se mutans*, Sil. 7, 435. ambigua verba, Cic. Or. 29 & 34 f. nulla per ambiguum puppis itura vias, *through the doubtful tract on the sea*, Ov. Ep. 10, 62. nec loquar, ut quondam naturae jure novato, ambiguus fuerit modò vir, modò femina, Scython, *nor do I relate, how contrary to the ordinary course of nature, Scython was first a man, and then a woman*, Ov. M. 4, 280. ambigui viri, *i. e. centauri duplices v. bimbembres*, Ov. A. 1, 4, 3. so fecimus—ambigua captos virginis ore viros, *deceived by the musick of the two-shaped virgin, i. e. the Syren; or by the words of the Sphinx; or, according to others, of the deceitful Circe*, ib. 3, 12, 28. vocibus ambiguis deceptam praebuit aurem nescio quis, *to these ambiguous words*, Ov. M. 7, 821. voces ambiguas in vulgum spargere coepit Ulysses, *doubtful or dark surmises*, Virg. Æ. 2, 98. puer—ambiguo vultu, *of a doubtful countenance, as like to a girl as to a boy*, Hor. Od. 2, 5 f. cf. Ov. M. 8, 322, 9, 711. Juv. 15, 136. Auson. Epir. 107. —* AMBIGUUS pudoris ac metûs, *in suspense between*, Tac. An. 2, 40. imperandi, *doubtful, whether or not he should assume the empire*, ib. 1, 7. consilii, *uncertain what to do*, Id. H. 2, 83. futuri, ib. 3, 43.—

* AMBIGUUM, neut. *is often used absolutely; est specus in medio; naturâ factus, an arte, ambiguum sc. est, whether formed by nature or art, is doubtful*, Ov. M. 11, 235. cf. 1, 765. ambiguum, nato dignior, anne viro sc, sit Livia, Ov. P. 4, 13, 30. ego tamen non habui dubium, *I had no doubt*, Cic. Fam. 11, 11. alter (sc. lepus) in ambiguo est, an sit deprehensus, *is in doubt or doubtful*, Ov. M. 1, 537. rumor in ambiguo est, *report is doubtful about the matter*, ib. 3, 253. tene magis salvum populum velit, an populum tu, servet in ambiguo—Jupiter, may Jupiter keep it doubtful, *whether the people more wish your safety, or you theirs*, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 28. aliquid in ambiguo relinquere, Lucr. 4, 1131. in ambiguo est etiam nunc quid de hac re fuat for sit, *he is doubtful, what may happen*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 193. non sane aliâs magis in ambiguo Britannia fuit, &c. *nor at any other time was it more doubtful, whether or not the Romans should retain the possession of Britain*, Tac. A. 5. statim occurrit animo, quae sit causa ambigui, *what is the cause of the ambiguity*, Cic. Or. 2, 24. ex ambiguo dicta, *ambiguous sayings*, ib. c. 61. ambiguum complura sunt genera, ib. c. 26.— AMBIGUÈ, adv. *ambiguously, doubtfully; ambiguè loqui*, Cic. N. D. 1, 31. dicere aliquid, Cic. Or. 32. ambiguè scriptum, Id. de Or. 2, 26. Apollo ambiguè respondit (sc. Pyrrho.) Aïo, te, Aeacida, Romanos vincere posse, Aur. Victor. de vir. illustr. c. 35. ambiguè agere, *with doubtful fidelity*, Tac. H. 3, 35. ambiguè certare, *with doubtful or undecided success*, Id. An. 2, 21 f. so pugnabatur in angustiis ambigùè, Id. H. 4, 66.—

AMBIGUITAS, ātis, f. *ambiguity*; ambiguitate nominis errare, Cic. Inv. 1, 40. ambiguitas verbi, Liv. 41, 18. vocom, Quinctil. 5, 10, 106.—*plur.* ambiguitates, Id. 1, 10, 5. ambiguitatem conjecturā explicare, 3, 6, 42. solvere, 7, 2, 49. vitare, 1, 5, 2. in ambiguitatem incidere, Senec. Ep. 9. relictiis ambiguitatibus, ib. 108.

AMBIRE, (ambio, ivi & ii, itum; am & eo,) *to go round*; ut terram lūnem circum proximē ambiret, Cic. Univers. c. 9. curruque atrorum vectus equorum ambibat (*for ambiebat sc. Pluto*) Siculae cautus fundamina terrae, *he went round*, Ov. M. 5, 36. tanquam ad id quod agi videbatur, ambientes, *going round the houses of individuals, as if to solicit for that, which seemed to be in agitation*, Liv. 2, 3 f. *passiv.* jubet pavidis a civibus urbem ambiri, *to be gone round*, Lucan. 1, 592.—(II) *to surround, to encompass, to encircle*; Oceanus—terram, quā patet, ambit aquis, Ov. F. 5, 82. silvam plagis, *to surround with nets*, Ov. M. 2, 499. vallum armis, *i. e. armatis*, Tac. An. 1, 67. muros, turresque urbis praealtum mare ambiebat, Curt. 4, 2, 9. insula, quam amnis Euphrates ambiebat, Vell. 2, 101. circulus ad speciem caelestis arcūs orbem solis ambiit, Suet. Aug. 95. ignipōtens (clypei) oras ambiit auro, *Vulcan encircled the borders of the shield with gold*, Virg. Æ. 10, 243. ambiat ut fulvas insula longa comas, Ov. P. 3, 2, 74. dumque ea mirantur (*sc. sorores Phaëtonis*), complectitur inguina cortex; perque gradus uterum, pectusque, humerosque, manusque ambit, Ov. M. 2, 353. ambierant torum, *i. e. circumstabant*, Ov. M. 7, 332. ambitur nigris Meroē foecunda colonis, *is surrounded with black inhabitants*, Lucan. 10, 303. cf. Tac. An. 4, 5. nec communione parietum, sed propriis quaeque (domus) muris ambirentur, *that houses should not be contiguous with a common wall, but each be surrounded by its own walls*, Tac. An. 15, 43. (A. 519.)—ambiente circulo aurei coloris *sc. eam gemmam*, Plin. 37, 10 s. 60. sedes undique ambientibus ramis contacta est, Curt. 4, 7, 16.—(III) *metaph. to go round and ask the votes of the citizens, as candidates for an office used to do*; quōd si comitia placet in senatu habere, petamus, ambiamus, Cic. Phil. 11, 8. (A. 85.)—* *to solicit, to ask with importunity*; nisi vides, nisi senis amicos oras, ambis, Ter. And. 2, 2, 36. magistratum sibi alterive ambire, *to seek or try to obtain an office for himself, or for another*, Plaut. Amph. prol. 74. *so palmam histrionibus*, ib. 69. virtute ambire oportet non favoribus, ib. 78. ego periclitor, *I solicit or sue, as if I were a candidate myself*, Plin. Ep. 6, 6 f. cūm—ambienti (Caesari), ut legibus solveretur, multi contradicerent, *when many opposed his eager request to be freed from the restriction of the laws*, Suet. Caes. 18. cūm ambirent multi, ne, &c. *solicited or asked*, Suet. Aug. 31. connubiis ambire Latinum, *to circumvent or gain the favour of Latinus by the pretext of a marriage*, Virg. Æ. 7, 333. quo nunc reginam ambire

furentem audeat affatu? *by what speech dares he now solicit the consent of the raging queen?* ib. 4, 283. te pauper ambit sollicitā prece ruris colonus, *the poor peasant implores thee or courts thy favour*, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 5. ambreratque Venus superos, *had solicited all the gods above*, Ov. M. 14, 585. so dumque illam variis moerentem vocibus ambit, V. Flacc. 7, 256. non ego—grammaticas ambire tribus, et pulpita dignor, *I do not deign to court*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 40. Piso petitione honorum abstinuit, donec ultro ambiretur delatum ab Augusto consulatum accipere, *he was asked or solicited*, Tac. An. 2, 43. Germani propē soli barbarorum singulis uxoribus contenti sunt, exceptis amodum paucis, qui,—ob nobilitatem, piormis nuptiis ambiuntur, *are courted by many marriages, i. e. whose favour is solicited by many offering or giving to them their daughters in marriage*, Id. G. 18.—* hunc Philetas, Callimachusque senex, &c.—ambissent laudare, *would have desired or have been ambitious to celebrate this day*, Stat. Silv. 1, 2, 252.—AMBĪTUS, part. *surrounded*; fluctibus ambiteae fuerant Antissa, Pharosque, et Phoenissa Tyros; quarum nunc insula nulla est, Ov. M. 15, 287. ambiteae circumdare littora terrae, *to mark out shores for the encompassed earth*, ib. 1, 36.—* Populus facit eos (*sc. aedile-*) a quibus est maximē ambītus, *courted or solicited*, Cic. Planc. 4. Blaesus a Caecina, et primoribus partium, jam Vitellium aspernantibus, ambitus abnuere perseveravit, *being solicited to assume the empire*, Tac. H. 3, 39. ambitus senex, V. Flac. 5, 622. ambitu honores, Claudian. in Rufin. 1, 180.—

AMBĪTIO, ōnis, f. *a going round*; ipsa actio ambientis, Festus.—* *metaph. a soliciting or canvassing for any publick office, a competition for preferment*; in exitu jam annus erat, et ambitio magis quam unquam aliās exarserat consularibus comitiis, Liv. 35, 10. eorum (Patrum) ambitione artibusque fieri, ut obseptum plebi sit ad honorem iter, *that by their solicitation or intriguing and artifices access to honour was barred against the plebeians*, Liv. 4, 25. placet, tollendae ambitionis causā, tribunos legem promulgare, ne cui album (*i. e. cretam*) in vestimentum addere, petitionis causā, liceret, *in order to prevent intriguing, it was agreed that the tribunes should propose a law, forbidding any one to add whitening to his toga or garment, for the sake of suing for an office*, ib. f. (A. 85.) in quo (Domitio) uno maximē ambitio nostra nititur, *on whom alone the success of my suit or application for the consulship chiefly depends*, Cic. Att. 1, 1.—* *an eager desire of honour and promotion, ambition*; propter magnitudinem potestatis hic magistratus a populo summa ambitione contenditur, Cic. Verr. 2, 53. miserissima est omnino ambitio, honorumque contentio, Cic. Off. 1, 25. licet ipsa vitium sit ambitio, frequenter tamen causa virtutum est, Quinctil. 1, 2, 22. me ambitio quaedam ad honorem studium, et autem alia mimimē reprehendenda ratio ad honestum otium duxit,

Cic. Att. 1, 17. ambitio nostra et vitae dissimilitudo, Cic. Fam. 11, 27, 5. cf. 7, 1, 15. ambitionis occupatio, Cic. Or. 1, 1. quamdiu Crassi fuit ambitiois labore vita districta, tamdiu, &c. Cic. Or. 3, 2. scio enim quàm timida sit ambitio, quantaque et quàm sollicita sit cupiditas consulatús, Id. Mil. 16. sed a quo incepto studio (sc. historiam scribendi) me ambitio mala detinuerat, eòdem regressus, having returned to the same study or pursuit, from which when begun hurtful ambition, or the desire of preferment, (honoris cupido) had withdrawn me, Sall. Cat. 4, cf. c. 3 f. so nec mala me ambitio perdit, Hor. S. 2, 6, 18. cf. ib. 2, 3, 78. caret tibi pectus inani ambitione, Id. Art. 207. ambitio (i. e. imperii cupido) multos homine falsos fieri subigit, &c. ambition or the love of power, Sallust. ib. 10.—so sed primò magis ambitio, quàm avaritia animos hominum exercebat; quod tamen vitium (nempe ambitio) propius virtutem erat: nam, &c. ib. 11. cf. c. 7. quid de nostris ambitionibus, quid de cupiditate honorum loquar? why should I speak about my ambitious pursuits? Cic. Tusc. 2, 26. ut studia cupiditatesque honorum atque ambitionis ex omnibus civitatibus tollere, Id. Verr. 2, 51. fortunatos eos homines iudicarem, qui remoti a studiis ambitionis, otium ac tranquillitatem vitae secuti sunt, Cic. Muren. 27. haec est vita solutorum miserà ambitioe gravique, of those who are free from wretched and grievous ambition, Hor. S. 1, 6, 129. add Cic. Sull. 1 & 4.—* a desire of popularity, or of gaining favour; id factum sc. esse per ambitionem consulis memorabant, through the consul's love of popularity or of pleasing the people, Sall. Jug. 86. quod multi per ambitionem fieri aiebant, through a desire to please the soldiers, ib. c. 100. so inter ambitionem saevitiamque moderatus, ib. 45. sed ne id, quod placebat, decernerent in tantae nobilitatis viris, ambitio obstabat, i. e. pravius in potentes favor, partial favour, Liv. 5, 36. prope fin.—ultrò querente pauca petitore, quòd jus sibi pridie per ambitionem dictum non esset, when the plaintiff or claimant of Virginia complained, that judgment had not been pronounced in his favour the day before, through partiality or complaisance to the people, Liv. 3, 47. in uno nimis se per ambitionem peccare, through a desire of popularity; or to please the soldiers, (al. ultro nimis saepe per ambitionem peccari sc. a ducibus,) Liv. 45. 36. & ibi Gronov. molestè tuli non illa beneficia tuae potius ambitioni reservata esse, quàm meae, qui ambitione nihil uter, I am sorry that these recommendations were not reserved to promote your ambitious views, or for you to gain favour by them, than for me, who have no ambitious views to serve, Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 21. non committo, ut ambitione meà conturbem officium tuum, I do not mean by my soliciting this favour to embarrass you in discharging your duty, ib. 13, 5, 2. hoc me non sine causà facere, neque aliqua levi ambitione commotum a te contendere—credas velim, and that it is not from any ambitious or interested motives that I request this of

you, ib. Ep. 7, 10. qui religiosè, et sine ambitione commendat, whose recommendations are sincere and disinterested, ib. Ep. 17, 5 per ambitionem et ultra praescriptum (sc. legis) data esset, through partiality, or to gratify the people, Suet. Caes. 28 f. equos—nullà ambitione, fortissimo cuique bellatori tradit, without favour or partiality, Tac. An. 1, 67.—* whatever is calculated to gain favour, ostentation, parade; ambitioe stolidà, conspicua arma, insignes equos—mercabantur, with vain ostentation, Tac. H. 1, 88. fuserunt nulla ambitio, Tac. G. 27. magnà eum (Platonem) ambitione Syracusas perduxit Dionysium, with great pomp or state, Nep. 10, 2. cf. Plin. 7, 30 s. 31. in C. Laelio multa hilaritas; in ejus familiari Scipione ambitio major, vita tristior, greater stateliness or solemnity, and a graver deportment, Cic. Off. 1, 30.—* flattery, false praise, artful complaisance; non puto, inquam, existimare te, ambitione me labi, quippe de mortuis sc. loquor, you will not, I suppose, think me guilty of flattery, as I am speaking of the dead, and therefore cannot be suspected of courting their favour, Cic. Brut. 69. ambitionem scriptoris facilè auferis, al. adverseris, Tac. H. 1, 1. Veranium—magnà, dum vixit, severitatis famà, supremis testamenti verbis ambitionis manifestus, he discovered evident marks of servile flattery, Tac. An. 14, 29. ambitione vulgi (i. e. ex vulgi adulatione) tacitum favorem militum quaerunt, by flattering or favouring the common soldiers, Justin. 12, 15. cf. 13, 3. nullo officii aut ambitionis in quemquam genere omissio, omitting no kind of civility or artful attention to any one, Suet. Oth. 4. dignos assuere, pravà ambitione procul, i. e. qui sunt longè a pravà ambitione, v. ab adulatione turpi, exempt from servile flattery, Hor. S. 1, 6, 50. et ibi Scholast. so ambitioe relegatà, te dicere possum, &c. without flattery, I can mention you, ib. 1, 10, 84.—* an eager desire of any thing; decesserat certamen virtutis, et ambitio gloriae, felicitum hominum affectus, Tac. An. 15, 16 f. cum admitti magnà ambitione aegrè obtinisset, by great solicitation or importunity, Justin. 1, 3. s. Ov. M. 9. 431.

AMBITIOSUS, a. going round; Jordanis—annus amoenus, et quatenus locorum situs patitur, ambitious, winding, making long circuits, Plin. 5, 15. nec Damalis novo divellitur adultero, lascivis hederis ambitiosior, clasping or embracing him with her arms more closely than the wanton ivy does trees, Hor. Od. 1, 36 f. cf. Epod. 15, 5.—(II) ambitious, eagerly desirous of acquiring favour, honour or preferment, &c. Cic. Cluent. 38. Verr. 3, 84. qui ita sit ambitiosus, ut omnes vos, nosque quotidie persalutet, Cic. Flac. 18. Atticus,—homo minimè ambitiosus, nowise ambitious, having no ambitious views to gratify, Cic. Fam. 13, 1, 15. in Graecos ambitiosus, desirous of procuring their favour, Cic. Q. fr. 1, 2, 2. noster in has omnes ambitiosus amor, Ov. A. 2, 4 f. so Musa nec in plausus ambitiosa mea est, desirous of applause, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 28. scilicet idcirco pro

nato coerulea mater (sc. Thetis) ambitiosa suavit, ut, &c. *urgent or importunate with Vulcan to make armour for her son, Ov. M. 13, 289. pro nostris ut sis ambitiosa malis, that you be an importunate suppliant to procure a mitigation of my misfortunes, Ov. P. 3, 1, 84. sed ut salubrem magis quam ambitiosum principem scires, that he was a prince who more desired the good of his people than their favour, Suet. Aug. 42. Vitellius honoravit Asiaticum anulis, foedum mancipium, et malis artibus ambitiosum, a despicable slave, who courted and procured favour by wicked arts, Tac. H. 2, 57 f.—ambitiosae amicitiae, interested friendships, contracted from views of ambition, and not from a regard to virtue, Cic. Att. 1, 18. ambitiosa ars, vainglorious, Plin. 29, 1 s. 8 m. atria, splendid, Martial. 12, 69. casa divitiis ambitiosa, set off by the riches or rich furniture it contains, ib. El. 66, 4. dux indulgens ambitiosusque, popular, who had courted the favour of the soldiers, Liv. 29, 7. ò prodiga rerum luxuries,—et quaesitorum terrâ, pelagoque ciborum ambitiosa fames, vain desire, Lucan. 4, 375. nomina declinare et verba in primis pueri sciant; neque enim aliter pervenire ad intellectum sequentium possunt; quod etiam monere supervacuum fuerat, nisi ambitiosâ festinatione plerique a posterioribus inciperent, by an ostentatious haste, Quinctil. 1, 4, 22. ambitiosa ornamenta recidere, to retrench affected ornaments, Hor. Art. 447. hîc vivimus ambitiosâ paupertate omnes, in ambitious poverty, i. e. wishing to appear richer than we are, prodigal in want, Juv. 3, 182. ambitiosi pauperes, vain, showy, Quinctil. 2, 4, 29. funus (Othonis) maturatum; ambitiosis id precibus petierat, ne amputaretur caput, ludibrio futurum, he had earnestly entreated that, Tac. H. 2, 49. valent apud Caesarem non tam ambitiosae rogationes, quam necessariae, interested solicitations do not so much prevail with Caesar, as those of friendship or kindness, Cic. Fam. 6, 13, 7. cf. ib. Ep. 6, 15. ambitiosi rumores, reports circulated from favour or party connections, Tac. H. 1, 12. sententiae ambitiosae, sentences or decisions procured by favour and interest, Suet. Domit. 8. ambitiosius id existimans, quam aut ratio militaris, aut sua domûsque suae majestas postuleret, thinking it more demeaning or condescending (to call soldiers commilitones instead of milites,) than either military discipline, or, &c. Suet. Aug. 25.*

AMBITIOSÈ, adv. ambitiously, with a desire of obtaining favour or preferment, like one soliciting votes, humbly, courteously, eagerly; isque (Servius) primus petisse ambitiosè regnum dicitur, Liv. 1, 35. cf. 38, 32. utrumque simul agi non potest, et de triumpho ambitiosè, et de republicâ liberè, I cannot at the same time promote my ambitious views respecting a triumph, and speak with freedom concerning the state, Cic. Att. 7, 3. praesertim cum in isto genere etiam ambitiosius facere solemus, quam honos meus et dignitas postulat, to act more condescendingly, or with greater condescension in offices of

that kind, Cic. Fam. 3, 7, 10. haec ad te pluribus scripsi, ut intelligeres, me non vulgariter (al. vulgarè,) nec ambitiosè, sed ut pro homine intimo, ac mihi pernecessario scribere, not on common motives, nor to gratify the purposes of any ambitious views, ib. 13, 69, 2. Brutus noster misit ad me orationem suam, habitam in concione Capitolinâ, petivique a me, ut eam nec ambitiosè corripere antè, quam ederem, to correct without sparing it, or not indulgently to please the author, Cic. Att. 13, 1. insignes amicitias juvenis ambitiosè colebat, he courted the friendships of the great to gain their favour, and thus promote the purposes of his ambition, Tac. H. 1, 10.

AMBITUS, ùs, m. a going or moving round, a circuit; hanc igitur formam ejus (mundi rotundam, i. e. hunc mundum rotundae formae) aeterno et irrequieto ambitu, inenarrabili celeritate, viginti horarum spatio circumâgi, solis exortus et occasus haud dubium reliquere, that the world (i. e. the heaven and celestial bodies) is moved round (the earth, which was supposed to remain at rest,) in a perpetual and incessant circuit, Plin. 2, 3. cf. c. 2 & 5. luna brevior, quam sol, ambitu currit, moves in a shorter circuit or narrower orbit, ib. c. 23 s. 21. cf. Cic. de Univers. 9. cubiculum, quod ambitu solis fenestris omnibus sequitur, a room, the windows of which are so placed as to receive the sun the whole day, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 8. et properantis aquae per amoenos ambitus agros, the winding or meandering of a stream running through pleasant fields, Hor. Art. 17. post longum seculorum ambitum, after a long series of ages, or after the revolution of many years, Tac. An. 6, 28.—(II) a circumference, the line including and surrounding any thing, the space which any thing measures in going round it, the periphery of a circle, or the space which it contains, the compass or circuit of any thing; semper dimetiens tertiam partem ambitûs, et tertiae paulo minus septimam colligit, the diameter always measures or is equal to a third part, and somewhat less than the seventh of a third, Plin. 2, 23. per omnem terrarum et coeli ambitum, through all the compass or circuit, Suet. Aug. 94. stellarum rotundi ambitus, the roundelay or round figure, Cic. N. D. 2, 19. navigationis ambitus, the circuit, Quinctil. 1, 10, 39. urbium ambitus, Id. 11, 2, 21. totius operis ambitus 368 stadia complectitur, the circumference, Curt. 5, 1, 26. cf. s. 30. octoginta stadiorum muris ambitum destinat, Id. 4, 8, 2. molli ambitu omenta pingues viscerum obtundunt sinus, the caul incloses the fat folds of entrails with a soft ligation around, Senec. Oedip. 369. per ambitum lacûs discurrens, around the side of the lake, Suet. Cl. 21. so per ambitum sc. arundinis, all around the reed, Plin. 16, 36 s. 65. cf. 25, 6 s. 29. Phidias Amazonum praelium caelavit intumescente ambitu, on the swelling compass of the shield, Id. 36, 5. centaurii folia sunt lata et oblonga, serrato ambitu, indented or cut round the edge like a saw, Id. 25, 6 s. 30. Vari castra lato ambitu, of a wide

circumference or large extent, Tac. An. 1, 61. fossam loricaeque contextens, quatuor millia passuum ambitu amplexus est, *he inclosed a space of four miles round or in circuit*, ib. 4, 49. plaustra super extremum ambitum campi posuerat, *on the extremity of the plain*, ib. 14, 34 f. *continuus orbis latiore initio tenuem in ambitum, metae modo, exurgens, a round figure, broad at the base, and by degrees lessening to a point, like a cone or pyramid*, Id. H. 2, 3 f. *extremum ambitum genae superioris, antiqui cilium vocavere, the utmost compass, the hairy extremity or edge of the upper eye-lid*, Plin. 11, 37 s. 57.—(III) *a void space of 2½ feet left between houses, to go round*, Cic. Top. 4.—(IV) *a circuit or compass of words, a periphraſis or circumlocution; excitat, qui dicit, spiritu ipso, nec imagine et ambitu rerum, sed rebus incendit, the orator, who speaks, excites us by his animation, and inflames us not by a representation and copious description of things, but by the things themselves*, Quintil. 10, 1, 16. multos circa unam rem ambitus fecerim, si, &c. *I should make too long a digression or a large discussion about one thing*, Liv. 27, 27. pluribus (vocibus,) et per ambitum verborum rem enuntiare, *to express a thing by several words, or by a periphraſis*, Suet. Tib. 71.—* *a period; comprehensio, et ambitus ille verborum (si sic perſodum appellari licet) erat apud illum contractus et brevis*, Cic. Brut. 44. *circumscripti verborum ambitus, well turned periods*, Cic. Or. 12. *perfectus, et completus verborum ambitus, ib. 50. add. Quintil. 9, 4, 22.*—(V) *a canvassing or soliciting for a public office, bribery or corrupt means used to obtain an office; raro illud datur, ut possis liberalitatem, ac benignitatem, ab ambitu, atque largitione sejungere*, Cic. Or. 2, 25. *legibus ambitus interrogati poenas dederant, being tried by the laws against bribery, they had suffered punishment*, Sall. Cat. 18. *pulsus ambitus campo sc. Martio, i. e. leges de ambitu latae*, Plin. pan. 29. *honores non petit—in tam effusis ambitus largitionibus, he did not sue for any public preferment, in so prodigious extravagance of corruption*, Nep. 25, 6.—(VI) *ambition; caret ambitu; ideo se in equestri gradu tenuit, quem facile posset ascendere altissimum i. e. senatorium*, Plin. Ep. 3, 2, 4. cf. Senec. Ep. 84.—* *corrupt influence or intrigue; Patres—contra Agrippinae ambitum pervicere*, Tac. An. 12, 59 f. *ducem pecuniosum, et gratiâ subnixum per ambitum deligere, ib. 13, 6 f. leges vi, ambitu, postremo pecuniâ turbabantur, the laws were defeated by violence, intrigue, and bribery*, Tac. An. 1, 2 f.

AMBO, ambae, ambo, both; (ab ἀμφω, Festus; gen. amborum, arum, orum; dat. -obus, abus, obus; acc. ambo, oftener than ambos, &c.) qui utramvis (fabulam) recte nōrit, ambas noverit, *he that knows either, knows both*, Ter. And. prol. 10. *minas viginti pro ambo-bus dedi*, Id. Eun. 1, 2, 89. *jurejurando obstringam ambo sc. vos*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 180.—

* partes se via se findit in ambas, *for duas*, Virg. Æ. 6, 540.

AMBROSIA, ae, f. *the name of a sweet shrub*, Plin. 27, 4 s. 11.—(II) *the meat of the gods; as nectar was the drink; nectar et ambrosiam, epulas laticesque deorum, det mihi formosâ gnava Juventa manu*, Ov. P. 1, 10, 11. *non ambrosiâ deos, aut nectare, aut Juventate (for Juventâ) pocula ministrante, laetari arbitror*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26. *surrupii tibi—suaviolum dulci dulcius ambrosiâ*, Catull. 96, 1. *ambrosiâ alendus, proverb. for vir egregius v. divinus*, Cic. Or. 2, 57.—(III) *an odoriferous perfume, with which the gods were supposed to be anointed*, Virg. G. 4, 415. Æ. 1, 403. 12, 419. et ibi Serv. Ov. M. 14, 606.—(IV) *an antidote, a kind of medicine*, Cels. 5, 23, 10.—AMBROSIVS, a. *of ambrosia, ambrosial, divine; temperat ambrosias cum tua cura dapes*, Martial. 4, 8, 8. *ambrosio tum spargit membra liquore*, Stat. Th. 9, 731.—* *sweet, agreeable; ambrosias Ariusia pocula succis*, Sil. 7, 210. cf. Col. 10, 408.—

AMBROSIVS, a.—iāca vitis, insignis uvâ, non vino, *a kind of vine, remarkable for producing better grapes than wine*, Plin. 14, 3.

AMBROSIAE, arum, f. *musical girls from Syria, prostitutes*, Juv. 3, 62. Hor. S. 1, 2, 1. Suet. Ner. 27.

AMBULARE, to walk, to go a foot-pace, step by step; to amble, to walk for exercise or amusement; non domi est, abiit ambulatum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 96. *in hortis cum Galbâ ambulare*, Cic. Acad. 4, 16. *laboris impatiens, per urbem, pedibus non temere ambulavit*, Suet. Domit. 19. *defessus sum ambulando, Ter. Ad. 4, 6, 1. cf. Hec. 3, 4, 21. 5, 3, 17. oponare ambulando famem, to procure an appetite by walking*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34.—* *to go, to walk, to proceed or advance; ambulant aliquae sc. aves, ut cornices; saliant aliae, ut passerres, merulae; currunt, ut perdices, &c.* Plin. 10, 38 s. 54. *Aegyptii mures bipedes ambulant, sicut Alpini quoque, ib. c. 65 s. 85. eo modo Caesar ambulat, ut timeam, ne citiùs ad Brundisium accesserit, goes or marches with such celerity*, Cic. Att. 8, 14. *si rectè ambulaverit is, qui hanc epistolam tulit, &c. i. e. si in viâ non cessaverit, if the bearer of this letter do not tarry by the way*, ib. 9, 4 f. *nemo est, qui possit biduo, aut summum triduo, septingenta millia ambulare*, Cic. Quint. 25. cf. Plin. 20, 2 s. 6. Quintil. 6, 3, 77. *ambulo viam, sc. per*, Id. 1, 5, 38. *transverso ambulans foro, walking backwards and forwards across the forum*, Cic. Or. 3, 33.—* *bene ambulato, i. e. a good journey, or speed you well*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 92. *so bene ambula et redambula, a good journey and happy return, or all good attend you*, ib. 4, 2 f. *bene ne ambulavisti? have you had a good journey, or a safe voyage?* Id. Truc. 2, 4, 18.—* *ambula in jus, walk to court, a form of citing one before a judge*, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 23. cf. Ter. Phor. 5, 7, 43. (A. 226.)—* *used as an active verb with an ac-*

cus. cūm Xerxes tantis classibus, tantisque copiis maria ambulavisset, terramque navigasset, *had walked over seas, and sailed over land.* Cic. Fir. 2, 34. (G. 349 & 465)—*hence in the passive; si statim bina stadia ambulentur.* Plin. 23, 1 s. 16 f.—*impers.* ambulatur, Varr. L. L. 5 pr. Gell. 2, 2.—* *applied to things without life; amnis, quā naves ambulant, a river, on which ships go or sail, a navigable river,* Cato, 1, 3. Nilus immenso longitudinis spatio ambulans, Plin. 5, 9 s. 10. Asteria, gemma inclusam lucem—*velut intus ambulantem ex alio atque alio loco reddens, as if passing or going.* Id. 37, 9 s. 47.—* *metaph.* quod deinde caput translatum per omnes leges ambulavit, *which head or article was inserted in all subsequent sumptuary laws.* Id. 10, 50 s. 71. emptio ambulat per plures personas, *i. e. transit.* Digest. 4, 4, 15. ambulat cum domino bonorum possessio, ib. 37, 11, 2. nos offendimur ambulante coenā, *i. e. in quā ferula citō inferuntur, et auferuntur, with an ambulatory supper, in which the dishes are quickly brought in, and carried off.* Martial. 7, 47 f.

AMBULATIO, ōnis, f. *the act of walking, a walk; constituimus, ut ambulationem pomeridianam conficeremus in Academia.* Cic. Fin. 5, 1. sed haec ambulationibus Compitaliis reservemus, *for our walks during the Compitalia.* Cic. Att. 2, 3. ambulationibus lenibus oportet uti, Cels. 3, 27, 37. acri ambulatione utendum, ib. s. 28 multa ambulatio extenuat corpus, 1, 3, 33. melior recta, quā flexuosa, 1, 2, 12. plana, *i. e. in plano.* ib. s. 21.—(II) *a place for walking, a walk; circa theatra sunt porticus et ambulationes.* Vitruv. 5, 9. nihil ei restabat praeter balnearia, et ambulationem, et aviarium, Cic. Q. fr. 8, 1. intercolumnia ambulationis, ib. c. 2. ambulationes meridiano aequinoctiali subjectae sint, ut hieme plurimum solis, et aestate minimum recipiant, *let the places for walking in be so situate, with respect to the south.* Col. 1, 6, 2. cf. Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 17. Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 9.

AMBULATIONCŪLA, ae, f. dim. *a short walk.* Cic. Fam. 2, 12.—* *a small place for walking in.* Cic. Att. 13, 29.

AMBŪLATOR, ōris, m. *a walker, a Rambler or wonderer; villicus, ut ait Cato, (c. 5, 2.) ambulator esse non debet, i. e. otiosus esse, et huc illuc vagari.* Col. 1, 8, 7. cf. Martial. 1, 42, 3.

AMBULATRIX, icis, f. *a gadder abroad; villica ad coenam ne quō eat, neve ambulatrix siet.* Cato, 143.

AMBULATĪLIS, e; & AMBULATŌRIUS, a. *ambulatory, moveable, not fixed; funduli ambulatiles.* Vitruv. 10, 13. turres ambulatoriae, ib. c. 19. add. Hirt. B. Alex. c. 2. Plin. 21, 14 s. 47.

AMBULACRUM, i, n. *a place for walking in, a walk.* Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 69 & 130. Gell. 1, 2.

AMBŪRĒRE, (ambūro, ssi, stum; am, & ūro,) *to burn all around, to burn, to scorch; quāquā tangit, omne comburit.* Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 9. ut Clodius sine exsequiis, sine lamentis,

oblitus cruore et luto ambureretur abjectus, Cic. Mil. 32. vinum nimis calebat, amburebat gutturem, *it burnt or scorched.* Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 22. Liviae pars vestis, et capilli amburebantur, Suet. Tib. 6.—*hirundinum pulli ad cinerem ambusti multis morbis medentur, burnt to ashes.* Plin. 10, 33 s. 49. Phaeton ambustus, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 25. magna vis frumenti ambusta, Tac. H. 5, 12. ambustum Theatrum, Suet. Cl. 21.—* *ambusti multorum artus vi frigris, were benumbed.* Tac. An. 13, 35.

AMBUSTUM, i, n. *a burn or scald; sambucus refrigerat inflammationem, maximē recentis ambusti.* Plin. 24, 8 s. 35. iris naturā est fervens, tractataque pusulas ambusti modo facit, *being handled it raises pimples or blisters in manner of a burn.* Id. 21, 7 s. 19. gallae nucleus sedat ambusta, Plin. 24, 4. ambustis prodest alumen, Id. 35, 14. cf. 20, 20 s. 82.—* *metaph.* qui damnatione collegae, et suā prope ambustus evaserat, *who had escaped singled or scorched (as it were) by the condemnation of his colleague, and almost by his own, i. e. he had narrowly escaped being sentenced to punishment.* Liv. 22, 35. add. Cic. Dom. 43. Verr. 1, 27. Plin. Ep. 3, 11, 3. pan. 90, 5.

AMBUSTIO, ōnis, f. *a burning or scorching, a burn or scald; myrteum oleum medetui eruptionibus, et ambustionibus.* Plin. 23, 4 s. 44.—AMBUSTŪLĀTUS, a. *burnt, scorched; te ambustulatum objiciam magnis avibus pabulum, I will expose you half-roasted as food for large birds, i. e. vultures, eagles, &c.* Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 65.

AMELLUS, i, m. *an herb or shrub; sunt in irriguo solo fructes amelli.* Columell. 9, 4, 4. est etiam flos in pratis, cui nomen amello fecere agricolae, facilis quaerentibus herb., Virg. G. 4, 271.—*supposed to be the same with aster Atticus, purple Italian star-wort.* Martin, ibid.

AMENS, ntis, a. (a & mens,) *out of one's mind or wits, beside himself, void of thought or reason, in consternation, distracted; arma amens capio, nec sat rationis in armis.* Virg. A. 2, 314. cursuque amens ad littora tendit, ib. 321. Aeneas aspectu obrutuit amens, ib. 4, 279. amens formidine Turnus, 12, 776. isque (larchas) amens animi, &c. 4, 203. periculi magnitudine amens, et attonitus, Curt. 6, 9, 32. dolore, 4, 10, 29. amore, et metu, 6, 7, 8. repentino terrore amens, Liv. 32, 12. lugubris et amens, *in consternation and distracted.* Ov. M. 2, 334. cf. 7, 844. 11, 777. quamvis amens, stunned, senseless, ib. 3, 628.—* *mad, insane; vecors et amens.* Cic. Pis. 9. in dies amentior, Suet. Aug. 65. homo amentissimus, Cic. Phil. 2, 23. inceptio est amentium, haud amantium, Ter. And. 1, 3, 19.—* *amentes equi, raging, furious.* Ov. M. 2, 398. amenti furore caecus, *blind with mad fury.* Catull. 69, 197. consilium amentissimum, Cic. Att. 7, 10.

AMENTIA, ae, f. *madness, insanity; animi affectionem, lumine mentis caentem, nominaverunt amentiam, eandemque amentiam, Cic.*

Tusc. 3, 5. tantâne amentia præditus atque audaciâ fuisti? Cic. Verr. 2, 42. add. ib. 4, 34. Cat. 2, 11. Mil. 32. Fam. 16, 12, 3. Hor. S. 2, 3, 249.—* *stupor, consternation, distraction; utque dolore pulsa gravi gravis est amentia, and when her grievous distraction was removed by grievous sorrows*, Ov. M. 5, 510.

AMENTUM, i, n. a *thong* tied to a javelin or spear to increase its force when thrown; amentia, quibus ut mitti possint, vincuntur jacula, sive solearum lora, Festus. hasta juvenatur amento, Sil. 4, 14. cf. 9, 508 & 13, 158. jaculum cum amento ferunt invenisse Aetolum, Martis filium, Plin. 7, 56. humor arcus, fundasque et jaculorum amenta emollierat, Liv. 37, 41. monet, ut tragulam cum epistolâ ad amentum deligatâ intra munitiones castrorum obiciat, Caes. B. G. 5, 46. add. Virg. Æ. 9, 665. Ov. M. 12, 321.—* *a thong or string of leather for tying shoes*, Plin. 34, 6 s. 14.—

AMENTARE, to throw or dart with a thong; cum jaculum parvâ Libys amentavit habeâ, Lucan. 6, 221. inde atros alacer, pastosque bitumine torquet, amentatante noto, Poenorum aplustribus ignes, i. e. tedas, the south-wind increasing their force, Sil. 14, 421. cf. 9, 508.

AMENTATUS, a. bound or tied to a thing, furnished with a thong; hastae amentatae, Cic. Brut. 78. (metaph.) arguments, or criminal charges, b. & Or. 1, 57.

* AMERIMNON, i, n. *heart's-ease, an herb*, Plin. 25, 13 s. 102.

AMES, itis, m. a *fowler's staff, a pole for supporting nets*, Hor. Ep. 2, 33. et ibi Scholiast.

AMETHYSTUS, i, f. an *amethyst*; a precious stone, of a purple colour, Plin. 39, 9 s. 40.—(II) a *kind of grape*, called also INERTICÛLA; because the wine produced from it does not intoxicate, Col. 3, 2, 54. Plin. 14, 2 s. 4, 6 f.—* *Isidore makes amethystus masculine*, l. 16, c. 9.

AMETHYSTINUS, a. *having the colour of amethyst*; amethystinae vestes, Martial. 1, 97, 7. lanae amethystinae:—*ebria Sidoniae cum sim de sanguine conchae non video quare sobria lana vocer, seeing I am drunk, or saturated with the blood of the Sidonian shell-fish, (i. e. purpura), I do not see why I am called SOBER WOOL, (playing on the etymology of amethystus)*, Id. 14, 154. cum interdixisset usum amethystini ac Tyrii coloris, &c. Suet. Ner. 32.—* *purpura vendit causidicum, vendunt amethystina se. vestimenta, purple or amethyst-coloured robes set off or recommend the lawyer*, Juv. 7, 135.—

AMETHYSTINATUS, part. adj. *drest in a purple robe of an amethystine or violet colour*, Id. 2, 57, 2.

AMETHYSTIZONTES, sc. carbuculi, (in accus. -ontas, hoc est, quorum extremus igniculus in amethysti violam exeat, rubies that in the end of their fire resemble the blue violet colour of the amethyst, Plin. 37, 7, 25.

AMIA, ae, f. a *sea fish of the tunny kind, found chiefly in the Pontus Euxinus, remarkable*

for its rapid growth; cujus incrementum singulis diebus intelligitur, Plin. 9, 15 s. 19.

AMIANUS, i, m. (ex â priv. et *manus* poluo,) the *amiant-stone*, called also asbestus, earth-flax, salamander's wool; a mineral substance, composed of small filaments, sometimes so fine, that they may be wrought into cloth, which has the singular quality of resisting the power of fire:—amiantus, alumini similis, nihil igni deperdit, Plin. 36, 19 s. 31. cf. 19, 1 s. 4. Dioscor. 5, 158. (G. 108.)

AMICA, a *mistress*; amicâre, to appease, &c. see AMICUS.

AMICIRE, (amicio, itui, v. ixi, ictum; ex am, et jacio, Varr. L. L. 4, 30.) to cover, to clothe; amicitur vitibus arbos, Ov. F. 1, 153. et piper, et quidquid chartis amicitur ineptis, is wrapped up, Hor. Ep. 2, 1 f. dum—calceabat ipse sese, et amiciebat, whilst he put on his shoes and dressed himself, Suet. Vesp. 21. simulacrum—amiciebatur quotidie veste, quali ipse uteretur, his image was dressed in the same kind of garment as he made use of himself, Suet. Cal. 22. amicibor gloriose, for amiciar, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 6. surgit, amicitur, incipit, he rises, puts on his pallium, or adjusts it, Plin. Ep. 2, 3, 2. cf. Quinctil. 11, 3, 156. ille sibi ablatum fulvis amicitur ab alis, being taken from himself, or no longer himself, he is clad in dusky feathers, i. e. is changed into an owl, Ov. M. 5, 546.

AMICTUS, part. covered, veiled; nube candentes humeros, amictus, sc. secundum, having his bright shoulders veiled with a cloud, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 31. ossa amicta luridâ pelle, Hor. Epod. 16, 42. amicta vitibus ulmus, Id. Ep. 1, 16, 3. nube cavâ amicti, Virg. Æ. 1, 516. amicti vitibus montes, Flor. 1, 16. loca algida Idae nive amicta, Catull. 62, 70. colus molli lanâ amictus, Catull. 63, 311.—(II) *clothed*; amictus togâ, Cic. Phil. 2, 34. laenâ, Id. Brut. 14. velis amicti, non togis, Id. Cat. 2, 10. Hippias gloriatus est—annulum quem haberet, pallium, quo amictus, soccos, quibus indutus esset, se manu suâ confecisse, Cic. Or. 3, 32.—

* AMICIRE is properly applied to outer and looser garments; INDUERE, to the inner and straiter clothes; but this distinction is not always observed.

AMICTUS, us, m. an *outer garment*; amictus est dictum amjectum, id est circumjectum, Varr. L. L. 4, 30. frustra jam vestes, (the inner garments,) frustra mutantur amictus, (the outer,) Tibul. 1, 9, 13. nihil est facilius, quam amictum imitari alicujus, aut statum, aut motum, to imitate one's dress, or manner of adjusting his toga, when he rises to speak; his way of standing or walking; Cic. Or. 2, 22. cf. Att. 6, 1 m. Quinctil. 11, 3, 137, 147 & 156. Graius amictu, drest like a Grecian, Stat. Silv. 2, 1, 113. exoleverunt Graeci amictus, Tac. An. 14, 21.—mihi amictui est Scythicum tegmen; calceamentum, solorum callum; cubile, terra; pulpamentum fames, my clothing is a Scythian covering, &c. Cic. Tusc. 5, 32. habent amictui

purpuram, Varr. L. L. 4, 30.—* *a veil or covering of any kind*; et capita ante aras Phrygio velamur amictu, Virg. *Æ.* 3, 545. et multo nebulae circum Dea fudit amictu sc. eos, ib. 1, 412. cf. 11, 77. 8, 53. 12, 885. terras caeco nox condit amictu, Sil. 12, 613. caeli mutemus amictum, i. e. aërem, Lucr. 6, 1132. nebulam amictus, Stat. Th. 1, 631.

AMICŪLUM, i, n. *a small or strait outer garment*, Nep. 14, 3.—*a robe*, Liv. 27, 4.—AMICTORIUM, i, n. *a fine linen veil or bandage with which women covered their breasts*, Martial. 14, 149.

AMICUS, i, m. (*ab amo*,) *a friend*; amicus tam sterilis, *from whom so little is expected or to be gotten*, Juv. 12, 96. verus amicus est tanquam alter idem, *a true friend is, as it were, a second self*, Cic. Amic. 21. mirabor, si sciet inter—*noscere mendacem verumque beatus amicum, to distinguish between a false and true friend*, Hor. Art. p. 425. ita facilimè amicos pares, *you may procure friends*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 39. obsequium parit amicos, ib. 41. cupio parare amicos beneficio meo, Id. Eun. 1, 2, 69.—Dejotarus ex animo amicus, Cic. Phil. 11, 13.—Amici principum, v. regum, i. e. consiliiarii, proceres, ministri, familiares, &c. amici Alexandri magni, Nep. 21, 3. amicus suis oppida tuenda tradidit Darius, Id. 1, 3.—*potens amicus, i. e. patronus*, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 12. cf. Epod. 1, 2. Ep. 1, 18, 44. Quinctil. 5, 12, 16. *so magnus amicus*, Juvenal. 3, 5, 7. 6, 312. ubi amici, ibi opes, Quinctil. 5, 11, 41.—* *mandata amicium (for amicorum) amicis tradam*, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 51. cf. Ter. Heaut. prol. 24.

AMICŪLUS, i, m. dim. *a little or dear friend*; jam te nil miseret, dure, tui dulcis amiculi, Catul. 30, 2. cf. Cic. Verr. 3, 34. Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 3.

AMICA, ae, f. *a female friend*; mulier amica mulieris: tuas amicas te et cognatas deserere, meâ causâ, nolo, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 16. at eisdem (mulieres) amicas fore tibi promitto, ib. 5, 2, 25. add. Juvenal. 6, 353, 454, 480.—* *a mistress*; haec Andria, sive ista uxor, sive amica est, gravida e Pamphilo est, Ter. 1, 3, 11. haec Clitiphonis est amica, Id. Heaut. 4, 8, 13. amicam habere in uxoris loco, ib. 1, 1, 52. laetus est de amicâ, Id. Ad. 2, 2, 45. add. Cic. Att. 10, 10.

AMICŪLA, ae, f. *a little or contemptible mistress*; de amicula rixari cum aliquo, Cic. Or. 2, 59. add. Plin. 3, 9, 13. Suet. Cal. 33.

AMICUS, a. *friendly, favourable, benevolent*; esse amico animo erga aliquem, *to be favourably disposed*, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 29. *but cuncta manus avidas fugient heredis, amico quae dederis animo, i. e. tuo ipsius animo v. genio, which you spend to please yourself*, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 19. quid minuat curas, quid te tibi reddat amicum? *what makes you pleased with yourself, or contented?* Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 101. animus rebus suis amicis, *contented with its lot*, Senec. de vitâ beatâ, c. 6. Pallas studiis adsit amica meis, *favourable*, Ov. F. 3, 834. non venit

haec nostris hospes amica choris, *friendly, ib.* 6, 510. malè numen amicum, *unfriendly, unpropitious*, Virg. *Æ.* 2, 735. dictis ita fatur amicis, *with kind words*, ib. 147. cf. 372. 5, 770. fessos opibus solatur amicis, *with a kind reception, or hospitable entertainment*, ib. 5, 41. portus intramus amicos, *a friendly harbour*, ib. 57. per amica silentia lunae, 2, 255. ipse feraces figat humo plantas, et amicos irripeg imbres sc. plantis, *and pour on them kindly showers*, i. e. moisten them with water from a river or spring, Id. G. 4, 115. datus est verbis ad amicas transitus aures, Ov. M. 4, 77. tempus amicum, *the agreeable time of evening*, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 43. tempus fraudibus amicum, *favourable or fit for*, Stat. Silv. 5, 2, 39. amica luto sus, *delighting to wallow in the mire*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 26. nec diis amicum est, nec mihi, te priùs obire sc. quàm me, *agreeable*, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 2. navis fertur vento amico, *with a favourable breeze*, Ov. Tr. 1, 4, 17.

AMICĒ, adv. *in a friendly manner, kindly*; tu—*facis amicè*, Cic. Amic. 2.—*so*—AMICĪTER (adv.) *kindly*, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 3.—AMICITIÀ, ae, f. *friendship*; est autem amicitia nihil aliud, nisi omnium divinarum, humanarumque rerum cum benevolentia et charitate summa consensio, Cic. Amic. 6. amicitiam (& saepe amicitias) adjungere, admittere, amplecti, appetere, colere, comparare, conciliare, conjungere, connectere, consequi, constituere, contrahere, expetere, facere, gerere, incipere, instituire, jungere, petere, recipere, tueri, &c.—*amicitiam deponere, dirumpere, discindere, dissuere, dissociare, evertere, extinguere, renunciare, repudiare, spernere, tollere, violare, &c.* aliquem in amicitiam recipere, Cic. Att. 2, 10. allicet et attrahit ad amicitiam similitudo, Id. Amic. 14. qui utilitatis causâ fingunt amicitias, amabilissimum nodum amicitiae tollere videntur, ib. alicujus in intimam amicitiam pervenire, Nep. 7, 5. ab amicitia ejus deficere, Id. 9, 2. se remove, Cic. Amic. 21. pestis in amicitis nulla major, quàm adulationis, ib. 25. vid. Plin. pan. 85 & 86. vulgatum illud, quia verum erat, in proverbium venit; amicitias immortales, inimicitias mortales debere esse, Liv. 40, 46. vincula amicitiaè rumpere, for amicitiae, Lucr. 3, 83.—* *a friendship or alliance between states*; legati venerunt amicitiam petentes, Liv. 38, 18. pacem et amicitiam cum rege aliquo facere, Caes. B. G. 4, 16. Justin. 12, 2. magnam amicitiam sibi cum quibusdam Thraciae regibus pepererat, Nep. 7, 7 f.—* *amicitia principis, the favour of the emperor*, Plin. 1, 17. graves principum amicitiae, *the pernicious confederacies of the chief men*, i. e. the triumvirate of Pompey, Caesar and Crassus, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 3.—*fructus amicitiae magnae cibus, the reward of a client's great friendship or attention to his patron is a repast or meal of meat*, Juv. 5, 14.—(II) metonym. *a friend or favourite*; omnia amicitias et familiaritates, etiam quibus ea (Livia) funeris curam moriens demandarat, intra breve tempus afflixit, *he ruined all her*

friends and intimate acquaintances, Suet. Tib. 51. *te—longè antisse patris mei amicitias, non occulte ferunt, they say, that you have far surpassed in power the favourites of my father Augustus, i. e. Agrippa and Maecenas*, Tac. An. 4, 40. *ex intima Libonis amicitia, Libo's intimate friend*, ib. 2, 27. *cf. 77. par amicitiae consularis, a pair of consular friends, i. e. Cicero and Pompey*, Cic. Dom. 11.—(III) *the sympathy or agreement of inanimate things; vitium amicitia sc. cum almo, the affinity of the vines to the elm-tree*, Plin. 16, 17 s. 29.—**AMICARE**, *to appease; numen prece*, Stat. Th. 3, 470.

AMICTUS, *part. covered; s. a covering, &c. see AMICTRE.*

AMISSUS, ònis, f. & Amissus, ùs, m. *a loss; see AMITTERE.*

AMĪTA, ae, f. *an aunt, the father's sister, Cic. Cluent. 10.*

AMITTĒRE, (a-mitto, ìsi, ssum.) *to send away, to let go; et te et hunc amittam hinc*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 82. *piscem captum amittere, Cic. N. D. 2, 49. quia te servavi, me amisisti liberum*, Plaut. Men. 5, 8, 6. *vis me uxorem ducere, hanc me vis amittere, to part with her*, Ter. And. 5, 3, 27. *add. Phor. 3, 2, 22. 5, 7, 27. 1, 3, 24. illam e conspectu amisi meo, I have lost sight of her*, Id. Eun. 2, 3, 2 & 30. *cur Licinius de manibus amiserunt? why did they let Licinius escape? Cic. Coel. 28. cum iis (quatuor equitibus) ipsum Masinissam saucium prope e manibus inter tumultum amisit, he let slip almost, or, as it were, out of his hands*, Liv. 29, 32. *ne tanta ex oculis manibusque amitteretur praeda, should be allowed to escape*, Id. 30, 24. *Philippus—hominum praedam omnem amisit, missed or failed of obtaining all the plunder of captives*, Id. 31, 18. *add. Cic. Verr. 4, 20. Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 47. tibi hanc amittam noxiam unam, i. e. tibi ignoscam*, Id. Poen. 1, 2, 191. *nunc amitte, quaeso, hunc, let him go, or pardon him this once*, Ter. Phor. 1, 2, 91. *so malefactorem amitti satius, quàm relinqui beneficium, it is better that a malefactor should be allowed to escape, than that a generous friend should be forsaken*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 2, 1. *istam rem inquisitam (for non quaesitam) certum est non amittere, I am resolved not to let that thing pass without searching into it*, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 217. *so nam me, quam illam questionem inquisitam hodie amittere, mortuum (esse) satius est, it is better that I were dead, than leave that search unascertained, or unfinished*, ib. 4, 1, 9.—(II) *to lose; amitto Anchisen, Virg. Aë. 3, 710. amores, Id. G. 3, 227.—animam, to lose one's life, (al. omittere.) Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 85. cf. Nep. 15, 9. Cels. pr. 69. nunquam animam talem dextrâ hac amittes, thou shalt never lose that worthless soul by this right hand*, Virg. Aë. 11, 408. *so causam, Cic. Att. 9, 4. Or. 2, 24. civitatem, Id. Or. 1, 40. simul consilium cum re amisti? for amisisti, have you lost your understanding, or sense, with your estate? Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 10. corpus et vires amisi, i. e. I am extremely emaciated and weakened*, Cic. Fam. 7, 26 f. *pejus signum est, ubi aliquis contra consuetudinem emacuit, et colorem decoremque amisit, has lost his colour and comeliness*, Cels. 2, 2, 3. *quasque malè amisit, nunc malè quaerit opes, he now basely hunts after those riches, which he foolishly lost*, Ov. Ep. 15, 66. *amittere oppidum et recipere, to lose and recover a town*, Cic. Sen. 4. *ornamenta, Id. Fam. 4, 6, 7. patriam, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 53.—* AMITTĒRE and perdere are sometimes distinguished; Decius vitam amisit, at non perdidit, gave up, or parted with, his life, but did not lose it, i. e. did not resign it without a suitable reward*, Auct. ad Heren. 4, 4. *re enim vilissimâ certam, et parvâ maximam redemit; dedit vitam, accepit patriam; amisit animam, potius est gloriâ, ib. classes amissae et perditae, lost and destroyed*, Cic. 1 act. in Verr. 4.—*But these two words are often put the one for the other.—* Amisti, for amisisti, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 10. Hec. 2, 2, 9.—amissis, for amiseris, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 70.—AMISSUS, part. lost; hoc tempore amisso, annus est integer vobis expectandus, Cic. Prov. Consul. 8. cf. Muren. 21. Att. 7, 13. 8, 3. Troades—amissum Anchisen flebant, i. e. mortuum, lamented the loss of Anchises, Virg. Aë. 5, 614. cf. 1, 217. 3, 341. amisso rege, opp. to incolumi, having lost their king, i. e. when he is dead, Id. G. 4, 213. cf. 512. so amissâ dominâ, having lost their queen, Id. Aë. 11, 868. patriâ amissâ, 12, 236. palmâ, 5, 519. amissis navibus, 1, 251. armis, ib. 474. apibus, Id. G. 4, 318. amissa salus, Cic. N. D. 3, 35 f. omitto causam republicae, quam ego amissam puto, Cic. Att. 9, 5. amissa recuperare, Cic. post red. in Sen. f. spes erat, amissa posse recuperari, Nep. 13, 3. ne post amissa requiras, that you may not regret them when lost, Virg. G. 3, 7.*

AMISSIO, ònis, *the act of losing, a loss; est omnino vix consolabilis dolor; tanta est omnium rerum amissio, et desperatio recuperandi, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 7. amissio oppidorum, Cic. Pis. 17. dignitatis, ib. 18 f.—AMISSUS, ùs, m. a loss; itaque et Siciliae amissum, et Lacedaemoniorum victorias culpaе suae tribuebant, they imputed to their own fault both the loss of Sicily, &c. Nep. 7, 6.*

AMMI, ios; & Ammiium, ii, n. *an herb resembling cumin, royal cumin*, Plin. 20, 15 s. 58. *cf. c. 24 s. 100.*

AMMOCHRYsus, v. Hammochrysus, i, m. (*ab ἀμμος, arena, & χρυσος, aurum*.) *a gem, shining like gold-sand; arenarum similitudo est in ammochryso, velut auro arenis mixto*, Plin. 37, 11 s. 73.

AMMŌDŪTES, ae, m. (*ab ἀμμος, arena, & δυνος, subeo, a kind of serpent, or viper, of the colour of sand, where it lies*, Lucan. 9, 716.

AMMONIACUS, v. Hammoniicus, (adj.) sal, ammoniac salt, or sal ammoniac, an excellent kind of salt, which was found under the sand in Cyrenaica, whence it had its name, (ἀπὸ τῆς ἀμμῶν, ab arenâ;) Cyrenaici tractus nobilitantur hammoniaco (sale) et ipso, quia sub arenis in-

veniat, appellato, Plin. 31, 7 s. 39. cumque ammoniaci mascula thura sale, Ov. de medic. faciei, v. 94. add. Col. 6, 17, 7.

* AMMONIACUM, i, n. sc. gummi, gum ammoniac, a resinous juice oozing from a shrub or tree, near the temple of Jupiter Ammon.

AMMONIAS, Ædis, f. the name of a ship, Plin. 35, 10 s. 36, 20.

AMMONITRUM, i, n. frit, a mass of salt and ashes concreted to the sand, by the cold, in making glass, Plin. 36, 26 s. 66.

* AMNESTIA, ae, f. *i. e.* oblivio sc. rerum praeteritarum, et praecipue injuriarum; *ex a privi. et μνησται*, recorder,) amnesty, Val. Max. 4, 1. extr. 4. Thrasylulus, reconciliata pace, legem tulit, ne quis anteaactarum rerum accusaretur, neve multaretur; eam illi legem oblivionis appellarunt, a law or act of oblivion; Nep. 8, 3. add. Cic. Phil. 1, 1. Paterc. 2, 53. Suet. Cl. 11. Vopisc. in Aureliano, c. 39. Oros. 2, 12.

AMNIS, is, m. *rar. f. a river, (ex am, circum, et nare, fluere, Festus, vel ab ambio, quod circuit aliquid, Varr. L. L. 4, 5.) coeruleus Thybris, coelo gratissimus amnis, Virg. Æ. 8, 64. scinditur in geminas partes circumfluvium amnis, Ov. M. 15, 739. amnis papyrifer, i. e. Nilus, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 27. amnis Tuscus, i. e. Tiberis, Ov. F. 1, 233. so hinc Tusco claudimur amni, i. e. Tiberi, ib. 8, 473. cf. 11, 316. aries secundo defluit amni, floats down the stream, Virg. G. 3, 447. so amni prono, ib. 1, 203. adverso amne Babylonem subire, to sail up the river, against the stream, Curt. 10, 1, 16. amnem ponte jungere, to make a bridge over a river, Id. 4, 9, 9.—dum amnes ulli rumpuntur fontibus, burst or flow from their fountains, Virg. G. 3, 428. ceu septem surgens sedatis amnibus altus per tacitum Ganges, as the deep Ganges, silently rising with his seven calm streams, i. e. flowing from seven fountains, or increased by seven rivers, Id. Æ. 9, 30. et ibi Serv. add. Plin. 6, 18 s. 22. nec adiri usquam ad justi cursum poterat amnis, and the regular channel of the river was no where accessible, Liv. 1, 4.—(II) a torrent; ruent de montibus amnes, Virg. Æ. 4, 164.—(III) the sea; solis anhelantes abluit amnis equos, Tibul. 2, 5, 62. cf. 3, 4, 18.—(IV) per synecdoch. water; hoc dictatno fusum labris splendentibus amnem inficit, with this (herb dittany) she tinctures or mixes the water in the shining vessel, Virg. Æ. 12, 417. oceani amnes, the waters of the ocean, Id. G. 4, 233. so Tethyos amnes, Stat. Achil. 1, 49. furit intus aquae vis, fumidus atque altè spumens exuberat amnis, and the smoky fluid overflows, or rises aloft in foam, Virg. Æ. 7, 465.*

AMNICULUS, i, m. a little river, Liv. 36, 22. AMNICUS, a, of or in a river; calami circa stagna, dissimiles amnicis, Plin. 16, 26 s. 66. insula in Savo Metubarris, (hodie Zagrabia,) amnicarum maxima, i. e. earum, quae in amnibus fiunt, Id. 3, 25 s. 28.

AMNICOLA, ae, m. & f. (colo,) an inhabitant of a river, found in or near a river; amnicolaeque

simul salices, et aquatica lotos, sallows grow^{ing} on the sides of rivers, Ov. M. 10, 96.—AMNIGENA, ae, m. & f. produced in or by a river; quid si amnigenam mirere Choaspen? i. e. amnis filium, V. Flac. 5, 585. amnigenas inter pisces, among river-fishes; al. amnigenos, ab amnigenus, a, um, Auson. in Mosell. 116.

AMO, as, at, &c. I love: see AMARE.

AMOENUS, a, pleasan to the sight, beautiful, agreeable, delightful; amoena dicta sunt loca, quae ad se amanda alliciant, id est, attrahant, Festus. amoena vireta fortunatorum nemorum, Virg. Æ. 6, 638. et ibi Serv. cf. 5, 734. rus amoenum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 6. flores amoena rosae, Id. Od. 2, 3, 14. quot amoena rosaria flores—habet, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 23. errare per lucos, amoena quos et aquae subeunt et aurae, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 7. amoenum ac molle iter, etiam si est amplioris spatii, minus fatigat, quam durum arduumque compendium, Quintil. 4, 2, 46. amoenior villa, Plin. pan. 50. amoenissima aedificia, Tac. H. 3, 30. pictura, Plin. 35, 10 s. 37.—AMOENA, òrum, sc. loca, pleasant places; vagus per amoena Asiae atque Achaiae, Fac. An. 3, 7. amoena littorum, Id. H. 376.—* metaph. amoena vita, Tac. An. 15, 55. amoenum ingenium, ib. 2, 64. 13, 3. amoeniores litterae, Gell. 18, 5. amoenissima verba, Id. 2, 26. cf. 16, 3. cultus amoenior sc. aequo, a too gay or showy dress, Liv. 4, 44. prope fin.

AMOENÈ, adv. pleasantly, Plant. Mil. 2, 5, 2. habitare amoenissime, i. e. in villà amoenissima juxta mare, Plin. Ep. 4, 23, 1. so—

AMOENITER, Gell. 20, 8.—AMOENITAS, àtis, f. pleasantness; locorum Quintil. 10, 3, 22. silvarum, ib. s. 24. fluminis, Cic. Q. fr. 3, 1, 1. hortorum, ib. c. 4. cf. Tac. An. 16, 27. amoenitates orarum et littorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 39. cf. de leg. 2, 1. quoties itinere decedere non impestivis amoenitatibus admonebatur, to step out of the direct road by not unseasonable pleasant incidents, i. e. to make agreeable digressions, Plin. Ep. 1, 2, 4. so medius hic modus—erit egressionibus amoenus, the middle kind of style will use pleasant digressions, Quintil. 12, 10, 60. amoenitates omnium Venerum atque venustatum affero, I bring the delights of all the loves and graces, i. e. good news, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 5. hic me amoenitate amoena amoenus oneravit dies, this delightful day has heaped upon me delights the most delightful, Id. Capt. 4, 1, 7. mea uxor, meaque amoenitas, quid tu agis? my wife! my joy! how do'st thou? Id. Cas. 2, 3, 13. cf. Mil. 1, 2, 152.

A-MŌLĪRI, (a-molior, itus,) to remove, particularly any thing which requires an effort; mira munditia sc. est apibus; amoliuntur omnia e medio, nullaeque inter opera spurcitiae jacent, Plin. 11, 10. edico tibi, uti properes amoliri omnia, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 67. haec hinc propere amolimini, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 44. obstantia silvarum amoliri jubetur, i. e. to clear a passage through the wood, Tac. An. 1, 50. prius ab oculis mortalium amolita natura est (sc. Herculem et patrem Liberum, i. e. Bacchum,) quam in

coelum fama perveheret, *removed*, Curt. 8, 5, 17. amoliri juvenem, specie honoris, statuit, Tac. An. 2, 42. Octaviam conjugem amoliri, *to send away, to divorce*, ib. 14, 59. cf. H. 1, 13. —* *to remove, to repeal, or refuse an accusation or charge*; si omnia amoliri non poteram, tamen plurā amoliebar, Quintil. 7, 1, 33. amoliamur cetera, ut hoc unum supersit, Id. 9, 2, 71, cf. 4, 1, 29. quae (crimina) prius amolientidum stat, Id. 4, 2, 27. videndum etiam, simul nobis plura aggredienda sint, an amolienda singula, 5, 13, 11. cf. 5, 7, 23.—invidiam crimenque—a partibus Vitellii amolitus videbatur, *he seemed to have removed odium and blame from the party of Vitellius*, Tac. H. 3, 75 f.—* *amoliior et amoveo meum nomen, I set aside and remove, or I lay no stress on my name*, Liv. 28, 28.—* *AMOLIRI se, to remove, to retire, to get away*; sed ego cesso me hinc amoliri, ventre dum salvo licet, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7 f. agite, amolimini hinc vos intro nunc jam, Id. Ps. 1, 5, 144. proinde hinc vos amolimini; nam mihi impedimento estis, Ter. And. 4, 2, 24.—*But Donatus takes amolimini here in a passive sense*; amoliri dicuntur ea, quae cum magna difficultate et molimine summoventur, et tolluntur e medio, *ibid. as, jube haec hinc omnia amolier, for amoliri, to be removed*, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 24.—*ratus dedecus amoliri, si, &c. that the disgrace was or would be removed (al. molliri)*, Tac. An. 14, 14.—*religiosum id gestamen (sc. curalium, coral,) amolientis periculis arbitrantur, for averting or repelling dangers*, Plin. 32, 2 s. 11.

AMOMUM, i, n. an odoriferous shrub, from which a precious ointment was produced, used in embalming dead bodies; whence a dead body preserved by embalming is called a MUMMY.—*amomi uva in usu est, Indicā vite labruscā; ut alii existimavere, frutice myrtooso, palmi altitudine, the cluster or grape of amomum, is produced from a wild vine in India; in the opinion of others, from a shrub like myrtle, only an hand-breadth in height*, Plin. 12, 13 s. 28.—*Assyrium vulgo nascetur amomum*, Virg. E. 4, 25, *ferat rubus asper amomum, let the rough bramble bear amomum*, ib. 3, 89. *dives amomo Panchajia tellus*, Ov. M. 10, 307. *phoenix—succo vivit amomi, ib. 15, 394. atque ea (ossa) cum foliis et amomi pulvere misce*, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 69. *recumbit amomo*, Martial. 12, 17, 7.—* *what the ancient amomum was is uncertain*.—(II) *per syecdoch. any precious ointment, essence, or perfume*; pinguescat nimio madidus mihi crinis amomo, Martial. 5, 65, 3. *spissaque de nitidis tergit amoma comis*, Ovid. Ep. 21, 166. cf. P. 1, 9, 52. *Assyrio semper tibi crinis amomo splendeat*, Martial. 8, 77, 3. *add Sil. 11, 404. 15, 117. Stat. Silv. 3, 3, 82 & 131. Pers. 3, 104.*

AMOMIS, *Ydis, f. a shrub, like to amomum*, Plin. 12, 13 s. 28.

AMOR, *ōris, m. love, affection, desire*; Stoici—*amorem ipsum, conatum amicitiae facundae ex pulchritudinis specie definiunt*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 34. *amor enim, ex quo amicitia nominata,*

princeps est—ad benevolentiam conjugendam, Cic. Amic. 8. cf. N. D. 1, 44. *est omnino patriae caritas, meo quidem iudicio, maxima, sed amer voluntatisque conjunctio plus certè habet suavitatis*, Id. Fam. 10, 5, 3. *insitus est menti cognitionis amor*, Cic. Fin. 4, 7. *amor amicitiae*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 33. *aratri*, Virg. *Æ.* 7, 636. *argenti*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 78. *auri*, Virg. *Æ.* 1, 349. *consulatus*, Cic. Syll. 26. *edendi*, Lucr. 4, 867. *famae*, Virg. *Æ.* 6, 890. *gloriae*, Cic. Arch. 11. *habendi*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 85. *laudis*, ib. 1, 1, 36. *Ov. M.* 11, 527. *laudum*, Virg. G. 3, 112. *Æ.* 9, 197. *nummi*, Juv. 14, 138. *insani Martis, i. e. belli*, Virg. *Æ.* 7, 550. *patriae*, Virg. *Æ.* 6, 824. *Ov. P.* 1, 3, 29. *ri-pae ulterioris*, Virg. *Æ.* 6, 314. *caecus amor sui, blind self-love*, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 14. *virtutis*, H. Ep. 1, 16, 52.—*amor in aliquem*, Cic. Fam. 13, 29, 3. *in tuos*, Cic. Att. 4, 15. *erga aliquem*, Id. Fam. 5, 5, 8.—*femineo prae-dae et spoliorum ardebat amore, sc. Camilla, with a female desire, or a fundness natural to a woman*, Virg. *Æ.* 11, 782. *patrius amor, paternal love, or affection to a child*, ib. 1, 643. cf. *Ov. M.* 6, 499.—*amor omnibus (animalibus) idem, sc. est, love, or the desire of procreation, is the same in all*, Virg. G. 3, 244. *me tamen urit amor; quis enim modus adsit amori?* Id. E. 2, 68. *idem amor exitium est pecori, peccorisque magistro*, ib. 3, 101. *nunc scio, quid sit amor*, ib. 8, 43. *saevus amor doctus, &c. ib. 47. cf. v. 85. omnia vincit amor, et nos cedamus amori*, ib. 10, 69. cf. 29, 44 & 73. *primus amor Phoebi Daphne Peneia sc. fuit*, Ov. M. 1, 452. cf. Am. 3, 9, 32. *credula res amor est*, Ov. Ep. 6, 21. *M. 7, 826. si yersus amor tuus est in taedia nostri, if your former love is turned into disdain*, Id. Ep. 3, 139. *timor auget amorem*, ib. 12, 61. *alter habendus amor tibi restat, et altera Dido, you must procure another love*, ib. 7, 17. *nymphis—amor fui, I was the darling of the nymphs*, ib. 16, 96. *so amor ac deliciae generis humani*, Suet. Tit. 1. *his amor erat unus, they had a mutual love, or one soul*, Virg. *Æ.* 9, 182. cf. Homer. Il. 16, 219. *nullus amor populis, nec foedera sunt, let there be no friendship or league between the two states*, ib. 4, 624.—*si tantus amor menti, si tanta cupiditas est, &c. so great a fondness, or love*, ib. 6, 133. *so sed si tantus amor casus cognoscere nostros sc. est tibi, if you have so great a desire to know our misfortunes*, ib. 2, 10. *omnes amor unus habet, ferro decernere, the same desire possesses all*, Virg. *Æ.* 12, 282.—*matri praereptus amor, the love-knot or tangle, snatched from the mother, or mare*, ib. 4, 516. vid. **HIPOMANES**.—*aliquem amore amplecti*, Cic. Fam. 7, 1. *lacus et mare sentit amorem festinantis heri, feels the ardour or eagerness*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 84. *invidia vel amore vigil torquere, with love*, ib. Ep. 2, 27. *huic (Didoni) conjux Sichaeus erat,—magno miserae dilectus amore*, Virg. *Æ.* 1, 343. *sed magno Aeneae mecum teneatur amore*, ib. 675.—* *plur. valde me Athenae delectarunt; urbs duntaxat, et urbis ornamenta, et hominum*

amores in te, et in nos quaedam benevolentia, Cic. Att. 5, 10. amores, et deliciae tuae Roscius, *your favourite and darling*, Cic. Div. 1, 36. so Pompeius, nostri amores, Cic. Att. 2, 19. Piliae salutem dices, et Atticae, deliciis atque amoribus meis, *wish health, or give my compliments to Pilia, and to my charming and dear Attica*, ib. 16, 6 f. est mihi in amoribus, *he is a man whom I esteem, or value*, Cic. Fam. 7, 32, 8. forma honesti si oculis cerneatur, mirabiles amores excitaret sapientiae, Cic. Off. 1, 5.—ut muliebres amores omittam, *to pass over the love of women*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 33. amores pastorum, *the loves*, Virg. E. 8, 23. atque chaos densos divinum numerabat amores sc. Clymène, *she recounted the frequent amours of the deities from chaos, i. e. from the beginning of time*, Id. G. 4, 347. ille meos amores abstulit, *has carried away my love, or, as we say, my heart*, Id. Æ. 4, 28. Solis referemus amores, *we shall relate the amours of Sol*, Ov. M. 4, 170. cf. 276. so meos amores eloquar, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 2. juvenam narravi amores, Ov. Ep. 16, 241.—nec tibi vespero surgente decedunt amores, *nec rapidum fugiente solem, nor does your love, or tender regret leave you, when the evening star rises*, &c. Hor. Od. 2, 9, 10.—* *applied also to inanimate things; nullis verò (arboribus) tales pulluli proveniunt, nisi quarum radices amore solis atque imbris in summâ tellure spatiantur, no trees have such sprouts, but those, whose roots, from a love of heat and moisture, spread near the surface of the ground*, Plin. 17, 10 s. 12.—* *the object of one's love; amores tuos si vult spectare, if you would see your mistress*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 79. so Varus me ad suos amores visum duxerat, Catull. 10, 1. cf. 45, 1. 63, 27. &c.—* *love-poems or verses; denique composui teneros non solus amores, Ov. Tr. 2, 361. tenerorum lusor amorum, the writer of love-poems, Id. Tr. 4, 3, 73. 4, 10, 1. deve tribus libris, titulus quos signat amorum, elige, quod docili molliter ero legas, Id. Art. Am. 3. 343.—causando nostros in longum ducis amores, by excuses you defer gratifying my desire of hearing you sing, Virg. E. 9, 56.—(II) the god of love, Cupid, the son of Venus; ergo his aligerum dictis affatur Amorem sc. Venus, Virg. Æ. 1, 663. paret Amor dictis curae generitricis, &c. ib. 689. mater Amoris, i. e. Venus, Ov. Ep. 7, 59. cf. v. 32. 18, 190. et puer est, et nudus Amor, Ov. A. 1, 10, 15. insidiosus amor, Ov. rem. 148. ut (i. e. etsi v. quamvis) partem effugias, non omnia retia falles, quae tibi—tetendit Amor, ib. 20, 45. cf. v. 28 & 230. add. Tr. 5, 1, 22. Cic. 4, 32. Senec. Hippol. 195. Tibull. 2, 5, 39. Propert. 2, 12, 1. Amori dare ludum, *to give sport to Cupid, i. e. to love foolishly*, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 1.—geminorum mater Amorum, i. e. Venus, *the mother of the two Cupids*, Ov. F. 4, 1. volucrum mater Amorum, *of the winged Loves, or Cupids; for the poets make two or more of them, according to their fancy*, Ov. Ep. 16, 201. Amorum turba; Sil. 11, 390. agmen, Stat. Silv. 1, 2, 54. plebs, ib. 3, 4, 30.*

mille fratres Cupidinis, Claudian. de Nupt. Honor. 72. so tenerorum mater Amorum, Ov. A. 3, 15, 1. et si flammiferas potuisset scandere sedes, hasque intrare domos, ipsi erraretis Amores, (Venus Amores, suos comites, alloquitur,) i. e. *if Volatilla could have ascended to heaven, you Loves, or Cupids, my attendants, would mistake or take her for me: she is so beautiful that you could not distinguish us*, Stat. Silv. 1, 2, 120. (vid. Æ. 279.)

ΑΜΟΨΕΡΕ (ψ-mōveo, ὄντι, ὄντι,) *to remove; aliquem loco, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 64. nebulonem illum, si quo pacto potes, ex istis locis amove, Cic. Att. 1, 12 m. aliquem a frumentariâ procuratore, Cic. resp. Har. 20. ab se enixè amovens culpam, anxiously desirous to clear himself from blame, Liv. 4, 41. est sapientis iudicis—libidinem, odium, invidiam, metum, cupiditatesque omnes amovere, to lay aside, Cic. Cluent. 58. statuit repente scedere, seque e medio quàm longissimè amovere, to retire, and to withdraw himself as far as possible from publick view, Suet. Tib. 10. te hinc amove, Ter. Phor. 3, 3, 34. ego hoc indignus reditu, qui memet finibus unquam amōrim Ausoniae, for amoverim, Sil. 17, 227.—* amovere aliquem Cretam, to banish, Tac. An. 4, 21. Sullium—amovendum in insulam censuit, ib. 31. add. 13, 9.*

ΑΜΟΤΥΣ, part. removed; diffugerant comites, direptis etiam stragulis, amotâ et pyxide veneni, *having carried off his bed-clothes, and taken away the box of poison*, Suet. Ner. 47. sed tamen amoto quaeramus seria ludo, but, *railleury apart, let us examine the matter seriously*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 27. prorsus a me opinionem hanc tuam esse ego amotam volo, *to be altogether removed*, Ter. And. 3, 2, 30. sperantes jam, amoto metu, ib. 1, 2, 10.—* *banished; Silianus Ostiam amotus, Tac. An. 16, 9. cf. 1, 53. 14, 57.—* te, boves olim nisi reddidisses per dolum amotas, &c. driven or stolen away by artifice, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 9.*

ΑΜΟΤΙΟ, ὄνις, f. the act of removing, a removal; in omni re doloris amotio successione efficit voluptatis, Cic. Fin. 1, 11.

* AMPĒLOS agria (v. vitis agrestis,) i. e. labrusca, wild vine, an herb, Plin. 23, 1 s. 14. 27, 7 s. 27.—* AMPĒLŪTIS, ἴδις, f. a kind of black bituminous earth, CANAL COAL; used for blackening the eye-brows and hair; supposed to be so named, because when powdered and strewed upon vine-trees (ἀμπελάς) it destroys the worms that injure them, Plin. 35, 16 s. 56 f. et ibi Harduin.—

ΑΜΠΕΛΟΔΕΣΜΟΣ, v. on, a kind of herb used by the Sicilians for binding their vines; (ex ἀμπελος, vitis, et δεσμος, vinculum,) Plin. 17, 23 s. 35, 26.—

ΑΜΠΕΛΟΛΕΥΧΕ, es, f. i. e. vitis alba, (λευκη,) white vine, a plant; so named from the whiteness of its roots, Plin. 33, 1 s. 16.—

ΑΜΠΕΛΟΡΑΨΟΝ, i, n. an herb growing in vineyards, with leaves like those of a leek (ραψαν, porrum), Plin. 24, 15 s. 86.—

ΑΜΠĒΛΟΣ ΧΙΡΟΝΙΑ, the Chironian vine,

black vine, or black briony, a plant; est Chironis ampelos, quae vocatur Chironia, Plin. 25, 4 s. 16. est ergo et nigra (vitis), quam proprie bryonium vocant, alii Chironiam, Id. 23, 1 s. 17.

* AMPHEMERŪNOS (sc. πυρετος, i. e. quotidiana febris; ex ἀμφι, circum, et ἡμερα, dies,) a quotidian intermittent fever, Plin. 28, 16 s. 66.

* AMPHIBIUM, sc. animal, (ex ἀμφι, et βιος, vita,) an amphibious animal, living both on land, and in water; Graeci ea, quae in aqua et in terra possunt vivere, vocant amphibia, Varr. L. L. 4, 13. cf. Id. R. R. 3, 10, 1. Col. 8, 13, 1. add. Cic. N. D. 1, 37. Plin. 9, 57, 83. Flor. 3, 6, 6.

* AMPHIMALLUM, i, n. a garment made of cloth, fringed or shaggy on both sides, (ex ἀμφι, utrinque, et μαλλος, villus,) Plin. 8, 48 s. 73.

* AMPHIPROSTŪLOS, a building, having columns, and a fastigium both in the front and back part, (ex ἀμφι, utrinque; προ, ante; and στυλος, columna,) Vitruv. 3, 1.

* AMPHISBAENA, ae, f. a serpent beginning its motion either from the head or the tail, at pleasure, (ex ἀμφι, & βαίω, gradior;) hence it was supposed to have two heads, one at each end of its body; geminum caput amphisbaenae, hoc est, et a caudâ, tamquam parum esset uno ore fundi venenum, Plin. 8, 23 s. 35. et gravis in geminum surgens caput amphisbaena, Lucan. 9, 719.

* AMPHITĀNE, es, f. a gem of a gold colour; called also chrysocolla, Plin. 37, 10.

* AMPHITHALĀMUS, i, m. a bed-chamber, where the maid servants slept, Vitruv. 6, 10.

* AMPHITHEĀTRUM, i, n. an amphitheatre, a large edifice, of a circular or oval form, for exhibiting spectacles, resembling two theatres joined, (ex ἀμφι, et θεατρον, theatrum;) with rows of seats or benches rising one above another, round an open space, called ARENA, where gladiators fought with one another, and men engaged with wild beasts, &c. (A. 348.) munus gladiatorium in memoriam patris dedit—in amphitheatro, Suet. Tib. 7. apud Fidenas, supra XX hominum millia gladiatorio munere, amphitheatri ruinâ perierunt, ib. 40. quinquaginta hominum millia eo casu debilitata vel obruta sunt, Tac. An. 4, 63. amphitheatri moles, ib. 13, 31. Martial. 2, 5. spectaculum gladiatorium edere, to exhibit a shew of gladiators, Tac. H. 2, 67.—

AMPHITHEATRĀLIS, e, & AMPHITHEATRĪCUS, a, um, of an amphitheatre; amphitheatrale spectaculum, Plin. 11, 24 s. 28 f.—ales usus, Martial. 14, 135. magistri, i. e. qui praerant venationibus, quae in amphitheatris fiebant, Id. 11, 70.—

AMPHITHEATRĪCA, charta, a kind of paper, so called from the place where it was made, near an amphitheatre, Plin. 13, 12 s. 23.

AMPLECTI, (am-plector, amplexus,) to embrace, to clasp; to enclose.—castris quoque quem locum caperet, quantum munimento amplecteretur loci, what ground he should choose

for his camp, how much space he should enclose with his entrenchments, Liv. 35, 28. annosa quercus—jugerum soli amplexa, the root of which took up an acre of ground in compass, Plin. 16, 31 s. 56 f. et molli circum est ansas complexus acantho, he surrounded their handles with soft acanthus, Virg. E. 3, 45. inde ubi jam validis amplexae stirpibus ulmos exierint sc. vites, then when now they have shot forth embracing the elms with strong stems, Id. G. 2, 367. et jam his medium amplexi sc. angues, encircling him twice round the middle. Id. Æ. 2, 218. cf. 214. ille (serpens) virides amplexus in arbore ramos, &c. grasping or clasping, Ov. M. 12, 22.—* metaph. novus ruit, et fuscis telurem amplectitur alis, coxerit or mantles, Æ. 8, 369. non ego cuncta meis amplecti versibus opto, to comprise or comprehend, Id. G. 2, 42. so quos lex majestatis amplectitur, Tac. An. 4, 34. quod idem interdum virtutis nomine amplectimur, we include under or express by, Cic. Tusc. 2, 13. quod ego pluribus verbis amplecterer, Cic. Rosc. Com. 12. Caesaris sententia amplectitur omnes acerbitates ceterorum suppliciorum, comprehends or includes all the severities of other punishments, Cic. Cat. 4, 4.—amplector plebem, to court the favour of, Cic. Mil. 27. so equites, Id. Phil. 7, 8. is qui omnia tenet, (i. e. Caesar,) favet ingeniis; nobilitatem verò, et dignitatem hominum—amplectitur, regards or respects persons distinguished by their birth and dignities, Cic. Fam. 4, 8, 6. Scipio—Jugurtham magis magisque in dies amplecti, shewed him greater and greater marks of favour every day, Sall. Jug. 7. me amicissimè quotidie magis Caesar amplectitur, treats me in the most friendly manner, Cic. Fam. 6, 6 f.—amplecti remp. to support or defend, Tac. An. 15, 59. but cum remp. nimium amplectetur, he was too fond of the re-public, i. e. of the public money, which he embezzled, Cic. Flacc. 18. ut hanc cogitationem toto pectore amplectare, that you weigh or consider this matter with the utmost attention, Cic. Att. 12, 35 f. hoc se amplectitur uno, he hugs himself or is pleased with this one consideration, Hor. S. 1, 2, 53.—tanto amore suas possessiones amplexi tenebant, ut ab his membra divelli citius ac distrahi posse diceret, they hugged and retained with so great fondness, Cic. Sull. 20.—* It was anciently used in the active; sin ipse abire hinc volet, extemplo amplectitote crura fustibus, straight hamper him, by making your cudgels serve as fetters for his legs, Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 35. und in the passive; ego non sinam me amplectier, for amplecti, to be embraced, Lucil. apud Priscian. l. 8, p. 791.—

AMPLEXUS, ūs, m. an embrace; the act of embracing, surrounding or environing; puer dormiens circumplicatus serpentis amplexu, Cic. Div. 1, 36. cf. Plin. 10, 72 s. 92. inferiorem Aegypti partem Nilus, dextrâ laevâque divinus, amplexu suo determinat, Id. 5, 9.—amplexus accipere, Ov. Ep. 13, 154. dare, Virg. Æ. 6, 687. 7, 405. Ov. M. 4, 597, &c. petere, ib. 14, 69. exsuere, (al. excutere,) ib. 9, 52,

ire in amplexus, ib. 11, 228. Ep. 16, 86. amplexu excipere, ib. 13, 134. fovere, Virg. Æ. 7, 338. tenere, Tac. An. 12, 68. ab amplexu arcere, Ov. M. 9, 750. solvi, Id. Ep. 12, 12. divelli, Virg. Æ. 8, 568. esse subtrahere, ib. 6, 698. amplexu et osculo aliquem dimittere, Suet. Oth. 10.

AMPLEXARI, freq. *to embrace*; inimicum meum (P. Clodium) sic amplexabantur, sic me praesente osculabantur, &c. Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 21. & 53. amplexari atque osculari inter se, Plaut. Mil. 5, 1, 4. cf. Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 27. aram amplexantes, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 33. quid modum, pater, amplexandi facies? *what end will you make of caressing?* Id. Asin. 5, 2, 32. ego illam patiar alios amplexarier? Id. Truc. 5, 33.—* *met. to love much, to be fond of, to regard or value highly, to respect*; Appius totum me amplexatur, Cic. Q. fr. 2, 12. amplexari ac tueri iudicium suum, Cic. ad Brut. 11. otium, Id. Muren. 28. Sext. 45 f. voluptatem, Id. Or. 3, 17. Fin. 2, 9. si ista, quae amplexamini, (i. e. amatis, magni facitis,) retinere vultis, Sall. Cat. 52.—* *activ. hanc amabo atque amplexabo, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 60.—auctoritatem Censorum amplexato, (al. amplexator.)*

AMPLUS, a, um, *large, ample, great, extensive*; loci praeter modum ampli;—et nimis angusti, Cic. Heren. 3, 19. theatrum magnitudine amplissimum, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1. ipsis populis haec ampla sunt, *honourable, bring them great glory*, Cic. Arch. 10. so ampla amicitia, *creditable, respectable*, Cic. Fam. 3, 10. funus, *splendid*, ib. 4, 12. quò legatis amplior animus esset, *greater courage, hopes or confidence*, Sall. Cat. 40. familiâ amplissimâ *vel loco amplissimo natus, from a very noble family*, Cic. ordo amplissimus, i. e. Senatorius; collegium, *most respectable*, Cic. Verr. 5, 4.

AMPLÈ & AMPLĪTER, adv. -iùs, -iissimè.—dicere amplè, *copiously, pompously*, Cic. Brut. 55. ampliter acceptus, *with great apparatus*, Plaut. Merc. Prol. 98. ampliter apponere in coenâ, *to set down great abundance*, Id. Mil. 3, 1, 163.—Quid dicam amplius de hoc homine, *more*, Cic. Caecin. 9. so Verr. 2, 10. & 4, 43. amplius morando, Sall. Jug. 25. quàm vellem Menedemum invitatum amplius, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 11. cui cum essem assensus, decrevi hoc amplius, at, &c. *besides*, Cic. ad Brut. 5 pr. quid vultis amplius, Cic. Mil. 13. histronem et philosophum nihil amplius quam ure Italiâque submovit, *he did nothing more but: he no otherwise punished than*, &c. Suet. Ner. 39. so Cl. 16. Galb. 19. Vesp. 20. Domit. 3. Cum consulere, re auditâ, AMPLIUS pronunciâssent, *had put off the further examination of the cause, or the trial; which the Praetor did by pronouncing the word AMPLIUS, i. e. rem esse amplius cognoscendam et deliberandam*, Cic. Brut. 22. Verr. 1, 9 & 29. et Ascon. ad h. loc. ego amplius deliberandum censeo, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 17. ego tibi non solvâ, nisi prius a te cavero, AMPLIUS eo nomine neminem petiturum, *unless I get security from you that no one will*

claim more on that account, Cic. Br. 5. so Rosc. Com. 12. Fam. 13, 29.—daturus non sum amplius, *more*, Cic. Verr. 4, 29. so ib. 24. Act. 1. in Verr. 13. si amplius obsidium velit, *i. e. plus*, Caes. B. G. 6, 8. nescio an amplius mihi negotii contrahatur, *more trouble*, Cic. Cat. 4, 5. so Plaut. Cist. 5, 4.—AMPLIUS *is construed with the ablative; as, hic tu si amplius nummo sestertio petisti, quam tibi debitum est, causam perdidisti*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 4. solem mathematici amplius duodeviginti partibus confirmant majorem esse quam terram, *18 times larger*, Cic. Acad. 4, 26. castra amplius millibus passuum VIII in latitudinem patebant, Caes. B. G. 2, 7. uti inter novissimum hostium agmen et nostrum primum non amplius quinis aut senis millibus passuum interesset, *that between the enemy's rear and our van there was not more than five or six miles distance*, ib. 1, 15.—Or, *instead of the ablative, by supplying ET or QUAM the nominative is used, or any other case which the construction requires; as, amplius sunt sex menses, sc. quam*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 3. amplius triennium, ib. cum eum amplius centum Romani cives cognoscerent, Id. Verr. 1, 5. Ego enim amplius HS ducenties acceptum hereditatibus retuli, Cic. Phil. 2, 16. qui cum amplius centum cives haberet ex conventu Syracusano, Id. Verr. 5. non amplius ducenti milites, Caes. B. G. 3, 99. amplius millia XXIV. ib. amplius tria millia militum amissa, Liv. 43, 7. duo haud amplius nulla pedum—effugerunt, Id. 23, 2. so 28, 40. noctem non amplius unam falle dolo, Virg. Æ. 1, 687. mare interest vadousum senis non amplius altitudinis passibus, Plin. 6, 22. prodrut Alexandrum nullo die minus stadia sexcenta navigasse in Indo, Id. 6, 17 s. 21. decem non amplius longitudine in gracilitatem fastigatum, Id. 13, 11 s. 22. feruntque tria millia non amplius esse familiarum, *sc. et*, Id. 12, 14. Lacedaemonii soli toto orbe terrarum septingentos jam annos amplius unis moribus et nunquam mutatis legibus vivunt, Cic. Flacc. 26.—AMPLITUDO (inis, f.) corporis, *bulk, size*, Plin. Ep. 6, 16. amplitudo modica simulacri, Cic. Verr. 4, 49. urbis, *extent*, Plin. 6, 16. platanum, Id. 12, 1. opum, *greatness*, Id. 3, 4. amplitudo est potentiae aut majestatis, aut aliarum rerum magna abundantia, Cic. Inv. 2, 55. majestas est amplitudo ac dignitas civitatis, Cic. de Or. 2, 39. amplitudo animi, *greatness*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 27. honores et amplitudo ejus, Cic. Verr. 2, 46. nobilitas vel auctoritas et amplitudo, Id. Rosc. Am. 1. amplitudinem nominis tradere posteris, Id. Mur. 7. ad summam amplitudinem pervenire, Cic. Brut. 81. illustrabit tuam amplitudinem hominum injuria, Cic. Fam. 1, 6. so ib. 10, 1. Off. 1, 20 & 21.

AMPLIARE rem, *to increase one's fortune*, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 32. servitia, *to increase the number of*, Tac. 2, 78. templum, *to enlarge*, Suet. Aug. 18. imperium, Id. Caes. 44. Annibalis bellicis laudibus ampliatur virtus Scipionis, Quint. 8, 4, 20. amplianda scalpello plaga

bet, Cels. 7, 1.—**AMPLIARE** causam vel reum, to defer passing sentence, to adjourn the trial, Cic. Ver. 1, 9. Val. Max. 8, 1, 16. which was called **AMPLIATIO**, Ascon. in Cic. ib. Auctor. ad Heren. 4, 36. bis ampliatus, tertio absolutus est reus, the trial was twice adjourned, Liv. 43, 20. so 4, 44. remissum tibi poenam putas: ampliata est, deferred, Senec. Contr. 1, 3.

AMPLIATUS (adj.) honor, increased, Hist. B. Hisp. 42. —um vulnus, Cels. 7, 5, 6.

AMPLIFICARE (v. a.) urbem, to enlarge, Liv. 1, 44. auctoritatem, dignitatem, fortunam, gloriam, to increase; virtutem laudibus, to extol, Cic. Fin. 5, 24. summa laus eloquentiae est, amplificare rem ornando, to amplify, Cic. de Or. 3, 26. aliquid verbis aut dicendo, to exaggerate, ib. 1, 221.

AMPLIFICATIO (ōnis, f.) pecuniae, the increasing, Cic. Div. 1, 13. honoris et gloriae, Off. 2, 12. rei familiaris, ib. 1, 8.—***AMPLIFICATIO** apud rhetores est gravior quaedam affirmatio, quae motu animorum conciliat in dicendo fidem, a magnifying or diminishing of a thing, an exaggerated representation, Cic. Partit. 15 & 36. ad Heren. 2, 30. Quinct. 2, 5, 9, 10, 99, 8, 4, &c.

AMPLIFICATOR (ōris, m.) dignitatis, an increaser, an improver, Cic. Fam. 2, 9.

AMPULLA, ae, f. a jug, a bottle; plur. in deflected expressions.

AMPULLARIUS, i, m. a maker of ampullae or jugs.

AMPULLACEUS, a, um, like an ampulla.—

AMPULLARI, to swell, to use a pompous style in writing, Horat. Ep. 1, 3, 14.

AMPUTARE, to cut or lop off, to amputate, to prune; vitem ferro, Cic. Sen. 15. radices vitis, Quinctil. 10, 7, 28. inutiles falce ramos amputans, feliciores inserit, Hor. Epod. 2, 11. in corpore quicquid est pestiferum, amputetur, Cic. Phil. 8, 5. caput alicui, Suet. Galb. 20. mergum, Col. 4, 15 f. scalpello usque ad vitum rescare et amputare scabiem profuit, it has been of great benefit to open to the quick, and cut away the scab with a knife, Id. 6, 32. ulmo cacumen amputatum erat, Plin. 16, 32 s. 57. easdem partes (i. e. testes) sibi ipsi Pontici amputant fibri, periculo urgente, ob hoc se peti gnari; castoreum id vocans medici, Plin. 8, 30 s. 47. et ibi Harduin. cf. Juvenal. 12, 34. amputari legionum auxiliorumque numeros jubet sc. Vitellius, to be reduced or diminished, Tac. H. 2, 69. ut medici abalienata morbis membra praecidunt, ita turpes ac perniciosos, etiam si nobis sanguine cohaereant, amputandos sc. esse dicit, ought to be cut off, Quinctil. 8, 3, 75. amputata circumcisaeque inanitate omni et errore, being cut off or taken away and removed, Cic. Fin. 13. add. Gell. 6, 5. & 19, 12. ipsi infra et amputata loquuntur, et eos vituperant, qui apta et finita pronuntiant, they utter broken and mutilated sentences, and censure those, who pronounce agreeable and well turned periods, Cic. Or. 51.—

AMPUTATIO, ōnis, f. a cutting or lopping off;

sarmentorum aliorum amputatio, aliorum immisio, Cic. Sen. 15.

ĀMŪLĒTUM, i, n. (amolior,) an amulet, a charm, a preservative against enchantments of hurtful drugs; commonly tied round the neck, and hung on the breast.

ĀMURCA, ae. f. the lees of oil.—
ĀMURCARIUS, a, um; —aria dolia, casks for holding the lees of oil.

ĀMUSSIS, is, f. acc. iam; a mason's or carpenter's rule; ad amussim numerus est, exact.

ĀMAMUSSIM, adv. exactly.—

ĀMUSSITATUS, a, um, made according to rule, perfect, nice.—

ĀMUSSUM, i, n. on instrument contrived for shewing the points whence the wind blows, Vitruv. 1, 6.

* **ĀMŪSUS**, a, um, (musa,) void of taste for music, illiterate, Vitruv. 1, 1.

ĀMYGDĀLA, ae, f. the almond-tree; amygdalum, i, n. v. -a, ae, f. the fruit of the tree, an almond; amygdalae faucium, kernels in the throat like almonds.—

AMYGDALINUS, a. —inum oleum, oil made of almonds; —aceus, a. like almonds, Plin. 26, 11.

ĀMYLUM, v. on, i, n. (γ. a, i. e. sine, et mola.) a kind of meat made of unground wheat, like frumenty among us, Cato, R. R. 87. Plin. 22, 25 s. 67.

* **ĀMYSTIS**, ūdis, f. a manner of drinking without drawing the breath; or, a large cup or bumper, Jul. 7, 46. Thraciā amystide, in the Thracian manner of drinking, or with large cups, Hor. Od. 1, 36; 14.

AN, adv. or conj. whether, or; obsecro, an is est, is it he? an abiit, is he gone, or has he departed? nescio an is sit, whether it be he; an abierit necne, whether he be gone or not.—

ANNE is sometimes put for **AN**; as, anne est intus? and an non for nonne; as, an non hoc dixi esse futurum? did I not say that this would happen?

* **ANABĀSIS**, is, f. (i. e. ascensus,) horse-tail, a scandent herb; scandens arborem, Plin. 26, 7 s. 20. equinae setae similis, ib. c. 13 s. 85.

* **ANABĀTHRUM**, i, n. (ab ἀναβαίνω, ascendo,) an elevated seat, a pulpit, Jul. 7, 46.

* **ANACAMPSEOS**, ōtis, f. an herb, which was supposed to have the force of making love return by touching the beloved person with it; cuius tactu redirent amores, vel cum odio depositi, Plin. 24, 17 s. 102 f.

* **ANACEPHALAEŌSIS**, is, f. (ex ἀνα, rursus; et κεφαλή, caput,) a recapitulation of the heads of a discourse, Quinctil. 6, 1, 1 & 8.

* **ANACHĪTES**, (al. Eunicites,) ae, m. an adamant, which was thought to prevent the effect of poison, and to remove vain terrors from the mind, Plin. 37, 4 s. 15 f.

* **ANACOLŪTHON**, (q. inconsequens; ab ἀπρὶν. & ἀκολούθω, sequor,) a figure of speech, when the latter part of a sentence does not answer to the former, or when the words in the subsequent sentence, require something to be supplied in the preceding; as, millia quot, &c. sc.

tot, Virg. *Æ.* 2, 331. sed tamen, &c. sc. quamquam, ib. 5, 541.

* ANACTES v. ANĀCES, plur. (*i. e.* reges, *kings*), a name given to the sons of Jupiter, (*Διοσκουροί*;) particularly to three, mentioned, Cic. N. D. 3, 21.

* ANADĒMA, ātis, n. a fillet or ribband, an ornament of the head, Lucr. 4, 1123.

* ANADIPLOŌSIS, is, f. (*i. e.* reduplicatio,) a figure in rhetoric, when the same word is repeated in the same period; as, sequitur pulcherrimus Astur, Astur equo fidens, Virg. *Æ.* 10, 180. add. Id. E. 6, 10 & 20. 8, 55. Cic. Cat. 1, 1, &c.

* ANADYOMĒNE, es, f. (*i. e.* emergens,) a picture of Venus rising from the sea; done by Apelles, Plin. 35, 10 s. 36, 15.

* ANAGALLIS, idis, *pimpernel*, an herb, Plin. 25, 13 s. 95.

* ANAGLYPHA, v. ANAGLYPTA, orum, n. embossed vessels or plate, Plin. 33, 11 s. 49.

* ANAGNOSTES, ae, m. a slave employed to read during an entertainment; or at other times, a reader, Cic. Att. 1, 12. Fam. 5, 9. Nep. 25, 13.

* ANAGRAMMA, ātis, n. an anagram, an ingenious change or transposition of letters in one or more words, whereby a different meaning is produced; as, laudator, *per anagr.* adulator; Galenus, angelus, &c.

* ANAGŶROS, i, f. a kind of herb, called *beautrefoil*, of a disagreeable smell, Plin. 24, 4 s. 13.

* ANALECTA, ōrum, n. the fragments gathered up at table, the crumbs.

ANALECTES, v. -ta, ae, m. a slave who gathered up the crumbs; as, Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 10.

* ANALECTRYĒDES, um, f. stuffings which girls put into their garments, to correct the appearance of prominent shoulders, (*sed al. al.*) Ov. Art. 3, 273.

* ANALEMMA, ātis v. ātos, n. a high structure raised for discovering the course of the sun or the progress of time, by the increase or decrease of shadows; before the invention of sun-dials, Vitruv. 9, 4. *gen. plur.* analemmtorum formae, *ibid.*

* ANALŌGIA, ae, f. analogy, resemblance or proportion; *ἀναλογία*, latinè comparatio, proportio dici potest, Cic. Univers. 4 f. cf. Senec. Ep. 120. *thus*, ut unum ad decem, sic decem ad centum, Quintil. 5, 11, 34.

* ANANCAEUM, i, n. a large cup which one was obliged to drink, (*q. ἀνανκαιον*, necessarium poculum;) credo, hercle, anancaeo datum (*sc. esse ei*) quod biberet, I suppose a finishing cup has been given to him by Neptune, *i. e.* that he has been drowned, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 33.

ANANCHĪTIS, idis, f. a gem used in magic, Plin. 37, 11 s. 73.

* ANAPAESTUS, i, m. a poetic foot, of two short syllables, and a long; as, Vēnērī: a dactyl inverted (dactylus retroactus; *ἀντιδαιτυλος*, ab ἀναπαεσιν τῶν δαιτυλῶν, repercuter dactylo v. digito,) Quintil. 9, 4, 81.—properly an adjective, with pes supplied:—nec adhibetur ul-

la sine anapaestis pedibus hortatio, Cic. Tusc. 2, 16. cf. Id. de Or. 3, 47.—(II) a verse consisting of anapests; ita factus est anapaestus is, qui Aristophaneus nominatur, *thus is formed*, what is called the *Aristophanean anapest*, or the anapestic verse, much used by Aristophānes, Cic. Or. 57.—so ANAPAESTUM, i, n. nec siletur illud potentissimi regis anapaestum sc. carmen, (*al.* ANAPAESTICUM,) Cic. Tusc. 4, 24. *plur.* anapaesta, Cic. Or. 56.—

ANAPAESTĪCUS, a. of or belonging to an anapaestus, *anapestic*; anapaesticus versus, Serv. ad Virg. E. 8, 78.

* ANAPAOMĒNOS, i, m. (*i. e.* quiescens v. cessans,) *resting*, at rest; a name, given to the picture of a sleeping satyr, holding a flute, drawn by Protogēnes, Plin. 35, 10 s. 36, 20.—(II) an intermitting fountain in Dodōna, becoming dry at mid-day, Id. 2, 103.—

ANAPAOMĒNE, es, f. the picture of Byblis dying from love for her brother Caunus, by Aristides, Id. 35, 10 s. 36, 19.

ANAS, ātis, f. a duck or drake; (avis ex genere amphibiorum; a *nando dicta*, Varr. L. L. 4, 13.) anatum mascularium sanguis, Plin. 30, 7 s. 20. cf. 25, 2 s. 3. 29, 5 s. 33. anatum ova gallinis saepe supponimus, &c. Cic. N. D. 2, 48. greges anatum, Varr. R. R. 3, 11. anatum stabula, ib. 3, 5, 14. fluvialis anas, Ov. M. 11, 773.—

ANATICŪLA, ae, f. a little duck, a duckling, Cic. Fin. 5, 15. Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 103.—

ANATĪNUS, a. of a duck, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 49.—so ANATARIUS;—aria aquila, an eagle that hunts after ducks about lakes, Plin. 3, 3.

* ANASTRŌPHE, es, f. (*i. e.* inversio,) a figure of words, the placing of that word first which should be last; as, Italian contra, for contra Italian, Virg. *Æ.* 1, 13. so saxa per et scopulos, Id. G. 3, 276. cf. Quintil. 8, 6, 65.

* ANATOCISMUS, i, m. an accumulation of interest, (usura usurarum; ex ἀνα, rursus, et τόκος, usura, foenus.)

* ANATOMIA & ANATOMĪCA, ae, v. anatomice, es, f. (*ex ἀνα, per, et τέμνω*, scindo,) anatomy, the art of dissecting an animal, particularly the human body.—

ANATOMICUS, i, m. an anatomist, Macrob. Sat. 7, 13 & 15.—

ANATOMIA v. ANATOMICE does not occur in the purer classic authors; nor any word equivalent. We find incidere, to dissect, Cels. praef. 40 & 118. and dissecare, Plin. 11, 37 s. 70. but not incisio v. dissectio, incisor v. dissector, in this sense.

ANCEPS, cĭpĭtis, (am & caput,) double; sharp on both sides, two edged; doubtful, uncertain, dangerous, obscure.

ANCHORA, ae, f. see ANCORA.

ANCHŪSA, ae, f. alkanet, a plant, Plin. 22, 20 s. 23.

ANCĪLE, is, n. a kind of oval shield; plur. Ancilia, ium, & anciliorum, shields sacred to Mars.

ANCILLA, ae, f. a maid servant, a handmaid; ab Andriā est ancilla haec, Ter. And. 3, 1, 3.

in tugurio mulieris ancillae, Sall. Jug. 12 f. add. Cic. Mil. 10.—* ANCILLŪLA, ae, f. a little handmaid, Ter. Phor. 4, 3, 60. Ov. rem. 639.—met. juris scientiam eloquentiae, tanquam ancillulam pedissequamque adjunxisti, Cic. Or. 1, 55 f. praestò esse virtutes, ut ancillulas, Id. Fin. 2, 21.

ANCILLĀRIS, e, of an handmaid; ancillari sordido officio regiae virgines, ut constrictulae, tondebant barbam, et capillum patris, i. e. the daughters of Dionysius clipped the beard and hair of their father, like female slaves, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20.

ANCILLĀRI, to serve, to attend on, to be a slave to, Plin. 2, 97 s. 99.

ANCĪSUS & ANCĪSUS, part. a. (ex am et caedo,) cut around.

ANCĪSUS, ūs, m. a cutting round, Varr. L. L. 6, 3 m.

ANCLĀRE, i. e. haurire, to draw, Festus.

ANCON, ōnis, m. properly the elbow, or rather the flexure of the arm at the elbow; the elbow of a square, or the part of a workman's square or rule. (i. e. an instrument for forming or measuring angles.) where the perpendicular and basis meet like an elbow, as in the letter L, Vitruv. 3, 3 f. cf. 8, 6.—* plur. ANCŌNES, consoles or projections in architecture like brackets, in the form of the letter S; called also PROTHYRIDES, because they are used as ornaments, on the fore part of gates, Id. 4, 6.—* hooks, for hanging nets on, Grat. Cynege. 87.—or for taking hold of, and suspending any thing upon, Vitruv. 10, 13.

ANCŌRA v. ANCHORA, ae, f. an anchor; tum dente tenaci ancora fundabat naves, moored the ships, Virg. Aë. 6, 3. cf. 1, 169. ancoras jacere, to cast or drop anchor, Liv. 29, 27, 37, 28. ancora de prorâ jactitur, Virg. Aë. 6 f. 3, 277. ancoris jactis, Caes. B. G. 4, 28. navibus ad ancoram collocatis, Suet. Cal. 19. figuratur in viridi, si fors tulit, anchora prato, Ov. M. 1, 297. et vetus inventa est in montibus anchora summis, ib. 15, 265. naves deligatae ad ancoras, ib. c. 29. stare in ancoris, Flor. 2, 2, 7. consistere ad ancoram, to ride at anchor, Caes. B. C. 3, 102. naves in ancoris constituerunt, ib. c. 28. navem tenere in ancoris, Nep. 2, 8 f. cf. Ov. rem. a. 447. commorari, Hirt. B. Afr. 63. expectare, Caes. B. G. 4, 23. ancoram vellere, to weigh anchor, Liv. 22, 19. tollere, Caes. B. C. 1, 31. sublatis ancoris, having weighed anchor, Id. B. G. 4, 23 f. so ancorâ solutâ, al. sublatâ, Cic. Att. 1, 13. dum sequitur celeres anchora tracta manus, Ov. Trist. 3, 9, 14. praecidi anchoras imperavit, he ordered the anchor-ropes to be cut, Cic. Verr. 5, 34.—* metaph. ultima fessis ancora Fabius, the last hope or support, Sil. 7, 24. anchora jam nostram non tenet ulla ratem, i. e. I have now no patron, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 42. tu lacerae remanes anchora sola rati, i. e. you remain my only friend in distress; hic tenet nostras ancora jacta rates, i. e. here let me stop or conclude, Id. Art. 1 f. littoribus nostris anchora pacta tua est, you promised to drop

anchor on our coasts, Ov. Ep. 2, 4.

ANCORĀRIUS, a. of an anchor; ancorarii funes, the anchor-ropes, Caes. B. C. 2, 9.

ANCORĀLE, is, n. the rope or cable to which the anchor was tied; tractum ancorale, et implicitum remis, Liv. 37, 20. ancoralia incidunt, ne quid teneat, Id. 22, 19.

* ANDABĀTA, ae, m. plur. -tae, a kind of gladiators, who fought blindfold on horseback, having their eyes and forehead covered with their helmet, Cic. Fam. 7, 10, 6. (A. 347.)

* ANDRACHNE, es, f. purslain, a plant, Plin. 13, 22 s. 40.

* ANDRODĀMAS, antis, m. a kind of very hard stone, Plin. 36, 20 s. 38.—* a gem, Id. 37, 10.

* ANDROGŶNUS, i, m. (ab ἀνδρ, ἀνδρῶς, vir, et γυνή) utriusque sexūs, Gell. 9, 4. an hermaphrodite. constabat—Sinuessae natum ambiguo inter marem ac feminam sexu infantem; quos androgynos vulgus, ut pleraque, faciliore ad duplicanda verba Graeco sermone, appellat, Liv. 27, 11. quid ortus androgyni? nonne fatale quoddam monstrum fuit? Cic. Div. 1, 43.—

* Pliny mentions a nation of such people, 7, 2. but this is justly esteemed fabulous.

* ANDRON, ōnis, m. the part of a house in which the men (ἀνδρῶς, ἄν) resided, Vitruv. 6, 10. & Festus.—called also

ANDRONĪTIS, īdis, f.—opposed to gynaeceum, v. gynaeconitis, the apartment of women, ibid.—plur. passages from one part of a house to another, Vitruv. ib.—(II) a small void space or passage between the walls of two separate parts of a house, or between two houses, where the rain-water falls, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 22.

* ANDRONIUM, i, n. a medicine for curing an inflammation of the uvula, Cels. 6, 14.

* ANDROSĀCES, summer navel-wort, an herb, Plin. 27, 4 s. 9.

* ANDROSAEMON, tustan, or all-heal, an herb: so called from ἀνδρ, ἀνδρῶς, vir; and αἶμα, sanguis, because its leaves, when pounded, emit a juice like human blood, Plin. 27, 4 s. 10.

ANELLUS v. ANNELLUS, a little ring. See ANŪLUS.

* ANEMŌNE, es, f. the wind-flower, Plin. 21, 23 s. 94.

ANĒTHUM, i, n. dill, a plant, Col. 11, 3, 14.—flos bene olentis anethi, Virg. E. 2, 48.

* ANEURYSMA, ātis, n. a tumour arising from the dilation or rupture of the coats of an artery, Veget. de re veterin. 2, 30.

ANFRACTUS, ūs, v. -i, m. et rar. Anfractum, i, n. a winding or bending, a circuit or compass.

ANGELLUS, i, m. a little corner. See ANGULUS.

* ANGĒLUS, i, m. a messenger, Senec. Ep. 20 m.

ANGERE, (ango, anxi, —) to stifle, to choke, to vex;—aut incommodus angat, or mortifying to your wishes should torment you with a refusal, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 75. ac faucibus angit obesis, and suffocates them with tumours in the throat, Virg. G. 3, 497. et angit inhaerens elisos oculos, &c, then griping fast, squeezes

his eyes, starting from their sockets, and *his throat* till it is drained of blood, Id. Æ. 8, 260. Luctusque domesticus angit Memnonis amissi, Ov. M. 13, 578. et angui corpora visceribus distentae condita matris noluit, Ib. 15, 218.—

ANGOR, ōris, m. vexation, anguish, grief: also put for Angina, ae, f. the quinsy, sore-throat.— ANXIUS, a, um, anxious: -iē; -iētās, & -itūdo. † ANXIFER, ēra, ērum, (fero,) causing anxiety.

ANGINA, ae, f. (ab angō,) a disease of the throat, an inflammation of the internal fauces, sore-throat, quinsy, or quinsy; called also *synanche* v. *cynanchē*, (συναγχή,) Cels. 4, 4, 2.

* ANGUILLA, ae, f. an eel; sic dicta ab anguis formā, Varr. L. L. 4, 12. hence vos anguilla manet, longae cognata colubrae, an eel waits you, (i. e. you must be satisfied with an eel,) related to the long snake, Juv. 5, 103.

ANGUIS, is, m. & f. a snake, a serpent; frigidus, ō pueri fugite hinc, latet anguis in herbā, Virg. E. 3, 93. ecce autem gemini—inmensis orbibus angues incumbunt pelago, Id. Æ. 2, 204. (angues aquarum sunt; serpentes, terrarum; dracones, temporum:—sed hoc discrimen vix unquam servatur, Serv. ibid.) si emissio feminae anguis mortem afferebat T. Graccho, emissio autem maris anguis erat mortifera Corneliae, Cic. Div. 2, 29. anguis vectem circumjectus, ib. c. 28. angues volucres vento invectae, Cic. N. D. 1, 36. aliquid cane pejus et angue vitare, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 30.—

* lucidus anguis, the bright snake, i. e. the northern constellation, called the SERPENT; for there is also a southern one, called the HYDRA, which Servius thinks is that here meant; but other commentators are of a different opinion, Virg. G. 1, 203. add. Ov. F. 2, 243.—* maximus anguis, the great snake, called the DRAGON, (Draco,) which winds like a river between the two Bears, termed MAXIMUS, because larger than SERPENTARIUS or the HYDRA, ib. 244. add. Cic. N. D. 2, 42.—

ANGUICŪLUS, ī, m. a little snake, Cic. Fin. 5, 15. ANGUINUS & ANGUINEUS, a. of or like a serpent, snaky; quadrupes capite brevi, cervicē anguinā, like a snake, Cic. Div. 2, 64.—anguibeus cucumer, long and wreathed, like a snake, Col. 2, 9, 10. cf. 7, 10, 5. anguinus cucumis, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 25.—

ANGUINUM, ī, n. a cluster of serpents, Plin. 29, 3 s. 12.—

ANGUICŌMUS, a, having snakes in place of hair; as the Gorgons, Ov. M. 4, 698. add. Stat. Th. 1, 544.—

ANGUIFER, ēra, um, bearing a serpent or serpents; anguifera Gorgon, Propert. 2, 2, 8.—

ANGUIFER, eri, m. the constellation SERPENTARIUS, called by the Greeks Ophiuchus, (Οφιούχος,) the man that holds the serpent, Col. 11, 2, 49.—also—

ANGUITĒNENS, ntis, m. Cic. N. D. 2, 42.—

ANGUIĒNA, ae, m. engendered or produced of a serpent; as the Thebans, from the dragon's teeth scattered by Cadmus, Ov. M. 3, 531.—

ANGUIMĀNUS, ī, m. snake-handed, i. e. an elephant; so called, because his proboscis or

trunk, which he uses as a hand, is easily bent and turned every way, like a snake, Lucr. 5, 1302. & 2, 536.—

ANGUIPES, ēdis, adj. snake-footed; centum quique parabant injicere anguipedum captivo brachia coelo, each of the snake-footed monsters attempted to lay their hundred arms on captivo heaven, i. e. the Giants, who were feigned to have feet like serpents, Ov. M. 1, 183. or snakes instead of feet, (pro pedibus angues,) Id. F. 5, 37.

ANGŪLUS, ī, m. an angle, a corner or nook; figura, quae nihil habet incisum angulis, i. e. circulus v. sphaera, Cic. N. D. 2, 18. ad pares angulos in terram ferri, at right angles, Id. Tusc. 1, 17. angulos aequales efficere, Id. angulus castrorum sinister, the left corner, Caes. B. C. 3, 66. ut ad angulum dextrum sinistrumque ejus oppidi convenirent, Hirt. B. Afr. 51. hujus lateris (sc. Britanniae) alter angulus, qui est ad Cantium, &c. Caes. B. G. 5, 13. has (rates) quaternis anchoris ex quatuor angulis destinabat, he secured these (double square floats) by four anchors from the four corners, Caes. B. C. 1, 25.—* a corner, a secret or remote place; angulum quandam tutum a tempestate nactus, Hirt. B. Afr. 62. in angulum aliquō abire, to retire into some corner, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 10. nemo non modo Romae, sed neq. ullo in angulo totius Italiae fuit, &c. Cic. Cat. 2, 4 f. ille terrarum mihi praeter omnes angulus ridet, that corner of the world pleases me above all others, Hor. Od. 2, 6, 13.—

ANGELLUS, (al. angulūlus,) ī, m. a little corner, Lucr. 2, 428.—

ANGŪLĀRIS, e, having corners, angular; pilae ex lapide angulari, i. e. quadrato, of heven stone, Caes. R. R. 14. extremi ordines sē. vineae, quos vocant angulares, Col. 5, 3, 2.—so ANGULĀTUS, a. cornered; corpuscula quaedam laevia, alia aspera, rotunda alia, partim angulata, &c. Cic. N. D. 1, 24.—

ANGULŌSUS, a, having several corners, full of corners, angulous.

ANGUSTUS, a, um, (ab angendo,) narrow, strait, scanty, pinching.—

ANGUSTE, adv. narrowly, scantily, briefly, in few words.—

ANGUSTIA, ae, f. narrowness; plur. a defile, a place difficult to be passed.—

ANGUSTĀRE, to straiten, to pinch.—

ANGUSTICLAVIUS, ī, m. a man wearing a narrow clavus, i. e. one of the equestrian order. See CLAVUS.—

ANHĒLĀRE, (hālo,) to breathe with difficulty, to pant.—

ANHĒLĀTIŌ, onis, f. difficulty of breathing, panting.—

ANHĒLĀTOR, ōris, m. one who pants hard, afflicted with shortness of breath.—

ANHĒLUS, a, um, breathing with difficulty, panting.—

ANHĒLITUS, ūs, m. difficulty of breathing, shortness of breath, vapour, scent.—

ANICŪLA, ae, f. a little old woman.—

ANĪLIS, e, of an old woman: -iter. See ANUS.

ANĪMA, ae, f. (dat. & abl. pl. -ābus, gen. sing. anīlenti animāi for animae.) a breeze or wind; the air, the vital air or breath; the living principle life; distinguished from animus, the thinking principle, but sometimes confounded; also put for the whole man, as SOUL in English — animae secundae, favourable winds Lucr. 5, 12, 29. animae Thraciae, winds blowing from Thrace, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 2. i. e. north-east winds; called Ornithiae, Col. 11, 2, 21. ignes animaeque, fire and wind, i. e. fire blown up by the bellows, Virg. A. 8, 403. principia mundi sunt aqua, terra, anima, et sol, i. e. ignis, the principles of the world, (i. e. the four elements, of which all things are compounded.) are water, earth, air, and fire, Varr. s. R. 1, 4, 1. so Lucr. 1, 715. Virg. E. 6, 31. animum alii animam, sc. putant esse, think the soul to be air, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9. si anima est, sc. animus, &c. if the soul is air, ib. 11. quae spiritu in pulmones anima ducitur, the air which is drawn into the lungs by breathing, Cic. N. D. 2, 55. sub corde pulmo est, attrahens et reddens animam, the vital air or breath, Plin. 11, 37 s. 72. animam compressi, I kept in my breath, Ter. Phor. 7, 6, 28. so animam tenere v. continere, utercludere, &c. anima pura, a sweet breath, foetida v. olens, &c.—* animus est quo sapimus, the rational soul or mind; anima, qua vivimus, the sensitive or living soul, Non. 5, 20. sunt quaedam, quae animam habent, nec sunt animalia. placet enim satis et arbutis animam (a vegetable soul or life) inesse; itaque et vivere illa et mori dicimus, Senec. Ep. 58. indultit communis conditor illis (sc. brutis animalibus) tantum animas, nobis quoque animos, Juv. 15, 14. add. Cic. 1. 9. Lucr. 3, 94. 118, 135, &c. but Sallust uses anima for animus; thus, Nam uti genus humanum compositum ex anima et corpore, as man is composed of soul and body, Jug. 2. so ingenii egregia facinora, sicut anima, immortalia sunt, ib. quibus corpus voluptati, anima oneri fuit, Id. Cat. 2. carent morte animae, souls are free from death, immortal, Ov. Met. 15, 158. animas excire sepulchris, to raise ghosts, Virg. E. 8, 98. so animas evocat Orco, Id. A. 4, 242. imperium animarum, Id. A. 6, 264. felices animae, ghosts or souls of the dead in the infernal regions, ib. 669. in lumen iturae, ib. 680. quibus altera corpora debentur, souls to whom other bodies are destined, i. e. who are to animate other bodies, according to the doctrine of Pythagoras, ib. 713. anima dum aegrotat est, spes esse dicitur, while there is life, there is hope, Cic. Att. 9, 10. summum crede nefas animam praeferre pudori, Juv. 8, 83. quid reliqui habemus praeter miseram animam, life. Sall. Cat. 20. animam alicui adimere, auferre v. eripere, extinguere, &c. to kill; animam amittere, deponere, efflare, effundere, exhalare, expirare, exuere, finire, relinquere, profundere, projicere, linqere, &c. to die; animam agere, to be in the act of dying, to linger or languish, Liv. 26, 14. to be dying, to be at the last gasp, or at the point of death, Cic. Fam. 8, 13. clau-

dere animam laqueo, to strangle, Ov. Met. 7, 304. condere animam sepulchro, to shut up the soul in a tomb, i. e. to deposit the urn in a tomb, so that the soul might rest, Virg. A. 3, 67. (A. 471)—ANIMAE quales neque candidiores Terra tulit, souls, i. e. men or persons, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 41. so Virg. A. 11, 24 & 372. We find anima put for aqua, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 41. and for vinum, Phaedr. 3, 1.—ANIMŪLA, ae, f. (dim.) a little life, a little soul.—in unius mulierculae animulā si jactura facta est, tantopere commoveris? are you so much affected with the loss of one poor little weak woman? Cic. Fam. 4, 5. tuae litterae mihi quiddam quasi animulae restillārent, your letter has revived some little life in me, as it were, i. e. has given me some consolation, Cic. Att. 9, 7. Cic. Fam. 4, 5. quiddam quasi animulae, Cic. Att. 9, 7. animula vagula, blandula, &c. my poor little soul, Adrian. apud Spartan. 25.—ANIMAL, (contr. for animāle,) ālis, s. a living creature, an animal.—Deus mundum animal unum, in quo omnia animalia continerentur, effecit, Cic. Univ. 9.—ANIMĀLIS, e, adj. animate, or living.—res animales et inanimae, animate, or living, and inanimate, Quinctil. 8, 6, 9. animale genus, Lucr. 1, 27. ia corpora, Id. 2, 726. -is intelligentia, Cic. Ac. 4, 37. spiritus, Plin. 8, 42. sonus, lively, animated, Cic. Div. 2, 64. animalia vincula, the nerves, Cic. Univ. 9.—ANIMANS, ntis, adj. living.—* subst. a living creature, (of all genders, but oftenest fem.)—mundum ipsum animantem (endued with life) sapientemque esse dixerunt, sc. Platonici, Cic. N. D. 1, 10. animantia aut inanimata sunt, sc. corpora, animate or inanimate, Senec. Ep. 58. Soli ex animantibus (animals) nos astrorum ortus cursusque cognovimus, Cic. N. D. 2, 61. animantium aliae coriis tectae sunt, aliae villis vestitae, &c. ib. 2, 47. vites se erigunt ut animantes, ib. nam cum caeteras animantes abjecisset ad pastum, solum hominem erexit, sc. natura, Cic. Leg. 1, 9. so Ovid. Met. 1, 84. hic stilus haud petet ultra quemquam animantem, any animal, i. e. any man, Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 40. tum animantia orta sunt, animals were produced, Cic. de Univ. 9.—ANIMĀRE, v.—omnia animat, animates. enliven, Cic. Div. 1, 57. so ib. 2, 42. Ov. Met. 4, 619. Col. 8, 5, 10. & 6, 36, 2.—ANIMĀTUS, a, alive, animate, possessing animal life. animatum quod est, id motu cietur interiore et suo, Cic. Tusc. 1, 23.—ANIMABILIS, e, a, giving life, animating. ANĪMUS, i, m. the mind, the soul, the thinking principle; inclination, humour, passion, courage.—* animus ab anima dictus est, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9. animus is sometimes put for anima, the life, or the vital principle, Cic. N. D. 2, 6. Virg. A. 10, 187. attributed also to beasts, Cic. Tusc. 1, 33. Virg. G. 4, 86. et mente et animo in bellum insistit, with his heart and soul, Caes. B. G. 6, 5. so B. C. 1, 21. & 3, 19. Virg. A. 1, 304. & 6, 11. mala mens, malus animus, a wicked heart, a wicked mind or head,

i. e. a wicked disposition or inclination suggests wicked projects or contrivances, Ter. And. 1, 1, 137. animi causâ, for the sake of pleasure, to gratify his humour, Cic. Phil. 7, 6. Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 43. Trin. 3, 2, 52. anime mi, my life or my dear, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 74. Ter. And. 4, 2, 2. Eun. 1, 2, 16. Heaut. 2, 4, 25.—rectum animi servas? are you in your senses? Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 201. animus adclinis falsis, (dat.) yielding to or deceived by false appearances, ib. 2, 2, 6. teneo quid animi tui sit super hac re, I know what is your opinion, Plaut. Amph. Prol. 58. esse bono animo, (abl.) of good courage, Ter. Adel. 4, 2, 4. animo isto esse, to ascertain that intention, Nep. 18, 11. fideli et benigno animo esse in aliquem, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 22. certiozem to fieri vis, quo quisque in me sit animo, is disposed, Cic. Att. 11, 13. animo (dat. sc. ejus) si malè esse occoeperit, if she begin to be uneasy, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 92. quum consuli duplicatae vires, Pœno recens victoria animo esset, i. e. adderet animum, encouraged, gave courage to, Liv. 29, 36.—nobis erat in animo, we intended, Cic. Fam. 14, 11. sacra Jovi Stygio—perficere est animo, sc. mihi, I intend, Virg. Æ. 4, 639. mihi est in animo facere, I am determined, Cic. Att. 5, 14. est animus reditûs, I have thoughts of returning, Ovid. Ep. Sab. 2, 106. paucis ad moriendum, pluribus ad fugam animus fuit, had courage, Curt. 5, 3, 11. so 5, 13, 13. est animus in navi meus, I am thinking about, Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 27. so animus est in hortis, Cic. Att. 12, 12. est animus in patinis, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 46. animus est circa campos, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 5.—EX ANIMO, from the heart, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 95. seriously, Cic. N. D. 2, 67. sine animo miles, without courage, Cic. Att.—ANIMOSUS, (adj.) equus, sprightly, Ovid. Trist. 4, 6, 3. so infans, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 20. rebus angustus animosus atque fortis appære, spirited or courageous, ib. 2, 10, 21. -us ventus, strong, violent, Ovid. Am. 1, 6, 51. so Virg. G. 2, 441. animosus in armis, courageous, Ovid. Ep. 13, 91.—ANIMOSE, (adv.) facere, courageously, Cic. Phil. 4, 2. vivere, with an elevated mind, Cic. Off. 1, 26. gemmas, &c. animosissimè comparare, to purchase at any rate, without regard to price, Suet. Caes. 47.—ANIMATUS, adj.—bene animatas insulas confirmavit, the well-affected, Nep. 5, 2. malè animatus in principem exercitus, disaffected, Suet. Vit. 7.—ANIMULUS, i, m. (dim.) a little soul, an expression of blandishment or fondness.

ANIMADVERTĒRE (i. e. vertĒre animum ad) aliquid v. aliquid, to observe, to attend to, to notice; to examine, to consider, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 4. consul animadvertere proximum lictorem jussit, to take care, to mind his duty, Liv. 24, 44. quum lictor animadverti (sc. a populo) ex more jussisset, attention to be paid, i. e. proper respect to be shown to the consul, Suet. Caes. 80. (A. 110.) animadvertere injuriam, facinus, peccatum alicujus, to punish, Ter. And. 1,

1, 129. & 4, 5, 28. Cic. Rosc. Am. 40. aliquem ob peccatum, Cic. Verr. 1, 17. in aliquem sc. capite, to punish capitally, to put to death, (as one who has authority to do so,) Cic. Cat. 1, 12. Verr. 3. in civēs verberibus, to scourge, Sall. Cat. 51.—

ANIMADVERSIO, ōnis, f. attention, reproach, punishment.—

ANIMADVERSOR, ōris, m. an observer, a reprover.

ANĪSUM, v. ANĒSUM, i, n. anise, an herb, Plin. 20, 17 s. 72.

ANNĀLIS, e, of a year. See ANNUS.

ANNE, adv. whether, or. See AN.

ANNECTĒRE epistolas columbarum pedibus, to tie to; insulam continenti, to join, to annex.—

ANNEXUS, ūs, m. a tying or joining to.

ANNELLUS, i. See ANNULUS.

ANNĪTI, -isus & -xus, to strive or aim at. See AD-NĪTI.

ANNIVERSARIUS, a. done yearly. See ANNUM.

AN-NOMINATIO, ōnis, f. a figure in rhetoric; when the sense of a word is altered by the change or addition of a letter or syllable; as, Nolo esse laudator, ne videar esse adūlator, Auctor ad Heren. 4, 21.

ANNON, adv. whether or not. See AN.

ANNOA. See ANNUS.

ANNOSUS, a. aged, ancient. See ANNUS.

ANNŌTARE, to mark or write down, to observe.—haec littora conchylio et pisce nobili annotantur, are noted or remarkable for, Plin. 3, 5. -ator, ōris, m. an observer.

ANNŌTĪNUS, a. of one year. See ANNUS.

ANNŪLUS, v. ANŪLUS, i, m. (ab annu v. anus.) i. e. circulus, a ring, worn on the fingers or in the ears for ornament, or used in sealing; any thing in the form of a ring; anellus v. anellus, i, m. a little ring; annularis, e, v. annularius, a, um, of or pertaining to a ring; annularius, i, m. a ring-maker, Cic. Acad. 4, 26. annulatus, a, um, adorned with a ring or rings.

AN- v. AD-NŪMĒRĀRE, to add to a former number, to reckon, to compute; to pay money.

AN- v. AD-NŪNTĪĀRE, to announce, to bring word, to tell; e longinquo multa, Plin. 7, 52 s. 53. hoc eo narrante, fratris domestici properè annuntiativè exanimatum illum sc. esse, ib. salutem alicui, to wish health, or to give compliments, (sed al. al.) Cic. Att. 12, 1.

AN- v. AD-NUĒRE, (ui, —,) to nod to any one; to assent by a nod, to permit, promise, confess, grant, favour, &c.

ANNUS, i, m. an year, the space in which the earth performs a complete revolution round the sun, sc. 12 months, or 365 days, 5 hours, 49 minutes, (A. 380.) Saturni stella—triginta ferè annis cursum suum conficit; stella Jovis, annis duodecim, &c. Cic. N. D. 2, 20.—initio anni, Liv. 2, 52. principio anni, ib. c. 48. anno ineunte, Suet. Tib. 54. extremo anno, in the end of the year, Liv. 2, 64. extremo anni, Tac. An. 6, 27. exitu anni, ib. 5. c. ult. fine anni, ib. 15, 47. anno exeunte, Cic. Div.

1, 25. anno ante, Liv. 3, 51. anno superiore, Cic. Har. resp. 8. consules prioris anni, Liv. 2, 56. hoc anno Romae triumphatum est, ib. c. 16 f. eo anno praelium fuit, ib. c. 18. series annorum, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 5. anno pleno, *i. e.* confecto, at the completion of the year, ib. 3, 18, 5. nondum centum et decem anni sunt, cum lata est lex, *since the law was passed*, Cic. Off. 2, 21. *so est jam annus, ut repulsam tulit*, Cic. Phil. 8, 9 f. quinquaginta annorum imperium, of five years' duration, Nep. 10, 5. cum annorum octoginta in Aegyptum ivisset sc. Agesilaus, at the age of eighty years, Nep. 17, 8. hunc exitum habuit Galba tribus et septuaginta annis, seventy-three years of age, Tac. H. 1, 49. annos natus viginti septem, sc. ante, Cic. Brut. 43. Crassus quatuor et triginta tum habebat annos, totidemque annis mihi aetate praestabat, ib. tam venerabile erat praecedere quatuor annis, Juv. 13, 58. fuit huic (Epapho) animis aequalis et annis, Sole satus Phaëton, the son of Sol was equal to him in spirit and in age, Ov. M. 1, 749. quartum annum ago, et octogesimum, I am in my eighty-first year, Cic. Sen. 10. nemo est tam senex, qui se annum non putet posse vivere, ib. 7 f. si ad centesimum annum vivisset, ib. 6. Plato uno et octogesimo anno scribens mortuus est: Isocrates eum librum, qui Panathenaeis inscribitur, quarto et nonagesimo anno scripsisse dicitur, vixitque quinquennium postea, ib. 5. gravis annis, loaded with years, Virg. Æ. 9, 246. maximus annis, advanced in years, ib. 2, 339. integer annorum, in the vigour of life, Stat. Th. 1, 415.

ANNALIS, *e. of or pertaining to a year, annual*, Varr. R. R. 1, 27, 1.—* *lex annalis, a law determining the age of candidates for offices; eo anno (271. U. C.) rogatio primùm lata est a L. Villio, tribuno plebis, quot annos nati quæque magistratum peterent, caperentque: inde cognomen familiae inditum, ut ANNALES appellarentur, Liv. 40, 43 f. cf. Cic. Phil. 5, 17. ævitatem annali lege servanto, Cic. leg. 3, 3 m. ut olim Rusca, cum legem ferret analem, Cic. Or. 2, 65. add. Quinctil. 6, 3, 86.*—* *liber annalis, a book containing a brief account of the transactions of a year, or of several years, in the exact order of time; versus tunc dicere coepit de libro Ennii annali sexto, ib.—often without liber, Plin. 7, 28 s. 29. quibus coss. Carneades et ea legatio venerit Romam, scriptum est in tuo annali, Cic. Att. 12, 23. est sic apud illum (Ennium) in nono (ut opinor) annali, Cic. Brut. 15.—and oftenest in the plural; annales populi Romani et monumenta vetustatis, the annals, Cic. Dom. 32. annalium ordo, Id. Fam. 5, 12, 17. monumenta, Quinctil. 2, 4, 18. erat enim (sc. priscis temporibus) historia nihil aliud, nisi annalium confectio; cuius rei, memoriaeque publicæ retinendæ causâ, ab initio rerum Romanarum, usque ad P. Mucium pontificem maximum, res omnes singulorum annorum mandabat literis Pontifex maximus, referebatque in album, et proponebat tabulam domi, potestas ut esset po-*

pulo cognoscendi; qui etiam nunc ANNALES MAXIMI nominantur, &c. Cic. Or. 2, 12. cf. Quinctil. 10, 2, 7. sacra recognoscens annalibus eruta prisca sc. pontificum, Ov. F. 1, 7. cf. 4, 11. Tr. 2, 259. (A. 294.) si vacet (sc. tibi) annales nostrorum audire laborum, if you have leisure to hear the annals (*i. e. a relation or account*) of our distresses, Virg. Æ. 1, 373.—Servius on this passage mentions a distinction between annales and historia: so Gell. 5, 18. but these words are sometimes confounded; quædam religio tener (me),—ea pro dignis habere quæ in meos annales referam, Liv. 43, 13. cf. Cic. Q. fr. 1, 1, 3. Atticus in annali suo scriptum reliquit, Nep. 23, 13.

ANNICULUS, *a. of one year's age or growth; habeo tauros—duos, unum anniculum, alterum bimum, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 12. hanc virginem, vix anniculum, Tiberio Claudio Neroni, privigno suo, despondit, Nep. Att. 19.*

ANNIFER, *era, um, bearing fruit all the year; anniferae arbores, Plin. 16, 26 s. 44.*

ANNIVERSARIUS, *a. (quod annis vertentibus fit,) done every year, anniversary, annual; Mercurius sacris anniversariis apud eos colitur, Cic. Verr. 4, 39. festos dies anniversarios agere, to celebrate an annual festival, ib. c. 48 f. impetus coeli constantissimè conficiens vicissitudines anniversarias, Cic. N. D. 2, 38 f. Aequorum jam velut anniversariis armis assuerat civitas, Liv. 4, 45. anniversarii hostes, i. e. qui quotannis lacessunt, Flor. 1, 12. quasdam et anniversarias valetudines, ac tempore certo recurrentes, experiebatur, he had also some distempers, which used to seize him at stated times every year, Suet. Aug. 81.*

ANNŌSUS, *a. of many years, old, aged; annosa anus, Ov. F. 2, 571. mora, ib. 5, 144. pinus, Id. M. 12, 357. quercus, ib. 13, 799. senecta, 7, 237. vetustas, Id. Tr. 5, 2, 11. annosum merum, Id. Art. 2, 418. robur, Id. M. 8, 743. annosæ arbores, Id. 24, 1. in medio ramos annosaque brachia pandit ulmus opaca, Virg. Æ. 6, 282. ornus, 10, 766. cf. 4, 441. annosa volumina vatum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 26. cum balba feris annoso verba palato, when you strike out or utter lisping words from your aged palate to please a mistress, Id. S. 2, 3, 274.*

ANNOTINUS, *a. (unius anni,) of one year; ungues custodum annotinos resecat, cut off the one-year-old nails of the keepers of the vine, Col. 4, 24, 8. cf. 4, 21, 3. magnæ manus (Britannorum)—multitudine navium perterritæ, quæ cum annotinis privatisque, &c. great numbers, frightened by the multitude of ships, which with those of last year, and private vessels, built by several for their own convenience, &c. Caes. B. G. 5, 8 f.*

ANNUUS, *a, um, annual, yearly.*—* *annuum, sc. stipendium, plur. annua, a yearly allowance or pension.*

ANNONA, *ae, f. (anni proventus,) the produce of a year; corn and provisions of all kinds; the price of provisions.*

* ANODŪNA, *orum, n. (ex à priv. et ἰδύων, dolor,) medicines which mitigate pain by sleep,*

(*quae somno dolorem levant,*) Cels. 5, 25, 1. cf. G. 6, 44.

* ANOMÁLUS, a. (*ex & priv. et ἀνόμος,* planus, aequalis,) *irregular.*

ANOMALIA, ae, f. *irregularity, dissimilitude; a deviation from a general rule,* Varr. L. L. 7, 9. neque anomalia, neque analogia est repudianda, ib. 8, 1. cf. 9 pr. Gell. 2, 25.

* ANŌNIS, f. *petty-whin,* a plant, Plin. 27, 4 s. 12.

* ANONŪMOS, (*i. e. sine nomine; ex & priv. et ἀνομα, nomen,*) *nameless,* an herb, Plin. 27, 4 s. 12.

ANQUĪRĒRE, (*anquiro, -sivi, -situm,*) *to search carefully, to inquire, to endeavour to find; eum capitis, v. -te, to accuse of a capital crime,* Liv. 2, 52.

ANSA, ae, f. *the handle of a cup or vessel, any thing to take hold of; an occasion, a pretext.*

ANSÁTUS, a, um, *having a handle; quis hic ansatus ambulat? with his arms akimbo, with his hands fixed to his side, and his arms like handles,* Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 7.

ANSER, ěris, m. *a goose or gander.*

ANSERULUS, i, m. *a gosling, a little goose.*

ANSERĪNUS, a, um, *of or pertaining to a goose.*

ANSERĀRIUM, i, n. *a place for feeding geese.*

* ANTACHĀTES, ae, m. *a gem, like agate,* Plin. 37, 10.

* ANTARCTĪCŪS polus, *the south pole,* Varr. L. L. 8, 18.

ANTARIUS, a. -arii funes, ropes used in a machine for raising large weights, Vitruv. 10, 3.—antarium bellum, (*i. e. quod ante urbem geritur,*) *a near war,* Fest. & Serv. ad Virg. Æ. 11, 156.

ANTE, prep. *before; with respect to time, place, persons or things.*—ante lucem, vesperam, &c.—multò ante noctem, *long before night,* Liv. 27, 42. so ante vesperum, coenam, lucem, &c.

ante focum, ostium, stabulum, tribunal, &c. ante aliquot dies venit, *several days before,* Nep. 14, 11. so paucos ante menses, Suet. Caes. 81. ante tempus, *sc. justum vel legitimum,* Cic. Amic. 3. Liv. 31, 36. ante annum, *the year before,* Col. 5, 5, 2. & 5, 10, 2.

—ANTE DIEM, *before the day or time,* Ovid. Trist. 4, 10, 82. Met. 1, 148. Pers. 4, 4. Stat. Silv. 2, 1, 108.—But ANTE DIEM is also put

for DIE: thus, ante diem tertium Idus Nov. for tertio die ante Idus Nov.—ante diem xii

Kal. Decemb. *on the 12th day before the Calends of December,* &c. Cic. 7, 5, 13, 42. Att. 4, 3. so Att. 6, 2. Fam. 16, 3. Cat. 1, 3. Salust. Cat. 30. Liv. 3, 8. 27, 23. 37, 4. 40, 59. 41, 20.—in ante dies viii et vii Kalend. Octob.

comitiis perduellionis dies dictus, *the day of trial was fixed for the 22d and 23d of September,* Liv. 43, 16. Latinae (feriae edictae a consule sunt in ante quartum et tertium et pridie Idus Novembris, *on the 10th, 11th, and 12th of November,* ib. 45. 3. so Cic. Att. 1, 16. 2, 20. Cat. 1, 3. ante triduum (sc. exactum vel impletum) quam (for postquam) oppugnare coeperat, receptam ex hostibus colonis restituit,

within three days after, &c. Liv. 41, 16. so tertium ante diem, *three days before,* Plin. 15, 18.—In like manner, ex ante diem Non. Jun. usque ad prid. Kal. Sept. *from the 4th of June to the 31st of August,* Cic. Att. 3, 17. so Varr. R. R. 1, 28.—ante aedilitatem meam, Cic. Att. 12, 18. ante cibum; *opposed to coenatus,* Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 61. quod ante eum nemo, Suet. Caes. 18. qui causam ante eum diceret, Cic. Act. 1. in Verr. 3. ante illum Imperatorem, *before he was commander,* Nep. 21, 1. ante Jovem nulli subigebant arva coloni, Virg. G. 1, 125. so ib. 2, 536. anno ante me censorem mortuus est, *before I was Censor,* Cic. Sen. 6. quinquennio ante eum Consullem, *five years before he (M. Curius) was Consul,* ib. 13. so ante istum Praetorem, Cic. Verr. 1, 45. is honos ante me est habitus nemini, Cic. Cat. 4, 3. Darius dedit, relicti filii et in regno et ante regnum susceptis, *both while he was king and before,* Justin. 2, 10. paucis ante nos saeculis, *before our time,* Cels. praef. omnes ante Socratem philosophi, Cic. Ac. 1, 4. neque ante philosophiam patefactam hac de re (sc. divinatione) communis vita dubitavit, Cic. Div. 1, 39. ante hanc urbem conditam, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3. non multò ante urbem captam, Cic. Div. 1, 45. ante Epaminondam natum, Nep. 15, 10. anno ante natum Ennium, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1.—ante focum, si frigus erit, Virg. Ecl. 5, 70. ante hosce deos erant arulae, *before their images,* Cic. Verr. 4, 3. ante tuum tribunal, M. Fanni, ante pedes vestros, iudices, inter ipsa subsellia caedes futurae sunt, Cic. Rosc. Amer. 5. ante stabulum nullae angustiae sint, Col. 6, 2, 2. ante ora patrum oppetere, *to die before the faces of their parents,* Virg. Æ. 1, 96. umbra Creusae visa mihi ante oculos, ib. 2, 773. ut tandem ante oculos evasit, atque ora parentum, ib. 531. nam mihi ante oculos dies noctesque versaris, Cic. Fam. 2, 14. so Id. de Or. 1, 43. Verr. 5, 26. Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 24. isthuc est sapere, non quod ante pedes modò est, videre, Ter. Adel. 3, 3, 33. Curio praecurrit ante omnes, Caes. B. C. 2, 34. so 1, 55—ei uni ante alios fuit carissimus, *above, more than,* Nep. 25, 2. virgo una longè ante alias specie ac pulchritudine insignis, Liv. 1, 6. so Id. 35, 14. nullo mortaliu armis aut fide ante Germanos esse, Tacit. An. 13, 54. gloria belli Gallos ante Romanos fuisse, Sallust. Cat. 53. ante Jovem haberi, Curt. 8, 7, 13. O felix una ante alias Priameia virgo, Virg. Æ. 3, 321. Pygmalion scelere ante alios immanior omnes, ib. 1, 351. ipse ante alios pulcherrimus omnes Aeneas, ib. 4, 141. so 7, 55. ante alios fortunatus, ib. 11, 416.—eum ante me diligo, *more than myself,* Cic. Att. 8, 24. tibi ante alios deos gratias ago atque habeo summas, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 5. ante cunctos claritate Penùs, Plin. 4, 8.—ante omnia deplorati erant equites, *above all, especially,* Liv. 4, 40. so 2, 7, 7, 4. Virg. G. 2, 475. Quinctil. 1, 1, 3. 1, 2, 8. 10, 1, 3, &c. ante rationem est necessitas, Curt. 7, 7, 10.—ANTE, *before, is often used as an advrb; thus,*

et feci antè, et facio nunc, Cic. Fam. 15, 14. quadriduo antè ad eum scripseram, Id. 14, 22. oportuit praescisse me antè, Ter. And. 1, 5, 4. quod tu—tanto antè praedixeras, *so long before*, Cic. Phil. 2, 23. *so multo antè*, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 7. Liv. 40, 4. Suet. Tib. 67. aliquantò antè, Cic. Off. 1, 25. longè antè viderè mala venientia, Cic. Tusc. 3, 14. Paulo antè, Liv. 27, 28. paucis mensibus antè, Caes. B. G. 1, 31. anno antè natum filium amisit, *born the year before*, Tac. Agric. 23. multis antè seculis, Plin. 4, 16. paucis antè diebus, Cic. Tusc. 1. O socii, neque enim ignari sumus antè malorum, *i. e. praeteritorum quae ante perperi sumus, of our former misfortunes*, Virg. Æ. 1, 198. et hosti antè expectatum positus stat in agmine castris, *i. e. antequam hostis expectaret, unexpectedly, on a sudden*, Virg. G. 3, 348. (Servius makes ante expectatum *one word, and an adverb.*) So Sil. 2, 31. antè domandum, *before they are broken or trained to a carriage or riding*, Virg. G. 3, 206. antè facta et futura (things past and future,) ex ratiocinationibus astrorum explicare, Vitruv. 9, 7. *so* Liv. 37, 53. antè fixa fictilia deorum, *the earthen images of the gods fixed on the front of their temples*, Liv. 34, 4. *so* 26, 23. Vitruv. 9, 15.

ANTEFIXA quae ex opere figlino tectis affiguntur sub stillicidio, Festus.—antè missi equites, *sent before*, Caes. B. C. 1, 51.—ante dicam de his, (*first*), tum de his, Cels. 5, 26. *so* 7, 29. 6, 6 & 18. Plin. 34, 13.—ut si aut manibus quis ingreditur, aut non antè, (*forward*), sed retro, Cic. Fin. 5, 12. *so* Col. 6, 2, 5.

ANTEA, adv. (ante ea,) *before that, formerly*. ANTEACTUS, a, um, (ago,) *dane before; antea acta vita, past life*, Cic. Verr. 3, 62. Marcel. 1.

ANTEAMBULO, ònis, m. a client who walked before his patron, on public occasions, to shew him respect, Martial. 2, 18. Suet. Vesp. 2.

ANTECÁNIS, is, m. a constellation called Canis Minusculus, the Lesser Dog, Vitruv. 9, 7. by a Greek name PROCYON, (ex *pro*, ante, et *canis*), et hic Geminis est ille sub ipsis Antecaneni, (al. Antecanis).—Grajo Procyon qui nomine fertur, Cic. ex Arato, N. D. 2, 44. because it rises before the Greater Dog, (called Canis, v. Canicula, Col. 11, 2, 37 & 53. but Antecanis, or Antecanem, does not seem to have been the usual name of this star, Plin. 18, 28 s. 68.

ANTECAPERE, (ex ante & capio, cēpi, capum) *to take before hand, to anticipate*.

ANTECEDERE, (ex ante & cēdo, ssi, ssum,) *to go before; eum vel ei, to excel*—

ANTECESSIO, ònis, f. vel -us, ūs, m. a going before, antecedence.

ANTECESSOR, òris, m. one who goes before, a scout; a predecessor.

ANTECELLERE, (ante-cello, ui—,) *to excel, to surpass, to be superior to; omnis sensus hominum multo antecellit sensibus bestiarum*, Cic. N. D. 2, 57 f.—*antecellere omnes fortuná*, Tac. An. 14, 55. cf. H. 2, 3.—* *passiv.* an inferiores, qui omnibus his rebus antecelluntur, A. ad He-

ren. 2, 30.—This verb wants the supine, and its preterite hardly occurs in any classic author.

ANTECEPTUS, part. for antecaptus, *taken up before hand, prepossessed; anteacepta animo rei quaedam informatio, a certain notion or idea of a thing naturally implanted in the mind antecedent to any instruction*, Cic. N. D. 1, 16.

ANTECESSIO, a going before: antecessor, &c. See ANTECEDERE.

ANTECURRERE, to run before; stella solem antecurrens, Vitruv. 9, 4.

ANTECURSOR, òris, m. a forerunner, a precursor, a scout; ab antecursoribus de Crassi adventu certior est factus, Caes. B. G. 5, 47. cf. E. C. 1, 16. 3, 36.

ANTEFACTUS, part. done before; antefacta et futura ex ratiocinationibus astrorum explicare, Vitruv. 9, 7. vos modò id decere, et conveniens esse antefactis dicent, *they will only say, that it is becoming you (to grant their request,) and conformable or agreeable to your past conduct*, Liv. 37, 53. cf. Cic. Deiot. 13.

ANTEEXPECTATUM, adv. unexpectedly, before he is expected; Romanus—hosti antexpectatum positus stat (for obstar) in agmine castris, *stands in battle order against the enemy, before he is expected*, Virg. G. 3, 348. et ibi Serv. cf. Sil. 2, 31.—Others construe ante expectatum hosti, *before he is expected by the enemy*;—Vegetius, quoting this passage, reads, *hostem ante expectatum—stat, stands or appears before the enemy expected, i. e. desired, or wished for by the Roman soldiers (to denote his courage)*, l. 1, de re militari.

ANTEFERRE, (antè-fēro, -tūli, lātum,) *to carry before; ut (in funere Augusti) legum latarum tituli, victarum ab eo gentium vocabula, anteferrentur, censuere*, Tac. An. 1, 8. viginti clarissimarum familiarum imagines antelatae sunt, Tac. An. 3, 76. dixit et antetulit gressum (mel. antè tulit), *he advanced before him*, Virg. Æ. 6, 667—(H) *to prefer; tenuem victum antefert copioso*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 20. *cum vel iniquissimam pacem justissimo bello anteferrem*, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 9. cf. 1, 9, 13. *ita existimes velim, me antelatarum fuisse voluntatem tuam commodo meo*, ib. 51, 20, 1. *dando et pollicitando perfecti, uti famá, fide, postremo omnibus suis rebus commodum regis anteferret, for famae, &c. that he preferred the interest of the king to his own reputation*, &c. Sall. Jug. 16. *ista tua studia vel maximis occupationibus meis anteferrem libenter*, Cic. Partit. 1. cf. Id. Rull. 2, 3. Att. 6, 8. Sull. 32. Orat. 7. *quae quibus anteferam? what one thing shall I prefer to another? i. e. what part of his conduct shall I consider worse than another?* Virg. Æ. 4, 371. antetuli irae religionem, Nep. 17, 4. hortari solebat Thebanos, ut pacem bello anteferret, Id. 15, 5. *adeo ut anteferatur huic nemo, so that no one is preferred before him*, Id. 2, 1.—*passiv.* *cum ipse ceteris omnibus esset omni honore antelatus*, Cic. Cons. prov. 11. cf. Nep. 17, 1 f. 20, 3. Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 19.

ANTEFIXUS, part. fixed before; simul trun-

cis arborum antefixa ora, human skulls were fixed on the trunks of trees, Tac. 1, 61.—

ANTEFIXA, quae ex opere figulino tectis adfiguntur sub stillicidio, i. e. signa aliaque ornamenta hujusmodi, Festus. cf. Vitruv. 3, 2. in aede Concordiae, Victoria, quae in culmine erat, fulmine decussaque, ad Victorias, quae in antefixis erant, haesit, neque inde procidit, a statue of Victory, which was on the summit of the roof, being struck by lightning, and shaken from its base, stuck among the images of Victory, which were on the pediment, or fastigium, and did not fall farther, Liv. 26, 23. jam nimis multos audio Corinthi et Athenarum ornamenta laudantes mirantesque, et antefixa fictilia (sc. signa) Deorum Romanorum ridentes, and ridiculing the earthen images of our Roman gods that are fixed on the front of their temples, Id. 34, 3. al. 4. (vid. R. A. 528.)

* ANTEGENITĀLIS, e, (ante & gigno) before birth, Plin. 7, 55 f. 56 f.

ANTEGRĒDI, (antegredior, gressus: ex ante, & gradi,) to go before; stella Veneris Lucifer Latinè dicitur, cum antegreditur solem; cum subsequitur autem, Hesperos, Cic. N. D. 2, 20. —omnia quae fiunt, causis fiunt antegressis, by antecedent causes, Cic. Fat. 10. cum paene innumerabiles res eodem modo evenirent, iisdem signis antegressis, having preceded; Id. Div. 1, 14 f.

ANTE-HĀBĒRE, to prefer; ne divulgata quae incredibilia veris antehabeant, Tac. An. 4, 11.

ANTE-HAC, adv. before this, heretofore; quod antehac fecit, nihil ad me attinet, Ter. And. 1, 2, 16. cf. 2, 1, 3. antehac quidem sperare saltem licebat; nunc etiam id ereptum est, Cic. Fam. 12, 23, 6. add. Sall. Cat. 25. Tac. An. 3, 25.

ANTE-TRE, (ante-eo, ii & ivi, itum,) to go before, to precede, anteibant lictores, non cum bacillis; sed ut hic praetoribus anteunt, cum fascibus duobus, Cic. Rull. 2, 34. nunc praecedentem sequitur, nunc praevius anteit sc. Orpheus Eurydicen, Ov. M. 11, 65. te semper anteit saeva necessitas, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 17. barbarum, destricto gladio, jubebat anteire, &c. Cic. Off. 2, 7.—met. sic a majoribus institutum, ut, si anteissent delicta, poenae sequerentur, Tac. An. 3, 69. add. Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 7.—(II) to surpass, to exceed, to outstrip, to excel; poscit equos,—qui candore nives anteirent, cursibus auras, which might surpass the snow in whiteness, and the winds in swiftness, Virg. Æ. 12, 84. gravitate sumptuum reditus anteire, Tac. An. 15, 18 f. Neronis immanitas omnium questus anteibat, exceeded the complaints of all, i. e. was above expression, or beyond all example, ib. 14, 11 f. longè antisse (sibi te antesse) patris mei amicitias, non occulti ferunt, they say openly, that you have risen far above my father's favourites, ib. 4, 40.—* passiv. Cic. Sull. 8. Tac. H. 2, c. ult.—(III) to prevent, Tac. Ah. 6, 29. Ter. And. 3, 3, 24.—neque Sejanus audebat auctoritati parentis (sc. Tiberii) i. e. Liviae) anteire, to counteract or resist; Tac. An.

5, 3. auebat animus anteire, to anticipate the time, ib. 4, 71. aequales dein superiores, postremo suamet ipse spes anteire parat, eager to outstrip his equals, and then to rise over his superiors, he enlarged his views, and began to soar above his most flattering hopes, ib. 3, 66 f. idem, quid Boreas, quid veller crastinus Auster, anteibat, foresaw, Sil. 14 456.

ANTE-LĀTUS, carried before, preferred. See ANTEFERRE.

ANTELOGIUM, i, n. a preface or preamble; huic argumento antelogium quidem hoc fuit, Plaut. Men. prol. 13.

ANTELUCĀS, a. (i. e. ante lucem,) before day-light; Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 18.

ANTE-MERIDIĀNUS, a, um, before mid-day.

ANTEMITTĒRE, to send before, Caes. B. G. 1, 21. B. C. 1, 51.

ANTENNA, ae, f. a sail-yard, Virg. Æ. 3, 549.

ANTE-OCUPĀRE, to anticipate, to prevent, to answer an objection before hand, Cic. Or. 40.—

ANTE-OCUPĀTIO, ōnis, f. an anticipation, obviating, or preventing, Cic. de Or. 3, 53.

ANTEPAGMENTA, orum, n. ornaments of wood or stone affixed to gates, Vitruv. 4, 6.

ANTE-PĀRĀRE, to prepare before hand, ProPERT. 1, 3, 36.

ANTE-PARTUS, (pario) a. acquired before; virtute majorum anteparta perdere, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 16. cf. Truc. 1, 1, 42.

ANTEPEDĒS, um, m. clients that walked before their patron, out of respect; togati antepedes, or in two words, ante pedes, Juvenal. 7, 143.—(II) the fore-feet, Cic. in Arat. 456.

ANTE-PILĀNI, ōrum, m. a name given to the two foremost ranks in the Roman army, the Hastati and Principes; because they stood before the Triarii, or third rank, who were called also Pilani, Liv. 8, 5 & 9 f. cf. Ov. F. 3, 129.

ANTE-PŌNĒRE, to place or set before; bonum antepanom prandium pransoribus, Plaut. Men. 2, 2. Equitum Romanorum locos sedilibus plebis anteposuit, Tac. An. 15, 32. coena, quae Thyestae quondam anteposita est, et Tere, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 25. add. Tac. An. 1, 50, 12, 56.—* et quodcumque mihi pomum novus educat annus, libatum agricolae ponitur ante Deo, for anteponitur agricolae Deo, i. e. Vertumno, Tibul. 1, 1, 17.—(II) to prefer; amicitiam rebus omnibus, Cic. Amic. 5. vitam alterius suae, Id. pro Marcel. 7. se alicui, Id. Q. fr. 1, 2, 2 f. cf. de Or. 1, 21 f. eum sibi anteponi indignè ferebant, Nep. 18, 1.—* mala bonis ponit ante, for anteponit, Cic. Off. 1, 3, 17 m.—antepositus filio prignus, preferred, Tac. An. 12, 69 f. (for ego sum.)

ANTE-PŌTENS, ntis, adj. superior in power, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 1.

ANTEQUAM, adv. before, before that, Cic. Or. 3, 36.—* sometimes per tmesin, disjoined by one or more words intervening; si ei contigisset, ut te ante videret, quam vitā discederet, Id. Fam. 2, 2.—* per anastrophe, quam nascimur antè, for antequam nascimur, before we are born, Lucr. 3, 936.

* **ANTĒRIDES**, um, f. *props or shores*, set against walls to support them, Vitruv. 6, 11. — **ANTERIDION**, i, n. dim. a small prop, Id. 10. 17 prope fin.

ANTERIOR, us, adj. (*compar. ab ante*, Priscian. l. 9. p. 599.) *fore, before, former*; milites in anteriore vallum tela jaciebant, (al. interiore; al. exteriore.) Caes. B. G. 1, 63. anterior chlamydis pars, Ammian. 16, 8. (al. 18.)—*anteriores reges, i. e. priores*, Sulpic. Sever. l. 52. *so ex auctoribus iisdem, quibus anteriore libro*, Plin. 1, ad fin. indicis, l. 24, 26 & 34. Harduin.

* **ANTĒROS**, ōtis, m. a gem of a beautiful colour, Plin. 37, 9 s. 40.—(II) a third Cupid; ex Venere et Marte natus, Cic. N. D. 3, 23. (A 279.)

ANTES, ium, m. *rows of vines*, Virg. G. 2, 412. Col. 10, 376.—(II) *ranks or files of soldiers*, Cato apud Serv. et Philargyr. ad Virgil. ibid.

ANTESIGNĀNI, ōrum, m. *brave legionary soldier, who fought before the standards*, (ante signa,) *in the first line*, Liv. 2, 20. 4, 37. 9, 32 & 39. 22, 5. 23, 29. 27, 18. 30, 33. Caes. B. C. 1, 43, 44 & 57. 3, 75 & 84.—(II) *sing. a leader or commander*; fueras in acie Pharsalicā antesignanus, Cic. Phil. 2, 29.

ANTE-STĀRE, (ante-sto v. antisto, stēti, stātum,) *to be superior, to excel*, Cic. Inv. 2, 2.

ANTESTĀRI, v. amtestari (am & testor) aliquid, *to call one to witness an arrest or the like, by touching the tip of his ear*, Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 76.

ANTE-VĒNIRE, *to get before*; magnis itineribus Metellum antevēnit, Sall. Jug. 56. cf. c. 48. tempori (for tempore) huic hodie antevēni, *I have come opportunely to-day before this fellow*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 66. consilia et insidias antevēnire, *for antevēniebat, he prevented their plots and snares*, Sall. Jug. 88.—(II) *to surpass, to outstrip, to excel*.—*beneficia usque eo laeta sunt, dum videntur exsolvi posse; ubi multum antevēnere, pro gratiā odium redditur, favours are acknowledged while they are such as may be requited; when they have greatly exceeded that measure, hatred is returned in place of gratitude*, Tac. An. 4, 18.

ANTE-VERTĒRE, et (veteri loquendi more) antevortere, *to prevent, to anticipate, to get before*; vidit necesse esse Miloni proficisci Lanuvium illo ipso die: itaque antevertit, *he got before him*, Cic. Mil. 17. cf. Amic. 4. miror, ubi ego huic antevorterim, *where I got before her*, Ter. Eun. 4, 5 f. veneno damnationem antevertit, *he prevented his sentence by poisoning himself*, Tac. An. 13, 30. stella Mercurii—a sole non longius unquam unius signi intervallo discedit, tum antevertens, tum subsequens sc. eum, *sometimes going before*, Cic. N. D. 2, 20. qua re nunciatā, Caesar omnibus consiliis antevertendum existimavit, *ut Narbonem proficisceretur, Caesar thought that the first thing he ought to endeavour was, to get to Narbonne*, Caes. B. G. 7, 7.—* *deponent*. Plaut. Bacch. 3, 5, 1.

ANTE-VĪDENS, secing before, V. Flac. G, 581.

ANTE-VŌLĀRE, *to fly before*; Fulvius antevolans agmen, Sil. 12, 600. *Fama antevolans cursum*, Stat. Th. 3, 427. *Turnus ut antevolans tardum praecesserat agmen*, Virg. A. 9, 47. cf. 12, 455.

* **ANTHALIUM**, i, n. a kind of herb, Plin. 21, 15 s. 52.

* **ANTĒDON**, ōnis, f. a kind of medlar-tree, Plin. 15, 20.

* **ANTĒMIS**, īdis, f. the herb chamomile, Plin. 22, 21.

* **ANTĒMUM**, i, n. a kind of herb, Plin. 26, 8 s. 55, 9.

* **ANTĒRA**, ae, f. a medical composition, applied to ulcers, Cels. 6, 11, 6. 6, 15, 2. Plin. 24, 9.

* **ANTHERICOS**, i, m. the stalk of the daffodil, 21, 18 s. 68. add. 22, 22 s. 32.

* **ANTHIAS**, a kind of fish, Plin. 9, 59. Ov. Hal. 45.

* **ANTĪNUS**, a. (ab ἀνθες, flos,) *flowery*; mel vernum, ex floribus constructo favo, quod idem vocatur antĭnum, Plin. 11, 14.

* **ANTHOLOĪCA**, ōrum, v. ōn, n. (sc. ἐπιλογία, libri; ex ἀνθος, flos, et λογος, sermo,) *books that treat of flowers*, Plin. 21, 3 s. 9.

* **ANTHRAX**, ācis, m. a coal, Vitruv. 7, 8.—**ANTHRACĪNUS**, a. *black as coal*; anthracinae vestes; *mourning apparel*, Varr. apud. Non. 16, 14.

ANTHRACĪTES, ae, m. & itis, īdis, f. a gem resembling a burning coal, Plin. 37, 7 s. 27, & 37, 11 s. 73. cf. 36, 20 s. 38.

* **ANTHRISCUS**, i, f. et -um, i, n. an herb, like scandix, but of somewhat thinner leaves, Plin. 21, 15 s. 52. 22, 22 s. 58.

* **ANTHROPOGRĀPHUS**, i, m. a name given to Dionysius, a painter, because he painted nothing but portraits, a portrait painter, Plin. 35, 10 s. 37.

* **ANTHROPOPHĀGUS**, i, m. (ab ἀνθρώπος, homo, et φαγο, vescor,) *an eater of human flesh, a cannibal*, Plin. 4, 12 s. 26. 6, 17 s. 20, & c. Gell. 9, 4.

* **ANTHUS**, i, m. a bird, that feeds on flowers, and imitates the neighing of a horse, Plin. 10, 42 s. 57. cf. 10, 74 s. 95.

* **ANTHYLLION**, v. -ium, i, n. an herb, like a lentil, Plin. 26, 8 s. 51.

* **ANTHYLLIS**, īdis, f. an herb, like groundivy, Plin. ib. & 26, 15 s. 90.

* **ANTIĀDES**, um, f. indurated tonsils, the mumps, a disease, Cels. 7, 12, 25.

* **ANTIĀE**, ārum, f. a woman's hair hanging over her forehead, Festus.

* **ANTIBACCHŪS**, v. Antibacchus, m. a foot in poetry, two long syllables and a short, as, audisse; *contrary to Bacchius*, Auson. Ep. 4, 91.

* **ANTIBĀSIS**, a part of a catapult, Vitruv. 10, 17.

* **ANTIBORĒUS**, a. *looking towards the north*; horologium antiboreum, Vitruv. 9, 9.

* **ANTICĀNIS**, n. Antecānis, the Lesser Dog,

* **ANTICĀTO**, ōnis, m. *Caesar's answer to Cicero's book in praise of Cato*; Caesar in *Anticato*, &c. Gell. 4, 16.—*divided into two parts*; whence Juvenal calls it, duo Caesaris Anticatōnes, 6, 338.

* **ANTICHTHŌNES**, um, m. (ab ἀντι, contra, et ἔδωκ, χέρονος, terra,) those who inhabit an opposite part of the earth to us, Mel. 1, 1. Plin. 6, 22 s. 24.

ANTICIPĀRE, to anticipate, to prevent: ātio.

ANTĪCUS, a, um, (ante,) straight before us; also a word used in augury.

ANTĪCUM, i, n. sc. ostium, a fore-door.

ANTEIDA, v. Anteidea ac, for antea quā; thus, si anteidea senatus populusque iusserit fieri (i. e. immolari,) ac faxit, eo populus solutus, liber esto, if the senate and people shall order the offering to be made (or the animal to be sacrificed) on an earlier day than the person shall make it, let the people be acquitted, and free from that guilt, Liv. 22, 10.

ANTĪDEO, for anteo, I surpass or excel, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 9.

* **ANTIDŌTUM**, i, n. et Antidōtus, i, f. (ex ἀντι, contra, et δotos, datus,) an antidote.

* **ANTIMETABŌLE**, es, f. (ex ἀντι, et μεταβαλλω, commuto,) a figure in rhetoric, when the same words are repeated in the same sentence, but in a different meaning; as, non, ut edam, vivo; sed, ut vivam, edo, Quintil. 9, 3, 85. so, esse (for edere) oportet, ut vivas; non vivere, ut edas, A. ad Heren. 4, 28.

* **ANTINOMIA**, ae, f. (ab ἀντι, et νόμος, lex,) a contrariety of laws, when two laws appear to be repugnant, the one to the other, Quintil. 7, 7, 1.

ANTIPAGMENTA. See ANTEPAGMENTA.

* **ANTIPĀTHES**, a kind of black gem, not transparent; nigra non translucet, Plin. 37, 10 s. 54.

* **ANTIPATHĪA**, ae, f. (ab ἀντι, et πάθος, passio, affectus, antipathy,) a natural aversion or repugnance, Plin. 32, 2 s. 12. & 24, 9. & 20, 4 s. 13. & 34, 15.

* **ANTIPHRĀSIS**, is, f. a figure of rhetoric, when a word is used in a contrary sense to its primitive meaning; as, PARCAE, the Fates, quia nemini parcant; DIS, Pluto, quia minimè dives; LUCUS, quia umbrā opacus, parum luceat, &c. Quintil. 1, 6, 34.—* also a kind of irony, Id. 8, 6, 57.—some make ANTĪPHRĀSIS a figure of thought, the same with OMISSIO; when an author, under pretext of omitting a thing, describes it; as, an memorem portus, &c. Virg. G. 2, 161.

* **ANTIPŌDES**, um, m. (ab ἀντι, et πους, pes,) those who live in that part of the earth directly opposite to us, (qui adversis vestigiis stent contra nostra vestigia,) Cic. Acad. 4, 39. Plin. 2, 65 & 97. Serv. ad Virg. Æ. 6, 532. Senec. Ep. 122.

* **ANTIPTŌSIS**, is, f. (ἀντι, et πτωσις, casus,) a figure of grammar, when one case is put for another; as, rates conjuncta crepidine saxi, for crepidini, Virg. 10, 653. add. 5, 451, 11, 55.

ANTIQUUS, a, um, ancient, worthy, respectable, dear: antiquè, and of tener antiquitus, adv. anciently: Antiquitas, ātis, f. antiquity: Antiquarius, a, fond of what is ancient; s. an antiquary. Antiquare, to like ancient things; legem, to reject. (See R. A. 93.)

* **ANTIRRHĪNUM**, i, n. the herb snap-dragon, Plin. 25, 10 s. 80.

* **ANTISCII**, ōrum, m. (ab ἀντι, contra, et σκια, umbra,) those whose shadows are contrary to ours, Animian. 22, 15. (al. 39.) cf. Plin. 2, 74 (G. 9.)

* **ANTISCORŌDON**, a kind of garlick, Plin. 19, 6.

* **ANTISPASTUS**, i, m. a double foot in poetry, consisting of an iambus and trochaeus, i. e. of four syllables, a short, two long, and a short, Diomed. p. 478. Putsch. (ab ἀντι, contra, et σπασω, traho; quòd prior et posterior pars quasi in contrarium trahat.)

* **ANTISPŌDOS**, (ab ἀντι, pro v. vice, for or instead of, & spodos,) ashes, produced from burnt leaves or branches of plants, and used instead of real spodos or spodium, Plin. 34, 13 s. 35.

* **ANTISOPHISTA**, ae, m. a disputing sophist, Suet. Tib. 11. cf. Id. de Illustr. Gramm. 9. Quintil. 11, 3, 126.

ANTISTES, ūtis, m. or f. (antesto) a chief priest; a priestess, called also Antistita, ae, f.

* **ANTITHĒSIS**, is, f. (ab ἀντι, et τίθημι, pono,) a figure of grammar, whereby one letter is put for another; as, olli, for illi, Charis. & Diomed.—called also antistoechon, Serv. ad Virg. Æ. 1, 425. G. 1, 185.

ANTITHĒTON, i, n. (i. e. contrapositum,) a figure in rhetoric, whereby contraries are set in opposition; as, frigida pugnabant calidis, humentia siccis, Ov. M. 1, 19: haec, quae Graeci ἀντιθέστα nominant, cūm contrariis opponuntur contraria, Cic. Or. 50. cf. Quintil. 9, 2, 101. 9, 3, 81, &c. add. Cic. de Or. 3, 54. Verr. 4, 50.

* **ANTLIA**, ae, f. a machine for raising water, a pump; ad antliam condemnari, Suet. Tib. 51. cf. Mart. 9, 19.

* **ANTISTROPHE**, es; v. -a, ae, f. et Antistrophe, i, n. (i. e. conversio in contrariam partem; ex ἀντι, et στροφή, verito,) an antistrophe, a second part of a poem, in praise of the gods, answering to the first part, called STROPHE, a strophe, and followed by a third part, called EPŌDON, an epode, Victorin. l. 1, p. 2501. Putsch. add. Macrob. in Somn. Scip. 2, 3.—(II) a figure of speech, when several members of a sentence end in the same word, Capell. 5. p. 175.—(III) a figure of construction when the words are inverted; as, quòd digesta feratur, for translata digeratur, Serv. ad Virg. G. 2, 267.

* **ANTONŌMASIA**, ae, f. a trope, by which a common name is put for a proper name, or the contrary; as, eversor Carthaginis et Numantiae, for Scipio; Romanae eloquentiae princeps, for Cicero, Quintil. 8, 6, 29 & 43. cf. 9, 1, 5 & 6.

ANTRUM, i, n. a cave, a den, or cavern; ex-

cisum Euboicæ latus ingens in antrum, Virg. Æ. 6, 42. viridi projectus in antro, *extended in a verdant grotto*, Id. E. 1, 76. successimus antro, *we have reached the grotto*, ib. 5, 19. exesæ arboris antro, *in the hollow or cavity of a rotten tree*, Id. G. 4, 44. domus antra fuerunt, *their houses were caves*, Ov. M. 1, 121. protinus Aëoliis aqulonem claudit in antris, *in the caves of Aëolus*, ib. 262. propiora Manibus antra, *i. e. profunda*, ib. 2, 303. silvestribus abditus antris, ib. 13, 47. *cf.* ib. 763, 777, 810, 821, &c. antra Cyclopum, Ov. F. 4, 473. Sibyllæ, Id. M. 14, 104. antra subit topiis laqueataque pumice vivo, Id. F. 2, 315. *cf.* Ep. 15, 141. rantia fontibus antra, Id. M. 3, 177. *cf.* F. 5, 661. Polyphemus Cyclops, oblitus pecorum antrorumque suorum, ib. 13, 763. assueta leones antra petunt, *make for their usual dens*, Ov. P. 1, 3, 42. *cf.* M. 13, 822. antra nemusque peto, *I retire to the caves and groves*, Id. Ep. 15, 137.

ANŪLUS, i, m. *a ring; anulāris, &c.* See ANNULUS.

ĀNUS, ūs, f. (*ab annorum multitudine, Festus*) *an old woman*; Attica anus Theophrastum,—annotatā unius affectatione verbi, hospitem dixit, Quintil. 8, 1, 2. *cf.* Cic. Brut. 46. de Or. 3, 11 f. est e Corintho hic advena anus paupercula, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 44. *cf.* 2, 3, 28, 35, 37, &c. 4, 1, 16. ego, quæ essem anus deserta, egens, ignota, Id. 5, 1, 24. nos jam fabulæ sumus, 'Senex atque anus,' *we are grown a by word; 'the old man and old woman,'* Id. 4, 3, 15. quæ est anus quam delira, quæ ista timeat? Cic. Tusc. 1. 21. *add.* Id. N. D. 1, 8. Div. 2, 68. anus annosa, Ov. F. 2, 571. optima, Ov. F. 6, 415. pauper, ib. 3, 668. sedula, Ep. 11, 68. anum fatidicam Stoicorum audite, Cic. N. D. 1, 8. quid nuncias super anu? Plant. Cist. 4, 1, 8.—quid proderat ditasse Pelignas anus? Hor. Epod. 17, 60. *cf.* S. 1, 4, 38. matronas et graves anus optimè sc. agere, Quintil. 11, 3, 178.—* *It had anciently anis, in the gen. ejus anis causâ, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 46. vid. Gell. 4, 16.—* used as an adj. anus amphora, an old cask, Martial. 6, 27, 8. so testa, ib. 1, 106. toga, i. e. trita, Id. 9, 50, 7. cerva, Ov. Art. 1, 766.—* put for an eunuch, Claudian. Eutrop. 1, 9 & 240.—*ANICŪLA, æ, f. *a little or weak old woman; importunitatem spectate aniculae, Ter. And. 1, 4, 4. cf. Phorm. 1, 2, 48. aniculis—fato fieri videntur omnia, Cic. N. D. 1, 20. cf. c. 34. Div. 2, 15. Senec. Ep. 77 sub fin.—*ANICELLA, dim. *ab aniculâ, Varr. L. L. 8, 45.* ANĪLIS, e, *of an old woman, old, aged; in vultus sese transformat aniles, Virg. Æ. 7, 416. et telâ curas solabar aniles, and solaced my aged cares with the loom, ib. 9, 489. illa gradum studio properabat anili, she quickened her pace with the speed of an old woman, i. e. as fast as an old woman could, ib. 4, 461. so dixit et ad littus passu processit anili, Ov. M. 13, 533. vocem quoque fecit anilem, she made her voice also that of an old woman, ib. 3, 277, anile caput, Ov. Ep. 19, 46. corpus, Id.*

A. 1, 8, 14. formam removit anilem, Pallada, que exhibuit, *she cast off her old woman's disguise, and shewed herself to be Pallas*, ib. 6, 43. *cf.* 14, 766. ignes—foliis et cortice sicco nutrit, et ad flammam animâ product anili, and kindles it to a flame with her aged breath, ib. 8, 643, so gremio lacrimantem tollit anili, 10, 406. aniles questus, 9, 276. flet quoque, ut in speculo rugas aspexit aniles, Tyndâris, when she beheld in her mirror the wrinkles of old age, or of an old woman, ib. 15, 232. *cf.* 14, 96. anilibus fabulis accommodare operam, to pay attention to old women's tales, Quintil. 1, 8, 19. Cervius haec inter (*for inter haec*) vicinus garrit aniles ex re fabellas, *meanwhile our neighbour Cervius chats old stories or fables, suited to the subject or occasion, Hor. S. 2, 6, 77.—*pellantur ergo istae ineptiae paene aniles, away then, with these fooleries of old women, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39. somnia multi contemnunt, eamque superstitionem imbecilli animi atque anilis putant, Cic. Div. 2, 60. a physicis rebus bene et utiliter inventis, tracta ratio est ad commentitios et fictos deos; quae res genuit falsas opiniones, erroresque turbulentos, et superstitiones paene aniles, Id. N. D. 2, 28. fabellas aniles proferre, *i. e. res vanas et incredibiles*, ib. 3, 5.—

ANILĪTER, adv. *like an old woman, dotingly; dicere aliquid superstitiosè atque aniliter, i. e. more anūs, ib. 3, 39.—*ANILĪTAS, âtis, f. *the old age of women, dotage, Catull. 60, 161.*

ĀNUS, i, m. *the aperture through which the excrements are voided, the fundament; anum appellas alieno nomine, (i. e. ex similitudine anūs, v. ex deformitate vetulae mulieris;) cur non suo potiùs? nempe podicem, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 5.*

ANXIUS, (*ab. ango, xi, -ere,*) *anxious, uneasy, vexed; anxio animo esse, Cic. Fin. 2, 17. anxio animi, Sall. Jug. 55. mentis, Ov. ad Liv. 398. anxia sunt vitæ pectora nostra tuae, my mind is anxious about your life, Id. Ep. 20, 198. so anxia furti, fearful of the cows being stolen, Id. Met. 1, 623. anxia sui, Tac. An. 2, 75. potentiae, ib. 4, 8. suam vicem anxii, sc. secundùm, anxious on account of their own danger, Liv. 8, 35. timore socii anxius, Sall. Jug. 70. anxia venturis, Luc. 7, 20. stetit anxia classis ad ducis eventum, Id. 8, 592.—*

ANXĪE, adv. *anxiously, eagerly.—*ANXĪĒTAS, âtis, f. *et ANXĪTŪDO, ïnis, f. anxiety, uneasiness.—*

† ANXĪFER, ěra, ěra, ěrum, *causing anxiety, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9. Div. 1, 13.*

ĀPĀGE, adv. *et interj. (ἀπαγε, imper. verbi ἀπαγε, abduco, removeo, &c.) away, begone, avaunt;—it is used either absolutely, without a case; as, apage, non placet me hoc noctis esse, i. e. non placet mihi tam serâ nocte edere, psha! I do not like to eat so late at night, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 154.—* or with the accusative; as, apage te, hence! away! Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 65.—* apage sis, (for si vis,) egon' formidolus? away! am I afraid? Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 18. cf. Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 15.*

* APĀLA, v. hapāla ova, *soft eggs*, Scribon. 104.

* APALAESTI, (i. c. qui palaestram in pueritiā non didicerunt,) *awkward, ungraceful in their gesture and motions*, Cic. Or. 68. Quintil. 9, 4, 56.

* APARCTIAS, ae, m. (*ventus ab arcto flans*, i. e. a septentrione,) *the north-wind*, Plin. 2, 47.

* APĒLIŌTES, v. apēlliōtes, ae, m. (q. a sole oriente flans,) *the east-wind; called also subsolanus*, Plin. 2, 47. Senec. Q. N. 5, 16. Catull. 26, 3.

ĀPER, apri, m. *a wild boar, a boar, a brawn; dum juga montis aper amabit*, Virg. E. 5, 76. acres venari apros, ib. 10, 56. Arcadius, i. e. Erymanthi in Arcadiā, ab Hercule interfectus, Martial. 9, 104. cf. 5, 66. Spectat. 27. Calydonis, Ov. Ep. 20, 101. ferox, Ov. M. 4, 721. ferus, 3, 213. Am. 3, 9, 16. 3, 10, 40. frendens, Id. Art. 1, 46. fulvus, ib. 2, 373. hirtus, ib. 1, 762. Lucanus, Hor. S. 2, 8, 6. marsus, Id. Od. 1, 1, 28. saevus, Virg. G. 3, 248. setosus, Id. E. 7, 29. spumans, Id. Ā. 1, 324. 4, 159. Tegeaeus, i. e. Arcadius, Ov. Ep. 9, 87. timendus dente, ib. 4, 104. torvus, Id. Art. 2, 190. trux, Id. M. 10, 715. vastator Arcadiae, ib. 9, 192. Oeneos ultorem preta per agros misit aprum, sc. Diana, ib. 8, 282, &c. violentus in hostes fertur, ib. 338. liquidis immisi fontibus apros, *I have let in the boars to pollute my clear springs*, (a proverbial expression applicable to those, who imprudently do what proves hurtful to them,) Virg. E. 2, 59.—* *a boar was reckoned a delicate dish among the Romans; hence, quanta est gula, quae sibi totos ponit apros, animal propter convivia natum!* Juvenal. 1, 140. solidum aprum Romanorum primus in epulis apposuit. P. Servilius Rullus, pater ejus Rulli, qui Ciceronis consulatu legem agrariam promulgavit, Plin. 8, 51 s. 78. add. Hor. S. 2, 2, 42 & 89.—

* APER is applied also to the female, Varr. L. L. 4, 24. and that in the masculine gender; thus, aper insidiosus, a treacherous son, Phaedr. 2, 4, 9. so lupi raptores, *ravenous female wolves*, Virg. Ā. 2, 355. delphini pariunt catulos, Plin. 9, 8 s. 7. hic (sc. vitulus, piscis marinus) parit in terrā, ib. c. 13 s. 15.—* The image of a boar on the top of a pole was anciently an ensign in the Roman army, Plin. 10, 4 s. 5.—(II) *a kind of fish*, Plin. 11, 51 s. 112.—

APRĪNUS, & APRUGNUS, a. of or pertaining to a boar; aprinum fel, Plin. 28, 16 s. 62. fimum aprinum, ib. c. 13 & 17. vesica aprina, ib. c. 15. aprinus pulmo, c. 28.—aprugnum callum, Plin. 8, 51 s. 78. Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 4. lumbus aprugnus, Plin. ib. adeps, ib. c. 11. aprugna sc. caro, Capitolin. in Maxim. Jun. c. 2. Spartian. in Ael. Vero, c. 5.

ĀPĒRĪRE, (āpērio, ui, rtum; ad et pārio,) *to open; to set open; fores*, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 53. abi prae strenue, ac aperi fores, Id. Ad. 2, 1, 13. aperite aliquis acutum ostium, *somebody, open the door quickly*, ib. 4, 4 f. cf. Heaut. 2, 3, 35. aperite domos, *open your houses, repositories, or sources*, Ov. M. 1, 279. Scipio cla-

ves poposcit, et se aperturum aerarium dixit, qui, ut clauderetur, effecisset, *that he would open the treasury, as he had caused it to be shut*, Liv. 38, 55 f. aperire epistolam, Cic. Att. 5, 11 f. 6, 3 ad fin. cf. 1, 13.—orbem terrarum armis, *to lay open, to render accessible*, Id. 42, 52.—(II) *to uncover; caput aperuit, he unmuffled his head, or took the covering off his face*, Cic. Phil. 31. but non dubitat aperire caput fuste, *to break or wound*, Juvenal. 9, 98.—* *to shew, to disclose, to discover; dies faciem victoriae latius aperuit*, Tac. Agr. 3.—* stella se aperit, *shews itself, rises or appears*, Cic. N. D. 2, 20.—(III) *metaph. to open, to shew, to discover, to unfold, to explain; nec ita claudenda est res familiaris, ut eam benignitas aperire non possit; nec ita reseranda, ut pateat omnibus; modus adhibeatur, isque referatur ad facultates*, Cic. Off. 2, 15 f. philosophiae fontes aperiemus, Id. Tusc. 1, 3 f. si ullum locum aperuerimus suspicioni, Cic. Verr. 5, 71. si qui motus occasionem aperirent, i. e. ostenderent v. offerrent, Liv. 9, 27.—Qui dicit erpugnatam esse civitatem, complectitur omnia, quae talis fortuna recipit.—at, si aperias haec, quae uno verbo inclusa erant, apparebunt “*fae sae per domos ac templa flammae, et tectorum ruentium fragor*,” &c. Quintil. 8, 3, 68. ambigua aperire, *to explain*, Id. 12, 2, 10. omnes dicendi artes, *to display*, 8, 3, 10. cf. 10, 1, 91. cui (sibyllae) Delius vates (i. e. Apollo) aperit futura, *discovers future things*, Virg. Ā. 6, 12. so indignae dixere Tagen, qui primus Etruscum edocuit gentem casus aperire futuros, Ov. M. 15, 558. dique putant mentes vos (sc. aves) aperire suas: nec tamen id falsum; nam, dis ut proxima quaeque, nunc pennā veras, nunc datis ore notas, *you give true marks or omens, sometimes with the wing or by flight, (hence called aves praepetes,) and sometimes with the mouth or by singing, (therefore called oscines)*, Ov. F. 1, 446. (A. 299.)—tunc (sc. in vino) aperit mentes—simplicitas, Ov. Art. 1, 241. cum Baucide pauca locutus, *judicium superis aperit commune Philēmon, declares or discovers their joint opinion to the gods*, Ov. M. 8, 705. nec causas aperi, *quare divortia malis*, Id. rem. 693. coacti, necessario se aperirent, *they discover*, Ter. And. 4, 1, 8. senes qui primi venient, ii partem aperirent, Id. Ad. prol. 23. aperire sententiam suam, Cic. Or. 1, 18 suos sensus alicui, *to open or discover his thoughts*, Nep. 8, 8. so consilium suum, ib. f. expectandum sc. esse, dum se ipsa res aperiret, *that they ought to wait, till the thing discovered itself*, Id. 4, 3 f. accessit etiam, quod magis aperiret eorum demerentiam, *there was also another circumstance, which still more shewed their madness*, Id. 16, 3. quid sentirent, aperuerunt, *they discovered, what they intended*, Id. 18, 13 f. occulta quaedam, et quasi involuta aperire, Cic. Fin. 1, 9. perspicuis demētia aperire, i. e. illustrare, ib. 4, 24.—de clementia—aperire, *to discourse or speak*, A. ad Heren. 2, 31.—de Oppio factum est, ut volui, et maximè, quod dccc. H. S.

aperuisti, *i. e.* promisisti ea solum iri, Cic. Att. 5, 1. cf. ep. 5.—* *it had anciently aperibo, for aperiam, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 50.*—
APERTARE, freq. *to bare, to make bare; cur apertas brachium?* Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 12.—
APERTUS, a. *open; campo stetit agmen aperto, Virg. G. 2, 280. apertos Bacchus amat colles, ib. 112. per aperta volans aequora sc. equus, over the open plain, ib. 3, 194. so illi (equi) aequore aperto ante notos zephyrumque volant, Id. Æ. 12, 333. coelo invectus aperto, through the open or clear sky, ib. 1, 155. scindit se nubes, et in aethera purgat apertum, dissolves into open air, ib. 587. antro se immisit aperto, she rushed into the open cave, ib. 6, 262. Aeneas, saltus ingressus apertos, i. e. vacuos ab hostibus, non amplius obsessos, ib. 11, 904. apertae naves, open ships, without a deck or covering; opp. to naves tectae et constatratae, Cic. Verr. 5, 40. apertae naves ad tuendos maritimos agros, comparatae, Liv. 31, 22. naves leviores apertae, Id. 32, 21. cf. 37, 14 & 16. corpora aperta jaculo, open, exposed, Id. 25, 16. so Peloponnesus—nulli apertior et opportunior, quàm navali bello, 32, 21.—effusaegue comas, et apertae pectora matres sc. secundum, matrons, having their hair dishevelled, and their breasts bare, Ov. M. 13, 638. so altera (nympha) dissuto pectus aperta sinu, Id. F. 1, 408.—amnes, aperto corpore qui sunt, which are manifestly of a corporeal substance; opp. to sunt venti corpora caeca, the winds are bodies not discernible to the sight, Lucr. 1, 296. cf. 4, 101.—* *open, not concealed or secret; illum ex occultis insidiis in apertum latrocinium coniecimus, Cic. Cat. 2; 1. similtates partim obscuras, partim apertas suscipere, Id. Manil. 24 f.—* open, manifest, clear, evident; aperta narratio, Cic. Inv. 1, 20. Quintil. 4, 2, 36. Cicero, ut mihi quidem videtur, et jucundus incipientibus, et apertus est satis, sufficiently plain, intelligible or easy to be understood, Id. 2, 5, 20. cf. 10, 1, 119. qualitas, ejus apertus intellectus est, the meaning of which is plain, 3, 6, 23.—* *open, frank, sincere, unreversed; novi animum tuum cum magnum et excelsum, tum etiam apertum et simplicem, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 64. so vir apertus, simplex, &c. opp. to versutus, obscurus, astutus, &c. Id. Off. 3, 13 f. in amicitia nisi apertum pectus videas, tuumque ostendas, nihil fidum, Id. Amic. 26.—* apertus in corripendis pecuniis fuit, open, shameless, audacious, Cic. 1 act. in Verr. 2. so Catilina semper fuit apertissimus, Id. Muren. 25.*—
APERTUM, i, n. *an open place, &c. castris in aperto positus, Liv. 1, 33. cf. 22, 4. per apertum fugientes cervos jaculari, i. e. per campum, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 8. auster naves disjecit in aperta oceani, i. e. in medium oceanum, Tac. An. 2, 23.—* magis in aperto esse ad cognoscendum, to be more plain or easy to be understood, Sell. Jug. 5. cum fessos hieme atque inopia hostes aggredi, in aperto foret, i. e. facile, it would be easy, Tac. H. 3, 56. cf. Id.***

**Agric. 1 & 39. in aperto deinde curatio est, the cure is easy, Cels. 8, 10, 113.—
APERTE, adv. *openly; apertè, palamque dicere, Cic. 1 act. in Verr. 7. ad Balbum scripti apertiùs, Cic. Att. 16, 3. planiùs atque apertiùs dicam, Cic. Rosc. Com. 15. apertè enim vel odise, magis ingenui est, quàm fronte occultare sententiam, Cic. Amic. 18. ponere aliquid apertè falsum, Cic. Or. 2, 36. apertè; ut res sese habet, narrato, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 24. aliquid alicui quàm apertissimè, planissimèque explicare; Cic. Verr. 2, 64.*—
APERTIO, ònis, f. *the act of opening, Varr. R. R. 1, 63.*—
APERTŪRA, ae, f. *an opening, an aperture, Vitruv. 4, 6 f. add. 5, 5, & 10, 9.*—
APĒRE, (apo v. apio, —, ab ἀπρω, necto v. ligo,) *to bend, to tie; Festus in APEX, Serv. ad Virg. 10, 270. Isidor. 19, 30.*—
APES, is, f. *a bee. See APIS.*—
APEX, icis, m. *properly a small rod fixed in the middle of a priest's cap, with a tuft of wool fastened to the top of it; put for the cap itself; the cone or plume of a helmet; the top of any thing; dignity, power.*—
APĪCATUS, a, um, *covered with a cap.*—
APĒXĀBO, ònis, m. *a kind of pudding or sausage, Varr. L. L. 4, 22.*—
APHĀCA, ae, f. *a kind of pulse, Plin. 27, 5 s, 21.*—
APHĀCE, es, f. *an Egyptian pot-herb, Id. 21, 15.*—
APHAERĒMA, ātis, m. *a kind of pottage; made of alicā or spelt, Plin. 18, 11.*—
*** APHAERĒSIS**, is, f. (ab ἀφαισιω, aufero,) *a grammatical figure, the taking of a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word; as, temnitiz for contemnitiz, Serv. ad Virg. Æ. 1, 542 & 665.*—
*** APHRACTUS**, i, m. & -um, i, n. (ab ἀπρω: et φρασσα, munio.) *an open ship, without a deck or any covering; aphractus Rhodiorum, Cic. Att. 6, 8. nôti ἀφρακτα Rhodiorum, ib. 5, 12. cf. ib. ep. 11 & 13.*—
*** APHRŌDES**, ae, m. (ab ἀφρος, spuma,) *wild poppy, Plin. 27, 12.*—
*** APHRODĪTE**, es; & -ita, ae, f. *the Greek name of Venus, Plin. 36, 5 s. 4, 3. est Marti Aphrodita comes, Auson. Eclog. 9, 8.*—
APHRODISIA, òrum, n. *a festival of Venus; ego in aedem Veneris eo; Aphrodisia hodie sunt, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 62. cf. 1, 2, 44.*—
APHRODISIACE, es, f. *a gem of a white reddish colour, Plin. 37, 10 s. 54.*—
*** APHRŌN**, i, n. v. ònis, m. (*i. e.* spuma,) *a kind of wild poppy, Plin. 20, 19 s. 79.*—
APHRŌNITRUM, i, n. (*i. e.* spuma nitri) *the froth of nitre, saltpetre, Plin. 31, 10. Martial. 14, 38. Stat. Silv. 4, 9, 37.*—
*** APHROSCORŌDON**, i, n. *a kind of garlic; Col. 11, 3, 20.*—
APHTHAE, ārum, f. *spreading ulcers of the mouth, (ulcera serpentina oris.) the thrush; a dangerous disease, particularly in children, Cels. 2, 1, 42. 6, 11, 12, &c.***

ΑΡΗΤΑ, ae; & -e, es, f. a small kind of fish, an anchovy, a μίνουα, Plin. 31, 8 s. 44.

APIACUS, a. of parsley; apiātus, &c. See APIUM.

APIARIUM, APIARIUS, &c. See APIS.

APICA, ovis, a kind of small sheep, which had no wool on its belly; ventrem quoque ut habent pilosum sc. ovis oportet: itaque quae id non habent, majores nostri apicas appellabant, ac rejiciebant, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 3. apica dicitur ovis, quae ventrem glabrum habet, Festus. quibus venter nudus esset, apicas vocabant, Plin. 8, 48 s. 75.

APICATUS, a. covered with a sacerdotal cap, Ov. F. 3, 397. See APEX.

APICULA, ae, f. a little bee. See APIS.

APICULUS, i, m. v. -um, i, n. a small priest's cap. See APEX.

APINAE, arum, f. trifles, gewgaws, Martial. 1, 114, 2. & 14, 1, 7. Plin. 3, 11.

APIOS, i, m. a kind of herb, Plin. 26, 8 s. 46.

APIS, v. APES, is, f. a bee; g. pl. apum, oftener than apium, to distinguish it from apium, parsley.

APICULA, ae, f. dim. a little bee.

APIARIUM, i, n. a place for breeding bees, an apiary.

APIARIUS, i, m. a person employed in taking care of bees.

APIANAE VITES, a kind of vines agreeable to bees.

APIASTRUM, an herb that bees delight in, balm-gentle or mint, Plin. 20, 11. & 21, 9.

ΑΠΙΣΚΙ; (āpiscor, āptus), to get, to acquire, to obtain; vidimus magna ex ea re te, laudem apisci ab adipisci, Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 19. spes apiscendi summī honoris, Liv. 4, 3. cf. c. 6. cuius apiscendi causā facienda sunt omnia, Id. leg. 1, 20. ait enim Lepidus, eum (Domitium) nescio quō penetrāsse itineribus. occultandi sui causā, an maris apiscendi? (of getting to or reaching the sea;) ne id quidem scit, Cic. Att. 18, 14 f. dum aliquid cupiens animus praegestit apisci, Catull. 63, 145. exhibat e jure patrio, qui id flaminium apisceretur, he, who obtained that priesthood, i. e. was chosen flamen Dialis, priest of Jupiter, was no longer subject to the authority of his father, Tac. An. 4, 20. palam compositus pudor, intus summa apiscendi libido sc. fuit Sejano, he had openly the appearance of moderation, inwardly a strong desire of obtaining the highest power, or an unbounded ambition, ib. c. 1 f. apisci quaesturam, ib. 11, 22. nihil abnuens, dum dominationis (al. dominationem) apisceretur, ib. 6, 45. —* apisci contagia morbi, to catch the contagion, Lucr. 6, 1235. ratione animi aliquid apisci, to comprehend, to conceive, Id. 1, 449.

APIUM, i, n. parsley, Plin. 19, 8 s. 37.—used in garlands at feasts, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 16. 2, 7, 24. 4, 11, 3.—a crown of parsley was given to the victors at the Nemēan games, Plin. ib. s. 46. Juvenal. 8, 226.

APIACUS v. APIANUS, a. like parsley, Plin. ib. Cato, 157.

APIATAE mensae, tables made of wood, the

grain of which resembles parsley seeds thick sown upon it, Plin. 13, 15 s. 30.

APLUDA v. APPLUDA, ae, f. the chaff or husks of millet, panick, &c. Plin. 18, 10 s. 23.

APLUSTRE, is; & -um, i, n. an ornament of a ship, fixed to the top of the stern, a flag, streamers or colours, Lucan. 3, 585 & 672. Sil. 10, 325. & 14, 422. Juvenal. 10, 136. Lucr. 2, 555. 4, 439.

APLYSIAE, arum, f. the worst kind of sponges, Plin. 9, 45 s. 69 f.

* APŪCHA, ae, f. a receipt, a written acknowledgement of having received payment of a debt, Digest. 46, 4, 19.

* APOCALYPSIS, (ab ἀποκαλυπτω, revēlo, manifesto,) revelation, Tertull. advers. Marcion. 4, 5.

* APOCĒTI, ōrum, m. (i. e. vocati, ab ἀποκαλιω, voco,) choice counsellors, those who composed the chief council of the Aetolians, Liv. 35, 34 & 46. 36, 28.

* APOCŪPE, es, f. (ab ἀποκοπτω, abscindo, amputo,) the cutting off of a letter or syllable in the end of a word; as, peculi, for peculiī.

* APOCRYPHUS, a. (ab ἀποκρυπτω, occulto,) apocryphal, not authentic, not canonical, of uncertain authority; used only by ecclesiastical writers.

* APOCŪNON, i, n. a small bone in the left side of a toad; said to restrain the fury of dogs; whence its name, (ἀπο ab, & κυων, canis;—canum impetus eo cohiberi,) Plin. 32, 5 s. 18.

* APŪDES, um, m. (ex ἀ, priv. & πους, ποδος, pes,) a kind of swallows, which have not the use of feet; carent usu pedum, ab aliis cypsellī appellantur, Plin. 10, 39 s. 55.

* APODIXIS, is, f. (ab ἀποδιδνμι, ostendo, demonstro, an evident proof, demonstration, Quintil. 5, 10, 7.)

APODICTICUS, a. demonstrative, Gell. 17, 5.

* APODŌSIS, is, f. (i. e. redditio, ab ἀποδομαι, reddo,) a figure, by which the members of a period answer to one another, Donat. ad Ter. And. 1, 5, 42.

* APODYTERIUM, ii, n. (ab ἀποδυω, exuo,) the undressing room in a bath, Cic. Q. fr. 3, 1, 1. Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 23.

* APOGAEI sc. venti (ἀπο, ab, & γαια, terra,) winds blowing from land, Plin. 2, 43.

* APOGRĀPHON, v. -um, i, n. a copy of any writing or picture from the original, Cic. Att. 12, 52. hujus tabulae exemplar, quod apogrāphon vocat, L. Lucullus duobus talentis emit, Plin. 35, 11 s. 40.

* APOLECTĀRE, (propriè significat, calculus ferire, to strike with the heels, to kick: ex ἀπο, ab, & λαξ, adv. calculus; hinc translātè,) to despise, to scorn, to reckon of no account; apolactizo inimicos omnes, Plaut. Epid. 5, 2. 13.

* APOLECTUS, i, m. a tunny fish of the largest kind, Plin. 32, 11 s. 53.—* plur. parts of the tunny fish cut for the sake of salting, Plin. 9, 15 s. 18.

* APOLECTI, ōrum, principal senators or counsellors, the council of state, or privy council, (sanctius consilium,) Liv. 36, 28.

* **ΑΠΟΛΟΓΙΑ**, ae, f. a *refutation, an apology* or *excuse*; ab ἀπολογία, refello, refuto:—used only by later writers.

* **ΑΠΟΛΟΓΟΣ**, i, m. an *apologue, a fable*, as *those of Esop*; distinguished from fabūla, a *poetic fiction or fable*; incipere ab aliqua re, quae vel apologum, vel fabulam vel aliquam contineat irrisionem, Cic. Inv. 1, 17. cf. de Or. 2, 66. A. ad Heren. 1, 6. agere alicui apologum, i. e. narrare, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1. 32. add. Quinctil. 6, 3, 45.

* **ΑΠΟΛΟΓΑΤΙΟ**, ōnis, f. a *fabulous narration, a fable*; αἰὼν Graeci vocant λόγους μυθικούς; nos trorum quidam, non sanè recepto in usum nomine, apologationem, Id. 5, 11, 20.

* **ΑΠΟΦΟΡΕΤΑ**, ōrum, n. (ab ἀποφέρειν, aufero, asporto,) *presents given by the master of a feast to guests at their departure; during the celebration of the feasts of Saturn* (Saturnaliorum,) and at other times, Suet. Vesp. 19. Cal. 55. Aug. 75.

* **ΑΠΟΡΗΘΕΓΜΑ**, ātis, n. an *apophthegm, a short, strong, acute or facetious saying*; facetè dicta, ut ea, quae a sene Catone collecta sunt, quae vocant ἀποφθιγμαῖα, Cic. Off. 1, 29. brevitè et commode dicta, Cic. Amic. 1, 1. responsa acutè, ib. c. 2. audio Caesarem, cum volumina jam confecit ἀποφθιγματῶν, si quid (acutè aut facetè dictum) adferatur ad eum pro meo, quod meum non sit, rejicere solere, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 8.

* **ΑΠΟΡΗΓΙΣ**, is, f. (ab ἀποριζω, effugio, evādo,) *the spring of a column, when it first springs from its base*; according to others, the *fillet or square, that terminates the shaft of the column at the top and bottom*: originally, a ring affixed to a wooden pillar at the joining, to prevent it from yielding or splitting, Vitruv. 4, 7.

* **ΑΠΟΠΛΕΞΙΑ**, ae; v. **ΑΠΟΠΛΕΞΙΣ**, is, f. (ab ἀποπλεσσω, percutio,) *apoplexy, a sudden deprivation of all sensation by a disease*, Cels. 3, 26, 1.

ΑΠΟΠΛΕΚΤΟΣ & -icus, a. *struck with an apoplexy*.

* **ΑΠΟΡΙΑ**, ae, f. *doubt or difficulty, a non-plus*, Cic. Att. 7, 21. 15, 4. & 16, 8. Senec. Ep. 87.

* **ΑΠΟΣΙΟΠĒΣΙΣ**, is, f. (i. e. reticentia, ab ἀποσιπιαω, sileo, reticeo,) a *figure of rhetoric, when one suddenly stops in the middle of a discourse, from any passion; as anger or grief: thus, quos ego,—sed motos praestat componere fluctus*, Virg. Æ. 1, 135. Quinctil. 8, 3, 85. 9, 2, 54, &c. 9, 3, 6, &c.

* **ΑΠΟΣΦΡΑΓΙΣΜΑ**, ātis, n. *the device of a seal, whatever is marked on it; signata est (epistola) annulo meo, cujus est aposphragisma, quadrīga*, Plin. Ep. 10, 16 f.

* **ΑΠΟΣΤΑΤΑ**, ae, m. (ab ἀφίσταμαι, deficio,) *a deserter, an apostate*.

ΑΠΟΣΤΑΣΙΑ, ae, f. *defection, apostasy*;—not found in any classic author.

* **ΑΠΟΣΤĒΜΑ**, ātis, n. an *abscess, a swelling with a suppuration, an imposthume; abscessus corporis, quae ἀποστήματα vocant*, Cels. 2, 1, 15. semen plantaginis apostemata, et collec-

tiones gingivarum sanat, Plin. 25, 13 s. 103. cf. 30, 5 s. 12.

* **ΑΠΟΣΤΟΛΟΣ**, i, m. (ab ἀποστέλλω, mitto, dimitto,) *one sent, an apostle*, Tertull. advers. Haeret. c. 20.—*plur.* a letter given to the appellant by the judge, from whose sentence the appeal is made; and sent to him, who is to decide concerning the appeal, Digest. 49, 6, 1. 50, 16, 106.

ΑΠΟΣΤΟΛΙΚΟΣ, a. *of an apostle*, ib. c. 32.—used only by ecclesiastical writers.

* **ΑΠΟΣΤΡΟΦΗ**, es; & -a, ae, f. (i. e. aversio, ab ἀποστρέφω, averto,) an *apostrophe, a rhetorical figure, when the speaker, in the middle of his discourse, suddenly turns from the judge or hearers, and addresses some other person or thing*, Quinctil. 9, 2, 38. as, Quid enim tuus ille, Tubero, in acie Pharsalicā gladius agebat? Cic. Ligar. 3. add. Id. Mil. 31. Verr. 5, 64. Virg. Æ. 2, 56. 3, 710. 8, 643, &c.

* **ΑΠΟΣΤΡΟΦΗΣ**, i, m. an *apostrophe, a mark of disjunction or elision; as, ain'? for aisne'? viden'? for videsne?* Diomed. l. 2, p. 430.

* **ΑΠΟΘĒΚΑ**, ae, f. (ab ἀποθήκη, repono,) a *repository or place for keeping any thing; a place for keeping wine in the higher part of the house, distinguished from the wine-cellar, (cella vinaria,) which was larger, and in the lowest part of the house, Col. 1, 6, 9.*—To the keeping of wine in repositories in the upper part of the house, and ripening it with smoke, Horace alludes, Od. 3, 8, 11. 3, 21. 7, 3, 28, 7. (A. 453.)—neque illic aut apotheca precis intacta est, aut pecus, Hor. S. 2, 5, 6. cum omnium domos, apothecas, naves furacissimè scrutaretur, Cic. Vat. 5. apothecae totae nequissimis hominibus condonabantur, i. e. omne vinum in apothecis, Cic. Phil. 2, 27.

* **ΑΠΟΘĒΩΣΙΣ**, is, f. (ab ἀπαύω, inter deos refero, deum facio,) *consecration or deification, the enrolling of one among the gods, with certain solemnities*, Herodian. 4, 2. add. Suet. Caes. 88. Cic. Att. 12, 12 & 36. Plin. pan. 10 & 11.

* **ΑΠΟΘĒΣΙΣ**, is, f. *the same with ΑΠΟΡΗΓΙΣ*, Vitr. 4, 1.

* **ΑΠΟΧΥΜĒΝΟΣ** v. **ΑΠΟΧΥΜĒΝΟΣ**, (i. e. destringens, abstergens,) *the name of a celebrated statue made by Lysippus, of a man rubbing and wiping himself with a strigilis in a bath*, Plin. 34, 8 s. 19, 7.

ΑΡ- v. ΑΔ-ΠĀRĀRE, to *prepare with care or solicitude, to make preparation or provision for*; aggerem, Caes. B. G. 7, 17. auxilium alicui, Plaut. Epid. 3, 2, 18. bellum, Cic. Manil. 12 f. add. Nep. 7, 3. * *metaph.* apparatus animus ad audiendum, A. ad Heren. 1, 3. in Sextium apparatus crimina, Cic. Q. fr. 2, 3 ad fin.—* *impers.* dum apparatus, while preparation is making, while the bath is getting ready, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 35.

ΑΡ- v. ΑΔ-ΠĀRĀTUS, a, um, *prepared, ready, furnished, provided*; apparatus sunt, ut videtis, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 10. omnia apparatus jam sunt, Ter. And. 5, 2, 6. domus omnibus in-

structor rebus, et apparatio, Cic. Inv. 1, 34. ludi apparatusissimi et magnificentissimi, *very splendid and magnificent*, Cic. Sext. 54.—

APPARĀTÈ, adv. *with great preparation*; edit et bibit jucundè; equiparè sanè, et apparatè, *i. e. every thing was the best of its kind, and well dressed*, Cic. Att. 13, 52. ludi scenici magnificentè, apparatèque facti, *splendidly*, Liv. 31, 4.—

APPARĀTIO, ònis, f. *the act of preparing, preparation*, Cic. Off. 2, 16. Inv. 1, 18.—

APPARĀTOR, òris, m. *a preparer*; apparatores ludi, (sed. al. al.) Liv. 44, 9.—

APPARĀTUS, ùs, m. *a preparing, preparation, splendour, equipage, magnificence, apparatus*; delectant magnifici apparatus, Cic. Off. 1, 8. epularum apparatus, Cic. Or. 25. cf. Vatin. 13. tenui apparatu contentum esse, Cic. Fam. 9, 19. exhausti conviviorem apparatibus principes, Tac. H. 2, 62. apparatu regio aliquem accipere, Cic. Somn. Scip. 1. apparatù regio utebatur, *he had the splendour or equipage of a king*, Nep. 4, 3. belli instrumenta, et apparatus, Cic. Acad. 4, 1. apparatus, et munitiones Antigoni incendit, *he burnt the provisions and fortifications of the place*, Nep. 18, 6. ludorum, venationumque apparatu pecunias profundere, Cic. Off. 2, 16.

APPĀRÈRE, (ap- v. ad-pāreo, ui, ìtum,) *to appear, to be seen, to be or become visible*; apparet liquido sublimis in aère Nisus, Virg. G. 1, 404.—(I) *to appear, to be manifest or evident*; res apparet, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 7.—*impers.* adparet servum hunc esse domini pauperis, *it appears*, Id. Eun. 3, 2, 33. non dissimulat, apparet esse commotum sc. eum, Cic. Phil. 2, 34. nec satis apparet, cur versus facit, Hor. Art. 470. sive confictum est, ut apparet, sive, &c. Cic. Flac. 16 f. ut ipse nomine apparet, Plin. 12, 21 s. 46. de quo quid sentiam, nihil attinet dicere, cùm appareat, ipse quid fecerim, Cic. Fam. 4, 7, 7. quasdam civitates—metu magis quàm fide quietas esse apparebat, Liv. 28, 19. ex quo renunciatum erat, respondisse legatos, “appariturum quibus populis propriè societatem cum rege jungi displicuisset,” *when they were told the answer of the Roman ambassadors*, “that it would appear, what states were particularly displeasèd at making an alliance with the king,” Liv. 42, 43.—* si opus non appar. t, *if the work does not appear, i. e. is not duly performed*, Cato, R. R. 2, 2. fac; sis for si vis, prēmisa appareant sc. ut, *see that your promises appear, i. e. be duly performed*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 19.—(II) *to attend, to wait on as a servant, to be present in order to receive and execute orders*; quid sibi illi scribae, quid lictores, quid ceteri, quos apparere huic quaestioni video, volunt? *what is the meaning of those scribes, lictors, and others, whom I see attending on this trial?* Cic. Cluent. 53. quatuor et viginti lictores apparere consulibus, *i. e. ministros esse et apparitores consulum*, Liv. 2, 55. decimo die jus populo singuli (Decemviri) reddebant: eo die penes praefectum juris fasces duodecim erant; collegis no-

ven singuli accensi apparebant, Liv. 3, 35. (A. 156.) proximo lictori, ut sibi appareret, imperavit, V. Max. 2, 2, 4. Eumenes, cum ab anno vigesimo septem annos Philippo apparuisset, &c. *had attended*, Philip. Nep. 18, 13. *as his secretary*, (scribae loco, quod multo apud Graios honorificentius est, quàm apud Romanos.) ib. c. 1. Sacerdotes diis appareo, *i. e. ministri sunt*, Cic. Leg. 2, 8. hae (Dirae) Jovis ad solum saevique in limine Regis adparent, *i. e. praesto sunt ad obsequium*; v. adstant, apparitorum more, ad exsequenda ejus imperia, wait, Virg. Æ. 12, 849.—

APPARĪTOR & ADPARITOR, òris, m. *an apparitor, an attendant or officer of a magistrate, a beadle*; sit lictor non suae, sed tuae lenitatis apparitor, Cic. Q. fr. 1, 1, 4.—

APPARITIO, ònis, f. *attendance, the function of an apparitor*; in longà apparitione, *i. e. ministerio interpretis*, Cic. Fam. 13, 54.—(II) *an apparitor*; quos ex necessariis apparitionibus tecum esse voluisti, Cic. Q. fr. 1, 1, 4.—

APPARĪTŪRA, ae, f. *the office or service of an apparitor*; apparituram magistratibus facere, *to wait on as an apparitor*, Suet. de illustr. Gram. c. 9.

APPELLĀRE, (ex ad, & ìn-usit. pellāre, loqui,) *to call, to name*; aliquem nomine, Cic. Or. 1, 56. aliquem nominatim, Id. Verr. 5, 56. Caes. B. G. 2, 25. placet Stoicis suo quamque rem nomine appellare, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 1. aliquid eodem nomine, Quinctil. 1, 9, 5. quum ex te esset aliquis (sc. natus), qui te appellaret patrem, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 30. ne me istoc posthac nomine adpellāssis, *for adpellaveris, do not call me by that name*, Ter. Phor. 5, 1, 15. ne me appella falsò falso nomine, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 181. Strabonem appellat pæctum pater, Hor. S. 1, 3, 45. solem Asiae Brutum appellat, ib. 1, 7, 23. cf. 2, 3, 216. ô Spartace! quem enim te potius appellem? Cic. Phil. 13, 10.—* litteras, *to name, to pronounce*; nam de sono vocis, et suavitate appellandarum litterarum, noli expectare, quid dicam, Cic. Brut. 35. et pudeat, si te, qua syllaba parte moretur, arctiùs appellem, Tuticanumque vocem, *if I name you more briefly, by shortening the long syllable of your name, and call you Tuticānus, instead of Tuticānus*, Ov. P. 4, 12, 10. barbarâ linguâ Mauros pro Medis appellantes, Sall. Jug. 18.—utimur eodem jure in aedibus, quae in lege non appellantur, *are not named or mentioned*, Cic. Caecin. 19.—* virgini—minister Decemviri manum injecit; servâ suâ natam, servamque appellans esse, *affirming that she was the daughter of a slave of his, and consequently his slave*, (sed al. al.) Liv. 3, 44.—Crasso adpellato, Crassus being named among the conspirators, Sall. Cat. 48 f.—(II) *to speak to, to address*; milites, Suet. Nep. 25. Demipho, te adpello, *I address you*, Ter. Phor. 5, 3, 22. nam quo ore adpellabo patrem? *with what face shall I speak to my father?* Id. Heaut. 4, 3, 22. adibo hœce, atque appellabo Punicè, *I will accost them, and speak to them in the Punic language*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 22. so vin?

appellem hunc Punicè? *i. e.* visne ut, &c. ib. e. 30. nec audet appellare virum, *to speak to a man*, Ov. M. 4, 682. primò singulos appellare, *he addressed or spoke to them one by one*. Sall. Cat. 17. Adherbalis appellandi copia non fuit, *there was not an opportunity of speaking to Adherbal*, Id. Jug. 22 f. milites alius alium laeti appellanti, *address*, ib. 53. appellat Annium—docet hominem, quid fieri possit. Cic. Verr. 1, 41. vidèbatur enim reconciliata nobis voluntas senatùs esse; quod tum dicendo, tum singulis appellandis, rogandisque perspexeram, Cic. Fam. 1, 2, 2. tum appellat hilari vultu hominem Bulbus, ut blandissimè potest, Cic. Cluent. 26. non conuevi homines appellare asperius, Quirites, nisi lacessitus, Id. Rull. 2, 24. legati quòd erant appellati superbis, Corinthum patres vestri, totius Graeciae lumen, extinctum esse voluerunt, *doomed Corinth to destruction, to the insolent behaviour of its citizens to their ambassadors*, Cic. Manil. 5. Blasius de proditione Dasium appellabat, *solicited or tempted to treachery*, Liv. 26, 38. so uxor marito dixit, appellatam se de stupro a privigno, Quinctil. 4, 2, 98.—(III) *to call upon, to invoke, to ask the assistance of; quem enim alium appellem? quem obtester?* &c. Cic. Flac. 2. vos etiam atque etiam imploro, et appello, sanctissimae Deae, &c. Id. Verr. 5, 72 m. qui deus appellandus est? *cujus hominis fides imploranda?* Cic. Quint. 30. mater, te appello, Hor. S. 2, 3, 62. nunc verò exul patriâ—quò accedam? aut quos adpellem? Sall. Jug. 14, 17. senatus saepius pro dignitate tuâ appellaretur, (*al. appellaret, i. e. consules flagitaret,*) Cic. Fam. 12, 58. iudices vel praesidentes magistratus appellandi frequenter, ut loquendi vices seruentur, Quinctil. 6, 4, 11. itaque appellatus est a C. Flavio Atticus, ut, &c. *was applied to or besought*, Nep. 25, 8.—* *to appeal from one judge to another*, Quinctil. 4, 1, 22. praetorem appellare, Cic. Verr. 4, 65. praetor dicernebat, tribuni appellabantur, *were appealed to*, Cic. Quint. 20. ad Voleronem—licitor missus est a consulibus: Volero appellat Tribunos, Liv. 2, 55. quis in hac civitate post urbem conditam tribunos plebis appellavit, ne causam diceret? Cic. Vatin. 14. appellare ad imperatorem, Digest. 4, 4, 39. adversus sententiam praesidis, ib. 48, 2, 18.—(IV) *to ask one to pay a debt, to crave; biennio jam confecto ferè appellas sc. Quintium*, Cic. Quint. 12. Tulliola tuum munusculum flagitat, et me, ut sponsorem, appellat, Cic. Att. 1, 8 f. cf. 13, 22. appellatus es de pecuniâ, quam pro domo—debebas, *you were asked or craved for the money*, Cic. Phil. 2, 29. appellari singulos iussit, Tac. H. 1, 20. non debui tibi pecuniam, nunquam me appellasti, Quinctil. 5, 10, 107.—(V) *to accuse, to call to an account, to summon to a court of justice; cavendum est etiam, ne major poena, quam culpa sit, et ne iisdem de causis alii plectantur, alii ne appellentur quidem*, Cic. Off. 1, 25.

APPELLATIO, ònis, f. a naming or pronouncing;

laudatur in Catulo suavis litterarum appellatio, Quinctil. 11, 3, 35. cf. Cic. Brut. 74.—(II) *a name, an appellation; regum appellationes venales erant*, Cic. Dom. 50. ne regis aut dictatoris nomen assumeret, ac tamen appellatione aliquâ cetera imperia praemineret, Tac. An. 3, 56.—(III) *an appeal, Cic. Vatin. 14 f.*—APPELLĀTOR, òris, m. *an appealer, he that appeals*, Cic. Verr. 4, 65 f.—APPELLĀTĪVUS, -um nomen, *a common noun*, Ascon. ad Cic. Verr. 1, 24.—APPELLĀTORIUS, a. *of or pertaining to an appeal; libelli appellationii*, Digest. 49, 1, 4. *called Apotòli, v. litterae dimissoriae*, ib. 50, 16, 106.—tempora appellatoria, *the time, within which an appeal is permitted*, ib. 49, 5, 5.—APPELLĀTĀRE, freq. *to call*, Gell. 18, 9. montem Caelium appellatum, a Caele Vibennâ, Tac. Ann. 4, 65.

APPELLĒRE, (ap. v. ad. pello, pūli, pulsum,) *to drive, to make go; pecus ad bibendum*, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 11. aestate ad aquam appellendum (est tibi vacca) bis, hieme semel, ib. 2, 2, 15. visus est in somnis pastor ad me appellere sc. gregem, Cic. Div. ex Accio, 1, 22. fessos ad littora curva juvenos adpuleram, Ov. M. 11, 352. huc captas adpulis ille boves, Id. F. 6, 80. adpulerat ripae vacca Oetaeus (*i. e. Hercules*) Ibēras, ib. 519.—* *to bring a ship to land; APPELLERE propriè dicitur, cum expelago ad freto quis ad littus accesserit*, Donat. ad Ter. And. pr. 1. cum praetor classem ad Cilicium appulisset, Nep. 8, 4 f. qui cum ad Peloponnesum classem appulisset, Cic. N. D. 3, 34. hinc me digressum deus appulit oris, Virg. Æ. 3, 715. cf. 338. nos diversa per aequora vectos—Libycis tempestas appulit oris, ib. 1, 376. advena classem cum primùm Ausoniis exercitus appulit oris, *when first a foreign army landed their fleet on the Italian coast*, ib. 7, 39. quum et removere, et appellere scaphas (ad molem) in expedito esset, *i. e. facile v. promptum*, Curt. 2, 2, 22. Tyrii navigia—littori appellunt, ib. f. nam neque tristis hiems, neque nos huc appulit error, *neither a dismal storm, nor a mistaken course drove or brought us hither*, Ov. Ep. 16, 29. seu ratio te nostris appulit oris, sive Deus, *whether choice or providence has brought you to our coasts*, Id. F. 3, 621. eo anno Alexandrum Epiri regem in Italian classem appulisse constat, *al. classe*, Liv. 8, 3. navis tantum quòd appulerat sc. se, *had just arrived*, Suet. Aug. 98. ad insulam, quam Bacchium vocant, appulerunt sc. se v. naves, Liv. 37, 21. so cum ad eam (Rhodum) ab Armenia rediens appulisset, Suet. Tib. 11. navis Dertosam appulit sc. se, Id. Galb. 10. cum Puteolos onerariâ nave appulisset, Id. Tit. 5. cf. Ner. 27. si ille ad eam ripam, quam constituerat, non ad contrariam, navi appulisset sc. se; *al. navem v. naves*, Cic. Phil. 2, 11. Germanici sola triremis (ad) Chaucorum terram appulit, Tac. An. 24. tres biremes appulere sc. se ad littus, ib. 4, 27. cum ad littus idem appulisset sc. se, Quinctil. 7, 3, 31.—haud auspicatò huc me appuli sc. ex Andro insulâ

I have come hither at an unlucky time, (al. atuli) Ter. 4, 6, 12.—passiv. cum ad villam nostram navis appelleretur, Cic. Att. 13, 21. appelletur navis Syracusas, 5, 25. classis Pachynum quinto die appulsa est, ib. alios ex Hispaniâ fugientes ad Siciliam appulsos esse, ib. c. 28. ripae suorum appulsus est, Paterc. 2, 107. navis appulsa Velium est, Cic. Verr. 5, 17. appulsae littori naves, Tac. H. 4, 84. cf. 5, 21. Nep. 1, 4. Caes. B. G. 3, 3.— postquam paulo (sc. propius) appulit unda, sc. corpus, brought it a little nearer, Ov. M. 11, 717. pereunt, quos appulit aequor, al. error, Lucan. 4, 106. turres ad opera Caesaris appellebat, he brought forward, Caes. B. C. 1, 26. add. Lucr. 6, 750.—* metaph. Poëta cum primùm animum ad scribendum appulit, applied, Ter. And. Prol. 1. animum ad uxorem appulit, he has brought his mind to matrimony, ib. 2, 6, 15. valde hercule timidè, tanquam ad aliquem libidinis scopulum, sic tuam mentem ad philosophiam appulisti, i. e. applicasti, Cic. Or. 2, 37. nec tuas unquam rationes ad eos scopulos, appulisses, ad quos S. Titii afflictam navem videres, i. e. nunquam adduxisses, Id. Rabir. perduel. 9. ad ignotum arbitrum me appellis, i. e. adigis v. adducis, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 104. so appellere aliquem ad probrum, damnum, flagitium, Id. Bacch. 3, 1, 12. ad mortem, Id. Asin. 3, 3, 43.*

APPULSUS, ūs, m. *an approach or access; hostem portubus, et littorum appulsu arcere, Liv. 27, 30. insula Batavorum, in quam convenirent, praedicta, ob faciles appulsus, Tac. An. 2, 6.—appulsus pecoris ad aquam, Digest. 43, 19, 1.—terrae maximas regiones inhabitabiles, atque incultas videmus, quòd pars earum appulsu solis exarserit, pars obriguerit nive, pruinaque, longinquo solis abscessu, Cic. N. D. 1, 10. tactus toto corpore aequaliter fusus est, ut omnes ictus, omnesque nimios et frigeris, et caloris appulsus sentire possemus, ib. 2, 56.—Posidonius—censet deorum appulsu homines somnare, by the influence, Id. D. 1, 30.*

APPENDĒRE, (ap- v. ad-pendo, endi, ensum,) *to weigh; aurum artificii, Cic. Verr. 4, 25. tanti acervi nummorum apud istum construuntur, ut jam appendantur, non numerentur pecuniae, that the money is weighed, not counted, Cic. Phil. 2, 38. cf. Id. Rosc. Am. 49. librales appendebantur asses, Plin. 33, 3 s. 13. C. Hirrius—coenis triumphalibus Caesaris, sex millia murenarum mutua appendit; nam permutare quidem pretio noluit, aliâve merce, he lent by weight, Id. 9, 55 s. 81. nondum omni auro appenso, not being yet weighed, Liv. 5, 49.—* met. in quibus non verbum pro verbo necesse habui reddere, sed genus omnium verborum, vimque servavi; non ea me adnumerare lectori putavi oportere, sed tanquam appendere, in translating the orations of Demosthènes and Aeschines I did not reckon it necessary to render word for word, but preserved the general meaning and import of all the words; I did not think it requisite to count the words, but, as it*

were, to weigh them to the reader, Cic. de optim. gen. dicendi, c. 5.—

APPENDIX, icis, f. *any accession, addition or appendage; hinc appendix additur pars quinta, is added as an appendix, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 2. cf. 1, 16, 1. appendices Olcâdum, the auxiliary troops of the Olcâdas, Liv. 21, 51.—(II) a kind of thorn; spina est appendix appellata, quoniam baccae puniceo colore appendices appellantur, Plin. 24, 13.—*

APPENDICŪLA, ae, f. *a small appendage; est enim haec causa, quòd pecunia pervenerit, quasi quaedam appendicŭla causae judicariae, atque damnatae, Cic. Ravir. Post. 4.*

APPĒTĒRE, (ap- v. ad-pĕto, ivi v. ii, itum,) *to catch at, to try to get at, to endeavour to lay hold of; aliquid manibus, Cic. Div. 1, 23.—(II) to attack, to assail; nec dominae teneras adpetet ungue genas, Ov. Art. 3, 568. corvus, levans se alis, os oculosque hostis rostro et unguibus appetiit, Liv. 7, 26.—adeone copiis abundat, ut is, qui ex Asiâ fugere dicebatur, Europam appetere conetur, i. e. invadere, Cic. ad Brut. 2.—(III) to approach, to draw near, to be at hand; comitorum consularium jam appetebat tempus, Liv. 25, 2. quum jam id tempus anni adpeteret, Id. 34, 13. dies appetebat septimum, quem ad diem constituerat, &c. Caes. B. G. 6, 35. dies iudicii appetebat, Plin. Ep. 5, 1. ubi nox appetit, Liv. 5, 44. nox jam adpetebat, Id. 8, 33. meridies appetit, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 119 cf. Aul. 1, 1, 36. appetente jam luce, at the approach of light, Tac. An. 4, 51.—jam Vejoes fata appetebant, the fates were drawing near to Veji, (al. Vejorum) the destruction of Veji was approaching, Liv. 5, 19.—mare terram appetens littoribus cludit, ut una ex duabus naturis conflata videatur, the sea adjoining to the land, Cic. N. D. 2, 39.—(IV) to desire eagerly; ut bona naturâ appetimus, sic à malis naturâ declinamus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6. omne animal, simulatque natum sit, voluptatem appetit, dolorem aspernatur, Id. Fin. 1, 9. majores nostri—suos agros studiosè colebant, non alienos cupidè appetebant, Cic. Rosc. A. 18. appetere maritum, Ov. Ep. 20, 227. regnum, Cic. Dom. 38. cupidissimè amicitiam alicujus, Caes. B. G. 1, 40. sibi aliquid, Cic. Rull. 2, 23. nomen consulis, ib. c. 38. quidquam per avaritiam, Cic. Rosc. com. 7. partem aliquam laudis ex aliquâ re, Id. Verr. 5, 2. non fugit ejus amicitiam, cum esset praesertim appetitus, Cic. Pis. 28. quaero—quid sit, quod ad (i. e. praeter, supra) jus pontificium civile appetatis, Cic. Leg. 2, 21.—inimicitias non modo suscepti propter salutem meam, verum etiam appetivit, Cic. Har. resp. 4. cf. Mil. 36. Phil. 3, 14. Or. 3, 32.—*

AP- v. ad-pĕtens, ntis, part. adj. *eagerly desirous, fond; gloriae, Cic. Manil. 3. appetentior famae, Tac. H. 4, 6. nihil est appetentius similitum sui, nihil rapacius, quam natura, Cic. Amic. 14. sumus naturâ studiosissimi, appetentissimique honestatis, Id. Tusc. 2, 24. aegri appetentes vini, Plin. 31, 6 s. 30. caprae—ani-*

mal, odoratorum fruticum appetentius, Id. 12, 17 s. 37. alieni appetens, sui profusus, *greedy of the property of others*, Sall. Cat. 5. add. Id. Rull. 2, 8. Or. 2, 43. Plin. Ep. 7, 31, 7.—

APPETENTER, adv. *fondly, eagerly*, Cic. Off. 1, 10.—

APPETENTIA, ae, f. *eager desire, appetite*; lactucae cibi adpetentiam faciunt, Plin. 19, 8 s. 38. vino modico adpetentia ciborum invitatur, Id. 23, 1 s. 22. artium liberalium adpetentia, ib. s. 19. anesum adpetentiam ciborum praestat, Id. 20, 17 s. 72. libido effrenatam adpetentiam efficit, Cic. Tusc. 4, 7.—

APPETITIO, ōnis, f. *an attempt to lay hold of*, Cic. Div. 1, 23.—* *a strong desire, appetite, inclination*; nullum potest esse animal, in quo non et appetitio sit, et declinatio naturalis, Cic. N. D. 3, 13. virtus est—cohibere motus animi turbatos, quas Graeci *παβη* nominant, adpetitionesque, quas illi *ἰσχυας*, obediētes efficiere rationi, Cic. Off. 2, 5. cf. Id. Acad. 4, 8. huic veri cupiditati adjuncta est adpetitio quaedam principatūs, Cic. Off. 1, 4. non magis est contra naturam morbus, aut egestas, aut quid huiusmodi, quā detractio, aut adpetitio alieni, *the taking away or coveting of another's property*, ib. 3, 6.—

APPETĪTUS, us, m. *appetite, natural desire*, Cic. Off. 1, 30.—

AP- v. AD-PINGĒRE, to *paint, to add by painting*; qui variare cupit rem prodigialiter unam, delphinum silvis appingit, fluctibus aprum, Hor. Art. 29.—* *met. to add*; epistolam superioriorem restitue nobis, et appingē ali- quid novi, Cic. Att. 2, 8 f.

APPLAUDĒRE, (ap- v. ad-plaudo, si, sum,) to *applaud, to express favour or approbation by clapping the hands, by beating with one's feet, and by loud acclamations*; agite, applaudamus, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 13.—*impers.* quid ego nunc dicam, quibus viris, aut cui generi civium maximē applaudatur, *what men, or what kind of citizens are most applauded*, Cic. Sext. 54.—ille cavis velox applauso corpore palmis desilit in latices, *he, clapping his body with his hollow palms, swiftly leaps into the water*, Ov. M. 4, 352. ipse (equus) asper, nec qui cervicis amaret applausae blandos sonitus, *did not like the soft sound of his clapped neck, i. e. could not bear to be clapped*, Sil. 16, 357.—

APPLAUSUS, ūs, m. *applause*, Cic. Div. 2, 50.—

APPLAUSOR, ōris, m. *an applauder*, Plin. pan. 46.—

APPLĪCĀRE, (ap- v. ad-plīco, āvi, ātum, & īcui, īcītum,) to *apply, to bring, put, set, or lay one thing to, or near to another*; applicato longiore adminiculo sc. viti, *by applying a longer prop*, Col. 4, 6, 3. creteis regionibus adplicat angues, sc. Medēa, *she drives her chariot drawn by snakes to the chalky regions of Thessaly*, Ov. M. 7, 223. applicat hunc (asellum) ulmo sc. Silenus, *he brings him up to the elm*, Ov. F. 3, 750. aurum plurimis modis pollet in remediis; vulneratisque, et infantibus adplicatur, ut minus noceant, quae inferantur, veneficia,

i. e. incantationes, is applied, Plin. 33, 4 s. 25. ecce boves illuc applicat heros claviger *i. e. Hercules, drives or brings thither*, Ov. F. 1, 543. consul flumini castra applicuit, *pitched his camp close to the river*, Liv. 32, 30. Romani (cornu) sinistrum ad oppidum applicabant, *stretched or brought their left wing close to the town*, Liv. 27, 2. applicat hic humeros ad magnae saxa columnae, *he applies his shoulders to, or leans with his shoulders on*, Ov. M. 5, 160. impressoque genu nitens terrae adplicat ipsum, *and pressing his knee upon him with great force, he fixes him to the ground*, Virg. A. 12, 303. linamenta sale atque aceto imbuta applicantur, *are applied*, Col. 6, 12, 2.—ancoris positae terrae applicare naves, *to fasten to the land, to moor*, Liv. 28, 17. navim ad eum applicaverunt, hominem ad se sustulerunt, *they directed the ship or steered towards him*, Cic. Inv. 2, 51.—ad terram applicant sc. se v. naves, *they bring to land*, Hirt. B. H. 37. so Hercules ad littus Amazonum applicuit, *sailed to*, Justin. 2, 4. quō applicituri erant, symbolos proponi curat, *i. e. in locis, ad quos navigaturi erant*, ib. c. 12. quae vis inanibus adplicat oris? sc. te v. navem, *what power brings you to this barbarous coast?* Virg. A. 1, 616. forte petens Delon Chiae telluris ad oras applicor sc. nave, *I am carried to or arrive at*, Ov. M. 3, 597. so applicor in terras, Oebali nympha, tuas, Id. Ep. 16, 126. applicor ignotis sc. oris v. terris, ib. 7, 117. applicatisque nostris ad terram navibus, *being landed or moored*, Caes. B. C. 3, 101. osculaque applicuit posito suprema feretro, *he applied his lips to or kissed him for the last time, laid on the bier*, Ov. F. 4, 851. ut duo palmites extremi trunco arboris applicentur, *be applied or joined*, Col. 5, 6, 24. vacantibus palis propagines applicandae, *layers of new vines must be applied or joined to the vacant props*, Col. 4, 17, 2. ad stirpem ramus ductus et applicatus alligetur, ib. 5, 6, 12. Medēa—dicitur his remos applicuisse vadis, *to have plied her oars in these shelves*, Ov. Tr. 3, 9, 10. sarmenta quoque, atque arbustorum ramos e segetibus—nunc egere, et ad sepe[m] applicare oportet, *you must now carry out of the corn fields the sprigs of vines, and the branches of trees that support the vines, and lay them to an hedge*, Col. 11, 2, 19. applicare scalas moenibus, *to apply scaling ladders to the walls*, Liv. 26, 44 f. Curt. 4, 2, 9. in Indiā, qui sapientes habentur, cū[m] ad flammam se applicaverunt, sine gemitu adurrunt, *having mounted the pile, they are burned without a groan*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27. in itinere se alicui applicare, *to join as a companion*, Cic. Inv. 2, 13. ad eas (arbores) se applicant atque ita paullum modō reclinatae, quietem capiunt sc. alces, *they lean themselves against these*, Caes. B. G. 6, 27.—(II) *metaph.* itaque se alii ad philosophiam, alii ad jus civile, alii ad eloquentiam applicant, *apply*, Cic. Off. 1, 32. ad hanc potissimum philosophiam me applicavi, Cic. Acad. 4, 20. dicitur, repente ad studium hunc se adplicasse musicum, *that he has suddenly ap-*

plied to the study of poetry, Ter. Heaut. prol. 28. omnium nationum exterarum princeps Sicilia se ad amicitiam fidemque populi Romani applicuit, first joined or attached itself, Cic. Verr. 2, 1. so ut civitates Graeciae ad Atheniensium societatem se applicarent, Nep. 3, 2. sese ad aliquem quasi patronum applicavisset, Cic. Or. 1, 39. ille quesi applicat primū ad patrem Chrysidis se, applies for assistance, Ter. And. 5, 4, 21. so quō accedam? quō applicem? sc. me, Enn. apud Cic. Tusc. 3, 19.—hi se ad vos applicant, attach themselves, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 13.—ipsum animum aegrotum ad deteriore partem plerumque applicat, he for the most part applies his mind, of itself indisposed, to the worse side, i. e. he takes a wrong course, Ter. And. 1, 2, 22. applicare, et adungere se ad virtutem, Cic. Amic. 14. se ad familiaritatem alicujus, Cic. Cluent. 16. ut ad honestatem applicetur voluptas, be joined to virtue, in estimating the chief good of man, Cic. Fin. 2, 12. me ad eundem, quem Romae audiveram, me applicavi, I applied to Molo for instruction in eloquence, Cic. Brut. 91. dic modos, Lyde quibus obstinatas applicet aures, for Lyde obstinate v. inexorabilis, teach me strains, to which the obstinate Lyde may incline her ears, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 7. Diana votis puerorum amicas applicet aures, may Diana lend a favourable ear to the supplications of the boys, Id. carm. sec. 71. fortunae applicare nostra consilia, to adapt or fit, Liv. 32, 21 ad fin. so finitionem in rem, Quintil. 7, 3, 19. verba verbis, ib. c. 4, 17. priora sequentibus, Id. 5, 7, 27.—quamvis ei talia crimina applicarentur, were laid to his charge, Plin. Ep. 10, 66.—gustatum ubi applicavit? sc. Natura in culice, where has she placed the sense of taste? Plin. 11, 2.

APPLICĀTUS & ADPLICATUS, part. applied; Leucas colli applicata verso in Orientem et Acarnaniam, adjoining to, and partly built on, a hill facing the east, Liv. 33, 17.—* metaph. Studium est animi assidua, et vehemens ad aliquam rem applicata, magnā cum voluptate, occupatio, applied, Cic. Inv. 1, 25. omne animal, simul atque sit ortum, applicatum est ad se diligendum, naturally inclined, Cic. Fin. 4, 13 m.

AP. v. AD-PLICĪTUS, part. applied or joined to; vites arboribus applicitae, Quintil. 1, 2, 26. cf. 2, 4, 30. applicitum est cubiculo hypocaustum perexiguum, adjoining or contiguous, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 23. proximus applicito saxosis agere silvis tendebat sc. castra, he was encamped on a hill adjoining to rocky woods, Sil. 15, 410. so domum meam cum horto applicito libertis meis concedi volo, Digest. 32, leg. 39. si tamen palus trunco est applicitus, if the stake or prop is adjoining to the trunk of the vine, Col. 4, 22, 2.—qui (Darius) applicito captivo, quum civem ex voce cognovisset,—dixit, having made a captive approach to him, that he might serve as an interpreter, Justin. 11, 15.—* In parvis (causis) ergo, quales sunt ferē privatae, sit ille pressus, et velut applici-

tus rei cultus, let the dress or ornament be close, and, as it were, exactly fitted to the subject, Quintil. 4, 2, 117.

APPLICATIO, ōnis, f. application, inclination, attachment; a naturā mihi videtur potius, quam ab indigentia orta amicitia, et applicatione magis animi, cum quodam sensu amandi, quam cogitatione, quantum res illa utilitatis esset habitura, Cic. Amic. 8.—* the attaching of one's self to any one as a patron; jus applicationis, the right of a patron to the effects of a foreign client, who died intestate, Cic. Or. 1, 39.

AP-FLODĒRE, to beat on any thing. See APPLAUDĒRE.

AP-FLŌRĀRE, to lament. See AD-FLŌRĀRE.

APPLŪDA, ae, f. chaff, or the husks of corn, Festus. Gell. 11, 7. Non. 2, 11. See APLUDA.

AP. v. AD-PLUĒRE, to rain near or upon; pisces in eadem aquā assidui, si non adpluat, exanimantur, if it do not rain, (al. adfluat, i. e. si nova subinde ac recens aqua non accedat,) Plin. 9, 16 s. 23 f.

AP. v. AD-PLUMBĀTUS, part. a. covered or soldered with lead; vas applumbatum, Scribon. 271. add. Digest. 6, 1, 23. 19, 1, 17. & 47, 12, 2.

APPŌNĒRE, (ap. v. ad-pōno, ōsui, ōsitum,) to put to, to place near or upon; at Domitius, cum manus ad os appositus, sc. libenter narrat, i. e. whispers it in your ear with an air of secrecy, Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 8. dum ego haec appono ad Vulcani violentiam, i. e. ad ignem, while I boil or dress them, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 55. hunc ante nostram januam appone, place or lay him, Ter. And. 4, 3, 10. pabulaque in foribus appone canistris, place it as food for the bees at their door in full baskets, Virg. G. 4, 280. hanc frondem (sc. hederam) cunis apposuerē novis, they put ivy leaves on the new cradle, to cover it, Ov. F. 5, 770. non puduit sc. te—solidis gemmas imposuisse toris, to have put gems on your solid joints, i. e. to deck them with gems, Ov. Ep. 9, 60. apposui medio membra levanda toro, I reclined on the middle of a couch to ease or refresh myself, Ov. A. 1, 5, 2. candelam apponere valvis non dubitat, to put a candle to my door, i. e. to set fire to my house, Juvenal. 9, 98.—apponere notam ad malum versum, to put a mark on a bad verse, i. e. to expunge it, Cic. Pis. 30. reliquis epistolis tantum faciam, ut notam apponam eam, quae mihi tecum convenit, I will only affix or add that mark which we agreed on, Cic. Fam. 13, 6, 5.—(II) to place or set meat before a guest, to serve up; Xenocrates abduxit legatus ad coenam in Acaemiam; iis apposuit tantum quod satis esset, nullo apparatu, Cic. Tus. 5, 32.—non potui—Ascanium patriis epulandum apponere mensis? could I not have served him up to be feasted on at his father's table? Virg. A. 4, 602. coenam isti dabat, apposit patellam, in qua, &c. Cic. Verr. 4, 22. cf. Att. 6, 1 m. Plin. 8, 51. Hor. S. 2, 8, 68. cum pisces appositi essent, Quintil. 6, 3, 90.—(III) to add; actas illi, quos tibi

demperit, apponet annos, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 14. laborem, ad damnum apponere, to add labour to loss, Plaut. 4, 3, 18. Numa—mensibus antiquis apposuit duos sc. Januarium et Februarium, Ov. F. 1, 44. (A. 328.) tu mihi dictâsti juvenilia carmina primus, (Cupidinem alloquitur,) apposui senis, te duce, quinque pedes, i. e. I added or subjoined a pentameter to an hexameter verse in my love-poems, Ov. P. 3, 3, 30. hoc (opus sc. libros Tristium) quoque, nescio quid, nostris appone libellis, add. Id. Tr. 3, 14, 25. so Id. P. 1, 10, 9. cantat et apponit sc. amator, he sings, and adds, Hor. S. 1, 2, 107. apponere aliquas notas, Quintil. 11, 2, 28. fertur Prometheus addere principi limo coactus particulam undique desectam, et insani leonis vim stomacho apposuisse nostro, is said to have been forced to add to the first clay, from which he formed his man, a particle taken from every animal, and to have placed in our breast the rage of a furious lion, Hor. 1, 16, 13. (G. 435.)—* quem sors dierum cumque dabit, (for quicumque diem fors dabit,) lucro adpone sc. tibi, mark down or reckon as gain, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 14. cf. ib. 1, 11, 8. Ep. 1, 13, 8. Ter. Phor. 2, 1, 16. neutiquam officium liberi hominis esse puto, cum in promerere nihil, postulare, id gratiae apponi sibi, that that be ascribed or imputed to him as a favour, Id. And. 2, 1, 31.—rectorem quoque solutus est apponere aetate parvis, ac mente lapsis, donec adolescerent aut resipiscerent, he used to appoint a guardian to minors and lunatics, till they should come of age or recover their senses, Suet. Aug. 48. cf. ib. 91. Cl. 2 & 35. so custodem, inquit, Tullio me apponite, appoint me as a spy on Tullius, to watch his conduct, Cic. Caecil. 16. ed magis adducor, ut credam, Lartium—moderatorem et magistrum consulibus appositum sc. esse, was appointed, Liv. 2, 18. apponitur his accusator, is appointed or suborned, Cic. Verr. 5, 41. cf. 1, 29. Verres calumniatores apponebat, suborned false accusers, ib. 2, 10. cf. 1, 10, 3, 42. vereor, ne praevaricatorum mihi apposuisse videar, to have set up or suborned this sham accuser, Id. Phil. 2, 11. qui enim vitii modum apponit, is partem suscipit vitiorum, whoever prescribes bounds to vices, admits a part of them, or approves of vices to a certain degree, Cic. Tusc. 4, 18.—

AP- v. AD-POSITUS, part. & adj. placed near, adjoining, contiguous; non sustinuit impetum eorum statio, quae portae apposita erat, the guard, which was posted at the gate, Liv. 34, 15. gladium propter appositum e vaginâ eduxit, Cic. Inv. 2, 4. lumine apposito, being placed close by, Id. Div. 1, 36. non animam apposito fugientem excepit hiatu sc. mater, she did not catch his flying breath with her mouth applied to his, Ov. ad Liv. 97. (A. 471.) multifariam jam scalis appositis sc. muris, being applied to the walls, Liv. 37, 5. Albanum, Maecenas, sive Falernum te magis appositis (vinis) delectat, habemus utrumque, if you like Albanian or Falernian better than the wines set before you,

Hor. S. 2, 8, 17. adpositus mons, an adjoining mountain, Ov. A. 3, 6, 7. so apposita aqua, Id. A. 3, 1, 58. appositum nemus, Id. M. 4, 600. Mars adpositus viae, i. e. templum Martis prope viam, Id. F. 6, 192. appositis vincitur vitibus ulanus, by the vines affixed or joined to it, Ov. Ep. 5, 47. appositâ velatur janua lauro, by a laurel branch suspended before it, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 39. or as it is supposed, by two laurel branches, one on each door-post, Ov. M. 1, 562. cf. Plin. 15, 30 s. 39. Val. Max. 2, 8. Dio, 53, 16. Some have thought that two laurel trees were planted before the house; but the other opinion seems more probable. (A. 520.)—appositae frondes velleraque alba tegunt sc. Sichaeum i. e. imaginem Sichaei, the statue of Sichaeus is wreathed with laurel leaves and white wool, Ov. Ep. 7, 100. appositâ textit sua corpora myrta sc. dea Venus, covered her body with myrtle put on it, Ov. F. 4, 143. et appositas sparget in ora rosas, Id. A. 1, 2, 40. appositam nigrae lunam subtexit alutae, he adds the figure of a half-moon to his black shoe, sewed upon the fore part or top of the foot, Juvenal. 7, 192. (A. 7 & 420.) apposita sera sc. portae, the lock affixed to the gate, ib. 1, 266. atque erit appositâ janua fulta serâ, &c. and if the gate shall be secured by the lock affixed to it, i. e. shall be locked, Ov. Art. 2, 244. cf. Id. A. 3, 14, 10. et jam (Tatius) contigerat portam; Saturnia (i. e. Juno) cujus (portae) demserat appositas insidiosa seras, had insidiously taken off the lock affixed to it, Ov. F. 1, 266. (vid. A. 521.) appositâ mensâ, the table being set, Ov. Ep. 17, 75. appositas nudae vestigia nymphae instruxêre epulis mensas, the nymphs, bare-footed, furnished the table set before the guests with meat, Ov. M. 8, 570. tum licet, appositâ veluti cratera camellâ, lac niveum potes, you may drink white milk out of a wooden vessel, made use of as a cup, Id. F. 4, 779. humidaque appositum lumina veste tegit, she covers her moist eyes with her garment put over them, ib. 3, 596. femina silvestres Lapithas, populumque bimembrem (i. e. centauros) turpiter (quia in convivio id fieri minimè debuit) apposito vertit in arma mero, after being heated with wine set before them, Ov. A. 2, 12, 19. (G. 439.) cf. ib. 2, 5, 14. illic appositò narrabis multo Lyaeo i. e. vino, ib. 2, 11, 49.—(II) fit, proper, suited, well adapted, apposite; mensis mihi tres cum eripuissetis ad agendum maximè appositos, most adapted, Cic. Verr. 1, 11. locus minimè appositus ad tolerandam in tanto luctu calamitatem, Id. Att. 3, 14. homo bene appositus ad istius audaciam, Id. Verr. 5, 41. operarius multo appositior ad deferenda, quam ad auferenda signa, ib. 4, 57. appositae res ad faciendam fidem, Quintil. 5, 8, 1.—* Judicis quoque noscenda natura est, juri magis, an aequo sit appositus, more inclined to strict law, or to equity, Id. 4, 3, 11.

APPOSITUM, i, n. an epithet.—

AP- v. AD-POSITÈ, adv. fitly, properly; di-

cere appositè ad persuasionem, Cic. Inv. 1, 5. cf. Quintil. 2, 15, 3 & 5. medici officium est curare ad sanandum appositè, Cic. ib.—
APPOSITIO, ònis, f. *the act of applying, adding, or adding*; sed videri possunt obscuriora,—sine appositione exemplorum, Cic. parad. 1, 3. appositio similiarum, *the application of similes or similitudes*, Quintil. 5, 11, 1.—
APPOSITUS, v. adpositus, ùs, m. *a putting or laying of one thing on another*, (found only in the ablat.)

AP- v. **AD-PORRECTUS**, part. *stretched out by or near any person or thing; infantemque vident, apporrectumque draconem, and a snake laid along by him*, Ov. M. 2, 562.

AP- v. **AD-PORTARE**, to bring or carry to; lapis aliquis caedendus, et apportandus suâ machinâ? *and to be brought, from the quarry, with a proper machine*, Cic. Verr. 1, 56.—
 * Nuncium adporto tibi, *cujus maximè te fieri participem cupis, I bring you news, which you very much desire to hear*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 18.

quidnam adportas? Id. And. 5, 2, 17. nostra quid adportet jam nôstis epistola, Ov. P. 3, 7, 5. cf. Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 23. quam subitò rem mihi adportas novam, Id. Most. 2, 2, 35. hei vereor, ne quid Andria adportet mali, *lest the Andrian bring some mischief*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 46. adporto novam comoediam sc. vobis, Ter. Phor. prol. 25. haud scit, paulum lucri, quantum ei damni adportet, *how much loss this small gain will bring or cause to him*, Id. Heaut. 4, 4, 25. res, aetas, usus, semper aliquid adportat novi, Id. Ad. 5, 4, 2. anni tempora apportant morbos, Lucr. 5, 222. cf. Cic. Sen. 8.—

AP- v. **APPORTATIO**, ònis, f. *a bringing or carrying to à place; cujus materiei si esset facultas apportationibus ad urbem, maximae haberentur in aedificiis utilitates, if it could be easily brought*, Vitruv. 2, 9.

AP- v. **AD-POSÇERE**, to ask or demand, Ter. Heaut. 4, 7, 10.

APPOSITUS, placed by or near. See **APPO-**
NERE.

AP- v. **AD-PÛTUS**, part. *drunk, fuddled*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 75.

AP- v. **AD-PREÇARI**, to pray to, to adore; rite deos priùs adprecari, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 28.

AP- v. **AD-PREHENDERE**, to take or catch hold of; puer me adcurrit, pone adprehendit pallio sc. me, *takes hold of me by the cloak*, Ter. Phor. 5, 6, 23.—(II) *to seize upon, to take possession of; militibus expositis sc. ex nave, Pharus apprehendit, atque ibi praesidium posuit*, Caes. B. C. 3, 112. necesse est enim, aut, id quod maximè velim, pelli istum (Caesare) ab Hispaniâ; aut trahi id bellum; aut istum, ut confidere videtur, apprehendere Hispanias, Cic. Att. 10, 8.—* *apprehendere furem, to catch or apprehend*, Digest. 9, 2, 5. cf. Gell. 5, 14. f.—(III) *met. quidquid ego apprehenderam, statim accusator extorquebat e manibus, whatever argument or defence I laid hold on*, Cic. Cluent. 19. tot se undique rebus, ex quibus aliquam apprehendas, offerentibus, Quintil.

10, 5, 10. occurram enim necesse est, et, proptinus apprehensuris hanc confessionem meam, resistam iis, &c. Id. 8 pr. 18. jus, quod est incorporale, manu apprehendi non potest, Id. 5, 10, 116. cf. 5, 13, 29. 7, 1, 55. sed hoc ipsum nisi cautè et cum judicio apprehenditur, nocet, *unless it is applied or made use of with caution and judgment*, Id. 10, 2, 3. add. 2, 14. 3. 6, 4, 18. 9, 2, 74. apprehendere palmam, Plin. 14, 22 s. 28 ad fin.—*possessionem alicujus rei, to seize on*, Digest. 13, 7, 11.—* *In later writers it is used to signify, to apprehend, to understand or perceive; and hence APPREHENSIO, ònis, f. &c.—The poets sometimes contract it; thus, et nebulis similes animas apprehendere certat, to catch*, Sil. 13, 653. cf. 16, 374. so *appensus*, Stat. Silv. 3, 4, 43.—

AP- v. **AD-PRENSARE**, freq. *to catch at; mandit humum, celsaque adprensat naribus auras, Gratius in Cyneget. v. 239.*

AP- v. **AD-PRIME**, adv. (*i. e.* in primis, valde, perquam; *from the obsolete aprimus, i. e. longè primus*, Gell. 7, 7.) *very, especially, particularly, chiefly*; id arbitror adprimè in vitâ esse utile, ut ne quid nimis sc. agas, Ter. And. 1, 1, 34. scis fratrem ejus esse adprimè nobilem? *is very noble or a man of the first rank*, Id. Eun. 5, 5, 10. cf. Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 6. etsi ego meis me omnibus scio esse adprimè obsequentem, *very indulgent to all my family*, Id. Hec. 2, 2, 5.—* *flos (sc. lauri) ad prima tenax, (al. apprima adj. neut. vice adverbii sumtum,) its flower or blossom is very tenacious*, Virg. G. 2, 134.

APPRÏMERE, (**ap-** v. **ad-primo**, pressi, ssum,) *to press strongly; miles, cui scutum pectori appressum*, Tac. An. 2, 21.

AP- v. **AD-PRÛBARE**, to approve, to approve of, to like, to be pleased with, to express liking; ego meum consilium (praesertim si tu non improbas) vehementer approbo, Cic. Q. fr. 3, 4. sententiam alicujus, ib. 2, 1. aliquid magno clamore, Cic. Arch. 10. unâ voce, et consensu, Id. Pis. 3. quod actum est Dii approbent, Cic. Fam. 2, 15, 2. id fecissem Musis omnibus approbantibus, *with the approbation of*, ib. 7, 23, 6. so diis hominibusque approbantibus, ib. 1, 9, 53. an verear, ne non approbet illa Getes? Ov. P. 1, 6, 62. hoc negas te posse nec approbare, nec improbare, Cic. Acad. 4, 30. secundum (*i. e.* post) consulis donationem, legiones gramineam coronam obsidionalem, clamore donum approbantes, Decio imponunt, Liv. 7, 37.—(II) *to prove, to shew or demonstrate, to confirm by argument or any other way; hoc autem, quia ipsum ex re perspicitur, et verum esse intelligitur, nihil atinet approbari*, Cic. Inv. 1, 26. id monumentis approbare conatur, *to prove*, Plin. 7, 56 s. 57. so ossa anguium eundem—*approbat effectum*, Id. 30, 13 s. 42 f.—* *neque tamen omnia ejusmodi visa approbari, sed ea, quae nullâ re impediuntur, nor, however, are all such appearances probable, but only those which nothing hinders to be probable*, Cic. Acad. 4, 32 f. iis, qui e plebi regiones sibi re-

visenti filios, filiasve approbaret, singula numerorum millia dividebat, *to those plebeians, who proved to him, reviewing the quarters of Italy, that they had sons or daughters lawfully begotten, he distributed a thousand sesterces for each child*, Suet. Aug. 46 f. si tribuni, si legio industriam innocentiamque approbaverunt, *had attested or given a favourable report of his industry*, Tac. An. 1, 44.—* *with the infinitive*; et quò magis degenerasse eum a civili more approbaret, *that he might shew*, Suet. Aug. 17. dum posteris mortem approbaret, *he might justify*, Tac. An. 15, 59. operam suam in approbandâ excusatione offerre, *they offered their assistance in justifying his excuse, or in making the emperor accept it*, Id. Agr. 42.—* *approbavit opus, he performed the work to the satisfaction of his employer*, Phaedr. 4, 24, 11. so is ad tempus regi opus approbavit, Vitruv. 9, 3

AP-*v.* AD-PROBATUS, part. *approved*; omnium assensu approbatus, Cic. Fin. 3, 8. res a tantâ auctoritate approbata, Cic. Deiot. 11.—*proved*; vos oro ne objecta crimina pro approbatis, accipiat, Tac. An. 3, 12.

APPROBATIO, ònis, f. *approbation*; effectus eloquentiæ est audientium approbatio, Cic. Tusc. 2, 1. cf. Brut. 49 f. hoc decorum, quod elucet an vitâ. movet approbationem eorum, quibuscum vivitur, Cic. Off. 1, 28. add. Cic. Acad. 4, 12 & 17.—(II) *proof, confirmation*, Cic. Inv. 1, 37. assumptionis approbatus, ib. c. 34. hæc propositio non indiget approbatione, ib. c. 36.

APPROBATOR, oris, m. *an approver*, Cic. Att. 16, 7.

AP-*v.* AD-PRÛBE, adv. *very well*; mihi crederet, nisi me ille, et ego illum nossem adprême, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 115.

AP-*v.* AD-PRÛBUS, a. *very good*, Gell. 7, 7.

AP-*v.* AD-PROMITTĒRE, *to confirm the promise of another, by promising the same thing, to engage, or to become surety for another*, Cic. Rosc. A. 9. de Oppio factum est, ut volui, et maximè, quòd nec. appromisisti, *that you promised to pay (al. aperuisti)*, Cic. Att. 5, 1.—APPROMISSOR, oris, m. *one who promises or engages for another, a surety*, Digest. 45, 1, 5. & 46, 3, 43.

AP-*v.* AD-PROPĒRARE, *to make great haste, to hasten*; adduc, si me amas Marium; sed, appropriate, Cic. Q. fr. 2, 10 f. eumque, ut appropere, adhorteris, Cic. Att. 4, 6 f. ad cogitatum facinus adpropere, Cic. Mil. 17. postquam ante ostium me audivit stare, adproperat sc. Glycerium parère, Ter. And. 3, 1, 17.—portasque intrare patentes appropera, Ov. M. 15, 583.—* *to accelerate*; gradum appropera, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 3.

AP-*v.* AD-PROPINQUARE, *to approach, to draw near*; jamque equites appropinquant, Suet. Ner. 49. jamque hiems appropinquabat, Caes. B. C. 3, 9. quibus ego confido impendere fatum aliquod,—aut instare jam planè, aut certè jam appropinquare, Cic. Cat. 2, 5.

ejus rei maturitas nequedum venit, et tamen appropinquat, Cic. Q. fr. 3, 8. illi poena, nobis libertas appropinquat, Cic. Phil. 4, 4 f. centuriones erant in eâ legione duo, qui jam primis ordinibus appropinquant, *who were near obtaining the highest rank*, Caes. B. G. 5, 43.—* *passiv. impers. cum ejusmodi locis esset appropinquat sc. ab iis, when they came near to*, Id. B. C. 1, 79.

APPROPINQUATIO, ònis, f. *the act of approaching, an approach*; anguntur appropinquatione mortis confecti homines senectute, Cic. Fin. 5, 11. cf. Sen. 18 f.

APPULSUS, ùs, m. *an access or approach*.—See APPELLĒRE.

APRÆRIS, a. *of a wild boar*. See APER.

APRÏCUS, a. (q. apericus, ab aperio; sub aperto coelo), *exposed to the sun, sunny*; aprica arbor, Ov. M. 4, 331. apricus campus, Hor. Art. 162. collis, Ov. A. 3, 5, 3. cf. Virg. E. 9, 49. apricos necite flores, necite meo Lamiæ coronam, Hor. Od. 1, 26, 7. apricis statio gratissima mergis, *to the cormorants basking in the sun*, Virg. Æ. 5, 128. rivus—multâ mole docendus aprico parcere prato, *not to overflour the sunny meadow*, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 30. terræ, *sunny or warm countries*, Virg. Æ. 6, 312. vallis aprica, Senec. prov. 4.—* *quidquid sub terrâ est, in apricum proferet actas, time will bring to light*, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 24.—

APRÏCITAS, Ætis, f. *the heat of the sun, sunshine*, Justin. 36, 3.

APRÏCLARI, *to stand, sit or lie in the sun, or in a sunny place, to bask in the sun, to sun one's self*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32.

APRICATIONIS, ònis, f. *a basking in the sun*; coalescere apricatione, vel igni, Cic. Sen. 16. cf. Id. Att. 7, 17.

APRILIS, is, m. *ablat. -i, (q. aperilis, ab aperio; quòd ver omnia aperit, Varr. L. L. 5, 4.) April, anciently the second month of the year (A. 328) Ovid supposes that it was called from the Greek name of Venus, (Ἀφροδίτη, ab ἄφρον, spuma; q. Aphrillus,) sed Veneris menssem Graio sermone notatum auguror; a spumis est dea dicta maris, Ov. F. 4, 61. (G. 363) Idus tibi sunt agenda, qui dies menssem Veneris marinae findit Aprilem, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 16.—* *It is used also an adjective; thus, nonis Aprilibus mihi est senatus assensus, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 15. cf. 3, 11, 1. Ov. F. 4, 621.**

APRINUS, a. *of a boar*. See APER.

APRONIA, æ, f. *the black vine, briony*, Plin. 23, 1 s. 17.

APROXIS, is, f. *an herb, the root of which was supposed to catch fire at a distance, as naphtha*, Plin. 24, 17 s. 101.

APRUGNUS, a. *of a boar*. See APER.

APSYS, v. absis, ïdis, f. (ἀψίς, v. ἀψίς, ïδος, ïς, connexio; ab ἄρτω, necto, the ring of a cart-wheel, in which the spokes are fixed; called in Latin, curvatura rotæ, Ov. M. 2, 108.)—*the curvature or bend of an arch, a vault*.

APSYCTOS, i, f. (i. e. irrefrigerabilis; ab ἀpriv. et ψυκτος, refrigeratus,) *a gem, which*

being once heated by the fire, is said to retain the heat for seven days, Plin. 37, 10 s. 54.

APTĀRE, *to fit*; aptātus, &c. *See* AP-TUS.

APTŌTA, ōrum, sc. nomina, (*i. e.* sine casibus; *ab* ἄ priv. & πτωσις, casus; a ππτα, *cardo*) *indeclinable nouns*, Diomed. l. 1. p. 287.

APTUS, *a. fit, meet, proper, fitted, adapted*; pallium laneum aptum ad omne anni tempus, Cic. N. D. 3, 34. locus aptior ad insidias, Id. Mil. 20. calcēi habiles, et apti ad pedes, Cic. Or. 1, 54. cūm id non habeas, quod tibi nec usu, nec naturā sit aptum, Id. Tusc. 1, 36. oratores aptissimi turbulentis concionibus, Id. Brut. 62. haec genera dicendi aptiora sunt adolescentibus, ib. 95. deprehensi genere pugnae, in quod minimē apti sunt, Liv. 38, 21. avitus apto cum lare fundus, *an hereditary farm with a suitable dwelling-house*, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 43. non est aptus equis Ithacae locus, *fit for breeding or rearing horses*, Id. Ep. 1, 7, 41. chorēis aptior et jocis, Id. Od. 2, 19, 25. sed puer est (*sc.* Cupido;) aetas mollis et apta regi, *fit to be governed*, Ov. Art. 1, 10.—(II) *part. adj. tied, bound, connected, &c.* fulgentem gladium e lacunari setā equinā aptum demitti jussit, *tied or suspended by a horse's hair*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21. se ipso ei apta sunt omnia, *all his enjoyments depend on himself*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12. nemo potest non beatissimus esse, qui est totus aptus ex sese, quique in se uno sua ponit omnia, *who depends wholly on himself for happiness*, Cic. Parad. 2. *as Cicero himself explains it*, Fam. 5, 13, 2. *and as Horace expresses it*, in se totus teres, atque rotundus, Sat. 2, 7, 86. hoc modo si diligenter attendamus, apta inter se intelligemus haec, *connected together*, Cic. Inv. 2, 13. ordo rerum conservatus, et omnia inter se apta et connexa, Id. Fin. 4, 19. *cf.* N. D. 2, 38. & 3, 1. Partit. 39. facilius est apta (*sc.* verba) dissolvere, quā dissipata connectere, *to disorder a well arranged period, than to harmonize a loose one*, Cic. Or. 71. oratio apta, et numerosa, *a studied or measured and harmonious style*, ib. 52. aptae orationis auctores, *the authors of prosaic harmony or of a musical cadence of the words in prose*, ib. 53. efficere aptum quod fuerit antea diffuens ac solum; *opp.* ex aptis dissoluta, ib. 70.—* nec verō histrionibus oratoribusque concedendum est, ut iis haec (*sc.* status, incessus, motus, &c.) apta sint, nobis dissoluta, *that these things should be nicely adjusted or correct, and every way proper in them, and slovenly in us*, Cic. Off. 1, 35. Thucydides verbis aptus, et pressus, *apt, pat or correct in his expressions, and concise or close*, Cic. de Or. 2, 13. versus aptus, *correctly composed, having all the syllables exact in quantity, and properly joined*; tu in vitā omni versu aptior esse debes, *more correct*, Cic. Paradox. 3 f.—*quo nihil potest esse aptius, nothing can be more perfect or beautiful, in point of proportion*, Cic. N. D. 2, 18.

APTE, *adv. fitly, properly, aptly*; cothurni laus est, ad pedem aptē convenire, Cic. Fin.

3, 14.—(II) *closely, compactly*; mundi corpus ita aptē cohaeret, ut dissolvī nullo modo queat, Cic. de Univerſo, 5.

APTĀRB, *to fit, to adjust, to adapt*; annulum digito, Suet. Tib. 73. claves foribus, Martial. 9, 47. enses dexteris, Hor. Epod. 7, 2. nervo sagittas, Virg. A. 10, 131. classem velis, *to fit the fleet for sailing, to furnish it with sails*, ib. 3, 472. so navigiū remos rudentesque, ib. 5, 753. biremes remigio aptat, *furnishes them with implements for rowing*, ib. 8, 80. aptarique suis pinum (*i. e.* navem) jubet armamentis, *to be furnished with its proper rigging*, Ov. M. 11, 456.—huic (huri) binae aures aptantur, *are fitted*, Virg. G. 1, 171.—nolis longa ferae bella Numantiae—aptari citharae modis, *do not wish the long ears of fierce Numantia to be adapted to the soft strains of my lyre, i. e. do not desire me to sing, &c.* Hor. Od. 2, 12.—(II) *to prepare*; sudes, Virg. G. 2, 359. trabes silvis *sc.* in, Id. A. 1, 552. se pugnae, 10, 558. animos armis, ib. 259. metuensque futuri, in pace, ut sapiens, aptarit idonea bello, Hor. S. 2, 2, 110.

APUA, *v. Aphyra*, *ae, f. a kind of fish*, Plin. 31, 8.

APUD (praep.) ignem, *at or near*. So apud macellum, Ter. Adel. 4, 2, 3. apud lacum, ib. 44. navem is fregit apud Andrum insulam, Ter. And. 1, 3, 17. apud oppidum Cybistra castra feci, Cic. Fam. 15, 3. so Caes. B. G. 2, 7. apud Mutinam, *in the siege of*, Suet. Aug. 77. apud forum, *in*, Ter. And. 2, 1, 7. so 1, 5, 19. & 3, 1, 3. apud villam, Ter. Adel. 4, 1, 2. Cic. Verr. 4, 22. apud exercitum cum Lucullo est, *ib. rationes confectas lege Juliā apud duas civitates relinquere, in*, Cic. Att. 6, 7. apud Thebas, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 67. ut civitati Cibyrticae apud Asiam, Egicensi apud Achaia, motu terrae labefactis subveniretur, *in*, Tac. An. 4, 13. so apud Rhodum, ib. 6, 20. apud Judaeam, Suet. Vesp. 5. Vespasianus factus apud Palestinam Imperator, Eutrop. 7, 13. so 6, 17.—apud me hīc domi, *at my house here*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 21. apud Antiphonem domi, *at the house of Antipho*, Id. Eun. 5, 2, 1. quem non longē ruri apud se esse aūdio, *at his country house*, Cic. de Or. 1, 49. cur apud te potat, *at your house*, Ter. Adel. 5, 3, 13. apud illum sunt ambo, ib. 5, 4, 19. ego quum triduum cum Pompeio, et apud Pompeium fuisset, *with Pompey, and at his house*, Cic. Att. 5, 7.—hence we might say, esse vel cenare apud aliquem, *at the house of any one, although he were absent*; as Cic. Att. 5, 6. & 4, 10.—but this phrase commonly denotes to be or to sup with one at his house, as, eo die casa apud Pompeium coenavi, Cic. Fam. 1, 2. so Att. 1, 9. apud matrem rectē est, *all is well at her house, and particularly herself*, Cic. Att. 1, 7. so 1, 6. ut semper apud me justa ac clemens fuerit servitus, Scis, *with me or at my house*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 9.—sum apud te primus, *with you, in your affection or esteem*,

Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 10. so Id. 1, 2, 7. facio te apud illum Deum, *with him, before him, in speaking to him*, Id. Adel. 4, 1, 19.—nihil me turpius apud homines fuisse, *in the opinion of people*, Cic. Att. 2, 9. praemia apud me minimum valent, Id. Fam. 1, 9. apud me et amicitia, et beneficii et dignitate plurimum possunt, Cic. Rosc. Am. 4.—apud Graecos aliquando magis, quam in ceteris rationibus exulta est Medicina, *among*, Cels. 1. Praef. jus bonumque apud eos non legibus magis, quam natura valebat, Sall. Cat. 9. apud alias gentes, *ib.* haec apud majores nostros factitata, *among or by*, Cic. Off. 2, 24. so *ib.* 1, 11. Amic. 2. apud saeculum prius, *in*, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 15. memoriam apud posteros adeptus, *among*, Tac. An. 1, 32. apud Platonem vel Agathoclem scriptum est, *in the books of*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12. Div. 1, 24. so apud Zenophontem moriens Cyrus major haec dicit, Cic. Sen. 9 & 22. legimus apud Tironem libertum Ciceronis in libro quarto de vita ejus, Ascon. ad Cic. Mil. 14. de sepulchro nihil est apud Solonem amplius, *in the laws of Solon*, Cic. Leg. 2, 26. creberrima et tristitia in bonis, laeta apud deterioris esse, *adversity was most frequent in or among good men, and prosperity in bad*, Tac. An. 6, 22. sic enim existimo juris civilis magnum usum (*practice*) et apud Scaevolam, et apud multos fuisse, artem in hoc uno, Cic. Brut. 41. apud animum meum statuo, *in*, Sallust. de Rep. Ord. 14.—pavet animus (*al. avet animus*) apud consilium illud pro reo dicere, Cydam, *sc. apud, I long to defend a criminal before such a council or assembly of judges, before Cydas*, &c. Cic. Phil. 5, 5.—Thebani accusantur apud Amphictyones, *i. e.* apud commune Graeciae consilium, Cic. Inv. 2, 25. verba apud senatum fecit, Cic. Verr. 2, 20. causam apud regem dicere, Nep. 19, 3. cur apud te mentiar, *to or before you*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 24. conventus ille huic apud me P. Sextio maximas gratias egit, Cic. Sext. 4. quum aliquem apud te laudaro tuorum familiarium, Id. Att. 2, 25. quum de me apud te loquor, *in my letters to you*, *ib.* 5, 21. apud quem evomat virus acerbitatis suae, Id. Amic. 23.—prae iracundia Menedeme, non sum apud me, *in my senses*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 47.—proin tu face, apud te ut sies, *that you have all your wits about you*, Id. Andr. 2, 4, 5. num tibi videtur esse apud sese, Id. Hec. 4, 4, 85. so Andr. 5, 4, 36. Phorm. 1, 4, 27.

✱ APUD est sometimes put after the word it governs; as, ripam apud Euphratis, Tac. An. 6, 31. Misenum apud, et Ravennam, *ib.* 4, 5.

APUD differs from AD chiefly in this, that it is never put after a verb of motion, nor joined in composition.

APUS, ödís, f. (*ex à priv. et πρῆς, pes*), a martinet, a kind of swallow; (*plur. apôdes, sic dicitur, quia careant usu pedum*), Plin. 10, 39 s. 55.

ΑΡΥΑΪΝΟΣ, v. ΑΡΥΡΗΝΟΣ, a. (*ab à, priv. et*

αργον, nucleus,) having no kernel or stone, or a very small one, Senec. Ep. 85. Plin. 13, 19 s. 34. 23, 6 s. 57. Martial. 13, 42 & 43.

* ΑΡΥΡΟΝ, (*ab à, priv. et πυρ, ignis*), sulphur, which has not been burnt; vivum (sulphur,) quod Graeci αρύρον vocant, nascitur solidum, hoc est, glebâ; quo solum ex omnibus generibus medici utuntur, Plin. 35, 15 f. 50.—(II) gold not refined, Id. 21, 11 s. 38.—ΑΡΥΡΩΤΟΣ, i. m. a carbuncle, a gem; principatum habent carbunculi, a similitudine ignium appellati: quum ipsi non sentiant ignes, ob id a quibusdam apyroti (*al. acausti*) appellati, Plin. 37, 7 s. 25.

AQUA, ae, f. water; saepe etiam immensum coelo venit agmen aquarum, *an immense flood of water falls from the heaven*, Virg. G. 322. so ecce super medios fluctus niger arcus aquarum frangitur, *a black bow of waters*, Ov. M. 11, 568. cumulusque immanis aquarum, &c. *ib.* 15, 508. insequitur cumulo praeruptus aquae mons, Virg. A. 1, 105.—aqua celestis, *rain*, Hor. 3, 10 f. fluvialis, *river-water*, Col. 6, 22, 2. fontana, *spring-water*, Id. 12, 9. Ov. F. 1, 269. nivalis, *snow water*, Gell. 19, 5. pluvialis, *rain-water*, Ov. M. 8, 335. pluvia, Cic. Mur. 9. profluens, *running-water*, Cic. Q. fr. 3, 1, 2. stagnans, aut pigra, Plin. 31, 3. aquae magnae, et ingentes eo anno fuerunt, *much rain*, Liv. 24, 9. 38, 28. coelo, terrâ penuria aquarum, *a scarcity of rain and of springs*, Sall. Jug. 17.—aqua intercus, *the drop-sy*, Cic. Off. 3, 24. concipit Iris aquas. alimenta quae nubibus affert, *takes up water from the earth*, Ov. M. 1, 271. (G. 65.) labores, quos ego sum terrâ, quos ego passus aquâ, *by land, and by sea*, Ov. P. 2, 7, 30.—mihî aqua haeret, *I am at a loss*, in allusion to water stopping in pipes or aqueducts, Cic. Q. fr. 2, 7. Off. 3, 33.—petere aquam et terram, *to demand earth and water*, as a token of submission, which was the custom of the Persians, Liv. 35, 17. Curt. 3, 10, 8. (G. 622.)—qui praebet aquam, *he who affords water*, i. e. the landlord or entertainer, Hor. S. 1, 4, 88. & 2, 2, 78.—* aquam perdere, *to lose time*; the ancients using water, as we do sand, in glasses, to measure time, Quintil. 11, 3, 52. so aqua deficit actionem, *the water in the hour-glass fails or is spent, before the speech is concluded*, Id. 12, 6, 5. quantum quis plurimum postulat aquae, *do, I give the advocates or pleaders, as much time as any one requires*, Plin. Ep. 6, 2, 7. (A. 248.)—postulare aquam a pumice, i. e. to seek in vain from an indigent person, or from a miser, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 42.—aquam aspergere alicui, *to sprinkle water on one*, i. e. to reanimate, to encourage; from the custom of pouring water on those that faint, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 15. Mil. 4, 8, 22.—in aquâ scribere, *to do a thing in vain*, Catull. 69, 4.

AQUÏLA, ae, f. dim. a little water; manè suffundam aquulam, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 3.—* a small stream or pool, Cic. Or. 1, 7. & metaph. *ib.* 2, 39.

AQUAEDUCTIO, ōnis, f. a conveying of water, Vitruv. 7, c. ult.

AQUAEDUCTUS, ūs, m. an aqueduct, a conveyance of water; de aquaeductu probè fecisti, Cic. Att. 13, 6. cf. Caecin. 26. pinus, piceae, alni, ad aquarum ductus in tubos cavantur, Plin. 16, 42 s. 81.

AQUĀLIS, is, m. a vessel for holding water, a water-pot, a basin, an ewer, or the like, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 33. Mil. 3, 29. Varr. L. L. 4, 25.

AQUALICŪLUS, i, m. the ventricle, the stomach; cibus cūm pervenit in ventrem, aqualiculi fervore concoquitur; tum demum corpori accedit, Senec. Ep. 90.—* the lower part of the belly, the paunch, Pers. 1, 67.

AQUĀRIUS, a. of or pertaining to water; provincia aquaria, i. e. Ostiensis, the province of Ostia; or, according to others, the superintendance of waters and aqueducts, Cic. Vat. 5. cf. Mur. 8 f.

AQUARIUS, i, m. one who took care of the waters and aqueducts, a superintendent of waters, Cic. Fam. 8, 6.—* a slave employed to fetch water, a waterman, Juvenal. 6, 331.—the name of one of the signs of the zodiac, Hor. S. 1, 1, 36.

AQUARIŪLUS, i, m. dim. plur. mulierum impudicarum, sordidi asseclae, Festus. add. Lamprid. in Commod. 2.

AQUARIUM, i, n. a place for watering cattle, Cato, 1.

AQUATICUS, a. living or growing in water, aquatic.—(II) watery, moist; aquaticus auster, Ov. M. 2, 854. calamus in aquaticis (sc. locis) natus, Plin. 16, 36 s. 66. panis aquaticus; ita vocant, quoniam aquā trahitur, i. e. multā aquā subigitur, it is kneaded with much water, Id. 18, 11 s. 27.

AQUATĪLIS, e, living or growing in water, aquatic; vescimur bestiis et terrenis, et aquatilibus, et volatilibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 60.

AQUĀRI, to get or draw water; ut sine timore aquari possent, Caes. B. C. 1, 73. cf. 3, 24 & 97. Hirt. B. Afr. 41. sed circūm tutae sub moenibus urbis aquantur, sc. apes, they get or procure water, Virg. G. 4, 193. insidiantur (apibus) aquantibus ranae, Plin. 11, 18 s. 19.

AQUĀTIO, ōnis, f. the art of getting, drawing, or fetching water, a watering; millibus passuum quatuor, aquationis causā, procedere, Caes. B. G. 4, 11. regio habens copiosam aquationem, plenty of watering-places for the use of the army, Hirt. B. Hisp. 8. aquatione longā et angustā uti, to have a strait and narrow way to go, in order to procure water, Id. B. Afr. 51. tumulus longinquae aquationis erat, placed at a distance from water, Liv. 30, 29 f.—haec aquatio, this is the place where they get water, (al. hic) Cic. Off. 3, 14.

AQUĀTOR, ōris, m. one employed to draw or fetch water; haec consiliantibus eis nunciatur, aquatores ab equitatu premi nostro, Cic. B. C. 1, 73. cf. B. Hisp. 21. ut idem aquatoribus ad fluvium esset praesidium, Liv. 41, 1.

AQUĀTUS, a. watery, thin like water, diluted or mixed with water.

AQUŌSUS, a. watery, abounding in water; ager, Plin. 18, 27 s. 46. campus, Liv. 9, 2. aquosa crystallus, i. e. nitida et pellucens velut aqua, Propert. 4, 3, 52. aquosa hiems, Virg. E. 10, 66. aquosus languor, i. e. hydrops, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 15. locus, Col. 5, 10. locus aquosissimus, Cato, 34. aquosa nubes, Virg. A. 6, 52. & 8, 429. Ov. M. 4, 621. Orion, i. e. sidus pluviam denuncians, Virg. A. 4, 429. aquosus pisces sc. australis, qui Aquarii aquam suscepit, signum coeleste, Virg. G. 4, 234.

AQUĪLEX, ēgis, m. (al. aqua & legere,) a person skilled in discovering and collecting springs to form an aqueduct, Plin. 26, 6 s. 16. Plin. Ep. 10, 46. Tuscus aquilex, Varr. apud Non. 2, 8. add. Senec. N. Q. 3, 15.—* plur. AQUĪLICES, ab aquis eliciendis;—scrutatores vel repertoires, aquilices dicuntur, Serv. ad Virg. G. 1, 109.

AQUILENTUS, a. moist, humid, wet, Varr. apud Non. 4, 318. regio quae tum est aquilenta (mel. aquilonaris), tum australis, Cic. N. D. 2, 19.

AQUĪLUS, a. dark, dusky, blackish, of a water colour; staturā haud magnā, corpore aquilo, of a dusky hue, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 152. colorem inter aquilum, candidumque, Suet. Aug. 79.

AQUIFOLIUS, a. (q. acufolius, i. e. folia aculeata habens;) having sharp pointed leaves.—aquifolia arbor, in domo aut villā sata, veneficia arceat, Id. 24, 13 s. 72.—It is sometimes called simply aquifolia, Id. 16, 18 s. 30. 27, 8 s. 40. & aquifolium, ib. c. 25 s. 41, & c. 43 s. 84.—Cato vectes aquifolios (al. acrifolios).—feri jubet, ib. cf. Cato, 31.—* parva aquifolia ilex, the small ilex with sharp pointed leaves, a kind of shrub, which produces the scarlet grain, (coccum,) Plin. 16, 8 s. 12. used in dying cloth, Id. 9, 41 s. 65. and for other purposes, Id. 24, 4.

AQUĪLA, ae, f. an eagle, Virg. E. 9, 13. A. 11, 752. the standard or ensign of a Roman legion, so called from the figure of an eagle on the top of it: also the uppermost story in buildings, representing an eagle's wings.

AQUĪLIFER, eri, m. (fero), a standard bearer among the Romans, who had on his ensign the figure of an eagle: an ensign or cornet.—aquilifer aquilam intra vallum projecit, Caes. B. G.

AQUĪLĪNUS, a, um, adj. of or like an eagle, rapacious.

AQUĪLO, ōnis, m. the north-wind, Virg. G. 2, 404. 1, 460. 2, 113, 261. A. 1, 202, 391. 5, 2, 7, 361.

AQUILONĀLIS, v. āris, e; & **AQUILONIUS**, a, um, northern, northerly, cold.

AQUĪLA, a little water. See AQUA.

ARA, ae, f. an altar.—orantem, arasque tenentem, Virg. passim.—a southern constellation; aram quam flatu permulcet spiritus austeri, Cic. in Arat.—pl. three rocky islands between Africa and Sicily; saxa vocant Itāli, medius quae in fluctibus aras, Virg. A. 1, 109.—met. a refuge or sanctuary; ad aram confugere, Cic.—* pro

aris focusque certare, to fight for liberty, religious and civil.—usque ad aras amicus, as far as conscience permits, Gell.—

ARŪLA, æ, f. (dimin.) a little altar.

ARĀNEUS, i, m. et -ea, æ, f. a spider, a cobweb, the down of willow blossoms, Plin.—

ARANEŪLA, æ, f. (dim.) et -us, i, m. a small spider.—

ARANEUM, i, n. a spider's web, a cobweb.—

ARANEOSUS, a, um, full of cobwebs.

ARĀRE, to plough or till. so -ex, ob-, sub-ārāre; inārātus, a, um, untilled.—

Aratio, ōnis, f. the act of ploughing, a field which may be ploughed.—

ARATIUNCŪLA, æ, f. (dim.) a small field of arable land, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 46.—

ARĀTOR, ōris, m. a plougher, a ploughman, he who ploughs the ground himself, or by means of others.—

ARĀBĪLIS, e, that may be ploughed, arable.—

ARĀTRUM, i, n. a plough.—

ARĀTRĀRE, vel Artrāre, to plough over again, to plough down growing corn, in order to check its luxuriance, Plin. 18, 20 s. 49, 4.—

* ARĀRE mavelim, quam sic amare, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 21. arare singulis jugis, with one yoke or pair of oxen, Cic. Verr. 3, 11. neque id solum accidit, ut minus multus jugis ararent, sed ut totas arationes (fields,) relinquere, ib.

51 & 52. mille jugis Campania pinguis aratur, with a thousand yoke of oxen, Propert. 3,

5, 5. talem dives arat Capua, sc. terram, Virg. G. 2, 224. arat Falerini mille fundi jugera,

Hor. Ep. 4, 13. plus quam decem medimna ex jugere arare, to reap, Cic. Verr. 3, 47. so

quidquid arat impiger Appulus, i. e. ex aratione u. agriculturā percipit, reaps, Hor. Od. 3, 16,

26. quæ homines arant, navigant, ædificant, &c. i. e. in agriculturā, in navigatione, in architectura, Sallust. Cat. 2. arando mansuescit tellus,

by being ploughed, Virg. G. 2, 239. arando enectus bos, by ploughing, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 87.

tempora arandi, Cic. Div. 1, 9. arandi præceptor, i. e. Hesiodus, Ovid. Fast. 6, 13. interea pax arva colat; pax candida primum duxit

araturos sub juga curva boves, Tibul. 1, 11,

46.—arare litus, a part of the shore or an unfertile soil, Virg. Æ. 4, 212. littora, to labour

in vain, Ovid. Ep. 5, 116. arare equor, to navigate, Virg. Æ. 3, 495. Ovid. Trist. 1, 2, 76.

so aquas, ib. 3, 12, 36.—* metaph. jam veniunt rugae, quæ tibi corpus arant, Ovid. A. A. 2,

118. frontem rugis arat, wrinkles, ploughs with wrinkles, Virg. Æ. 3, 417. ad obscoena transfertur, fundum alienum arat, incultum familiarum deserit, Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 24. cf. Truc. 1,

2, 47. &c.—

* ARATIO fructuosa dicitur, &c. ploughing or agriculture, Cic. Tusc. 5, 31. aratione in transversum iterata, the ploughing crosswise being twice repeated, Plin. 18, 20 s. 49 m.—

nascitur in arationibus, it grows in ploughed grounds, ib. 27, 8 s. 36. so arationes desertæ, the lands or farms, Cic. Verr. 3, 53 & 93 f. relinquunt arationes, relinquunt Larem familiarum, ib. 11. so Phil. 2, 39. si arationes habi-

turis, (i. e. habere cupis,) if you want arable lands, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 47.—

* ARATOR, nisi incurvus, prævaricator, the ploughman, Plin. 18, 19 s. 49. so Virg. E. 3,

42. & 4, 41. G. 4, 512. Tibul. 2, 1, 5. arator bos, at plough or employed in ploughing, Suet.

Vesp. 5. taurus, Ovid. Fast. 1, 698. ex aratore orator factus, Cic. Phil. 3, 9. * Those Roman citizens who farmed the public lands, and

paid tithes for them, or the tenth part of the produce, were called ARATORES, Cic. Rull. 2, 31

& 32. Verr. 3, 50 & 51.—so also the proprietors, ib. 98. atque ita post hanc rem temperavit, ut

non minore aratorum ac negotiantium, quam populi rationem deduceret, that he had no less regard to the husbandmen in general, whether

tenants or proprietors, Suet. Aug. 42.—ille gravem duro terram qui vertit aratro, i. e. the husbandman, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 28.—et terram centum vertebat aratris, ploughed, Virg. Æ. 7,

539.—* imprimere muris hostile aratrum, to plough up the ground where the walls stood, Hor.

Od. 1, 16, 20. aratrum inducere moris fuit Romanis, cum urbem aliquam evertissent, ut

eam funditus delerent, Digest. l. 21. (A. 73.) unciq; puer monstrator aratri, i. e. Triptolēmus, Virg. G. 1, 19. ab aratro arcessebantur,

ut consules fierent, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18.—aratrum circumducere in colonia deducenda, to

mark out the limits of a colony, by drawing round a plough, Cic. Phil. 2, 40. (A. 72.) detrectat aratra taurus, Prop. 2, 3, 47. cervices (sc. boum) natae ad jugum, tum vires humerorum et latitudines ad aratra extrahenda, Cic.

N. D. 2, 63. rustica paulatim taurus aratra subit, Ov. Art. A. 2, 184.

ARBITER, tri, m. an arbitrator, an umpire, a judge; the director of a feast or of any other thing; a witness.—

ARBITRA, æ, f. a female witness.—

ARBITRIUM, i, n. the sentence of an arbiter; pleasure, will, opinion, power, disposal; money paid for the liberty of burial, Cic. Dom. 37. Red. in Sen. 7.—

ARBITRARIUS, a, um, arbitrary.—

ARBITRARIŌ, adv. arbitrarily, at pleasure.—

ARBITRĀRI, to think, to judge.—

ARBITRATUS, ūs, m. will, pleasure, choice, determination.—

ARBOR, v. -os, ōris, f. a tree; in arboribus, trunci, rami, folia, Cic.—the mast of a ship, Juv. Sat.—an oar, id.—the wood of the tree, Virg.—* arbor infelix, the gibbet, Cic.—

ARBUSCULA, æ, f. a little tree.—

ARBŌREUS, v. us, adj. of or like a tree.—

ARBORĀRIUS, a, um, pertaining to a tree.—

ARBORĀTOR, ōris, m. a pruner or lopper of trees.—

ARBORESCO, ēre, to grow up to be a tree.—

ARBUSTUM, i, n. a place set with trees, a copse or thicket of trees, a grove, a plantation of trees for supporting vines, Cato, 7. Col. de Arb. 16, 2.

ARBUSTIVUS & Arbustus; adj. arbustiva vitis, an arbour vine, Col. ibi. . .

ARBUSTĀRE, to plant a field with trees for supporting vines.

ARBŪTUS, i, f. the arbutu-tree or wild strawberry.

ARBŪTUM, i, f. the fruit of the arbutus.

ARBŪTEUS, a, um, produced by, or made of, the arbutu-tree.

ARCA, ae, f. a chest.

ARCŪLA, ae, f. a little chest.

ARCŪLARIUS, i, m. a chest-maker.

AREĀNUS, a, um, secret, concealed: -ānē, v. ò; adv. secretly.

ARCĀNUM, i, n. a secret.

ARCĀTUS, v. Arcuatus, a, um, made arch-wise.

ARCĒRE (arceo, -ui), aliquid ab aliquo, to drive away; properly to contain; as, alvus arcet, quod recipit, Cic. to hinder, to restrain, or keep in;—so co-, ex-erceo, -ui, -itum, -ēre.

ARCĒRA, ae, f. a covered cart.

ARCESSO, v. Accerso, ūi, itum, ēre; et Arcessio, ĩre, to send for, to fetch, to call; to summon to a court of justice, to accuse.

ARCESSITUS, ūs, m. a desire or invitation to come, (found only in the abl.)

ARCESSITOR, ōris, m. he who calls or invites.

ARCHAÏCUS, a, um, old fashioned, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 1: but the best editors read Archiicus, i. e. made by Archias.

* ARCHĒTŪPUS, i, m. v. on, i, n. the archetype, an original copy of any thing.

ARCHĒTYPUS, a, um, original.

* ARCHIĀTRUS, i, m. a chief physician.

* ARCHIGALLUS, i, m. the chief of the priests of Cybele.

* ARCHIMĀGRUS, i, m. a chief cook.

* ARCHĪMĪMUS, i, m. a pantomime, the chief of the mimic actors.

ARCHIPIRATA, ae, m. (i. e. dux praedonum,) an arch pirate, a chief or commander of pirates, Cic. Verr. 5, 26, 27, & 30.

* ARCHITECTUS, i, m. et Architecton, ōnis, m. an architect.

ARCHITECTŪRA, ae, v. Architectonice, es, f. architecture.

ARCHITECTONĪCUS, a, um, of or belonging to architecture.

ARCHITECTĀRI, to construct, to frame.

ARCHON, ontis, m. (i. e. imperans,) a chief magistrate at Athens; Codri filius primus archon Athenis fuit, was first archon, Vell. 1, 2, tum Athenis perpetui archontes esse desiērunt, cum fuisset ultimus Alcmaeon, ib. 8. morietur Epicurus, cum duos et septuaginta annos vixerit, archonte Pytharato, Cic. Fat. 9 f.

ARCĪRE, to send for. See AC-ĪRE.

ARCIPŌTENS, ntis, a, powerful with the bow, (arcu,) skilful in shooting arrows, an epithet of Apollo, Val. Flac. 5, 17.—so

ARCITENENS, ntis, m. holding the bow, Virg. Æ. 3, 75.

ARCĪRE, to straiten. See ARCTOS.

* ARCTOS, v. -us, i, f. the Bear, a constellation near the north pole; properly two, (duae v. geminae Arcti, Ovid.) called Ursa Major, and Ursa Minor.—hence

ARCTŌUS, a, um, northern.

ARCTŌPHYLAX, ācis, the keeper of the Bear,

called also Bōōtes, a constellation near the Ursa Major.

ARCTŪRUS, i, m. a bright star in Bōōtes

ARCTUS, v. artus, a, um, strait, narrow, close, difficult.

ARCĒ, adv. straitly, with difficulty.

ARCTĀRE, to strain, to pack, to straiten or confine.

ARCĪTĪO, ōnis, f. a straining, or packing.

ARCUS, ūs, m. a bow, an arch or vault; any thing resembling a bow or arch, a rainbow.

ARCUO, āre, to bend like a bow.

ARCUĀTUS, a, um, bent like a bow, arched.

ARCUĀTIM, adv. archwise.

ARCĪTENENS, -ntis, (i. e. arcum tenens,) holding a bow, an archer, the epithet of Apollo. So

ARCIPŌTENS, master of the bow.

ARDEA, ae, f. a heron, a bird.

ARDEOLA, ae, f. a little heron.

ARDĒRE, (ardeo, arsi, arsum,) neut. to burn, to be on fire, to be inflamed, to desire eagerly.

ARDESCĒRE, to begin to burn, to become inflamed. So Ex-, in- ardeo: & -esco; & Redaresco.

ARDENTER, adv. ardently, keenly.

ARDENS, ntis, adj. entior, entissimus, ardent; eager, shining, bright.

ARDOR, ōris, m. ardour, brightness.

ARDĒLIO, ōnis, m. (ab ardeo,) a testy person, a busy body.

ARDUUS, a, um, high, lofty, steep, difficult.

ARDUITAS, atis, f. steepness, loftiness.

ĀREA, ae, f. an open place, an area.

AREŌLA, ae, f. a small bed in a garden, a small court-yard.

ĀRĒNA, ae, f. sand; the part of an amphitheatre where the gladiators fought, covered with sand.

ARENŪLA, ae, f. small sand or grit.

ARĒNĀCEUS, a, um, of or like sand.

ARĒNŌSUS, a, um, sandy, full of sand or gravel.

ARENĀRIAE, sc. fodinae, vel Arenaria, orum, n. sand-pits or gravel-pits.

ARENĀTUS, a, um, mixed with sand.

ARENĀTUM, sc. opus, mortar made of lime and sand.

ARENATIO, onis, f. the mixing of lime and sand.

ARENĪVĀGUS, wandering through sandy deserts.

* ARĒŌPĀGUS, i, m. (i. e. Martis collis,) a council of judges at Athens, remarkable for the justice of their decisions.

AREOPĀGĪTA, ae, m. one of the judges of the Areopagus.

ĀRĒRE, (-eo, -ui, -ere,) to be dry.

ARESCO, ēre, to grow dry. So ex-, in-, ārēre, & -escēre.

ĀRĪDUS, a, um, dry, parched, thirsty.

ARIDĒ, in a dry, parched state.

ARĪDULUS, a, a little dry, dryish.

ARĪDĪTAS, ātis, f. & Aritudo, ĩnis, f. dryness.

ARĒFĀCIO, ěci, actum, ēre, to make dry.

* ARĒTĀLŌGUS, i, m. a kind of buffoon.

ARGENTUM, i, n. *silver plate, any thing made of silver.*

ARGENTEUS, a, um, *of silver, made of silver, bright as silver.*

ARGENTĒŪS, a, um, *of silver, adorned with silver.*

ARGENTARIUS, a, um, *pertaining to silver or money.*

ARGENTARIUS, i, m. *a banker, a money-changer.*

ARGENTATUS, a, um, *plated with silver, silvered.*

ARGENTĒSUS, a, um, *full of silver, mixed with silver.*

ARGENTIFODĪNA, ae, f. *a silver mine.*

ARGILLA, ae, f. *white clay or potters earth.*

ARGILLACEUS, adj. *of or like potters earth.*

ARGILLŌSUS, full of white clay or marl. *Argilla* is the same with *creta figuraris*, Col. 12, 44.—*argilla* quidvis imitaberis udā, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 8. terra argillacea, a clayey soil, Plin. 17, 7. so *argillosa*, Id. 31, 3. *colles sicci et argilloi*, Col. de Arb. c. 17.

ARGĪTIS, is, & ūdis, f. *a kind of vine, bearing white grapes, (ab ἀργός, albus,) Col. 3, 2. Isidor. 17, 5.*

ARGŪERE, (uo, ui, ūtum,) *to shew, to prove, to accuse, to convict; so co, red-arguo.*

—degeneres animos timor arguit, *indicates, proves*, Virg. Æ. 4, 13. vultu genus arguitur, Ovid. Fast. 2, 397. languor arguit amantem, Hor. Epod. 11, 13. so Od. 1, 13, 7. arguitur virtus malis, is tried by adversity, Ov. Trist. 4, 3, 80. vidi, non ex audito arguo, *I reason or conjecture*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 65.—*servos neque arguo, neque purgo, accuse*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 41. nunc, non modo te hoc crimine arguo, Id. Verr. 5, 18. nullum erat apertum crimen, quo argui posset, Nep. 4, 3. quaeritur de eo, quo de arguatur, Cic. Inv. 2, 11. quales viros summi sceleris arguas, Cic. Rabir. 9. Caecil. 1. Argui repetandarum, Tac. An. 3, 93. Alcmena dedecoris arguta, Plaut. Amph. 3, 2, 2. so Id. Ps. 2, 4, 56. Sextus Roscius arguitur patrem occidisse, Cic. Rosc. Am. 13. auctor injuriae illius fuisse, Cic. Verr. 1, 33. Valerius speculatores, non legatos venisse arguebat, *alleged*, Liv. 30, 22. id, quod tu arguis, Cic. Syll. 24. de quibus quoniam verbo arguis, verbo satis est negare, *you bring no better proof than words*, ib. 25. arguunt in eo regni voluntatem, *they blame*, Vell. 2, 68. insolentia paene argui potest, ib. 45.—*ut suā confessione argue-retur, he might be convicted*, Tac. An. 1, 12. laudibus arguitur vini vinosus Homerus, *is convicted to have been fond of wine*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 6. leges,—*quas ne usus quidem longo tempore, qui unus est legum corrector, argueret, long experience has found nothing to amend*, Liv. 45, 32.

ARGUMENTUM, (i, n.) est probabile inventum ad faciendam fidem, Cic. Part. 2. ratio quae rei dubiae faciat fidem, Id. Top. 2. Div. 2, 11. so Quintil. 5, 10 & 11. & 4, 2, 1 &c. mihi quidem illa certissima sunt visa argumenta atque indicia sceleris, tabellae, signa, manus, Cic.

Cat. 3, 5.—* *argumenta afferre, colligere, comparare, commemorare, congerere, congregare, ducere, exquirere, excogitare, ponere, &c. to bring proofs, &c.*—*argumentis agere, colligere, deprendere, docere, &c. to prove by arguments*, Cic.—(11) *argumentum tabulae, the subject of a picture*, Suet. Tib. 44. so inter Pyrrhicarum argumenta, Id. Ner. 12. at levem clypeum sublatis cornibus Io auro insignibat, *jam setis obsita, jam bos, argumentum ingens, the story of Io was represented on his shield, a noble subject or device*, Virg. Æ. 7, 788. et vetus in telā deducitur argumentum, *an old story or subject is drawn on the web of both Arachne and Minerva*, Ovid. Met. 6, 69. ex ebore diligentissimē perfecta argumenta erant in valvis, *stories cut out in ivory*, Cic. Verr. 4, 56. argumenta magis sunt Mentoris addita formae, (*al. famae*), *Mentor was famous for engraving stories on cups*, Propert. 3, 7, (*al. 9*), 13. Plin. 33, 11 s. 53.

ARGUMENTARI, (-or, -atus) *to argue, to prove; sed quid ego arguitor? quid plura disputo?* Cic. Mil. 16. *affers haec omnia argumenta, cur dii sunt; remque meā sententiā minimē dubiam argumentando dubiam facis*, Cic. N. D. 3, 4. *neque ego in causis, si quid est evidens, de quo inter omnes conveniat, argumentari soleo*, ib. 3, 4. quid argumentatur, quod pecunia perveniret? *fecit ipse indicium*, Cic. Verr. 1, 57. *Nec, jure an injuriā caesi sint, argumentari refert*, Liv. 39, 36 f. *argumentari de voluntate alicujus*, Cic. Inv. 2, 44. in re aliqua, Col. 3, 10, 14.—*aliquid argumentari, to adduce as an argument or proof; atque ego illa non argumentabor, quae sunt gravia vehementer, eum, &c. Cic. Cluent. 24. multaque in eam partem probabiliter argumentatus sc. est, at, &c. he urged many plausible arguments to that purpose*, Liv. 33, 28. cū essem argumentatus quantum res ferebat, Cic. Brut. 80.—*perspicuitas argumentatione elevatur*, ib.

ARGUMENTĀLIS, e, *argumental, argumentative, containing arguments*, Ascon. ad Cic. Caecil. c. 1.—

ARGUMENTĀTOR, ōris, m. *an arguer or reasoner*, Tertullian. de Anim. c. 38.—*so*—

ARGUMENTATRIX, icis, f. *sapiens argumentatrix sibi videtur ignorantia humana, human ignorance thinks itself a wise reasoner*, Id. de Spectac. c. 2.

ARGŪTUS, a, um, *ingenious, acute, subtle, smart, witty; quick, nimble; talkative, noisy.*

ARGŪTE, adv. *acutely*; dim. **ARGŪTŪLUS**.—

ARGŪTIAE, ārum, *witty sayings.*

ARGŪTO, āre; vel **Argŭtor**, ātus, āri, *to be loquacious or noisy.*

ARGŪTIŌ, ōnis, f. *a noise from quick motion.*—* *quis in sententiis argutior; more acute, ingenious*, Cic. Brut. 17. *poema facit ita festivum concinnum, elegans, ut nihil possit esse argutius*, Cic. Pis. 29. *arguti verborum ambitus, polished, well-rounded periods*, Cic. Brut. 12. *ex ambiguo dicta, vel argutissima putantur, most witty, ingenious*, Cic. de Or. 2, 61. *arguto ficta dolore queri, artfully assumed* or

pretended, Prop. 1, 18, 26. *blanditia, engaging, alluring*, or perhaps also *noisy*, ib. 16, 16. *blaudis ubi ora arguta querelis, i. e. quae ipso questu alliciant*, Stat. Silv. 2, 1, 45. *acumen argutum iudicis, the nice discernment*, Hor. A. Poët. 364. *arguta meretrix, cunning, artful*, Id. Sat. 1, 10, 40. *Thalia, skilful, musical*, Id. Od. 4, 6, 25. *toto notus in orbe Martialis argutus epigrammatō libellis, sharp, witty*, Mart. 1, 1. *spirat et argutā picta labella manu, skilful*, Id. 7, 83, 2. *argutus Catullus, ingenious, elegant*, ib. 6, 34, 7. *so argutus Tibullus*, ib. 8, 73, 7. *scdulitas nimium arguta, too minute or particular*, Cic. Fam. 8, 1. *literae argutissimae, very full or particular*, Cic. Att. 6, 5. *manus autem minus arguta, digitis subsequens verba, non exprimens, not moving too much, like mimics or players*, Cic. de Or. 3, 59. *oculi nimis arguti, quemadmodum animo affecti sumus, loquuntur, moving too quickly*, Cic. Leg. 1, 9. *so Ovid. Art. 3, 2, 83. i. e. oculi loquaces, expressive*, Tibul. 2, 6, 43. *arguti poëtae, noisy, rhiming, always repeating their verses*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 90. *argutissima exta, sc. gallinarum, most significant of futurity*, Cic. Div. 2, 12. *opposed to muta exta, ex quibus nihil divinationis animadvertent*, Festus. *whence fibrae quae recente conticuere*, Sil. 1, 138. *arguta cavis tinnitibus aera, loud sounding trumpets*, Id. 17, 18. *petere matellam arguto pollice, i. e. crepitu digitorum*, Martial. 6, 89, 1. *ex more*, ib. 3, 80. *argutus anser, noisy*, ib. 3, 58, 13. *but argutus inter strepere anser olores, to scream like a goose among the melodious swans*, Virg. E. 9, 36. *so fistula arguta, tuneful*, ib. 7, 24. *so hirundo*, Id. G. 1, 377. *ilex, sounding with the wind, whispering with the breezes*, E. 7. *nemus, rustling, murmuring*, ib. 8, 22. *pecten, making a noise through the web*, Virg. G. 1, 294. *serra, grating, harsh-sounding*, ib. 143. *valles, resounding, echoing*, Col. 9, 5, 6.—*argutum caput, well shaped*, Virg. G. 3, 80; *small*, according to Columella, 6, 29, 2.

ARGUTULI libri, *subtly written, i. e. libri Academici*, Cic. Att. 13, 18.—* *acutè, argutèque respondere, acutely and ingeniously*, Cic. Coel. 8. *callidè, argutèque dicere*, Id. Or. 28. *de rebus difficillimis argutissimè disputare, very subtly or acutely, in a philosophical manner, like the dialectics*, Cic. de Orat. 2, 4. *so Brut. 14 & 93. Coel. 8. Orat. 28.—qui mihi inter patinas exhibes argutias, witty sayings*, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 2. *cujus loquacitas habet aliquid argutiarum, some acuteness*, Cic. Leg. 1, 7. *so Brut. 45. Amic. 13. Demosthenes nihil Lysiae subtilitate cedit, nihil argutius et acumine*, Hype-ridi, 31.—*argutiae digitorum, quick motion*, Cic. Orat. 18. *quare neque in gestu persequeretur omnes argutias, all the nice motions*, Quinct. 11, 3, 181. *pergin' argutarier, (for -ari) to speak ambiguously, to use subtrefuges*, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 193. *illa mihi totis argutat noctibus ignes, talks loudly about her flames or passionate feelings*, Propert. 1, 6, 7.

ARGUTATIO quassa tremuli lecti, *a noise made by the concussion of the couch*, Catull. 6, 11.—

ARGUTATOR, ōris, m. *a subtle sophist, a fallacious reasoner*, Gell. 17, 5, f.

* **ARGYRANCHE**, es, f. (ab ἀργυρος, argentum, & ἄρχω, argo, strangulo; q. argentan-gina), *the silver quincy*, Gell. 11, 9.

* **ARGYRASPIDES**, um, m. (ab ἀργυριον, argen-tum, & ἄσπίς, clypeus,) *a body of soldiers in Macedonia, so named from their silver shields*, Curt. 4, 13, 27. & 8, 5, 4. Liv. 37, 40. Justin. 12, 7.

* **ARGYRĪTIS**, is, f. *a kind of litharge*, Plin. 33, 6 s. 35.

* **ARGYRODĀMAS**, ntis, m. *a kind of precious stone, like adamant; quasi argenteus adamas*, Plin. 37, 10 s. 59.

* **ARGYROTOXUS**, i, m. (ab ἀργυρος, argen-tum, et τόξον, arcus,) *having a silver bow; an epithet of Apollo*, Macrob. Sat. 1, 17.

* **ARIĀNIS**, idis, f. *a kind of herb*, Plin. 24, 17 s. 102.

ARĪDUS, a. *dry; ariditas, dryness. See ARĒRE.*

ARIENA, ae, f. *the name of an apple among the Indians*, Plin. 12, 6 s. 12.

ARIES, étis, m. *a ram;—a name given to a warlike engine among the Romans; also, to one one of the twelve signs of the zodiac; and to a kind of fish*, Plin. 9, 44.—

ARIETINUS, adj. *of a ram.*—**ARIETARIUS**, pertaining to a battering ram, Vitruv. 10, 9.—

ARIĒTO, āre, *to push as a ram, to beat down. **ARIĒTATIO**, ōnis, f. *a pushing, a concussion*, Sen. Nat. Q. 5, 13.—* *ipse aries etiam nunc vellerā siccāt*, Virg. E. 3, 95.—(II) *labat ariete crebro Janua, with the frequent strokes of the battering ram*, Virg. Ā. 2, 492. *quique im-pulsabant ariete muros*, ib. 12, 706. *where the i for the sake of quantity becomes a consonant, which is commonly the case in poetry: except Stat. Theb. 2, 492, where the ē in arietibus is lengthened.* *aries murum percudit*, Cic. Off. 1, 11. (A. 396.) *this machine was anciently called Equis; equum qui nunc aries appellatur, in muralibus machinis, Epēum ad Trojam ferunt invenisse*, Plin. 7, 56.—(III) *quum Sol arietis signum init, enters the sign of Aries, or the Ram*, Vitruv. 9, 5. *so Plin. 18, 25. Cic. Arat. 10.—(IV) grassatur aries ut latro, the fish called aries*, Plin. 9, 44. *timor Aegēi rupturus fronte carinas Trux aries*, Claudian. Epithal. Honor. 163.—*

ARIES likewise denotes the prop of a vine; and hence is put for an argulent, Cic. Topic. 17. See Gesner ad Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 13.—* *arietinum caput*, Plin. 18, 12 s. 32.—*testudo arietaria, i. e. qua regitur machina, aries dicta*, Vitruv. 10, 19.—

ARIETARE in me, *to push*, Cic. Div. 1, 22. *aliquem in terram*, Curt. 9, 7, 22. *quis illic est, qui tam protervè nostras aedes arietat, beats at our door*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 1. *arietat in portas, rushes against or attacks*, Virg. Ā. 11, 890. *so arietat in primos*, Sil. 4, 139.—*nihil, in quo arietet, on which he may dash or strike*, Senec. Vit. Beat. 8. *ubicunque arietaveris se, vas,*

solveris, you strike against it, Id. Consol. ad Marc. 10. antequam acies inter se arietarent, engaged, Id. de Ir. 2, 3.—dentes inter se arietati, struck against one another, ib. 3, 4. arietata inter se arma, Id. Ep. 54. so Pliny, speaking of different kinds of earthquakes; innoxium et cum concurrentia tecta contrario ictu arietant; quoniam alter motus alteri renititur, 2, 82 s. 84.

* ARIS, is, f. an Egyptian herb of a sharp and biting taste, Plin. 24, 16 s. 94.

ARISTA, ae, f. the beard of corn or the awn; put also for an ear or spike of corn; for corn itself; and for the reaping of corn or harvest.—

* ARISTA dicta, quod aërescit prima; although the *a* in *arista* be short, and in *arëo* long, Varr. R. R. 1, 48. e quibus (sc. vaginis, from the blades which inclose the ears of corn like a sheath or case), cum emergerit, (sc. pubescens viriditas, the green stalk of growing corn,) fundit frugem, spicae ordine structam, et contra avium minorum morsus minutum vallo aristarum, by a rampart of sharp prickles, as it were, i. e. by the beard, Cic. Sen. 15. ager gravidis canebar aristis, the field was white or hoary with heavy ears of corn, Ovid. Met. 1, 110. so ne gravidis procumbat culmus aristas, Virg. G. 1, 111. falcem maturis quisquam supponet aristas, ib. 348. virides aristae, Juvenal. 14, 147. tenerae, Virg. Æ. 7, 809. molli paulatim flavescet campus aristä, the plain by degrees shall grow yellow with soft ears of corn, i. e. shall produce corn, without culture, alluding to the golden age, Virg. E. 4, 28. cf. Ovid. M. 1, 110.—Vere prius flores, aestu numerabis aristas, quàm, &c. you will sooner count the flowers in spring, the ears of corn in summer, than, &c. Ovid. Trist. 4, 1, 57. vestro si munere tellus Chaoniam pingui glandem mutavit arista, has exchanged Chaonian mast for rich corn. Virg. G. 1, 8.—* post aliquot—aristas, after some harvests or years, Id. E. 1, 70. so necdum decimas emensu aristas (i. e. decem annos) aggrederis metuenda viris, not having completed ten years, i. e. not being ten years old, Claudian. de iv. consul. Honor. 372.—

ARISTA is applied to other herbs besides corn; thus, nardi lenis aristae, the ears of pleasant spikenard, Ov. M. 15, 398. Cacumina (sc. nardi) in aristas se spargunt, Plin. 12, 11.—* alges, cum excussit membris timor albas aristas, when pale fear has made your hair stand erect, like the beard of an ear of corn, Pers. 3, 115.

* ARISTOCRATIA, ae, f. (ab ἀριστος, optimus, et κρατος, imperium, v. κραταια, imperium obtineo,) a republic governed by the nobility, (ab optimatibus,) without allowing the people any share, an aristocracy; whence Aristocraticus, adj. and Aristocrate, adv. (not used by the Latin classic authors, but in Greek characters,) Cic. Att. 1, 14.

* ARISTOLOCHIA, ae, f. birthwort, an herb salutary to women in labour, Plin. 25, 8 s. 54. and an antidote against the bite of serpents, Cic. Div. 1, 10. & 20.

* ARITHMETICA, ae, f. et Arithmetice, es, f. (ab ἀριθμος, numerus,) the art of numbering,

arithmetic, Senec. Ep. 88. Plin. 35, 10. adj. ARITHMETICUS, of or pertaining to arithmetic. ARITHMETICA, orum, n. arithmetic.—* arithmeticae rationes, the rules of arithmetic, accounts, Vitruv. 10, 16. homo remotus a dialecticis, in arithmetica satis exercitatus, sufficiently versant in accounts, i. e. more attentive to money than to books, Cic. Att. 14, 12.

ARITUDO, inis, f. dryness, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 39. See ARÈRE.

ARMA, orum, arms, properly defensive armour; the instruments or tools of any art.—

ARMO, are, to arm, to furnish with armour. so de-, ex-, ob-, per-armo: adj. ARMATUS, armed; INERMIS, e; v. -us, a, um, unarmed.—

ARMATURA, ae, f. method of arming; armed men.—

ARMATUS, us, f. m. an arming, or manner of arming, armour; used only in the ablative.—

ARMAMENTA, orum, n. the tackle or tackling of a ship.—

ARMAMENTARIUM, i, n. a place for keeping the tackling of ships, an armory.—

ARMARIUM, i, a repository or press, a place for holding books, instruments or tools, victuals, or money.—

ARMARIOLUM, i, dim. a small repository, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 35. poet.—

ARMIFER, era, erum; & Armiger, era, erum, bearing arms.—

ARMIFER, eri, subst. an armour bearer.—

ARMIPOTENS, ntis, powerful in arms, valiant.

ARMISÖNUS, a, um, sounding in arms.—

* ARMA sunt proprie quae armos tegunt, Serv. ad Aen. 4, 495. egregius, decorus, invictus, potens, praeclearus armis, a great warrior. arma campestris, the arms with which the youth exercised themselves in the Campus Martius, Hor. Art. P. 379. sumere arma, to take up arms, Virg. Æ. 12, 31. ponere, depocere, Quint. 3, 8. vel discedere ab armis, to lay aside arms, Cic. Phil. 8, 11. abjicere, Sall. Jug. 38.—rursus in arma ferri, into battle, Virg. Æ. 2, 337. pacem huc fertis in arma, war, Ib. 8, 114. movet in arma viros, excites to war, Ib. 6, 814. movere arma pestifera, to raise destructive war, Senec. Herc. Fur. 976. movet arma leo, prepares his tusks and claws, Virg. Æ. 12, 6. armaque curva suum, their teeth, Stat. Theb. 9, 589. arma his (sc. animalibus) ingenita, Quinct. 2, 16, 14. cedant arma togae, let the arts of war yield to those of peace, Cic. Off. 1, 22. silent leges inter arma, Id. Mil. 4. post arma Julii Vindicis, the war, Tac. An. 15, 74. armorum arbiter, i. e. Mars, Ovid. Fast. 3, 73, so denunciatione armorum terrere, of war, Liv. 45, 3.—

ARMA sometimes denotes merely a shield; as, vides quot versibus Homerus, quot Virgilius, arma hic Aeneas, Achilles ille describit, the shield, Plin. 5, 4, 43. Aeneas haec de Danais victoribus arma, sc. posuit, i. e. clypeum, Virg. Æ. 3, 288. or a sword; as, Virg. Æ. 4, 495 & 507. coelestia arma, quae ancilia appellantur, the shields of Mars, one of which was supposed to have fallen from heaven, Liv. 1, 20.

delapsa coelo, Lucan. 9, 475.—(II) as the badges of nobility were first painted on shields, hence these badges were not improperly called THE ARMS of a person or family.—dicendum et quae sint duris agrestibus arma, the instruments of the laborious countrymen, or of agriculture, Virg. G. 1, 160. arma cerealia, the instruments of baking, Virg. Æ. 1, 177. tonsoria, vel tondentis, of a barber, Martial. 14, 36. pectoris arma, a coat of mail, Lucan. 7, 573.—colligere arma jubet, to draw in the sails, Virg. Æ. 5, 15. so as to turn them obliquely to the winds, ib. 16. navis spoliata armis, deprived of its rudder, ib. 6, 353. praefigere puppibus arma, to arm the vessels for war, to fix up the arms of the mariners on the sterns, Virg. Æ. 10, 80. as was the custom, Serv. ad Aen. 1, 183. celsis in puppibus arma Caici, the arms of Caius seem to have had something peculiar to distinguish them, as those of Pyrrhus; et conum insignis galeae, cristasque comantes, arma Neoptolemi, Ib. 3, 465.—arma senectutis, artes exercitationesque virtutum, Cic. Sen. 3.—* *metaph.* perdidit arma, locum virtutis deseruit, qui semper in agenda festinat et obviatur re, has lost his arms, like a coward, and deserted the post of virtue, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 67. arma prudentiae, Cic. de Or. 1, 38. eloquentiae, Quintil. 5, 12, 21. facundiae, Id. 2, 16, 10. rhetorum, Id. 12, 2, 5. Phalereus non tam armis institutus, quam palaestrâ, (not so much instructed or skilled in a forcible or nervous manner of speaking, as in the graces of delivery), itaque delectabat magis Athenienses, quam inflammabat. Processerat enim in solem et pulverem, non ut e militari tabernaculo, sed ut e Theophrasti, doctissimi hominis, umbraculis, Cic. Brut. 9. hence he is called parum vehemens orator, Id. Off. 1, 1. horrifera contra Borean ovis arma ministrat, furnishes a defence or clothing, Ovid. Met. 15, 471.—the ancients said armum for armorum; qui Cicero thinks should not be imitated, Orat. 45.

* ARMARE servos in dominos, Cic. Planc. 35. so Mil. 25. aliquem facibus, Flor. 3, 12. temeritatem concitatae multitudinis auctoritate publica armare, Cic. Mil. 1. so Dom. 1. se eloquentiâ, Cic. Inv. 1. armantur equi bello, are armed or caparisoned for war, Virg. Æ. 3, 540.—armare naves, to equip for war, Caes. B. G. 5, 1. ferum veneno, to tinge with poison, Virg. Æ. 9, 773. sagittas veneno, Justin. 12, 10.—navem triremem armatis ornat, fills with armed men, Nep. 10, 9.

* ARMATURA varia peditatus et equitatus, the various kinds of armour, Cic. Fam. 7, 1. habet cohortes quadringenarias, nostrâ armaturâ xxx; armed in the Roman manner, Cic. Att. 6, 1. m. nostrae sunt legiones, nostra levis armatura, the light armed troops, Cic. Phil. 10, 6. so Fam. 10, 30. levis armaturae maximus numerus, Nep. 14, 8. so Curt. 6, 4, 15. 6, 6, 21. sed haec fuerit nobis tamquam levis armaturae prima orationis excursio, like the first skirmishing of the light armed troops, Cic. Div. 2, 10.—* ARMAMENTA navium, the rigging, the oars, sails, sail-yards, cables, ropes, rudder, &c.

Plin. 19, 1 extr. so Plaut. Merc. 1, 62. Plin. 6, 22 s. 24. Caes. B. G. 3, 14. Suet. Aug. 17. vinearum armamenta, the things requisite for, Plin. 17, 21.—Philo architectus Atheniensibus armamentarium fecit, an arsenal, Cic. de Orat. 1, 14. so C. Rabir. Perd. 7. Arusp. Resp. 14. Liv. 26, 43. quicquid habent telorum armamentaria coeli, whatever weapons the armory of heaven contains, Juvenal. 13, 83. qui armamentario praeest, master of the ordnance, Senec. Tranq. An. 11. super armamentarium positus, Curt. 6, 7, 22.

* ARMIFERAE—gentes, Sil. 4, 45. armifera dea, i. e. Minerva, Ov. ad Liv. 22. armiferae Amyclae, warlike, Id. Art. Am. 2, 5. armiferi labores, of war, Stat. Silv. 1, 2, 96.—armiferum arvom, producing armed men, Sen. Med. 470. campus armifer, in which armed men engage, Stat. Theb. 9.

* ARMIGERA cohors, Sil. 10, 97. armiger deus, Mars, Id. 7, 87. corpus armigerum, an armed person, Cic. Fam. 7, 33. armiger equus, armed for war, Propert. 3, 3, 8. irae armigeræ, prompting to, or furnishing with arms, Stat. Theb. 6, 828; as, furor arma ministrat, Virg. Æ. 1, 154. Achillis armiger Automedon, the armbearer, Ib. 2, 477. Catilinae, one of his chief associates, Cic. Dom. 5. ipse cum armigeris, Curt. 5, 4, 21.—armiger is sometimes put for a common soldier; as, Id. 6, 3, 19. inter armigeros, among his guards, Suet. Aug. 49: hence armiger is mentioned with contempt, as one greatly inferior to the villicus, or overseer, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 39. and called scutigerulus, v. 44. quoniam hoc solum animal ex marinis non percutiat, sc. fulmen, sicut nec e volucribus, aquilam quae ob hoc armiger hujus teli fingitur, sc. fulminis, Plin. 2, 55.—armigera Jovis, aquila, Id. 10, 3. Dianae armigera, one of the nymphs, Ovid. Met. 3, 165.—diva armipotens, Pallas, Virg. 2, 425. vel armisôna, ib. 3, 544.

* ARMARIUM promptuarium, a press or keeping place, Cato, 11, 3.

ARMAMAXA, ae, f. a portable sedan or couch used among the Persians, Curt. 3, 3.

ARMENIUM, i, n. a kind of green paint, Vitr. 7, 5. Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 4. Plin. 35, 6 s. 12. Armeniaca arbor, brought from Armenia, Col. 11, 2, 96. the fruit of which, Armeniaca mala, are supposed to have been the same with what we call APRICOTS, Col. 5, 10, 19.

ARMENTUM, i, n. a herd of large cattle: adj. ARMENTALIS, e.

ARMENTINUS & ARMENTICIUS, of or belonging to a herd.

ARMENTARIUS, i, m. the keeper of a herd, a shepherd. * mille greges illi, totidemque armenta per herbas pascabant, Ovid. Met. 4, 634. (greges minorum pecudum, armenta majorum.) so Virgil, after speaking of oxen and horses, says, Haec satis armentis: superat pars altera curae, lanigeros agitare greges, hirtasque capillas, to manage or take care of the fleecy flocks and shaggy goats, Virg. G. 2, 286. so Stat. Theb. 10, 818. Virgil applies armenta to deer, Æ. 1, 189. caedit greges armentorum (of oxen) reliquique pecoris, Cic. Phil. 3, 12. so Cic. Att.

7, 7. *armenta* sc. boum, Virg. G. 2, 195. *laeta*, including both oxen and horses, ib. 144. *immania Neptuni*, sea monsters, Ib. 4, 395. *armantum regale*, a herd of the king's, Ovid. Met. 2, 483. *armantum Caesaris*, Caesar's herd, i. e. elephants, Juvenal 12, 106. *armenti dux*, i. e. Taurus, ib. 8, 382. *armenti custos*, ib. 11, 348. et *magister*, the neat-herd, Id. Fast. 3, 61. *armenti reges*, i. e. tauri; septemque Ajax umbone coruscet *armenti reges*, i. e. have the boss of his shield covered with the hides of seven bulls, Stat. Achil. 1, 471. *montana armenta*, feeding on the mountains, Ovid. Art. Am. 1, 305.—*ARMENTALIS* equa, feeding with a herd or drove, Virg. Æ. 11, 571. *greges armenticii*, of oxen, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 3. *armenitini*, Plin. 28, 17 s. 68. (al. *armenitivi*).—*omnia secum armentarius Afer agit*, the African shepherd carries all he has along with him, Virg. G. 3, 243.—*armentarium meum crebro ut aliquid legat, curo*, sc. de libris Magonis, Varr. R. R. 2, 5 fin.

ARMILLA, ae, f. an ornament of the arm, in the form of a circle, a bracelet; adj. *ARMILLATUS*, adorned with a bracelet: *armilla* ab armo, i. e. brachio vocatur, Festus. *armillae aureae*, Nep. 14, 3. *argenteae*, Liv. 10, 4. given as a reward of valour, ib. only, however, to citizens, Plin. 33, 2. *Siccius Dentatus LXXX*. *armillis donatus*, Plin. 7, 28, given also on other occasions, Plaut. Men. 3, 3, 13.—*ARMILLATUS* in publicum processit, Suet. Cal. 52. mentioned as a mark of effeminacy, Senec. de Const. Sap. 18. atque *armillatos colla Mollosa canes*, sc. taceo, having collars round their large necks, Prop. 4, 8, 24.

ARMILUSTRUM, v. ium, i, n. a place in Rome, where the Ancilia, or shields of Mars, were annually purified, (lustrabantur;) Liv. 27, 37. and the day on which this was done was held as a festival; when they also performed sacred rites armed, Festus in *Armilustrum*; et Varr. L. L. 4, 32. & 5, 3.

* *ARMORIACA*, ae, f. vel -ium, i, n. a kind of wild radish, Plin. 19, 5 s. 26, 3. & 20, 40. Col. 9, 4, 5. & 12, 9, 3.

ARMUS, i, m. the arm or shoulder; antiqui humeros cum brachiis armos vocabant, Festus. *armi proprie sunt quadrupedum*, Serv. ad Virg. Æ. 11, 644. thus, *pili equis in juba largi*; in *armis leoni*, on the shoulders of the lion, Plin. 11, 39. so Plin. 8, 45, Virg. Æ. 11, 497. & 6, 831. Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 106. & 2, 4, 44.—

ARMUS is sometimes also applied to men; as, *latos huic hasta per armos acta tremit*, Virg. Æ. 11, 644. *totoque simul dimittit ab armo*, sc. manum, cuts off the hand wholly from the arm, Lucan. 9, 831. so Stat. Theb. 2, 475. Ovid hardly ever applies *ARMUS* to men, as *Heinsius* observes, ad Met. 12, 137. it is, however, applied to the centaurs, Met. 12, 302 & 377.

ARŌMA, ātis, n. rarely used in the singular. plur. *ARŌMĀTĀ*, um, spices, the fruit of certain herbs, fragrant to the smell, and pungent to the palate.

ARŌMATĪCUS, adj. aromatic, of a sweet smell,

spicy, fragrant.—*ARŌMĀTĪTES*, ae, m. *hippocras*, wine mixed or brewed with spices; the ingredients of which are enumerated by Pliny, 14, 16 s. 19, 5. & 17 s. 21. Col. 12, 20, 4.—also a precious stone, so called because it has the smell and colour of myrrh, Plin. 30, 10.

ARQUATUS, arched, &c. See *ARCUS*.

ARRHA, v. ar̄a, ae, f. et *ARRHĀBO* seu *ARRĀBO*, ōnis, m. an earnest, or earnest penny; a pledge.—*arra mortis*, money given to a physician, as an earnest of the death of his patient, Plin. 29, 1 s. 8 m. ad *sponsiones anulo non erat arra velocius*, Id. 33, 1 s. 6. *minis triginta sibi puellam destinant*, datque *arrhabonem*, (an earnest) et *jurejuranda allegat*, Plaut. Rud. Prolog. 46. *hunc arrhabonem amoris a me accipie*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 11. et *relicta huic arrhaboni est pro illa argento*, as a pledge, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 42.

ARRĪDĒRE, (-eo, īsi, īsum, ex ad & rideo,) to smile pleasantly on one, to laugh with one; to please.

ARRĪSIO, ōnis, f. a laughing, Auctor. ad Heren. 1, 6.

ARRĪSOR, ōris, m. a flatterer.—*ut ridentibus arridet*, ita flentibus adflent humani vultus, laugh with, Hor. A. P. 101. *leniter arridens*, smiling gently, Cic. Somn. Scip. 2. *inhibere illud tuum, quod mihi valde arriserat* (had pleased me) *vehementer displices*, Cic. Att. 13, 21. *quibus haec, sunt qualiacunque, arridere velim*, to please, Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 98. *si arridendantur, if they be approved*, Cic. de Optim. Gen. Orat. 4.—*stultorum divitum arrosor et arrior*, Senec. Ep. 27.

ARRĪGĒRE, (arrigo, exi, ectum, ad & rego,) to raise up, to encourage.

ARRECTARIUS, adj. set upright or on end. * *comasque arrexit*, he bristled up his hair, Virg. Æ. 10, 726. *eos non paullum oratione sua Marius arrexerat*, had roused or encouraged, Sallust. Jug. 84. *arrexere animos Itali*, raised their spirits, Virg. Æ. 12, 251. *arrige aures*, Pamphile, prick up your ears, i. e. listen attentively, Ter. And. 5, 4, 31. *suo mihi hic sermone arrexit aures*, has roused my attention, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 6.—*arrectaeque horrore comae*, his hair was raised or stood on end Virg. Æ. 4, 280. *arrectisque auribus adstant*, attentive, ib. 1, 152. *arrecta hasta*, raised, Ib. 4, 465. *arrecto pectore crura jactat equus*, Ib. 11, 639. *constitit in digitos arrectus uterque*, on tiptoe, 5, 426. *lumina erecta*, glaring, standing out in her head, 2, 173. *laudum arrecta cupido*, eager, 5, 138. *arrectae mentes*, roused, excited, ib. 643. *arrecti animum dictis*, 1, 583. *postquam animos plebis arrectos videt*, elevated, Sallust. Jug. 86. *ut praeque Alpium ab Italia*, sicut breviora, ita arrectiora sunt, more lofty, Liv. 21, 35. al. *arctiora*.—*asser arrectarius*, a beam placed erect; opposed to *transversarius*, a cross beam, Vitruv. 2, 8. & 7, 3.

ARRĪPERE, (arripio, ui, eptum, quasi ad se rapere,) to seize, to take by force or violence, to

snatch, to arrest, to accuse; to inveigh against, to censure, to learn.—familias arripuerunt, pecus abegerunt, (*al. abripuerunt*;) Cic. Pis. 34. subitò arrepti in quaestionem, *sc. servi, dragged to the torture*, Cic. Mil. 22. cultro arrepto, *having seized by force or snatched*, Liv. 3, 48. arrepta manu, *having quickly taken hold of*, Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 4.—*so* Plaut. Curc. 5, 1, 7 Hanc (*sc. tellurem*) arripe velis, *make for*, Virg. 3, 477. arrepta tellure semel, *having once reached*, ib. 10, 298. arripuitque locum, *suddenly seized*, ib. 11, 531. turbata arripe castra, *attack, seize*, ib. 9, 13. arripuit bijugos, *took hold of the horses*, 10, 595. aliquid ad reprehendum, 2, 65. occasionem, *to seize*, Liv. 35, 12 f. primores populi arripuit, populumque tributim (dentibus, *ceu canis*, Scholiast.) *he censured, he lashed or inveighed against*, Hor. Sat. 2, 69.—* studium literarum senex arripuerat, *he had eagerly taken up or commenced when an old man*, Nep. Cat. 3. Graecas literas senex didici, quas quidem sic avidè arripuit; quasi diuturnam sitim explere cupiens, *I gulped down, or swallowed greedily*, Cic. Sen. 8.

ARRŌDĒRE (arrōdo, si, sum; ad & rodo,) *to gnaw, to nibble, to rob or plunder.*—

ARRŌSOR, oris, m. *he who gnaws or feeds upon another.*—sanguis equi adrodit carnes, septicā vi, *corrodes or eats away the excrescences of proud flesh in ulcers*, Plin. 28, 18 s. 74. et piger, qui appellatur Ocnos, spartum torquens, quod asellus adrodit, *the picture of a lubbard twisting a rope of Spanish broom, whilst an ass in the mean time is gnawing it*, Id. 35, 11 s. 40. 31. arrodere rempublicam, *to waste or pillage*, Cic. Sext. 33.—stultorum divitum arrosor, et, quod sequitur, arrosor, et, quod duobus his adjunctum est, derisor, Sen. Ep. 27.

ARRŌGĀRE, (ad & rogo,) *to arrogate, to demand, to claim unjustly, to confer or bestow.*—

ARRŌGANS, ntis, adj. *arrogant, self-conceited, presumptuous, insolent, haughty, proud.*—

ARROGANTIA, adv. *arrogantly.*—

ARROGANTIA, ae, f. *arrogance, conceitedness.* eloquentiam sibi nunquā in agendo immodicè arrogavit, Quint. 11, 1, 19. Fortuna—laudemque et optatum peractis Imperii decus arrogavit, *hath conferred or bestowed honour on his past commands*, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 40. scire velum chartis pretium quotus arroget annus, *how many years give value to writings, or what age confers on them the stamp of antiquity*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 35. jura neget sibi nata, nihil non arroget armis, *sc. Achilles, claims, demands*, Id. Art. P. 122.

ARROGĀTIO, onis, f. *a form of adoption, when a man assumed as his son a person at his own disposal (sui juris;) so called because it was necessary to be confirmed in an assembly of the people, (per rogationem; VELITIS, JUBEATIS, QUIRITIS, &c.)* Gell. 5, 19.

* ARROGIA, ae, f. *a mine dug under ground for extracting gold*, Plin. 33, 4 s. 21.

ARS, artis, f. *an art; a faculty, talent, or quality; ability, skill; a way or mean; a virtue or vice; a trade, employment, or occupation:*

hac arte Pollux, et vagus Hercules enixus, *by this virtue, i. e. by justice and steadiness, by fortitude and perseverance*, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 9, *to answer to the first line*, Justini, &c.—neque tu pessima munerum ferres, divite me scilicet artium, quas aut Parrhasius protulit aut Scopas, *if I were rich, or abounded in the works of art, produced by Parrhasius or Scopas, i. e. in pictures and statues*, Ib. 4, 8, 4: artibus editis factum est, *by the books published on rhetoric*, Quintil. 5, 10, 120. Si ars quae circumfertur ejus est, Id. 2, 15, 4 *so* Id. 2, 5, 14, 2, 13 pr. 2, 15, 37, 3, 1, 1. ejus ars quam edidit, *the book which he published on the art of rhetoric*, Ib. 6. ex antiquis artibus, *from ancient books on that subject*, Ib.—ille dolis instructus, et arte Pelasgā, *in Grecian artifice*, Virg. Æ. 2, 152. imperium faciliè his artibus retinetur, quibus initio partum est, *by these means or virtues*, Sall. Cat. 2. *so* Liv. Praef. multae variaeque sunt artes animi, quibus summa claritudo paratur, *employments or exertions*, Sall. Jug. 2, f.—quod ministerium fuerat, ars haberi coepit, *the work of a cook, which had been a mean servile office, began to be reckoned an art or reputable trade*, Liv. 39, 6.

ARTIFEX, icis, m. (*ab ars & facio,*) *an artist or artificer; also used as an adjective.*—

ARTIFICIUM, i, n. *art, artifice, skill, workmanship.*—

ARTIFICIALIS, e, & Artificiosus, adj. *artificial, made with art.*—

ARTIFICIALITER & Artificiosè, adv. *homines talis negotii artifices, skilled or employed in such business*, Sall. Jug. 35. artificis scelus, *of the artful Ulysses*, Virg. Æ. 2, 125. dicendi artifices et doctores, Cic. de Or. 1, 1. scenci artifices, *play actors*, Cic. Arch. 5. *and simply artifices*, Liv. 39, 22. *but* ARTIFEX *is also put for a charioteer*, Plin. 7, 53 f. tam artifices saltationis, ut mox scenam tenerint, *so expert at dancing, that soon after they carried every thing before them on the stage*, Suet. Tit. 7. solus amor morbi non amat artifice, *a physician*, Propert. 2, 1, 60. qualis artifex pereo! *what an artist or performer is now to perish!* Id. Ner. 49.—adj. artifex mimatio, *an artful manner of fighting*, Plin. 8, 40 s. 61 f. eae tanae tamque artifices argutiae a quindecim diebus paullatim desinunt; *these so great and so artificial niceties or conceits in music, i. e. the young nightingales, cease by little and little after fifteen days*, Id. 10, 29 s. 43. artifex motus, *artificial, acquired by art*, Quint. 9, 4, 8. artificemque tuo ducit sub pollice vultum, *sc. animus, assumes an appearance as if formed by an artist under your tuition*, Pers. 5, 40. sed neque victor (*al. rector*) equum, qui nuper sensit habenas, comparibus fraenis, artificemque reget, *will not rule or direct an unbroken horse, and a trained one, by the same or equal means*, Ovid. Art. 3, 556.—* cum illa verba gravissima ex intimo artificio depromississet, *from his deep skill in eloquence, as the highest proof of his art*, Cic. Cluent. 21. non tu in isto artificio accusatorio callidior es, quam hic in suo, *in the*

trade or profession of an accuser, Cic. Rosc. Am.

17. *artificium oblivisci, his skill in agriculture, ib. artificium dicendi, the art, Cic. de Orat. 1, 17. palaestrae, ib. 16. disputandi, Id. Acad. 4. quorum, Quintil. 2, 15, 25. componere artificium de jure civili, an artificial method of teaching or learning, Cic. de Or. 2, 19. artificii cupidus, non argenti, of the curious workmanship, or of the thing curiously made, Cic. Verr. 4, 21. quorum artificii effectum est, (by whose artifices or devices,) ut res publica in hunc statum perveniret, Cic. Att. 9, 8. neque acie vicisse Romanos, sed artificio quodam, et scientia oppugnationis, Caes. B. G. 7, 29. rebus non artificii philosophus, in reality, Senec. Ep. 112.—probationes ARTIFICIALES, proofs adduced from various sources, by the ingenuity of the orator; opposed to proofs from laws, authorities, &c. Quintil. 5, 1, 1. & 9, 1, &c.—gerere se ARTIFICIALITER, Id. 2, 17, 42.—Zeno ita naturam definit, ut eam dicat esse ignem ARTIFICIOSUM ad gignendum progredientem viâ. censet enim artis maximè proprium esse creare, &c. ignem artificiosum, magistrum artium reliquarum, Cic. Nat. D. 2, 22. si artificiosum est intelligere, quae sunt ex arte scripta, multo est artificiosius ipsum scribere ex arte, A. ad Heren. 4, 4. artificiosum opus divinumque, nempe corpus humanum, fornèd with divine art, Cic. N. D. 2, 55. rhetores, qui elegantissimi atque artificiosissimi putati sunt, Cic. Inv. 435.—illa ARTIFICIOSE digesta, artificially, skilfully, Cic. de Or. 1, 41. id multo artificiosius natura efficit, Id. N. D. 2, 22. cf. 3, 11.—artificiosissimè facere, A. ad Heren. 4, 4.*

* ARSENĪCUM, v. Arrhenicum, i, n. arsenic; a mineral substance, called also auripigmentum, orpiment, of a yellow colour; when prepared in a particular manner, it becomes white; used for colouring other substances: a deadly poison, Plin. 34, 18 s. 56. Vitruv. 7, 7. Cels. 5, 5.

* ARSENOGŌNON, i, n. a kind of herb, Plin. 26, 15 s. 91.

* ARTEMISIA, ae, f. the herb mugwort, or motherwort, Plin. 25, 7 s. 36.

* ARTĒMON, ōnis, m. the pulley of a crane, or other like machine, on which the ropes run, Vitruv. 10 5. Isidor calls by this name a small sail for directing the ship, 19, 3.

ARTERIA, ae, f. the passage of the breath, the weasand or windpipe, Cels. 4, 1, 6. cf. Plin. 11, 37 s. 66. used sometimes in the plural, Auctor. ad Heren. 3, 12. Suet. Ner. 25. and by Lucretius in the neuter, 4, 532. called ASPERA ARTERIA, Cic. Nat. D. 2, 54.—(II) an artery or blood-vessel, conveying blood and animal spirits to all the parts of the body, Cels. 2, 10. Gell. 18, 10. Pliny supposed that the arteries conveyed only breath or air. (Arteriae, id est spiritus semitae.—carent sensu, et sanguine: nec omnes vitalem continent spiritum, &c.) 11, 37 s. 88 & 89.

* ARTERIAM plerique dictam volunt ἀπο τὴ τῆ γῆν τον ἄερα, a servando aerem.—venae et arteriae micare non desinunt, quasi quodam igneo motu, never cease beating, Cic. N. D. 2, 9.

arteria incisa, neque coit, neque sanescit, interdum etiam ut sanguis vehementer erumpat efficit, Cels. 2, 10, 44. summa habenda cura est, ne nervus, ne vena major, ne arteria incidatur, Id. 7, 5, 10. arteriarum pulsus, the pulse, Plin. *ib. the uses of the veins and arteries were not accurately understood by the ancients. See* VENA.

* ARTERIACE, es, f. a medicine for the windpipe (arteria), Cels. 5, 27, 37. Plin. 23, 7 s. 71. called also Diacodion, Id. 20, 19 s. 79. articularum dolor, Cic. Att. 1, 5. a disease affecting the joints and nerves.

* ARTERĪTIS, ūdis, f. (αρο του ἄρθρου, ab articulo vel artu, the gout, Vitruv. 1, 6.—

ARTERĪTICUS, adj. ill of the gout, Cic. Fam. 9, 23.

ARTICULUS, i, m. a small joint, &c. See ARTUS.

ARTIFEX, ūcis, m. an artist, &c. Artificium, &c. See ARS.

ARTIRE, (artio, ūvi, ūtum); used anciently for Arcto, āre, to straiten, to confine; Cat. R. R. c. 40 & 41.

* ARTOCREAS, ātis, n, a pie composed of bread (ἄρτος) and flesh (κρέας), Pers. 6, 50.

* ARTOLAGANUS, i, m. a kind of delicate bread, a pancake, a delicias appellatus, Plin. 18, 11. ex ἄρτος, panis; et λαγανον, placenta,) Cic. Fam. 9, 20.—Athenaeus says that it was usual to put in it a little wine, with pepper, milk, and some oil or fat, 3, 29.

* ARTOPTA, ae, f. a kind of oven or vessel in which bread was baked, a baking-pan, Plaut. Aul. 2, 9, 4. Pollux, 10, 25. for there were no bakers at Rome, for 580 years, till the war against Persens, (Persicum bellum).—*Every family baked their own bread, Plin. 18, 11 s. 28.

ARTOPTICUS panis, bread baked in this manner, Plin. 18, 9 s. 20. & 11 s. 27.

* ARTOPTES, ae, m. (ab ἄρτος, panis; et ὀπτομαι video,) he who has the charge of the bread, the butler. salva sit artoptae reverentia, see you respect the butler, Juvenal. 5, 72. some read artocōpi, from artocopos, pistior, the baker; as this word is used, Firmic. 8, 20.

ARTUS, uum, m. (rarely sing. Dat. Pl. artūbus,) the joints; sometimes put for the limbs, or the whole body.

ARTICULUS, i, m. a little joint, chiefly of the fingers: also any joint of the body; a joint or knot in plants; a moment or instant of time; a small member of a sentence, or a small word, as the Greek article.

ARTICULĀRIS, e; v. arius, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to the joints.

ARTICULŌSUS, a, full of joints.

ARTICŪLO, āre, to articulate, to pronounce distinctly.

ARTICULĀTIŌ, onis, the shooting of young plants from joint to joint, or from knot to knot, Plin. 16, 25 s. 41. & 17, 21 s. 35, 5.—a disease in vines, caused by wounding or hurting them on the joints, Id. 17, 24.

ARTICULĀTIM, adv. from joint to joint, Cic.

N. D. 3, 26. *from point to point, distinctly, articu-
ticularly*, Id. Leg. 1, 13.—

ARTICULATÈ, particularly, Cic. Att. 6, 5—

ARTUS ex Graeco appellantur, quos illi arthra dicunt: sive artus dicti, quod membra membrīs artentur, Festus. Magni membrorum artus, joints, Virg. Æ. 5, 422. artuum dolor, the gout, Cic. Brut. 60. cōllapsosque excipit artus, takes up his fallen limbs, i. e. his dead body, Ovid. Met. 10, 186. semianimes artus, limbs half alive, ib. 14, 209. semineces, ib. 1, 228. frigidi, Tac. Ann. 15, 64 f. fraudare artus animā, to kill, Ovid. Met. 7, 250. dum spiritus hōs reget artus, i. e. dum vivo, Virg. Æ. 4, 386. seducere artus ab animā, ib. 385. tremēt artus, sc. secundum, for artubus, Id. G. 3, 84. nunc omnis palpitat artus, Lucan. 6, 754. illud teneto, nervos atque artus esse sapientiae, non temere credere, Q. Cic. Petit. Consul. 10. Plautus uses ARTUA in the plural, Men. 5, 2, 102.—naevus in ARTICULO pueri delectabat Alcaeiū, a spot or excrescence on the finger, Cic. N. D. I, 28. infringere articulos. to draw and bend the joints of the fingers, so as to make them crack, Quinct. 11, 3, 158. quot atterunt manus, ut unus niteat articulus? how many hands are worn with digging, that one joint of a finger may shine with a gem? Plin. 2, 63. labella abstersisti omnibus articulis, with all your fingers, Catul. 96, 7. non ad numerum articulus cadens, the fingers not moving to time, Cic. Orat. 18. See ARGUTIAE. supputare sollicitis digitis, to count with the fingers, Ov. Pont. 2, 3, 18.—(I) articuli segetum, the joints or knots, Plin. 18, 17. so articuli sarmentorum, Cic. Sen. 15. add. Col. 2, 12, 9. articuli montium, the ridges, Plin. 37, 13 s. 77. some read obstaculis montium.—in ipso articulo temporis, in the very article or nick of time, Cic. Quint. 5. O scelerā, illuc vide, ut in ipso articulo oppressit! how he has surprised me in the very nick of time, or in the most favourable moment for hurting me! Ter. Adel. 2, 2, 21. in quo me articulo rerum mearum fortuna deprenderit, cernitis, at how critical a time, Curt. 3, 5, 11. commoditatis omnes articulos scio, the articles of time most convenient, the most commodious moments, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 31.—

ARTICULARIS morbus, the gout, Plin. 21, 21. & 20, 17. Suet. Gall. 21. vel ARTICULARIUS, Plin. 21, 20. & 25, 5. & 32, 4. nec podagricus nec articularius est, quem rus ducunt pedes, neither affected with the gout in his feet or joints, Plaut. Merc. 4, 7, 17.—radix longa ARTICULOSAQUE full of joints or knots, Plin. 24, 16. evitaanda concisa nimium, et velut articulosa partitio, full of short members or clauses separated into too many divisions, Quinct. 4, 5, 24—ARTICULARE voces, to pronounce distinctly, Lucr. 4, 550.

ARVALES fratres (arvorum sacerdotes), a body of priests, who performed sacred rites for the fertility of the fields; called FRATRES; because they were originally all brothers, the sons of Acca Laurentia, the nurse of Romulus, and wife of Masurius Sabinus, twelve in number; and one of them having died, Romulus supplied

his place, Gell. 6, 7. Plin. 18, 2. Varr. L. L. 4, 15.

ARVEHO, xi, ctum, ere, (for adveho), to carry, Cat. R. R. 133 & 135.

ARŪGA, v. ARVIGA, seu Harūga, Harvīga v. Harīga, ae, f. et ARVEX, igit, f. a victim. Festus. & Varr. L. L. 4, 19.—hence

ARVIGNUS, adj. for Arietinus, Varr. ib.—hence also

ARVĪNA, ae, f. fat, suet, tallow.—* ARVINA est durum pingue inter cutem et viscus, the hard fat between the skin and the flesh, Serv. ad Virg. Æ. 7, 626. add. Plin. 11, 37 s. 45.

ARVISA VINA, plur. malmsey, sweet wine. See GEOG. INDEX.

ARUNCUS, i, m. a goat's beard, (villus mento caprarum dependens,) Plin. 8, 50.

ARUNDO, inis, f. a reed or cane; int for a pipe and other things, made of reeds.—

ARUNDINEUS, adj. of a reed.—

ARUNDINACEUS, of or like a reed.—

ARUNDINOSUS, full of reeds; poet.—

ARUNDIFER, čta, črum, bearing reeds.—

ARUNDINĒTUM, i, n. a place where reeds grow.—

ARUNDINATIO, ōnis, f. the supporting of vine branches with reeds, Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 3.—* erant autem pleraque (sc. militum tecta, the huts of the soldiers,) ex cratibus aut tabulis facta, alia ARUNDINE tecta, interwoven with reeds, Liv. 27, 3.

et longā parvae sub arundine cannae, Ov. M. 8, 337. for the CANNA was a dwarf kind of reed, (degener arundo, quam vulgus cannam vocant) Col.

7, 9, 7. gracilis, et cannae similis arundo prodit, Col. 4, 32, 3. vivaque per rimas, proce-
raque surgit arundo, lively and tall, Ovid. Met.

13, 891. ripis fluvialibus arundo caeditur, Virg. G. 2, 414.—* metaph. an arrow, perque ilia venit arundo, the arrow, Id. Æ. 7, 499. vo-
lucru qui fixit arundine malum, who pierced the mast with his swift arrow, ib. 5, 544. so Sil. 5,

448. & 10, 261. Ovid. Met. 10, 526.—equitare in arundine longa, on a long reed, Hor. Sat. 2,

3, 248.—(II) arundine captare pisces, with a fishing-rod, Tibul. 2, 6, 23.—(III) non tantum calamis, sed cantu fallitur ales, callida dum tacitā crescit arundo manu, the Fowler's staff, Marti-
al. 14, 218. so 9, 55, 4. Propert. 4, 2, 33.

Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 17.—(IV) agrestem tenui meditor arundine musam, I will play a rural
tune on a small pipe, i. e. I will write a pastoral poem in a humble style, Virg. E. 6, 3.

inaequali modulatur arundine carmen, on unequal reeds; for in the pastoral pipe (fistula) there were several reeds, longer and shorter, according
to the different tones, Ovid. Amor. 1, 181. usually seven; thus, sepenā modulatur arundine
carmen, he plays a tune on the fistula composed of seven reeds, Sil. 14, 472. cerata, joined together with
wax, Ov. Met. 11, 154.—(V) inque manus chartae, nodosaeque venit arundo, paper and the knotty
reed, instruments used for writing, are put into
the hands of the young man, Pers. 3, 11. add.

Auson. Epist. 7, 50.—(VI) stamen scernit arundo, the reed separates the warp of a web in

the loom, Ovid. Met. 6, 55.—ARUNDO is also used to denote a staff for striking with, Propert. 4, 7, 25. and a pole for supporting vines, Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 1.

ARUNDINEA fronde additâ, the leaves of reeds, Plin. 10, 29. mellaque arundineis inferre canalicibus, to introduce or convey honey into beehives by canals of reed, Virg. G. 4, 265. silva arundinea, i. e. arundinetum, a wood or thicket of reeds, Id. Æ. 10, 709.—frumentis folium ARUNDINACEUM, like the leaves of reeds, Plin. 18, 7.

ARUNDINOSA Cnidus, abounding in reeds, Cat. 37, 15.—Thybris ARUNDINIFERUM medio caput extulit alveo, Ovid. Fast. 5, 637.—minores halcyones in ARUNDINETIS canunt, Plin. 10, 32. per arundineti semitam aegrè evasit, Suet. Ner. 48.

ARVUM, a field ploughed, but not sown; any field: arvum quod aratum, necdum satum est, Col. 2, 9. Varr. R. R. 1, 29, 1. so Festus; & Scholiast. Horat. Ep. 1, 16, 2. arvorum cultus, Virg. G. 4, 1. nunc locus arvorum ingeniis, the proper place to treat of the nature of the different soils, Virg. G. 2, 177. externum patrio amicus arvum, more friendly than your native soil, Ovid. Met. 15, 444. arvum genitale, i. e. matrix equina, Virg. G. 3, 136. so Lucret. 4, 1105. optima putri arva solo, those fields are best which have a loose soil, Virg. G. 2, 262.—zephyrique tepentibus arvis laxant arva sinus, the fields open their bosoms to the warm breezes of the west wind, i. e. at the approach of spring, are freed from the frost, ib. 330. exercetque frequens tellurem, atque imperat arvis, by frequent tilling makes the fields produce a plentiful crop, ib. 1, 99. Senec. Tranq. 14. quid dicam, jacto qui semine comminus arva insequitur, cumulosque ruit malè pinguis arenae, immediately falls on the fields and levels the heaps of barren sand, or breaks the hard ridges jutting up, Ib. 104. cum flavis messorem induceret arvis agricola, brought the reapers into the yellow fields, or set them to cut down the ripe corn, ib. 316. arva aliena jugo premere, to press with the yoke, to reduce to subjection a country not their own, Virg. Æ. 10, 78 f. florentia proterit arva, treads down the flourishing fields, i. e. the corn, Ovid. Met. 2, 791. ne perconteris, fundus meus—arvo pascat herum, sc. an, with its ploughed land or corn, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 2. arva marte populata, laid waste by war, Id. Od. 3, 5, 24. squalent abductis arva colonis, lie uncultivated, Virg. G. 1, 507. sic quoque mutatis requiescunt foetibus arva, the fields rest by a change of grain, which in some measure answers the same end as letting them lie fallow, ib. 82. ante Jovem nulli subigebant arva coloni, tilled, ib. 125. Numidae pabulo pecoris magis quàm arvo student, pay more attention to pasturage than agriculture, Sallust. Jug. 90.—Plautus uses ARVUS, thus, non arvus hic, sed pascuus est ager, Truc. 1, 2, 47. but here arvus seems to be an adjective, as pascuus. see Isidor. 15, 13.

ARX, arcis, f. (gen. pl. arcium,) a citadel or

fortress: ab arcendo, quod is sit locus munitissimus urbis, a quo facillimè possit arceri hostis, Varr. L. L. 4, 32. vel per metathesin, ab arxos, summus, æquos; whence this word is applied to mountains, Virg. G. 1, 240. & 2, 534. Sil. 3, 496. & 15, 305. Val. Flac. 4, 261. Lucan. 3, 231. also to heaven; Ovid. Met. 1, 163. Amor. 3, 10, 21. & ad Albinovan. v. 61. Stat. Theb. 3, 246, 9.—But properly, arx est editus in civitate et munitus ad salutem omnium locus Ascon. in Cic. Caecil. 5. so Serv. ad Virg. Æ. 3, 134. Tarpeia arx, Ib. 8, 652. arce ex summâ, from the citadel of Carthage, Ib. 4, 410. arx Athenarum, Nep. 22. Syracusis, Id. 20, 3. so Plin. 4, 11. mimora castra inclusa majoribus, castelli atque arcis obtinebant locum, Caes. B. C. 3, 66.—Hence ARX is applied to every kind of refuge, or whatever we confide in; thus, arx omnium gentium, urbs Roma, Cic. Cat. 4, 6. arx omnium provinciarum, Africa, Id. Ligar. 7. in arce legis praesidia constituere defensionis meae non licet, Cic. Cluent. 57. arx sociorum (the security or protection, sc.) lex repetundarum est, Cic. Caec. 5. arx civium perditorum, Id. Pis. 5. arx amicorum suorum, the chief, Cic. Phil. 8, 8. arcem tu quidem Stoicorum defendis, the chief doctrine, Id. Divin. 1, 6. classis est arx commeatuum, Tac. Hist. 3, 13. arcem juris attingere, i. e. summum imperium tenere, Lucan. 7, 593. munite communem arcem bonorum, obstruite perurgia improborum, Cic. Sull. 28. cf. Pis. 5. constituere praesidia defensionis in arce legis, Cic. Cluent. 57. num potui magis in arcem illius causae invadere? could I have more attacked the fortress of that cause? could I have made a bolder attack on the party of Pompey and Caesar? Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 15.—But ARX is also put for the summit or top of any thing, height, pre-eminence: thus, celsa tu mentis ab arce despicis errantes, humanae gaudia rides, Stat. Silv. 2, 2, 131. Cicerone tum arcem eloquentiae tenente, being at the top of the bare Quinctil. 12, 11, 28. quae te via, fare, superbum ad decus, et summas laudum perduxit arces? Sil. 13, 770. ad arcem ostentationis operata pervenerunt, Plin. 35, 10 s. 36.—* protinus aërias Phaeacium abscondimus arces, we lose sight of, i. e. we pass the lofty promontories or mountains of the Phaeacians or Corcyra, Virg. Æ. 3, 291. festae Pallades arces, i. e. the citadel of Athens, Ovid. Met. 2, 713. sacrae arces, the sacred citadel, i. e. the capitol, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 3. arcem attollere tectis, to rear a citadel, Virg. Æ. 3, 134. Servius makes it, to build houses.—arceas attingit igneas, i. e. caelum, Ib. 3, 3, 10. arces Alpius impositae, the citadels or forts built on the Alps, Ib. 4, 14, 11. montibus, Id. Ep. 2, 1, 252. cum laceras aries balistaque concutit arces, shake the battered towers, Ovid. Met. 11, 509.

As vel ASSIS, assis, m. a pound, or any thing that may be divided into twelve parts; the name of a Roman coin.

ASSIPONDIIUM, i, n. the weight of an AS or pound, Varr. L. L. 4, 26.—Decussis, is, m. te

asses; so centussis, an hundred. The parts into which the As is divided are, uncia, ac, f. an ounce; sextans, ntis, m. two ounces; quadrans, ntis, m. three ounces; triens, ntis, m. four ounces; quincunx, cis, m. five ounces; semis, issis, m. six ounces; septunx, cis, m. seven ounces; hes, hessis, m. eight ounces; dodrans, ntis, m. nine ounces; dextans, ntis, ten ounces; denunx, cis, m. eleven ounces.—(II) ex asse heres, the heir of one's whole estate, Martial. 3, 10. Quinctil. 7, 1, 20. ex triente, of the third; ex dodrante, of two-thirds, &c.—(III) the interest of money was also expressed by the parts of the AS; thus, when a whole AS was paid for the use of a hundred each month, it was called USURA CENTESIMA, because in a hundred months it equalled the original sum; or more frequently in the plural, usurae centesimae, &c. as we call it, twelve per cent. per annum: so usurae semisses, six per cent.; trientes, four per cent.; quadrantes, three per cent. &c. See USURA.—(IV) The AS was a brazen coin, at first weighing a pound. asse populo modium dare, a peck for an AS, Cic. Off. 2, 17. ad assem impendium reddes, you shall refund the expence to a penny, Plin. Ep. 1, 15. assem para, et auream accipe fabulam, prepare your penny, and hear a pleasant story; an AS used to be given by the hearers to a pleasant story-teller, Ib. 2, 20. aestimare aliquid assis, Cat. 5, 2. emptum plus minus asse Caiano, at the lowest price; in allusion, as some think, to the AS, mutually exchanged in marriage, when the bridegroom called his bride CAIA, and she called him CAIUS (A. 466); or rather to the diminution of the weight of the AS by Caius Caligula, Stat. Silv. 4, 9, 22. unius assis non unquam pretio pluris licuisse, was never valued more than the worth of one penny, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 13. miles collecta viatica multis aerumnis ad assem perdiderat, Id. Ep. 2, 2, 27. si comminuas (sc. immensum pondus auri atque argenti), vilem rediget ad assem, to a poor or paltry penny, Id. Sat. 1, 1, 43. in trivis fixum quum se demittat ob assem, stoops for a farthing fixed in the streets by the boys, to impose on those who passed, Id. Ep. 1, 16, 64. so Pers. 5, 111.

ASA, anciently put for ARA, Gell. 4, 3. Macrob. Sat. 3, 2.

* ASSARŌTON, i, n. (ex à priv. et ασψω, verro,) a kind of pavement, made of small pebbles, or tiles died with different colours, where the crums or scraps which fall from the table, and such things as used to be swept away, seemed to be left, Plin. 36, 25 s. 60. Stat. Silv. 1, 3, 56.

* ASSĀRUM, i, n. wild spikenard, an herb, Plin. 12, 13. 21, 6 & 19.

* ASBESTĪNUM, i, n. (ἀσβεστον, inextinguibile, ex à priv. et σβεννυμι, extinguo,) according to Pliny, a kind of lint, found in the deserts of India, of which cloth was made, endued with the wonderful quality of remaining unconsumed in the fire, Plin. 19, 1 s. 4. But ASBESTOS is now known to be a fossil stone, divisible into small threads or filaments, of which the cloth is made. This fossil substance has

been found in Anglesey, and in some parts of Scotland.

* ASBESTOS, a kind of precious stone, Plin. 37, 10 s. 54 m.

* ASBŌLOS, i, m. Soot, the name of a hog, so called from his colour, Ovid. Met. 3, 218.

* ASCALABŌTES, ac, m. a poisonous animal, a kind of lizard, Plin. 29, 4 s. 29.

* ASCALIA, ac, f. the pith or marrow of the herb Cactus, Plin. 21, 16 s. 57.

ASCALONIA, ac, f. a kind of onion or skal-lion, named from Ascalon, a town of Judea, Plin. 19, 6 s. 32.

* ASCAULES, ac, m. a player on the bagpipe, Martial, 10, 3, 8.

* ASCENDĒRE, v. ASCENDĒRE (-do, di, sum,) i. e. ad aliquid scandere, to ascend, to mount.—

ASCENSUS, ūs, m. & Ascensio, ōnis, f. an ascent, the act of ascending.—* ASCENDERE jugum, Caes. B. G. 1, 21. adversam ripam equo, to ride up, Cic. Div. 1, 28. caelum, or rather in caelum, Cic. Amic. 23. Mil. 35. in capitolium, Plin. 29, 3. vestram in urbem, Virg. Æ. 2, 192. scalis muros, Ib. 9, 507. In Amanum, Cic. Fam. 15, 4. in rostra, Liv. 30. in concionem, quam Appius ei dedit, to deliver a speech from the rostra, which Appius allowed him to do, Cic. Att. 4, 2. in tribunal, Cic. Vat. 14. equum, to mount, Liv. 23, 14. Suet. Caes. 61. in equum, Cic. Sen. 10. currum, Lucr. 5, 1300. classem, Tac. An. 2, 75. navem, Ter. Adel. 4, 5, 69. in navem, Nep. 2, 8.—metaph. ad honores, to rise to preferments, Cic. Brut. 58. gradum dignitatis, Id. Mur. 27. altiore gradum, Cic. Off. 2, 18. altissimum gradum, Plin. Ep. 3, 2. gradibus magistratum, Cic. Brut. 81. in tantum honorem eloquentiae, Cic. Orat. 36. hinc gradatim ascendere vocem, utile et suave est, to rise, Cic. de Or. 3, 61.—* ASCENSU primos prohibere, Caes. B. G. 9, 32. hosti aditum ascensumque difficilem praebere, Luc. 25, 36. ascensu difficili atque arduo oppidum, Cic. Verr. 4, 23. ascensu ingrediens arduo, Id. de Or. 1, 61. mollioris ascensus viam invenire, Liv. 27, 18. scalis ascensus tentans, Id. 36, 24. summi fastigia tecti ascensu supero, I mount to the top of the house, Virg. Æ. 2, 302.—primus ascensus ad amplioris honoris gradum, Cic. Legg. 3, 3. ad popularem jactationem ascensus, promotion or advancement, Cic. Harusp. Resp. 20. ad Nidum ASCENSIONEM facere, Plaut. Rud. 3, 1, 5. gradum ascensio, Vitruv. 9, 4. quorum sc. oratorum ascensio, their progress to perfection, the steps by which they ascended, Cic. Brut. 36.

ASCIA, ac, f. a chip-axe, or tool for cutting or planing.—

ASCIO, āre, to cut, hew, or chip with an axe. so deo, ex-ascio.—rogum ascia ne polito, do not hew or polish the wood used for making a funeral pile, Cic. Legg. 2, 23. Daedalus invenit serram, asciam, &c. Plin. 7, 56.—sumatur ascia; et quemadmodum materia dolatur, sic calx in lacu macerata ascietur, Vitruv. 7, 2.

ASCISCERE, (a- v. ad-scisco, īvi, itum; i. e. *asciscendo et decernendo sibi assumere*;) to assume, to choose, to join or associate to one's self. **ASCITUS**, ūs, m. a desire or choice. perficiam profecto, ut hunc A. Licinium non modo non segregandum, quum sit civis, a numero civium, verum etiam, si non esset, putetis asciscendum fuisse, he ought to have been assumed as a citizen by your decree, Cic. Arch. 2. ascite in civitatem, assumed or admitted into the right of citizens, Lix. 6, 40. asciscere civem, Cic. Balb. 13. quae naturā prima sunt ascita, are chiefly desired, Cic. Fin. 3, 5. cognitiones rerum per se asciscendas arbitramur, desirable, ib. so artes ipsas propter assumendas putamus, ib. superis ascitus, admitted among, Ovid. Pont. 4, 9, 127. tanta autem erat suavitas sermonis Latini, ut appareret in eo nativum quandam leporem esse, non ascitum, natural, not acquired, Nep. Attic. 4. nec petit ascitas luxuriosa dapes, Ovid. Fast. 6, 172.—alii putant primum ascitum, doloris vacuitatem, that the first object of desire is the absence of pain, Cic. Fin. 5, 7.

* **ASCOPERA**, ae, f. a leathern bag or purse, Suet. Ner. 45.

ASCRIBERE, (a- v. ad-scribo, psi, ptum,) to add to a writing; to add, to join, to annex, to attribute or impute.—

ASCRIPTIO, ōnis, f. an addition.—

ASCRIPTOR, one who adds himself.—

ASCRIPTICIUS, v. IVUS, adj. additional.—* anti- quior dies in tuis fuit adscripta literis, quam in Cæsaris, an earlier date was added, Cic. Q. fr. 3. 1. in altera, sc. epistola, praeter consuetudinem tuam, diem non adscribis, you do not add the date, Cic. Att. 3, 23. hominum opinio so- cium me adscribit tuis laudibus, Id. Fam. 9, 14. salutem tibi plurimam adscribit, wishes you health, Cic. Att. 1, 5 f. § 6, 1. hoc incommodum Scipioni adscribendum videtur, to be attributed, Cic. Inv. 1, 49. quoniam illi deo ales (sc. aquila) adscribitur, is consecrated to Jupiter, Plin. 10, 5.—

ASCRIPTI dicebantur, qui in colonias nomina dedissent, ut essent coloni, Festus. so Liv. 8, 14.—declarat ista adscriptio, that addition, Cic. Caecin. 33.—

ASCRIPTICII, veluti quidam scripti diceban- tur, qui supplendis legionibus adscribeban- tur, Festus. adscriptores legis, the approvers, Cic. Rull. 2, 9. adscriptor in me restituendo, a favourer of my restoration, Id. Red. in Sen. 4. so ib. 10 § 19.—

ASCRIPTIVI, quod olim adscribebantur inermes, qui succederent armatis militibus, si quis eorum deperisset, Varr. L. L. 6, 3. extra numerum es mihi. PE. idem istuc aliis adscriptivis ad legionem fieri solet, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 2. Romulum nostri, aliosque complures, sc. habent ex hominibus deos; quos quasi novos et adscripticos cives in caelum receptos putant, Cic. N. D. 3, 15 f.—

ASCRIPTICII were also a kind of husbandmen mentioned, Tac. l. 18. de Agric. § l. 21 & 23.

ASCULA, ae, f. (dim. ab assis v. axis,) a beam.

crura ponticuli aculis stantes, standing on beams, Catul. 18, 3.

ASILUS, i, m. a horse-fly, or gad-fly; an insect called oestros v. us, Virg. G. 3, 147. quibusdam (insectis) aculeus in ore, ut asilo, sive labanum dici placet, Plin. 11, 28 s. 34. Seneca says that this word had fallen into disuse in his time, Sen. Ep. 58. To this Pliny seems to allude.

ASINUS, i, m. an ass.—

ASINA, ae, f. a she-ass.—

ASELLUS, & -a, dim. a little ass, an ass-colt; any ass.—

ASININUS, & **ASINARIUS**, adj. of, or pertaining to an ass.—

ASINARIUS, i, m. an ass-herd, an ass-driver.

* From the slowness of this animal (**ASINUS**) its name is applied to denote a person of a slow capacity, a blockhead or a fool: thus, quid nunc te, asine, literas doceam? non opus est verbis, sed fustibus, Cic. Pis. 30.—**ASINUS** is also thought to be put for a mill-stone; et non pistrino traditur, atque asino, (sc. circumagendo,) Catul. 94, 10.—* **ASINAE** praegnantis continuo lactescunt, Plin. 11, 41 s. 96.—in the dat. plur. asinis a foetu dolent mammae, she-asses are pained with their udders after foaling, ib. 40.—

ASELLUS auritus, having long ears, Ovid. Am. 2, 7, 15. tardi agitator aselli, the driver of the slow-paced ass, Virg. G. 1, 273. demitto auriculas, ut iniquae mentis asellus, quum gravius dorsa subit onus, surly, Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 20. fabellam arrare surdo asello, to tell a story to a deaf ass, i. e. to one who neither hears nor understands, Hor. Ep. 2. 1, 199.—two stars in the constellation of Cancer were called **ASELLI**, Plin. 18, 35 s. 80.—

ASELLUS is also the name of a fish. Plin. 9, 16 s. 28. § 32, 10. Ovid. Hal. 131.—turpis asella, Ovid. Art. Amor. 3, 290.—

ASININUS pullus, the foal of an ass, Varr. R. R. 2, 8. asinina ossa, Plin. 16, 36. -um lac, 11, 41.—**MOIA ASINARIA**, quam circumagit asinus, Cato, 10.

ASINISCA, ae, f. a kind of vine, Plin. 14, 13.

ASIO, ōnis, a kind of owl, Plin. 10, 23.

* **ASŌTUS**, i, m. a slave to intemperance in eating and drinking, a sot or sensualist; commonly used in the plural, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, N. D. 3, 31.

* **ASPALĀTHUS**, i, m. a plant, called the rose of Jerusalem, or our Lady's rose, Plin. 15, 7. § 24, 13.

* **ASPARĀGUS**, i, m. the name of a plant, Plin. 19, 8. montani asparagi, Juv. 11, 69. inculti, Martial. 13, 21. citius quam asparagi coquantur, i. e. quickly, Suet. Aug. 87.

A- v. AD-SPECTARE, &c. See **ASPICERE**.

ASPELLERE, (as- v. abs-pello, puli, pulsum,) to drive away.

ASPER, ĕra, ĕrum, rough to the touch; offensive to any of the senses.—

ASPERE, adv. roughly.—

ASPERITAS, ātis, f. & **Aspritudo**, v. **Asprēdo**, ĩnis, f. roughness.

ASPRETUM, i, n. a rough or rugged place.—**ASPERO**, âre, to roughen, to make rough. so **EXASPERO**, âre.—loci laeves an asperi, smooth or rough, Cic. Part. Or. 10. judicat sensus dulce, amarum; lenis, (melius laeve,) asperum, Id. Fin. 2, 12. asper siti, sc. anguis, exasperated, terrible, Virg. G. 3, 434. aequore quovis asperior, Ov. Fast. 3, 580. saecula, rough, savage, Virg. Æ. 1, 295. studia, hardy, masculine, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 53. tempora, perilous, Cic. Balb. 9. terra tractatu aspera, nenipe Leucargillos, i. e. marle, difficult to be managed, Plin. 17, 7. aspera signis, sc. vasa vel pocula, rough with figures standing out from the surface, carved, engraved, or embossed, Virg. Æ. 5, 267. § 9, 263. Ovid. Met. 12, 235. § 13, 700. Sil. 2, 431. § 11, 279. verba, harsh, severe, Ovid. Pont. 2, 6, 8. vinum, harsh, opposed to lenius, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 49. virgo, warlike, fierce, Virg. Æ. 11, 664. virtus, severe, rigid, Sil. 7, 51. urbs studiis belli asperima, ib. 1, 18. vox, rough, Curt. 7, 1, 23.—aspris sentibus, for asperis, Virg. Æ. 2, 379.

ASPERE aliquem tractare, roughly, harshly, Cic. Q. Fr. 2. vituperare, Id. de Or. 2, 9 & 85. accusare, Id. Fam. 1, 5. asperius scribere, Cic. Att. 9, 18. asperimè loqui, Ib. 2, 22.—

ASPERITAS loci, viae, montis, &c. roughness. aceti, sourness, Plin. 9, 35. vocis, roughness, Lucr. 4, 546. verborum, Ovid. Met. 14, 526. asperitas agrestis et in concinna, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 6. & 2, 1, 129. habebat avunculum difficillimâ naturâ, (of a very rugged temper,) cuius sic asperitatem veritus est, (whose peevishness or roughness he bore so meekly,) ut quem nemo ferre posset, hujus sine offensione retinuerit benevolentiam, Nep. Attic. 5. asperitas, contentionis, the violence or keenness of debate, Cic. de Or. 2, 53. Omnes asperitates superare, to surmount all difficulties, Sallust. Jug. 75.

ASPRITUDO linguae, roughness, Cels. 7, 23. calculi, ib. 26. oculorum, 6, 6. aspredine quadam, Id. 5, 27. tabernacula statuere in aspretis et inaequali solo difficile erat, Liv. 35, 28.—* et glacialis hiems aquilonibus **ASPERAT** undas, roughens, Virg. Æ. 3, 285. praecipit discordia fratres asperat, exasperates, Stat. Theb. 1, 138. asperare crimina, to aggravate, Tac. 2, 29. Hunc asperavêre crimina, enraged, exasperated, Ib. 1, 72. iram asperare, Id. Hist. 2, 48. sagittas ossibus, to point them with bones, Id. G. 46. saxo pugionem, to sharpen, Id. Ann. 15, 54. tabula ferro asperata, made rough, Varr. R. R. 1, 52.

ASPERGERE (Aspergo v. Ad-spergo, si, sum; ex ad et spargo;) to besprinkle, to asperse.—**ASPERSIUS**, onis, f. & Adspersus, ūs, m. the act of besprinkling.—

ASPERGO, ūnis, f. a sprinkling of water, or the water besprinkled. aspergere aram sanguine, Cic. N. D. 3, 36. carnes sale, Plin. 15, 6. salem carnibus, Id. 8, 38. adspargere facilitatem severitate, to join or mingle, Cic. Mur. 31. nunc mihi jucunditatis plena epistola hoc adspersit molestiae, Cic. Q. F. 2, 10. sales

orationi, Cic. Orat. 26. hoc adpersi, ut scires, me tamen in stomacho (i. e. in irâ) solere ridere, I have thrown in this pleasantry, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 19. Sextulam Ebutio adspersit, he gives, Cic. Caecin. 6.—quae insecta appellavimus, omnia olei aspersu necantur, by a sprinkling of oil, Plin. 11, 52. illud vel aspersione aquae, vel dierum numero tollitur, Cic. Legg. 2, 10.—salsa spumant aspergine cautes, by the salt water sprinkled on them, Virg. Æ. 3, 534.

ASPERNARI, (-or, âtus; ex ad & sperno,) to despise, scorn, disdain, refuse, reject.—**ASPERNATIO**, onis, f. contempt.—philosophiam haec civitas aspernata nunquam est, Cic. de Or. 2, 37. aspernatos esse confido, have driven away with aversion, Cic. Cluent. 69. haud aspernatus Tullus, not rejecting the proposal, Liv. 1, 23. nec tu aspernata vocantem, sc. Pana, nor did you despise his invitation, Virg. G. 3, 393.—pas. iv. minimè aspernandus esse videtur, Cic. Fam. 15, 6, 5. haud aspernanda precantes, requesting what ought not to be slighted or refused, Virg. Æ. 11, 106.—animorum omnes morbi et perturbationes ex aspersione rationis eveniunt, from the neglect or disregard of reason, Cic. Tusc. 4, 14.

ASPERUGO, ūnis, f. a kind of herb, Plin. 26, 10 s. 65.

* **ASPHALTION**, a kind of trifol, an herb, Plin. 21, 9 s. 30.

ASPHODELUS, i, m. the asphodel, or day-lily, a flower, Plin. 21, 17 s. 68. & 22, 22. Col. 6, 17, 2. & 9, 4, 4.

A- v. **AD-SPICĒRE**, (icio, exi, ectum, ěre; ex ad et obsoleto specio,) to look at, to see, to behold. **ASPECTUS**, ūs, m. the act of seeing, the sight.—interea inter mulieres, quae ibi aderant, forte unam adspicio adolescentulam, I see, Ter. And. 1, 1, 91. corpus ut aspexit, Ovid. Fast. 6, 605. adspicio oculis mortalia justis, behold or look upon, Ovid. Met. 13, 70. Jupiter omnipotens precibus si flecteris ullis, aspice nos, Virg. Æ. 2, 690. tum vero Phaëthon cunctis e partibus orbem aspicit, beholds, Ovid. Met. 2, 228. relinquere mortales visus, to disappear from human sight, Virg. Æ. 9, 657. caprimulgi (of a kind of birds) grandioris merulae aspectu, (of the appearance, i. e. like the larger merula, Plin. 10, 40 s. 56. primo aspectu, at first sight, Cic. Att. 7, 3. primo quasi aspectu, Id. Acad. 4, 11. obmutuit aspectu, Virg. Æ. 4, 279, obstupuit primo aspectu, ib. 1, 617.—**ASPECTO**, âre, frequent. to look at often and steadily, to gaze.—

ASPECTABILIS, e, what may be seen, visible; worthy of being looked upon. quid me aspectas? Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 11. Cic. Planc. 42. omnis, exutâ aequalitate, jussa principis aspectare, all looked to or regarded, Tac. An. 1, 4. collem qui plurimus urbi imminet, adversasque aspectat desuper arces, overlooks, Virg. Æ. 1, 424. illum aspectari, that he should be conspicuous, looked at, or respected, Lucr. 3, 76.—corporeum et aspectabile, itemque tractabile omne necesse est esse, quod natum est, Cic. Univers. 4. animal unum aspectabile, ib.

* **ASPILATES**, ae, m. a gem of a fiery colour, Plin. 37, 10 s. 54.—

A- v. AD-SPĪRĀRE, (ad & spiro,) to breathe, to blow, or desire to reach. dictis divinum aspirat amore, sc. ei, Virg. *Æ.* 8, 373. so *Quincitilian.*

ASPIRĀTIO, ōnis, f. a breathing; et **Aspirāmen**, īnis, n. Val. Flac.—* aspirant aerae in noctem, the gales breathe towards night, V rg. *Æ.* 7, 8. lenius aspirans aura secunda venit, Catul. 69, 64. Irim de caelo misit Saturnia Juno Iliacam ad classem, ventosque adspirat eunti, Virg. *Æ.* 5, 606. tibia—aspirare, et adesse choris erat utilis, to blow, or to sound, and to accompany the chorus, Horat. A. P. 204—* *impers. passiv.* Quinct. 1, 5, 20.—(II) to favour, Virg. *Æ.* 2, 385.—(III) to aspire to, to desire to obtain or to reach, &c. equis aspirat Achillis, aspires to or wishes to obtain, Virg. *Æ.* 12, 352. quando, nisi Februario mense, adspirabit in curiam, will he come or wish to come, Cic. Verr. 2, 31. accedere aut aspirare audeat? desire to undertake, Cic. Caecil. 5.—* pulmones se contrahunt aspirantes (exhaling or letting-out breath.) tum se spiritu dilatant, (when taking it in), Cic. N. D. 2, 55.—animantes aspiratione aëris sustinentur, by breathing, Cic. N. D. 2, 33. aspiratio terrarum, exhalation, vapour, Cic. Div. 1, 36. caeli, the influence, Ib. 57.—* *parcisi- simè* aspiratione veteres usi etiam in vocalibus, cum oedos, ircosque dicebant, (non hoedos, et hircos,) Quinctil. 1, 5, 19 & 20. so 1, 6, 21. 1, 4, 9. 6, 3, 55. cū scirem ita majores locutos esse, ut nusquam nisi in vocali, aspiratione (the letter H,) uterentur, loquebar sic, ut pulcos, Cetejos, triumphos, Kartaginem, dicerem, Cic. Orat. 48.

* **ASPI**, īdis, f. an asp, a small venomous serpent, Plin. 29, 4. aspide ad corpus admotā, vitā est privatus, Cic. Rabir. 9. si scieris, inquit Carneades, aspiden: occulte late-re uspiam, et velle imprudentem super eam assidere, cujus mors tibi emolumentum futura sit; improbe feceris, nisi monueris, ne assideat, Cic. Fin. 2, 18. aspide cincta comas (sc. secundum) lo, one of the furies, Val. Flac. 4, 418.

* **ASPLĒNUM**, i, n. (i. e. quod lienem immi- nuat,) spleen-*wort*, an herb, Plin. 27, 5 s. 17. Vitruv. 1, 4.

ASPORTĀRE, (quasi absporto, Priscian. 2.) to carry away to some other place. cū ceteri ita fugerent, ut multa de suis rebus secum asportarent, Cic. Paradox. 1, 2. suaeque omnia, quae moveri poterant, Troezenem asportant, Nep. 2, 2. add. Cic. Caecil. 9. hoc simulacrum e signo Cereris avellendum, asportandumque curavit, Id. Verr. 4, 49 f. nec te hinc comitem asportare Creusam fas sc. est, Virg. *Æ.* 2, 773. asportare ancillam venum trans mare, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 19. quoniam video virginem asportāri, for asportari, Id. Rud. prol. 67. quod hinc asportabitur terrarum, certum est persequi, to whatever part of the earth she shall be carried, I am determined to follow her, Ter. Phor. 3, 3, 18.—signa plaustris evecta, et asportata, Cic. Verr. 1, 20.—

ASPORTĀTIO, ōnis, f. the act of carrying away, Cic. Verr. 4, 49.

ASPRĒDO, aspretum, &c. See **ASPER**.

ASSA, assāre, &c. See **ASSUS**.

ASSAMENTA, v. Axamenta, orum, n. planks or boards, Plin. 16, 40.

ASSĒCLA, ae, m. (ab assequi,) a mean attendant, a servant, Cic. Verr. 1, 24 & 25. & 3, 12. Att. 6, 3. omnium mensarum assecla, a parasite, Pseudo, Cic. in Sallust. 8. but Nepos has assecla praetoris, for his lieutenants, Attic. 7.

ASSECTĀRI, to follow.

ASSECTATIO, &c. See **ASSEQUI**.

ASSELLĀRE & Adsellare, (i. e. alvum exonerare;) Veget. de re Veter. 1, 12. 3, 57.

ASSENTĪRE & Ad-sentire, (nsi, nsum, tio;) & **ASSENTĪRI**, (-ensus, sum, tio, dep. ad et sentio,) to assent, to agree.—

ASSENSUS, ūs, m. et Assensio, onis, f. an assent.

ASSENSOR, ōris, m. one who assents, an assenter.

—* frequens permutatio est, e utroque modo effertur assentior, ASSENTIO, Quinctil. 9, 3, 7. sedens iis assensi, qui mihi lenissimè sentire visi sunt, I signified my assent by a word, without rising, as was the custom in the senate, when one did not make a set speech, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 25. sapiens—sequitur multa probabilia, nec comprehensa, nec percepta, nec assensa (assented to, held as certain,) sed similia veri, Cic. Acad. 4, 31.—* *impersonal.* de religione, Bibulo assensus est, sc. a senatu, the senate agreed to the opinion of Bibulus, that the prediction said to have been found in the Sibylline books (vid. X. Ptol. Cl. Biog. p. 344.) should be complied with, Cic. Fam. 1, 2, 4. so Fabio assensus est, sc. a consilio, Liv. 24, 45.—

ASSENTIOR is oftener used than Assentio, Gell. 2, 25.—

ASSENSUS, ūs, m. an assent. assensusque suos sustinere, to withhold one's assent, Cic. Fin. 3, 9. so obsistere opinionibus, assensus lubricos sustinere, Cic. Acad. 4, 34. assensus suo comprobare aliquid, Ib. c. 33. cohobere assensum a rebus certis, Ib. c. 29.—* *metaph.* et vox assensus nemorum ingeminata remugit, Virg. G. 3, 45. aereaque assensu conspirant cornua rauco, Id. *Æ.* 7, 615.—

ASSENSIO, onis, f. the act of assenting; assensio animi, Cic. Acad. 4, 12. secuta est clarissima senatūs adsensio, quae solet decreta praecurrere, Plin. Ep. 3, 4, 4. voluptas ex plurimum assensione venit, Senec. Ep. 7. assensionis re- tentio, the with-holding of assent, Cic. Acad. 4, 18.—assensus and assensio are used promiscuously, Ib. § c. 12.

ASSENSOR, ōris, n. an assenter; quotidie commemorabam te unum in tanto exercitu mihi fuisse assensorem, the only person who agreed with me in opinion, Cic. Fam. 6, 21. irae facilis assensor meae, Senec. Hippol. 1207.

ASSENTĀRI, (-or, ātus, āri, dep.) to flatter, to humour one, to say as another says.—

ASSENTĀTIO, ōnis, f. flattery.—

ASSENTATIUNCULA, ae, f. dim. a little flattery.—

ASSENTATOR, ōris, m. *a flatterer*.—

ASSENTATRIX, icis, f. *a female flatterer*.—

ASSENTATORIE, adv. *in a flattering manner*.—
tu quoque assentaris huic, Plaut. Amph. 2 2,
70. tibi assentatur, Cic. Fam. 9, 12. postre-
mò imperavi egomet mihi omnia assentari,
Eun. 2, 22. Cic. Amic. 25.—* propriè assen-
tamur voce, adulamur gestu, blandimur tactu.
—Pompeius iis assentabatur, *assented to or
agreed in opinion with them*, Vell. 2, 48.—

ASSENTATIO, ōnis, f. *flattery*; sic habendum est,
nullam in amicitias pestem esse majorem, quam a-
dulationem, blanditiã, assentationem, Cic. Am.
25. assentatio vitiorum adjutrix, ib. c. 24. callidã
assentatione capere aliquem, ib. c. 26. bene-
volentiam blanditiis et assentationibus colligere,
(*al. assentando, al. assectando*), turpe est, ib.
17. *so cf. Id. Cluent. 13. Graeci diurnã ser-
vitudinem ad nimiam assentationem eruditi*, Id. Q.
fr. 1, 1, 5.—* *assent, opinion, favour*; M. Tul-
lio tantum tribuere, ut paene adsentatione suã,
(*i. e. assensione, favore v. suffragio*.) quibus vel-
let, principatum conciliaret, *by his vote*, Vell.
2, 3.—Vereor ne Assentatiuncula quadam
tuam gratiam aucupari videar, *by a little flattery*,
Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 20.—*plur.* Plaut. Stich. 1, 3,
75.—

ASSENTATOR, ōris, m. *a flatterer*; semper au-
get assentator id, quod is, cuius ad voluntatem
loquitur, vult esse magnum, Cic. Amic. 26.—
pernicitosi assentatores iudicandi sunt, Cic. Off.
1, 14. *add. Fam. 12, 21. cavendum est, ne
assentatoribus patefaciamus aures*, Cic. Off. 1,
26. mulierum assentator, Id. Caecin. 5.—*as-
sentatrix scelestâ est*, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 100.—
dubitare te non assentatoriè, sed fraternè veto,
Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14.

ASSEQUI, (as- v. ad-sëquor, sëcütus,) *to over-
take, to reach, to find out, to obtain*: assequere,
ac retine, *overtake*, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 89. om-
nes magistratus sine repulsã assecutus, *obtained*,
Cic. Mur. 1. propositum assequi, Id. Fin. 5.
nullam partem videor tuorum meritorum esse
assecutus, *to have equalled or come up to*, i. e.
to have no wise acquitted my obligations to you,
Cic. Fam. 1, 4. utinam ingenium ejus aliqua
ex parte assequi possim, *I could reach, catch
some spark of*, Plin. Ep. 4, 8. ut imperia con-
siliaque vel sorte oraculi missa sine cuncta-
tione assequeretur, *that he might get his com-
mands and schemes quickly executed, as if sug-
gested to him by the response of an oracle*, Liv.
26, 19.—*passive*, ut hac diligentia nihil horum
investigari, nihil assequi poterit, *could be
found out*, Cic. Verr. 2, 73. (*al. haec diligentia,
—investigare, &c. could find out*).

ASSECTARI, (-or, ätus; ab assequor,) *to follow,
to attend or accompany, out of respect*; as
clients or friends attended a candidate for an of-
fice, to the forum, the Campus Martius, &c.—
ASSECTATIO, ōnis, f. *act of attending or ac-
companying a person, attendance*.—

ASSECTOR, ōris, m. *an attendant, a follower,
an imitator*.—quum aedilitatem Crassus peteret,
eumque Sergius Galba assectaretur, *went along
with him as a friend*, Cic. de Or. 1, 56. *so Cic.*

Petit. Consul. 8 & 9.—*assidua assectatorum co-
pia, of those who attended candidates at all times,
consisting commonly of the lower class of citizens;
distinguished from those who paid their respects
to candidates at their houses in the morning,
called SALUTATORES; and from those who only
accompanied them to the Forum or Campus
Martius, called DEDUCTORES*, Cic. Petit. Con-
sul. 9. although ASSECTOR and ASSECTATIO are
applied also to the two latter, ib. & 8. cum du-
cibus ipsis, non cum comitatu assectatoribusque
confingant, Cic. Balb. 27. non ut commilito,
sed ut comes assectatorque sequeretur, Plin.
Ep. 8, 23. cancer dapis assectator, *attending
the shell-fish called PINNA, or the naker, in hopes
of food*, Plin. 9, 42 s. 66. pariterque eloquen-
tiae assectator, *aspiring at the character of skill
in eloquence as well as in physic*, Plin. 29, 1 s. 5.
so assectator sapientiae, a philosopher, 8, 17 pr.
Apollodorus assectator ejus, *his follower or imi-
tator*, Plin. 24, 17 s. 102.

ASSER, ëris, *a small beam, a plank, a pole*.—
ASSERCULUS, i, m. v. um, i, n. dim. *a little
plank*. ASSER, quod assideat parieti trabibus-
que, Festus; *vel potius ab assis vel axis: vid.*
Vitruv. 4, 2. & 7, 3. asseribus falcatis deter-
gebant pinnas, *they pulled down the battlements
with poles armed with hooks*, Liv. 38, 5. *simi-
lar poles (asserer ferreo unco praefixi), called
HARPAGÖNES, drags or grapples were used in
naval engagements to grapple or take hold of the
ships of the enemy*, Liv. 30, 10. *other poles or
beams used in war are mentioned*, Tac. 4, 30. Caes.
B. C. 2, 2. longi duo validi asseres in terra de-
figebantur, sc. ponte fulcundo apte, Liv. 44, 5.
—*asserulus inter se distantes bipedali spatio*,
Col. 12, 50, 4. *neul. assercula quinque*, Cato,
R. R. 12.

AS- v. AD-SËRËRE, (-sëro, ëvi, itum; *ex ad et
sero, serui, satum*), *to sow or plant near*; sed vocat
usque suum, quã populus adsita certis limitibus
vicina refugit jurgia, (*al. refugit*), *where the popu-
lar planted for a land-mark, prevents disputes
among neighbours by certain fixed boundaries*,
Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 170.

* AS- v. AD-SËRËRE (-sëro, rui, rtum; *ex ad
& sero*), *to assert, to claim, to defend; to affirm*.
ASSERTIO, onis, f. *a claiming of liberty*.—

ASSERTOR, ōris, m. *an asserter, a claimer*.—
nam ego illam liberali causa assero manu, *I as-
sert her liberty, or claim that she may be free,
by an action of freedom, and take hold of her by
the hand; (which was the form prescribed by
law in such cases)*, Ter. Adel. 2, 1, 39. *et ibi
Donat. so Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 83. & 5, 2, 142.*
5, 6, 11. Curc. 5, 2, 68. Pers. 1, 3, 83. Cic.
Flac. 17. (A. 230.) ASSELERE manu in libertatem
dicimus, cumprehendimus, Varr. L. L. 5, 7.
asserere, manu admoveere est, Festus. asserere
in libertatem, Liv. 3, 45. quoscunque libuis-
set, in libertatem assererant, *they claimed the
liberty of*, Suet. Vitel. 10. asserui jam me. (*sc.*
in libertatem), fugique catenas, Ovid. Am. 3,
11, 3.—*on the contrary*, M. Claudio negotium
dat, ut virginem in servitutum assereret, *should
claim her as his slave*, Liv. 3, 44. virginem

ingenuam in servitutem asserere conatus, *to have her declared a slave by judicial sentence*, Suet. Tib. 2. *tanquam suum filium asserit, he claims him as his son*, Quintil. 4, 2, 95. *haec adeo sunt vulgaria, ut sibi artem figurarum asserere non possint, cannot claim to be ranked among*, Quint. 9, 3, 64. *me asserere caelo, prove my claim or shew my right to heaven, that I am sprung from a deity*, Ovid. Met. 1, 761.—*felicitas sibi cognomen asseruit*, Sylla, *claimed or assumed*, Plin. 7, 43 s. 44. *in asserendâ dignitate, in vindicating his dignity*, Suet. Caes. 16. *haec (sc. gaudia) utraq̃ manu complexuque asserere toto, i. e. seize with avidity*, Martial. 1, 16, 9. *asserere sibi totam laudem, to claim*, Val. Max. 8, 14, 4. *divinam majestatem*, Suet. Cal. 22. *communem libertatem asserere, to defend, to reclaim*, Suet. Claud. 10. *sibi nomen sapientis*, Quint. 12, 1, 10. *Gallaeci Graecam sibi originem asserunt*, Justin. 44, 3. *Jovis, quem patrem sibi Alexander assereret*, Curt. 8, 1, 44. *Quae velut propria philosophiae asseruntur, are claimed*, Quint. 1, Proem. 16. *libertatem reipublicae*, Quint. 6, 5, 8. *dum grande famuli nomen asseret Rheni, Germanicarum magna lux kalendarum, while the first day of September, called GERMANICUS, by Domitian, from his own assumed name (Suet. Dom. 13.) shall claim the illustrious name or glory of having subjected the Rhine, i. e. shall shew that Germany was subdued by Domitian*, Martial. 9, 2, 3.—**ASSERTIO** tam a servitute in libertatem, quam a libertate in servitutem trahi significat, Priscian. 18. *sitne liber qui in assertione est, while the question concerning his freedom is depending*, Quint. 3, 6, 56. *ideo nec adsertionem denegandam iis, qui ex ejusmodi causâ in libertatem vindicabuntur, puto, that a claim of liberty should not be refused*, Plin. Ep. 10, 72. *This claim, although at first rejected, used to be brought a second time, (assertione secundâ)*, Quintil. 5, 2, 1. *before other judges*, Id. 11, 1, 78. *or oftener. Such claims being not quite clear, were called PERFUSSORIAE; and in favour of these (perfusoriis asseritionibus.) Domitian advised the judges (recuperatores) not always to shew themselves too easy, (ne se semper accomodarent.)* Suet. Dom. 6.—**ASSERTIO** is never found in the classics to denote an affirmation; the passage in Cicero, Acad. 1, 12. *quoted as an authority, is read otherwise by the best editors.*
ASSERTOR est vindex alienae libertatis, an asserter or defender, Donat. in Ter. Adel. 2, 1, 39. *See Martial. 1, 53, 5. qui loquitur Curios, assertoresque Camillos, defenders of the public liberty*, Id. 1, 25, 3.
AS- v. AD-SERVĀRE, to keep, to guard, to watch, to observe.—*adservare hominem, dum res judicetur*, Cic. Verr. 3, 22. *aliquem domusuae*, Cic. Cat. 1, 6.—*negligenter*, Id. Caecin. 26. *custodiis*, Id. Verr. 5, 30. *aliquem vincuntum domj*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 98. *cf. Capt. 1, 2, 8. in carcerem*, Liv. 8, 20. *carnes in sale*, Plin. 9, 25. *corpora mortuorum in conditoriis*,

Id. 7, 16. *ignem in ferulâ*, Id. 7, 56. *muros asservari jubet*, Caes. B. C. 1, 21. *acerrimè asservabimus, will observe or watch*, Cic. Att. 10, 16. *arce quae quasi negligentius asservata erat, occupatâ*, Curt. 9, 7. *atqui nunc, here, hic tibi asservandus est*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 33.

AS- v. AD-SERVĪRE, to serve, to help or second.—*toto corpore, atque omnibus unguis, ut dicitur, contentioni vocis asserviunt, they exert the whole body together with the voice*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22.

AS- v. AS-SESSIO, ōnis, f. *the act of sitting by one*, Cic. Fam. 11, 27, 10.—

ASSESSOR v. **ADSESSOR**, ōris, m. *a lawyer or other person, who sits by a magistrate to assist him with his advice; an assessor*: Cornelius Laco ex assessore praefectus praetorii, Suet. Galb. 14. *cf. Digest. 1, tit. ult.*—

ASSESSŌRIUS, a. of an assessor.—*Sabinus in assessorio ait, i. e. in libro de officio assessoris*, Digest. 47, 10, 5.—

ASSESSŪRA, ae, f. *the office of an assessor*, Digest. 50, 14, 3. *See ASSIDĒRE.*

AS- v. ADSEVĒRĀRE, (or ad et severus; i. e. serio affirmare;) *to affirm, to assert.*—

ASSEVĒRĀTIO, ōnis, f. *an asserted or serious affirmation.*—

ASSEVERANTER, adv. *positively*.—*unum illud firmissimè ASSEVERABAT*, Cic. Att. 10, 16. (al. 14.) *so* Tusc. 4, 11. *ordinem agminis asseverare non ausim, I cannot venture to relate for certain*, Tac. Hist. 3, 22. *locum huic vel illum promissi specūs asseverât, asserts or says*, Id. Ann. 16, 3. *rutilae Caledoniam habitantium comae, magni artus, Germanicam originem asseverant, shew or prove*, Tac. Agric. 11. *bella ironia, si jocaremur; sin asseverâmus (we speak or affirm seriously,)* vide ne religio nobis tam adhibenda est, quam si testimonium diceremus, Cic. Br. 85. *quae est ista defensio? utrum asseveratur in hoc, an tentatur? whether is this said seriously? or is it to try whether such a defence will be admitted?* Cic. Verr. 2, 10.—*nec defuerunt, qui arguerent viros gravitatem asseverantes, pretending to, claiming or shewing gravity of character*, Tac. Ann. 13, 18.

ASSICCĀRE, (ad et sicco,) *to dry carefully*, Col. 12, 15, 5. & 1, 6, 22.—

ASSICESCO, ěre, incept. (ad et siccus,) *to grow dry*, Col. 12, 9, 1.

ASSIDĒO, v. **ADSIDĒO**, ědi, essum, ěre, (ad et sedeo,) *to sit by or near.*—

ASSESSIO, ōnis, f. *a sitting by or near.*—**ASSESSOR**, ōris, m. *one who sits by or near, particularly for the sake of giving advice.*—**ASSIDET** inde Jovi, Jovis est fidissima custos, sc. Majestas, Ovid. Fast. 3, 45.—*huic assident, they sit by or assist*, Cic. Planc. 11. *so assidere aegro*, Senec. Ep. 9. *Horat. Sat. 1, 1, 80. Plin. Ep. 7, 19. Tac. An. 6, 26. assidere magistratibus, to sit by magistrates as a counsel to advise them*, Suet. Tiber. 35. *whence one who did so was called ASSESSOR.*—*cùm muros assidet hostis, besieges*, Virg. Æ. 11, 304. *arces*, Sil. 9, 624. *me gravis assidet hostis*, Val. Flac. 5,

536. castellum, Tac. An. 6, 43. moenia urbis, Ib. 4, 58. urbi, Curt. 4, 3, 1. populis, to make war on, Plin. Pan. 12. gubernaculis assidet, sits at the helm or rudder, Ib. 81.—* *metaph.* assidere literis totâ vitâ, to be devoted to study or learning, Id. Ep. 3, 5 f. parcus ob heredis curam, nimumque severus assidet insano, is near or next to, i. e. acts like a madman or fool, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 11.—ASSIDENS implumbis pullis avis, sitting upon or by, Hor. Epod. 1, 19. inquietis assidens praecordiis, constantly haunting, Ib. 5, 95.—assessos Capuae muros, besieged, Sil. 12, 453.—quae tua fuerit ASSESSIO, Cic. Fam. 11, 27, 10.

ASSĪDO, ēdi, essum, ēre, (ad et sĭdo,) to sit down; assido, accurrunt servi, soccos detrahunt, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 72. in ara hic assidam, Plaut. Aul. 41, 20. tum in bibliothecâ asse- dimus, Cic. Div. 2, 3. so Acad. 1, 4. Adher- balem dextrâ adsedit sc. Hiempsal. Sallust. Jug. 11.

ASSĪDUUS, a, um, (qui semper assidet vel adest,) assiduous, constant, continual, perpetual; diligent, industrious.—

ASSĪDUUS, adv. constantly, perpetually.—ASSĪDUÏTAS, ātis, f. assiduity.—ASSĪDUUS bella gerit, for assidue, constantly, Propert. 2, 12, 16. assiduum mecum fuit, Cic. Cael. 4. in praediis, Rosc. Am. 7. ruri vixit, Ib. 18. in oculis hominum fuit, Liv. 35, 10. cantu assiduo resonat, Virg. Æ. 7, 12. fructibus assidui lassa senescit humus, Ovid. Trist. 3, 2, 28. assiduus cursus, fletus, ignis, imbres, labor, motus, venatus, &c. assidui agricolae, always in their farms, Cic. Rosc. Am. 16. urbani assidui cives, who always live in the city, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 165. in hac quotidianâ assidua urbanâque vitâ, Cic. Pis. 26. operam assiduam dare ludis, Lucr. 4, 971. foro, Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 22. semper boni-assiduaeque domini referta cella vinaria, &c. est, careful, attentive, Cic. Sen. 16. assidui ac domestici, living always in one's family, Cic. Caecin. 22. assidui rhetores, always engaged in the art of rhetoric, Cic. Or. 2, 39. assiduus accusator, constant, irreconcilable, Cic. I. Act. in Verr. 12. hae (sc. suae malae cogitationes conscientiaeque mali) sunt impiis assiduae domesticaeque Furiae, Cic. Rosc. A. 24. assidua febricula, opp. to intermittens, Cic. Fam. 10, 21, 15. frequentia, Id. Planc. 8. lacrymae, Id. Fam. 4, 7. noctes, perpetually one after another, Hor. Epod. 15, 13. commemoratio, Id. Verr. 1, 39. assiduum studium, close application, Quinct. 2, 13, 15. Cic. Heren. 4, 13. &c.—ASSĪDUUS seems to have anciently denoted the same with locuples, rich, (ab aere vel asse dando,) Cic. Top. 2. Quinctil. 5, 10, 55. Gell. 8, 8. & 16, 10.—*compar.* ita sunt assiduiore, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 16.—*superl.* assiduisimi, Suet. Aug. 71.—voes quas audio ASSĪDUE, Cic. Mil. 34. assidue veniebat, frequently, Virg. Ecl. 2, 4. assiduisimè mecum fuit Dionysius, Cic. Brut. 91.—ASSĪDUÏTATIS fastidium vitare, of being always present, Suet. Tib. 1. elevat assiduos copia longa viros, makes them cheap, Prop. 2, 24,

44. spectaculorum, frequency, Suet. Aug. 45. vitabimus istius literae nimiam assiduitatem, the too frequent repetition, Cic. Heren. 4, 13. et literarum, Cic. Fam. 16, 25.

ASSIGNO & Adsigno, āre (ad et signo,) to assign, to allot, to grant (usually lands).—ASSIGNATIO, ōnis, f. an assignment, a distribution.—per servulum ordines assignati, commands in the army assigned or given away, Cic. Pis. 36. principis dignationem etiam adolescentibus, to confer, Tac. G. 13.—* assigna tabellas, subscribe, or set your seal to, Pers. 5, 81. Sullanae assignationes, sc. agrorum, the distributions or grants of Sylla, Cic. Fam. 13, 8. add. Phil. 6, 5. & 4, 4. Rull. 2, 30.

ASSĪLIO v. Adsiĭlo, ui, & ivi, vel ii, ultum, ire, (ad et salio,) to leap or jump at or upon.—ASSULTUS, ūs, m. a leaping upon, an assault.—ASSULTIM, adv. by leaps or jumps.—*Freq.*—ASSULTO, āre, to leap upon, to assault or attack.—cū saepe ASSILIIT defensa moenibus urbis, Ovid. Met. 11, 526. assilit in ferrum, Ib. 10, 3. add. Ib. 4, 315. & 7, 701. Plin. 9, 42. nam neque assiliendum statim est ad illud genus orationis, Cic. de Or. 2, 55. assiliens aqua, the water of the sea advancing or bouncing up, Ov. Met. 6, 106. so assilientia aequora, Id. Trist. 1, 9, 7. add. Sil. 16, 63. Col. 6, 37, 9.—varius ASSULTIVUS irritus urget, by various assaults, Virg. Æ. 5, 442. assultibus et velocitate corporum uti in praelio, Tac. An. 2, 21.—ASSULTIM ingrediens, an insect which moves by leaping, Plin. 11, 24.—jam cernes Libycum huic vallo ASSULTARE leonem, leaping upon, violently attacking, Sil. 7, 401. assultare tergis pugnantium jubet, to attack their enemy from behind, Tac. Agric. 26. latera et frontem assultantes, Id. An. 1, 51. mox ingruit assultans, contraque belluam assurgens, sc. canis, Plin. 8, 40. so Stat. Theb. 11, 244.—*Impersonal.* assultatum est castris, the camp was attempted or attacked, Tac. Ann. 2, 13.

ASSĪMĪLIS, s. Adsimilis, e, (ex ad et similis,) very like.—

ASSĪMĪLĪTER, adv. in like manner.—ASSĪMĪLO, āre, to liken, to compare, to resemble. quos supra atra silex jam lapsura cadentique imminet ASSĪMILIS, Virg. Æ. 6, 597.—ASSĪMILITER mihi hodie obtiget, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 27.—ASSĪMILARE grandia parvis, Ovid. Tr. 1, 6, 18. But the best editors make

ASSĪMĪLO vel Adsimūlo, āre, (ex ad et simūlo,) to pretend, to counterfeit, to compare, to resemble.—

ASSĪMULATIO, ōnis, f. a resembling.—Protinus ADĪMULAT tacta quosuncque colores, sc. chamaeleon, makes whatever he touches of his own colour, Ov. Met. 15, 412. assimulavit anum, personated an old woman, Ovid. Met. 14, 656. pictor acceptâ semel imitandâ ratione, facile assimulabit, quicquid acceperit, will represent or paint, Quinctil. 7, 11, 9. formam totius Britanniae Livius et F. Rusticus oblongae scutulae vel bipenni adsimulavere, compared, Tac. Agric. 10. adsimulatis Lucam literis, having counterfeited, Id. Ann. 16, 17.

ASSIPONDIIUM, i, n. the weight of an AS. See AS.

ASSIS v. AXIS, is, c. a plank or board.

ASSULA, ae, f. dim. a little or thin board, a shingle, a slice or chip of any thing.

ASSO, or rather CO-ASSO, āre, to floor or cover with boards.

ASSULĀTIM v. Assulōsē, adv. in small chips or slices, piecemeal, by little and little.

ASSISTO v. Adsiso, adstīti v. astīti, astītum, ēre, (ad ēt sisto,) to stand by or near: assisto divinis, I stand by the fortune-tellers, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 114. assiste precanti, stand near the priest while praying, Ovid. Fast. 1, 631. neque enim scribenti, ediscenti et cogitanti praeceptor assistit, THE MASTER OF RHETORIC does not stand by the pupil while writing, &c. Quinctil. 1, 2, 12. ut propius venit, assistit, it stands still, Plin. 36, 16, ita jacere talum, ut rectus assistat, Cic. Fin. 3, 16. ac se tollere humo, rectoque assistere trunco, to stand with their body upright, Ovid. Met. 7, 640. hic prope hunc assiste, Ter. Adel. 2, 1, 15.—* assistere alicui, i. e. adesse, patrocinari, advocatum esse, to aid or assist, with one's presence or advice, in a court of justice. assistebam Vareno, jam tantum ut amicus, et tacere decreveram, I stood by or attended him as a friend, Plin. Ep. 7, 6, 3. tum Eumolpus assistens Flavio dixit, &c. counsel to, Plin. Ep. 10, 85.—vel iudici, vel etiam assistentibus ratio nostrae moderationis probari debet, to be approved of by the judge, or even by those present, Quinct. 11, 1, 58. cf. 9, 2, 76.

AS. v. AD-SŌCIĀRE, to associate, to join; associare passus, to walk together, Stat. Theb. 3, 454. cornua summis associant malis, they clap to the top of the masts, Claudian. de Bell. G. 481.

ASSŌLET v. Adsōlet, (ad et solet,) it is usual or the custom: ubi illuxit, paratis omnibus, (ut assolet, is usual,) vocari ad concionem utrumque exercitum iubet, Liv. 1, 28. adhuc, Archyllis, quae assolent, quaeque oportet, signa ad salutem esse, omnia huic esse video, I see that she has all the marks of being in a good way, which are usual, and which she ought to have, Ter. And. 3, 2, 1. in testamento ita scripsit—deinde quae assolent, Cic. Invent. 2, 42.

AS-v. AD-SŌNĀRE, (as-v. ad-sōno, ui, ūtum,) to answer by sound, like an echo: planxerunt Dryades, plangentibus assonat Echo, Ovid. Met. 3, 507. Evion ingeminat, reparabilis assonat Echo, Pers. 1, 102.

AS-v. AD-SŪDĀRE, to sweat greatly, to be anxious: corculum assudassit jam ex metu, (al. adsudascit; al. adsudescit,) Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 9.

ASSŪĒRE, to sew or stitch to. See AD-SŪĒRE.

ASSUESCO, vel Ad-suesco, ēvi, ētum, ēre, to be accustomed.

ASSŪĒTŪS, a, um, accustomed, usual.

ASSŪĒTŪDO, ūnis, f. custom, use, usage: assuescere legibus, Liv. 1, 19. aded in teneris assuescere multum est! Virg. G. 2, 272.—

(II) with an infinitive; ad fluctum aiunt solitum declamare Demosthenem, ut fremitum assuesceret voce vincere, Cic. Fin. 5, 2. tua cerneret assuescat, Virg. A. 8, 517. votis jam runc assuesce vocari, Id. G. 1, 42. assuescat jam non reformidare homines, let him learn, Quinctil. 1, 2, 18.—(III) It is used as an active verb, for assuefacio: assuescere mentem pluribus, to accustom one's mind to abundance, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 109. ne tanta anima assuescite bella, the same with animos bellis, Virg. A. 6, 832.—(IV) impersonal. caritas ipsius soli, cui longo tempore assuescitur, sc. ab hominibus, to which people become accustomed by a length of time, Liv. 2, 1.—homines labores assueti, Cic. Orat. 3, 15. amore praedae, Ovid. Met. 13, 554. bellis, Virg. A. 9, 201. ripis assuetae volucres, et fluminis alveo, Ib. 7, 33. longo muros defendere bello, Ib. 9, 511. tecto succedere assuetus coluber, Id. G. 3, 418. parvo assuetata juvenus, Ib. 2, 472. assuetus in iura familiaria apuero, Liv. 24, 5.—* assuetus amor, usual, Prop. 1, 1, 36. in arte assuetā tempus ponere, Ovid. Pont. 1, 6, 36. de more assueti belli, Sil. 7, 312. gestamen assuetum dextrae, Stat. Theb. 6, 707. taurus mox venit assueti mollis ad arva iugo, Prop. 2, 2, 12. servitium assuetum, Ib. 1, 4, 4. otium des corpori, ut assuetam fortius praestes vicem, your usual work, Phaedr. 3. Prolog. 14. longius assueti lumina nostra vident, farther than usual, Ovid. Ep. 6, 72.—* In Livy it is construed with the genitive, Romanis Gallici tumultus assuetis, 38, 17.—compar. assuetior montibus, Liv. 22, 8.—nihil assuetudine majus, Ovid. Art. Am. 2, 345. assuetudine mali efferaverant animos, Liv. 25, 26. duodecim annorum assuetudine perviis Alpibus factis, Liv. 27, 39. degenerabat a labore ac virtute miles assuetudine voluptatum et contemptum ducis, Tac. Hist. 2, 62.

ASSUEFACIO v. Adsuefacio, ēci, actum, ēre, (ut assuescas facere,) to accustom: passiv. assuefactus, assuefactus, fieri, to be made accustomed: imperio populi Romani parere assuefecit, sc. gentes Gallorum, Cic. Prov. Conf. 13. arma, quae didiceram tractare, quibusque me assuefeceram, Cic. Brut. 2. orbis iis rebus omnibus, quibus et natura me, et voluntas et consuetudo me assuefecerat, Id. Fam. 4, 13. add. Caes. B. G. 4, 2. ne suo sanguine ad supplicia patrum plebem assuefaciant, Liv. 3, 52.—idem stuprorum et scelerum exercitatione assuefactus, frigore et fame et siti perferendis, accustomed to bear cold, &c. Cic. Cat. 2, 5. puro sermoni assuefacta domus, Cic. Brut. 59. cum Lusitanis reliquisque barbaris generi quodam pugnae assuefacti, Caes. B. C. 1, 44. so B. G. 4, 1. pullus maturē sermoni assuefactus, Plin. 10, 43.

ASSŪLA, ae, f. a small slice or piece of wood, See ASSIS.

ASSŪMO v. Adsumo, si v. psi, tum v. ptum, ēre, (quasi ad se sumere,) to assume, to take, to desire, to adopt, to arrogate or claim.

ASSUMPTIO, ōnis, f. an assuming or taking.

ASSUMPTIVUS, adj. assumptive: ego apud im-

probos meam retinuissem invidiam, alienam assumpsissem, *I should have besides incurred*, Cic. Att. 2, 19. artes etiam ipsas propter se assumendas putamus, *desirable, eligible*, Cic. Fin. 3, 5. *so omnis voluptas assumenda est*, ib. 1, 10. *si quis aliam quoque artem sibi assumserit, procure or acquire besides*, Cic. Or. 1, 50. nisi dicendi copiam assumisset, *sc. praeter jus civile*, ib. 87. *assumere filium, to adopt*, Plin. Pan. 7 § 8. *in nomen*, Id. Ep. 8, 18. *uxorem, to marry*, Plin. Pan. 83. *sacra Cereris de Graecia, to adopt*, Cic. Balb. 55. *aliquem in consilium, to take counsel from him*, Plin. Pan. 8. *in consortium, to take into partnership*, ib. 7. *so in societatem*, Liv. 2, 22. *in societatem facinoris*, Justin. 10, 1. *Butram—assumam, sc. convivam*, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 28. *aliloci in eo ipso, de quo agitur haerent, alii assumuntur extrinsecus, some topics are included in the cause itself, others are taken from extraneous matter*, Cic. Top. 2. *so de Or. 2, 39. cibum bis die assumere debet, to take*, Cels. 1, 8, 2. *non amplius justo assumere*, 1, 1, 5. *juvenum minus interest, quae assumant, what things they eat*, Cels. 1, 3. *si id mihi assumo, videor id meo jure quodammodo vindicare, I arrogate or assume*, Cic. Off. 1, 1. *cf. Syll. 30. tum diis gratias agimus, tum nihil nostrae laudi assumtum arbitramur*, Cic. N. D. 3, 36. *et id quod alteri detraxerit, sibi assumat*, Cic. Off. 3, 5.—*ASSUMO is used, when one takes for granted the first part of a syllogism, or the major proposition, as it is called, and subjoins the next part, or the minor proposition, in order to form a conclusion. assumit autem Cratippus hoc modo: sunt autem Dii, &c. Cic. Div. 2, 53. so ib. 51.—jam assumptione non concessa, nulla conclusio est, the minor proposition not being granted*, ib. 53. *so Invent. 1, 34. Quinctil. 5, 14, 5. &c. assumtio, particula orationis per quam id, quod ex propositione ad ostendendum pertinet assumitur, the thing supposed, the postulate*, Cic. Inv. 1, 37. *aliquid dignum assumptione, worthy of choice or desire*, Cic. Fin. 3, 5.—*ASSUMTIVA constitutio, vel causa est, quae ipsa ex se nihil firmi dat ad recusationem foris autem aliquid defensionis assumit*, Cic. Inv. 1, 11. *a cause in which an advocate is obliged to admit the charge brought against his client, but endeavours to defend it by assumptive or extrinsic arguments; thus, occisus est, sed latro, &c. Quinct. 7, 4, 7.*

ASSURGĒRE, (as- v. ad-surgo, surrexi, surrectum,) *to rise up: assurgere sursum in curiam venienti, to rise up to the consul out of respect*, Cic. Pis. 12. *utque viro Phoebii chorus assurrexerit omnis, all the nuses rose up to shew their respect for Gallus the poet*, Virg. E. 6, 66.—(II) *It is metaphorically applied to inanimate things, and to the mind; thus, Alpium vertices assurgere*, Plin. 2, 65. *colles clementer assurgentes, rising gently*, Tac. Ann. 13, 38. *septemque assurgit in ulnas, sc. nix*, Virg. G. 3, 355. *turres assurgunt, rise or are reared*, Id. E. 4, 86. *subito assurgens fluctu nimbus Orion*, Ib. 1, 535. *tumores assurgunt*, Cels. 2, 8. *irae assurgunt*, Virg. E. 12, 494. *nunc sera que-*

relis haud justis assurgis, et irrita jurgia jactas, you rise or rage with, Virg. E. 10, 95. *interim et sublimate heroici carminis animus assurgat, rise or be elevated*, Quinct. 1, 8, 6. *gaudet in adversis animoque assurgit Adrastus*, Stat. Theb. 10, 221. *raro assurgit Hesiodus, rises to sublimity*, Quinct. 10, 1, 52. *nec comœdia in cothurnos (i. e. in stilum tragoediae) assurgit*, ib. 10, 2, 22.—*in the passive it is used impersonally; assurgitur, -ebatur, &c. eidem (sc. filiis suis) praetextatis adhuc resurrectum ab universis in theatro, et a stantibus plausum (sc. esse,) gravissimè questus est, that the audience had risen up to them while under age*, Suet. Aug. 56. *quum resurrectum ei non esset*, Liv. 9, 46. *haec enim ipsa sunt honorabilia, quae videntur levia atque communia, salutari appeti, decedi, assurgi, &c. Cic. Sen. 18.*

ASSUS, a, um, (ab AS v. ASSIS, aliquid unum;) *alone, pure, unmixed; roasted: assâ voce, by the voice alone*, Non. 2, 7. *Ascon. ad Cic. Caecil. 17.—assa caro, roasted or broiled, made ready for eating merely by the fire*, Varr. L. L. 4, 22. *elixus esse, quam assus, solco suavior, to be sweeter when boiled, than when roasted*, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 56. *assa bubula, sc. caro, roasted beef*, Id. Curc. 2, 3, 86. *at simul assis Miscuearis elixa*, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 73. *res eadem magis alit jurulenta quam assa, magis assa quam friza*, Cels. 2, 18, 38. *transeundum paullatim ab elixis ad assa*, Cels. 1, 3, 77. *integram famem ad ovum affero, I bring a fresh appetite to the beginning of the feast, (see OVUM) without tasting any thing before. itaque usque ad assum vitulinum opera producitur, I therefore make my way through every dish to the roast veal, (which seems to have been the last dish, as eggs were the first)*, Cic. Fam. 9, 20, 3. *assa ova, roasted eggs*, Scribon. c. 221.—*in balneariis Assa sc. loca, the apartment in a bath, where sweat was excited merely by heat or stoves, without bathing; the sweating-room*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1. *so assae sudationes*, Cels. 3, 27, 27. *assus sol, a mere basking in the sun, without anointing; opposed to sol nitidus unctusque, when after basking in the sun a person was anointed*, Cic. Att. 12, 6. *assa nutrix, a dry nurse*, Scholiast. ad Juvenal. 14, 208. *hoc monstrant vetulae pueris repentibus assae, old nurses teach children this, i. e. the importance of money before they can walk*, ib. *but the common reading is, pueris poscentibus assem, asking an AS, or any small piece of money to buy playthings*, ib. *assae tibiae, quibus canitur sine chori voce*, Serv. ad Virg. G. 2, 417.—*ASSĀRE, to roast*, Apic. 2, 1.——*ASSŪRA, v. Assatūra, ae, f. roasted flesh*, Ib. 7, 5. *Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 1.*

ASSYRIUS, a, um, of or belonging to Assyria. Assyria malus, a citron or lemon tree. Assyrium pomum, a citron or lemon; supposed to have been first produced in Assyria, Plin. 12, 3 s. 7.—*Assyrium venenum, purple dye*, Virg. G. 2, 4 s. Sil. 11, 41.

AST, (a conj. for at,) but: tu crebras a nobis literas expecta; ast plures etiam ipse mit-

tito, Cic. Att. 1, 16. *so ib. 6, 5. ast ego quae divum incedo regina*, Virg. *Æ. 1, 46.*—Bellona si hodie nobis victoriam dūis, (*i. e. de;*) *ast hinc ego templum tibi voveo, truly; or in return*, Liv. 10, 19.

ASTĀCUS, *i. m. a kind of crab-fish*, Plin. 9, 31 s. 51.

A-*v. AD-STERNĒRE, to lay prostrate; found only in the passive: asternunturque sepulchro, they lie spread around his grave*, Ovid. Met. 2, 943.

* *ASTHMA, ātis, n. a difficulty of breathing, an asthma*, Cels. 4, 4, 21. *whence—*
ASTHMATICUS, *adj. asthmatical.*

ASTICI vel Astyci ludi, *games celebrated by Caligula at Syracuse, such as used to be at Athens, called ASTU*, Suet. Cal. 20.

A-*v. AD-STIPŪLĀRI, to assent, to agree with, properly to promise or vouch for: astipulari irato consuli tribunum plebis, agreed or went along with*, Liv. 39, 5. *cui astipulatur Damastes memorans, &c. assents*, Plin. 7, 48. *ADSTIPULATIO, ōnis, f. v. Adstipulātus, ūs, m. an assent or agreement.—qua de re extat etiam Annaei Senecae astipulatio, the assent or testimony*, Plin. 29, 1 s. 5. *accedit enim vis et proprietates rebus tali astipulatione, by such an agreement*, Quint. 11, 3, 175. *when the gesture corresponds with the words; cum orationi oculos, vocem, manus commodare*, Plin. Pan. 71.—*consecratus est—Jovis deorum summi astipulatu, by the assent or concurrence*, Plin. 7, 47.

ADSTIPULĀTOR, ōris, *one who assents or agrees, a voucher: falsum esse Stoici dicunt, et eorum astipulator Antiochus, who agrees with them*, Cic. Acad. 4, 21. *astipulator vanae opinionis*, Val. Max. 7, 1 extr.—(II) *It is properly a law term, when one stipulates for the same thing with another, that is, causes the same promise or security to be given to him for the performance of a certain thing to that other, as was given to that other himself; thus, cum adstipulatore tuo comparabantur? with the person to whom bail or surety is said to have been given, as well as to you*, Cic. Quint. 18. *quasi quisquam isto non modo propugnatore tutiorem se, sed advocato aut adstipulatore paratiorem fore putaret*, Cic. Pis. 9.—* *In money transactions among the Romans, the borrower not only gave security for the payment to the lender, but also to render the matter more sure, gave a similar obligation to a friend of the lender's, hence called his ADSTIPULATOR: and it is thought that there were persons who attended in the forum round the shops of the bankers or money-lenders, and made a trade of this business; of which kind the father of Augustus is said to have been, in the letter of Cicero to Octavius, fin.*

ASTITUĒRE vel Adstituere, (*uo, ui, utum; ex ad et statuo.*) *to set, to place: juben' an non jubes astitui aulas, i. e. ollas, the pots to be set*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 66. *reum ad lectum astituemus*, Auct. ad Heren. 3, 20. *in genua as-*

titutus, placed on my knees, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 49. (*al. astans.*)

ASTĀRE, (*asto, vel ad-sto, ūti, ūtum vel ātum.*) *to stand by or near; and simply to stand: quum in Sigēo ad Achillis tumulum astitisset, sc. Alexander*, Cic. Arch. 10. *finis vitae mortalibus asrat, is near*, Lucr. 3, 1091. *mors, ad caput astitit, ib. 972. ante oculos*, Virg. *Æ. 3, 150. portis sublimibus astant, sc. in ib. 12, 123.*

ASTREPĒRE, (*a- v. ad-strepo, ui, itum.*) *to make a noise: ac plerique irritis precibus surdas principis aures astrepebant, uttered entreaties to him in vain*, Plin. Pan. 26. *obvios, et subito rei miraculo attonitos, ut eadem astreperent, hortari, to utter the same exclamations*, Tac. Hist. 4, 49. *astrepebat huic alacre vulgus, applauded him*, Id. Ann. 11, 17.

ADSTRĪDENS, vel Adstridens, (*ex ad et strideo.*) *making a hissing noise at or towards any one*, Stat. Theb. 11, 494.

ASTRINGĒRE, (*a- v. ad-stringo, inxi, ic-tum, ěre, ad & stringo.*) *to bind close or strictly, (opp. to LAXARE); fascia sic deliganda est, ut et contineat, nec astringat*, Cels. 5, 26, 146. *satius est saepius circuire fascias, quàm astringi*, Id. 8, 10, 23. *quicquid impositum est, non astringi, sed modicè deligari debet*, 5, 28, 154. *astringite isti vehementer manus*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 9. *ad columannam fortiter*, Id. Bacch. 4, 7, 25. *volucris—trepidans adstringit vincula motu, binds them faster*, Ov. M. 11, 75. *arctiūs atque hederā procerā astringitur ilex*, Hor. Epod. 15, 5.—(II) *metaph. alvum astringit labor:—contrā solvit aucta ambulatio*, 1, 3, 66 & 67. *alvum movent brassica, lactuca, &c. Cels. 2, 29. contra astringunt—dura ova, magisque si assa sunt, caseus, &c. ib. c. 30.—eaeque (sc. alvus) tum adstringitur, tum relaxatur*, Cic. N. D. 2, 54. *pater nimis indulgens, quicquid ego adstrinxit, relaxat*, Id. Att. 10, 6. *astringere aliquem suis conditionibus, to bind him by, to bring him to his own terms*, Cic. Quint. 5. *vinculis legum*, Quint. 5, 10, 101. *totam Galliam sempiternis vinculis, to subdue completely*, Cic. P. Cons. 14. *nullum vinculum ad adstringendam fidem jurejurando arctius*, Cic. Off. 3, 31. *fraus adstringit, non dissolvit perjurum, binds faster, i. e. aggravates*, Cic. Off. 3, 32. *astringere ossa nervis*, Quint. 1 Pro. 24. *quaeruntur enim qui astringantur sacris, who may be bound to keep up the sacred rites of a family*, Cic. Leg. 2, 19. *se astringere in jure sacra*, Ovid. Ep. 12, 320. *nullā astrictus necessitate*, Cic. N. D. 1, 7. *quadam numerorum moderatione et pedum, shackled or confined by the measure of verse*, Id. de Or. numeris astringere orationem, *to arrange the words harmoniously*, lb. 3, 44. *homo furti se astringet, sc. crimine, will convict himself of theft*, Plaut. Poen. 3, 4, 27. Rud. 4, 7, 34. *se magno scelerē*, Cic. Phil. 4, 4. *venas hiantes, sc. agri, to contract the pores*, Virg. G. 1, 91. *opposed to spiramenta relaxat*, lb. 90. *rem late fusam breviter astringere, to contract or confine an*

extensive subject, Quintil. 3, 5, 4.—*astringere* argumenta, to bring into a short compass, to compress, to form into a syllogism, Cic. Tusc. 3, 6. frontem, to contract, to knit the brows, Sen. Ep. 107. so vultum superciliis adstringere, Quintil. 11, 3, 160. labra, to compress, ib. 81. luxuriantia, to restrain, Id. 10, 4, 1. hoc arctius adstringi ratio non potest, there cannot be more close reasoning than this; the argument cannot be proposed more forcibly, or placed in a stronger light, Cic. Fat. 14.—*ut in posterum ipse ad eandem temperantiam adstringeret, be bound to persevere in the same abstinence*, Plin. Ep. 7, 1 f. astringi frigore, to be braced, Id. 5, 6, 25. disciplinae severitate convenientium ad se mores adstringere, to curb or check, to keep scholars in order, Quintil. 2, 2, 4. se ad servitutum juris, to submit to law, ib. 2, 16, 9. servitutum ad certa se verba adstringendi, of tying one's self, Id. 7, 3, 16.

ADSTRACTUS, a. bound, tied straitly; close, confined, contracted: certis legum vinculis, adstricti, bound, Quintil. 5, 10, 101. nec tamen haec ita sunt arcta et adstricta, ut ea, cum velimus, laxare nequeamus, Cic. Orat. 65. est finitimus oratori poeta, numeris adstrictior paulo, verborum autem licentiâ liberior, Cic. de Or. 1, 16. dialectica quasi contracta et adstricta eloquentia putanda est, Cic. Brut. 90. quam non adstricto percurrat pulpita socco, with his sock not bound, i. e. in how loose or how careless a manner he treads the stage, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 174.—*adstricta frons, contracted, knit, frowning*, Martial. 11, 40.—*alvus adstricta, costive*, Cels. 1, 3. melior est alvus in sene adstrictior, Id. et coit adstrictis barbarus Ister aquis, is frozen, Ovid. Pont. 3, 3, 26. frigore gelido adstrictum pectus, Ovid. Ep. 15, 112. ventis glacies adstricta pependit, Id. Met. 1, 120. adstrictus gustus, a sour astringent taste, which, as it were, puckers or draws together the mouth, Plin. 27, 17 s. 96. sed praecipuus adstricti moris auctor Vespasianus fuit, of strict morals, Tac. Ann. 3, 55. adstrictior oratio Stoicorum, more concise, Cic. Brut. 31. so Ib. 25. ad largiendum ex alieno adstrictior, more sparing, Cic. Fam. 3, 8. adstrictus pater, penurious, niggardly, stingy, Propert. 2, 23, 17.

ADSTRACTÈ, adv. closely: Theophrastus putat orationem, quae sit polita, non adstrictè, sed remissius numerosam esse oportere, ought not to be strictly confined to poetic numbers, Cic. de Or. 3, 48. quae pressius et adstrictius scripsi, more concisely, Plin. Ep. 3, 18. cf. Id. 1, 20, Senec. Ep. 8.

ADSTRACTIO, ònis, f. a binding, astringency: gustus amari cum astrictione, a bitter taste with an astringent power, Plin. 27, 10 s. 59.

ADSTRACTORIUS, a. astringent: Paliuri folia adstrictiorum vim habent, Id. 24, 13.

* **ASTROLOGIA**, ae, f. (ex ἀστρον, astrum, et λέγω, dico,) the science or knowledge of the stars, now called astronomy, Cic. de Or. 1, 16. Div. 2, 48. also the art of foretelling future events by the stars, now called astrology, Ibid.

ASTROLOGUS, i, m. an astronomer, one who studies the motions of the stars. Cic. Verr. 2, 52. also one who predicts future events by the stars, Cic. Div. 1, 39 & 58. 2, 42. Juven. 6, 552.

* **ASTRONOMIA**, ae, f. (ex ἀστρον, astrum, et νόμος, lex.) the science which teaches the laws by which the stars move, Senec. Ep. 95. Petron. c. 88.—* This word does not occur in the purest classics, who use instead of it **ASTROLOGIA**.

ASTRONŌMUS, i, m. an astronomer, is not found in any ancient author, but instead of it **ASTROLOGUS**.

ASTRONOMICUS, a, um, is found only in the title of books; thus, Manilii Astronomicôn libri quatuor: so Hygini Poëticôn Astronomicôn libri duo; from the nom.

ASTRONOMICA, òrum vel òn; as, Georgica, òrum vel òn.

ASTRUM, i, n. properly a constellation or cluster of fixed stars, Macrobi. Somn. Scip. 1, 14. but often put for a single star; Babylonii a solis exortu ad exortum ejusdem astri diem statuerunt, from sun rise to sun rise, Censorin. D. N. c. 23. astrorum cognitio, Cic. Div. 1, 41. domianus, Senec. Troad. 388. et dux, the sun, Thyest. 836. ignes astrorum, the light of, Virg. Æ. 8, 585. vices astrorum, i. e. some rising, some setting, Stat. Theb. 3, 558. prodigiosa, comets, ib. 523. roscida, i. e. matutina, cum ros cadit, ib. 6, 238. duodena, the twelve signs of the zodiac, Virg. G. 1, 231. cadentibus primis astris, when the stars first disappear at the approach of light in the morning, Virg. Æ. 8, 59, surgentibus astris, in the evening, Id. G. 1, 440. noctem ducentibus astris, Ib. 3, 156.

ASTRIFER, a. (poët.) bearing stars, starry: axes astriferi, the starry heavens, Stat. Theb. 8, 83. umbras astriferas profert nox, Val. Flac. 6, 752. astrifero Cyllarus ore, i. e. Cyllarus, the horse of Castor, with his master, ranked among the stars, Martial. 8, 28.

ASTRIFER, a. (poët.) wearing stars, starry: comminus astriferos Capæne tollendus in axes, i. e. in caelum, Stat. Theb. 10, 828.—quâ micat astriferus senior cum conjuge Cephæus, with Andromeda ranked among the constellations, Claudian. Bel. Get. 245.

ASTRUM vel **ADSTRUM**, xi, ctum, ère, to build near, to join, to add: astruere novum veteri, to join a new building to an old one, Col. 1, 5. aliquid dignitati ejus, to add, Plin. Ep. nobilitatem ac decus, Tac. Hist. 1, 78. adstruere a fortuna nihil aliud poterat, Id. Agr. 44. laudem, Plin. Pan. 46. nihil felicitati suae putat astrui posse, ib. 74. his astruitur, (impersonal.) besides this, Id. Ep. 8, 6, 7.—*astruere auditis, to add to the report*, Sil. 4, 8. quaedam etiam ex iis, quae dicta non sunt, sibi ipse etiam fancies, or feigns to himself more than is said, Quintil. 8, 3, 64. periti rerum adstruxerunt, have affirmed, Plin. 12, 18.

ASTRU, (indecl.) the city, particularly of Athens: in astu venit, i. e. ad urbem Athenas, Ter. Eu.

5, 6, 17. postquam astu venit, sc. ad Nep. 7, 6. add. Id. 2, 4. § 9, 4. Cic. Legg. 2, 2.

ASTŪPĒRE vel ADSTŪPĒRE, (-eo, -ui; ex ad et stupeo), to be astonished or amazed at: adstupet ipse sibi, Ovid. 3, 418.

ASTURCO, ōnis, m. (i. e. equus ex Asturia), an ambling horse, a Spanish gennet, a pad or palfrey; properly a horse from Asturia, (Astur equus, Martial. 14, 199.) minori formā, Plin. 8, 42. add. Sen. Ep. 87. Auct. ad Herenn. 4, 50. Macedonicus asturco, Petron. 87.

ASTUS, ūs, m. craft, cunning, subtlety.—ASTUSUS. ASTUTIA, ab *astu* oppido, in quo qui conversati assidue sunt, cauti atque acuti esse videntur, Festus. rem astu tractavit, *artfully, dextrously*, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 2. ille astu subit, Virg. *Æ.* 10, 522. versare dolos astu, ib. 11, 704. non ars aut astus belli, vel dextera deerat, Sil. 16, 32. adjungere astus ferro, to join art to force, Id. 6. astus exue notos, Id. 7.

ASTŪTUS, a. *cunning, crafty, artful*: propriè astutos malitiosos vocamus, Serv. ad Virg. *Æ.* 11, 704. astuta vulpes, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 186. est maximè astuti hominis, omnia ad suam utilitatem referre, Cic. Fam. 3, 10. cf. Off. 3, 13 & 16. Horat. Sat. 2, 3, 62. gens non astuta nec callida aperit secreta pectoris licentiā loci, Tac. G. 22. si quis me astutiorem fingit, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 24. nec fallaciam astutiorem ullus fecit poeta, Plaut. Cas. 5, 1, 67.

ASTUTĒ, adv. *craftily*: nihil tamen nec temere dicere, nec astutè reticere debeo, Cic. Q. F. 1, 2. ne astutiùs videar posuisse, Varr. L. L. 9, 1.

ASTUTIA, ae, f. *craftiness, knavery*: nunc opus est tua mihi ad hanc rem exprompta memoria atque astutia, Ter. And. 4, 4, 2. non astutiā quadam, sed aliquā potiùs sapientiā sequi aliquid, Cic. Fam. 3, 8. tollere astutias, Cic. Off. 3, 17. hem astutias! i. e. quam astutus est! Ter. And. 3, 4, 25.

ASTŪYLIS, ìdis, f. a kind of lettuce, Plin. 19, 8 s. 38.

ASYLA, ae, f. an herb, whereby cattle cure themselves, when they have eaten any thing that hurts them, particularly of the herb called anagallis, Plin. 25, 13 s. 92.

ASYLUM, i, n. an inviolable temple, a sanctuary, a place of refuge: hinc lucum ingentem, quem Romulus acer asyllum rettulit, monstrat, the grove which Romulus made an asyllum, Virg. *Æ.* 8, 342. Liv. 1, 8. Stat. Theb. 12, 498. Junonis asylo,—praedam asservabant, in the temple, Virg. *Æ.* 2, 761. Dianae Ephesi, Cic. Verr. 1, 33. Apollinis, quinque millia passuum a Tanagrā, Liv. 35, 51. Samiis Junonis, Cois Aesculapii delubro, vetustum asyli jus ut firmaretur, petentibus, Tac. Ann. 4, 14.

AT, (an adversative conj.) but:—It is used either to begin a sentence or to continue it; thus, at mihi unus scrupulus restat, Ter. And. 5, 4, 38. so Ib. 4, 1, 42. Eun. 3, 1, 41. Hor. Epod. 5, 1. Cic. Dom. 44. Verr. 1, 46. § 5, 29. parum successit quod ago, at facio sedulo, Ter. And. 4, 1, 55. habuisses enim non hospitem, sed contubernalem; at quem virum! &c.

Cic. Fam. 9, 20. si mihi republicā bonā frui non licuerit, at carebo malā, at least, Cic. Mil. 34. cf. Off. 1, 11. Verr. 3, 85. Att. 9, 12. Tac. Ann. 5, 28.—It is often joined with enim, etiam, jam, ita, nunc, postquam, tamen, verò.

ATAT, interj. expressing surprise, ha! aha! so so! atat! hoc illud est, hinc illae lacrymae, Ter. And. 1, 1, 98. cf. Eun. 2, 1, 22. § 4, 5, 1. § 4, 6, 18.

* ATABŪLUS, the name of a very hot wind in Apulia, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 78. Plin. 17, 24 s. 37, 8. Quinctil. 8, 2, 13.

ATĀVUS, the great grandfather's grandfather, any ancestor: atāvus est abāvi vel abaviae pater, proāvus vel proaviae avus, avi aviaque proāvus, patris vel matris, abāvus:—as it were the fifth father; ascending in this order, pater, avus, proāvus, abavus, atavus, &c. Paullus, l. 10 § 16 ff. de Gradibus.—atāvus quia ata (vel tata) est avi (potius abavi,) id est pater, ut pueri usurpare solent, Festus. primus esses memoriter progeniem vestram usque ab-avo, atque atavo profrens, Ter. Uorn. 2, 3, 47. add. Cic. Cael. 14. Maecenas atavis edite regibus, descended from forefathers that were kings, or from royal ancestors, as was supposed from the ancient kings of Etruria, Hor. Od. 1, 1. avis, atavisque potens, sc. Turnus, Virg. *Æ.* 7, 56. cf. Ovid. Amor. 1, 8, 17.

ĀTER, ātra, ātrum, black, resembling the colour of coals, or dyed: albusaterne fuerit ignorans, Cic. Att. 2, 41. tam excoctam reddam, atque atram, quam carbo est, Ter. Adelph. 5, 3, 63. atrum agmen, the black band, i. e. covered with a cloud of dust, Virg. *Æ.* 12, 449. atra bilis, black bile, melancholy, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5. cupressus, dismal, because used in funerals, Virg. *Æ.* 3, 64. corae, gloomy, because care makes men look so, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 40. dies, fatal, Virg. *Æ.* 6, 429. atri dies, i. e. nefasti, unlucky, Gell. 5, 17. ultima namque dies atro signanda lapillo, Ovid. Art. Am. 1, 418. mos erat antiquis, niveis atrisque lapillis, his damnare reos, illis absolvere culpam, to determine criminal causes by white and black pebbles; each of the judices, or jurymen, who condemned, threw into an urn a black stone, and those who acquitted a white stone, Ovid. Met. 15, 41. so nunc quoque sic lata est sententia; et omnis calculus immitem demittitur ater in urnam, ib. 43. atrum mare, troubled, in a storm, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 16. nemus, gloomy, Virg. 1, 169. atra nox, dark, ib. 89. nubes, ib. 10, 664 & 264. ater panis, coarse, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 17. piscis, ugly, of a dark colour, Hor. Art. P. 3. sanguis, gore, Virg. *Æ.* 3, 221. atraque latè horrescit strictis seges ensibus, a dreadful multitude of drawn swords, or of a dark colour, Virg. *Æ.* 7, 526. atra tempestas, Ib. 5, 698. ater timor, (sc. mortis quae atra est,) dismal, Ib. 9, 719. tigris, savage, Id. G. 4, 407. atrum venenum, deadly, Id. *E.* 2, 130. viperæ, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 17. compar. atrior ut nulo fiet quam Aegyptii, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 11. Cimmeriis, ut aiunt, tenebris atrior, Lac-tant. 5, 3.

ATRATUS, adj. tinged or dyed with black, dressed in black or mourning: fluvius atratus sanguine, Cic. Div. 1, 45. quis unquam coenavit atratus? Cic. Vatin. 12.—* *The Romans at feasts used always to be dressed in white*, ib. 13. (A. 413).—

ATRICOLOR, ōris, adj. of a black colour, Ovid. Met. 11, 611. Plin. 7, 2.

ATRITAS, ātis, f. blackness.

ATRAMENTUM, i, n. any, black pigment or colour; ink: tractata notam labemque remittunt atramenta, black paints or ink, when handled, leave a mark and stain behind them, Hor. Epod. 2, 1, 235. atramentum scriptorium vel librarium, ink for writing, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15. concerning its composition, see Vitruv. 7, 10. Pliny mentions several kinds, 20, 12 s. 48.—(II) atramentum sutorium, copperas or vitriol, (chalcanthos), Plin. 34, 12 s. 32. Cels. 6, 8. sutorio atramento absolutus putatur, by corrupting the judges, but not without infamy, Cic. Fam. 9, 21.—(III) atramenti effusione sepiae se tutantur, the cuttle-fish, when in danger of being caught, defend themselves by emitting a black matter like ink, Cic. N. D. 2, 50. Plin. 9, 29 s. 45. hence sepia is put for ink, Pers. 3, 13.—

ATRAMENTARIUM, i, n. (sc. vas) an ink-holder; used only by later writers.

* ATHLĒTA, ae, m. a wrestler or any one who contended at the public games.—

ATHLETICUS, adj. of or pertaining to an ATHLĒTA.

ATHLETICĒ, adv. like an athleta.—

ATHLETICA, ae, sc. ars, the art of an athleta, Plin. 7, 56.—magnitudo virium ad ATHLETARUM usum pertinet, Nep. 15, 2. so Cic. Sen. 9. nunc athletarum stūdiis, nunc arsit equorum.—ATHLETICUS victus, a full or robust diet, such as the athletae received, Cels. 4, 6 f.—ATHLETICĒ valet, as stout as an athleta, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 19. Bacch. 2, 3, 14.—Hercules Olympiae ATHLETICAM invenit, sc. artem, Plin. 7, 56.

* ATŌMUS, i, f. (ex ā priv. & τρισμα, scindo v. divido,) an atom, a corpuscle so small that it cannot be divided; a word used by Democritus, and after him by Epicurus, in explaining the origin of the world.—atomi, idest, corpora vel corpuscula individua, Cic. Fin. 1, 6. Acad. 1, 2. minutissimae partes, quae τρισμα, i. e. sectionem non recipiunt, Serv. ad Virg. E. 6, 30. so Lucr. 1, 603, &c. Vitruv. 2, 2.

ATQUE, conj. (ex ad et que,) and; than; as: ATQUE is placed before a vowel; and frequently also before a consonant. It is oftener used than ET or AC, especially by Cicero. cum in maximo periculo hujus urbis atque imperii, gravissimo atque acerbissimo reip. casu, socio atque adjutore consiliorum, &c. Cic. Flacc. 1.—ATQUE, at the beginning of a sentence, has often a particular propriety: atque ego sic statuo, Cic. Sext. 2. atque ut omnes intelligatis, Id. Manil. 8.—So when it serves to make a transition or asseveration; either alone, or in conjunction with other particles; atque aedepol,

ea res est, Ter. And. 4, 10. atque etiam in rebus prosperis, Cic. Off. 1, 26. cf. ib. 30, 2, 14 & 17. de Or. 1, 4 & 22. Leg. 3, 9, Cat. 3, 6. Fam. 11, 28, &c. Nep. 18, 8. Liv. 44, 22 & 28. atque ita opus est, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 19. magna diis immortalibus habenda est gratia, atque huic ipsi Jovi Statori, and in particular, Cic. Cat. 1, 5. negotium magnum est navigare, atque id mense Quintili, Cic. Att. 5, 12. respondit mihi paucis verbis, atque adeo fideliter, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 54. hoc consilio, atque adeo hac irā impulsus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 10 & 35. so Id. Cluent. 29. Planc. 19. Cat. 1, 2. Att. 1, 14. & 17, 22. Verr. 2, 1.—(II) miser aequae atque ego, as, Ter. And. 4, 2, 19. atqui hi quidem coluntur aequae atque illi, Cic. N. D. 3, 18. argumenta ex iisdem locis sumenda sunt, atque in causam negotialem, from the same topics as, Cic. Inv. 2, 23. ponarium seminarium ad eundem modum atque oleaginū facio, Cato, R. R. 48. nebula haud est, mollis atque hujus est, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 21. trucidant inermes juxta atque armatos, Liv. 23, 20. absentium bona juxta atque interemptorum, Liv. 1, 54. qui peccas minus atque ego? Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 96. aut quiescendum; quod non est dissimile atque ire in Salonium aut Antiam, Cic. Att. 2, 3. pari eum atque illos imperio esse jussit, Nep. 14, 3. pariter hoc atque alias res solet sc. facere, Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 52. so according to some, ita Dī faciant, ut tu potius sis atque ego, te ut verberem: but it is otherwise construed; thus, ut tu potius sis (Sostia;) atque (adeo) ego te ut verberem, Id. Amph. 1, 1, 224. ne simili utamur fortunā, atque usi sumus, Ter. Phor. prol. 32. so ib. 5, 8, 39. Cic. Phil. 1, 4. cūm totidem navibus atque erat profectus, Nep. 1, 7. unum et idem videtur esse atque, Cic. Dom. 20.—(III) amicio mihi nullus vivit atque is est, than, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 56. illi sunt alio ingenio atque tu, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 35. arcitius atque hederā adstringitur ilex, Hor. Epod. 15, 5. alia atque antea sentire, Nep. 23, 2. alium censes nunc me atque olim, quum dabam, Ter. And. 3, 3, 13. nunquam te aliter atque es in animum induxi meum, I never thought of you otherwise than you are, Id. Adel. 4, 3, 6. quod iste aliter atque ut edixerat, decrevisset, Cic. Verr. 1, 46. cf. Id. Tusc. 3, 30. Cat. 3, 8. septem planetæ versantur retro contrario motu atque caelum, Cic. Somn. Scip. 4. cf. Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 96. non Apollinis magis verum, atque hoc responsum est, Ter. And. 4, 2, 15. cf. Cic. Att. 2, 9. de Or. 3, 30.—ATQUE seems anciently to have been put for STATIM; thus, si in jus vacat, atque eat, Cic. Leg. 2, 4. so Virg. G. 1, 203. as Gellius explains it, 10, 29. and Nonius, 12, 44. So Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 45. Epid. 2, 2, 33. and according to Gronovius, Liv. 26, 39, et atque, 31. Tac. Hist. 1, 82. Sil. 5, 593.—ATQUE when repeated increases the sense, Gell. 10, 29. as, atque deos atque astra vocat crudelia mater, Virg. G. 5, 23. so Id. G. 4, 463. Cic. Verr. 3, 82.

ATQUE, conj. but, yet, however: eja quid

statis? Nolint. Atqui licet esse beatis, *but*, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 19. so Id. Ep. 1, 2, 33. Od. 1, 23, 9. Cic. Tusc. 5, 20. Fam. 6, 6. Att. 7, 7. Verr. 2, 59. atqui si illam digito attingeris uno, oculi illico effodientur, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 2. so ib. 5, 5, 11. mihi quidem hercle non fit verisimile; atqui commentum ipsis placet, Id. And. 1, 3, 20. *but here Donatus reads atque, for tamen, however; as*, Cic. Fam. 14, 4.—*ATQUI is used with particular propriety in forming the minor proposition of a syllogism (assumptio;)* thus, quòd si virtutes sunt pares inter se, paria etiam esse vitia necesse est. Atqui pares esse virtutes; facile potest perspicui, *but*, Cic. Parad. 3, 1. so Id. Mil. 4 & 12. Nat. D. 2, 7.

ATRAMENTUM, Atratus. See ATER.

ATRIOLUM, Atriensis. See ATRUM.

ATRIPLEX, *icis*, n. *vel f. orach* or *orange*, an herb: atriplex et sylvestre et sativum est, Plin. 20, 20 s. 83. olus artiplicis, Col. 11, 3, 42. In later writers it is feminine; *as*, Macer, 1, 24. Plin. 20, 20 s. 83. Col. 11, 3, 42. & 10, 377. Pallad. Apr. 3, 3.

ATRIUM, *i*, n. a large oblong square, in great houses, adjoining to the gate on the inside, surrounded with covered or arched galleries, and open above in the middle, in which the Romans kept the images of their ancestors, Plin. 35, 2. Juvenal. 8, 19. Senec. Benef. 3, 28. Martial. 2, 90. where they used to sup; to which Virgil alludes, *Æ*. 3, 353. and where the great men received the visits of their clients, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 31. Juvenal. 7, 7 & 91. Val. Max. 5, 8, 3, &c. There were also ATRIA of the temples, *as*, atrium libertatis, Cic. Mil. 22. Liv. 25, 7. 43, 16. & 45. 15. atrium publicum in Capitolio, Liv. 24, 10.—ATRIUM seems to be sometimes put for a magnificent house, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 46. Virg. *Æ*. 1, 725. 2, 483. 4, 666. Ovid. 5, 3. & 14, 260. Juvenal. 14, 65. But in all these passages, the ATRIUM, properly so called, seems chiefly to be signified.—*Livy uses ATRIUM to denote an area for building on*, 39, 44. and so perhaps atrium regium, 26, 27.

ATRIOLUM, *i*, n. a little atrium or hall, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1. Vitruv. 6, 4.

ATRIENSIS, *is*, m. a slave who had the charge of the atrium; and who seems also to have had authority over the other slaves, Plaut. Asin. 2, 3, 80. & 2, 4, 18—38. Ter. 2, 2, 14. Cic. Par. 5, 2. Col. 12, 3, 9. Plin. Ep. 3, 19. Palatinus atriensis, who took care of the atrium of the emperor's palace, Suet. Cal. 57.

ATROX, *ocis*, *fierce*, *resolute*: atrox animus Catonis, bold, inflexible, resolute, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 24. bellum atrocissimum, fierce, cruel, Sall. Jug. 5. caedes atrocior, Liv. 24, 16. caelum, per inde ingenia, rough, inclement, Flor. 3, 2. certamen, fierce, Id. 2, 6. facinus, heinous, atrocious, Senec. Troad. 289. atrocior semper fama erga dominantium exitus, apt to give an unfavourable account, Tacit. An. 4, 11. flagrantis atrox hora caniculae, the hot dangerous season of the burning dog-star, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 9. fides, inflexible, Sil. 6, 377. repente

percussus est atrocissimis litteris, he unexpectedly received a letter which gave him much uneasiness, Cic. Fam. 9, 25. quod plerumque in atroci negotio solet, in a dangerous juncture, Sall. Cat. 29. res tanta et tam atrox, atrocious, shocking, ib. 54. tempus, dangerous, Cic. Verr. 4.—atrox virtus, steady, undaunted, Sil. 13, 569. & 12, 212. 5, 292.

ATROCITER, *adv. cruelly*.—atrociter minitari, violently, fiercely, Cic. Verr. 5, 62. seditionibus tribuniciis respublica atrociter agitabatur, Sall. Jug. 37. de ambitu cum atrocissimè ageretur in senatu, when there were violent debates, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16. atrociter invehi in aliquem, Liv. 3, 9. omnibus horis aliquid atrociter fieri videmus, cruelly; Cic. Rosc. Am. 53 f. atrocissimè leges exercere, rigidly, Suet. Tib. 58. labores itinerum, inopia commeatuum, duritia imperii, atrocius accipiebantur, were borne with impatience, i. e. soured or exasperated their minds, Tac. Hist. 1, 23.

ATROCITAS, *atis*, f. *cruelly*: atrocitas animi, cruelly, Cic. Cat. 4, 6. sceleris, atrocitii, heinous nature, Sall. 22. negotii, Cic. Verr. 4, 45. peccati, A. ad Herenn. 2, 6. so Quinctil. 6, 1, 15. temporum, the severity of the government, Suet. Tib. 48. formularum, rigid strictness, Quinct. 7, 1, 37. verborum, harshness of expression, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2.

ATTAGEN, *enis*, m. an Asiatic bird, of a delicate taste, resembling a wood-cock or snipe, found chiefly in Ionia, Plin. 10, 48. Hor. Ep. 2, 53.

ATTAGĒNA, *ae*, f. Plin. 8, 58. Martial. 13, 61.

ATTĀMEN, *conj.* (at et tamen,) *but*:—sometimes one or more words are interposed between AT and TAMEN; *as*, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 26. Adel. 4, 5, 54. Cic. Sen. 18. de Or. 3, 4.

ATTAMĪNO, *are*, (*q. a tangendo*) to touch, to pollute, to violate, Justin. 21, 3.

ATTEGIAE, *arum*, f. cottages, Juvenal. 14, 196.

ATTELĀBUS, *i*, m. a small locust, without wings, Plin. 29, 4.

AT- v. AD-TEMPĒRĀRE, to fit, to adapt, to direct to any thing, Senec. Ep. 30. Vitruv. 10, 12.

ATTEMPERATĒ, *adv.* seasonably, in the nick of time, Ter. And. 5, 4, 13.

ATTĒNDERĒ, (*do, di, tum; ex ad et tendo*,) to direct or apply one's eyes, ears or mind to any thing, to attend.—attendere aliquid, Cic. Acad. 4, 17. aliquid, Cic. Fin. 3, 12. & 5, 3. me dicentem, Cic. Syll. 11. de aliqua re, Cic. Phil. 12, 11. Partit. 24. eloquentiae, to apply to, to study, Suet. Cal. 53. juri, Id. Galb. 5. animum attendere, to attend, 5, 6, 28. sed attendite animos ad ea, quae consequuntur, Cic. Rull. 2, 15. attendere animum ad cavendum, Nep. 7, 5. attendite aequo animo, Ter. Hec. prol. 20.—* attendere signa ad eos, qui excidunt, sensus, to affix marks (on the margin of one's manuscript.) to these sentences or thoughts which are apt to escape one's memory, Quinctil. 11, 2, 29.

ATTENTUS, adj. *attentive*; animus in spe atque in timore attentus, *in suspense, on the rack between*, Ter. And. 2, 1, 4. rem acri et attento animo intueri, Cic. Fin. 1, 17. attentus auditor, Cic. N. D. 3, 1. Heren. 4, 11. § 1, 4. verba per attentam non ibunt Caesaris aurem, Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 19. attentus quaesitis, *attentive to what had been acquired or gained, penurious*, Ib. 2, 6, 82. so Ep. 1, 7, 91. attentiores sumus ad rem omnes, quam sat est, *too attentive to money*, Ter. Adel. 5, 3, 48. § 5, 8, 30. vita attentata et rusticana, *thrifty, penurious*, Cic. Rosc. Amer. 15. erat iudex circa jus nostrum attentior, Quint. 4, 5, 28. attentissimis animis audire, Cic. Sext. tempus in attentissima cogitatione ponere, Cic. de Or. 3, 5. —

ATTENTÈ, adv. *attentively*; attentè audire, Cic. Dom. 12, Fam. 15, 4. attentissimè, Id. de Or. 1, 89. attentius agere, Cic. Att. 16, 5.

ATTENTIO, ònis, f. *attention*; attentio animi, Cic. de Or. 2, 35.

ATTENTO, ãre, freq. (ad et tento) *to attempt, to try, to attack* :—attentare aliquem, *to sound his disposition*, Cic. Verr. 2, 54. fidem iudicis, *to try, to seduce or pervert*, Id. Or. 61. urbem, *to attempt to take*, Id. Sext. 4. classem, *to attack*, Id. ad Quir. P. R. 7. aliquem bello, Stat. Theb. 4, 71. precibus, et lacrymis, Val. Flac. 4, 11. melius fuerat praeterire, quam attentatum deserere, *to drop or give it over after attempting it*, Cic. de Or. 3, 28.

ATTENUARE, (ad et tenuis,) *to attenuate, to diminish, to make small or thin* : attenuare cutem lambendo, *to make thin*, Plin. 11, 37 s. 65. cf. Lucr. 1, 318. attenuant juvenum vigilatae corpora noctes, *weaken, impair*, Ovid. Art. Amor. 1, 735. attenuare virtutes, *to attenuate*, Cic. Heren. 3, 3. curas, *to lessen*, Ovid. Trist. 4, 6, 18. insignem, *to humble the great*, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 13.

ATTENUATUS, p. & a. *thinned, diminished* : sortes attenuatae, *diminished in their size*, Liv. 21, 62. § 22, 1.—attenuatum orationis genus, *simple, plain*, A. ad Heren. 4, 11. attenuatissima vox, *small, slender, not full or strong*, Ib. 3, 14. fortunae rei familiaris attenuatissimae, Ib. 4, 41.

ATTENUATÈ, adv. *simply, in a humble style*, Cic. Brut. 55. oratorum bonorum duo sunt genera unum attentuatè, pressèque (*simply or plainly and concisely*,) alterum sublatè, amplèque dicentium, Cic. Brut. 55. sublatè is opposed to attentuatè, and amplè to pressè. —

ATTENUATIO, ònis, f. *a lessening*, A. ad Her. 2, 2. attenuatio verborum, *simplicity or plainness of expression*, Ovid. ad Heren. 4, 11. attenuatio aut complexio ejusdem literae, *a contraction*, ib. 21.

AT-v. AD-TÈRÈRE, (at-v. ad-tèro, tìvi, trìtum;) *to rub one thing upon another; to wear, to weaken, to impair* :—anguillae atterunt se scopulis, *rub*, Plin. 9, 31. asinus atterens se spinetis, Id. 10, 74. attrita inter se ligna, *rubbed on one another*, Id. 2, 107. elephantum annem transituri minimos praemittunt, ne ma-

orum ingressu atterente alveum, *creseat gurgitis altitudo, rubbing away the channel with their feet*, Id. 8, 5. ne bucula surgentes atterat herbas, *press or bruise*, Virg. G. 4, 12. ne tumentes gemmae laedantur, et oculi atterantur, *be rubbed off*, Col. 11, 2. alii atteri cibum in ventre contendunt, *some affirm that the meat is digested or concocted in the stomach by attrition*, Cels. 1, prooem. 35.—*metaph.* cuiquam mortali libero atteram? *i. e.* an testabor, *shall I call to witness by touching*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 9, 11.—Attrita bellis Aethiopia, *wasted*, Plin. 6, 29. so Tac. Hist. 3, 50. opes frequentibus bellis attritae, Liv. attriverant alteri alteros, *had weakened*, Sall. Jug. 79. post ubi eorum famam atque pudorem attriverat, *had effaced or extinguished*, Id. Cat. 16.—* aut operi insuetas atteruisse manus, *for attrivisse, to have worn*, Tibul. 1, 4, 48. so toga attrita, Martial. 14, 125. vomer attritus, Virg. G. 1, 46. ansa attrita, *the handle worn by much use*, Virg. E. 6, 17. plerique equitum attrito bellis civilibus patrimonio, *being reduced in their estate*, Suet. Aug. 40. so facultatibus attritis, Id. Galb. 3. ingenia quotidiano actu forensi velut attrita—reparantur, Quinctil. 10, 1, 27.—*compar.* rictus ejus (sc. simulacri Herculis,) ac mentum paulo attritus, quod in precibus et gratulationibus non solum id venerari, verum etiam id osculari solent, *was more worn*, Cic. Verr. 4, 43.

ATTRITUS, ùs, m. *a rubbing* : apri tela sua attritu acuentes, *sharpening their tusks by rubbing them upon one another*, Sen. Ir. 3, 4.

AT-v. AD-TESTARI, *to call to witness, to attest, to vouch* :—attestari memoriam omnium, *to call to witness*, Cic. Syll. 29. hoc attestatur brevis Aesopi fabula, *confirms, vouches*, Phaedr. 1, 11, 3. hoc attestabatur, vel inimico iudici se probari posse, Plin. praef.—attestata fulgura, *repeated to confirm the same omen*, Festus, Sen. Q. Nat. 2, 49.

ATTESTATOR, òris, m. *a voucher*.

ATTEXÈRE, (at-v. ad-texo, texui, textum,) *to weave* : pinnae, loricaeque ex cratibus attextuntur, Caes. B. G. 5, 40.—(II) *metaph. to annex, to subjoin*; Cic. Univ. 36, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 2.

ATTICISMUS, i, m. *a polite manner of speaking*, as that of the Athenians was, Quinctil. 6, 3, 107. § 1, 8, 8. Cic. Att. 4, 17.—*hence*—

ATTICISSE, ãre, *to resemble the Attic manner*, Plaut. Men. prol. 12.—Attica elegantia, *refined*, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 63. fides, *sincere*, Vell. 2, 23. stilus, *neat, polished*, Cic. Brut. 45. subtilitas, Ib. 17.—Atticè loqui, *correctly*, Ib. 84. De Optim. Gen. Pr. 4.

ATTICE, es, f. *a kind of ochre*, Cels. 5, 18, 19. Plin. 37, 10 s. 66.

ATTRILUS, i, m. *a fish, which grows to a great size*, in the Po, Plin. 7, 15 s. 17.

ATTRINÈRE, s. (adtrineo, ui; ex ad et teneo,) *to hold, to keep* : nunc jam cultros attrinet, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 16. ni proximi prehensam dextram vi attrinissent, Tac. An. 1, 35. deletae omnes copiae forent, ni victorem exercitum at-

tinuisset obscurum noctis, Tac. Hist. 2, 14. atinuisset Numidam spe pacis, kept in suspense, Sall. Jug. quos vindictâ patronus non liberaverit, velut vinculo servitutis attineri, Tac. Ann. 13, 27. Seneca rarus per urbem, quasi valetudine infensâ, aut sapientiae studiis domi attineretur, ib. 14, 56.

ATTINET, impers. *it is of use, it is proper, it pertains*: sometimes it admits a substantive either in the singular or plural.—de quo quid sentiam, nihil attinet dicere, Cic. Fam. 4, 7. neque enim attinet repugnare naturae, Cic. Off. 1, 31. quae nihil attinet, are of no use, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 12. jamne me vis dicere, quod ad te attinet, pertains, Ter. Adel. 2, 1, 32. nihil ad me attinet, it does not concern, Id. And. 1, 2, 16. quid attinet, &c. what use or purpose does it serve? &c. Hor. Epod. 4, 17.

AT- v. ADTINGĒRE, (atingo v. adtingo, ĭgi, actum; ex ad et tango,) to touch gently, to approach by touching, to reach.—nec graminis attigit herbam, tasted, Virg. E. 5, 26. Æ. 1, 437. est multo minus attingere quâm tangere, Donat. in Ter. Adel. 2, 1, 14. Eun. 4, 6, 2. mento summam aquam attingens Tantalus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 5. Britanniam attigit, reached, Caes. B. G. 4, 33. attingere forum, to put on the toga virilis, after which a young man was permitted to transact business in the forum, to plead causes, &c. Cic. Muren. 9. Fam. 5, 8, 6. & 15, 16, 6. hereditatem, to succeed to an inheritance, Cic. Att. 9, 6.—atingere aliquid leviter in transitu, to touch upon, to mention slightly, Quinct. 7, 3, 27. so Cic. Att. 2, 1. Graecas literas, to study, to learn, Cic. Or. 1, 18. labor non attingit deum, does not affect, Cic. N. D. 1, 9. veri investigatio maximè attingit naturam humanam, concerns, Cic. Off. 1, 6. quatenus quidquid se attingat, affects or concerns, Id. Fin. 5, 9. cupiditates inanes, neque necessitatem modò, sed ne naturam quidem attingunt, are not only not necessary, but not even natural, Cic. Tusc. 5, 33. quae non magis legis nomen attingunt, (deserve,) quam si latrones aliqua sanxerint, Cic. Leg. 2, 5. attingit etiam Sequanis et Helvetiis flumen Rhenum, on the side of the Sequani Gaul reaches or borders on, Caes. B. G. 1, 1. so Cic. Att. 5, 20. si qua de Pompeio—cura te attingit, if you have any concern, Cic. Att. 9, 11. digito caelum attingere, to reach the sky, to be more than mortal, Cic. Att. 2, 1. but Laelius, si digito quem attigisset, poenas dedisset, had in the least touched or meddled with, Cic. Tusc. 5, 19. extremis digitis hoc genus vitae (sc. voluptatis) attingere, Cic. Coel. 12. haec (sc. in media philosophia retrusa atque abdita,) isti oratores ne primoribus quidem labris attingerunt, have not the least knowledge or taste for, Cic. de Or. 1, 18. aliquem cognatione, affinitate, necessitudine aliqua attingere, to be related or connected with one, Cic. Verr. 2, 10. so sanguine, Plin. Ep. 7, 24. quas res attigis hic versibus, described, Cic. Arch. 11. quòd si ipsi haec neque attingere, (acquire or learn,) neque sensu

nostro gustare possemus, tamen ea mirari debemus, ib. 7.—ne me attingas, for attingas, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 106. so Most. 2, 2, 37.—ATTACTUS, ūs, m. a touch: attactu nullo, without being felt, Virg. Æ. 7, 350. corium attactu non asperum, not rough to the touch, Varr. R. R. 2, 589.

ATTOLLĒRE & Ad-tollĒre, (car. praet. & sup.) to lift up, to raise: malos attolli jubet, to be raised, i. e. to set sail, Virg. Æ. 5, 829. triviis attollere curat facto crure planum, nor does a person once deceived care to lift up in the streets a lame beggar, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 58. arcem attollere tectis, to raise a lofty citadel; according to Servius, to build houses, Virg. Æ. 3, 134. hanc immensam molem, to raise this immense bulk, i. e. a large wooden horse, ib. 2, 185. nomen ad sidera, Lucan. 7, 11. oculos, i. e. suspicere, Virg. Æ. 4, 688. so Liv. 6, 16. attollit se diva Lacinia contra, the temple of Juno raises itself, or appears on the opposite side, ib. 3, 552. attolli supra modum sermonis, to raise one's voice above the tone of common conversation, Quinctil. 2, 31. & 2, 4, 9.

ATTONDĒRE, (at- v. ad-tondeo, di, sum;) to clip or shave, to shave close; to cut or prune: caput attonsum habere, Cels. 4, 3. attondere ulmos, to lop or poll, Plaut. Epid. 2, 3, 6. virgulta, to brouse or feed upon, Virg. Eclog. 10, 7. vitem, to prune, Id. Georg. 2, 406.—metaph. consiliis nostris laus est attonsa Laconum, is clipped, i. e. diminished; the boast of Epaminondas, Cic. Tusc. 5, 7. is ne scelus usque attondit, has cheused, tricked, or cheated me out of the money, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 9. cf. Capt. 2, 2, 18.

ATTŌNĀRE, (at- v. ad-tōno, ui, ĭtum,) to astonish or amaze, to thunder-strike: quis furor vestras—attonuit mentes, has confounded, Ovid. Met. 3, 532. cf. Ep. 4, 50. talibus attonitus visis, Virg. Æ. 3, 172. propriè attonitus dicitur, cui casus vicini fulminis et sonitus tonitruum dant stuporem, Serv. ib. so Cels. 3, 26. attonitis animis haesere, Virg. Æ. 5, 529. attonita domus, i. e. attonitis facies, Serv. in Virg. Æ. 6, 53. attoniti novitate pavent, struck with the strangeness of the thing, Ovid. Met. 8, 681. attonitus visis, Sil. 10, 370. attonitus novitate et miraculo, Liv. 1, 47. attonitus vates, the inspired or enraptured poet, filled with enthusiasm by the power of Bacchus and Apollo, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 14. similis attonito, like one in a fright, Suet. Cl. 37. attonita urbs, alarmed, frightened, Juvenal. 4, 77. Claudian. de Bell. Gild. 84. fanatici vigiles vino strepitibusque attoniti, Liv. 39, 15. attonitus serpentis equus, i. e. vehementer metuens, Sil. 6, 231.

ATTONĪTĒ, adv. superstitiously: Britannia hodieque eam attonitè celebrat, sc. magicen, with superstitious awe, devoutly, Plin. 30, 1 s. 4.

ATTRAHĒRE & Ad-trahĒre, (ho, xi, ctum; i. e. ad se trahĒre,) to attract, to draw or bring to; to force or constrain to come: Liv. 29, 9. Roman te attraham, Cic. Fam. 7, 10. adducitur, at-

que adeo attrahitur, Cic. Verr. 3, 25. so ea me ad hoc negotium provincia attraxit, brought me to undertake against my will, lb. 2, 1. attrahere lora, to draw in, Ovid. Rem. Am. 397.—ATTRACTUS ab alto spiritus, the breath drawn from the bottom of the breast, i. e. a difficulty of breathing, Virg. G. 3, 505. compar. attractior frons, contracted, Sen. Benef. 4, 31.

ATTRĒCTĀRE & Ad-treċtāre, (ad et tracto,) to touch, to handle, to handle or touch rudely: attrēctare sacra, Virg. Æ. 2, 719. cf. Cic. Resp. Arusp. 13. Liv. 5, 22. feminas, i. e. impudicē tangere, Cic. Cael. 8. uxorem alicujus, to be rude to, Suet. Ner. 26.—nam attrēctatu, et quassu sævum amplificatis dolorem, Cic. Tusc. 2, 21.

ATTRĒCTATIO, ōnis, f. & Attrēctatus, ūs, m. a handling: attrēctatio violentissima, Senec. Cōtr. 4, 25.

AT-V. AD-TREMĒRE, (at-v. ad-trēmo, ui,) to tremble at: regia tristis atremit oranti, trembles at his voice, while he was speaking, Stat. Theb. 8, 81. & 3, 309.

AT-V. AD-TREPIDĀRE, to hobble along, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 41.

ATTRIBUĒRE, (at-v. ad-trībuo, ui, ūtum,) to attribute, to give, to ascribe or impute, to assign: quod mihi cum illo erat commune, sibi soli attribuit, he ascribed, Cic. Fam. 2, 17, 15. cf. Id. Nat. D. 3, 37. Verr. 5, 41 & 51. Att. 2, 1. huc accedit summus timor, quem mihi natura pudorque meus attribuit, gives, Cic. Rosc. Am. 4. eī (sc. Pontifici) sacra omnia exscripta exsignataque attribuit, he gave him all his regulations or ordinances written out and sealed, Liv. 1, 20. servos, pastores armat; his equos attribuit, Caes. B. C. 1, 24. Lentulum visas, eīque de mancipiis, quae sibi videbitur, attribuas, give him, Cic. Att. 12, 28. nostri, ut cuique erat locus attributus, ad munitionem accedunt, as a place was given or assigned, Caes. B. G. 7, 81. quibus singulae naves erant attributae, ib. 3, 14. si alicui rei hujusmodi attribuitur oratio, Cic. Inv. 1, 52. dare communi, compluresque similes finitimus attributi municipiis, were annexed to; appointed to be ranked as citizens in the neighbouring municipal towns, Plin. 3, 20. attributa sidera singulis nobis, assigned, Id. 2, 8. et quibus equos alerent, viduae attributae, were assigned to them, or appointed to pay taxes, wherewith the equites might maintain their horses, Liv. 1, 43. uti—his rebus omnibus terni in millia aeris attribuerentur, that three asses for each thousand should be imposed as a tribute on all these things, Liv. 39, 44. Faberius si venerit, videbis ut tantum attribuetur, si modo attribuetur, quantum debetur, see that F. give an assignment, or draught upon some other person, for the sum he owes, if only he will give one, Cic. Att. 13, 2. attributos quod appellas, valde probo, I approve of your craving or asking payment from those on whom I assigned to you bills or draughts, lb. 22. societates unde erat attributa pecunia, the societies or corporations by which the money

was to be paid, on whom bills or draughts were given to him for payment, Cic. Verr. 3, 70.—

ATTRIBUTIO, ōnis, f. an attribute, an assignment: de attributione conficies, see to get payment of the debt assigned to me, Cic. Fam. 16, 24, 3. cf. Att. 16, 3. ait enim attributionem in Idus, se autem urgeri acriter, the son of Quintus says that the debt or bill assigned to him on some one at Rome, is payable on the Ides, but that he is pressed for money sooner, Cic. Att. 16, 1. in attributione mihi ignota nomina, sc. sunt, the persons on whom he has given me assignments or bills are unknown to me, Cic. Att. 15, 3. Dolabella ad me scripsit sese de attributione omnia summa fecisse, that he had done every thing for securing the payment of the debt he owes me, to make those who owe him pay me, lb. 15, 13.—attributiones rerum et personarum; i. e. quae rebus et personis attributa sunt, the attributes, Cic. Invent. 1, 24—26. & 2, 13.

ATTRĪTUS, rubbed, worn, &c. See ATTERĒRE.

AU, interj. denoting various emotions of the mind; consternation or astonishment, Ter. And. 4, 4, 12. Eun. 4, 4, 13. 5, 2, 60.—aversion, &c. Phor. 5, 1, 27. 5, 3, 20. &c.—AU in composition is the same with ab; as in au-fugio, au-fero, &c.

ĀVĀRUS, a covetous, too fond of money: āvārus appellatur, qui avidus aeris est; sed de hoc ambigunt, Gell. 10, 5. semper avarus eget, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 56. so Epod. 1, 33. tam deest avaro, quod habet, quam quod non habet, Quint. 8, 5, 6. animus laudis avarus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 1, 179. Graiis dedit ore rotundo musa loqui praeter laudem nullius avaris, fond of nothing but praise, Id. Art. P. 324. avarum mare, greedy, avaricious; so called on account of the riches lost in it from shipwreck, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 91. venter, greedy, insatiable, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 32. terret ambustus Phaethon avaras spes, aspiring hopes, too high, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 25. et viger elapas quaerit avarus opes, the wakeful miser, (whom anxiety keeps from sleep.) Claudian. in vi Cons. Honor. praef. 8. opes avarae, causing avarice or desire, Id. Rap. Proserp. 1, 21.

AVARĒ & avārĭter, adv. covetously: avare nihil est faciendum, covetously, Cic. Off. 3, 8. avare praedium statuere arti suae, Ter. Heaut. prol. 48. avarius opus exigit, quam pensiones, sc. Villicus, Col. 1, 7. horas suas avarissimē servat, very carefully, Senec. de Ot. Sap. 32—hoc vide, ut ingurgitat impura in se merum avariter, plenis faucibus, greedily swallowed the wine, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 35. avariter escam poscere, Id. Rud. 4, 7, 12.—AVARITIA, ae, f. & Avarities, ei, f. avarice, covetousness: avaritia est opinatio vehemens de pecunia, quasi valde expetendo, inhaerens, et penitus insita, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11. malum, morbus, et aegrotatio, ib. avaritia, pecuniae studium habet, (implies a fondness or strong desire of money,) quam nemo bonus concupivit, (has coveted,) Sall. Cat. 10.

AUCEPS, ūpis, m. (*q. aviceps; ex avis et capio*), a *bird-catcher, a fowler*:—dulce canit stipula, avem dum decipit, auceps, Incert. auct. —From the art employed by fowlers in catching birds, auceps and its derivatives are used in various senses:—Leguleius auceps syllabarum, a captious pettifoggng lawyer, a caviller, who catches even at syllables, to start objections in a cause, Cic. de Or. 1, 55. numquis hic alienus nostris dictis auceps auribus, a stranger to overhear our words, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 45. circumspicito dum, ne quis nostro auceps sermoni siet, Id. Mil. 4, 1, 9. aucupibus noti fructes, proverb. Ovid. Art. 1, 47.

AUCUPIUM, ii, n. a *bird-catching or fowling*: Philoctetes, quum cruciaretur non ferendis doloribus, propagabat tamen vitam aucupio sagittarum, by shooting birds with his arrow, Cic. Fin. 5, 11. aucupia omne genus, birds or fowl of all kinds, Catull. 112, 3.—so in ventrem aucupia peregrina congerere, foreign fowls, Sen. de Prov. 3. sed arundine sumptā Faunus plumoso sum deus aucupio, who shoot birds with feathered arrows, Prop. 4, 2, 34.—hoc est novum aucupium, this is a new art or trade, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 16. viden' tu illam oculis venaturam facere, atque aucupium auribus? that she tries to captivate the eyes of men by her beauty, and their ears by her discourse, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 43. aucupium delectationis, a hunting after ornaments in a speech to please an audience, Cic. Orat. 25 & 58. aucupia verborum et literarum tendiculas in invidiam vocant, a captious interpretation of the laws, keeping close to the words or letter, and neglecting the sense, Cic. Caecin. 23. mercenarii saluatoris mendacissimum aucupium, the deceitful adulation of a mercenary client, Col. 1, praef. 9. aucupio nomenclationis studiosos morari, by a nice detail of curious names of vines and grapes, Id. 3, 2, 31.

AUCŪPĀRI, (-or, ātus,) & Aucūpare, to catch birds, to fowl; to seek or get by artifice: aucupari verba, to cavil at words in explaining a law, Cic. Caecin. 18. omni ex genere orationem, to hunt after or to seek matter for speaking from every kind of subject, Cic. Sext. 56. delectationem aliquam dicendo, to seek for ornaments to their discourse to please their hearers, Cic. Orat. 19. famam sibi obtreactione alienae scientiae, Plin. praef. cf. Id. 33, 2 s. 8. ac non vereor, ne assentianculā aucupari tuam gratiam videar, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 20. cur epistolis et sororis et matris imbecillitatem aucupatur, sollicitus, tries to gain or impose on, Cic. Flac. 37. non haec omnia colligeret atque aucuparetur, search or hunt after, Cic. 1 Act. in Verr. 3. so Fin. 2, 22. Pis. 24. ramusculos hominum, Id. Cluent. 38. non ego utilitatem aliquam ad dicendum aucupans, horum libros—legere soleo, Cic. Orat. 14. opiniones hominum, et saepe errores aucupatur, Id. de Or. 2, 7. cūm res sine propriā lege venit in iudicium, quae tamen ab aliis legibus similitudinem quandam aucupatur, draws or derives, A. ad Heren. 1, 13.

vim verborum necessariō similitudine rerum aucupamur, Cic. Caecin. attendere et aucupari verba oportebit, to select expressions, Cic. de Or. 2, 63. cūm tam multi—tempus aucupentur, watch for, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8. tranquillitates (sc. maris,) aucupaturi eramus, to wait for, Cic. Att. 6, 8. spes aucupandi examina apum, of catching, Col. 9, 8, 8.—(II) In the active: numquis est sermonem nostrum qui aucupet, to overhear, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 42. aucupenus ex insidiis, quam rem gerant, let us watch or observe, Id. Asin. 5, 2, 32. so Mil. 4, 2, 5. lepidē mecastor aucupavi, I have managed my business finely, i. e. I have artfully got money: (alluding to occupavi in the former verse, Id. Truc. 5, 1, 73.)

AUCUPĀTIO, ōnis, f. the act of catching birds: venatio et aucupatio, hunting and fowling, Quintil. Decl. 13.

AUCUPATORIUS, a. of or pertaining to bird-catching: aucupatorii calami, fowler's reeds or poles, Martial. 14, 218. proficiunt in aucupatoriam quoque amplitudinem, they grow so large as to be fit to make fowler's staves, Flin. 16, 36 s. 66.

AUCTĀRE, to increase; auctio, (auctionari,) &c. See AUGĒRE.

AUCTOR, ōris, c. (ab augeo,) an author: & AUCTŌRITAS, ātis, f. authority; both used in many different senses, according to the words with which they are joined.—Auctor carminis, the author or composer, Hor. Art. P. 45. apud veteres quosdam auctores non invenio, in some ancient authors or writers of history, Liv. 2, 8. inter auctores discrepat, there is a difference among writers, Id. 29, 25. apud Homerum, optimum auctorem, the best voucher, Cic. Off. 3, 26. optimus auctor ita censet se. Aristoteles, the best judge or authority, Cic. Off. 57 f. auctor haud deterior Theophrastus Timaeo, not less worthy of credit, Id. Leg. 2, 6. auctores maximi, writers, Quintil. 10, 5, 8. vetustissimi, ib. 10, 1, 40. tot auctorum notitia, Id. 1, 2, 12.—pluviae graculus auctor aquae, (al. augur,) the foreteller of rain, Ovid. Amor. 2, 6, 34. audendi, the adviser, Virg. Aë. 12, 159. belli, Liv. 44, 18. Ovid. Met. 5, 8. citharae, the inventor, Lucan. 9, 661. clamoris, i. e. asinus qui clamavit, Ovid. Fast. 1, 439. suae civitatis, the defender, Cic. Flac. 15. Sext. 66. so societatum, Planc. 13. rei, Cluent. 24. and as some interpret, legum, iudiciorum et juris, Id. Verr. 5, 67. Balb. 2. comitiorum centuriatorum et curiatorum, he who holds them, and presides in them, Cic. Dom. 14. consilii publici, a person of influence in the senate, Cic. de Or. 1, 48. whose opinion was followed in making a decree, (in cujus sententiam factum est senatusconsultum,) Cic. Att. 3, 18. Fam. 15, 4, 10. in sententia dicenda auctor, Cic. Part. 27. whence a person is called Consiliarius et auctor, Cic. Att. 14, 9. dicendi auctor et magister, a teacher or model of eloquence, Cic. Or. 3. deditiois, the adviser, Cic. Off. 3, 30. facti, a precedent or example, one

who has done the same thing, *Id. Verr. 5, 26.* so cur hoc auctore non Romae quoque servi publici ad vectigalia accedunt? *Cic. Verr. 5, 38.* facinoris praeclari, the performer, *Vell. 2, 10.* generis, the founder, *Virg. Æ. 4, 365.* so auctores saxa fretumque tui, thy parents or the authors of my birth, *Ovid. Ep. 10, 132.* gestorum auctor et dux, his commander, *Tac. Agr. 8.* injuriae publicae gravis auctor, a witness, *Cic. Flac. 17.* legis auctor, the proposer, (lactor,) *Liv. 6, 36.* *Cic. Dom. 30.* *Vell. 2, 23.* or oftener, the adviser, who recommended the law to the people, *Liv. 2, 56.* *Cic. Leg. 3, 16.* *Att. 1, 19.* & 8, 3. *Rull. 2, 5.* *Suet. Caes. 16.* hence the senators are called legum judiciorumque, et juris auctores, *Cic. Verr. 5, 67.* because they authorised the passing of laws, (priusquam populus suffragium ineat, in incertum comitiorna eventum patres auctores fiunt, become consenters, i. e. authorise,) *Liv. 1, 17.* also because they acted as judges at trials, and thus distributed justice to every one, *Cic. ib.*—vetitae libidinis auctor, the promoter, *Ovid. Met. 9, 576.* lucis, the author or cause, i. e. *Apollo, ib. 4, 257.* but cocks are called auctores lucis, the harbingers of light, from their crowing before day-break, *Propert. 4, 3, 32.* muneris auctor, the giver, *Ovid. Met. 2, 88.* & 10, 673. nobilitatis tuae, the founder, *Cic. Tusc. 4, 1.* necis, the perpetrator, the cause, *Ovid. Met. 8, 449.* pacis, the adviser, *Cic. Att. 9, 11.* so profectiois, *Caes. B. G. 5, 33.* meae personae, a representative of my own character, expressing my real feelings, *Cic. Or. 2, 47.* porticus auctoris Livia nomen habet, of the censor, who caused it to be built, *Ovid. Art. Am. 1, 72.* propaginis tantae, i. e. Julius Caesar, the founder of the family of Augustus, *Id. Fast. 3, 157.* querelarum ac doloris, an avenger, *Cic. Flac. 22.* rerum, the performer of exploits, *Sallust. Cat. 3.* but auctores rerum, historians, *Tac. An. 3, 3.* colendarum, the teachers or institutors, *Cic. Resp. Har. 9.* cf. *Id. Verr. 5, 21.* sanguinis ultimus auctor, the most remote founder of his race, *Virg. Æ. 7, 49.* sermonis vani, the author of a groundless report, *Liv. 5, 1.* societatum, the defender, one who took care of their interests, *Cic. Planc. 13.* statuae, the maker, *Plin. 34, 8 s. 19, 35.* optimi status auctor, the founder of the best constitution of government, *Suet. Aug. 28.* veri non sordidus auctor, no mean interpreter or teacher of truth, i. e. a celebrated philosopher, *Hor. Od. 1, 28, 14.* viae, who advised him to take that way, *Ovid. Met. 3, 18.* virtutum omnium auctor Cato, the example or model, *Cic. Fin. 4, 16.* Dardanus Iliacae primus pater urbis et auctor, founder, *Virg. Æ. 8, 134.* vulneris, the inflicter, *Ovid. Met. 8, 418.* & 5, 133. *Am. 3, 13, 22.*—(II) AUCTOR, among lawyers, denotes the seller of an estate, who warrants, vouches, or promises for the validity of the right to the property which he conveys to the purchaser, (see EVICTIO and PRAESTO:) hence auctor fundi, the seller, *Cic. Caecin. 10.* a malo auctore emere, to purchase

from one who had not a complete right to the property which he sells, *Cic. Verr. 5, 22. add. Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 12.* *Senec. Contr. 21 & 34.* to this Cicero alludes: is—auctor beneficii populi Romani esse debet, ought to secure the right of possession, (i. e. the consulship to Murena,) and bear the hazard of a trial, (periculum judicii praestare,) *Cic. Muren. 10.*—(III) AUCTOR also denotes the guardian or curator of women and minors, (pupillorum,) who had the management of them and their affairs: nubere nullis auctoribus, without the authority or consent of parents, relations, guardians, &c. *Id. Cl. 5.*—(IV) AUCTOR is used in various other forms: auctoribus Dîs ad rem gerendam proficiscimur, by the admonition or advice of the Gods, who have given favourable omens, *Liv. 9, 14.* so avibus auctoribus, *Cic. Div. 1, 15.* auctore eodem deo, i. e. monitu Serapidis dei, *Tac. Hist. 4, 81.* nemo civis Romanus aut libertatem aut civitatem potest amittere, nisi ipse auctor factus sit, unless he give his consent, *Cic. Dom. 29.* Pompeio auctore, by the advice or consent of, *Id. Att. 1, 12.* ille legibus Caecilii Metelli contra auspicia ferendis auctor, an adviser, *Cic. Att. 8, 3.* aderat furens miles, nullo duce, sibi quisque auctor, every one acting as he pleased, *Tac. Hist. 3, 71.* in antiquissimâ philosophiâ Cratippo auctore versaris, you are engaged in studying under C. as your teacher, *Cic. Off. 2, 2.* sunt, qui male pugnantum a his consulibus in Alcido, auctores sunt, who say, *Liv. 4, 40.* so *Plin. 7, 43, & 10, 56.* malus auctor latinitatis, a bad authority or writer, *Cic. Att. 7, 3.*—citius nos corrumpunt vitiorum exempla domestica, magnisquam subeant animos auctoribus, by the authority of parents or guardians, *Juv. 14, 32.* quos hic noster auctores habet, our author has as his examples or authorities, *Ter. And. Pro. 19.* so *Cic. de Or. 2, 37.* *Verr. 3, 96.* id ita esse, ipsam rem auctorem dabo, I will shew or prove it by the thing itself, *Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 70.*—(V) AUCTOR occurs in the feminine, *Virg. Æ. 12, 159.* *Ovid. Fast. 5, 191.* & 6, 709. *Ep. 15, 3.* & 14, 110. *Cic. Div. 1, 15, &c.*

AUCTRIX, icis, f. is used by some later writers, but does not occur in the classics.

AUCTORITAS is used in nearly as many different senses as AUCTOR: it denotes in general that influence which one has from age, wisdom, wealth, virtue, dignity, power, or the like. AUTHORITY is a peculiar attribute of the Roman senate; (potestas in populo, auctoritas in senatu sit, *Cic. Legg. 3, 12.*) *Sext. 65.* and expresses the power of that order, which was different at different periods of the state, *Liv. 1, 17.* (A. 20.) but AUCTORITAS Senatûs is also put for Senatûs Consultum, a decree of the Senate; thus, Senatûs vetus auctoritas de Bacchanalibus, *Cic. Leg. 2, 15.* so *Id. Fam. 1, 2.* *Off. 3, 30.* when the tribunes of the commons interposed their negative, (intercedebant,) *Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 18.*—sometimes auctoritas senatûs simply signifies the will of the senate; as, C. Flaminius

agrum Picenum contra auctoritatem senatus virum dividebat, Cic. Sen. 4. or an opinion of its wisdom, Id. Cluent. 55. Phil. 3, 5. Dom. 19.—(II) AUCTORITAS is sometimes applied also to the people; as, citra senatus populique auctoritatem, without, Suet. Caes. 28.—cedere auctoritati senatus, to submit to the decree or authority of the senate, Liv. 4, 57. non esse in auctoritate senatus, not to submit to it, ib. 56. so se in auctoritate Tarentinorum manere, submitted to the determination of, Liv. 9, 14.—(III) auctoritas antiquitatis, Quinct. 1, 6, 39. audientium, the dignity or respectability, Id. 12, 5, 1. deorum, Quinctil. 12, 10, 8. frontis, Quinctil. 12, 5, 5.—Pliny uses auctoritas for the value or estimation in which a thing is held; as, quibus vinis auctoritas fuerit, 14, 14 s. 17. tanta ebori auctoritas erat, 12, 4 s. 8. 29, 6 s. 39. 32, 2 s. 11. 33, 7 s. 38. so also Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 3.—AUCTORITAS sometimes is referred to that kind of external appearance, which commands respect.—AUCTORITATES praescriptae, (al. perscriptae,) the names of those senators who staid to see the decree of the senate written out, (qui scribendo adfuerunt,) which were prefixed to the decree, Cic. de Or. 3, 2. Fam. 8, 8, 12.—auctoritates publicae, public papers or documents, written out and sealed, to prove some fact, Cic. I. Act. Verr.—testibus auctoritatibus convincitur, by authentic proofs, Cic. Verr. 5, 39 f. pilis et gladiis, non consiliis neque auctoritatibus de jure publico disceptatur, not by opinions, Cic. Fam. 6, 1. so nostrae auctoritates, my opinions, Id. Cluent. 50.—AUCTORITAS ab oratoribus vel historicis peti solet, the authority for using a word, Quinctil. 1, 6, 2. repetere auctoritatem a plurimis versibus, to take an authority or example, Id. 3, 11, 39.—AUCTORITAS, among lawgivers, denotes the right of property or of claiming any thing as one's property; as, adversus hostem (i. e. a foreigner) aeterna auctoritas esto, let the right of claiming the property of any thing against a foreigner be perpetual; that is, a foreigner can by no length of possession, or prescription, as it is called, secure the property of any thing against the claims of a Roman citizen, Cic. Off. 1, 12. so Gell. 17, 7, usus auctoritas fundi biennium est, i. e. auctoritas fundi ex usucapione biennii paratur, the property of a farm is acquired among citizens by the undisputed possession of it for two years, Cic. Top. 4. lex usum, et auctoritatem (the right of property derived from use or possession) jubet esse biennium, Cic. Caecin. 19. so that usus auctoritas, and usus et auctoritas, signify the same thing.—aquaeductus, haustus, iter, actus, a patre, (sc. relinquuntur;) sed rata auctoritas harum rerum omnium a jure civili sumitur, the secure or certain property, Cic. Caecin. 26.

AUCTORARE, vel Auctorari, (dep.) to sell one's self for hire, chiefly to fight as a gladiator; rarely used except in the participle perfect.—AUCTORAMENTUM, i, n. wages or hire given to induce one to fight as a gladiator, or to do any other service: quid refert ari virgis, ferroque

nerari AUCTORATUS eas? sc. an, what difference does it make as to your being a slave, whether you be bound, &c. Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 59. eo pig-nore velut auctoratum sibi esse proditore m-ratus, bound, Liv. 37, 10. est enim in illis (sc. sordidis quaestibus, in mean trades,) ipsa merces, AUCTORAMENTUM servitutis, their wages is the price at which they sell themselves for slaves, Cic. Off. 1, 42. jugulati civis auctoramentum, the reward given by Sylla for butchering a citizen, Paterc. 2, 28. auctoramento funebri ad conservatoris quondam reipublicae tantique consulis (sc. Ciceronis) irritare necem, said of Antony, ib. 66.

AUCTUS, ūs, m. an increase, &c. See AUGERE.

AUCUPARI, to fowl; AUCUPIUM, fowling, &c. See AUCUPES.

AUDERE, (audeo, ausus,) to dare: audere majora viribus, to attempt, Virg. Æ. 10, 811. praelium, Tac. Ann. 13, 36. scelus aliquid, Ovid. Ep. 14, 6. ultima, Liv. 2, 2. vim cultoribus ac oppidanis, ac—navicularios audebant, Tac. Ann. 12, 55. non ausis aciem hostibus, not daring to fight, Tac. Ann. 12, 32 & 23. nihil ultra fremitum et minas ausus, Id. Hist. 1, 15. ausurosque nocturnam castrorum oppugnationem, Id. Ann. 2, 12. ultionem ausus dubiis rebus, ib. 62. audendum dextrâ, Virg. Æ. 9, 320. auctor audendi, ib. 12, 159. audendi majora fidem fecere immensae vires, gave Caesar confidence to attempt, Lucan. 1, 462. pictoribus atque poetis quidlibet audendi semper fuit aequa potestas, Hor. Art. P. 9.—(II) AUDEO is sometimes used in the passive: thus, multa dolo, pleraque per vim audebantur, Liv. 29, 9. si animadverterent, auderi (impers. sc. ab Atheniensibus, for Athenienses audere,) adversus se tam exiguis copiis dimicare, Nep. 1, 4. hence AUSUS has also a passive sense; ausi omnes immane nefas, ausoque potiti, they all attempted horrid wickedness, and accomplished what they attempted, Virg. Æ. 6, 624. so ausis ad Caesarem codicillis, having ventured or presumed to send, Tac. Ann. 3, 67. hence AUSUM, i, n. sc. negotium, a thing dared, an attempt: ausi nullius capax natura, ib. 13, 47. auso foret ille potitus, would have succeeded in his enterprise, Ovid. Met. 11, 942. fortia ausa, Virg. Æ. 9, 281. ausa crudelia, Ovid. Ep. 14, 49. magnis tamen excidit ausis, he failed in a great attempt, Ovid. Met. 2, 328. AUDENS, ntis, a. daring; audentes fortuna juvat, assists the brave, Virg. Æn. 10, 283. so Ovid. Metam. 10, 586. tu ne cede malis, sed contra audentior ito, Virg. Æn. 6, 95. audentissimus quisque, Tac. Agric. 33. audentior oratio, poetical, Dial. de Or. 14. inde Syriam audentioribus spatiis petebat, through a more dangerous part of the sea, by a bolder voyage, Tac. Hist. 2, 2.—ceteri audentius circumstistere, ib. 78. so Ann. 4, 47.—AUDENTIA, ae, f. boldness: nec deficit audentia Druso, boldness, courage, Tac. Germ. 34. rara et privata cujusque auden-

nia, ib. 31. ut quisque audientiae habuisset, sc. plurimum, Id. Ann. 15, 53. si datur Homero vocabula contrahere, extendere, inflectere; cur tibi similis audentia—negetur? *freedom*, Plin. Ep. 8, 4.—

AUDAX, a. *bold*; animus *audax, daring*, Sallust. Cat. 5. *audax omnia perpeti Gens humana*, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 25. *audacibus annue coeptis, favour my bold attempt*, Virg. G. 1, 40. *audacior ad facinus, sc. solito, uncommonly bold or daring to commit*, Cic. Cat. 2, 5. *audacissimus ego ex omnibus*, Id. Rosc. Am. 1.—*audaciora verba sc. aequo, too bold, i. e. poetical expressions*, Quintil. 10, 5, 4.—

AUDENTER, AUDACITER, & AUDACTER, adv. *boldly*: inhaerent quidam molestissima diligentiae perversitate, ut AUDACITER potius dicant, quam AUDACTER, licet omnes oratores aliud sequantur, Quintil. 1, 6, 17. AUDACITER, however, is retained by the best editors, in Cic. Rosc. Am. 34. Cael. 6. Sen. 22. Liv. 22, 25 & 40. *dicere liberius atque audacius*, Caes. B. G. 1, 18. *audacissime prorumpere*, ib. 5, 15. so 2, 10. Liv. 30, 30.—

AUDACIA, ae, f. *boldness, courage, bravery*: animus paratus ad periculum, si sua cupiditate, non utilitate communi impellitur, audaciae potius nomen habeat, quam fortitudinis, Cic. Off. 1, 19. *audacia et audentia hoc differunt; quod audentia fortitudinis est; audacia, temeritatis*, Non. 5, 84. *but this observation does not always hold: in the example which Nonius quotes, (audacia pro muro habetur,) audacia denotes courage or bravery*, Sallust. Cat. 58. so duabus his artibus audacia in bello, ubi pax venerat, aequitate, &c. ib. 9. ceteris audaciam addere, Id. Jug. 94. so Propert. 2, 10, 5. *in general, however, audacia is taken in a bad sense; thus, imitator fortitudinem audacia, audacity*, Cic. Partit. 23.—*audacia cullida, immanis, impudens, ingens, petulans, praecipens, singularis, &c.*

AUDIRE, (audio, i, vi, itum,) to hear: ab auribus videntur dicta audio et ausculto, Varr. L. L. 5, 8. *liquidius audiunt talpae*, Plin. 10, 69.—*clarissime audire produntur, mugil, lupus, salpa, pisces*, ib. 70. *parum auribus audire*, Cato, R. R. 157. *si mihi pergat, quae vult, dicere, ea quae non vult audiet*, Ter. And. 5, 4, 17. et breviter Trojae supremum audire laborem, i. e. breviter enarratum, a short relation of, Virg. A. 2, 11. *audire Socratem aut Platonem, to hear, i. e. to be scholar of*, Cic. Acad. 1, 9. Nat. D. 1, 14. Off. 1, 1. *audiendi studiosus ex hoc enim disci facillime arbitratur*, Nep. 15, 3.—(II) *Audio is also applied to inanimate things; as, neque audit currus habenas, the chariot, i. e. the horses do not regard the reins*, Virg. G. 1, 513. *nec quae magis audeat arcum, sc. sagitta, which would more obey the bow, i. e. would fly as it was directed*, Ovid. Met. 5, 382. *arma cessant, teque languenti manu non audit arcus*, Senec. Herc. Act. 975. *hence arcus surdus*, Stat. Theb. 9, 864. *clavum audire negantem, a rudder which cannot be managed for the storm*, ib. 5, 412. *dirigit huc puppim miseri quoque dextra Telonis, qua nul-*

lam melius, pelago turbante, carinae audire manum, *dexterous at managing the rudder*, Luc. 3, 594. *si quod tardius audit virus, if any poison obeys too slowly*, Id. 9, 931.—(III) *Audio is used in various senses, according to the words, with which it is joined.*—

AUDIRE, a, e, ex, et de aliquo, to hear from any one: saepe hoc audivi de patre et de socero meo, from Cic. de Or. 3, 33. so Sen. 13. Off. 1, 30. Ter. And. 3, 1, 2. *But audire de aliquo, or de aliqua re, commonly signifies to hear of or concerning; as, cum de te ex te ipso audiebam*, Cic. Fam. 2, 11, 2.—*AUDIO (I hear or understand) is elegantly used when we grant something to an opponent*, Cic. Verr. 2, 59 & 60. Rosc. Am. 18. or when one simply assents, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 78 or ironically, when one disapproves of what is said, Id. Phorm. 1, 3, 8. *non audio, I reject what you have said*, Cic. Verr. 3, 34. *ponere aliquid, ad quod te audiam, sc. dicere, to propose some question on which I may hear you speak*, Cic. Fat. 2 f. *si me audies, vitabis inimicitias, if you will take my advice*, Cic. Fam. 2, 18. *nec audiendi quidam, ought they to be regarded*, Quintil. 3, 3, 4. so Cic. Amic. 15. *si fabulas audire volumus, to credit or believe*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 58. *nec Homerum audio*, Ib. 26. *P. Semprenium civem vestrum non audistis, arma capere, ac se iubentem sequi; Annibalem paulo post audistis, castra prodi, et arma tradi iubentem, obeyed*, Liv. 22, 60. *non sum auditurus, NON ERAM ROMAE, vel OCCUPATOR ERAM, I will not admit these excuses*, Plin. Ep. 2, 2. *audietur a populo vir primarius, eques Romanus, L. Flavius, his evidence as a witness will be regarded or he will be believed*, Cic. Verr. 1, 5.—*BENE aut MALE AUDIRE, to be well or ill spoken of, to have a good or bad character, to be praised or blamed; thus, benedictis si certasset, audisset bene, sc. a nobis, he should have been commended*, Ter. Phorm. prol. 20. so 2, 3, 12. *est hominis ingenui et liberaliter educati, velle bene audire a parentibus*, Cic. Fin. 3, 17. so Id. Legg. 1, 19. Tusc. 5, 40. Verr. 3. *mater appellabitur; neque unquam illa ita de suo sceleret et immanitate audiet, ut naturae nomen amittat, so blamed for or accused of*, Cic. Cluent. 5. *saepe reverendum laudasti, rexque, paterque, audisti coram, nec verbo parcius absens, have been called to your face or in your presence*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 37. *tu recte vivis, si curas esse, quod audis, what you are called or are said to be*, ib. 1, 16, 7.—(IV) *As AUDIRE is sometimes put for INTELLIGERE, so it also signifies to understand, or to supply some word or words purposely omitted in a sentence; as, hoc nomine (νομαστος) donarunt ea, quae non dicunt, verum intelligi volunt, ut in eum quem saepius a ludo (sc. gladiatorio) redenerat soror, agentem cum ea talionis, (bringing an action of retaliation against her,) quod ei pollicem dormienti recidisset, eras dignus, ut haberes integram manum. sic enim auditur, (i. e. subintellige vel supple,) ut depugnares*, Quintil. 8, 5, 12.—*Plautus sometimes uses AUDIBO for au-*

diam, Poen. 1, 2, 97. Capt. 3, 4, 86. *see* Non. 9, 11.—*In the time of Quintilian* AUDISSE was rather used than AUDIVISSE, 1, 6, 17. but both occur in the best authors, as Cicero observes concerning nôsse and judicâsse, Orat. 47 pr.—AUDIENS is sometimes used as a substantive: thus, animum audientis movere, of the hearer, Cic. Orat. 17. animos audientium permovere, Id. Brut. DICTO AUDIENTEM ESSE, to be obedient, is always followed by another dative; which is a remarkable expression, as AUDIO itself is never so construed: thus, ego sum Jovi dicto audiens, Plaut. Amph. 3, 4, 6.—Hac re AUDITA, Nep. 2, 4. hoc non auditum, sed cognitum praedicamus, *this we affirm, not from hearsay, but from personal knowledge*, Nep. 25, 13 f. carmina non prius audita canto, *verses not before heard* at Rome, as Horace was the first Roman lyric poet, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 3. hujus audita virtus, *heard of*, Cic. Balb. 6 f. Romae cuncta in deterius audita Mutianum angebant, Tac. Hist. 4, 19. audita recordari, Virg. Æ. 3, 107. repetere, to recollect, Ovid. Ep. 19, 193.—AUDITO in the ablative is sometimes used absolutely; thus, ipse, audito castellum Luppiae flumini appositum obsideri, sex legiones eò duxit, *having heard*; and the following part of the sentence is to be considered as the substantive, with which AUDITO agrees, Tac. Ann. 2, 7. *so* ib. 14. 7. Liv. 27, 7. & 34, 9. post victoriam audito crudelior Sulla, *than was ever heard of*, Vell. 2, 25. vidistin' an de auditio nuncias, *from hearsay or report*, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 62. *so* Id. Bacch. 3, 3, 65. ex auditis, Lucr. 5, 1132. nihil praeter auditum habeo, Cic. Off. 1. 10 f.—

AUDĪTUS, ūs, m. the sense of hearing, and sometimes the act.—auditus (*i. e.* sensus audiendi) cui hominum primò negatus est, huic et sermonis usus ablatum, Plin. 10, 69 s. 88. auditus semper patet, the sense of hearing, Cic. N. D. 2, 57. vereor ne hoc quod dicam, non perinde intelligi auditu possit, atque ego ipse cogitans sentio, *by hearing or by being heard*, Cic. Marcell.—brevi auditu quamvis magna transibat Vitellius, *passed them over with a short hearing*, *i. e.* did not mind them, Tac. Hist. 2, 57.—

AUDITIO, ōnis, f. the act of hearing, a report. auditione expetere coepit, *sc.* signum Cereris, cum id ipse non vidisset, *by report*, Cic. Verr. 4, 46.—

AUDIENTIA, ae, f. an audience: audientiam facere praekonem jussit, to make a hearing, *i. e.* to produce silence, Liv. 43, 16. exsurge, praeco, fac populo audientiam, *bid the people be silent and attentive*, Plaut. Poen. prol. 11 f. facit persaepe ipsa sibi audientiam disertis senis comita et mitis oratio, *gains attention*, Cic. Sen. 9. cf. Cic. Caecil. 13. de Orat. 2, 80. Heren. 4, 54.—

AUDĪTOR, ōris, m. a hearer; semper ego auditor tantum, nunquamne reponam? *must I always hear poets repeat their verses, and never reply?* Juvenal. 1, 1. de gloriâ misit tibi, *sc.* meos libros v. librum. custodies igitur, ut so-

les: sed notentur eclogarii, (*sc. loci, the choicest passages*), quos Salvius bonos auditores nactus, *(having got a company of well disposed hearers.)* in convivio duntaxat legat, Cic. Att. 16, 2.—

(II) Initio contumeliae causâ a deridentibus discipuli Latronis AUDITORES vocabantur; deinde in usu verbum esse coepit, et promiscue poni pro discipulo auditor, Senec. Contr. 25. Strato auditor Theophrasti, the scholar, Cic. Acad. 1, 9. *so* Eudoxus Platonis auditor, Id. Div. 2, 42. praebebo me tibi attentum auditorem, Cic. N. D. 3, 1.—(III) calumniis auditor, a cavilling reader, Varr. L. L. 5, 1. because the Romans, instead of reading themselves, had slaves who read books to them.—

AUDITORIUM, ii, n. a school, an assembly of hearers, an auditory: auditorium extruit, a place where one may read his verses or declaim to a number of hearers, Dial. de Orat. 9. ab auditoriis et theatris in forum et ad causas vocare, *from the exercises of declamation to real business at the bar*, ib. 10. non eadem est conditio fori et auditorii, the manner of speaking at the bar or in the forum, and in a rhetorical school, is not the same, Quintil. 10, 1, 36. Isocrates auditoris se, non iudicis comparat, *had fitted himself for declaiming in a school, not for pleading in a real trial*, Id.

AVE, vel HAVE, aveto vel haveto, *be thou safe, hail, all health to you; a form of salutation: plur.*—

AVĒTE, 2. pl. imper.—

AVĒRE, a defective verb; found in no other part; for AVEO, ēre, to desire, is a different word.—* AVE, or SALVE, was the word commonly used in the morning salutation; as VALE was in the evening, Suet. Galb. 4. et matutinum portat ineptus ave, carries the morning salutation, Martial. 1, 56. 6. manē tibi pro me dicat avere liber, ib. 109, 10. ave Latinum, χαῖρας non potest Graecum, he can pronounce the Latin word of salutation AVE, but not the Greek, Id. 5, 52 7.—AVE, or HAVE, was also used as a salutation to a person after a long absence; thus, Caesar, simul atque have mihi dixit, quid de te audisset, mihi exposuit, Cic. Fam. 8, 16, 8. *see* Martial. 9, 8. Gell. 15, 7.—We find, however, HAVETO put for VALETO, farewell, Sallust. Cat. 35. *so* have, Catull. 102, 8.—*In the time of Quintilian* AVĒTE had become obsolete, instead of which they used HAVETE, 1, 6, 21.

AVEHĒRE, (ēho, xi, ctum; *ex a* & veho,) to carry away: is venit, ut sēcum avehat, *sc.* eam, Ter. Adel. 4, 5, 19. creditis avectos hostes? *sc.* navibus, are gone, or have sailed away, Virg. Æ. 2, 43. add. ib. 179. & 11, 205.

AVELLĒRE, (ello, elli, & ulsi, ulsum; *ex a* & vello,) to pull or tear away, to pluck off, to take away or carry off by force.—

AVULSIO, ōnis, f. the act of pulling away: nascuntur omnia aut semine aut avulsione, *all garden herbs are produced by seed, or by pulling a slip from the mother plant*, Plin. 19, 7 s. 36 *so* 17, 10.—

AVULSOR, ōris, m. he who tears away: ubi

avulsorem sentiunt, contractae multo difficilius abstrahuntur, *sc.* spongiae, when they feel one pulling or plucking them off, Id. 9, 45 s. 69.

AVENA, *ae, f.* oats,—metaph. a pipe.—* AVENA commonly denotes wild oats, (STERILES AVENAE,) Virg. E. 5, 37. & G. 1, 154. which the ancients falsely imagined were produced by a degeneracy of wheat or barley, Plin. 18, 14 s. 44. Hence Servius on Virgil says that they were called STERILES, to distinguish them from those which were sown, *ib.* and were usually cut for fodder, Col. 2, 11, 9. They were sometimes made into meal; hence farina avinacea, oatmeal, Plin. 29, 6. and the people of Germany used no other pottage, (neque aliâ pulte vivunt,) Plin. 18, 17 s. 44.—cicada avenaria, a kind of cicada, which appears when the corn grows ripe, Plin. 11, 27 s. 32.—As shepherds use to play on an oat-stalk, hence AVENA is put for a pipe; thus, silvestrem tenui musam meditaris avenâ, you play a pastoral air or rural tune on a slender oat-stalk or pipe, Virg. E. 1, 2. so 3, 27. Martial. 8, 3 f. Tibul. 3, 4, 71. structis cantat avenis, plays on oat-stalks joined together, Ov. Met. 1, 677. for the shepherd's pipe, in its improved state, was composed of several reeds of different lengths: sic rustica quondam fistula disparibus paulatim surgit avenis, *ib.* 8, 192.

AVENACEUS, *adj.* oat-stalk, made of oats.—
AVENARIUS, *adj.* of or belonging to oats.

AVĒO, *ĕre, to desire eagerly*: itaque quem sumus negotiis curisque vacui, tum avemus aliquid audire et discere, Cic. Off. 1, 4. valde avco, scire quid agas, Cic. Att. 2, 15. & 2, 1. parto, quod avebas, having gotten what you desired, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 93. so 1, 14, 87. & 2, 4, 1. It is sometimes written HAVEO, Cic. Att. 1, 15 s. & 20.

AVĪDUS, *a. desirous, eager, greedy, covetous*: avidior ad rem aliquid, too fond of money, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 51. cibi avidus, *ib.* 5, 4, 16. avidissimus gloriae, Cic. Marcél. 8. servorum manus subitis (*dat.*) avidae, intent on sudden wealth, Tac. Hist. 1, 7. avida Charybdis, greedy of devouring ships, Ovid. Met. 14, 75. spiritus, covetous, Hor. Od. 2, 9. tigris, greedy of blood, Lucan. 6, 487. Vulcanus, eager for battle, Horat. Od. 3, 4, 58. Lucretius uses avidus for magnus, 5, 202. & 471.

AVĪDE, *adv. eagerly*: pransus non avidè, not greedily, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 127. edere avidè, Ov. Art. Am. 3, 659.

AVĪDITAS, *âtis, f. an eager desire*: aviditatis legendi, Cic. Fin. 3, 2. ad aliquid faciendum, Plin. 17, 18. ad cibos, Id. 20, 16. pecuniae, Cic. Parad. 1. sermonis, Id. Sen. 14.

AVĒRNUM, *i, m. pl. -a. n. a lake of Campania of a disagreeable steam*, Geog. p. 151. put for the entrance to the infernal regions, Virg. *Æ.* 6, 237. or for the abode of the dead; hence called Tartareus Avernus, Stat. Theb. 3, 108. vacuus, because possessed by incorporeal shades, Claudian. de Rapt. Prosepe. 1, 20. umbrosus, *ib.* 1, 116.—* used as an adjective; thus, Avernas exire valles, to leave the infernal regions,

Ovid. Met. 6, 738. loca Averna, Virg. G. 2, 164. degeneres tenebris animas damnavit Avernis, to infernal darkness, Sil. 15, 76.—put also for Pluto, Val. Flac. 2, 693. & 5, 348.—hence Avernales aquae, the waters of Avernus, Hor. Epod. 5, 26. the same with what Virgil calls latices fontis Averni, Virg. *Æ.* 4, 512. Avernales nymphae, the infernal nymphs, Ovid. Met. 5, 540.

AVĒRUNCĀRE, (*ex a & verruncus*), to avert, to expiate: placuit averruncandae deum irae, victimas caedi, Liv. 8, 6. averruncare prodigia, *ib.* 10, 23. dii averruncant, Cic. Att. 9, 2. so Cato, R. R. 141.

AVĒRTĒRE, (*a-verta, ti, sum*), to turn away, to avert.

AVĒRSUS, *a, um, averse*.

AVĒRSIO, *onis, f. a turning away*.

AVĒRSOR, *ōris, m. a purloiner or embezzler of the public money*.

AVĒRSOR, *âtus, ari, to turn from, to dislike, to abhor*.

AVĒRSATIO, *ōnis, f. aversion, abhorrence*.

AVĒRSABILIS, *e, detestable*—* Lepidus, Antonio diadema Caesari imponente, se AVĒRTIT, Cic. Phil. 5, 14. avertere oculos, Ovid. Met. 2, 770. vultum, *ib.* 5, 179. se totum, Cic. Balb. 5. Antonium ab urbe, Id. Fam. 3, 2. atque ut in aedificiis architecti avertunt ab oculis et naribus dominorum, ea quae profuentia necessarii tetri essent aliquid habitura; sic natura res similes procul amandavit a sensibus, Cic. Nat. D. 2, 56. animum ab aliquo, Cic. Am. 1. ut totius Galliae animi a se averterentur, were alienated, Caes. B. G. 1, 20. di talem avertite casum, avert, Virg. *Æ.* 3, 265. causam doloris, to dissemble, Liv. 6, 34 f. curas dictis, to remove, Virg. *Æ.* 4, 394. avertit equos in castra, led away, Virg. *Æ.* 1, 472. Italiâ Teucrorum avertere regem, to drive or keep from, *ib.* 38. morbos, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 136. quod omen Dii avertant, Cic. Fam. 12, 6. Phil. 11, 5. pecuniam publicam, to purloin or embezzle, Cic. Verr. 1, 4, Tac. Hist. 1, 53. so hereditatem, Cic. Fam. 12, 26. & 13, 29. avertere pecuniam domum, to convert it to one's private advantage, Cic. Verr. 3, 19. add. 1, 4. 2, 58. 3, 69. qui me a tantâ infamiâ avertit, saved, Cic. Att. 16, 7. praedam, to carry off, Liv. 1, 7. Virg. *Æ.* 10, 78. praedam domum, Caes. B. C. 3, 59. surdâ aure averti, to be averse to hear, Stat. Silv. 2, 1, 7.—equus fontes avertitur for aversatur, abhors, Virg. G. 3, 499. so appositas impasta avertitur herbas, Stat. Theb. 6, 192. prora avertit, *sc. se, is turned*, Virg. *Æ.* 1, 108. cf. Sil. 15, 583.—dixit, et avertens (*sc. se*) rosâ cervice refulsit, Virg. *Æ.* 1, 406.—milites AVĒRSI a proelio, withdrawn, Caes. B. C. 2, 12. a proposito aversus, diverted, turned, Liv. 2, 8. aversis a sole cornibus, *sc. luna, having her horns turned away from the sun*, Plin. 2, 14. aversus a sole locus, removed, Col. 12, 44.—aversus and adversus are opposed, Cic. de Orat. 2, 63. canities homini semper a priore parte capitis, tum deinde ab aversâ, on the back part, Plin.

11, 37 s. 47. scribit in aversa Picens epigrammata charta (on the back side of the paper, for want of room on the fore side: the antients used to write only on one side of the paper,) et dolet averso quod facit illa deo sc. Apolline, (that he composes them against the will of Apollo, i. e. without his inspiration,) Martial. 8, 62. ne aversos nostros equites aggredierentur, from behind, Cic. Fam. 10, 30, 8. aversus a vero, averse, Cic. Cat. 3, 9. a ratione, repugnant to, Id. Tusc. 4, 15. aversus a musis, void of all taste for poetry, Cic. Arch. 9. aversus mercatoris, one who dislikes, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 107. amicos aversos componere, at variance, ib. 1, 5, 29.—illi insecuti legatos ex AVERSIONE jugularunt, i. e. aversos, from behind, Hirt. B. Hisp. 22.—The figure APOSTROPHE is also called AVERSIO, Quintil. 9, 2, 39.—among lawyers, aversione v. per aversionem. emere v. vendere denotes, to buy or sell a number of particulars in one whole; as, a flock of sheep, a herd of large cattle, a quantity of wine, &c. Ascon. in Cic. Verr. 1, 23. Digest. 18, 1, 35 & 62. & tit. 6, 4. so conducere vel locare, to hire or let a house or insula containing several lodgings, &c.; thus, aversione locatum opus, a work let out to be done for a certain price for the whole, is opposed to opus quod ita conductum est, ut in pedes mensurasque praestetur, to be done at so much the foot: so aversione navis conducta, & pro numero impositarum amphorarum merces constituta, Ulpian. in Dig.—AVERSOR pecuniae publicae, a purloiner or embezzler, Cic. Verr. 5, 58.—AVERSARI filium, to dislike, Liv. 8, 7. preces, Id. 3, 12. aspectum ejus, Tac. Ann. 14, 51. afflictum non aversatum amicum, Ov. Pont. 2, 3, 5. so Fast. 1, 5. Met. 1, 478.—eorum, qui aderant tacita AVERSATIO, detestation, Quint. 8, 3, 65.—scelus AVERSABILE, detestable, Lucr. 6, 389.

AUFERRE, (au- for ab-fero, abs-tūli, ablatum,) to take away, to carry off.—* aufer me vultu terrere, give over, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 49. insanis, aufer, sc. te, get you gone, Ter. Adel. 5, 8, 14. ne te auferant aliorum consilia, that the advice of others may not mislead or turn you aside from your natural bias, Cic. Fam. 2, 7. nam mihi sentio bonam mentem iracundiā et amore ablatam, I am sensible that my mind, well disposed towards Pompey, has been led astray by my resentment against Appius, the partisan of Pompey, and by my partiality to Curio, the friend of Caesar, Ib. 8, 17. so auferimur cultu, we are deceived by dress, Ov. Am. Rem. 344. admiratione auferri, to be led away, Quint. 8, 3, 5. commotus tuis litteris, totam Academicam ab hominibus nobilissimis abstuli, I have taken from Catulus and Lucullus the parts assigned them in the dispute, or books concerning the academic philosophy, (Academicarum Quaestionum,) Cic. Att. 13, 13. but auferre judicium cognoscens, to take away from the judge the power of using his judgment by the force of rhetoric, Quint. 4, 5, 6. pennis ablata refugit, borne aloft on her wings, Virg. Æ. 3, 3, 258. crura

nec ablato prosunt velocia cervo, carried off by the waters, Ov. Met. 1, 306.

AUFUGERE, (ūgio, ūgi, itum; ex ab et fugio,) to flee away, to shun; servus aufugit, Cic. Fr. 1, 2. jam aliquantum spatii ex eo loco, ubi pugnatum est, aufugerat, Liv. 1, 25. Andromeda aufugiens aspectum maesta parentis, Cic. N. D. 2, 43. tum aquam aufugisse dicito, siquis petet, has evanished, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 16.

AUGEO, xi, ctum, ēre, to increase, to make greater; so ad-, ex-augéo.

AUGESCO, ēre, inc. to increase, to grow greater. AUCTO & AUCTITO, āre, freq. to increase much or often.

AUCTUS, ūs, m. an increase.

AUCTIO, onis, f. an increasing, an auction.

AUCTIONARIUS, a, um, of or belonging to an auction or public sale.

AUCTIÖNOR, ātus, āri, to sell by auction.

AUCTIFICUS, a, um, causing to increase, Lucr. 2, 571.

AUGMEN, inis, n. & AUGMENTUM, i, n. an augmentation, an increase.

AUCTARIUM, i, n. an addition or overplus, what is given over and above the just number, weight or measure into the bargain, Plaut. Merc. 2, 4, 22. & Fest.—* AUGERE spectat ad quantitatem, Ampliare ad pretium, Digest.—augere possessiones suas, Nep. 25, 12. rem bonis, et honestis rationibus, Rabir. Post. 14. republicam et agris, et urbibus, et nationibus, Id. Rosc. 18. alicui dolorem, Id. Cic. Att. 11, 22. molestiam, Id. Flac. 12. augere atque ornare rem, to amplify, Cic. de Or. 1, 21. hominem, to promote his advantage, to raise or advance, Cic. Off. 2, 6. so Nep. 19, 2. Plaut. Men. 3, 3, 27. munus suum verbis, to magnify, opposed to extenuare, ib. 20. Agrippina cognomento Augustae augetur, is dignified or honoured, Tac. Ann. 12, 26. privignos imperatoris nominibus auxit, ib. 15, 26. so in semet augendo parvus et civilis, Suet. Cl. 12. eos non tueri modo, sed augere commidis debeo, Cic. Phil. 11, 14. aliquem divitiis, Id. Rull. 2, 26. honore, Id. Har. Resp. 26. honoribus, Plin. Ep. 3, 8. largitione, Tac. Ann. 12, 18. liberalitate, ib. 3, 8. filiole me actum scito, that I have got a son, Cic. Att. 1, 2. liberis aucta domus, i. e. his family is increased, Senec. Oedip. 881. so Tac. Ann. 3, 29. rex novo auctos Hymenaeo, having got a new wife, Cat. 64, 11. in allusion to which, damno auctus est herus, has got a loss, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 15.—

* sacrificio non litante, cum hostias augeri imperasset, one victim to be cut up after-another, till the haruspex should say that the entrails shewed the sacrifice was acceptable to the gods, or that they were appeased, (donec litaret,) Suet. Aug. 96. augere linguam Latinam, to render it more copious, Cic. Fat. 1. cives copiam verborum, Id. Acad. 1, 7. Nomen populi R. to increase their renown, Cic. S. Rosc. 18. caelestium numerum, to be deified, or numbered among the gods, Liv. 1, 7. rem, to increase his

fortune, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 71. but augere rem laudando, to magnify or extol, Cic. Br. 12. quorum alter te scientiâ augere potest, altera exemplis, Cratippus will improve you in science, and Athens furnish you with examples, Cic. Off. 1, 1. vectigalia belli, Caes. B. C. 1, 35. vias fortunae, to multiply the means of acquiring wealth, Propert. 3, 7, 32.—(II) Sometimes AUCEO is used as a neuter verb; balinea Romae ad infinitum auxere numerum, Plin. 36, 15. so Tac. Ann. 4, 41.—eaque bonis auctibus auxitis, for auxeritis, do you increase, Liv. 29, 27.—(III) AUCTUS is sometimes used as an adjective; as, auctior animi vis, Lucr. 3, 451. re fortunisque auctior, Liv. 3, 68. auctior aegritudo, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 2. auctior et amplior majestas, Liv. 4, 2. res Romana in dies melior, atque auctior, Id. 25, 16.—AUGESCIT mihi de filio aegritudo, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 14. illis animi augescunt, their courage encreases, Sall. Jug. 37. so Liv. 27, 17. Plin. 11, 54s. 118. Lucr. 2, 76. Cic. Sen. 15.—AUCTARE aliquem ope, Cat. 68, 2. add. Plaut. Amph. prol. 6. Lucr. 1, 51.—AUCTITARE pecunias foenore, Tac. Ann. 6, 16.—AUCTUS dierum, an increase, Plin. 2, 19. maximis auctibus crescere, Liv. 4, 2 so 29, 27. ex minimo in maximos auctus diffundi, Senec. Ep. 38. arboris auctus, for arbor, Lucr. 6. 166. add. 2, 481 & 1121. AUCTIONEM conclamare, to proclaim or advertise an auction or sale of one's effects, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 94. praedicare, Id. Stich. 1, 3, 48 & 56. proponere, Suet. Cal. 38. constituere, Cic. Rull. 1, 3. Caecin. 5. tabulae auctionis, bills posted up advertising the auction, Cic. Rull. 2, 25. vel auctionariae, Id. Cat. 2, 8. hence auctionem proscribere, Cic. Att. 13, 37. proponere, Quinctil. 6, 1, 99. proferre, to put it off, Cic. Att. 13, 13. facere, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 91. Cic. Att. 12, 3. Quinct. 4. auctionis diem obire, to be present at, Cic. Att. 13, 14. bona alicujus, constitutâ auctione, vendere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8. & auctionem vendere, Cic. Quint. 5. auctio hatae, a public sale; so called because a spear was set up where the praeco, or crier, stood, Suet. Caes. 50. hence hastâ positâ, auctionari, Cic. Rull. 2, 20.—auctio regia, the sale of the effects of Ptolemy king of Cyprus, Plin. 29, 4. auctione dimissa, Quinct. 11, 2, 24.—AUCTIO-NARIA atria, courts or large halls where auctions were made, Cic. Rull. 1, 3. auctionariae tabulae, tables or bills fixed up, advertising the auction of the effects of debtors, to pay their creditors, Cic. Cat. 2, 8.—hominem multis verbis deterret, ne AUCTIONETUR, dissuades him from auctioning his effects, Cic. Quint. 4. deteriore tempore absens auctionatur, Ib. 5. ait se auctionatum esse in Gallia, Ib. 6. so Cic. Phil. 2, 29. Rull. 2, 20.—AUGMINE donari, for augere, Lucr. 2, 72. augmen cur nesciat aequor, Id. 6, 607. cùm sumant augmina noctes, Id. 5, 680.—AUGMENTUM is used chiefly in later writers: it scarcely occurs in the classics.

AUGUR, ūris, c. a priest who foretold future events, chiefly from the flight, chirping, or feed-

ing of birds; an augur, diviner, or sooth-sayer.—

AUGURĀLIS, e; & Augurius, a, um, of or belonging to augurs.—

AUGURIUM, i, n. augury, divination; an omen, a sign or token of something about to happen.—

AUGŪRO, are; and ostener Augŭror, āri, to augur or divine, to presage or foretell; (so ex-in-augŭro.)—

AUGURĀTŌ, adv. by using augury.—

AUGURĀTUS, ūs, the office or dignity of an augur.

AUGURACULUM, vel Auguratorium, i, n. a place for taking omens.—* AUGUR ab avibus gerendoque dictus, sive avium garritu, Fest.—disciplina et ars augurum evanuerat, (tempore Ciceronis,) Cic. Leg. 2, 13.—augur Apollo, the god of augury, Hor. 1, 2, 32. Phoebeus augur, i. e.

Ampharaus, Stat. Theb. 6, 441. demersus, Ib. 9, 646. veri providus augur, foreseeing what was truly to happen, Ovid. Met. 12, 18. so Cic.

Fam. 6, 6, 12. tonat, augure surdo, while the augur pretends not to hear it, Lucan. 5. 395.—

AUGUR is sometimes feminine, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 12. Stat. Theb. 9, 629.—AUGURĀLIS coena, a supper given by an augur when he entered on his office, Varr. R. R. 3, 6. Cic. Fam. 7, 27. Plin.

10, 20. Macrob. 2, 9. augurales libri, which treat concerning the art of augurs, Id. Div. 1, 33. Fam. 3, 11. auguralia insignia, the badges of augurs, Liv. 10, 7.—

AUGURALE, is, n. sc. vestimentum, Sen. Tranq. An. 11. sc. tabernaculum ducis, the general's tent, particularly that part where the omens were taken, Quinct. 8, 2, 8. Tac. An. 2, 13. &

15, 30. the same with AUGURATORIUM, Hygin. de Cast. or AUGURACULUM Festus.—jus augurale, the law or right of augurs, Cic. Brut. 77. or jus augurium, Cic. Sen. 4. Fam. 3, 9, 7.—

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15, 30. the same with AUGURATORIUM, Hygin. de Cast. or AUGURACULUM Festus.—jus augurale, the law or right of augurs, Cic. Brut. 77. or jus augurium, Cic. Sen. 4. Fam. 3, 9, 7.—

AUGURIUM.—In the passages quoted from Cicero, AUGURIUM may be taken for a substantive; but not so in Gellius.—* AUGURIUM dictum quasi avigerrium; quod aves gerunt, Serv. ad Virg. Æ. 5, 523. & 6, 190. augurium and auspicium are commonly used promiscuously, Virg. Æ. 1. 392. Cic. Div. 1, 47. but they are also sometimes distinguished. AUSPICIUM properly denotes the foretelling of future events from the inspection of birds, from their flight and sounds: AUGURIUM, from any appearances whatever, Non. 5, 30. thus, negligentia nobilitatis augurii disciplina (the knowledge or art of augury in general,) omnia est, veritas auspiciorum (of the omens derived from birds) spreta est, species tantum retenta, (i. e. in the time of Cicero,) Cic. N. D. 2, 3. so Div.

haec collegii nostri ab Appio, (sc. descripta—*Appius wrote a book on augury*, Cic. Fam. 3, 11, 12.) sed illa Platonis, de tyrannis, *auguries* or *conjectures*, Cic. Att. 10, 8. sunt et in hac parte naturae (sc. in piscibus,) auguria, sunt et piscibus praescita, Plin. 9, 16 s. 22.—* SALUTIS AUGURIUM, the *augury of safety*, i. e. when the augurs were consulted, and they, after using a certain form of divination, gave an answer whether it was lawful to ask safety for the people from the gods; as if, forsooth, this were unlawful without such permission, Cic. Div. 1. 47. Suet. Aug. 31. Tac. Ann. 12, 23. Suet. Aug. 31. see Dio, 37, 24. & 51, 21. sacerdotes vineta virgetaque et salutem populi AUGURANTO, Cic. Legg. 2, 8. siquid veri mens augurat, *presages*, Virg. Æ. 7, 273. & ibi Serv. so Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 26. in Persis augurantur, et divinant Magi, *observe omens, and form conjectures from them*, Cic. Div. 1, 41. auguror his flecti tua numina, *I augur or conjecture*, Ovid. Pont. 4, 9, 133. hac (sc. voluntate) ego contentos auguror esse deos, ib. 3, 4, 80, quantum auguror conjecturâ, Cic. Or. 1, 21. so Id. Mur. 21. Verr. 2, 6. Calchas ex passerum numero belli Trojani annos auguratus est, Cic. Div. 1, 33.—in illo augurato templo et loco, i. e. in the rostra, a place consecrated by the augurs, Cic. Val. 10. aves quasdam—rerum augurandarum causâ esse natas putamus, Cic. N. D. 2, 64.—accitus Numa, sicut Romulus AUGURATÒ, (by *augury*, after consulting the gods by augury,) urbe condendâ regnum adeptus est, de se quoque deos consuli iussit, Liv. 1, 18. cf. Id. 5, 54.—AUGURATU præditus, *invested with the dignity or office of augur*, Tac. Ann. 1, 62. gratularis mihi, quod acceperim auguratum, i. e. quod augur factus sim, Plin. Ep. 4, 8. ne diutius loquar de auguratâ tuo, Cic. Val. 9. lituus insigne auguratûs, Cic. Div. 1, 17. scientia auguratûs, the *knowledge of augury*, ib.—quae ista AUGURATIO est ex passeribus, annorum potius, quam aut mensium, aut dierum? (what kind of divining or conjecturing is that?) Cic. de Div. 2, 30.

AUGUSTUS, a, um, *august*, *sacred*, *venerable*. sanctus augustusque fons, Cic. T. 5, 13. AUGUSTÈ, adv. *venerably*, with reverence.—augustè sanctèque deos venerari, *reverently*, Cic. N. D. 3, 21. so 2, 24. augustiùs de religione dicere, Id. Brut. 21.—

AUGUSTUS, i, m. a name given to Caesar Octavianus, and from him to the month of August.—The meaning and derivation of AUGUSTUS began to be disputed when that title was conferred on the grand nephew and adopted son of Julius Caesar; some deriving it from AUGEÒ, and others from AUGUR. Ovid fluctuates between the two; thus, sancta vocant augusta patres vocantur templa, sacerdotum dicata manu. hujus et Augurium dependet origine verbi, et quodcumque sua Jupiter auget ope, Fast. 1, 607. cf. so Suet. Aug. 7. loca religiosa, et in quibus auguratò quid consecratum, AUGUSTA dicuntur, ab auctu, vel ab

avium gestu gustuque: sicut etiam Ennius docet scribens, augusto augurio postquam incluta condita Roma est.—*Virgil uses it as a proper name*; Augustus Caesar divi genus, i. e. the adopted son of Julius Caesar, who was ranked among the gods, Æn. 6, 793. so 8, 678. but *Claudian uses it as a common name*; belliger augustus, the *warlike emperor Theodosius*, Claudian. Consul. Probi et Olyb. 74.—* The name of AUGUSTA was given to the wives, sometimes also to the mothers, and even to the daughters or other near female relations of the emperors, Tac. Ann. 1, 8. & 12, 26. & 15, 23. Hist. 2, 89. Plin. Pan. 84.—* The name of AUGUSTA was given to several towns in different countries of the empire: see Geog. Index. Ovid applies AUGUSTUS to any thing belonging to the emperor; thus, aures Augustae, the ears of Augustus, Pont. 1, 2, 117. forum Augustum, the forum built by Augustus, Fast. 5, 552. loca, his palace, Id. Trist. 1, 1, 71. so postes Augusti, Ov. M. 1, 56. augustae fores, Trist. 3, 1, 40. caput Augustum, the head of Augustus, Met. 15, 869. numen Augustum adorare, the *majesty or divinity of Augustus*, Trist. 3, 8, 13. pace Augusta frui, *peace procured by Augustus*, Pont. 2, 5, 18. alius, sc. suasit, ut omne tempus a primo die natali ad exitum ejus, seculum Augustum appellaretur, Suet. Aug. 100.—* Sextilem mensem e suo cognomine nuncupavit, sc. Augustus, Suet. Aug. 31.—

AUGUSTALE, is, u. the *general's tent*, Quinctil. 8, 2, 8. But the best editors read, AUGURALE.

AVIA, a grandmother. See AVUS.

AVIDUS, a, um, *desirous*, &c. See AVÈRE.

AVIS, is, f. a bird.—

AVIARIUM, i, n. an *inclosed place where birds are bred or kept*, an aviary.—

AVIARIUS, a, of a bird, pertaining to birds, Varr. R. R. 3, 5.—

AVIARIUS, i, m. one who has the charge of an aviary.—sequitur natura AVIUM, the nature of birds comes next to be treated of, Plin. 10, 1. alba avis, i. e. a rare thing, Cic. Fam. 7, 28. so Juvenal. 7, 202.—White birds were reckoned of a lucky omen; hence non albae aves, unlucky birds, Ovid. Amor. 3, 12, 2. aves quasdam, et alites et oscines (both those which give omens by flying, and those that give omens by singing,) ut nostri augures appellant, rerum agendarum causâ esse natas putamus, Cic. N. D. 2, 64. malâ ducis avi domum, sc. Helenam, with a bad omen, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 5. add. Epod. 10, 1. inculca aviaria, sequestered groves, frequented by birds, Virg. G. 2, 430. & ibi Serv.

AVITUS, a, of a grandfather. See AVUS.

AVIUS, a, um, (ex a i. e. sine et via,) through which there is no way, pathless, impassable, inaccessible, unfrequented, lonely.—

AVIA, orum, sc. loca, pathless places: avia Pieridum peragro loca, nullius ante trita solo, Lucr. 1, 925. & 4, 1.—(II) metaph. avius a vera longe ratione vagaris, astray, Lucr. 2, 81. add. ib. 229. & 3, 464. inquit nunc avia coepto consilia, adverse to, Sil. 12, 493.—avia dum

gursu dum sequor, by running I make for pathless or lonely places, Virg. *Æ.* 2, 736. aditum per avia quaerit, *Ib.* 12, 58. so Tacit. *An.* 6, 21.

AULA, ae, f. a hall, a large place at the entrance of great houses, open at top. See ATRIUM: also a palace, a court: lectus genialis in aula est, in the hall or atrium, Hor. *Ep.* 1, 1, 87. (A. 467).—aulai (for aulae) in medio libabant pocula Bacchi, in the middle of the hall or atrium, Virg. *Æ.* 3, 55.—AULA is also put for the stable of cattle, Propert. 3, 11, 39. from the Greek *αὐλή*; (Graeci AULAS vocant animalium receptacula, unde in sacris aedibus et tribunaliis, septa quae turbas prohibent, aulas vocamus.) Serv. ad Virg. *Æ.* 9, 60.—But AULA commonly denotes the palace or court of kings; thus, exeat aula, qui volet esse pius: virtus et summa potestas non coëunt, Lucan. 8, 494.—Virgil uses AULA metaphorically for a bee-hive, as being the palace of the king of the bees, *G.* 4, 90. & 202.—(II) The ancients wrote AULA for OLLA, a pot, Plaut. *Aul.* 4, 2, 3, & 10, *Curc.* 2, 3, 89. *Rud.* 1, 2, 47. Cato, *R. R.* 85, & 52. & 81. *Quinct.* 7, 9, 4. whence—

AULŪLA, ae, f. a little pot; and AULULARIA, the name of one of the plays of Plautus, in which the finding of a pot of gold is an important incident, *Plin.* 18, 11.

AULICUS, a, of or pertaining to a palace or court: s. a courtier: aulico apparatu gladiatores inducere, splendidly drest, in the court library, Suet. *Dom.* 4. luctatores aulici, the wrestlers kept by the emperor in the palace, Suet. *Ner.* 45.—(II) Datames invidiam aulicorum excepit, incurred the envy or dislike of the courtiers, *Nep.* 14, 5. interiores aulici, the courtiers most intimate with the emperor, Suet. *Cal.* 19.

AULAR, āris, n. a pot-lid, Varr. *R. R.* 3, 15, 2. aulicōqua exta, i. e. in olla elixa vel cocta, Festus.

AULAEUM, i, n. oftener in the plural AULAEA, orum, painted curtains, like what we call tapestry hangings; said to have been first invented in the palace (AULA) of Attālus, king of Pergamus.—aulaea dicta sunt ab AULA Attali regis, in qua primum inventa vela illa ingentia, Serv. ad Virg. *G.* 3, 25. These Aulaea were first used in houses for various purposes; thus, aulaeis jam se regina superbis aureā composuit spondā, reclined herself on a golden couch, covered with superb or rich tapestry, Virg. *Æ.* 1, 697. lectis circumdāre aulaea, purpurā auroque fulgentia, Curt. 9, 15, interea suspensa graves aulaea ruinas in patinam fecere, the hangings suspended below the ceiling of the apartment, in which they supped, to catch the dust, Hor. *Sat.* 2, 8, 54. sine aulaeis et ostro, without these hangings, and without purple coverings for the couches, or perhaps the latter only are meant, (i. e. sine aulaeis purpureis.) Hor. *Od.* 3, 29, 15. porticus aulaeis nobilis Attalicis, with hangings to keep off the dust and heat of the sun, Propert. 2, 32, 12.—(II) particularly in the theatre; sic ubi tolluntur festis aulaea theatris, when the hangings are drawn up in

the joyful theatres, or on holidays, or as we say, the curtain is dropt, Ovid. *Met.* 3, 11. for the ancients, contrary to the modern custom, when they wanted to conceal what was doing in the back part of the stage, raised (tollebant) the curtain from the floor to the top, and drew it down (premebant) when the back part of the stage was exposed: quatuor aut plures aulaea premuntur in horas, the curtain is kept down or withdrawn, i. e. the acting of the play is suspended, for four hours or more, while the representation of a battle and a triumph is exhibited, Hor. *Ep.* 2, 1, 189. See Cic. *Fam.* 7, 1. aulaeum tollitur, the curtain is drawn up, as we say, falls or is dropt; i. e. the play or farce is over, Cic. *Coel.* 27. Si plausoris eges aulaea momentis, i. e. donec aulaea tollantur vel leventur, if you wish an applauder or favourable audience, who will wait the conclusion of the play, Hor. *Art.* p. 154. quoties aulaea recondita cessant, are laid up or lie concealed, i. e. no plays are acted, Juvenal. 6, 67.

AULESTRIS, ūdis, f. a female player on the flute, a music girl, *Quinct.* 7, 9, 4.

AULĒTES, ae, m. a player on the flute, Cic. *Mur.* 13. but the best editors have AULOEDUS, whence—

AULETĪCUS, a, um, fit for making flutes, *Plin.* 16, 36, s. 66.

AULOEDUS, i, m. one who sung to the flute or in concert with it, Cic. *Mur.* 13. See Pausan. *Phoc.* p. 322.

AVŌCO, are, (a & voco,) to call off, to lead aside, to withdraw.—avocare aliquem a proelii, Cic. *Rosc. Am.* 32. a foedissimis factis, *Id.* *Phil.* 2, 45. a contuendis malis, *Id.* *Tusc.* 3, 16. a peccatis, *Id.* *Leg.* 2, 4. avocata rebus gerendis senectus, Cic. *Sen.* 5. a curā vocis dicentem affectus, *Quinctil.* 11, 3, 25. avocare arma, to divert his arms; said of a gladiator, when by feigning to attack a different part of his antagonist's body, from what he really means to strike, he induces him to turn aside his armour, and leave that part exposed, *Quinctil.* 9, 1, 20.

AVOCATIO, ōnis, f. a calling off or withdrawing.—levationem aegritudinis in duabus rebus ponit; avocatione a cogitanda molestia, et revocatione ad contemplandas voluptates, Cic. *Tusc.* 3, 15.

AVOCAMENTUM, i, n. an avocation, an amusement or diversion.—omnia mihi avocamenta exemit dolor, has made me incapable of all amusements, *Plin.* *Ep.* 3, 23. *add.* *Ib.* 5. & *Pan.* 82.

AVŌLO, āre, (a & volo,) to fly away, Cic. *Att.* 9, 10. *Tusc.* 1, 43. & *Fin.* 2, 32.

AURA, ae, f. a breeze, a gale, a wind; the air, breath; applause, or any thing which leads a person to do what he otherwise would not.—tepentes aurae, *Qvid.* *Met.* 1, 107. aurarum leves animae, *Lucr.* 5, 237. jucundae aurae, *Catull.* 44, 3. de nocte ad occasionem aurae evectus est, upon occasion of a breeze he put to sea, Suet. *Aug.* 97. dulcis compositis spiravit crinibus aura, a fragrant gale or odour, Virg.

Æ. 4, 417. aspirant auræ in noctem, Id. Æ. 7, 8. auræ vela vocant, Virg. Æ. 3, 956. æquatae spirant auræ, ib. 5, 844. rapidâ velocius aurâ, than the rapid wind, Ovid. Met. 3, 209. cf. 1, 502. & 13, 807. vernâ incertior aurâ, Id. Ep. 6, 109. alii taurinis follibus auræ accipiunt redduntque, take in and let out air from bellows, made of bull hides, Virg. G. 4, 171. quippe ferant rapidi secum, verrantque per auras, through the air, Virg. Æ. 1, 59. aetheriâ aurâ vescitur, i. e. vivit, ib. 546. & 3, 339. auras vitales carpis, ib. 1, 387. atque affigit (ad. affligit) humo divinae particulam auræ, i. e. animum, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 79. discolor unde auri per ramos aura refulsit, the gleam or splendour, Virg. Æ. 6, 204. tua ne retardet aura maritos, your beauty; or, according to others, the fragrance of your breath, or the smell of you, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 24. as si tantum notas odor attulit auras, sc. equis, for si auræ attulerunt iis notum odorem, Virg. G. 3, 251. so Lucr. 2, 850. ad nos vix famæ tenuis perlabitur auræ, a small breath of fame, a faint report reaches to us, Virg. Æ. 7, 646.—From a breeze swelling or impelling the sails is derived the phrase AURA POPULARIS, popular favour or applause, Cic. Har. Resp. 20. Liv. 30. 45. gaudens popularibus auris, Virg. Æ. 6, 815.

AURATA, æ, f. a fish, called gilt-head, Martial. 13, 90. Plin. 32, 5. & 9, 16 s. 25.

AURATUS, AUREUS, &c. See AURUM.

AURICALCUM, or rather ORICALCUM, i. n. a kind of metal among the ancients, thought to be composed of copper and gold; also brass or latten.

AURICŌMUS, AURIFER, &c. See AURUM.

AURICULA, a little ear, an ear. See AURIS.

AURIGA, æ, m. a charioteer.—

AURIGO, Ære, to drive a chariot.—

AURIGATIO, ōnis, f. the driving of a chariot.—

AURIGARIUS, i, m. a furnisher of chariots or he who had the charge of equipping the charioteers for the Circensian games, Suet. Ner. 5.

AURIS, is, f. the ear.—

AURICŪLA, æ, the external or protuberant part of the ear, the ear.—

AURICULARIUS vel ORICULARIUS, a, um, of or belonging to the ear.—

AURITUS, a, um, having long or large ears, or a quick sense of hearing; listening, attentive.—

AURIS ab hauriendis vocibus; unde Virg. Æ. 4, 359. vel ab Audiendo; sed hoc incertum est.

—aures homini tantum immobiles, Plin. 11, 37 s. 50. aurium foramen, Cels. 7, 3. astiti,

animam compressi, aurem admovi, I applied my ear, i. e. listened, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 28.

operam aurium tibi dico, I attend, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 72. aures satyrorum acutae, sharp,

oblong and ending in a point, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 3. attenta, Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 19. aures bibulæ, which

drink in flattery, as sand does moisture, Pers. Sat. 4, 50. defessæ, Cic. Arch. 6. hebetes,

Cic. Planc. 27. jejunas hujus orationis aures civitatis accepimus, we found the ears of the citi-

zens unacquainted with or unaccustomed to this manner of speaking, i. e. we first introduced it, Cic. Orat. 30. est in aure inâ memoriae locus, quem tangentes attestantur, the Romans, when they took any one to witness a thing, touched the tip of his ear, Plin. 11, 45. invitæ, reluctant to hear, Ovid. Art. Am. 2, 449. lassæ, tired with hearing, Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 10. patulæ, wide, fond of hearing, Id. Ep. 1, 18, 70. rimosæ, full of chinks, i. e. which do not keep a secret, Id. Sat. 2, 6, 46. stridere secretâ divisos auræ susurros, to whisper secretly to one another, ib. 8, 78. so secretam garrat in aurem, Pers. 5, 96. sitientes, i. e. avidæ, Cic. Att. 2, 14.—(II) accipere auribus, to hear, Cic. Phil. 8, 10. alienæ laudes parum æquis auribus accipi solent, Plin. Ep. 1, 8. arrige aures, Pamphile, prick up your ears, i. e. attend, in allusion to animals pricking up their ears, Ter. And. 5, 4, 31. so arrectis auribus adstant, attentive, Virg. Æ. 1. 152. audire aure non aversa, Tibul. 3, 3, 23. bibere aure, to hear with eager attention, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 32. capere aures, to charm, to engage attention, Ovid. Met. 4, 271. nemo ad eum ferus est, ut non mitescere possit, si modo culturae patientem commodet aurem, if he listen patiently to instruction, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 40. veluti captus animi, neque linguâ, neque auribus competere, could neither speak nor hear, Tac. Hist. 3, 73. dare aures ei, to listen or attend to, Cic. Att. 1, 5. noli putare, me hoc auribus tuis dare, that I say this to flatter you, Cic. Fam. 12, 16, 3. deducit aures niveus lapis, brings down, i. e. hangs from, Senec. Hippol. 392. demissa per aures, things heard, Hor. A. P. 180. quæ rimosa bene deponuntur in aure, i. e. are safely entrusted to one who can keep a secret, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 46. dicare aurium operam alicui, to attend, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 72. in utramvis aurem otiosè ut dormias, that you may be quite easy, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 101. qui nihil potest dignum hominum auribus efficere atque edere, worthy of public attention, Cic. de Orat. 1, 26. Cluent. 24. meis æquissimis utuntur auribus, are heard favourably by me, Cic. Fam. 7, 33, 4.—* Binæ AURES, the earth boards of a plough, which being placed on each side of the share-beam serve to make the furrows wider, and the ridges higher, Virg. G. 1, 172. Some ploughs had these, and were called AURITA; and some not, SIMPLICIA, Pallad. 1, 43, 1.—

AURICULÆ omnibus (sc. animalibus) animal duntaxat generantibus, (have auricles or external ears,) excepto vitulo marino, &c.—Haec cavernas tantum habent aurium loco, Plin. 11, 37 s. 50. auriculum mordicus alicui auferre, to bite off his ear, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4. auriculana Mario graviter miraris olere, Martial. 5, 78.—

AURICULARIUM specillum, a kind of forceps for taking out things from the ears, Cels. 6, 7. medicus auricularius, a physician for curing the diseases of the ear, Dig. 50, 13, 3.—

AURITI lepores, long-eared hares, Virg. 1, 308. auritæ quercus, i. e. sensum audiendi

habentes, *listening*, Serv. ib. & Horat. Od. 1, 12, 11. auriti testes, *witnesses by hearsay*, less regarded than eye-witnesses (oculati), Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 8. fance jam nunc, tu praeco, omnem auritum populum, *attentive, alluding probably to the name of the fable*, Plaut. Asin. prol. 4.

AURISCALPEUM, *i, n.* (auris & scalpo,) *an instrument for cleaning the ears, an ear-picker*, Martial. 14, 23.

AURŌRA, *ae, f.* *the dawn, the break of day, the morning*.—aurora dicitur ante solis ortum, ab eo quod ab igne solis tum aureo aer aurescit, Varr. L. L. 6, 5. usque ab aurora ad hoc, quod diei est, *from morning till now*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 8. sub aurorâ, *about dawn*, Ovid. Ep. 19, 195. See PROPER NAMES.

AURUM, *i, n.* *gold*.

AURĀTUS, *a*, *covered with gold, gilded or gilt*.—AURATA, *ae, f.* *a fish, called gilt-head*, Mart. 13, 90.

AURARIUS, *a*, *of or pertaining to gold*.—AURARIA, *ae, f. sc.* *fođina, a gold-mine*.—

AUREUS, *a*, *made of gold, golden, having the colour or the value of gold*.—

AUREUS, *i, m. sc.* *nummus, a gold coin*.—

AUREŪS, *a*, *somewhat resembling gold; subst. a small golden coin*.—

AURESCO, *ēre*, *to become golden or like gold*.—

AURIFEX, *icis, m.* (*facio*), *a worker in gold, a goldsmith*.—

AURIFER, *ēra, ērum, (fero)*, *bearing or producing gold*.—

† AURICŌMUS, *a*, *having golden locks or hair of the colour of gold*.—

AURIGER, *ēra, ērum*, *bearing gold*.—

AURIGĒNA, *ae, m.* (*gigno*), *produced from gold*.—

AURIFODĪNA, *ae, f.* *a gold mine*, Plin. 33, 4.—

* AURUM is supposed to be derived from *aurā*, a yellow or bright colour, Serv. ad Virg. 6, 204. aurum—metallum omnium pretiosissimum. Praecipuam gratiam huic fuisse arbitror, non colore, qui in argento clarior est, et ideò militaribus signis similior, quoniam is longius fulget; nec pondere,—sed quia rerum uni nihil igne deperit: quinimmo quo saepius arsit, proficit ad bonitatem, Plin. 33, 3 s. 19. quasi aurum igni, sic benevolentia fidelis periculo aliquo perspicui potest, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 3. aurum factum, *gold made into plate, rings or other ornaments*.—infectum, *gold in the mass*. sunt auri pondera facti infectique mihi, Virg. *Æ.* 9, 527. aurum effingere in auro, ib. 6, 32. abacos ornare argento, auroque caelato, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21. cautum erat, quo ne plus auri et argenti facta, quo ne plus signati argenti et aeris domi haberemus, *we were prohibited from having more than a certain quantity of wrought gold and silver, and of coined silver and brass in our houses*, Liv. 34, 6. aurum Philippeum, *pure gold*, Plaut. Curc. 3, 70, such as the coins called PHILIPPI, which bore the image of Philip, king of Macedonia, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 52. aurum Judaicum, *gold which used to be exported by the Jews, from Italy and all the provinces of the Roman empire to Je-*

rusalem, Cic. Flacc. 28. aurum coronarium, See CORONA. Auro contra ceddò modestum amatorem, *give me for an equal weight of gold*, or as we say, *shew me a modest lover and I will give you his weight in gold*, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 53. so non carus est auro contra, *sc.* appenso, *he is worth his weight of gold*, Plaut. Epid. 3, 9, 30. saevo cūm nox accenditur auro, *is enlightened by a comet*, Val. Flac. 5, 370. cf. 2, 58.—AURARIA metalla, *gold mines*, Plin. 37, 12 s. 74. & 34. 18 s. 55. negotium hoc ad me attinet aerarium, *the charge of procuring money*, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 51.—AUREA dicta, *useful, valuable*, Lucr. 3, 12. aurea gens, *a virtuous or happy race, such as was in the golden age*, Virg. E. 4, 9. aureae horae, *precious*, Catull. 64, 39. imago, Ovid. Ep. 20, 237. luna, Ovid. Met. 10, 448. mala, *golden apples*, i. e. pomegranates of a yellow colour, Virg. E. 3, 71. So poma, Ovid. Met. 10, 650. mediocritas, *the golden mean, i. e. happy*, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 5. aurei mores, *amiable*, Ib. 4, 2, 22. munera, Tibul. 1, 4, 62. nomen Chrysoconi, alluding to χρυσός, aurum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 43. aureus ramus, Virg. *Æ.* 6, 187. saecula, ib. 8, 324. sidera, *bright*, ib. 2, 488. Sol, Id. G. 1, 232. aurea sponda, Id. *Æ.* 1, 702. vestis, supposed by Servius to be put for the beard of a yellow colour, ib. 8, 659. according to Lucr. 5, 672. but it may be taken literally.—(II) Aureus is sometimes put for AURATUS; as, Suet. Aug. 52. Hor. Epod. 9, 21. Cic. Phil. 2, 34.—(III) AUREUS nummus, Cic. Phil. 12, 8. or AUREUS, *sc.* nummus, *a gold coin*, Plin. 35, 10 s. 36, 15. equal to an hundred sestertii or nummi, *sc.* argentei, Suet. Oth. 4. & Tac. Hist. 1, 24. and so CENTUM AUREI, *the highest fee permitted to be given a lawyer, under the emperors, (for under the republic, fees to lawyers were prohibited,) were equal to DENA SESTERTIA*, Tac. Ann. 11, 7. Digest. 1, 12. de Extr. Cognit. And as 100 sestertii were equal to 25 denarii; hence some explain, aureis tribus vitae peractis, i. e. *thrice 25 years, or 75 years being completed*, Martial. 10, 24, 9. But the best editors read Areis. See AREA.

AUSCULTO, *āre*, (*ab auris, anciently written ausis, & colo*), *to hear with attention, to listen, to hearken; to obey*.—

AUSCULTĀTO, *onis, f.* *a listening*.—

AUSCULTATOR, *ōris, m.* *a listener or hear-kener*.—AUSCULTAMUS non nisi volentes, Gell. 1, 15. ausculto, atque adverto animum sedulo, Plaut. Stich. 1, 4, 40. ausculto paucis, *listen to a few words*, Ter. Adel. 5, 3. ta ausculto libens, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 38. so Poen. 4, 2, 19. Trin. 3, 2, 36. crimina, Id. Aul. 3, 5, 22. & Ps. 1, 5, 12. ausculto quod superest fallaciae, *sc.* id, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 23. populum auscultare, Catul. 66, 39.—* ab audiendo etiam auscultare declinamus, quòd hi auscultare dicuntur, qui auditis parent, Varro, de Lat. Ling. 5, 8. auscultes mihi, *hearken to me, take my advice*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 8. nec quid agam certum est, Pamphilumne adjutem, an auscultem seni, *obey or comply with*, Ter. And. 1, 3, 4. Hence

audio and ausculto are opposed; thus, magis audiendum, quam auscultandum censeo, Cic. Div. 1, 57.—(III) Impersonal. auscultabitur, sc. a me, *I will attend to you or hear you*, Plaut. Merc. 3, 3, 127.

AUSIM, (contracted for ausus sim,) ausis, ausit,—ausint; a defect. verb. the same with audeam, *I dare, I should venture*.—de grege non ausim quidquam deponere tecum, *I dare not*, Virg. E. 3. 32. ausim vel tenui vitem committere sulco, *I should venture to plant*, Id. G. 2, 289. nec si sciam, dicere ausim, *dare I say it*, Liv. Praef. 1. hoc ausim confirmare, Lucr. 2, 178.

AUSPEX, ūcis, m. (ab avis & specio,) properly an observer of birds, one who pretended to discover the will of the gods, &c.; to foretell future events, from the flight, the sounds, and feeding of birds, or in any other manner; an augur, a soothsayer, one who authorises the doing of a thing, a leader.—ego quid timebo providus AUSPEX? a provident or skilful augur, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 8. auspices legis Curiatae, those who patronized the Lex Curiata, whereby Clodius was adopted by a plebeian, i. e. Caesar and Pompey, the favourers or supporters of that law, Cic. Att. 2, 7.—The magistrate who took the auspices before a law was passed, and declared that the omens were favourable, was properly called AUSPEX LEGIS, Div. 38, 13. victoriarum toto orbe partarum auspices, sc. galli gallinacei, the cocks by their feeding (See TRIPUDIA SOLISTIMA) gave omens which presaged the victories gained by the Roman people, and thus were the foretellers of them, Plin. 10. 21 s. 24. auspices nuptiarum, the augurs who took the auspices, before the celebration of a marriage, and declared whether the omens were favourable or not, Cic. Div. 1, 16. but this custom was dropt, Cic. ib. Val. Max. 2, 1.—diis auspibus, under the conduct or direction of the gods, Virg. Æ. 4, 45. Teucro duce, et auspice, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 27. auspice musâ, Id. Ep. 1, 3, 13. Phoebæ auspice, Stat. Silv. 2, 2, 39. sacra diis ferebam auspibus coeptorum operum, the authors or favourers, Virg. Æ. 3, 20.

AUSPICUM, ii, n. an auspice; a method of soothsaying, among the Romans, or of foretelling future events from the flight, chirping, or feeding of birds, or from any other appearance; for by such signs the gods were supposed to intimate their will or intentions with respect to futurity; also authority, conduct, a beginning.—auspicium ab ave specienda, Festus.—te mihi in auspicio esse volo, *I wish you to assist me in taking the auspices*; the words of the magistrate to an augur, when he desired his assistance in taking the auspices, (in auspiciū adhibebat,) Cic. Div. 2, 34. (A. 88.)—Before consuls were created from among the plebeians, none but patricians had the right of taking the auspices, Liv. 6, 41. cf. Cic. Leg. 8, 12. nos nisi dum a populo auspicia accepta habemus, (have got the right of taking the auspices,) as the greater magistrates, or those who

commanded armies,) quàm multum iis utimur? i. e. raro auspiciis nunc utimur, Cic. Div. 2, 36. optimum, Cic. Sen. 4. secundum, prosperous, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 16. salvis auspiciis, not against the auspices, Cic. Prov. Cons. 19. vitiosum, Id. Div. 1, 16. utile, Ovid. Fast. 1, 219. additibus auspiciis, the omens being favourable, Tacit. An. 2, 14.—auspicia dissolvere, to destroy, to vilify the authority of the auspices, Cic. Vat. 8 f. eumentiri, to falsify, to tell that an omen had happened, which had not, Cic. Div. 1, 16.—(II) As the superior magistrates alone had the power of taking the auspices; hence, AUSPICUM is put for supreme command or power, and is sometimes distinguished from DUCTUS, so that AUSPICUM is referred to the supreme commander, even when absent, and DUCTUS, to him who performs any thing in person, or who acts as lieutenant to the chief commander; thus, ductu Germanici, auspiciis Tiberii, Tac. Ann. 2, 41. alia ductu meo, (in person,) alia imperio auspicioque (by my lieutenants) perdomui, Curt. 6, 3, 2.—* When a chief commander performed any thing in person, he was sometimes said to do it, both by his conduct and his auspices; thus, supplicatio fuit, ob res prosperè gestas in Hispaniâ, ductu auspicioque Ap. Claudii proconsulis, Liv. 41, 28.—When the consuls commanded each one day alternately, he who commanded was said Habere auspiciū vel -ia; thus, Quoniam in provincia Livii res gesta esset, et eo forte die, quo pugnatum esset, auspiciū ejus fuisset, &c. Liv. 28, 9. hence communem hunc ergo populum paribusque regamus auspiciis, with equal authority, Virg. Æ. 4, 102. me si fata meis paterentur ducere vitam auspiciis, according to my own pleasure, by my own direction, ib. 340. auspiciū cui das grande, deosque tuos, power, military command, Ovid. Trist. 2, 174. But dare auspiciū jusque in certamina, i. e. potestatem pugnandi, leave to fight, Sil. 13, 154. cf. 7, 231.—auspicia belli a parricidio incipientes, beginning the war with, Justin. 26, 2. add. 27. castrorum auspiciū, beginning to serve in the army, Stat. Silv. 5, 2, 10.—AUSPICĀLIS, e, pertaining to auspices, ominous. AUSPICĀRI, (-or, ātus,) vel AUSPICĀRE, to take the auspices or omens, to begin.—C. Flaminius, cūm tripudium auspiciaretur, (was taking the auspices by feeding chickens,) pullarius diem praelii committendi diferebat, i. e. differendum dicebat, Cic. Div. 1, 35. illi autem, qui in auspiciū adhibetur, quum ita imperavit is, qui auspiciatur, DICITO, &c. when the consul ordered the augur, &c. ib. 2, 34. (II) animal caeteris imperaturum, i. e. homo, a supplicii vitam auspiciatur, begins his life with supplications, Plin. 7. proem. so auspiciari militiam, Suet. Aug. 38. culturarum officium, Col. 11, 2, 3. add. 3, 1, 1. anno novo legere, scribere, dicere aliquid—auspicabar, Senec. Ep. 83. cf. Ovid. Fast. 1, 164. quem militiae gradum (sc. tribunatum) sub patre tuo auspiciatus, having first obtained,—perfruo, Vell. 2, 101.—AUSPICĀTUS, a. lucky, fortunate.—auspica-

tus locus, consecrated by the augurs, sacred, Cic. C. Rabir. 4. auspicata sedes, lucky, Justin. 18, 15. impetus non auspicatus, unlucky, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 10. rebus agendis hoc auspicatissimum initium credunt, Tac. G. 11. urbs toto orbe auspicatissima, Just. 18, 5. nec auspicator in Lesbo insula arbor, Plin. 13, 22. quis ullos homines beatiores vidit? quis venerem auspicatorem? Catull. 43, 26.—

AUSPICĀTO, adv. fortunately.—Romulus auspicatō urbem condidit, after having consulted the gods by auspices, Cic. Div. 1, 2. nihil belli domique nisi auspicatō gerebatur, without taking the auspices, Liv. 1, 36. § 6, 41.

AUSTER, tri, m. the south wind.—austri venientis sibilus, the whisper, Virg. E. 5, 82. non agimur tumidis velis aquilone secundo, non tamen adversis aetatem ducimus austris, i. e. we are not always either very prosperous, nor extremely unfortunate, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 202. nacti austrum naves solvunt, Caes. C. B. 3, 26. auster ales, winged, swift, Virg. Æ. 8, 430. aquaticus, watery, Ovid. Met. 2, 852. aspirans, Virg. Æ. 5, 764. calidus, Claudian. B. Get. 59. letiferis calidi spirātur flatibus austris, Ovid. Met. 7, 532. crepitans, crackling among the sails and sailyards, ib. 3, 70. densisque nigerrimus austris imber, gloomy, occasioning darkness, ib. 5, 696. frigidus, cold, when it blows in winter; (for at other times it is warm,) Virg. G. 4, 261. 3, 279. see Sil. 12, 2. quid cogitet humidus Auster, what the moist south wind is meditating; for Auster was reckoned a divinity, and was painted with a fierce, menacing aspect, Virg. G. 1, 462. aut gelidas hibernus aquas cum fuderit Auster, Tib. 1, 1, 41. quos—obruat Auster, aquā involvens navemque virosque, ib. 6, 336. floribus Austrum immisi, Virg. E. 2, 58.—* The south wind was hurtful to delicate flowers; hence, pubentesque rosae primos moriuntur ad Austros, Stat. Silv. 3, 3, 129.—

AUSTELLUS, i, m. dim. Lucil. apud Non. 2, 229.

AUSTRĀLIS, e, adj. southern, of or pertaining to the south. australis cingulus habitabilis, the south temperate zone. in quo qui insistent, adversa vobis urgent vestigia, are antipodes to you, Cic. Somn. Scip. 6. australis ora, nobis incognita, Id. Tusc. 1, 28. polus australis, the antarctic pole, Ovid. Met. 2, 132. Sen. Herc. Oeth. 1104. nimbis australes, Ovid. Pont. 4, 4, 1.—

AUSTRĪNUS (a,um), polus, Plin. 5, 19. vel vertex, the south pole, Id. 2, 68. austrini calores, the heat from the south, Virg. G. 2, 271. austrini flatus, the blasts of the south wind, Plin. 17, 3. pirus et amygdala, etiamsi non pluat, sed fiat austrinum caelum atque nubilum, florem amittunt, damp and cloudy, as when the south wind blows, Plin. 16, 26. so austrinus dies, Col. 11, 2, 37. piscis, the southern constellation called PISCIS, ib. 62.—

AUSTRIFER, era, erum, producing south winds.—fecundaque nimbis tempora, et austrifero nebulosam vertice frontem, immitis conde-

bat hiems, i. e. winter was retiring, Sil. 12, 1.

AUSTĒRUS, a, um, austere, harsh, severe, rigid. gustus austerior, Col. 12, 12 § 39. vinum austerius, Id. 3, 2. musta austera in lacu, Quinct. 2, 7. austerus labor, severe, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 12. poemata, harsh, Id. Art. p. 342. suavitas austera et solida, Cic. de Or. 3, 26. homo austerior et gravior, Cic. Pis. 29. more austero cum aliquo agere, in a rigid manner, Cic. Cael. 14.—

AUSTĒRE, adv. harshly.—At enim agit mecum austere et Stoicē Cato, rigidly and like a Stoic, Cic. Mur. 35.—

AUSTĒRITAS, ātis, f. harshness.—non austeritas ejus (sc. praeceptoris) sit tristis, let not his strictness be severe, Quinct. 2, 2, 5. a te austeritatem exigo, the rigour of criticism, Plin. Ep. 2, 5, 3. et eadem res (sc. atramentum, the varnish,) nimis floridis coloribus austeritatem occultē daret, a deepening or sadness, Plin. 35, 10 s. 36, 18. add. 9, 38 s. 62. § 37, 5 s. 17. § 18.

AUSTRALIS, e, &c. southern, &c. See AUSTER.

AUT, a disjunctive conjunction, or; when repeated in the same sentence, the first *aut* is translated *either*, and the second, *or*.—aut bibat, aut abeat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 41. so Id. Or. 1, 9. Virg. Æ. 2, 45. Ter. And. 1, 1, 30. aut prodesse volunt, aut delectare poetae, Hor. A. P. 333.—(II) Sometimes *AUT* is several times repeated; *as*, cogita nunc, an hic fur, aut calumniator, aut vicinus potens, aut dives aliquid, &c. Sen. de Const. 5.—(III) *AUT* is sometimes followed by *VEL*, or *AN*, or *NUM*; *as*, aut appone dapes, Vare, vel aufer opes, Martial. 4, 78. sitne faciendum, an sit relinquendum, an etiam destruendum, Col. 10, 48, 2. utrum sit efficacius ad rectē vivendum, bene institui, aut feliciter nasci, Plan. Pan. 84. quaesisse, num ille aut ille defensurus esset, Cic. Rosc. Am. 21.—(IV) *AUT* is used to limit or correct what has been said; *as*, profectō cuncti, aut magna pars mutavisset fidem, Sall. Jug. 60. so Cic. Brut. 72.

AUTEM, *but*; a disjunctive conjunction, having always a word or two put before it in a sentence: thus, Aeschinus odiosē cessat, prandium corrumpitur. Ctesipho autem in amore est totus, Ter. Adel. 4, 2, 48. so Cic. Fam. 11, 15. Sometimes it serves simply to continue a discourse, or to denote a transition of the subject; *as*, de pietate autem Attici, &c. Nep. 25, 17.—(II) or to express some affection or emotion of the mind; *as*, Salve, Demea. D. quid autem? Ter. Adel. 3, 4, 16. so Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 10. Heaut. 2, 3, 10. ecce autem similia omnia; omnes congruunt, Id. Phor. 1, 5, 34. so Virg. Æ. 2, 203.—(III) *PORRO AUTEM*, connects something with what goes before, Ter. Adel. 3, 5, 66, so *TUM AUTEM*, for praeterea, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 6. § 2, 3, 20. Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 24. Cic. N. D. 2, 20.—(IV) Sometimes *AUTEM* is placed as the third or fourth word of a sentence; *as*, tum meo patri autem torulus inerat aureus, Plaut. Amph. Procl. 144.

Sed quid ego haec autem nequidquam ingrata revolvo? Virg. *Æ.* 2, 101.

AUTHEPSA, ae, f. a brazen vessel for boiling meat with very little fire, having two parts or bottoms; in the upper was the flesh, and in the lower the fire, Cic. *Rosc. Am.* 46. Lamprid. *Elagab.* 19.

AUTHOR & AUTHORITAS. See **AUCTOR.**

* **AUTOGRĀPHUS**, a, um, (αὐτός, ipse, & γραφω, scribe,) written by one's own hand. autographa epistola, Suet. *Aug.* 71. literae ipsius autographae ostentant, ib. 87.

* **AUTOMĀTON**, i, n. any thing that seems to move of itself, by some secret spring, Vitruv. 9, 9. *Petron.* 50, & 54. Suet. *Cl.* 34.

* **AUTOPŶROS**, v. on, (αὐτός, ipse, et πῦρος, triticum,) a kind of household bread, made of flour, from which the bran was not taken, *Plin.* 22, 25 s. 68. *Cels.* 2, 18.

AUTOR, AUTORITAS, &c. See **AUCTOR.**

AUTUMNUS, i, m. the autumn.—auctunnum quidam dictum existimant, quod tunc maximè augeantur hominum opes, coactis agrorum fructibus, Festus.—quid tempestates autumnii et sidera dicam? Virg. *G.* 1, 311. aestus autumnii, ib. 3, 479. frigora, ib. flexus, when it verges towards winter, Tac. *Hist.* 5, 23. autumnus novus, the beginning of autumn; adultus, the middle; praecipit, the end, Serv. ad Virg. *G.* 1, 43. pampineus, because then the vines are covered with leaves and fruit, Virg. *G.* 2, 5. pomifer, Hor. *Od.* 4, 7, 11. calcatis sordidus uvis, besmeared with pressed grapes, Ovid. *Met.* 2, 29. distinguit autumnus ramos purpureo variis colore, Hor. *Od.* 2, 5, 11. varios ponit foetus autumnus, Virg. *G.* 2, 521. cf. *Lucr.* 1, 176.—metaph. et multa fragrat testa senibus autumnis, and his numerous casks smell of old wine, *Martial.* 3, 58, 7. siccatum frigore postquam autumnum, et crudi posuere pericula succi, after the apples have laid aside or lost the noxious moisture of autumn, being dried up by the cold of winter, *Juvenal.* 11, 75.

AUTUMNĀLIS, e, a, of autumn. autumnale aequinoctium, *Plin.* 2, 97. *Liv.* 31, 47. agnus autumnalis verno melior, *Col.* 7, 3, 11. Nonne videmus alia florere verno tempore, alia aestivo, neque eadem autumnali, quae hiberno, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 39, 1. corna autumnalia, Ovid. *Met.* 8, 665.

AUTUMNUS, a, um, of autumn. aequinoctium autumnum, the autumnal equinox, *Plin.* 19, 6. frondes autumnio frigore tactae, nipped by the cold of autumn, Ovid. *Met.* 3, 729.

AUTUMNĪTAS, ātis, f. the fall of the leaf, the time of autumn, harvest time. autumnitate, in autumn, *Cato*, 5, 8.

AUTUMNO, āre, to be of the temperature of autumn. in Italia semper quodam modo vernat vel autumnat, *Plin.* corus autumnat, ib. 47.

AUTŪMO, āre, to think, to judge; to say. bene quam meritam esse autumas, (you think or say,) dicis male mereri, Cic. *Topic.* 13. *Orat.* 49. insanum Chryssippi porticus et grex autumnat, judges, Hor. *Sat.* 2, 3, 45.

AVULSUS, avulsor, &c. See **AVELLĒRE.**

AVUNCŪLUS, i, m. the mother's brother, an uncle by the mother's side.—Traxit appellationem inde, quod aequè tertius a me ut avus est, sed non ejusdem juris; ideoque vocabuli diminutio est: Sive AVUNCULUS appellatur, quod avi locum obtineat, et proximitate tueatur sororis filium, Festus. Magnus avunculus, the grandmother's brother, Cic. *Brut.* 62. avunculus major, the great-grandmother's brother, *Digest.* But this distinction is not always observed. Thus, Julius Caesar is called simply Augusti Avunculus, Suet. *Aug.* 8 & 10 & 68. who was properly major avunculus, as being the brother of the grandmother of Augustus: and the same author calls the same Caesar, major avunculus Augusti, *Aug.* 7. so Vell. *Paterc.* 2, 59. In like manner Augustus is called avunculus major Claudii, Suet. *Cl.* 3. when he ought to have been called magnus avunculus, as Octavia, the grandmother of Claudius by the mother's side, was the sister of Augustus. Seneca calls the husband of his mother's sister (matertērae) his avunculus, *Consol. ad Helv.* 17. Persius, to express any remote ancestor, says, et mihi ritu Manius hic generis prope major avunculus exit, 6, 60.

AVUS, i, m. a grandfather, the father's or mother's father. avus maternus atque paternus, a grandfather by the mother's and father's side, Hor. *Sat.* 1, 6, 3. avi numerant avorum, Virg. *G.* 4, 209. despectis ortus avis, sprung from contemptible ancestors, Ovid. *Ep.* 20, 224. AVIA, ae, f. a grandmother. aviā nihil superest, i. e. de bonis avia, Pers. 6, 55. veteres avia, i. e. delirae, *Id.* 5, 92.

AVĪTUS, a, of an ancestor. avita bona, Cic. *Coel.* 14. celeritatem avitam mulus refert, *Col.* 6, 37. cellis avitis depromere Caecubum, to take Caecuban wine from the cellars in which one's grandfather had laid it up, Hor. *Od.* 1, 37, 6. avitus fundus, a farm received by inheritance from his grandfather or ancestors, an hereditary farm, Hor. *Od.* 1, 12, 43. avitum mihi hospitium est cum Lyso, I have with Lyso a league of hospitality first formed with his grandfather, Cic. *Fam.* 13, 34. at Numa nec Janum, nec avitas praeterit umbras, of his ancestors, Ovid. *Fast.* 1, 43.

* **AUXĒSIS**, is, f. an amplification, a rhetorical figure, Cic. *Orat.* 36.

AUXILIUM, i, n. assistance, aid, help; plur. auxiliary troops. auxilium appellatum ab **AUCTU**, quum accesserant, qui adjumento essent, alienigenae, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 16. auxilia adversae valetudinis, remedies for distempers, *Cels.* 1. proem. 8. vulnere morborumque auxilium, ib. 2. auxilium est in his adversus profusionem, these things are of use, *Id.* 5, 26, 106. legis auxilio uti, to seek redress from law, *Quinct.* 6, 5, 9. petendum innocentibus misericordiae auxilium, the aid of compassion, *Id.* 11, 1, 49. auxilio noctis, i. e. beneficio, by the favour of the night, *Sall. Jug.* 53. auxiliumque viae veteres tellure recludit Thesauros, to support her by the way, Virg. *Æ.* 1, 358. auxiliis assidet

ille suis, sc. gubernator, *sits at the helm*, Ovid. Art. Am. 3, 260. *magica auxilia, the aid of magic charms*, Tibull. 1, 8, 53. *mutuo auxilio sustententur*, Quintil. 5. 12. *so Id.* 3, 4. *quo non praesentius ullum—auxilium venit, than which there is not a better remedy*, Virg. G. 2, 130. *validius*, Cels. 3, 22. *valentissimum*, Id. 4, 22. *vitale, fit to preserve life*, Lucr. 5, 225.—(II) *auxilium alicui adjuungere, afferre, dare, eripere, ferre, implorare, invocare, mittere, negare, ostendere, petere, promittere, quaerere, sperare, sumere, &c.*—* *egere auxilio*, Ovid. Met. 13, 71. *eripere alicui*, Virg. A. 9, 129. *juvare auxilio*, ib. 2, 452. *perierunt tempora auxilii, there is now no time left for help*, Ovid. Rem. Am. 107.

AUXILIARIS, e, & AUXILIARIUS, a, um, *assistant*. *auxiliaria arma*, Ovid. Met. 6. 424. *auxiliares cohortes*, Caes. B. C. 1, 63. AUXILIARES dicuntur in bello socii Romanorum exterarum nationum, Festus. See Caes. B. G. 3, 25. B. C. 1, 78. Justin. 2, 9. *milites*, Caes. B. G. 3, 25. circumfusa v legionibus nostris auxiliariibusque, *with five Roman legions, and auxiliaries*, Vell. 2, 112. *militem non modo legionarium, sed ne auxiliarium quidem ullum quòquam misi*, Cic. Fam. 10, 32. *add. Sallust. Jug. 46. Jug. 40, 40. Hirt. B. Alex. 62. auxiliaria cohors*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 7. *amicus auxiliarius*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 6. *dea auxiliaris, the goddess Lucina, who assists women in child-birth*, Ovid. Met. 9, 698.

AUXILIOR, atus, ari, *to assist*.—at si omnes cuperent, nihil tibi possent auxiliari, Ter. Adel. 2, 4, 9. *auxiliari morbis*, Plin. 13, 22. *tolere nodosam nescit medicina podagram, nec formidatis auxiliator aquis, nor cures the dropsy*, Ovid. Pont. 1, 3, 23.

AUXILIATOR, òris, m. *he who assists*.—ipse litigantium auxiliator egebit auxilio, Quint. 12, 3, 2. *ubi maximus aegrus auxiliator adest*, Stat. Silv. 3, 4, 23. *haud inglorius auxiliator*, Tac. An. 6, 37.

AUXILIATUS, ùs, m. *assistance*, Lucr. 5, 1038.

AXAMENTA, vel ASSAMENTA, orum, n. *the verses sung by the Salii, the priests of Mars*, Festus.

AXICŪLUS, i, m. (*ab axis v. assis*), *a pin on which a pulley turns*, Vitruv. 10, 2 & 14.—(II) *a small board*, Col. 6, 19. See ASSIS v. AXIS & ASSER.

AXILLA, ae, f. *the arm-pit*; which later writers contracted into ALA, Cic. Orat. 45.

* AXINOMANTIA, ae, f. *a kind of magic, in which axes were used, which the Greeks called Axinae*, Plin. 36, 19. & 30, 2 s. 5.

* AXIŌMA, átis, n. *an axiom, a proposition or maxim, a plain truth, which needs no proof*, Cic. Fat. 1. Ac. 4, 29. Tusc. 1, 7.

AXIS, is, m. *any long piece of wood*. See ASSIS.—(II) *the axle-tree on which a wheel turns*. *aureus axis erat, the axle-tree was of gold*, Ovid. Met. 2, 107. *faginus axis*, Virg. G. 3, 17. *axes amurac ungere*, Plin. 15, 8. *utilis ungendis axibus*, Martial. 2, 77. *temone revulsus axis*, Ovid. Met. 2, 316. *quum pos-*

terior curras, et in axe secundo, Pers. 5, 72.—(III) *often put for a chariot or waggon*.—*dignus Aricinos qui mendicaret ad axes, by or beside the chariots on the road to Aricia*, Juvenal. 4, 117.—(IV) *the axis of the world, an imaginary line, round which the heavens were supposed to turn*. *terra, quae trajecto axe sustinetur*, Cic. de Univ. 10.—(V) *Axis is sometimes put for the north pole, or that part of the heaven around it*. *asper ab axe ruat Boreas, from the north*, Manil. 4, 589. *sub axe posita, under the north*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28.—(VI) *also for the heaven in general, or any part of it*.—*maximus Atlas axem humero torquet*, Virg. A. 4, 482. *aetherius axis*, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 46. *in terras supero demissus ab axe*, Stat. Th. 10, 758. *nudoque sub aetheris axe, under the bare canopy of the sky, under the open air*, Virg. A. 2, 512. cf. Id. 8, 28. *fulgidus, Claudian. de Rapt. Proserp. 1, 116. te (sc. ó Roma) geminum Titan procedere vidit in axem, the sun saw thee advance by thy victories to both poles, north and south*, Lucan. 7, 422. *axe sub Hesperio, under the western quarter of heaven*, Ovid. Met. 4, 214. Sil. 1, 130.

* AXON, ónis, m. *a line drawn on a dial*, Vitruv. 9, 8. *a part of a balista*, Id. 10, 17.

AXUNGIA, ae, f. (*ab axibus vehiculorum perungendis*), *swines grease, which used to be rubbed on axle-trees*, Plin. 28, 9 s. 37.—* *any fat or suet*, Pallad. 1, 17, 3.

AZANIAE, ærum, f. *a kind of pine nuts*, quae, si non decerpantur in tempore, se ipsae in arbore dividunt; (*ab ἀζανια, arefacio, vel ἀζανια, arefio*; quia longiore morâ in arbore aridiores factae dehiscunt.) Plin. 16, 26 s. 44.

AZYMUS, a, (*ex à priv. & ζυμω, fermentum*), *not fermented*.—*panis azymus, unleavened bread*, Scribon. 133.

B.

BA! vel BAT! *an interjection marking a version*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 6. & Asin. 1, 1, 24.

BABAE, interj. (*the same with Papae*), *O strange, wonderful!* Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 131. Pers. 5, 2, 25. Stich. 5, 7, 3.

BACCA vel BACA, ae, f. *a berry; a pearl*.—*Semen inclusum est in intimâ parte earum baccarum, quae ex quaque stirpe funduntur*, Cic. N. D. 2, 51. *add. 1, 14. Div. 1, 51. Legg. 1, 8. Sil. 15, 535. baccis caerulatinus, the tine-tree with green berries*, Ovid. Met. 10, 98. *add. Plin. 15, 30 s. 39*.—(II) *onusta baccis ambulat, with pearls*, Hor. Epod. 8, 14. *aceto diluit insignem baccam, dissolved a beautiful pearl in vinegar*, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 241.—

BACCŪLA, ae, f. *a little berry*. *ferunt bacculas parvas*, Plin. 25, 8.

BACCĀRUS, a, m. *adorned with pearls set with knobs, like berries*. *baceatum monile*, Virg. A. 1, 695. & Sil. 3, 134.

BACCIFER, *ĉra*, erum, producing berries.—*hedera baccifera*, Sen. Oed. 414. ex omnibus sola baccifera, Plin. 16, 10. dat quoque bacciferam Pallada rarus ager, i. e. produces olives, first produced by Pallas, Ovid. Amor. 2, 16, 8. Sabinus baccifer, sc. ager, fertile in olives, Sil. 3, 596. taxus baccifera, Plin. 16, 10.

BACCAR v. **BACCHAR**, *ĉris*, n. seu Bacchĉaris, is, f. a sweet smelling herb, esteemed good against enchantments, Virg. E. 7, 27. & Serv. ad Ecl. 4, 19. particularly mentioned, but not described by Pliny, 21, 6 s. 16.—* The modern botanists are not agreed about what herb it was.

BACCHUS, i, the god of wine; put for wine, which is called humor Bacchi, Virg. G. 2, 143. munus Bacchi, Ov. Rem. Am. 803. Bacchi sapor, the taste of wine, Virg. G. 4, 104. terra Bacchi ferax, fertile in wine, Sen. Herc. fur. 697. liquidus Bacchus, liquid wine, Ovid. Met. 13, 639. adoratus, well flavoured, Virg. G. 4, 279. sacer, wine used for libations at sacrifices, Val. Flac. 5, 192. et multo imprimis hilarans convivia Baccho, with plenty of wine, Virg. E. 5, 69. restituere corpora parco Baccho, Val. Flac., 2, 70.

BACCHAE, arum, bacchanals, women who performed sacred rites to Bacchus, and were supposed to be inspired with frenzy by him, Liv. 39, 13. described Ovid. Met. 6, 592. & 3, 536. saevae Bacchae, Prop. 3, 21, 33. valentes, Hor. Od. 3, 25, 15. Bacchas istas cum musis Metelli comparas, statues of bacchanals or priestesses of Bacchus, Cic. Fam. 7, 23.

BACCHĀNAL vel **BACCHANĀLE**, is, n. a place where the feasts of Bacchus were celebrated, Liv. 39, 18. ad Bacchas veni in Bacchanal, Plaut. Aul. 3, 1, 3. but Bacchanal facere, to celebrate the sacred rites of Bacchus, to drink, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 43. Bacchanal exercere, to be mad, Id. Amph. 4, 2 suppos. 12 & 18. Bacchas metuo et bacchanal tuum, i. e. illecebras meretricias, ne illis auferar, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 19.

BACCHANALIA, ium vel iorum, the feasts or sacred rites of Bacchus; called also **DIONYSIA**, Liv. 39, 8—19. Cic. Leg. 2, 15. Bacchanalia vivunt, they live like bacchanals, Juv. 2, 3. for, under pretext of celebrating the rites of Bacchus, the grossest immoralities were practised, Liv. ib.

BACCHĀRI, (-or, ĉtus), to rage, to revel like a bacchanal, or one transported by the inspiration of Bacchus.—totamque incensa per urbem bacchatur, Virg. *Æ*. 4, 300. concussam bacchatur fama per urbem, ib. 666. eos, quorum altior oratio, actioque esset ardentior, fure et bacchari arbitrabatur sc. Caldius, Cic. Brut. 80. in antro Bacchatur vates, the sibyl rages, Virg. *Æ*. 6, 78. so Stat. Silv. 1, 2, 257. quanta in voluptate bacchabere, will you riot or revel, Cic. Cat. 1, 10. non ego sanius bacchabor Edonis, I will not riot or drink more soberly than the Thracians, who were great drinkers, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 23.—* But **BACCHATUS** is used also in a passive sense; thus, virginibus bacchata Lacaenis Taygĉta, mount Taygĉtus revelled on by, &c. i. e. in which Lacedemonian virgins celebrate the orgies

of Bacchus, Virg. G. 2, 287. so Bacchatamque jugis Naxon, the island Naxos, on the mountains of which the votaries of Bacchus revel, Id. *Æ*. 3, 125.

BACCHĀTIO, ōnis, f. a revelling; sileatur de nocturnis ejus bacchationibus ac vigiliis, let nothing be said about his nocturnal riots, Cic. Verr. 1, 12.

BACCHABUNDUS, a. revelling greatly; bacchabundum agmen incescit, Curt. 9, 10, 27.

BACCHŪS, i, m. a poetic foot, consisting of a short and two long syllables; as, QuirĉnŃ, Quinct. 9, 4, 84.

BACCHUS, i, m. a kind of fish, (capite cujus ceu lapilli inveniuntur.) Plin. 32, 9 s. 32.

BACŪLUS vel **BACEŪLUS**, a word used by Augustus for **STULTUS**, Suet. Aug. 87.

BACŪLUS, i, m. & **Baculum**, i, n. a staff.—baculumque tenens agresti sinistra, a rustic staff, Ov. Met. 15, 655. innitens baculo, leaning on a staff, ib. 14, 655. incumbens, Ovid. Fast. 1, 177. baculo levatus, supported by a staff, Id. Met. 8, 693. baculum capit, ib. 2, 789. elapsum resumsit, Suet. Ner. 24.

BACILLUS, & -um, i, (dim.) a little staff, baton; leviter inflexum a summo bacillum, i. e. lituus, Cic. Div. 1, 17. add. Fin. 2, 11. Verr. 5, 54. lictores non cum bacillis, sed cum fascibus anteibant, the lictors that went before the magistrates of the municipia used to carry batons, those of the Roman magistrates fasces, or bundles of rods, Cic. Rull. 2, 34.

BADIUS, a, um, v. Baius color, bay, brown, approaching to a chesnut colour, Varr. Apud Non. 2, 87.

* **BADIZO**, ĉre, to go, to pace, to amble as a horse: demam hercle jam de hordeo, tollitum ni bodizas, unless you go with an ambling pace, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 116.

BAGŃAS, ae, v. BagŃus, i, m. a name given to a eunuch among the Persians, Plin. 13, 4 s. 9. add. Ovid. Amor. 2, 2, 1. put for an effeminate person, Quinct. 5, 12, 21.

BAIAE, a town on the coast of Campania, celebrated for its hot baths, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 83. Od. 3, 4, 24. Stat. Silv. 3, 5, 96. & 4, 7, 19.: hence used as an appellative, or common name for any hot baths, Cic. Coel. 11, 15, 16, 20. Att. 12, 40. Tibull. 3, 5, 3. Martial. 10, 13.

BAJULUS, i, m. a porter, one who carries any thing for hire, a day labourer.

BAJULO, ĉre, to carry as a porter.

BAL linguĉ Punicĉ deus dicitur, Serv. in *Æ*n. 1, 733.

BĀLAENA, ae, f. a large fish, a kind of whale, a grampus, Plin. 9, 3 & 6. Juvenal. 10, 12.

* **BALANĪTES**, ae, m. a kind of gem, Plin. 37, 10 s. 55.

* **BALANĪTIS**, ĉdis, a kind of round chesnut, Plin. 15, 23.

BALĀNUS, i, f. rarius m. an acorn, Plin. 17, 20. a date, the fruit of the palm-tree, Plin. 13, 4 s. 9. & 23, 5 s. 52. a chesnut of the most excellent kind, Plin. 15, 23.—* A kind of acorn or chesnut, called behn or ben, from which was squeezed or extracted an odoriferous ointment or

perfume for the hair, properly called *ATYROBALANUS*; a word which could not be admitted into an hexameter verse: quod nec Virgilius, nec carmine dixit Homerus, hoc ex unguento constat et ex balano, Martial. 14, 57. *Of this ointment or essence Horace speaks, pressa tuis capillis, Od. 3, 29, 4.—A kind of fish, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 8.*

BALĀNĪNUS, a, um, made of behn: oleum balaninum, oil extracted from behn, Plin. 23, 4 s. 45. § 13, 1.

BALANĀTUS, a, um, perfumed with behn oil, Pers. 4, 37.

BĀLARE, to bleat, to cry as a sheep; tactaque fumanti sulfure balet ovis, Ovid. Fast. 4, 740. add. Sil. 15, 706. Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 20. hostiae balantes, Cic. Div. 1, 21. also applied to men; quoniam satis balāsti, have spoken enough about sheep, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 1. balantūmque gregem fluvio mersare salubri, i. e. ovium, sheep make a great bleating when they are washed, Virg. G. 1, 272.—

BALĪTO, āre, to bleat frequently; oves balitantes, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 4, but the best editors read palitantes, which agrees with v. 20. ib.—

BALĀTUS, ūs, m. a bleat or bleating; gustatum a pecore caprisque, sc. pulegium, balatum concitat, Plin. 20, 14 s. 55. tener balatus, weak, as of a lamb, Ovid. Met. 7, 319. balatus aegros dare, to utter faint or sickly bleatings, ib. 540. balatus tremens, Stat. Theb. 10, 46. exercet balatum agni, Virg. Æ. 9, 62. quae-situs matri multis balatibus agnus, ib. 565. pecorum balatu sonant ripae, Id. G. 3, 554.

BALATRO, onis, m. (var incertae originis,) a worthless fellow, a blackguard, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 1. Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 2. supposed to have been at first a proper name of some person of a contemptible character.

BALBUS, a, um, having some defect in speaking, pronouncing inarticulately, stammering, stuttering, lisping: quum ita balbus esset, sc. Demosthenes, (had such a stammering, or thick manner of speaking,) ut ejus ipsius artis cui studeret (sc. Rhetorices,) primam litteram non posset dicere, perfect ut nemo planius eo loquutus putaretur, Cic. de Or. 1, 61. balbus sum, i. e. I cannot pronounce R, and therefore say hillus for hirrus, Cic. Fam. 2, 10. os tene-rum pueri balbumque poeta figurat, stammering, pronouncing inarticulately, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 126. balba senectus, faltering, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 18. cum balba feris annoso verba palato, strike out or utter with difficulty faltering or inarticulate words from your aged palate, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 174. nec taedebit avum parvo ad-vigilari nepoti, balbaque cum puero dicere verba senem, Tibull. 2, 5, 94.—

BALBĒ, adv. in a lisping way; cum balbĒ significant, imbecillorum esse aequum miserior omnium, pronouncing the words in a lisping or broken manner, like children, Lucr. 5, 1021.—

BALBUTIO, ĩre, to speak with hesitation and confusion, to stammer, to stutter, to lisp; illum BALBUTIT Scaurum, in a fondling voice calls, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 48. desinant balbutire Acade-

mici, (to speak doubtfully or with hesitation,) apertēque et clara voce audeant dicere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 26.

BALINEUM, i, n. plur. ae, arum, v. -a, orum, a bath; denoting in the singular usually a private, and in the plural a public bath, Varr. L. L. 8, 41. Most writers use *BALINEUM*, but the ancient authors, and Pliny among the later, almost always use *BALINEUM*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 16. Rud. 2, 3, 52. Aeneid. 2, 90. balineae cella frigidaria, the cold bath, Plin. Ep. 2, 17. Id. 5, 6. § 7, 1. Suet. Ner. 31. balineae pensiles, Id. 9, 54. balineum caleferi jubebo, Cic. Att. 2, 3. Conf. Id. Fam. 14, 20. Suet. Aug. 76. sic concupisco, ut aegri vinum, balinea, fontes, Plin. Ep. 2, 8. meritoria balinea, hired baths, Id. 2, 17. See *BALNEUM*.

BALIS, is, f. accus. Balin, an herb which is said to have had the virtue of restoring the dead to life again, Plin. 25, 2 s. 5 f.

BALISTA v. *BALLISTA*, ae, f. a warlike machine for throwing stones and darts, (αβαλλω, jacio,) Liv. 24, 40. Caes. B. C. 2, 2. Cic. Tusc. 2, 24. Vitruv. 10, 6. Lucan. 2. 464 & 687.—Plautus plays on this word, Capt. 4, 2, 16. Bacch. 4, 4, 48. he uses *BALISTA* for the dart thrown, and *BALISTARIUM* for the machine, Poen. 1, 1, 73.—In later writers we find—

BALISTARIUS, i, a maker of balistae, l. ult. D. de Jur. Immunit. also a slinger, Veget. 2, 2. Ammian. 16, 2.

* *BALLŌTE*, es, f. a black leek, an herb, Plin. 27, 8.

BALNEUM, i, n. (plur. Balneae, v. -a) a bath.—balneum Claudii Etrusci, celebrated by Statius, Silv. 1, 5. § Martial. 6, 42. Concerning the construction of baths, see Vitruv. 5, 10. ambulare in balneum, Cic. Att. 13, 52. ducere aliquem ex balneo, Cic. Deiot. 6. balneum experiri, Cels. 3, 15. balnea laudare, Hor. Ep. 1, 11 13. mutare, Ib. 1, 1, 92. Ib. 14, 15. tentare, Cels. 3, 15. vitare, Hor. A. P. 298. praefervidi balnei vapore enecari, Tac. An. 14, 64. balnea tuta, Ovid. Art. Am. 3, 640. balneae publicae, Cic. Cael. 26. Palatinae, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7. viriles, the bath of the men, Gell. 10, 3. distinct from that of the women, (feminarum,) Lamprid. Alex. Sever. 23. Non. 3, 24. perpotare in balneis, Quint. 1, 6, 44.—

BALNEOLUM, i, n. a little bath; balneolum Gabii conducere tentant, Juv. 7, 4.—

BALNEĀRIS, e, & Balnearius, a, um, of or pertaining to a bath; balneare argentum, any silver vase used in baths, Dig. l. ult. de Aur. & Arg. so urceus balnearis, vestis, &c. balnearii fures, those who stole the cloaths of such as went to bathe, Catul. 34, 1. which was punished capitally, D. l. 1. de Fur. Baln. miles qui in furto balneario deprehensus est, ignominia mitti debet, ib.—

BALNEARIUM, i, the place where a bath is, whether a part of a villa, or a room, a bath; balnearia occidenti aestivo advertantur, ut sint post meridiem, et usque in vesperum illustrata, baths or bath-rooms, Col. 1, 6, 2. balnearia

laudat majora: de minoribus ait hiberna effici posse, Cic. Att. 13, 29. add. Id. Q. Fr. 3, 1. Sen. N. Q. 3, 24.

BALNEATOR, ōris, m. *he who has the charge of a bath, the master or keeper of a bath.*

BALNEATORIUS, a, um, of or pertaining to a bath or bath-keeper.

BALNEATICUM, i, n. *the price paid for bathing in the public baths.*

* BALSAMUM, i, n. *the balsam plant or tree, an odoriferous shrub, which grows in Arabia Felix and Judaea; Pliny says only in Judaea, 12, 25 s. 54.*

BALSAMINUS, a, um, *made of balsam; balsaminum oleum, balm-oil, Plin. 23. 4 s. 47.*

BALSAMODES, ae, *a kind of casia, Plin. 23, 4. sed invenire nequivi.*

BALTEUS, i, m. & Balteum, i, n. *a girdle, a belt; balteus dicitur non tantum quo cingimur, sed etiam quo arma dependent, Serv. ad Virg. Æ. 5, 312. BALTEUS is most frequently used in the singular; and BALTEA in the plural. balteus Pallantis, Virg. Æ. 10, 496. & 12, 942. balteum cingulum e corio bullatum, Varr. L. L. 4, 24. praebebant caesi baltea lenta boves, Propert. 4, 10, 22. balteus auratus, Sen. Herc. fur. 7. lato balteus auro, Pers. 4, 44. sutilis, stitched, Virg. Æ. 12, 273. ab humero dextro ad sinistrum obliquè ducitur velut balteus, Quint. 11, 3, 140. verutum in balteo defigitur, Caes. B. G. 5, 43.—(II) nitet ingenti stellatus orbe, the zodiac, Man. 1, 679.—(III) The girdles on the capitals of pillars are called BALTEI, Vitruv. 3, 3.—pariuntque balteo corticis vincula, sc. salices, afford bands for tying the vines, or any other thing, by their bark, which surrounds them like a belt, Plin. 16, 37 s. 68.—(IV) that which surrounds a sweet cake, Cat. R. R. 76, 3. & 78.*

BALUX, ūcis, f. & Baluca, ae, f. *gold dust or ore, a small particle of gold found in its natural state, Plin. 33, 4 s. 21 prope fin. Justinian. l. 1. C. de Metellariis. Turnebus reads in Martial. 12, 57, 9. balucis malleator Hispanae, instead of the common reading, paludis malleator, i. e. lini quod in paludosis Hispaniae locis seritur.*

BAMBALIO, onis, m. *a stammerer or stutterer, a nickname given to the father-in-law of M. Antonius, Cic. Phil. 3, 6.*

BANCHUS, i, m. *a kind of fish. See BACCHUS.*

BANNANICA, ae, f. *a kind of grape, Plin. 14, 3.*

* BAPHIUS, v. eus, i, m. & Baphiarius, i, m. *a dyer.*

BAPHIUM, i, n. *a place for dying, in Codice Justiniani. Lamprid. Alex. 40.*

* BAPTAE, ārum, m. *the priests of Colytto, the goddess of lewdness, at Athens; so called, because when initiated they were immersed in warm water, Juvenal. 2, 91.*

BAPTES, a, m. *a kind of gem, (mollis, aliquo odore excellens,) Plin. 37, 10 s. 55.*

* BAPTISTERIUM, i, n. *the basin of a bath, into which persons plunged, Plin. Ep. 2, 17. & 5, 6.*

* BĀRĀTHRO, ōnis, m. *a glutton; a spend-*

thrift, Lucr. 3, 967. and as some read, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 2.

* BĀRĀTHRUM, i, n. *an abyss, a bottomless pit, a gulf, the infernal regions; also put for the ventricle of the stomach. Horace calls a voracious glutton, barathrum macelli, the gulf or devourer of the shambles, Ep. 1, 15, 31.*

BARBA, ae, f. *a beard; barba lupi, Hor. Sat. 1, 8, 42. hircorum, Plin. 28, 13. nec minus interea barbas, incanaque menta Cinyphii tondent hirci, sc. homines, men clip the beards of Cinyphian, or long-haired goats, Virg. G. 3, 311. (See G. Index.) barbae caprarum, Plin. 12, 17. gallorum gallinaceorum, barbs or wattles, the loose red flesh that hangs below the cock's bill, Plin. 30, 11 s. 29. nulli barbâ geminâ insigniuntur inferiori labro, mullet fishes have two barbs or wattles hanging down from their under jaw, hence called BARBELS, Id. 9, 17 s. 30. polypi barbae, the claws of a polypus; so named by Trebius Niger, an author whom Pliny quotes, Id. 9, 30 s. 48. virgultorum, the twigs of vines, Id. 17, 23 s. 35, 22. has (sc. nuces Ponticas) quoque mollis protegit barba, Id. 15, 22 s. 24.—barbae color aureus, was that of gold, Ovid. Met. 12, 395.—sitque illis aurea barba, let them have a golden beard, which it was customary to affix to the images of the chief divinities, Pers. 2, 58. ardens, burning on the funeral pile, Juv. 10, 253. ingens et cana barba, a large white beard, Plin. Ep. 1, 10. candidior postquam tondenti barba cadebat, fell or hung down white to the barber to be cut or clipped, i. e. after my beard began to turn gray, Virg. E. 1, 29. quo tondente gravis juveni mihi barba sonabat, by whose scissors the first growth of my beard having become somewhat long, (and therefore heavy or troublesome,) was cut, (sonabat, sounded, i. e. his scissors sounded on it, Juvenal. 1, 25. & 10, 226. but barba gravis nimis, the beard of Notus, or the south-wind, heavy or loaded with clouds, Ovid. Met. 266. ast illi graves luxere barbae, his heavy or thick and long beard blazed or was burnt, Herc. Oet. 1754. so illi ingens barba reluxit, Virg. Æ. 12, 300. hirsuta, Ovid. Met. 13, 766. heus tu, qui cum hircina barba stas, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 12. immissa, long, hanging down uncombed or undressed, Virg. Æ. 3, 593. stiriaque impexis induruit horrida barbis, rigid icicles harden on their uncombed beards, Id. G. 3, 366. barba erit incipiens, Ovid. Met. 12, 395. Caesariem longae dextrâ deducere barbae, to stroke down his long beard, ib. 15, 656. ora dei madidâ rorantia barbâ, the mouth of Triton dropping with his wet beard, ib. 1, 339. nunc propexis in pectora barbis vertere humum, (in token of grief,) Sil. 13, 310. as, Ib. 6, 561. Liv. 26, 9. resecta, Ovid. Art. A. 1, 518. sapiens, a philosophical beard.—hic me solatus jussit sapientem pascere barbam, bid me live, and let my beard grow long, as those did who professed philosophy, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 35. cum baculo peraque senex; cui cana, patrisque stat coma, et in pectus sordida barba cadit, i. e. Cynicus, Martial. 4, 53, 3. canet gelu, Sil. 1,*

305. vellunt tibi barbam lascivi pueri, pull you by the beard, make a fool of you; which used to be done to the stoic philosophers, as a mark of great contempt, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 133. so Fers. 1, 133. idcirò stolidam praebet tibi vellere barbam Jupiter, do you therefore think Jupiter such a fool as to allow you to pluck him by the beard, to insult him; alluding to Dionysius taking the gold beard from the image of Esculapius, Pers. 2, 28. noli barbam vellere mortuo leoni, Martial. 10, 90, 10. barbaque dum rutilis aberat submissa capillis, while a long beard was wanting to their yellow hair, Ovid. Met. 6, 715.

BARBŪLA, ae, f. a little beard.—

BARBĀTUS, a. having a beard, bearded.—and—BARBĀTŪLUS, a, having a small or thin beard: aliquis mihi ex inferis excitandus est, ex barbatis illis, (of the old Romans, who wore long beards), non hac barbatula, (not with the first down or growth of the beard, which our young at present, i. e. in the days of Cicero, are long of laying aside,) qua ista (sc. Clodia) delectatur; sed illa horrida, quam in statuis antiquis, et imaginibus videmus, Cic. Cael. 14. barbatulae florum, Plin. 27, 11. & 21, 8 s. 25.—Jupiter semper barbatus, (bearded, with a beard,) Apollo imberbis, Cic. N. D. 1, 30 & 36. faciem quotidie rasitare, ac pane madido linere consuetum, (sc. Othonis) idque instituisse a prima lanugine, ne barbatus unquam esset, to prevent his having any beard, Suet. Oth. 12. haec apud illos barbatos ridicula videbantur, i. e. veteres, Cic. Mur. 12. for the Romans did not shave till the 454th year of the city, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 10. hence called intonsi avi, Tibull. 2, 1, 34. antiqui illi, (those ancient Greeks,) quasi barbati, ut nos de nostris solemus dicere, Cic. Fin. 4, 23. so barbato imponere regi, rude, simple, such as the Romans were supposed to be while they wore beards, Juv. 4, 103. credebant hoc grande nefas, et morte piandum, si juvenis vetulo non assurrexerat; et si barbato cuiunque puer, if a boy did not shew respect by rising up to any one arrived at manhood, Juv. 13, 54. ludere par impar, equitare in arundine longa, si quem delectet barbatum, (any full grown man,) amentia verset, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 249. juvenes, quos aut imberbes, aut bene barbatos videtis, either without beards, or with their beards grown pretty long, but not yet cut or shaved: for in the time of Cicero some young men were long of beginning to shave, Cic. Cat. 2, 10. these he calls barbatuli juvenes, totus ille grex Catilinae; (cum lasciviae nota; primam enim lanuginem diu servabant, ut molliores et delicatiores viderentur,) Cic. Att. 1, 14.—

* Nostri principes digito se caelum putant attingere, si nulli barbati in piscinis sint, qui ad manum accedant, barbels, which come and feed from their hand, Cic. Att. 2, 1. see Martial. 4, 30, 4. nulli barbatuli, Cic. Parad. 2. —✕ ne toga barbatos faciat vel paenula libros, haec abies (i. e. theca abiegna) chartis tempora longa dabit, this case will preserve books, when carried in the hand or under the arm, from being worn by the toga or paenula,

and so made rough, by the hairs of the skin which covered them sticking out, Martial. 14, 84. for though the skin that covered books was smoothed with a pumice stone, Ovid. Trist. 1, 1, 11. & 3, 1, 13. yet the hair seems not to have been altogether taken off; ib. & Martial. 1, 67.—

BARBĪGER, ēra, ūrum, having or wearing a beard; barbīgērae pecudes, goats, Lucr. 5, 898.

BARBATA, ae, f. the asprey, a kind of eagle, Plin. 10, 3.—

BARBARUS, i, m. a barbarian, properly one not a Greek.—

BARBĀRUS, a, um, barbarous, foreign; rude, savage, cruel: barbari dicebantur antiquitus omnes populi exceptis Graecis, Festus.—inprimis PHYRGES et PERSAE; thus, tibia barbara, i. e. Phrygia, Catull. 62 (al. 65,) 264. Persequi barbaros, i. e. Persas, Curt. 3, 11, 16. et alibi passim. The Greeks are often opposed to the barbarians; thus, homines levitate Graeci, crudelitate barbari, Cic. Flacc. 11. mista facit Grajis barbara turba metum, i. e. Getae misti cum Graecis, Ovid. Trist. 5, 10, 28. barbarus hic ego sum; quia non intelligor ulli, et rident stolidi verba Latina Getae, ib. 37. Strabo thinks that the word BARBARUS was derived from the harsh manner in which foreigners pronounced the Greek language, l. 14, p. 662. The Romans called all other people barbarians, except the Greeks and themselves, Suet. Aug. 21. Tib. 9. Cal. 5 & 47. Galb. 6. Dom. 12. barbaro Graece et Latinè disserenti, Id. Cl. 42. barbara mulier Latino sermone prohibens, i. e. Germana, ib. 1. non esse barbaris auxiliis fallacissimae gentis rempublicam defendendam, i. e. Afris, Cic. Att. 11, 7. mare barbarum i. e. Indicum, Hor. Od. 2, 19. Idaeos aucto in barbarum cognomento, Judaeos vocari, sc. morem, Tacit. Hist. 5, 2. so in barbarum corrupta, Tac. Ann. 6, 42. non sunt illa suo barbariora loco, sc. scripta vel carmina, more barbarous or rude than the place where they were written, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 72. sacra suo (al. meo) facio barbariora loco, more cruel, Id. Pont. 3, 2, 78. BARBĀRĒ, adv. barbarously; ut enim grammaticum se professus quispiam, barbārē loquatur, ungrammatically, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4.—

BARBARIA, ae, f. barbarity, rudeness, rusticity; barbariam ex Gaditanorum moribus disciplinaque delevit (sc. Caesar,) barbarity, rudeness or cruelty, Cic. Balb. 19. isti inmani atque intolerandae barbariae resistemus, Cic. Font. 16. hic quoque (in the country of the Getae) sunt igitur Grajae (quis crederet?) urbes, inter inhumanae nomina barbariae, Ovid. Trist. 3, 9, 2. Paridis propter narratur amorem Graeciae barbariae lento collisa duello, engaged with barbarians, i. e. the Trojans, in a tedious war, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 7. pantherae in barbaria (in barbarous countries or among barbarians) venenato carne capiuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 50. Pliny mentioning the same thing says, pantheras perfricata carne aconito (venenum id est) barbari venantur, 8, 27 s. 41.—

BARBARIES, ei, f. barbarity; omnes tum fere, qui nec extra urbem hunc vixerant, nec eos

aliqua barbaries (*barbarity, impropriety or impurity of speech*.) infuscaverant, rectè loquebantur, Cic. Brut. 74. quis in illa barbaria dubitet? in those barbarous countries, sc. *Scythia and Britain, or among those barbarians*, Cic. N. 2, 34. et confinis domitarum gentium barbarias, i. e. *barbari*, Justin. 9, 5, 7. *add.* Val. Max. 5, 5, 3. Flor. 4, 12.

BARBARÏCUS, a. *barbaric or barbarous*; barbarici ritus, *barbarous*, Lucan. 1, 450. barbaricæ Caesaris alae, *Caesar's cavalry composed of barbarians*, ib. 476. aurum, i. e. *Phrygium aut a barbaris captum*, Virg. Æ. 2, 504 et ibi Serv.

BARBARISMUS, i, m. *the use of a foreign or strange word*; barbarismus est, cum verbum aliquod vitiosi effertur, A. ad Herenn. 4, 12. vitium, quod fit in singulis verbis, Quint. 1, 5, 6. pluribus modis accipitur, ib. 7.

BARBATUS, &c. See BAREA.

* BARBITUS v. us, i, m. & f. *and*—

BARBITON, i, n. *a kind of stringed instrument of music, a lyre, a violin or lute*: age, dic Latinum, *barbite*, carmen, *Lesbio primum modulante civi, first tuned or played on by Alcæus, a citizen of Lesbos*, Hor. Od. 1, 32, 4. nec Polyhymnia Lesboum refugit tendere barbiton, *refuses to tune the Lesboum lyre*, ib. 1, 1, 34. nunc arma defunctumque bello barbiton hic paries habebit, *this wall shall have suspended on it my arms and lyre discharged from war; alluding to the custom of soldiers, when discharged, consecrating their armour to Mars; so Horace consecrates his lyre to Venus*, Hor. Od. 3, 26, 4.

BARBUS, i, m. *a barbel, a mullet fish*, Auson. Mos. 94 & 134.

BARCA, ae, f. *a small ship, a bark*, Isidor. 19, 1. hence BARCARIÏ, orum, *barge-men, seamen who navigate barks*, Notit. Dign. 63 & 65.

BARDAÏCUS vel Bardiäcus, adj. (*orig. incert.*) *bardiacus judex, a military judge*, Juv. 16, 13. *lassi bardiacus* (sc. *calceus*) quod evocati, sc. *olet, as the shoe of an old soldier smells*, Martial. 4, 4, 5. *bardaici cuculli, coarse short frocks, with hoods, worn by soldiers*, Capitolin. Pertin. 8.

BARDI, orum, m. *the poets or bards of the Gauls and Britons*: sic enim poetas suos dicunt, qui pereuntibus solent dicere laudes, Scholiast. in Lucan. 1, 447. BARDUS cantor appellatur, qui virorum fortium laudes canit, Festus.

BARBITUS, ūs, m. *a loud sound raised by the Germans, when about to engage in battle*, Tac. G. 3. some read BARRITUS.

BARDOUCULLUS, *a coarse cloak, or outer garment, with a hood or covering for the head; made by the Santōnes in Gaul*, Martial. 14, 128. *and by the Lingōnes*, Id. 1, 54, 5. *called also GALLICA PALLA, reaching down only to the buttocks*, Id. 1, 93, 8. Strab. 4, p. 196. *worn by slaves and the meaner sort of people at Rome*.

BARDUS, a, um, *dull, stupid*, Cic. Fat. 5. Plaut. Pers. 2, 1, 2. Epid. 3, 3, 40. Bacch. 5, 1, 2.

BĀRIS, ūdis, v. -os, f. *a boat in which the Egyptians conveyed dead bodies along the Nile to their sepulchres*: *baridos et contis rostra Liburna sequi, to pursue the beaked Liburnian galleys with small boats moved by poles*: *said, as some think, by way of disparagement to the fleet of Cleopatra*, Propert. 3, 11, 44. *which Florus describes in so magnificent terms*, 4, 11.

BARO, ōnis, m. *a name given by the ancient Gauls to the drudge or slave of a common soldier; a fool, a dunce, a stupid fellow*, Pers. 5, 138. et ibi Scholiast.—*haec cum loqueris, nos barones stupemus*, Cic. Fin. 2, 23. *add.* Id. Div. 2, 70. Fam. 9, 26. *apud patronem, et reliquos barones* (i. e. *epicureos*.) *te in maxima gratia posui*, Cic. Att. 5, 11.

BAROPTĒNUS sive Barippe, *a kind of precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10s. 55.

BARRUS, i, m. *an elephant*, Hor. Epod. 12, 1.

BARRIO, ire, *to sound like an elephant*, Festus.

BARRĪTUS, us, m. *a loud shout raised by an army about to engage*, Veget. 3, 18.

* BASALTES, ae, m. *a kind of marble*, Plin. 36, 7s. 11.

* BASANĪTES, ae, m. *a stone, of which whetstones were made*, Plin. 36, 28 s. 38.

* BASCAUDA, ae, f. *a kind of vessel which the Romans borrowed from the Britons*, Martial. 14, 99. *a basket*, Juv. 12, 46. *The Scholiast on Juvenal says it was a vessel in which cups and kettles were washed*.

ASIATOR. See BASIUM.

* BASILĪCA, ae, f. (*βασιλική* sc. *συναγωγῆς*, *regia porticus*.) *a basilick, a spacious hall adorned with columns: several BASILICAE were built round the forum, for the purpose of transacting public business, particularly for holding courts of justice*.—✕ *The Christians at first called their churches BASILICAE; either because the basilicæ were converted into churches, or churches were built in the form of basilicæ*, Sulpic. Lev. Hist. Sacr. 2, 33 & 38.

* BASILĪCUS, a, um, *splendid, magnificent; princely, like a king*.—*ego basilicus sum, I am a great man*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 18. *basilicas edictiones, atque imperiosas habet, he issues royal and imperial edicts*, Id. Capt. 4, 2, 31. *basilica hic quidem facinora inceptat loqui, to speak of princely things, to talk gravely and solemnly*, Id. Trin. 4, 3, 23. *jacto basilicum, sc. jactum, I throw a princely cast, i. e. the fortunate throw of the dice, called Veneræus*, Id. Curc. 2, 3, 80. *statum vide hominis, quam basilicum! observe his posture, how stately it is! how like a person of rank!* Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 43. *BASILICÈ, adv. royally*.—*exornatus basilicè, splendidly dressed*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 2, 1.—*basilice exornatus ad fallaciam, nobly accoutred for the plot*, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 74. *basilicè agito eleutheria, I celebrate the*

fast of liberty royally, like a prince, ib. 1, 1, 29.
interiù basilicò, I am nobly ruined, or finely
done for, Id. Epid. 1, 1, 54.

* BASILICON, i. n. a kind of ointment or plaster,
Cels. 5, 19. Scribon. 210. vel—

BASILICE, es, f. Id. 238.

BASILISÓUS, m. a basilisk or cockatrice, a
kind of serpent. sibilo omnès fugat serpentes.
Plin. 8, 21 s. 33. sibilaque effundens
unctas terrentia pestes, Lucan. 9, 724.

BASIO, See BASIUM.

* BASIS, is, f. (acc. basim vel basin; abl.
basi,) the base or lower part of a column or pil-
lar, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23. the pedestal of a statue,
statua erat posita excelsa in basi, Cic. Verr. 4,
34. so ib. 2, 66. Phil. 9, 7. stat basis orba
Deà, the pedestal remains, but without the image
of Diana, which was carried off by Orestes with
Iphigenia, Ovid. Pont. 3, 2, 52. add. Sen. Ep.
76. Suet. Vesp. 23. Phaedr. 1. 2. Epil.—in basi
Caesaris, on the pedestal of his statue, Plin. 17,
25 s. 38.—basis villae, the wall that supports it,
Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2. basis trianguli, quam effi-
ciunt grues, Cic. N. D. 2, 49.

BASIUM, i, n. a kiss.—

BASIO, Ære, to kiss—

BASIATIO, onis, f. a kissing.—

BASIATOR, a kissing; Martial. & Catull. pas-
sim.

BASTARNA, ae, f. a kind of carriage, Isidor.
20, 12.

BASTARNARIUS, i, m. the driver of such a car-
riage, Symmach. Ep. 6, 15.

BAT. See BA.

BATIA, ae, f. a kind of fish, a skate; auribus
utilissimum batiae piscis fel recens, sed et in-
veteratum, vino, but also kept long in wine, Plin.
32, 7 s. 25.

BATILLUM, i, n. vel Batillus, i, m. a fire-
shovel, a chafing-dish; batillis ferreis candenti-
bus ramento (sc. argenti) imposito, quod can-
didum permaneat, probatur, put some silver ore
on hot iron fire-pans, what remains white is
good, Plin. 33, 8 s. 44. aeruginis experimen-
tum in batillo ferreo, the trial of verdegris is
made in an iron fire-shovel, Id. 34, 11 s. 26.
prunae batillum vel-us, a pan of live coals, a
portable oven, in which perfumes were burnt;
an incense-pan, which on solemn occasions was
carried before magistrates, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 36.
—(II) a shovel or spade for taking up dung, (ad
stercus tollendum,) Varr. R. R. 3, 6, 5.—(III)
a kind of instrument for cutting off the ears of
corn, while the straw was left standing, Varr.
R. R. 1, 50, 2.

BATRŌDA, ae, f. a kind of cup or bowl, Plaut.
Stich. 5, 4, 12.

BATIS v. Battis, is, f. a kind of herb: batis ma-
rina, (sapphire,) batis hortensia, quam aliqui
aspargum Gallicum vocant, Plin. 21; 15 s. 50.
batis quoque alvum mollit, ib. 27 s. 101. Item
Columel. 12; 7, 2. & 12, 13; 2.

BATIS, ædis, f. maia, a species of skate, Plin. 32,
11 s. 53. the same with BATIA.

* BATRACHION, -um, i, n. (Latinè ranun-
culus,) the herb crow-foot, Plin. 25, 13 s. 109.

BATRACHITES, æ, a gem, resembling a frog,
(βατραχίτης in colour, Plin. 37, 10 s. 55.

BATRACHOMYOMACHIA, æ, f. the battle be-
tween the frogs and mice; a poem ascribed to
Homer, Martial. 14, 183. Stat. Praef. ad
Stellam.

* BATRÁCHUS, i, m. a sea-fish, resembling a
frog, Plin. 32, 11 s. 53.

BATUO v. Battuo, Ære, to beat, to strike; to
fence; to beat or bruise in a mortar: batuere qa
alicui soleis, to slap one in the face with the soles
of shoes, Plaut. Casin. 2, 8, 60.—(II) batuebát
pugnatoris armis, he fenced with such arms as
were used in fighting, i. e. with sharp swords,
Suet. Cal. 54. rudibus, to practise in fencing
with rods, which was the usual method, ib. 32.
—(III) medicamen mittes in pilam ligneam,
(put into a mortar,) atque illic tam diu battues,
donec sit subtilissimum, Marcel. Empir. de
Medic. c. 36. batuit, inquit, impudenter,
(sc. dicitur, BATUIT is an obscene word,) dep-
sit multo impudentiùs, Cic. Fam. 9, 22.

BAUBOR, Æri, to bark or baugh; a verb
formed from the sound of a dog, Lucr. 5,
1069.

BAVEA, ae, f. a kind of shoe, Plaut. Men. 2,
3, 40.

BEARE, v. to make happy: equid beo te?
Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 48. beasti, you have made me
happy by what you have told me, Id. And. 1, 1,
79. foris quod gusto, id beat, Plaut. Capt. 1,
2, 34. musa beat coelo, poetry confers immor-
tality, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 29. seu te in remoto
gramine per dies festos reclinatum bearis inte-
riore nota Falerni, sc. vini, you regale your-
self with a cup of Falernian wine, from the in-
ner part of your cellar, i. e. old, Id. Od. 2, 3, 6.
munere aliquem beare, Id. Ep. 1, 18, 75.—
hence

BEATUS, a, um, happy; rich, opulent;
videamus qui dicendi sint BEATI. Equidem
hos existimo, qui sunt in bonis, nullo adjunc-
to malo, Cic. Tusc. 5, 10. beatus esse sine vir-
tute nemo potest, Id. N. D. 1, 18. qui bea-
tus est, non intelligo, quid requirat, ut sit
beator, Id. Tusc. 5, 8. omnis illa antiqua phi-
losophia sensit, in una virtute esse positam
beatam vitam: nec tamen beatissimam, nisi
adjungeretur et corporis, et cetera ad virtutis
usum idonea, Cic. Acad. 1, 6. redditum Cyrì
sòlio Phraaten, dissidens plebi, numero bea-
torum eximit virtus, virtue, i. e. wisdom, or the
Stoic philosophy, differing in opinion from the
vulgar or populace, excludes, from the number
of the happy, Phraates, although restored to the
throne of Cyrus, i. e. of Parthia, from which he
had been expelled for his cruelty, Hor. Od. 2, 2,
16. But BEATUS commonly denotes a person
pleased with his condition, and happy in his own
opinion, whether true or false, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 32.
& 2, 2, 108. sat'es beatus, Catul. 20 f. ex omni
parte beatus, happy in every respect, Hor. Od.
2, 16, 27. divitiis homines an sint virtute
beati, Id. Sat. 2, 6, 74. parvo beati agricolae,
Id. Ep. 2, 1, 139.

BEATE, adv. happily: BEATE vivere, Cic.

Aead. 1, 9. Fin. 2, 27. Parad. 1. sit tibi bene ac beate, Catul. 21, 15.—

BEATŪLUS, a, a little happy: BEATULUS also compositus lecto, the rich luxurious man, when dead, raised on a magnificent couch, called happy ironically, Pers. 3, 103.—

BEATĪTAS, ātis, v. BEATITUDO, īnis, f. happiness: BEATITAS, sive beatitudo dicenda est, (utrumque omnino durum, sed usu mollienda nobis verba sunt,) Cic. N. D. 1, 34. Quinct. 8, 3, 32. & 1, 5, 72. But these words no where else occur in the classics.

BECHION, i, n. foalfoot, an herb which allays the cough; called also TUSSILAGO, Pl. 26, 6s. 16.

BELA, orum, n. a name given to sheep, from the sound of their bleating, BEE (Bē); Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 7.

BELLARIA, orum, n. sweet-meats, confections or confections, and fruits, which formed the second course of the Romans, or the desert, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 27. Gell. 13, 11. Macrob. Sat. 2, 8. & ib. 14 & 15.—

BELLATOR, &c. See BELLUM.

BELLIS, īdis, f. the white daisy, a flower, Plin. 26, 5 s. 13.

BELLUA, vel BELUA, ae, f. any large beast or fish; as an elephant, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 25. Cic. Fam. 7, 1. Flor. 1, 18. Curt. 8, 9, 29. & 8, 14, 33. Romulus et Remus, cum altrice belua, i. e. lupa, Cic. Div. 2, 20.—(II) BELLUA is sometimes by way of reproach applied to a man; as the word BEAST, or the like, in English; thus, Ter. Phor. 4, 2, 11. Eun. 4, 4, 36. Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 78. Cic. Phil. 8, 4. Verr. 5, 42. Orat. 9. Att. 8, 4. bellua multorum capitum, a monster with many heads, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 76.—

BELLUĀTUS, adj. beluata tapetia, painted with the figures of beasts, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 14.—

BELLUŌSUS (a, um,) oceanus, abounding with monsters, or enormous large fishes, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 47.

BELLUM, i, n. war.—

BELLĪCUS, a, um, of or pertaining to war.—

BELLICUM, sc. signum, an alarm or signal for battle, given by a trumpet.—

BELLICŌSUS, a, um, warlike.—

BELLO, āre, to wage war, to fight.—

BELLĀTOR, oris, m. a warrior.—

BELLATRIX, īcis, f. a female warrior.—

BELLATORĪUS, a, um, of or belonging to a warrior.—

BELLAX, ācis; Bellifer, & Belliger, ēra, ērum, (gero,) warlike.—

BELLĪGĒRO, āre, to carry on war.—

BELLĪPŌTENS, tis, powerful or mighty in war.—

* nam ut duellum, bellum; et davis, bis, sc. contrahebant; sic duellium, eum, qui Poenos classe devicit, bellium, nominaverunt, Cic. Orat. 45. so Quinctil. 1, 4, 15. populus Romanus, etsi nullo bello, multis tamen praeliis victus est, Liv. 9, 18. uno praelio victus Alexander bello victus esset, ib. 19.—BELLUM, however, is sometimes put for PRAELIUM; vindictatum est in eos,—qui tardius, revocati bello exarserant, from battle, Sallust. Cat. 9. Rorarii—bellum committebant, began the battle,

Varr. L. L. 6, 3. nec minus admirabilior illo exitus belli, Flor. 4, 2, 47. add. Id. 1, 18, 8. Just. 2, 12, &c.—* BELLUM is also applied to a private quarrel or civil contest; as, Liv. 3, 24 & 25. * vel domi vel belli, either at home, or abroad, Cic. Off. 2, 24 inter belliquē domique actū tot, amidst so many transactions both in war and at home, Ovid. Met. 12, 185. omnibus belli ac togae dotibus eminentissimus sui seculi P. Scipio Aemilianus, for the accomplishment of war and peace, Vell. 1, 12. bellum sine hoste, i. e. externo, a civil war, Ican. 1, 682. acuta belli, the dangers or hardships of war, Hor. Od. 4, 4 fin. exitus secundi, a prosperous issue, ib. 38. alitrix bellorum tellus, i. e. Numidia, Sil. 1, 218. belli-casus, the accidents, Cic. Sext. 5. expers belli, unconcerned in, or free from, Ovid. Met. 5, 9. expertus belli, tried or skilled in war; opposed to subitius miles, Tacit. Hist. 4, 76. expertus bello et armis, Virg. Æ. 7, 235. belli inexpertas, rudis, &c.—frons bellorum, the front of the army, the first line, Stat. Theb. 12, 754. so latus belli, the flank, Lucan. 7, 523. jura belli, Cic. Balb. 20. belli simulacra ciebat, exhibited the representations of a battle, Virg. Æ. 5, 674. studium ad bella, a fondness for, Virg. G. 3, 179. but studiū asperrima belli, in the exercises or arts of war, Id. Æ. 1, 14. subita belli, the sudden turns or emergencies, Tac. Hist. 5, 13. summa belli, the chief management, Nep. 16, 5. unius utri bellum, between two brothers, Stat. Theb. 11, 408.—* bellum alicui indicere, to proclaim or declare war; inferre, to act on the offensive, to make war; depellere, to act on the defensive, Cic. Sext. 42. ducere, prorogare, trahere, to spin it out; redintegrare, renovare, to renew it; conficere, delere, dirimere, absolvere, to put an end to it; bello absistere, concurrere, contendere, aliquid lacessere, petere, vincere, &c.—

BELLICUS deus, i. e. Romulus, Ovid. Fast. 2, 478. dea, Pallas, ib. 3, 814. corona, given as a reward for military courage, Plin. 16, 4, so virtutis bellicae annulus insigne, Id. 33, 1. add. Cic. Mur. 10. disciplina, Id. N. D. 2, 64. laus, Id. Br. 21. Caes. B. G. 6, 24. equus, Prop. 4, 4, 14. hasta, Ovid. Am. 2, 3, 8. navis, Prop. 2, 15, 43. res bellica, warlike exploits, Hor. Od. 4, 3, 6.—BELLICUM canere, to give the signal for battle, Cic. Orat. 12. Muraen. 14. Phil. 7, 1. Justin. 12, 15. ubi primum bellicum cani audivisset, Liv. 35, 18.—

BELLICOSUS iex, Liv. 1. homines, Sallust. Jug. 18. Cic. Fam. 5, 11. Horat. Od. 11, 8 differre consulatum in annum bellicosiorum, in which there should be a more important war, Liv. 10, 9. quod multo bellicosius fuerit, a much greater exploit in war, Id. 9; 6. gentes bellicosissimae, Nep. 22, 4. Caes. B. G. 4, 1. natio, Cic. Manil. 10. provinciae, Caes. B. C. 1, 85.—

BELLO. cum aliquo, Cic. Sen. 2. Nep. 20, 2. adversus aliquem, Id. 2, 9. alicui, for contra aliquem, Stat. Theb. 6, 326. bellare, de aliqua re, Tac. An. 14, 35. caestu, to fight with

the gauntlet, Stat. ib.—ense, Sil. 3, 235. manu, Id. 8, 498. astu bellandum est, Sil. 5, 100. hoc bellum a consulibus bellatum, quidem auctores sunt, that this war was carried on, Liv. 1, 38.—*impersonal.* cum bellatum esset inter Romanos et Persea, Liv. Virgil uses **BELLOR** as a deponent verb, Æ. 11, 660.—bellantē prior, superior to the enemy at war with us, Hor. Carm. Caec. 51. gaudium bellantibus fortuna tribuit, Hirt. B. Afr. 61.—

BELLATOR Turnus, the warrior, Virg. Æ. 12, 614. nec Graeci terrā, nec Romanus mari bellator erat, were accustomed to fight, Liv. 7, 26. bellator deus, Mars, Virg. Æ. 9, 722. equus, the warlike horse, Virg. 10, 891. G. 2, 145. enses, Sil. 13, 376. bellator bellet, Ov. Art. Am. 3, 359.—

BELLATRIX Penthesilēa, Virg. Æ. 1, 493. belua, an armed elephant, Sil. 9, 577. cohors, Stat. Theb. 2, 262. diva, Pallas, Ov. Trist. 1, 5, 76. iracundia, furious passion, Cic. Tusc. 4, 24. triremis, a war galley, Claudian. de Sec. Cons. Honor. 135.—* pugna et quasi **BELLATORII** stilus, the style of dispute and contention, Plin. Ep. 7, 9.—* **BELLACI** confisus gente Curetum, Lucan. 4, 406.—

BELLIFERA Italia, Claud. in Eutrop. 1, 429.—**BELLIGERUM** numen, i. e. Mars, Stat. Achil. 1, 504. acies belligeræ, Id. Theb. 12, 717. gentes, Ovid. Trist. 3, 11, 13. belliger Hannibal, Sil. 1, 38. hasta, Martial. 5, 25, 11. belligeræ manus, Ovid. Art. Am. 2, 672. mens, Sil. 3, 16. nec degener ille belligeri ritus, not declining or unused to the custom or hardships of war, Sil. 7, 292. belligera trophæa, Stat. Theb. 10, 28.—belligerant Aetoli cum Aulide, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 25. so Truc. 1, 2, 80. adversus accolas, Tac. Ann. 4, 46. nec cauponantes bellum, sed belligerantes, Ennius apud Cic. Off. 1, 12. cum fortuna nobis belligerandum fuit, Cic. Post Red. ad Quir. 8. isti par in belligerando esse potest, Cic. Font. 12.—

Impersonal. cum Gallis tumultuatum, magis quam belligeratum, Liv. 21, 16.—

BELLIPOTENS diva, Pallas, Stat. Theb. 2, 716. magnus bellipotens, the great god of war, Mars, Virg. Æ. 11, 8. Aeacidæ bellipotens sunt, Ennius apud Cic. Div. 2, 56. add. Flacc. 1, 529.

BELLUS, a, um, (q. *henulus* for *bonulus*, *dim.* a *bonus*), pretty, handsome, elegant, polite; neat, nice, spruce.—

BELLĒ, adv. prettily; & *Perbellē*.—

BELLULUS, a, um, (*dim.*) a little pretty.—

BELLULĒ, adv. prettily.—**BELLUS** homo, one who affects to be handsome and witty, Mart. 3, 63. Cat. 32, 7. bellus homo, et magnus vis idem, Cotta, videri; sed qui bellus homo est, Cotta, pusillus homo est: alluding to bellus being a diminutive from bonus, Mart. 1, 10. add. Id. 2, 7. bella puella, a pretty girl, Ovid. Am. 1, 9, 6. Martial. 1, 65. puellae Caeciliae bellissimae salutem dicas, give my compliments to your charming little daughter Cecilia, Cic. Att. 6, 4, mihi venit in mentem bellum esse aliquid exire, that it would be a desirable thing, or happy for

me, Cic. Fam. 13, 2. bella est autem hujus juris quinquennii licentia, it is a fine thing to have this liberty of being absent or present for five years, Cic. Att. 15, 11.—

BELLE quasi *BenūlĒ*: qui istas buccas purpurissatas habes, so finely painted, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 35. bellē aedificata praediola, elegantly built, Cic. Att. 16, 3. cecidit bellē, it fell out luckily, ib. 13, 33. sumus enim amo belle curiosi, ib. 6, 1 f. mihi quidem Antiochum, quem audis, satis belle videris attendere, very well, Cic. Fin. 5, 2. bellissimē vel mecum, vel in nostris praeditis, esse poteris, very conveniently, Cic. Fam. 14, 14. aqua non longe a villa bellē sano fluens, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1. ergo haec quomodo fers? belle sane, i. e. facile, Id. Att. 4, 16. fero fronte ac vultu bellissimē, sed angor intimis sensibus, Cic. Att. 5, 10.—

sane bella, belle, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 86. so Curc. 4, 2, 35.—* bellissimē navigare, very fortunately, with favourable winds, Cic. Fam. 16, 19. ea res tibi tam belle in mentem venit, Cic. Att. 12, 37. caetera belle, sc. se habent, Id. Fam. 7, 18. De Orat. 3, 26. cum ego me non belle haberem, when I was not well, Cic. Att. 5, 11. so ad Q. Fr. 3, 8.

BELO, āre, anticly for *Balo*, āre, Varr. R. 2, 1, 7.

BĒLŌNE, es, f. a kind of fish; called also *ACUS*, from its resemblance to a needle, Plin. 9, 51. & 32, 7 & 11.

BELUS, i, m. a gem of a greenish colour, Plin. 37, 10 s. 55. **BELIOLUS**, a whitish gem, inclosing a black pupil, shining from the middle of it with the brightness of gold, ib.

BĒNE, adv. well; (from the old *benus* for *bonus*;) compar. melius, better; superl. optimē, very well, best.—**BENE**, with an accusative or dative, was by the ancients used absolutely, in the time of drinking, when they prayed for prosperity to any one, as we say, health to any one; thus, bene vos, bene nos, bene te, bene nostrum etiam Stephanium, Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 27. bene mihi, vobis, amicae meae, &c. Pers. 5, 1, 20. bene omnibus nobis, health to us all, ib. 22. sed, bene Messalam! (health to Messala!) sua quisque ad pocula dicat, Tibul. 2, 1, 31. et bene dic dominae: bene, (sc. ei.) cum quo dormiet illa, Ovid. Art. Am. 1, 601. et, bene nos, patriae, bene te, pater, optime Caesar, dicite, suffuso, sint rata verba, mera, Ovid. Fast. 2, 637.—It was customary to drink to the health of Augustus, as among us to that of the king; may even to make a libation to him as a divinity, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 33.—(II) **BENE** is sometimes pnt for **VALDE**; as, literae bene longae, Cic. Att. 14, 7. bene longa disputatio, Id. Fin. 5. so Id. Fam. 5, 12. fidum bene pecutus, very faithful, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 15. senatus sua sponte bene firmus, Cic. Phil. 6, 7. bene mane, very early in the morning, Cic. Att. 10, 16. bene penitus, very intimately, Cic. Verr. 2, 70. bene multi, a good many, Id. Fam. 10, 33. bene robustus, Id. Caecil. 15. mentis bene sanæ homo, Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 44. & 2, 3, 74.—(III) bene ambula et redambula, fortunately,

i. e. I wish you a good walk, and safe return, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 120. bene audire ab aliquo, *to be well spoken of,* Cic. Fin. 3, 17. comitatus bene Romam venit, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1. emere bene, *at a low price,* Cic. Att. 1, 10. esse bene, *to be well, or to fare well;* esse bene aliqua re: bene est (sc. ei) cui deus obtulit Parcâ, quod satis est, manu, *it is well with him, he is happy,* Hor. Od. 3, 16, 44. et bene tibi esse soli, cum sibi sit male, Ter. Adel. 1, 1, 9. so Plaut. Cas. 3, 2, 36. Curc. 4, 2, 31. Truc. 4, 2, 31. bene sit tibi, *I wish you success,* Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 54. bene sit, Charise, sc. tibi, (*a polite form of refusal,*) Id. Ps. 2, 4, 24. si sapiam, hinc intro abeam, ubi mihi sit bene, *I may get good fare,* Ter. Men. 4, 2, 39. bene erat (sc. nobis), non piscibus, &c. *we feasted,* Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 120. minore nusquam bene fui dispendio, Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 20. bene hercle est, (sc. mihi, *I am glad,*) illam tibi bene valere et vivere, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 14. so Id. Cas. 3, 4, 15. gerere rsum negotium bene, *well, successfully,* Cic. Rosc. Com. 11. eques Romanus locuples, sui negotii bene generis, Id. Quint. 19 f. potâsti, scelus, quasi re bene gestâ, Ter. Adel. 5, 1, 12. lacti bene gestis corpora rebus procurate, viri, Virg. Æ. 9, 157.—saepenumero Resp. et bene et feliciter gesta est, Cic. Phil. 5, 15. habet hoc bene, sc. se, *is well,* Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 31. bene habet, sc. res se, *it is well,* Juvenal. 10, 72. so Liv. 6, 35. Cic. Mur. 6. habent bene tibi principia, sc. se, Ter. Phor. 2, 2, 82. ut bene haberem, sc. me, *that I might be well, or in health,* Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 2. si te bene habes, *if you are well and hearty,* Id. Mil. 3, 1, 123. qui bene habet, sc. se, *lives well,* ib. 130. se melius habent, *are better, or in a better condition,* Cic. Att. 11, 7. bene habitavit, *he had a good or convenient house,* Nep. 25, 13. indecorant bene nata culpa; (*i. e. honesto loco natos,*) the children of noble parents, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 36. natus bene, *rich in money,* Cic. Rull. 2, 22. bene pascere, *to be a good grazier,* Cic. Off. 2, 25. bene putas, *rightly,* Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 43. velle bene alicui, *to wish well to one,* Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 6. vendere bene, *at a good price,* Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 24. hos illi (quod nec bene vertat,) mittimus hocdos, *and may they do him no good,* Virg. E. 9, 6. bene vertat, *may it turn out prosperously,* Liv. 34, 34.—MELIUS, AEQUIUS, words usually added to the form prescribed by the praetor to an arbitrator, appointed to settle a dispute concerning the restitution of a wife's dowery in case of a divorce; which was to be determined according to justice and equity, Cic. Off. 3, 15. melius, pejus; prosit, obsit; nihil vident, nisi quod lubet, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 53. dico melius agi cum illo, *that he is in a better condition, better off,* Senec. Ep. 99. verum illud verbum est, omnes sibi melius malle esse, quam alteri, Ter. And. 2, 5, 15. ei melius evenit, accidit, factum est, Cic. Tusc. 1, 35. erit isti morbo melius, *will grow better,* Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 75. melius credo fore, sc. ei, ubi te videbit, *will be better,* Id. Truc. 1, 2, 87. melius anno hoc

mihî non fuit domi, *I have not fared better this year,* Id. Most. 3, 5. meliusne fluctus ire per longos fuit, *better,* Hor. Od. 3, 27, 42.—OPTIME factum, *very well,* Ter. And. 3, 4, 14. adest optime ipse frater, *very opportunely,* Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 66. sed haec tu melius, vel optime omnium, sc. scis, Cic. Fam. 4, 13 f.

BENEDICERE, (-dico, xi, ctum,) *to say words of a good omen; to speak well of, to commend.*—heia! benedicite, *avoid words of bad omen,* Plaut. Asin. 3, 3 f. bene and dico *are sometimes disjoined; and often written separately, so benedictum.* Bene, quaeso inter vos dicatis, et mihi absentî tamen, *pray for me, though absent;* Id. Mil. 4, 8, 31. cui bene dixit unquam bono? *what good man did he ever speak well of?* Cic. Sext. 52. bene dicere haud absurdum est, *to be a good speaker is not despicable,* Sall. Cat. 3. nec tibi cessaret doctus benedicere lector, *to praise, to applaud,* Ovid. Trist. 5, 9, 9. formidine fustis ad benedicendum delectandumque redacti, *forced to avoid speaking ill of people, to speak favourably or to praise,* Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 155. eum indignissimum arbitror, cui a veris bonis bene dicatur, *unworthy of being praised,* Gell. 6, 11.—In ecclesiastical writers, it often denotes, *to bless,* either with the dative or accusative.

BENEDICTUM, i, n. *a good saying, commendation.*—benedictis si certâset, audisset bene, *if he had used civil or soft language, he should have been commended by me,* Ter. Phor. prol. 21. philosophia mater omnium benefactorum benedictorum, *of all good actions and words,* Cic. Brut. 93.—BENEDICTUS, *blessed;* and BENEDICTIO, *a blessing.* But these words do not occur in the classics.

BENEFACERE, (-facio, fêci, factum,) *to do well, to do good, and in the Pass.*

BENEFIT, BENEFACTUM, i, n. *a benefit, a good action.* But in both these words, bene and factio may be always separated; they are, however, often joined.—*benefecisti; gratiam habeo maximam, *you have done well: I am very much obliged to you,* Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 61. Si chartae sileant, quod benefeceris, *if books say nothing about your good actions,* Hor. Od. 4, 5, 21. ne ingratis quidem benefacere abstistam, Liv. 36, 35. ab iis male quibus benefecerimus, Cic. Inv. 1, 55. dî tibi benefaciant, Ter. Adel. 3, 7, 20. si quid amicum erga benefeci, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 4.—*quod bonis benefit beneficium, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 108. So si quid bonis boni, *fit,* (*Al. bene,*) Id. Pers. 4, 5, 2. scire, quicquid a quoque in provinciis benefecerit, Plin. Pan. 70.—*BENEFACTA male locata, malefacta arbitror, Cic. Off. 2, 18. quid labor aut benefacta juvant? sc. bovis, *what do his toils and good services avail?* Virg. G. 3, 525. mea benefacta reipublicae procedunt, *my services to the state are regarded,* Sallust. Jug. 85. benefacta marî, Propert. 2, 1, 24. benefacta cumulata, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 64. in luce collocare, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26.

BNEFICUS, a, um, (bene & facio,) *beneficent, prone to do good; friendly, kind.*

BENEFICENTIA, ac, *f. benefecence, kindness.* benefica voluntate beneyolentia movetur, etiam si res forte non suppetat, Cic. Off. 2, 9. ubi enim beneficus, si nemo alterius causâ benigne facit, Cic. Leg. 1, 18. ut enim beneficii liberalesque sumus, non ut exigamus gratiam, Id. Amic. 9. *vid. Gell. 17, 5.* beneficentior adversus bene merentes, Sen. Ben. 1, 4. beneficentissimus, Cic. N. D. 2, 25. Priscian quotes beneficissimus, from Cato, l. 3.—**BENEFICÈ**, adv. Gell. 17, 5.—**JUSTITIA CONJUNCTA BENEFICENTIAE** quam eandem vel benignitatem, vel liberalitatem appellari licet, Cic. Off. 1, 7. & 2, 15. N. D. 1, 43.

BENEFICIUM, *i. n. a benefit, a favour, a privilege, advancement in the army:* beneficium est, quod alienus det; alienus est, qui sine reprehensione potuit cessare: officium est filii, uxoris, et earum personarum, quas necessitudo suscitavit, et ferre opem jubet; ministerium est servi, &c. Sed adeo dominis servi beneficia possunt dare, ut ipsos saepe beneficii sui fecerint, that they have often made them indebted to their favour for themselves, *i. e. that they owed to them their life and every thing, (some read beneficia sua.)* Senec. Benef. 3, 18. commeatu a senatu peti solitos beneficii sui fecit, Claudius made the leave of absence which used to be asked from the senate to depend on his favour or gift, *i. e. he assumed to himself the power of granting to senators the licence of going out of Italy, which power had before belonged to the senate,* Suet. Claud. 23. However, that he might appear to exercise this right by law, he procured a decree of the senate to be made for that purpose, Dio. 60, 25. **LEGATIO LIBERA.**—In like manner those were called **BENEFICIA**, whom a proconsul or governor of a province, upon his return to Rome, after the expiration of his command, recommended to the public, for their zeal and fidelity in their respective functions, and gave in a list of their names at the same time with his accounts to the treasury. These were said in beneficiis ad aërium deferri, Cic. Arch. 5. Thus, Quod scribis de beneficiis; scito a me et tribunos militares et praefectos, et contubernales duntaxat meos delatos esse. In quo quidem ratio me fessellit: liberum enim mihi tempus ad eos deferendos existimabam dari, I thought I might give in their names at any time. Postea certior sum factus, triginta diebus deferri necesse esse, quibus rationes retulisses, that it is necessary to present this list, within thirty days after exhibiting the accounts. Sane moleste tui, non illa beneficia tuae potius ambitioni reservata esse, potius quam meae, qui ambitione non uter, I was vexed that the nomination of those recommended to public favour for their services was not reserved to you, who by that compliment might have conferred an obligation on those persons, and thus secured their interest to promote your future views of ambition or preferment, as I have no ambitious views to serve by nominating them myself. De centurionibus tamen et de tribunorum militarium contubernalibus res est in integro,

with respect to the centurions and companions of the military tribunes, the matter is still open; there is nothing done about it; you may still present a list of their names yourself. Genus enim horum beneficiorum definitum lege non erat, for the law has not fixed any time for presenting that list, Cic. Fam. 5, 20. In praetura, in consulatu praefectum fabrûm detulit, sc. in beneficiis, Caesar gave in the name of Balbus, his chief engineer, in the list of those whom he recommended for their services, Cic. Balb. 28. It does not appear, that those whose names were thus given in to the treasury, (in beneficiis ad aërium delati sunt,) received any pecuniary emolument from the public; as the attendants of the overseers of aqueducts, Frontin de Aqued. Art. 100, p. 179. Poleni. The inserting of any person's name in this list seems to have been merely honorary, and to serve as a recommendation to future preferment.—* Cavianum meo beneficio in Novocomenses retulit, sc. Caesar, Caesar, by my recommendation, admitted him into the corporation of Novocomum, or ranked him amongst its citizens, Cic. Fam. 13, 35. Beneficia, virtutis causâ, tribuere, Cic. Balb. 16 f. Cum propter quosdam sordidos homines, qui beneficia Caesaris vendebant, (sold the privileges (of being Roman citizens) granted by Caesar,) tabulam in qua nomina civitate donatorum incisâ essent, revelli jussisset, sc. Caesar, Caesar ordered the brazen table on which their names were engraved to be pulled, and consequently those grants to be revoked.—Dolabellae dixit, nihil esse, quod de Mega vereretur, beneficium suum in eo manere, that his benefaction or favour to him should remain in its full force, that Mega should still continue to be a Roman citizen, ib. 36. Praeclara senatûs consulta fecisti, ne qua post Idus Martias immunitatis tabula, neve cujusquam beneficii figeretur, that no table, containing the names of those on whom Caesar had bestowed any immunity or privilege, should be fixed up in public, Cic. Phil. 2, 36. Itaque quum ita civitas Italiae data est, (the right of being Roman citizens was given to the Italians,) ut in octo tribus distribuerentur novi cives; ne potentia eorum et multitudo veterum civium dignitatem frangeret, plusque possent recepti in beneficium, (the Italians admitted into the freedom of the city should be more powerful,) quam auctores beneficii, (than the Romans, who had conferred that favour or privilege,) Cinna in omnibus tribubus eos se distributurum pollicitus est, Paterc. 2, 20. Rogo itaque, ut beneficio tuo legitime frui possit, (legally to enjoy the complete privileges of a Roman, *i. e. Jus Quiritium*), tribuas ei, et Alexandrinam civitatem et Romanam, Plin. Ep. 10, 22.—* Cooptatio collegiorum ad populi beneficium transferebatur, the right of choosing proper persons to supply vacancies in the different colleges of priests, which used to belong to the members of the colleges themselves, was transferred to the people, Cic. Amic. 25.—**BENEFICIUM** in the civil law usually denotes a privilege or peculiar right annexed to persons of a particular age,

act or condition, Digest. passim.—beneficio alicujus, *by means of any one, ib. so tuo beneficio, by your means*, Cic. Fam. 11, 22. beneficio fortunæ, ib. 10, 4. ætatis, Quintil. 3; 1, 9. ingenii, Id. 2, 1, 2 et 5, 10, 121. beneficio illo legis—*nihil tuitur, he does not avail himself of the privilege or indulgence granted him by the law*, Cic. Rull. 2, 23. Buleutæ additi beneficio tuo, *the senators added by your appointment*, Plin. Ep. 10, 48. cupio aliquos parare amicos beneficio meo, *by my good services*, Ter. 1, 2, 69.—beneficium ab aliquo accipere, Ter. Adel. 2, 3, 1. habere, Cic. Sext. 22. beneficio ab aliquo affici, Id. Man. 14. alligari, Id. Planc. 33. devinciri, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 14. obligari, Cic. Cat. 4, 10. obstringi, Id. Dom. 45. beneficium in aliquem conferre, *to bestow a favour*, Cic. Off. 1, 14. apud aliquem ponere, Id. Fam. 13, 26. alicui dare, ib. 8. s. 9. beneficio alicquem afficere, Cic. Fam. 10, 14. obstringere, Id. Planc. 1. complecti, ib. 33. beneficiis alicquem ornare, Id. ad Quir. 5. beneficio debere et solvere, Cic. Fam. 8, 12. reddere, Ter. Phor. 2, 1, 22. triumphi plebis certamen sine effectu in beneficio apud primores patrum reliquere, *gave up the fruitless contest, which they wished to be considered as an obligation conferred on the chief senators*, Liv. 4, 7. Est enim ita comparatum (sc. naturâ), ut antiquiora beneficia subvertas, nisi illa posterioribus cumules, *it is so ordered by nature, such is the disposition of mankind, that you cancel former favours, unless you grant new ones*, Plin. Ep. 3, 4. meum erga te parentem tuum beneficium tueri debeo, *to support, to make it of use by a new favour*, Cic. Coel. 3.

BENEFICIARIUS, a, um, *that may be given as a favour*: quid haberes, quod in philosophia suspiceres, si beneficiaria res esset, *if it could be given or received as a favour*, Senec. Ep. 90.

BENEFICIARIUM, orum, *soldiers exempted from certain services in the camp*: beneficiarii—qui vocabant muneris, (al. munere vel muneribus,) beneficio, (sc. ducis,) *who were exempted from certain military services, particularly in the camp; as the digging of the rampart, the carrying of fodder, wood, &c.* Festus. Veget. 2, 19. Some purchased this exemption (vacatio munerum,) *with money for a time*, Tac. Ann. 1, 17 & 35. Hist. 1, 46. Those who obtained it in perpetuity by the favour of their general or tribune were called **BENEFICIARIUM**, *beneficiary or privileged soldiers; and were esteemed very faithful*, Caes. B. C. 1, 75. & 3, 88. They were superior to common soldiers, Veget. 2, 7. and under the Emperors were employed for various purposes, particularly to attend on governors of provinces, and to aid magistrates in the discharge of certain functions, Plin. Ep. 10, 32. & 36.

BENEVOLENS vel **BENIVOLUS**, a, um & **BENEVOLENS**, tis, (bene & volo,) *benevolent, amicable, kind*. Comp. benevolentior, benevolentissimus.

BENEVOLENS, adv. *benevolently*.—**BENEVOLENTIA**, æ, f. *benevolence, good-will, kindness, favour*.—* **BENEVOLENS** alicui, Cic. Cluent. 63. erga aliquem, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 100. tui **BENEVOLENS**, *a friend of yours*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 8. *used as a subst. meus et tuus benevolens*, ib. 5, 2, 24. *so* Cist. 2, 3, 42. benevolentior tibi, *quam fui, nihilo sum factus*, Cic. Fam. 3, 12 f. officio fungi benevolentissimi, ib. 5, 16.

BENEVOLE.—Erga aliquem amicè et benevolè facere, Cic. Fin. 1, 16.

BENEVOLENTIA.—benevolentiam sibi adjungere, captare, colligere, conciliare, conservare, &c. erga aliquem habere, Cic. Off. 1, 15. benevolentiam alicquem complecti, Cic. Fam. 2, 6. experiri fidem et benevolentiam alicujus erga se, ib. 1, 7.

BENIGNUS, a, um, *kind, liberal; fertile, abundant*.

BENIGNE, adv. *kindly, liberally*.

BENIGNITAS, ætis, f. *kindness, liberality, bounty*.

—* **BENIGNUS** proprie dicitur is, qui bonis et dignis aliquid largitur: est autem compositum ex bono et gignendo, Festus. homines benefici et benigni, Cic. N. D. 2. oratione benigna multitudinis animos ad benevolentiam allicere, *by a kindly manner of speaking*, Cic. Off. 2, 14. *so* benigno sermone, Liv. 28, 26. *But sermone benigno tendere noctem, to spend the night in agreeable conversation*, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 11. nulla est benignior tellus, sc. Aegypto, *more fertile*, Plin. *so* terra, Tibull. 3, 3, 6. vena ingenii, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 7. vultum servat fortuna benignum, *a kindly aspect, a favourable appearance*, Id. Ep. 1, 11, 20. vini somnique benignus, *indulging yourself in*, Id. Sat. 2, 3, 3. benigniores volunt esse, *quam res patitur, more liberal*, Cic. Off. 1, 14. *so* Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 58. benignissimum inventum, Plin. 36, 2 f. hic benignissimus, Sen. Benef. 7, 14.—* **Videndum** est primum, ne obsit **BENIGNITAS** (*liberality*), et iis ipsis, quibus **BENIGNE** videbitur fieri, (*to whom liberal actions shall appear to be done*), et caeteris; deinde, ne major benignitas sit, quam facultates: tum ut pro dignitate cuique tribuatur, Cic. Off. 1, 14. plurimis benignè fecisti, *you have done good offices to many*, Cic. Fam. 13, 67. *so* Ter. Adel. 5, 4, 24. nam aut operâ benignè fit indigentibus aut pecuniâ, *the needful are served or aided*, Cic. Off. 2, 15. benignius depreme merum diotâ, *more liberally*, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 6. aliis benignissimè promittere, Cic. Verr. 2, 4. **BENIGNE** is sometimes used as a polite expression of refusal; as we say, *thank you, you are very kind*.—at tu quantumvis tolle, *take as much as you please*. *benigne*, sc. facis, *I am obliged to you*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 16. *so* ib. 62. *It is also used in making acknowledgements*, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 62. Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 27.—Nunc ubi meam benignitatem sensi in te claudier? *my bounty or liberality*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 84. *so* Hor. Epod. 1, 31. Nep. 20, 2.

BENNA, æ, f. *a kind of cart or vehicle*, Festus. & Cato R. R. 23, 1.

BERYLLUS, i, m & f. a *beryl*; a pale transparent gem, Plin. 37, 5 s. 20. et solitum digito beryllon adederat ignis, the *beryl ring* on his finger, Propert. 4, 7, 9. inaequalis beryllus Virro tenet phialas, *cups set round with beryls*, Juvenal. 5, 38. so baculum berylli distinguabant, Curt. 9, 1, 31.

BES vel **BESSIS**, is, m. *eight ounces, or two-thirds of an as; eight inches, or two-thirds of a foot.*

BESSĀLIS, e, a. of or belonging to eight ounces or inches.—bes appellatus est, quod bis triens sit; quamvis dura compositio fiat *bessis* ex triente, Festus.—bes, ut olim des, depto triente, Varr. L. L. 4, 36. foenus ex triente factum erat *bessibus*, the interest for the use of money rose from four to eight per cent. per annum, Cic. Att. 4, 15. which was called *BESSES USURAE*.—laterculi *bessales*, tiles, eight inches long, Vitruv. 5, 10. § 7, 4.—*bessalis* scutula, a dish or saucer containing eight cyāthi, Martial. 8, 71, 7.

BESTIA, ae, f. a *beast, any animal, opposed to man; properly a fierce wild beast.*

BESTIOLA, ae, f. a *little beast.*—bestiis aliud alii praecipue a natura datum est, quod suum quaeque retinet, nec discedit ab eo, &c. namque alias bestias nantes, aquarum incolae esse voluit: alias volucres, caelo frui libero: serpentes quasdam: quasdam esse gradientes:—immanes alias, quasdam autem cicures, &c. Cic. Tusc. 5, 13. mutae bestiae, Cic. Fin. 21.—apes alveum illinunt amarioribus succis contra aliarum bestiolarum aviditates, Plin. 11, 6. apud Hypanim.—Aristoteles ait *BESTIOLAS* quasdam nasci, quae unum diem vivant, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39. Vid. Cic. N. D. 2, 48.—*metaph.* mala tu es bestia, said of a woman, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 21. & Poen. 5, 5, 14. mala valde est bellua, i. e. hircus vel caper alarum, the goatish smell of the arm-pits, Catul. 67, 7. bestias accipere debemus ex feritate, magis quam ex animalis genere, Ulpian. l. 1. § bestias. D. de postulando. bestiae ad munus populi comparatae, Suet. Caes. 75. bestiis cives Romanos objecit, exposed, obliged them to fight with, Cic. Fam. 10, 32. quid? quod populari illi sacerdoti sexcentos ad bestias amicos sociosque misisti, sent them to be exposed; sent them to Clodius to fight with wild beasts at Rome; at those games which he, when curule edile, exhibited, Id. Pis. 36. ad bestias condemnare, to sentence one to be exposed to wild beasts, Suet. Cl. 14. Cal. 27. damnare, Digest. 47, 13, 6. a punishment often inflicted on robbers, ib. 48, 19, 28. § 13. Cicero, speaking of this horrid spectacle, says, Sed quae potest homini esse polito delectatio, quum aut homo imbecillus a valentissima bestia laniatur, aut praecleara bestia venabulo transverberatur, Fam. 7, 1.

BESTIARIUS, i, m. one who fought with wild beasts at the public games.—Bestiarius delectabatur, sc. Claudius, was delighted with seeing men fight with wild beasts, or exposed to them: for those were called *BESTIARI*, who either fought with beasts, or were bound to a stake to be

devoured by them, Suet. Cl. 34. Dio Cassius says that Claudius was particularly pleased with seeing men torn to pieces by wild beasts; in consequence of which great numbers were destroyed in this manner, particularly of slaves and freedmen, Dio, 60, 13.

BĒTA, ae, f. the *beet, an herb.*

BETACEUS, a, um, of *beets.*

BETISO v. **BETISSO**, to languish, like a *beet.*—**BETA** hortensiorum levissima est. Ejus quoque a colore duo genera Graeci faciunt, nigrum et candidum, quod praefertur appellatque Siculum, Plin. 19, 8. add. 30, 8. Cic. Fam. 7, 26. Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 26. fatuae betae, insipid, Martial. 13, 23. plebeia, common, Pers. 3, 114. languidior tenera betā, Catul. 65, (al. 68,) 21. whence Augustus formed his verb *BETIZARE* for languere, instead of lachanizare, from λαχανον, beta vel olus, Suet. Aug. 87.—pedes betacei, the roots or fibres of *beets*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 27.

BETA, (indecl.) the name of the second letter of the Greeks, as Alpha is of the first; hence hoc discunt omnes ante alpha et beta puellae, before the alphabet, Juv. 14, 209. quod alpha (the first or chief) dixi, Codre, penulatorum, te nuper, aliqua cum joculari in charta: si forte bilem movit hic tibi versus, dicas licēbit beta me togatorum, you may call me the second of the poor clients or beggars that wear the toga, as I called you the first or chief of those that wear the penula, Martial. 5, 27. § 2, 57, 4. Columella compares this letter to the plant *BETA*, 10, 251.

BETO, ěre, an obsolete verb for ire, to go: mulierem quod parere ea non poterat, feras betere jussit, i. e. he divorced her, Varr. apud Non. 2, 73. vos hinc defensum patriam in pugnam betite, ib.—si illa ad me betet, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 52. ad portum ne betas, Id. Merc. 2, 3, 127.

BETŪLA v. *Betulla*, ae, f. the *birch-tree*: Gallica haec arbor mirabili candore atque tenuitate, terribilis magistratum virgis, bitumen Gallia excoquunt, Plin. 16, 18 s. 30.

BETULI, orum, n. a *kind of gems*, Plin. 37, 9 s. 51.

BIBAX, &c. See *BIBO*.

* **BIBLIOPŌLA**, ae, m. a *bookseller*, Martial. 4, 72. § 14, 194. Plin. Ep. 9, 11.

* **BIBLIOTĒCA**, ae, f. a *library*, Cic. Fam. 7, 28. § 13, 77. de Or. 1, 44 § 57. Q. Fr. 3, 4. Div. 2, 3. Att. 4, 10. Martial. 7, 16. Hyginus praefuit bibliothecae Palatinae, had the charge or was keeper of it, Suet. de Clar. Gram. 20 § 21. The word *BIBLIOTHECARIUS* does not occur in any classic author: in ancient inscriptions we find a *BYBLIOTHECA* for a library keeper.

* **BIRLOS** v. us, i, f. an *Egyptian plant* or reed; called also *Papyrus*, of which paper was made, Lucan. 3, 222.

BĪBO, bĪbi, bibĪtum, ěre, to drink: so Ad-com-, e-, im-, per-, prae-bibo.

BIBŪLUS, a, um, *drinking in, taking or drawing in moisture, soaking.*

BIBŪCŪLUS, a, um, a *little fond of drinking.*

bibunt aves suctu: ex his quibus longa colla, intermittentes, et capite resupinato velut infundentes sibi. Porphyrio solus morsu bibit, *seems to bite the water as he drinks*, Plin. 10, 46 s. 63.

* BIBERE, when applied to men, often signifies to drink for pleasure; as, exul ab octava Marius bibit, *begins to drink at the eighth hour, or at two o'clock in the afternoon, an hour earlier than the usual time of supping*, Juv. 1, 49. sole tamen vinoque calent, annosque precantur, quot sumant cyathos; ad numerumque bibunt, (*they count how many cyathi they drink, and wish as many years to the person whom they drink to, as they take cyathi.*) invenies illic, (*sc. virum*) qui Nestoris ebibat annos, (*et mulierem.*) quae sit per calices facta Sibylla suos, Ovid. Fast. 3, 532. Naevia sex cyathis, septem Justina bibatur, quinque Lycas, Lyde quatuor, Ida tribus, *let as many cyathi be drunk to the health of each of these persons, as there are letters in their names*, Martial. 1, 72. add. 8, 51, 21. & 9, 95. & 11, 37. lussti satis, edisti satis atque bibisti, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 214. mihi quidem in vita servanda videtur illa lex, quae in Graecorum conviviis obtinetur; *aut bibat, inquit, aut abeat*. Et recte. Aut enim fruar aliquis pariter cum aliis voluptate potandi; aut ne sobrius violentiam vinolentorum incidat, antè discedat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 41. quanto plus biberint, tanto magis sitiunt Parthi, Plin. 16, 22 s. 28 f. Several instances of excess in drinking are here recounted.—rivus, quem Mandela bibit, *for ex quo*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 105. fons bibitur mihi, *for a me*, Ovid. Pont. 4, 2, 47. quem Venus arbitrum dicit bibendi? *whom shall the fortunate throw of the dice, called Venus or Venereus jactus, appoint master of the feast?* Hor. Od. 2, 7, 26.—(II) *metaph.* Claudite jam rivos pueri, sat prata biberunt, *have drunk in enough, are sufficiently moistened*, Virg. E. 3 f. bibit aquas hirtus sitiens, Ovid. Pont. 1, 8, 60. bibunt violaria fontem irriguum, Virg. G. 4, 32. bibit ingens arcus, *the rainbow drinks; alluding to the ridiculous notion of the ancients, that the rainbow drew up water with its horns, from the sea, lakes, or rivers*, ib. 1, 380. Sen. N. Q. 1, 6. sed magis pugnas et exactos tyrannos densum humeris bibit aure vulgus, *hears more attentively the relation of battles*, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 32. so Propert. 3, 5, 8. haurire auribus, Virg. Æ. 4, 359. quanquam ego vinum bibo, at mandata non consecui simul bibere, *to drink your commands, i. e. to forget*, Plaut. Pers. 2, 1, 3.—(III) *impersonal.* ab hora tertia bibebatur, *sc. ab Antonio*, Cic. Phil. 2, 41.—* potores BIBULI Falerni, *hard drinkers, quaffers or soakers of Falernian wine*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 91. bibula arena, *soaking*, Virg. G. 1, 114. Ovid. Met. 13, l. ala, Id. Art. 1, 233.—* qui BIBACULUS erat, et vocabatur, *who got the name of BIBACULUS, from his being a little fond of drinking*, Plin. praef. a diminutive from BIBAX: concerning which word, See Gellius, 3, 12.

BICRPS, BIDENS, BIFIDUS, &c. See BIS.

BICLINIUM, i. n. an apartment for supping in,

with only two couches in it, Quint. 1, 5, 68. Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 69 & 102.

BILIS, is, f. the bile, the gall; anger, cholera, melancholy.

BILIÖSUS, a, um, biliosus, *abounding with bile.*
* sanguinem, bilem, pituitam, ossa, nervos, venas, omnem denique membrorum, et totius corporis figuram videor posse dicere, unde concreta, et quo modo facta sint, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24. nonnunquam stomachus quoque affectus, primum bilem rufam per os reddit, deinde viridem, quibusdam etiam nigram, throws up, Cels. 7, 18. ubi quoi (cui) febris bili superante coorta est, *by an excess of bile*, Lucr. 668. vetus est adagium, fames et mora bilem in nasum conciunt, *raise the bile or gall to the nose, i. e. excite anger, which the motion of the gall is thought to produce*, Plaut. Amph. 5, 2. Suppos. 2, 41. fervens difficili bile tumet jecur, *with sharp bile or bitter resentment, with anger which cannot be concealed*, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 4. so urit bilis jecur, *anger*, Id. Sat. 1, 9, 66. but acri bile tumet, *refers to a disease of the body*, Pers. 2, 14. some read atra bile, *i. e. with melancholy; as*, Scribon. Comp. 104. vitrea bilis turgescit, *I swell with anger*, Pers. 3, 8. intumuit mascula bilis, *manly rage*, Pers. 5, 144. per lacrimas effundere bilem, *to vent one's passion by tears*, Juv. 5, 159. remi pateris modicam et mediocri bile ferendam, *with moderate concern*, Id. 13, 143. expulit helleboro morbum bilemque meraco, *expelled the disease of insanity, and the bile or melancholy humour, by pure kellebore*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 137. O ego laevus, qui purgor bilem sub verni temporis horam, *since madness makes a poet, how unlucky or foolish am I, who purge off my spleen or ill humour by physic in spring, when otherwise I should be more mad, and consequently write better poems*, Hor. Art. P. 302.—*plur.* biles extrahere vomitione, Plin. 26, 8 s. 46.—BILIOSUS utilis vomitus, Cels. 1, 3. sputum biliosum, Id. 2, 6.

BILIX, icis, adj. (bis & licium,) wrought with a double thread, or with two threads twisted together before they are woven: bilix lorica, Virg. Æ. 12, 375.

BION, a kind of wine, Plin. 14, 8 s. 10. & 23, 1 s. 26.

* BIOTHANÄTOS, i, m. one who is cut off by a violent death, Serv. ad Virg. Æ. 4, 386 & 696.

BIRRUS, i, m. a kind of great coat, Scholiast. ad Pers. 1, 54. & Juv. 8, 145.

BIS, adv. (quasi duis, Graece δις,) twice, bis dat, qui cito dat, P. Syr.—dibapha vocabatur purpura, quae bis tincta esset, Plin. 9, 39 s. 69. bis aestas, bisque cucurrit hyems, *two years are passed*, Ov. Ep. 6, 56. bis bina, *twice two*, Cic. N. D. 2, 18. bis denae naves, Virg. Æ. 1, 381. bis centum anni, Ov. Met. 12, 138. bis quinos silet ille dies, *ten days*, Virg. Æ. 2, 126. bis tantum, *twice as much*, ib. 6, 578. bis tanto amici sunt inter se, quam prius, Plaut. Amph. 3, 2, 62. so Merc. 2, 2, 26. bis gravidæ pecudes, *the sheep bear twice*

a year, Id. G. 1, 150. *bissenus labor, for his seni labores, the twelve labours of Hercules, Sen. Agam. 812. Herc. Fur. 1282.*

BICEPS, *itis*, adj. (*bis* & *caput*,) *having two heads: Janus biceps, Ov. Fast. 1, 65. Pont. 4, 4, 23. biceps natus puer, Liv. 41, 21. si puella nata biceps esset, Cic. Div. 1, 53. serpentes coëunt complexu, adeo circumvolutae sibi, ut una biceps esset, Plin. 10, 62. Parnassus biceps, having two tops, Ovid. Med. 2, 221.*

BICOLOR, *ōris*, adj. *of two colours, two coloured: intus omne ovum volucrum bicolor, Plin. 10, 52. myrtus, Ov. Met. 10, 98. bacca, ib. 8, 664.*

BICORNĪGER, *ēra, ērum*, *having two horns; an epithet of Bacchus, Ov. Ep. 13, 33.*

BICORNIS, *e*, *two horned, having two horns: solida ungula, et bicorne nullum animal. Cornigera fere bisulca, Plin. 11, 46 s. 106. caper bicornis, Ovid. Met. 15, 304.—metaph. furcae bicornis, forks with two prongs, Virg. G. 1, 264. so ferrum bicorne, Col. 10, 148. bicorne jugum, the two tops of Parnassus, Stat. Theb. 1, 62. Luna bicornis, Hor. Carm. Saec. 35. Rhenus, divided anciently into two arms or branches at its mouth, the Vahälis and Rhenus, Virg. Æ. 8, 727.*

BICORPOR, *ōris*, adj. *having two bodies; haec (sc. dextra) bicorporem afflixit manum, the hand of the two-bodied centaurs, Cic. Tusc. 2, 9.*

BICUBITALIS, *e*, *of two cubits; bicubitalis caulis, Plin. 20, 23 pr.*

BIDENS, *tis, m.* (*properly an adj. having ligo understood*,) *a kind of hoe or drag, with two-hooked iron teeth, for breaking the clods, and drawing up the earth around the plants, Virg. G. 2, 400. vive bidentis amans, fond of a country life or agriculture, Juvenal. 3, 228. pace bidens, vomerique vigent, Tibul. 1, 10, 51. add. Col. 4, 14, 1. & 4, 17, 8. Virg. G. 2, 355. Ov. Fast. 4, 927. Tibul. 2, 3, 6.*

BIDENS, *tis, f. sc. ovis*, *a sheep: bidentes sunt oves duos dentes longiores caeteris habentes, Festus. Add. Serv. ad Virg. Æ. 6, 39. Scholiast. in Horat. Od. 3, 13. But Nonnius makes Bidentes the same with Biennes, 1, 264. so Gellius, 16, 6. Macrob. Sat. 6, 9. intonsa bidens, young, Virg. Æ. 12, 170. lanigerae, ib. 7, 93.*

BIDENTAL, *alis, n.* *a place struck with thunder; so called because, to expiate this prodigy, sheep were sacrificed in it, (quod in eo bidentibus hostiis sacrificaretur, Festus, vel fibris ovium, Pers. 3, 26.) according to the directions of a Tuscan soothsayer, (Ergennâque jubente,) ib. & Scholiast. The vestiges of the thunder were collected and buried in the ground, Lucan. 1, 606. & 8, 864. The place was hedged round, and no one was permitted to approach it: to remove or violate it (movere bidental) was esteemed impious, Hor. Art. P. 471. A person killed by the thunder was also called BIDENTAL, (eriste evitandumque,) Pers. 2, 27. and was buried on the spot on which he fell, without the usual so-*

lemnities, according to the law of Numa; quo quis loco fulmine ictus fuerit, eodem sepeliatur, Quintil. Decl. 274.

BIDUUM, *i. n.* (*bis* & *dies*,) *the space of two days: biduum hic manendum est soli sc. mihi sine illa, Ier. 4, 2, 8. add. 1, 2, 107. venerat ad illum illo biduo, Cic. Verr. 2, 26. biduo mensem longiorem facere, ib. 52. biduum ex mense eximere, ib. biduo continenti, for two days together, Suet. Cal. 19. per biduum, Cic. Or. 2, 38.*

BIENNIS, *e*, (*bis* & *annus*,) *of two years: bienni spatio duraverunt, Plin. 2, 82. In the Digest we find biennalis pensio, biennale tempus, &c.*

BIENNIUM, *i*, *the space of two years: intra biennium, quam verba recte formare potuerunt, omnia fere loquuntur, sc. pueri, within two years after, Quintil. 1, 12, 9.*

BIFARIAM, *into two parts, or by two ways: bifariam quatuor perturbationes aequaliter distributae sunt. Nam duae, &c. Cic. Tusc. 3, 11. naturâ divisus est ejus sc. suis, annus bifariam, quod bis parit in anno, quaternis mensibus fert ventrem, binis nutrit, Varr. R. R. 2, 4. bifariam consules ingressi hostium fines, Liv. 3, 23. The adj. BIFARIUS, double, fit for both parts, is used by later writers.*

BIFER, *v. Bifērus, a, um*, *bearing twice a year: bifera arbor, Plin. 13, 22, & 16, 27. malus, Varr. 1, 7. biferae ficus, Col. 10, 703. & 5, 10. but fici bifurcae, figs produced on trees which bear twice a year, Suet. Aug. 76. biferosaria Paesti, the rose-beds of Paestum or Posidonia, where the roses blow twice in a year, Virg. 4, 119. so Martial. 12, 31, 3.*

BIFIDUS, *a, um*, (*findo*,) *cloven or separated into two parts, forked: lacertis bifida et pilosa lingua, Plin. 11, 37 s. 65. bifidi pedes suum, Ovid. Met. 13, 303. bifidum iter, Val. Flac. 1, 570. ridicae bifidae, Col. 4, 33, 4.—folia cultrato mucrone, lateribus in sese bifidiatis, the leaves of the palm-tree have the form of a knife blade, sharp towards the point and slit or cloven on the sides, Plin. 13, 4 s. 7.*

BIFŌRIS, *e*, (*foris*,) *having two doors, leaves or valves: nox erat, et bifores intrabat luna fenestras, opening with two leaves, Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 5. bifores valvae, two-folding doors, Id. Met. 2, 4. biforis cantus, a discordant sound, Virg. Æ. 9, 618. tibiae Phrygiae impares sunt, et inaequales habent cavernas, the person who played on them always blew two pipes at the same time, and each gave a different sound from the other, Serv. in loc.*

BIFORUS, *a, um*, (*foro, are*,) *having two holes or openings, Vitruv. 4, 6.*

BIFORMIS, *e*, (*forma*) *having two forms or shapes: inter lascivos Satyros, Panas biformes, half men and half goats, Col. 10, 428. populus biformis, the centaurs, Ov. Amor. 2, 12, 19. biformis natura Satyrorum, Claudian. Ruff. 1, 329. monstrum, the Minotaur, Ov. Met. 8, 156. Janus, having two faces, Id. Fast. 5, 98.*

BIFRONS, *tis, adj.* *having a double forehead*

or two faces: Janique bifrontis imago, two-faced, Virg. *Æ.* 7, 180. & 12, 198.

BIFURCUS, a, um, (furca,) divided into two forks or prongs: bifurcum ferramentum, Col. 3, 18, 6. bifurci surculi, twigs which separate into two, ib. 5, 11, 3. ramus, a two-forked bow, Ov. Met. 12, 442. & De Nuce, 151.

BIFURCUM, i, n. the place where the two divisions meet, Col. 4, 24, 10. mihi sudor per bifurcum volabat, between the thighs, Petron. 62.

BIGA, ae, saepius Bigae, arum, f. (bis & jugum,) a chariot drawn by two horses; sometimes the horses themselves.

BIGARIUS, i, m. the driver of such a chariot.

BIGATUS, i, m. marked with the figures of bigae.—* et nox atra polum bigis subvecta tenebat, Virg. *Æ.* 5, 721. anhelantes, the panting horses, Stat. Theb. 6, 688. so citae bigae, Catul. 53, 26. lunares, the chariot of the moon, Stat. Theb. 12, 297. Nocturnae, i. e. Lunae, Senec. Hippol. 311. and in the sing. lassa nocturnae levat ora bigae—Hecate, unyokes her horses, Senec. Herc. Oct. 1520. olorina biga, the chariot of Venus, drawn by two swans, Stat. Silv. 3, 4, 46. ROSEAE bigae, the chariot of Aurora, drawn by two horses of a rosy colour, Virg. *Æ.* 7, 26.—* BIGARIUS is found only in inscriptions.—* BIGATI nummi, silver coins having the marks of carriages impressed on them, Liv. 28, 15. Plin. 33, 3. bigatum argentum, Liv. 33, 23 & 37. *it.* 36, 21.

BIGEMMIS, e, (gemma,) having two buds: begemmes reseces, Col. 5, 5, 11.—(II) annulus bigemmis (al. bigemmeus,) having two gems or precious stones, Treb. Poll. in Claud. 14.

BIGĒNER, is; v. Bigĕneris, e; v. Bigenerus, a, um; (genus) of a mixed breed, mongrel.

BIJUGUS, a, um; v. Bijugis, e; (jugum, two yoked together.

BIJUGES, v, i, equi, two horses yoked in one carriage; gestatus bijugis Regulus esset equis, Martial. 1, 13, 8. admonuit bijugos, spurred on his horses, Virg. *Æ.* 10, 587. desiliit Turnus bijugis, for bigis, from the chariot, Virg. *Æ.* 10, 453.

BILIBRA, ae, f. two pound weight, Liv. 4, 15.

BILIBRIS, e, weighing two pounds; mullus bilibris, Martial. 11, 50, 9.

BILINGUIS, e, (lingua,) speaking two languages; deceitful, double-tongued: Canusini more bilinguis, like an inhabitant of Canusium, speaking both Greek and Latin, Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 30. sed jam bilingues erant, sc. Branchidae, speaking the Greek and the language of the country, Curt. 7, 5, 29.—* Tyrii bilingues, deceitful, Virg. *Æ.* 1, 665. so Sil. 16, 157. add. Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 7.

BILUSTRIS, lasting for two LUSTRA, or ten years: Pergama cum caderent bello superata bilustri, Ov. Amor. 2, 12, 9.

BILYCHNIS, e, having two lights, Petron. 30.

BIMAMMIAE, vites, a kind of vines, so called probably from their figure, Plin. 14, 3.

BIMĀRIS, e, (mare,) situate or lying between two seas: Corinthus, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 2. isthmus, Ov. Met. 6, 419.

BIMARITUS, the husband of two wives, forbidden by law, Cic. Planc. 12.

BIMĀTER, tris, m. having two mothers; an epithet of Bacchus, Ov. Met. 4, 12. according to the fable, ib. 3, 312. & Hygin. 169.

BIMATUS, ūs, m. (bimus,) the age or space of two years: castrare non oportet ante bimatum, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 17. post bimatum, Col. 7, 3, 6. bimatu expletu, Id. 7, 4, 4. neque his (sc. sepiis) bimatu longior vita, Plin. 9, 30 s. 48 f.

BIMEMBRIS, e, (membrum,) having double members, double limbed; as a substantive, for CENTAURI, thus, OssaCI BIMEMBRES, the centaurs inhabiting Mount Ossa, Stat. Theb. 12, 554. Nubigĕnae, begotten by Ixion on a cloud, Virg. *Æ.* 8, 293. add. Ov. Met. 15, 283.

BIMENSIS, is, m. the space of two months, Liv. 45, 15.

BIMESTRIS, e, (mensis,) of two months, two months old: bimestre stipendium, Liv. 9. est et bimestre (sc. triticum, two-monthed wheat,) circa Thraciae Aenum, quod quadragesimo die, quam satum est, maturescit, Plin. 18, 7s. 12 f. consulatus bimestris, Cic. Fam. 10, 24. porcus bimestris, two months old, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 15.

BIMUS, a, um, & Bimŭlus, a, um, two years old, of two years continuance: bimus taurus, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 12. a bima aut trima fructum ferre incipit vacca, Id. 2, 1, 13. merum bimum, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 15.

BINOCTIUM, i, n. (nox,) the space of two nights, Tac. Ann. 3, 71.

BINŌMĪNIS, e, (nomen,) having two names: inde sub Ascanii ditone binominis, Alba resque Latina fuit, called also Iulus, Ov. Met. 14, 609.

BINI, ae, a, a distributive numeral, (quasi duina, a duo;) two by two; sometimes the same with duo: bini senatores singulis cohortibus praepositi, Liv. 3, 69. capita bina boum in naves, two oen to each ship, Virg. *Æ.* 5, 61. amicas binas habere, the same with duas, Ovid. Rem. Am. 441. so nec, quae sint singula, bina vide, nempe prae cbrietate, Ov. Art. A. 3, 764. omnia, quae tuimur, fieri tum bina tuendo, Lucr. 4, 451. add. Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 6. Plin. 2, 38. Cic. de Or. 3, 51. Att. 6, 1. Fam. 10, 5 & 33.

—* We sometimes find BINUS in the singular; thus, honor binus, i. e. a double consulship, Ov. Pont. 4, 9, 64. but some read bimus.—The adj. binarius; and the subst. binio, onis, m. a large pearl, are found only in later writers.

BIPALIUM, i, n. (bis & pala, quasi bina pala;) a pick-axe or mattock with two bills, a hoe, an instrument for digging: Col. 3, 5. Cato, 6, 3. & 45, 1. Plin. 16, 36. Col. 11, 3, 11.

BIPALMIUS, e, (palmus,) two spans long or broad, Liv. 42, 65. Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 4.

BIPARTITI v. bipertiti, (-ior, itus, a pars,) to divide or to be divided into two parts, Col. 11, 2, 31. hiems bipartita, divided into two parts, Id. 3, 2. ex altero autem genere, quod erat bipar-

titum, Cic. Top. 22. atque ibi in proximis vilis ita bipartiti fuerunt, ut Tiberis inter eos et pons interesset, Cic. Cat. 3, 2.-----

BĪPARTĪTO, adv. *in two parts or ways*: classis bipartito distributa, Cic. Flac. 14. Romani conversa signa bipartitō intulerunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 25. add. Ov. Rem. Am. 443. id fit bipertitō, two ways, Cic. Inv. 2, 92.-----

BĪPĀTENS, tis, adj. (pateo,) *opening two ways*: portis alii bipatientibus adsunt, Virg. Æ. 2, 330. considunt tectis bipatientibus, *in a hall with a door on two opposite sides, for the sake of coolness*, lb. 10, 5.-----

BĪPĒDĀLIS, e, (pes,) *two feet long or broad*: bipedales trabes, Caes. B. G. 4, 17. latitudo, Col. 8, 3, 7. bipedali hiatu aperiri, Plin. 16, 12. longos imitaris, ab imo ad summum totus moduli bipedalis, *of the two-foot size, i. e. very low in stature, as Horace was*, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 209. bipedales tegulae, *tiles two feet long*, Vitruv. 7, 1 f. These Palladius calls BIPEDAE, 1, 40, 5. et alibi.-----

BĪPĒDĀNUS, v. -eus, a, um, *two feet deep or thick; rarely applied to length or breadth*.-----

BĪPENNIS, e, (penna,) *flying with two wings; cutting with two sides*.-----

BĪPENNIS, is, f. *a two-edged weapon, a battle-axe, a pole axe or halberd, a bill*.-----

BĪPENNĪFER, ěra, erum, *bearing a battle-axe*: nullum, sc. insectum, cui aculeus in alvo, bipenne est, *double winged*, Plin. 11, 28 s. 33. ferro sonat icta bipenni Fraxinus, *by the two-edged steel, a bill*, Virg. Æ. 11, 135. ferrea bipennis, Varr. apud Non. 2, 82.-----* *a pinna, quod est acutum, securis habens utrinque aciem bipennis*, Quinct. 1, 4, 12.-----* bipennifer Arcas, Ovid. Met. 8, 391. so Trist. 5, 3, 39.-----

BĪPES, edis, adj. *having two feet, two footed*: subst. *a biped*: bipes mensa, Martia. 12, 32, 11. bipes equi, *the sea-horses of Proteus with two feet before like horses, and ending in the hind part with a tail like fishes*, Virg. G. 4, 389. omnium non bipedum solum, sed etiam quadrupedum impurissimus, sc. Clodius, Cic. Dom. 18. so Plin. Ep. 1, 5.-----

BĪPINNA, ae, f. *diminutivum rei nequam*, Martia. 11, 73. Al. Bipinna.-----

BĪPRORA, navis, *having two prows*, Hygin. 163 & fab. ult.-----

BĪRĒMIS, is, f. (remus,) *a ship with two rows or banks of oars; properly an adj. having naues understood*: Phrygiae biremes, Virg. Æ. 1, 182. biremem Damastes Erythraeos fecisse auctor est, Plin. 7, 56.-----*A small boat or skiff, with two oars, is also supposed to have been called BIREMIS: thus, parva birēmis*, Lucan. 10, 56. so non longa birēmis, ib. 8, 562. biremis scapha, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 62. lembi biremes, Liv. 24, 40.-----

BĪROTUM, i, n. (a rota,) *a carriage with two wheels; properly an adjective; as, cisium vehiculi biroti genus*, Non. 2, 139.-----

BĪSELLIUM, i, n. (sella,) *a seat which can hold two*, Varr. L. L. 4, 28.-----

BĪSSEXTUS sc. dies, *the 24th and 25th days of February, which, according to the regulation of*

Julius, were in leap-year both marked (vi Kal. Mart.) the sixth day before the calends of March; and in the Roman calendar were reckoned as one day; whence leap-year was called ANNUS BISSEXTILIS, Macrobr. Sat. 1, 14. Celsus in l. 98. D. de Verb. Sign.-----

BĪSULCUS, a, um, (sulcus,) *cloven into two, forked*: bisulcae unguales, Plin. 10, 1. cauda, Id. 9, 29. forcipes, Id. 11, 28 s. 34. pes, Ov. Met. 7, 113. lingua, ib. 9, 65. animalia, *having cloven feet*, Plin. 10, 73. bisulci surculi arborum, Col. de Arb. 26.-----

BĪSULTOR, oris, m. (ulciscor,) *a name given to Mars by Augustus, because he had assisted him to revenge the death of his adopted father Julius Caesar, and to revenge the manes of Crassus, by recovering the Roman standards from the Parthians*, Ov. Fast. 5, 595. but the best editors read bis ulto.-----

BĪSYLLĀBUS, a, um, *having two syllables*, Varr. L. L. 8, 52.-----

BĪVERTEX, ĩcis, *having two tops*, Stat. Theb. 1, 628.-----

BĪVĪRA, *having had two husbands*, Non. 2, 83.-----

BĪVIUS, a, um, (via,) *dividing into two ways*: biviae fauces, *a defile*, Virg. Æ. 11, 516.-----

BĪVIUM, i, n. *the place where a road divides into two*.-----

BĪSON, ontis, v. ōnis, m. *a buffalo, a kind of wild ox*, Plin. 8, 15. Martial. 1, 105, 8. Spectac. 23, 4. Solin. 23.-----*Some think this is the animal described by Caesar, B. G. 6, 25. but others assert that no animal of Caesar's description now exists*.-----

BĪTŪMEN, ĩnis, n. bitumen, *a fat unctuous matter, dug from the earth, or skimmed off certain lakes, as the dead sea in Judaea*.-----

BITŪMĪNEUS, a, um, *of bitumen*.-----

BITUMINOSUS, *full of bitumen*.-----

BITUMINATUS, *impregnated with bitumen*.-----

BLAESUS, a, um, *lisping, faltering*.-----

BLANDUS, a, um, *kind, soothing, flattering, pleasing, courteous*: blandus amicus a vero discernitur, Cic. Amic. 25. amor patriae, Ovid. Trist. 1, 3, 49. aquae, Ov. Met. 4, 344. arte blanda pectora subit Venus, Id. Am. 1, 362. canes, *gentle, fawning*, Virg. G. 3, 496. carmina, Ov. Ep. 15, 27. color lunae, Plin. 2, 18. columba, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 56. doctores, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 25. flores, *pleasunt*, Virg. E. 4, 23. gaudia, Virg. Æ. 5, 827. blandum et auritas fidibus canoris ducere quercus, *singing or playing so sweetly as to lead after him*, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 11. blando callidus ore, Ov. Met. 13, 555. Pestis blanda luxuria, Senec. Octav. 427. prece blanda ducere, sc. saxa, Hor. Art. P. 395. puella, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 34. tabellae, *love letters*, Ov. Met. 14, 707. venenum desidia, Sil. 3, 580. verba, Ov. Art. Am. 1, 455. voces, Virg. Æ. 1, 670. blandior solito, Ov. Art. Am. 2, 411. saltu, quod est alias blandissimum (*very agreeable or easy*) his, nullus conatur evadere, Plin. 9, 8 s. 9.-----

BLANDĒ & Blanditer, adv. *kindly, soothingly*: blande alloqui, Ter. Phor. 1, 5, 22. appellare, accipere, petere, rogare, &c.-----blaudius, more

sweetly or charmingly, Hor. Od. 24, 13. tum appellat hilari vultu hominem, quam blandissimè potest, kindly, Cic. Cluent. 26.—BLANDITER, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 3. Asin. 1, 3, 69.

BLANDIRI, (ior, itus), to soothe, to flatter, to please.—video quam suaviter voluptas sensibus nostris blandiatur, flatters, pleases, Cic. Acad. 4, 45. tibi blandior uni, Ovid. Amor. 1, 6, 15. nisi auribus nostris bibliopolea blandiuntur, flatter me, Plin. Ep. 1, 2 f. oratione blandiens, Plin. 26, 3 s. 7. blandiebatur coepit fortuna, favoured, Tacit. Hist. 2, 12. si aliquasententia blanditur, pleases, appears brilliant, Quinct. 4, 1, 53.—BLANDIENTIA vitia, pleasing, alluring, Tac. Agric. 16. blandiente profectu prodire in scenam concupivit, pleased or encouraged by his progress, Suet. Ner. 20. hanc (sc. avem) initio BLANDITA peregrinatione avidè profectam, she at first set out briskly, from a fondness to visit foreign countries, Plin. 10, 23 s. 33.

BLANDITIA, ae, f. but oftener—BLANDITIÆ, ærum, flattery.—BLANDITIA popularis, popular flattery or the courting of the populace, Cic. Planc. 12. so Id. Petit. Cons. 11. blanditiæ molles, endearments, endearing expressions, Ov. Art. Am. 2, 159. pueriles, Id. Met. 6, 626. tutaeque per illud, sc. iter, murmure blanditiæ minimo transire solebant, soft words, kind speeches, the language of love, Ib. 4, 70. forsitan addiderim blanditiæ plures, expressions of fondness, Ib. 7, 817. ast ubi blanditiis igitur nihil, by soft words, Ib. 6, 685. blanditiæ voluptatum, allurements, Cic. Fin. 1, 10.

BLANDIMENTUM, i, n. an allurement, a charm. BLANDIMENTA multa plebi ab senatu data, indulgences, Liv. 2, 9. multa enim nobis blandimenta natura ipsa genuit, allurements or enticements, Cic. Coel. 17. vitæ blandimenta abrupere, to break off the charms of life, to conquer the love of life, Tac. Hist. 2, 53. alia blandimenta excogitabat, pleasing remedies, Plin. 26, 3 s. 8. hoc blandimento impetratis radicibus, by this allurements, Plin. 17, 13 s. 21. blandimenta fortunæ, the smiles or favours, Id. 7, 16.

BLANDITIM, adv. in a soothing manner.—ipsaque deducit dux vitæ dia voluptas, ut res per Veneris (i. e. per coitum) blanditim saecula propagant, Lucr. 2, 173.

BLANDIDICUS, a. & Blandiloquus, a. & Blandiloquentulus, a. soothing, caressing: nunc mihi blandidicus es, you coax me, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 10.—ut blandiloqua est? Id. Bacch. 5, 2, 54. vox blandiloqua, Senec. Agam. 289.—consultil blandiloquentulus, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 13.

BLANDILOQUENTIA, ae, f. softness of expression: supplicaret tantâ blandiloquentiâ, Cic. N. D. 3, 25 f.

* BLAPSIGONIA, ae, f. (i. e. prolis detrimentum,) a disease of the bees, when their offspring fails, Plin. 11, 19.

BLATĚRO, ãre, to bawl, to blatter, to make a senseless noise, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 36. so DeblatĚro, to blab or babble, Plaut. Aul. 2, 3, 1.—

BLATĚRO, õnis, m. a babbler, Gell. 1, 15.

BLATĚRE, (-io, ivi, itum,) to babble, to prattle, to talk idly, Plaut. Amph. 2, 1, 79. Curc. 3, 82. Epid. 3, 1, 13.

BLATTA, ae, f. a small insect or worm, resembling a beetle, which avoids the light: tenebrarum alumna blattis vita, lucemque fugiunt, Plin. 11, 28 s. 34. There are several kinds of them; plura earum genera, Id. 29, 6 s. 39. The BLATTÆ infest bee-hives, thus, nam saepe—lucifugis congesta cubilia blattis, the cells are stuffed with grubs or beetles, which shun the light, Virg. G. 4, 243. They eat cloathes, stragula vestis blattarum et tinearum epulae, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 118. and books: quam multi blattas pascent tineasque disertil for libri disertorum, afford food to book-worms, i. e. are not read, Martial. 6, 60, 7. so 13, 1, 2 & 14, 37.—BLATTA in later writers is put for purple, because that worm or insect is apt to breed in it, Sidon. Carm. 5, 48. & 11, 84. & 9, 13. hence blattei funes, ropes of a purple colour, Eutrop. 7, 9. which Suctonius calls, purpurâ coccoque funes, Ner. 30. blattifer senatus, because the senators wore a robe adorned with purple, Sidon. Epist. 9, 16. pallium blattosericum, a silk robe of a purple colour, Vopisc. Aurel. 45. but the best editors read blatteum sericum.

BLATTARIA, ae, f. an herb, like mullein, (herba verbasco similis;) so called, because when thrown down any where it attracts BLATTÆ, Plin. 25, 9 s. 60. BLATTARIA is properly an adjective, having herba understood: so baths not properly lighted were called BLATTARIA BALNEA, as being infested with BLATTÆ, Senec. Ep. 86.

* BLAX, ãcis, m. a stupid person, Festus.

* BLECHNON, i, n. a kind of fern, an herb, Plin. 27, 9 s. 55.

* BLENNUS, i, m. a fool, an idiot, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 2.

* BLEPHĚRO, õnis, m. a person with large eye-brows, the name given to one of the characters in Plautus, Amph. 4, 3, 3.

BLITUM, i, n. v. Blitus, i, m. blite, a kind of beet or pot-herb.—

BLITEUS, a, um, insipid, senseless.—* blitum genus oleis, saporis evanidi, quasi villis beta, Isidor. 17, 10. & Festus. Plin. 22, 22. Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 26.—blitea meretrix, Id. Truc. 4, 4, 1.

BOA, ae, f. a water serpent, (serpens aquatilis, Festus,) which grows to so great a size, that an infant is said to have been found entire in the belly of one of them when killed, Plin. 8, 14. & Solin. 8. St Jerome mentions one so large as to swallow oxen, in Vita Hilarion. c. 33. aluntur primo bubuli lactis succo, unde nomen traxere, Plin. ib.—(11) a disease producing red pimples (rubentes papulas) on the body, Plin. 24, 8 s. 35. & 11 s. 73. said to be cured by the dung of oxen, whence the name; (boas sanat finimum bubulum; unde et nomen traxere.) Plin. 28, 18 s. 75.

BOARIUS, &c. See Bos.

BOIA, ae, f. a ring or collar of wood or iron, put round the necks of malefactors, particularly of slaves, Festus. Plaut. Asin. 3, 2, 5. boius est, Boiam terit, he wears such a collar, but an allusion is supposed also to be made to his being joined to a Gallic or Boian woman, Id. Capt. 4, 2, 108. BOIA is supposed to be derived from βουζα, pellis bubula; because first made of leather.

BOLA, ae, f. a gem resembling a clod, (glebae similitudine,) Plin. 37, 10 s. 55 f.

* **BOLBYRON**, v. um, i, n. dung, property of oxen, Plin. 28, 17.

BOLĒTUS, i, m. a mushroom of the best kind, Plin. 22, 22 s. 46. Juvenal. 5, 146. & 14, 8. Martial. 1, 21, 2. & 13, 48.

BOLĒTAR, aris, n. v. Boletarium, i. n. a vessel for holding mushrooms; and also other things, Martial. 14, 101.

* **BŌLIS**, ūdis, f. a sounding-line or plummet, Isidor. 19, 4.—also the name of a fiery meteor, like a dart in the air, Plin. 2, 26.

* **BOLITES**, ae, m. the root of the flower or rose called Lychnis, Plin. 21, 28 s. 98.

* **BŌLUS**, i, m. a throw or cast, either in playing at dice, or of a net in fishing: Plautus joins both senses, nimis lepide jecisti bolum: perjurum perdidisti, you have made a lucky cast, you have ruined the rogue, Rud. 2, 3, 30.

BŌLUS, i, m. a morsel, a mouthful of meat, a bit, a piece: dabit, haec tibi grandes bolos, i. e. will be of great advantage to you, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 106. crucior tantum bolum mihi ereptum tam subito e faucibus, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 6. hoc ego te multabo bolo, (will deprive you of this morsel or mouthful, i. e. advantage,) Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 70. so Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 16. magnum bolum deferunt aeris, a fragment or piece, Ib. 3, 14, 5. Hence physicians call any medicine or dose, made up into a soft mass, larger than a pill, and of a consistence somewhat thicker than honey, which may be swallowed at once, a *bolus*; plur. *boluses*.

BOMBAX, adv. expressing approbation, either truly or ironically, Plaut. Ps. 1, 151.

BOMBUS, i, m. the humming or buzz of bees: si apes intus facient bombum, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 32.—(II) The hoarse sound or blast of a trumpet: reboant raucum cornua bombum, Lucr. 4, 548. add. Pers. 1, 99. Catull. 62, 262. **BOMBŪLARE**, v. to buzz, to hum.

BOMBYX, ūcis, m. a silk-worm, Plin. 11, 22 s. 25. & 24, 12 s. 66. bombyx pendulus urget opus, Martial. 8, 33, 16.

BOMBYX, ūcis, f. the yarn spun by the worm, or the stuff made of it; silk: de bombyce Coa, Plin. 11, 23 s. 27.

BOMBYCINUS, a, um, made of silk, silken: vestes bombycinae, Plin. ib. panniculus, Juv. 6, 260. taenia, Martial. 14, 24.

BOMBYCINA, orum, n. sc. vestimenta, silken cloths: femineum lucet sic per bombycina corpus, Martial. 8, 68, 7. add. 11, 50, 5.—Hence our word *bombasin*.

BONĀSUS, i, m. a kind of wild beast, with the

mane of a horse, in other respects like a bull, Plin. 8, 15 s. 16.

BŌNUS, a, um, good; compar. MELIOR; superl. OPTIMUS.

BONUM, i, n. good, what contributes to happiness; benefit, advantage.

BONA, orum, plur. goods, effects, fortunes, moveables.

BONITAS, atis, f. goodness.—* *bonus animus* in mala re, dimidium est mali, a cheerful or calm mind in adversity, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 37. *animo bono* es, be of good courage, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 4. *bono animo* esse jubere, Liv. 25. *bono animo* transeamus ad oppugnandam Carthaginem, with confidence of success, Liv. 26, 43. de Numidia *bonum* habetote animum, Sallust. Jug. 85, 40. so Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 77. Bacch. 4, 1, 18. Liv. 24, 31. Curt. 5, 5, 8. *bono animo* esse in populum Romanum, to be well disposed or affected towards, Caes. B. G. 1, 6. *animo meliore* aliquid ferre, more patiently, Ovid. Met. 9, 432. hic Graeca doctrina ore tenuis exercitus, *animum bonis* artibus non inderat, he could talk or descant on Greek philosophy, but had not improved his mind by it, Tac. An. 15, 45. add. 16, 32. *ite bonis* avibus, with lucky omens, Ovid. Met. 15, 640. Fast. 1, 513. *contrar.* Hor. Od. 1, 15, 5. Epod. 10, 1. *bona benevolentia* hominum, sincere, Cic. Fam. 13, 60. *caelum, a temperate air* or climate, Cato, R. R. 1, 2. *non campos modo militi Romano* ad praelium bonos, favourable, Tac. Ann. 2, 14. *parvus* ut est cyni melior canor, ille gruum quam Clamor, Lucr. 4, 182 & 908. *vi opprimi* in bona causa est melius, quam malè cedere, in a just cause, Cic. Leg. 3, 15. *causa fuit* meritis melior tua, (better in point of merit;) tempore nostra, Ovid. Met. 5, 220. *dux causae melioris* eris, Lucan. 4, 259. *erat* in meliore causa, in a better condition, Cic. Off. 3, 27. so Att. 11, 14. *cum choro meliore*, with a better company, than the Thracian matrons that tore Orpheus to pieces, Ovid. Met. 11, 86. *dicta bona*, witty sayings, Cic. de Or. 2, 54. so *dicta meliora*, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 75. *optima quaeque* dies miseris mortalibus aevi prima fugit, the best days or the most pleasant time of life, (i. e. youth) first flies from miserable mortals, Virg. G. 3, 66. *boni dii vel divi*, propitious, beneficent, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 38. so Virg. E. 5, 65. *Æ. 1, 734.* *exitus bonus*, prosperous, fortunate, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 34.—* **BONUM FACTUM**, a good deed; which two words used to be put before edicts or public proclamations, to serve as a lucky omen, Suet. Caes. 80. Vitel. 14. Plaut. Poen. 16 & 45. Tertull. de Pudic. pr. marked by the letters B and F, prefixed, Isidor. 1, 22. *bona fama*, a good character, Cic. Att. 7, 25. Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 61. *famae melioris* oblitus, Virg. *Æ. 4, 221.* *forma bona*, beautiful, Ter. And. 1, 1, 92. Heaut. 3, 2, 13. *M. Lepidus juvenis* forma quam mente melior, Vell. 2, 88. *genere bono* natus, of a good or honourable family, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 93. *melior gladiator*, Ovid. Trist. 4, 6, 39.

miserè perit sine omni bonâ gratia, *without any useful return*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 14. optimo jure prædia, *subject to no servitude*, Cic. Rull. 3, 2. lex melior, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 62. nostrae res meliore loco videbantur, *in a better condition*, Cic. ad Brut. Ep. 3. Harusp. Resp. 28. mors bona, *easy, free of pain*, Plin. Ep. 2, 20. optima mors, parca quae venit apta die, *the happiest death, is that which comes at the destined time*, Prop. 3, 5, 18. bona est naturâ, *plump*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 24. in lectu consules observant, ut primus miles fiat bono nomine, *that the first enlisted be of a lucky name; as*, Valerius, &c. Cic. Div. 1, 45. See NOMEN. numi boni, *genuine; opposed to adulterini, counterfeit*, Cic. Off. 3, 23. hoc opus bonum suo cuique facito, *make it sufficient in every respect, of good materials*, Cic. Verr. 1, 56. et ibi Ascon. Parca meliore, *i. e. fato*, Ovid. Ep. 12, 105. dum melior vires sanguis dabat, *youthful*, Virg. Æ. 5, 415. abs te hoc bonâ veniâ expeto, *with your leave, without offending you*, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 31. bonâ tuâ veniâ dixerim, Cic. Leg. 3, 15. veniâ bonâ vestrâ liceat, Liv. 6, 40. bona verba, quæso, *sc. loquere, soft, i. e. do not threaten me*, Ter. And. 1, 2, 33. bona verba dicere, *to utter words of a good omen, to offer up prayers to the gods*, Tibull. 2, 2, 1. nunc dicenda bono sunt bona verba die, *prayers for prosperity are to be made on this lucky day, i. e. on the first of January*, Ovid. Fast. 1, 72. Trist. 3, 13, 24. & 5, 6. Pont. 3, 4, 47. *But Cicero uses verba valde bona, for proper or elegant expressions*, Cic. Rull. 2, 5. vir bonus est is, qui prodest quibus potest, nocet nemini, Cic. Off. 3, 15. add. Id. Quint. 16. Off. 1, 19. & 3, 19. Nep. 19, 1. Senec. Ep. 3. Provid. 1. quis enim est bonus, qui facit nihil, nisi sua causa? Cic. Fam. 7, 12. add. Id. Att. 7, 4 & 7. ut quisque est vir optimus, ita difficillime esse alios improbos suspicatur, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1. BONI *sc. viri, good men*, is often put for good citizens, the noble and wealthy, who supported the cause of the senate, and the liberties of their country, Cic. Att. 7, 7. & 1, 13. Fam. 1, 9, 28. & 5, 21. & 16, 12. Sallust. Cat. 19. & 33. *the same with OPTIMATES*, Cic. Sex. 64, 65 & 66. viri boni usuras perscribunt, *rich men, usurers*, Cic. Att. 9, 12. *so* Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 14. omnibus enim bonis expedit rempublicam esse salvam, Cic. Phil.—*etsi propediem vide bonorum, id est, lautorum et locupletium, urbem refertam fore*, Cic. Att. 8, 1. ita bonis esse viribus in extremo tempore ætatis, ut adolescentiam non requireret, Cic. Sen. 9 f.—* BONE VIR is used ironically, and denotes quite the reverse, Ter. And. 3, 5, 10. & 5, 2, 6. *so* conclamârunt viri boni, *like good citizens*, when they were quite the contrary, Cic. Fam. 10, 21, 10. add. Sil. 2, 240. Cic. Rosc. Am. 21. vir multum bonus, *i. e. pessimus, admodum impudens*, Cic. Rull. 3, 3 f. quid ais, bone custos defensorque provinciae, *you fine guardian, and defender of the province*, Cic. Verr. 5, 6.—* bonus bello, *skilful in war*, Liv.

30. sic pace bonos, sic bello fieri, *good statesmen, and good soldiers*, Liv. 4, 2. bello meliores, Sallust. Jug. 13. uter bello melior sit, decernamus, Liv. 25, 18. bello optimus, Lucan. 7, 218. Colunt Pisidae, longe optimi bello ejus regionis, Liv. 38, 15. *so* bonus militiâ, Tac. Ann. 1, 3. *and simply* juxta boni malique obruncati, Sallust. Jug. 67. optimisque quisque cadere, *the bravest soldiers*, ib. 92 f. Scythae Macedonibus meliores, *braver*, Justin. Tydides melior patre, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 28. melior jaculo, *more dextrous in throwing*, Virg. Æ. 5, 68. motu pedum, *more nimble*, ib. 430. pedibus, ib. 9, 556. melior planta, Sil. 10, 76. melior linguâ, *a better speaker*, Virg. Æ. 11, 338. melior pugnâ, *superior in fighting*, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 34. sagittis, Id. Od. 3, 6, 16. moribus hic, meliorque famâ contendat, *of a better character or morals and reputation*, ib. 3, 1, 12. vera simplicitate bonus, *a man of real integrity*, Martial. 1, 40, 4. *Instead of the ablative we find the infinitive: boni quoniam convenimus* ambo, *tu calamos inflare leves, ego dicere versus, skilful, dextrous, you good at playing on the slender reeds, and I at singing verses*, Virg. E. 5, 1.—* Ager bonus pecori, *good for pasturage, fit for feeding cattle*, Sallust. Jug. 17. igitur amicitia Masinissae bona atque honesta nobis permansit, *useful and honourable to us*, Sallust. Jug. 5. boni fidelesque mansere, *sc. nobis*, ib. 77.—* QUOD BONUM, FAUSTUM, FELIX, FORTUNATUMQUE ESSET, praefabantur (*sc. Romani*) omnibus rebus agendis, Cic. Div. 1, 45. *So when any thing ominous happened, they said, bonum sit, let it be lucky!* Virg. E. 8, 106. add. Pers. 4, 30. DII MELIORA, *sc. dent, a form of deprecation or prayer against evil*, Cic. Sen. 14. Phil. 8, 3. Liv. 39, 10.—

BONUM, *i. n. good, advantage, profit*.—BONUM publicum, *the public good or advantage*, Sallust. Cat. 38. Suet. Tit. 7. amici bona, *the advantages; opposed to incommoda*, Cic. Am. 13 f. pacis bona, Tac. Hist. 3, 81. ingenii studiique, Quinctil. 1 proem. 27. animi et corporis, Cic. Acad. 1, 5. Tusc. 5, 30. externa, *the advantages of fortune*, ib. corporis optima, *the beautiful parts*, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 90. morum cartere bonis, *i. e. virtutibus*, Stat. Silv. 5, 1, 52. quare gaude tuo isto tam excellenti bono, *i. e. virtute clementiae*, Cic. Marcel. 6. utemur bono literarum, *we shall take the advantage of a literary communication, since we cannot have a personal conference*, Cic. Fam. 15, 14. non deterendum id bonum, si quod ingenitum est, existimo, *any natural talent or advantage of genius*, Quinctil. 2, 8, 10. *so* naturale quoddam stirpis bonum, Cic. Brut. 34. quae ille universa naturali quodam bono fecit lucri, *gained the credit of by a certain natural advantage*, Nep. 8, 1. ita ne punctum quidem temporis in ista fortuna fuisses, nisi eo ipso hono tuo, quo delectatur, se violatum putasset, *by your genius or talents, i. e. by your writings*, Cic. Fam. 6, 5. uti bonis eloquentiae male, Quinct. pr. 1, 13. uti bono naturae bene, Id. 2, 10. magnis illi et divinis bonis

(virtues or merits) hanc licentiam assequebantur, Cic. Off. 1, 41. vita referta bonis, with blessings or means of happiness, Cic. Tusc. 5, 31. a quo sunt primo omnia nata bona, Catul. 66, 158. summum bonum esse herae putabam hunc Pamphilum, blessing, Ter. And. 4, 3, 2. cum mea compenset vitis bona, when he weighs my good qualities with my bad, or balances the one against the other, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 70. si plenior aliquis et speciosior et coloratio factus est, suspecta habere bona sua debet, these advantages or appearances of good health, Cels. 2, 2. at illi ea fama pro bono cessit, that bad character turned out to his advantage, Suet. Tit. 7. L. Cassius ille, quem populus Romanus verissimum et sapientissimum judicem putabat, identidem in causis quaerere solebat, cui bono fuisset, to whom it had been of advantage, Cic. Rosc. Am. 30 & 31. accusant ii, quibus, occidi patrem Sex. Roscii, bono fuit, ib. 5. add. Mil. 12. Verr. 3, 60. illud quidem omnibus bono fuit, Cic. Phil. 2, 14. paucis temeritas est bono, multis malo, Phaedr. 5, 4 ult. lienosis bono tormina sunt, dysenterics are of service to splenetic people, Cels. 2, 8, 48. ut mihi multa bona faciam! how many pleasures shall I enjoy! Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 32. aequi bonique facere aliquid, to take in good part, Cic. Att. 7, 7. Liv. 34, 22. Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 40.—* Bona multorum civium, the fortunes or effects, Cic. Manil. 2 & 7. Lucumo superfuit patri omnium bonorum haeres, Liv. 1, 34. bona paterna, Catul. 27, 17. Quinct. 3, 11. patria, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 4. avita, Cic. Cael. 14. bona caduca, effects which, failing the rightful heir, fall to another, Cod. 6, 51.; put for fading enjoyments or the gifts of fortune, Stat. Silv. 2, 2, 130. bona vacantia, the effects of a person who died without any heir, which therefore fell to the public or the prince, Tacit. Annal. 3, 28.—BONITAS, atis, f. goodness.—Bonitas Dei, goodness, Ovid. Pont. 1, 6, 46. divina, Cic. N. D. 2, 23. ingenii bonitas, excellence, Cic. Off. 3, 3. agrorum, Id. Rull. 2, 35. vel soli, fertility, Quinctil. 2, 19. praediorum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7. quid praestantius bonitate et beneficentiâ? liberality or bounty, Cic. N. D. 1, 43. add. Off. 2, 18. Nep. 1, 8. & 25, 21. singulari bonitate et modestiâ praeditus, virtue or worth, Cic. Dom. 42. ac vocis quidem bonitas optanda est, strength and sweetness, Cic. Orat. 18. praecipua bonitas virgultorum, excellence, Plin. 12, 19 s. 42. secunda bonitas, ib. 13 s. 28.—MELIUSCŪLUS, a, um, (Dim. a melior,) a little better. Adv. MELIUSCULĒ. Rem tuam facies ex mala meliusculam, Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 6. add. Curc. 4, 2, 3. meliusculum esse coepit, to grow better, Cels. 3, 22. so Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 19.—quum meliusculē tibi esset, when you should be a little better, Cic. Fam. 16, 5.—Law-writers use, meliōro, āre, to make better; and thence, meliōrātio, ōnis, f.—* From OPTIMUS comes OPTIMĀTES, um, c. (ab optimus,) persons of the highest rank; favourers of the nobility; also OPTIMĪTAS, ātis, f. an advantage, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 16. Captiv. 4, 1, 2.

BOO, āre. See Bos.

* BOŌTES, is, vel ae, m. (Bovans, bubulcus, the ox-driver,) the name of a constellation, near the north-pole; named also, ARCTOPHYLAX, Ovid. Fast. 3, 405. Cic. N. C. 2, 42. supposed to drive the stars, of which the constellation ARCTOS or the Bear consisted, as oxen in a plough or wain; sometimes represented as driving the two Bears like two wains; and to be retarded by the slowness of their motion; hence called Tardus, Ovid. Met. 2, 177. and Piger, Juvenal. 5, 23.

BOREA, v. -ia, ae, m. a kind of jasper, a precious stone, Plin. 37, 8 s. 37.

* BORĒAS, ae, m. (Latine, Aquilo,) the north wind.

BOREŪS, a, um, of, or belonging to, the north; and in later writers, BOREĀLIS, e.—* Boreae penetrabile frigus, Virg. G. 1, 93. Alpini boreae—inter se certant, Id. Æ. 4, 542. Gellidus boreas, Ovid. Amor. 2, 11, 10.—Sub axe boreo, under the north pole, Ovid. Trist. 4, 8, 41.

BORSYCĪTES, ae, m. a kind of gem, Plin. 37, 11 s. 73.

BORYPTES, ae, m. a black gem, with red and white spots, Plin. 37, 10 s. 55. al. baroptenus.

Bos, bōvis, c. an ox or cow; also, a kind of fish. genit. plur. boum; dat. & abl. bōbus vel būbus: Dimin.

BŪCŪLUS, i, m. a young ox, or steer, a bull-lock.

BŪCŪLA, ae, f. a young cow, or heifer.

BŌVĪLE, & BŪBĪLE, is, n. an ox-stall, a cow-house.

BŪBŪLUS, a, um, of an ox or cow.

BŪBŪLA, sc. caro, beef.

BOĀRIUS, a, um, of or pertaining to oxen or cows.

Boo, āre, to low or bellow, to sound like an ox: so Reboo.

BŪBĀLUS, i, m. a wild ox, a buffalo, Plin. 8, 15.

BUBULCUS, i, m. a neat-herd, one who tends black cattle, or drives them in a plough or wagon.

BŪBULCĪTOR, āri, et -o, āre, to tend or keep neat or black cattle.

BŪCŌLĪCUS, a, um, pertaining to neat or herdsmen, pastoral.

BŪCŌLĪCA, orum, sc. carmina, pastoral poems.

BŪCĒTUM, i, n. a pasture for oxen.

BŪCĒRUS & ūsus, a, um, (ex bus, bos, & usus, cornu) having horns like oxen.

BŪCAEDA, v. BUCĪDA, ae, m. (caedo), one who is beaten with leathern thongs.

BOLBITON, i, n. the dung of oxen, Plin. 28, 17 s. 68.

* BOSCSIS, ūdis, vel -as, ādis, f. a kind of water-fowl.—volucris, quae clausa pascitur, et stagna ac paludes rimatur, ut anas, querquedula, &c. Col. 8, 15, 1.

* BOSTRYCHĪTES, ae, m. a gem, resembling the lock or plait of a woman's hair, Plin. 37, 10.

* **BŌTĀNE**, es, f. *an herb*, Plin. 25, 9 s. 59. *whence the science of herbs is called botanice, es, f. botany: or, botanicum*, Isidor. 4, 11.

* **BOTANISMUS**, i, m. *the pulling up of weeds or herbs, a weeding*, Plin. 18, 18 s. 47.

* **BOTRYON**, ōnis, m. *a bunch of grapes preserved*, Martial. 11, 28, 4.—*also a kind of medicine*, Plin. 28, 4.

* **BOTRYS**, yis, f. *the herb called oak of Jerusalem, or ambrosia*, Plin. 25, 7 s. 36. 27, 4 s. 11. & 8 s. 31.

* **BOTRYTES**, ae, m. *a kind of gem*, Plin. 37, 10 s. 55.

BOTŪLS vel **BOTELLUS**, i, m. (genus farcininis, propter connexionem, a bolis sic appellatur, Festus.) *a kind of stuffing, made of swine's flesh; a sausage or pudding*, Martial. 14, 72. & 5, 79.

BOTULARIUS, i, m. *a maker and seller of sausages*, Senec. Ep. 56.

BOVILE. See **BOS**.

* **BOX**, bōcis, *a kind of fish*, Plin. 32, 11 s. 53. *called by Festus BOCA*.

* **BRABEUTES** vel **-a**, ae, m. plur. *brabeutae, those who presided at the public games of the Greeks, and adjudged or distributed the prizes (βραβευται) to the victors*, Suet. Ner. 53. magistri, ib. 22. vel magistri certaminis, ib. 12. called by us, **STEWARDS**. Ulpian calls them **DESIGNATORES**, Digest. 3, 2, 4.

BRABYLA, ae, f. *a kind of herb*, Plin. 27, 8.

BRACA vel **BRACCA**, ae, f. *a covering for the thighs; plur. BRACCAE, breeches or trowsers*.—**BRACĀTUS**, a, um, *wearing breeches or trowsers*.

* **BRACCAE**, which formed no part of the Roman dress, were worn by different nations; by the *Sauromātae* or *Scythians*, and *Getae*, Ovid. Trist. 3, 10, 19. & 5, 7, 49. *the Persians*, ib. 5, 10, 34. *Armenians*, Juvenal. 2, 169. *the Vangiones*, a people of Germany, Lucan. 1, 430, &c. and particularly by the *Gauls*: whence the south part of Gaul was called **GALLIA BRACCATA**, Plin. 3, 4. Met. 2, 5. *braccatus miles, a Gaul*, Propert. 3, 4, 17, add. Cic. Font. 11. Pis. 23. Suet. Caes. 80. Aug. 82.

BRACHIUM, ii, n. *commonly denotes the whole arm, from the shoulder to the hand; but sometimes only that part from the elbow to the hand; the part above the elbow being in that case called LACERTUS; as, Ovid. Met. 1, 500. & 14, 304. Lucret. 4, 827.*—* *aliquid levi brachio agere, softly, without keenness, with indifference, a metaphor taken from the gentle manner in which one strikes a child, when doing wrong*, Cic. Att. 4, 16. *quod me quodam modo molli brachio de Pompeii familiaritate objurgas, as to the gentle wipes you give me*, ib. 2, 1. *nobis quidem olim annus ad cohibendum brachium togā constitutus, it was customary for young men, as a mark of modesty, to keep their right arm within their toga, for one whole year after they assumed the toga virilis*, Cic. Coel. 5.—* **BRACHIUM**, as **ARM** in English, is transferred to various things from resemblance; to the boughs or branches of trees: thus, *brachia scorpīi, the claws*, Virg. G. 1, 34. *so cancri*, Ovid. Met. 10,

127. *nautili*, Plin. 9, 29. *tum fortes late ramos et brachia tendens, sc. esculus, extending its strong branches and arms or boughs*, Virg. G. 2, 296. *where rami and brachia are distinguished, as boughs and branches sometimes are in English; but they commonly are confounded: annosaque brachia pandit ulmus, i. e. ramos*, Virg. Æ. 6, 282. *tum brachia tonde, prune the boughs of the vines*, Virg. G. 2, 368. *ramos compescere fluentes, restrain the luxuriant branches*, ib. 370. *equivalent to, spatiantia passim brachia compescit*, Ovid. Met. 14, 630. *mox ramis diffudit quasi brachiis*, Col. 3, 10. *add. Id. 4, 24. & 5, 5. nec brachia longo margine terrarum porrexerat Amphitrite*, Ovid. Met. 1, 13. *brachia catapultarum, scorpionum et balistarum*, Vitruv. 10, 15. *primus et ex uno duo ferrea nodo vinxit, he first bound together two iron branches or arms from one knot, i. e. he first invented a pair of compasses, (circinus) the instrument used for drawing a circle*, Ov. Met. 8, 247. *et alia parte consul muro Ardeae brachium injunxerat, quæ ex oppido sui commere possent, had joined his rampart or lines (crooked like arms) to the wall of Ardea, whereby there was a communication between his camp and the town*, Liv. 4, 9 f. *brachio obiecto, flumine eos exclusit, he cut off their communication with the river, by throwing up a mound or rampart betwixt them and the river*, Liv. 22, 52. *Nicodamus, superato brachio, in urbem penetrat, having passed the rampart of the Romans*, Liv. 38, 5. *Castellum brachii cum opere castrorum conjunxerant, by lines, or works thrown up, i. e. by a rampart and trench*, Hirt. B. Alex. 30. *so Id. Afr. 51. Hisp. 13. caespitibus crudæque extruxit brachia terrâ*, Lucan. 3, 387. *murus brachiis duobus Piræum Athenis jungit, a wall with two arms, i. e. two distinct walls*, Liv. 31, 26. *See Geog. p. 293. ubi brachia emitit, sc. mons Taurus, stretches forth his arms or promontories into the Caspian sea*, Plin. 5, 27.

BRACHIŪLUM, i, n. *a little arm*.—**Brachiolum** *teres puellulæ, the round or tapering pretty little arm*, Catull. 60 s. 62, 181.

BRACHIĀLIS, e, a. of or pertaining to an arm. —**Condamus alter alterum in nervum brachialem, i. e. mutuo brachiorum vinculo, let us clasp each other in a close embrace**, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 99. **Papyrus**—**brachiali radicis obliquæ crassitudine, having a crooked root of the thickness of a man's arm**, Plin. 13, 11 s. 22. **torques brachiales, chains for the arms**, Vopisc. Aurel. 7.—* **subst. an ornament for the arms, a bracelet**.—**argenteum brachiale, a silver bracelet**, Plin. 28, 7. *add. Id. 31, 1. & 25, 10.*—**BRACHIĀTUS**, a. *having arms*.—**Alia (sc. arbor) ab radice brachiata, ut ulmus, having arms or branches**, Plin. 16, 30 s. 53. **brachiatæ vineæ, vines having long branches upon trails or cross poles**, Col. 5, 5, 9.

* **BRACHYLOGIA**, ae, f. *a short manner of expression*, Quintil. 9, 3, 50. 9, 3, 99. & 8, 3, 82.

BRACTEA, vel **BRATTEA**, ae, f. *a thin leaf or*

plate of metal, gold-foil sic leni crepitabat bractea vento, the thin leaf of gold cracked, Virg. *Æ.* 6, 209. inspicere quam tenuis bractea ligna tegat, how thinly the statues are gilded, Ovid. *Art. Am.* 3, 232. auri unciae (sc. singulae) in septingenas et quinquenas, pluresque bracteas, quaternum utroque digitorum, sparguntur, an ounce of gold is spread into 750 or more leaves, each 4 inches square, Plin. 33, 3 s. 19. et linit Hesperium bractea viva pecus, i. e. where the sheep have fleeces of the colour of gold, Martial. 9, 62, 4.

BRACTEOLA, ae, f. a small leaf of gold or other metal, leaf-gold.—Qui bracteolam de Castore ducit, who will peel the leaf gold from the image of Castor, Juvenal. 13, 152.

BRACTEATUS, a. plated over, covered with thin leaves, gilded, disguised, tinselled, unsubstantial. BRACTEATUM lacunar, a gilded ceiling, Sidon. *Ep.* 2, 10. bracteata felicitas, disguised, tinsel happiness, Senec. *Ep.* 115.

BRACTEARIUS, i, m. & Bracteator, oris, m. a gilder, Firm. 8, 16 & 26.

BRACE vel BRACE, es, v. is, f. a kind of far or wheat in Gaul, Plin. 18, 7 s. 11.

BRANCHIAE, arum, f. the gills of a fish, the apertures at each side of a fish's head.

BRASSICA, ae, f. cabbage, of which there are several species; cabbage, savoy cabbage, cauliflower, brocoli, colewort, &c.

BRATHY, the name of a kind of herb, Plin. 24, 11 s. 61.

BRATUM. See BRUTA.

BREMA, vel BRECHMASIS, is, f. a disease incident to pepper.

BREVIS, e, short, brief.—BREVIS is properly opposed to LONGUS; as, Cic. *Acad.* 4, 29. Ovid. *Amor.* 2, 4, 36. breve sit, quod turpiter audes, let that be for a short time, i. e. do not persist in doing wrong, Juvenal. 8, 165. nunc venio ad illa tua brevia, your short conclusions, or corollaries, Cic. *Fin.* 4, 18. brevis oratio, Cic. *But.* 44. brevis ambitus verborum, a short period, ib. si quid aut contractione brevis fieret, aut productione longius, theatra tota reclamant, if a syllable was pronounced too short, or too long, Cic. *de Orat.* 3, 50. vitae curriculum breve, Cic. *Arch.* 11. breve quod vitae reliquum, the short period of life which remains, Plaut. *Merc.* 3, 2, 4. cursu brevissimus Almo, which runs a very short way, Ovid. *Met.* 14, 329.—Actio brevis atque concisa, a short and interrupted pleading, by question and answer; opposed to actio perpetua, a continued discourse, Quintil. 6, 4, 2. vive memor, quam sis brevis aevi, how short-lived you are, Hor. *Sat.* 2, 6, 97. brevis alvus, i. e. substrictus, tight, close, small, Virg. *G.* 3, 80. sed Cynarae breves annos fata dederunt, a few years, Hor. *Od.* 4, 13, 22. brevis aqua, a narrow sea; opposed to latum aequor, Ovid. *Ep.* 18, 174. brevi auditu quamvis magna transibat, with a short or slight hearing, Tacit. *Hist.* 2, 59. caput breve, small, Hor. *Sat.* 1, 2, 89. what Virgil calls, argutum caput, G. 3, 80. Casus bre-

vis, a sudden change of fortune, Senec. *Troas.* 273. privatus illis census erat brevis, their private estate or fortune was small, Hor. *Od.* 2, 15, 13. brevior duxi securius aevum, when poorer, Claudian. *B. Gild.* v. 107. coena brevis juvat, Hor. *Ep.* 1, 14, 35. so mensa brevis, short, because simple, Hor. *Art. P.* 198.—His—curam redde (al. impende) brevem, pay a little attention to these, Hor. *Ep.* 2, 1, 216. cursus brevissimus, Virg. *Æ.* 3, 507. brevis dominus, shortlived, Hor. *Od.* 2, 14, 24. ac, ne foliis ideo brevioribus ornés, with a less crown, i. e. do not think me worthy of less praise, Hor. *Ep.* 1, 19, 26. inque brevem formam contrahitur, small, Ovid. *Met.* 5, 457. aude aliquid brevibus Gyaris et carcere dignum, some crime worthy of banishment to the small island of Gyarus, Juvenal. 1, 73. et lapathi brevis herba, leaves of small sorrel, called Oxy-lapathum, Hor. *Sat.* 2, 4, 29. brevi latere, of a short waist, short waisted; which was thought a defect in the female figure, ib. 1, 2, 93. Inclitum decimus brevi primam literam, insanus productam. &c. This we do not rightly understand, from our ignorance of the ancient manner of pronouncing the Latin language, Cic. *Orat.* 48. breve littus, et incertum, for breve mare, shallow, Tacit. *Ann.* 14, 29 f. brevis mus, small, Ovid. *Fast.* 2, 574. breve opus, a short epistle, Ovid. *Ep.* 15, 4. breve pondus, small, Hor. *Sat.* 2, 2, 37. brevibus distincta sigillis, by little images, Ovid. *Met.* 6, 86. malorum breve solamen, small, Senec. *Octav.* 69. vendere quam (sc. domum) summam vel breviorē cupis, even at a smaller price, Martial. 12, 67, 2. spe brevius minoris experire meos, sooner, Ovid. *Remed. Am.* 804.—Breve faciam, I shall be brief, Cic. *Att.* 11, 7. so brevi praecidam; sc. oratione, Cic. *Sen.* 16. percurram brevi, Cic. *Caecin.* 32. so Id. *Fam.* 3, 8. Sext. 45. Heren. 4, 26. de *Orat.* 1, 42. brevis esse volo, obscurus fio, Hor. *A. P.* 25. ad breve, sc. tempus, Suet. *Tib.* 68. in breve cogi, to be squeezed into a small compass, to be folded up as a book, among the Romans, and thrown by, Hor. *Ep.* 1, 20, 8.—Brevis sc. tempore, Cic. *Verr.* 5, 54. *Fam.* 4, 5. Sallust. *Cat.* 44. *Liv.* 1, 9. *Nep.* 2, 4. *Plaut. Rud. Prol.* 55. Ovid. *Pont.* 3, 4, 99.

BREVITER, adv. shortly.—Brevisiter dicere, Cic. *de Or.* 1, 23. iratum breviter devites, inimicum diu, for a short time till his anger cool, P. Syrus.—frons sit illi brevis, atque modus breviter sit naribus uncis, let his forehead be small, and his nose a little crooked, like that of the eagle, Martial. 4, 42, 9. brevis, Id. *Fin.* 4, 10. *Fin.* 4, 10. *Fam.* 3, 8. brevissimè, Id. *Verr.* 5, N. D. 2, 1.—BREVIA, ium, n. sc. loca, shelves, or shallow places in the sea.—In breviam et syrtis urget, i. e. breviam syrtium, on the shelves, Virg. *Æ.* 1, 111. breviam litorum nudantur, Tacit. *Ann.* 6, 33. neque decerni poterant incerta ab solidis, breviam a profundis, shallow places, ib. 1, 70. add. Senec. *Ep.* 22. Sometimes vada is added;

as, haesit Syrtium brevibus vadis, Virg. *Æ.* 5, 221.

BREVICULUS, a, somewhat short.—Breviculus homo, of low stature, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 54.—**BREVIITAS**, *ātis*, f. shortness.—Brevitas temporis, Cic. Att. 1, 10. orationis, brevity, Cic. Brut. 13. Inv. 1, 20. Quinctil. 4, 2, 43 & 46. brevitatis Sallustiana, ib. 45. brevitatis respondendi, Nep. 15, 5. syllabarum, shortness, Cic. Orat. 51 f. & 57. brevitatis pedum, et proceritas, ib. 63. haec habilis brevitatis suā est, by her low stature, Ovid. Am. 2, 4, 35. Gallis prae magnitudine corporum suorum brevitatis nostra contemptui est, small size, Caes. B. G. 2, 30. chamae-platani vocantur coactae brevitatis, Plin. 12, 2. brevitatis pili, Id. 8, 55 s. 81 f.

BREVIQ, *āre*, to shorten.—Breviare syllabam, to shorten, Quinct. 12, 10, 57. breviatur cervix, is contracted, Id. 11, 3, 83. breviare quaedam, to shorten or abridge, Id. 1, 9, 3. & 5, 13, 41.

BREVIARIUM, ii, n. a breviary or abridgment.—Breviarium totius imperii, a brief account, Suet. Aug. 101. breviarium rationum dispensatoris, a short draught or abridgment of his accounts, Id. Galb. 12. officiorum omnium breviaria, the breviaries of all the offices about the palace, Id. Vesp. 21.—* We find in the Corpus Juris **BREVIARIUS**, a, um; thus, breviariae rationes, short or abridged accounts, Scaev. l. ult. D. de pecul. legat.

BREVILOQUENS, ntis, a. speaking in few words, Cic. Att. 7, 20.

BRISA, ae, f. a lump of trodden or pressed grapes, Columel. 12, 39, 2. Britannica, an herb, spoonwort or scurvy-grass, Plin. 25, 3. so called from the Britons who inhabited Friesland. See Lipsius on Tacitus, Annal. 1, 63.

BROCHON v. *os*, the gum of the bdellium tree, Plin. 12, 9 s. 19.

BROCCUS, broccus vel brochus, seu bronchus vel broncus, a, um, crooked, standing out.—**BROCHITIS**, *ātis*, f. crookedness.—Bronchi dentes, gag-teeth, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 3. & 2, 9, 3.

* **BROMOS**, i, m. a kind of wild oats, Plin. 22, 25 s. 79.

BRONCHŌCĒLE, es, f. (a βρογχος, guttur; et κελη, hernia,) a swelling in the throat, like a rupture, Cels. 7, 13.

BRONCHUS. See Broccus.

* **BRONTĒUM**, i, n. a machine under the scene in the theatre, for producing a sound resembling thunder, Festus in CLAUDIANA TONITRUA.

* **BRONTIA**, ae, f. vel BRONTE, es, f. the thunder stone, which was supposed to be produced by thunder, Plin. 37, 10 s. 55 f.

* **BRŪCHION** v. um, i, n. a public place at Alexandria in Egypt, where learned men were supported by the liberality of the kings of that country, Ann. Marcellin. 22, 16.

* **BRŪCHUS**, i, m. a caterpillar, Prudent. Hamartig. v. 229.

BRŪMA, ae, f. the winter.—bruma novi prima est, veterisque novissima solis, the shortest

day of the year, or the winter solstice, Ovid. Fast. 1, 163. bruma est, et riget horridus December, Martial. 7, 94. mense brumae, in December, Juvenal. Sat. 6, 152. frigida bruma, i. e. hiems, Virg. *Æ.* 2, 472. horrida, Id. G. 3, 443. iners, inactive, when the labour of rustics ceases, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 12. quid agam brumā spirante, i. e. borea, when winter blasts blow, Juvenal. 9, 67. bruma est solstitium, the winter and summer solstice, Cic. N. D. 2, 19.

BRUMĀLIS, e, a. of or pertaining to winter.—Brumale tempus, the winter season, Cic. N. D. 2. Ovid. Am. 3, 6, 95. brumale signum, Capricorn, Cic. de Or. 3, 45. circulus brumalis, the tropic of Capricorn, Plin. 2, 70. This Cicero calls Brumalis orbis, Nat. D. 3, 14. brumale frigus, Virg. *Æ.* 6, 205. brumales porrigis horas, said of the sun, Ovid. Met. 4, 199. brumalis dies, the shortest day of the year, Cic. Fat. 3. Div. 2, 14. but brumalis lux, any day of winter, Ovid. Trist. 1, 10, 39. brumales venti, tempestuous, Lucan. 5, 407.—**BRUMAE** vel **BRUMALIA**, in ecclesiastical writers, are supposed to denote the feasts of Saturn, which Christians were forbidden to celebrate, Tertull. de Idol. 10 & 14.

BRUSCUM, i, n. a knot or knur in a maple-tree, Plin. 16, 16 s. 27.

BRUTA, ae, f. vel **BRATUM**, i, n. a kind of tree, like a cypress, of a fragrant smell, resembling that of cedar, Plin. 12, 17 s. 39.

BRUTUS, a, um, brute, senseless, stupid.—Bruta tellus, the brute earth, void of feeling or motion, Horat. Od. 1, 34, 9.—* **BRUTUS** was added as a surname to L. Junius, who expelled the Tarquins, from his assuming the appearance of folly or stupidity, to save himself from the cruelty of king Tarquin, Liv. 1, 56. Ovid. Fast. 2, 717. Virg. *Æ.* 6, 819. which continued to be the surname of his own patrician family, and of another plebeian family; whence were **MARCUS** and **DECIMUS Brutus**, who slew Caesar. To this Cicero alludes, Ita culpa Brutorum? (of the Bruti,) minime illorum quidem, sed aliorum brutorum, (brutes or fools;) qui se cautos ac sapientes putant, (sapientes opposed to brutorum,) Cic. Att. 14, 14. We do not, however, find **BRUTUM** used as a substantive for a brute animal.

* **BRYA**, ae, f. a kind of shrub, Plin. 13, 21 s. 37.

* **BRYON**, i, n. an aromatic herb, Plin. 12, 23 s. 50. & 13, 1.—(II) a kind of shrub, like lettuce, Id. 13, 25 s. 49. & 27, 8 s. 33.—(III) the grape of the white poplar, Id. 12, 28 s. 61.

* **BRYONIA**, ae, f. bryony, a wild vine, of two kinds; the one, white, Plin. 23, 1 s. 16. Scribon. 79. the other, black, Plin. ib. s. 17.

Bu, a syllable, which, in words derived from the Greek, denotes great; from bos, bovis, as it were, like an ox: Novi majestatem boum, et ab his dici pleraque magna, &c. Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 4. See Festus in **BULIMA**.

BŪBATWS, **BUBILE**, &c. See Bos.

BUBĒRE, BUBĪRE, & BUTĪRE, ire, to cry like a bittern, (butio, onis,) Auctor. Philomel. 42.

BUBĪNARE, v. — est menstruo mulierum sanguine inquinare, Festus.

BŪBO, ōnis, m. & rar. f. an owl.—Būbūlo, to hoot or cry like an owl.

BUBONIUM, i, n. an herb, called also **ASTER**, a remedy for swellings in the groin, (βουβωνίς,) Plin. 27, 5 s. 19.

* **BŪBŌNŌCĒLE**, es, f. a rupture in the groin, Cels. 7, 18.

BUBULCUS, BUBULUS, &c. See Bos.

* **BUCARDIA**, ae, f. a gem, like the heart of an ox, (βουκάρδια,) Plin. 37, 10.

BUCCA, ae, f. the soft part which covers the hollow of the mouth on both sides, and may be blown up or drawn in, the cheek.—infra eas (sc. genas, al. intra) hilaritatem risumque indicantes buccae, Plin. 11, 37 s. 59. quod in buccam veneris, scribito, whatever comes uppermost, Cic. Att. 1, 12 f. add. 7, 10. & 14, 7. quidquid in buccam tibi venerit, loquaris, Martial. 12, 24, 5. quid causae est, merito quin illis Jupiter ambas iratus inflat buccas? blow up both his cheeks in a passion at them, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 27. tales aspice rugas—quales—in vetulā scalpit jam mater simia buccā, as a mother ape scratches on her aged cheek, Juvenal. 10, 195. buccae noscenda est mensura tuae, the extent of your capacity as an orator ought to be considered, Juvenal. 11, 35. nec sloppo (al. scloppo) tumidas intendis rumpere buccas, to burst your swollen cheeks with a sound, to swell them, till the breath come out with a noise, Pers. 5, 13. quondam hi cornicines—notaque per oppida buccae, trumpeters well known for their swelled cheeks, through the towns of Italy; (for they were not fit to appear on the Roman stage,) Juvenal. 3, 35.

BUCŪLA, ae, f. a little cheek—also the part of the helmet which covered the cheek; a beaver.—Constat, Augustum puero adhuc salutanti se inter aequales, apprehensā Bucculā, dixisse, &c. having taken hold of his cheek, Suet. Galb. 4.—(II) Lorica, et fracta de casside buccula pendens, a beaver hanging from a broken helmet, Juvenal. 10, 134. Galeas bucculasque tergere, Liv. 44, 34.—**BUCŪLA**, in writers of the lower ages, denotes a shield or buckler.

BUCŒA, ae, or **BUCCELLA**, f. a morsel, a mouthful.

BUCCO, ōnis, m. a person having his cheeks large or swelled by blowing.

BUCULENTUS, a. blub-cheeked, wide-mouthed.

BUCŪNA vel **BŪCŪNA**, ae, f. a trumpet, cornet, or horn, used by neat or swine herds.

BUCINĀTOR a vocis similitudine (sono BU) et cantu dictus, Varr. L. L. 5, 7. Those who write **BUCŪNA** with a double C, derive it from **BUCŒA**, because it requires inflated cheeks to blow it. The **BUCŪNA** was at first made of the horn of an ox or goat, but afterwards of brass: tuba, quae directae est, appellatur, buccina, quae in semet ipsum aereo circulo flectitur, Veg. 3, 5. It was used

to give a signal to shepherds or peasants, and to soldiers in war. pastorale canit (sc. Alecto) signum, cornuque recurvo Tartaream intendit vocem, i. e. buccinā, Virg. A. 7, 513 & 519. cava buccina sumitur illi (i. e. a Tritone) Tortilis, quae turbins crescit ab imo, Ov. Met. 1, 335. signum quod erat notum vicinitate, buccinā datur, Cic. Verr. 4, 44. bello dat signum rauco cruentum buccina, Virg. A. 11, 474. The **BUCŪNA** was particularly used in giving the signal when the watches were changed. et jam quarta canit venturum buccina lucem, Propert. 4, 4, 63. te gallorum, illum buccinarum cantus exsuscitat, the sound of the cocks rouses you (a lawyer in the city); the sound of the buccinae rouses him (an officer in the camp,) Cic. Muræen. 9. nam si Virgilio puer, et tolerabile desit hospitium, caderent omnes a crinibus hydra: surda nihil emeret grave buccina, had Virgil wanted a servant, and a tolerable lodging, all the snakes would have fallen from the hair of the fury Alecto, (whom he describes, A. 7, 447.) her dumb trumpet would have uttered no dreadful sound, (as, A. 7, 513.) i. e. if Virgil had not enjoyed all the conveniences of life, by the bounty of Maecenas, he would not have written with so great spirit, Juv. 7, 69. sed qui sermones? quae foedae buccinae famae? but what do men say of you? how loud the trumpet of your base fame? i. e. what a foul character have you abroad? (said of a miser. N.B. Fame is commonly painted with a trumpet.) Juv. 14, 152.

BUCŪNUM, i, n. a trumpet, or the sound of a trumpet; also a kind of shell-fish. buccinum est clangor buccinae, Isidor. 18, 4. Pliny speaking of bees, says, interdum statio ad portas more castrorum, noctu quies in matutinum, donec una (sc. apis) excitet gemino aut simplicis bombo, ut buccino aliquo, (by a trumpet,) Plin. 11, 10 pr. & fin. buccini purpura, purple of the best kind, Quinctil. 12, 10, 76. But this passage is read and explained differently.

BUCŪNO, āre, v. a. to sound a trumpet: saepe declamante illo ter buccinavit. (impers.) the trumpet sounded thrice, i. e. three hours elapsed; for it appears a buccina was sounded at the end of every hour, Sen. Controv. 3 praef. quum buccinatum est, aperiant, ut exire possint, when the signal is given with the trumpet, they open the folds that the cattle may go out, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 20.

BUCŪNĀTOR, ōris, m. a trumpeter: buccinatore in castris relicto, a trumpeter who sounded at the changing of the watches, Caes. B. C. 2; 35.—metaph. Polliceris tē buccinatorem fore existimationis meae, Cic. Fam. 16, 21.

BUCŪNIĀTIS, is, f. a kind of grape, Plin. 14, 3.

BUCŪLA. See **BUCCA**.

BUCĒRAS, ātis, n. the herb fenugreek, (foenum Graecum,) Plin. 24, 19.

BUCĒRUS, BUCĪDA, BUCŪLŪCUS, &c. See Bos.

BŪBO, ōnis, m. a toad, Virg. 1, 184.

* **BUGLOSSA**, æ, f. v. -os, i, m. v. -um, i, n. (*βουλος γλωσσα*.) *bugloss, the herb ox-tongue, (boum linguae similis),* Plin. 25, 8 s. 40.

* **BUGONES**, um, f. an epithet of bees, from their being supposed to have been produced from the putrified carcase of an ox, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 5. see Virg. G. 4, 283, &c. hence—

BUGONIA, æ, f. the producing of bees in this manner, Varr. ib.

* **BULAPATHON**, i, n. the herb patience, or great dock, Plin. 20, 21 s. 86.

BULBINE, es, f, an herb having leaves like leeks, and a bulbous root, Plin. 20, 9 s. 42. Conf. Id. 19, 5, 30.

* **BULBITUM**, i, n. (*βουλιτιον*) *ox-dung,* Plin. 28, 17 s. 68.

BULBUS, i, m. a bulb, a plant having a round or bulbous root, and emitting at the bottom many capillary fibres; any root that is round and wrapped up in skins or coats, one above another, as onions, tulips, &c.—

BULBŪLUS, i, m. a small bulb.—

BULBACEUS, a, um, bulbaceous, like a bulb or onion.—

BULBOSUS, a, um, bulbous, full of bulbs, resembling a bulb.

* **BULE**, es, f. the senate or council of Greek cities, Plin. Ep. 10, 111, 113 & 117. whence—

BULEUTA, æ, m. a senator, counsellor or magistrate, Plin. Ep. 10, 48, 113 & 115.—

BULEUTĒRIUM, i, n. a senate-house or council-chamber, Cic. Verr. 2, 21. add. Plin. 36, 15 s. 23.

BULGA, æ, f. a leathern bag, a budget, Festus. Lucil. Sat. lib. 6.

BULIMA, æ, v. -us, i, m. a voracious hunger, (ex particula BU & λιμος, fames,) Festus.

BULLA, æ, f, a bubble in water; a stud or boss:—intumuit; sic, ut pluvio perlucida caelo surgere bulla solet, as a transparent bubble uses to rise in rainy weather, Ov. Met. 10, 734. est homo bulla, Varr. R. R. pr. nos non pluris sumus, quam bullae, Petron. 42. Tungri civitas Galliae fontem habet insignem, plurimis bullis stellantem, sparkling with numerous bubbles, Plin. 31. 2 s. 8.—hence from similitude, aurea bullis cingula, belts with golden bosses or studs, Virg. Æ. 9, 359. so et notis fulserunt cingula bullis, ib. 12, 942. quis procul ille, humerus nodis (i. e. bullis) cui balteus asper subligat, Val. Flacc. 5, 579. jussine in splendorem dari bullas has foribus nostris? did I not order these studs on our door to be scoured or made bright? (the ancients used to ornament their doors with nails with large heads, made either of brass or some metal gilt and polished:) Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 20. bullas aureas omnes ex valvis non dubitavi auferre, Cic. Verr. 4, 56. bulla super frontem (sc. servi) parvis argentea loris vincta movebatur, a silver ball or boss tied with small straps, moved on his forehead, Ovid. Met. 10, 114. A similar kind of boss or stud seems to be denoted, Vitruv. 9, 9. & Petron. c. 30.—quis enim tam nudus, ut illum bis ferat, Hetruscum puero si contigit aurum, (if he has worn a golden boss when a boy,

i. e. is a free-born citizen,) vel nodus tantum, et signum de paupere loro? (or only a poor leathern boss, i. e. is the son of a freed man,) Juvenal. 5, 164. The **BULLA** is called Hetruscum aurum, because the custom of wearing it was brought from Etruria, ib. It was anciently peculiar to the sons of nobility, but afterwards permitted to all free-born citizens, Macrob. ib. Boys laid aside the bulla with the toga praetexta, and consecrated it to the LARES, Pers. 5, 30. Propert. 4, 1, 131. dic senior bullâ dignissime, you simple old man, worthy again to wear the bulla, Juvenal. 13, 33.—A gold boss is mentioned among the toys of girls; et bulla aurea est, pater quam dedit mihi natali die, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 127.—

BULLŪLA, æ, f. a small bubble.—

BULLĀTUS, a, adorned with bosses; blown up, empty.—si damnosa senem juvat alea, ludit et heres **BULLĀTUS**, while a boy, Juvenal. 14, 5. statua bullata et incincta praetexta, the statue of a boy, Val. Max. 3, 1, 1. cingulum e corio bullatum (adorned with studs) balteum dictum, Varr. L. L. 4, 24. bullatae nugae, empty trifles, Pers. 5, 19. the same with what Horace calls **AMPULLAE**, high-sounding expressions without meaning, swollen like a bubble, but filled only with air, Art. P. 97.—

BULLO, āre, v. to bubble.—

BULLATIO, ōnis, f. a bubbling.—

BULLIO, ĩre, v. to boil or bubble.—

BULLĪTUS, ūs, m. a boiling or bubbling.

* **BUMAMMA** uva, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 4. the same with **BUMASTOS**, v. us, i, f. (ex βῦ particulâ intensivâ, & μαστος, mamma) a kind of large grape which swells like a teat or pap; tument vero mammarum modo bumasti, Plin. 14, 1. uvae bumasti, the bumast grapes, Col. 12, 43, 1.

* **BUMELIA**, æ, f. (ex βῦ intens. & μελια, fraxinus,) a kind of large ash-tree, Plin. 16, 13.

* **BUNIAS**, ādis, f. & Bunion, i. n. two different kinds of navews or turnips, Plin. 20, 4 s. 11.

* **BUPHTHALMOS**, i, f. ox-eye, a plant, (similis boum oculis, ex βῦs, bos, & ὀφθαλμος, oculus,) Plin. 25, 8 s. 42.

* **BUPLEUROS**, i, f. (ex βῦs, bos, & πλεωσ, latus,) a kind of an herb, (in sponte noscentium numero,) Plin. 22, 22 s. 35.

* **BUPRESTIS**, is, f. (ex βῦs, & πρηβω, inflammo,) an animal like a spider, of the kind of cantharides, which being eaten by an ox among grass proves fatal to him, (ita inflammat, ut rumpat,) Plin. 30, 4 s. 10.—Also the name of an herb, poisonous to oxen, Plin. 22, 22 s. 36.

BURA, æ, v. Buris, is, f. quasi βουος ῥα, bovis cauda, a crooked piece of wood, which went between the beam and the plough-share, and formed the curvature of the Roman plough, represented by Virgil as the principal part, to which there seems to be nothing exactly similar in modern ploughs: continuo in silvis magna vi inflexa domatur in burim, et curvi formam accipit ulmus aratri: huic a stirpe pedes temo protentus in octo, binæ aures, duplici aptantur

dentalia dorso, to the extremity of the buris was joined the beam or pole to which the oxen were yoked, eight feet long; also two earth-boards, and the share-beam, Virg. G. 1, 170. & ibi Serv. Varr. de R. R. 1, 19, 2. & de L. L. 4, 31.

BURDO, onis, m. a mule, produced by a horse and a she-ass, Isidor. 12, 1.

BURGUS, i, m. (quasi *πυργος*, turris,) a tower or fort, round which houses were built, Veget. 4, 10. whence the modern name of BURGH or BURROW.

BUSTUM, i, n. the place where dead bodies were burnt and buried; a tomb or sepulchre:—**BUSTUM** propriè dicitur locus, in quo mortuus est combustus et sepultus, diciturque bustum, quasi bene ustum, Festus. portandum ad busta cadaver, to the place of burning, or to be burnt, Juvenal. 3, 32. ardentès spectant socios, semustaque servant busta, and watch the half-burnt piles, Virg. Æ. 11, 201. so fumantia busta, Stat. Silv. 5, 1, 226. horrifico cinefactus busto, Lucr. 3, 919. in bustis—sedens, on tombs, ib. 12, 863. apparatus mortuorum funus dici solet, extractio lignorum rogos, subjectio ignis pyra, crematio cadaveris bustum, locus ustrina, operis extractio sepulchrum, nomen inscriptum monumentum, Serv. ad Virg. Æ. 3, 22. rogos dicitur antequam ardeat, pyra, cum ardere caepit; bustum, cum ardere desit. But this distinction is not always observed. fuit ingens—terreno ex aggere bustum, a tomb, Virg. Æ. 11, 350. so Catull. 62, 363. Sardana-pälus incidi jussit in busto, Cic. Tusc. 5, 35. bustum Basili, Cic. Att. 7, 9. Catuli, Cic. Pet. Cons. 3. add. Cic. Legg. 2, 26. Phil. 1, 2. Pis. 5 & 7. Æt modo, seque vocat bustum miserabile nati, sc. Tereus, qui inscius appositum sibi ab uxore filium comederat, Ov. Met. 6, 665. busta repleta fugâ, the tombs were filled with fugitives, Id. 2, 152. hic robora busti extruit ipse sui, rears his own pile, ib. 157. majorum vertere busta, tombs, Id. 7, 855. busta Gallica, a place in Rome, where the bodies of some Gauls, who had died of the plague, were burnt, Liv. 22, 14. Varr. L. L. 4, 32.—*metaph.* templum illud (sc. Castoris,) fuit—bustum legum omnium ac religionum, the sepulchre of the laws and of every thing sacred, where they were in a manner buried, Cic. Pis. 5.

BUSTUARIUS, a, of or pertaining to tombs.—**BUSTIRÄPUS**, i, m. (rapio,) one who snatches food from the flames of a funeral pile.

BUTEO, ðnis, m. a kind of hawk; called by the Greeks **TRIORCHES**, from his having three testicles, Plin. 10, 8 s. 9. & 11, 49 s. 110. buteonem hunc appellat Romani, familiã etiam ex eo cognominatã, cum prospero auspicio in ducis navi sedisset, Plin. 10, 8 s. 9.

* **BUTHYSIA**, æ, f. (i. e. bovidium, ex βοϋς, bos, & θυια, sacrificium,) the sacrifice of an ox, Suet. Ner. 12.

BUTIO, onis, m. a bird, frequenting marshy places; Auctor Philomelae, 42.

BUTIRE. See **BUBERE**.

BUTYRUM, i, n. butter: e lacte fit et butyrum, barbararum gentium laudatissimus cibus,

et qui divites a plebe discernat. Plurimum e bubulo, (sc. lacte,) et inde nomen, &c. Plin. 28, 9 s. 35. The use of butter for food was so little known to the Italians, that it is not mentioned by Apicus, nor by any of the writers about rustic affairs, but Columella, 6, 1, 12, 5. In later poets the second syllable of *butyrum* is sometimes shortened: it never occurs in the ancient Latin poets.

BUXUS, i, f. & **BUXUM**, i, n. the box-tree or box-wood, Serv. ad Virg. Æ. 9, 619. *buxus* Pyrenensis ac *Cytorii* montibus plurima, et *Berecynthio tractu*: crassissima in Corsica flore non spernendo, quae causa amaritudinis mellis, Plin. 16, 16 s. 28. *densum foliis buxum*, Ovid. Art. Amor. 3, 691. *Pallidiora buxo*, Id. M. 4, 134. *virens perpetuo buxus*, ib. 10, 97. *undans buxo Cytorus*, Virg. G. 2, 437. *torno rasile buxum*, box-wood easily polished by the lathe or turner's wheel, ib. 449. *vulgari buxo sordida cæra fuit*, i. e. the mean writing-tables, were made of common box-wood, Propert. 3, 23, 8. *tympana vos buxus vocat Berecynthia*, a pipe made of *Berecynthia* box-wood, Virg. Æ. 9, 619. *so aera—inflati complevit murmure buxi*, with the noise of the blown flute, Ov. Met. 14, 537. *inflare buxos*, i. e. *tibias inspirare*, Claudian. de Rapt. Proserp. 3, 130. *depectere crines buxo*, with a comb made of box-wood, Ovid. Fast. 6, 229. *volubile buxum*, the whirling top, Virg. Æ. 7, 382. *so torquere buxum flagellò*, Pers. Sat. 3, 51. *excisi per cava buxa gradus*, the fluted ringlets on the inside of a dice-box, Auson. Profess. 1, 28.

BUXEUS, a, of or pertaining to box; pale, yellow like box-wood.

BUXOSUS, a, like box.

BUXIFER, a, um, bearing box-trees.

BUXETUM, i, n, a place set with box-trees.

BYRSA, an ox's hyde, which gave name to the citadel of Carthage, Virg. Æ. 1, 372. & ibi Serv. Flor. 2, 15, 11.

BYSSUS, i, f. a kind of fine flax or lint — proximus (sc. honos est lino,) byssino, mulierum maxime deliciis circa Elim in Achaia genito; quaternis denariis scripula ejus permutata quondam, ut auri, reperio, Pl. 19, 1 s. 4. *vestis byssina*, a robe of fine linen or lawn, Apulei. Met. 11, p. 269.

BYSSINUS, a, made of fine flax, linen.

C.

CABALLUS, i, m. a horse, properly a pack-horse.—As **CABALLUS** properly denotes a work-horse, it is never used by Virgil, Ovid, Lucan, Valerius Flaccus, Catullus, Tibullus, or Propertius; but it occurs frequently in satirical writers:—*ephippia bos piger*, optat arare caballus, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 43. *aut olitoris aget mercede caballum*, ib. 1, 18, 36. *but Satureiano vectari caballo*, to ride on a horse of Satureum, where fine horses were bred,

Id. Sat. 1, 6, 59. *caballi pascendi*, ib. 103. Gorgonēus caballus, *the winged horse Pegasus, on which Perseus was carried, when he went to slay the Gorgon Medusa*, Juvenal. 3, 118.—

CABALLĪNUS, a, of or pertaining to a horse: *caballina caro, horse-flesh*, Plin. 28 s. 81. *fumum*, Id. 29, 5 s. 32. *fons caballinus, the fountain Hippocrene* in Boeotia, produced by the horse Pegasus with a stroke of his hoof, Pers. prol. 1. In later writers we find—

CABALLARIUS, i, m. a groom, one who takes care of horses.—

CABALLATIO, onis, f. *the charge of feeding the public horses, or the furnishing of corn to feed them.*

CACĀBO, āre, to sound like a partridge, Auct. *carm. Philomel.* v. 19.

CACĀBUS, i, m. a kettle or pot, a vessel for boiling meat.—

CACABŪS, i, m. dim. a little kettle or pot.

CACĀRE, to go to stool.—

CACĀTŪRIO, ire, to desire to go to stool.

* CACHĒXIA, ae, f. a bad habit of body.—

CACHECTES, v. -a, ae, m. & Cachectīcus, i, m. one who is in a bad habit of body.

CĀCHINNUS, i, m. a loud laugh, a horse laugh; *cachinnum tollere v. edere, to set up a loud laugh: commovere, to excite it.*—

CĀCHINNĀRE, & -āri, to laugh immoderately.—

CACHINNĀTIO, ōnis, f. an immoderate laughing.

CACHINNO, ōnis, m. an immoderate laugh, a scoffer, a scorn, a satirical person, Pers. 1, 12.

* CĀCŌDAEMON, ōnis, m. an evil genius.

CACOĒTHES, is, n. plur. *cacoethe; an evil custom; an ulcer, a cancer.*

CĀCŪLA, ae, m. a soldier's slave, Plaut.

CĀCŪMEN, īnis, n. the top or summit of any thing, the peak or sharp point.—

CACUMĪNĀRE, to sharpen at the point.

CĀDĀVER, ēris, n. (cado,) a carcase, a dead body, a corpse.—

CADĀVERŌSUS, a. like a dead body; *cadaverous.*

* CADMIA, ae, f. *calamine, a stone of which brass is made*, Plin. 34, 10 s. 22.—But properly brass is made by mixing *cadma* with copper-ore.

CĀDĒRE, (cādo, cēcīdi, cāsūm,) *altē v. ex alto, in terram, per aēra atque aquas deorsum, de v. ex equo, to fall. folia arbori, de v. ex arbore cadunt; lana sponte ovibus cadit, sc. de; majoresque cadunt de montibus umbrae; vela cadunt, fall or are lowered, Virg. austri cadunt, cease to blow. animi cadunt, v. animis cadunt, their spirits sink. spes ad irritum cadunt; cadere v. incidere in morbum; in v. sub sensum, oculos, potestatem alicujus; homini lacrimae cadunt, quasi puero, gaudio, he weeps for joy, like a child, Ter. non cadit in virum bonum mentiri, is incapable of telling a lie, Cic. Off. 3,*

20. *in diem calendarum cadit solutio, falls or happens upon, Id. in eum cadit hoc verbum, agrees or is applicable to. praeter opinionem ceciderat res, had happened, Cic. ventis vis omnis cecidit, fell, died away, was calmed, Liv. 36, 39. si quid adversi casurum foret, should*

happen, Liv. 35, 13.—cadere causā v. formulā, in judicio, to lose one's cause, to be cast. praelio, v. in praelio, to fall, to be slain. oriens, mediusve cadensve Phoebus, setting, Ovid. Met. 11, 594. cadentia sidera, setting, disappearing in the morning, Virg. A. 2, 9.—

CĀso, āre, freq. *to fall often*, Plaut.—

CĀSUS, ūs, m. a fall, a chance, a misfortune, a case.—

CĀDŪCUS, a, um, *ready to fall, falling, frail.*—

CĀDĪVUS, a, um, *that falleth of itself.*

CADŪCEUS, i, m. v. -um, i, n. *the wand of Mercury, a rod or staff with the figure of two snakes twisted round it; carried by ambassadors who sued for peace, Plin. 29, 3 s. 12. Liv. 8, 20. Nep. 23, 11.*

CADUCEĀTOR, ōris, m. a herald or ambassador sent to treat about peace, Liv. 26. 17. & 32, 32.

CADUCĪFER, ēri, m. (fero,) bearing a caduceus; an epithet of Mercury, one of whose badges was a caduceus, Ov. Met. 2, 708.

CĀDURCUM, i, n. a tick or ticking, the sheet or coverlet of a bed; put for the bed itself, Juv. 6, 536.

CADUS, i, m. a cask or urn; also a measure: the same with amphōra.

CAECILIA, ae, f. *the shoe-worm*, Col. 6, 17. 1 & 4.

CAECUS, a, um, *blind. caecus carcer, dark. caecae res, hidden, concealed. undae, dark, when no stars are to be seen. crimen, uncertain, Liv. 45, 31. execrationes, fruitless, unavailing, Id. 40, 9. so ignes, Virg. A. 4, 209. timor, groundless, Cic. Fam. 6, 7.*

CAECĪTAS, atis, f. *blindness*—

CAECO, are, to blind, to make blind.—

CAECŪTIO, -ivi, -ire, to be dim sighted.—

CAECĪGĒNUS, a, um, (gigno,) *born blind*, Lucr. 2, 740.

CAEDĒRE, (caedo, cēcīdi, caesum,) *to beat or strike, to cut or kill.*—

CAEDES, is, f. a slaughter.—

CAEDUUS, a, um, *in use to be cut or lopped.*—

CAESURA, ae, f. & Caesio, ōnis, f. a cutting.—

CAESIM, adv. *with the edge; in short clauses.*

CAELEBS v. Coelebs, ībis, adj. *single, unmarried; applied also to trees which were not used as props to vines: subst. an unmarried man or woman, a bachelor.*—

CAELĪBĀTUS, ūs, m. *celibacy.*

CAELUM, i, n. (a caedo,) *a sharp pointed instrument for cutting with, a style or graver, a tool used in gravings.*

CAELĀRE, to carve or engrave, to adorn with relief or rising work, with figures standing out from the surface.—

CAELĀTOR, ōris, m. a carver or engraver.—

CAELĀTŪRA, ae, f. & Caelāmen, īnis, m. an engraver.

CAELUM, v. Coelum, i, n. pl. Caeli, orum, m. *heaven; the sky, the air.*—

CAELESTIS, e, *celestial, heavenly; caelestes, sc. dii, the celestial deities, Liv. 1, 16.*

CAELES, ītis, adj. *of heaven, heavenly, Ov. F. 1, 236—subst. a deity, a god, Id. P. d, 6, 17.*

CAELITĒS, am, plur. *celestial deities.*—

† CAELICŌLA, a, m. an inhabitant of heaven, *caeli*.

CAELIFER, ēra, ērum, (fero,) supporting heaven; thus, caelifer Atlas, Virg. 6, 797.—In later writers.

CAELĪTUS, ed, from heaven.

CAEMENTUM, i, n. (q. caedimentum a caedo) properly a piece of stone cut from another; thus, caementum de silice frangatur, Vitruv. 3, 4.—(plur.) caementa, rough, unhewn stones, or pieces of stone cut from the quarry, materials for building, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 31. & 3, 24, 3.—CAEMENTĪCIUS, a, uni, made of unhewn stones, Vitruv. 2, 4, & 8.

CAEPE, n. ind. & Caepa, ae, f. & Caepula v. Caepulla, ae, f. an onion.

CAEPĪNA, ae, f. a place sown or set with onions, a bed of onions, Col. 11, 3, 56.

CAEREMONIA, v. Caerimonia, v. Cerimonia, ae, f. a ceremony; veneration, sanctity; splendour, pomp, Cic. Legg. 1, 22. Verg. 5, 72.

CAERŪLŌUS, v. Caerulus, a, um, (q. caerulus,) cerulean, sky-coloured, azure, light-blue; sea-green.

CAERULEĀTUS, um, painted blue, Paterc. 2, 83.

CAESARIĒS, iei, f. (caedo,) the hair, a man or woman's head of hair: CAESARIĀTUS, having long hair, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 173.

CAESĪM, adv. with the edge. See CAEDERE.

CAESIUS, a, um, (q. caelius: a caelo,) grey, sky-coloured, resembling the eyes of a cat.

CAESPE, v. Cespes, itis, m. (a caedo,) a turf; CAESPĪTIUS, a, um, made of turf.

CAESTUS, v. Cestus, m. a gauntlet; a covering of leather for the hands, stiffened with iron or lead; used in boxing, Virg. A. 5, 400, &c.

CAESUS, CAESURA, &c. See CAEDERE.

CAETER v. Ceter, & caetĕrus, ēra, erum, (rarely used in the masc. sing.) plur. Caetĕri, ae, a, the rest: caetera Graecia, the rest of Greece. caetera laetus, for ad caetera, in other respects, Hor.—caetera, parce, puer, bello, for the future abstain from fighting, Virg. A. 9, 656. et caetera, sc. negotia, an expression whereby we denote that something is omitted: caetĕrō, adv. sc. tempore, for the rest of the time, Plin.—

CAETĒRŌQUIN v. Caetĕrōqui, adv. otherwise, in other respects.

CAETĒRĪM, but, with respect to what remains.

CALAMĪTAS, ātis, f. (a calamus,) properly a storm of hail which breaks the reeds or stalks of corn; a calamity or misfortune; a loss.

CALAMITŌSUS, a, um, liable to be hurt by a storm, by the weather or the like; hurtful; calamitous; miserable, wretched.

CALAMITŌSE, adv. in a hurtful way.

CALĀMĪSTER, tri, m. v. Calamistrum, i, n. a curling pin; an iron for curling the hair with.—

CALĀMĪSTRATUS, a, um, curled, stalked.

CALĀMUS, i, m. a reed, a stalk of corn, a grass or scyon; put for any thing made of a reed or like a reed; a pipe or flute; a fowler's rod; an angle rod or fishing-rod; an arrow or dart; an instrument for writing with, (calamus scriptorius,) &c.

CALAMARIUS, a, um; of a rod; calamaria theca, a case for holding reeds for writing, similar to what we call a PEN-CASE, Suet. Cl. 25.—* CALĀMUS properly denotes a small and slender reed, less than the canna and arundo; but these words are not always distinguished, Plin. 16, 36 f. 64, &c. Ov. Met. 1, 706. fragiles calami tristis lupini, the brittle stalks of lupine, Virg. G. 75.—ludere calamo agresti, to play on a rural pipe, Virg. E. 1, 10. first made of a straw of oats, hence called avēna, ib. 2, and stipula, ib. 3, 27. then composed of several straws or reeds, joined together with wax and a thread. Pan primus calamos cerā conjungere plures instituit, ib. 2, 32. usually seven, ib. 36. disparibus calamis compagine cerae junctis, of unequal length at the end (but equal at the top,) Ov. Met. 1, 711. calamis agrestibus insonat, he plays on his country-pipe, Ov. Met. 11, 161. calamos inflare leves, to blow the slender reed, i. e. to play on the fistula, Virg. E. 5, 2. so nec te poeniteat calamo trivisse labellum, to have rubbed your lip on a reed, ib. 2, 34. hos tibi dant calamos musae, give you these reeds, i. e. this pipe, ib. 6, 69. calamis aequiparas magistrum, you equal your master in playing, ib. 5, 48.—calamis Orientis populi bella conficiunt, &c. with arrows made of reeds, Plin. 16, 36 s. 64. imposito patulos calamo sinuaverat arcus, he had bent the wide or long bow with an arrow upon it, Ov. Met. 8, 30. Daphnidis arcum et calamos fregisti, the bow and arrows, Virg. E. 3, 13. calamos armare veneno, to arm reeds with poison, i. e. to make poisoned arrows, Virg. A. 10, 140. calamos hos haec habet ora, those reeds, i. e. arrows instead of writing reeds, Ov. Pont. 3, 8, 21.—calamo salientes ducere pisces, with a reed or fishing-rod, Ovid. Met. 3, 587. talia (sc. loca) lentos deponent calamos, pliant rods, Id. Hal. 87.—calamus scriptorius, a reed for writing with, Cels. 7, 11. calamo et atramento res agetur, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15. calalum sumere, Id. Att. 6, 8. tenere, Ovid. Ep. 11, 3. intingere, sc. atramento, Quintil. 10, 3, 31. tum queritur, crassus calamo quod pendeat humor, (as we say that the ink sticks in the pen,) Pers. 3, 11. incōmptis allinet atrum transverso calamo signum, he will draw a black stroke with his reed across unpolished verses, Hor. Art. P. 446. culpantur calami, the reeds are blamed, (as we say, the pens will not write,) Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 7. uti qui viscoso populatur arundine lucos—sublimem calamo sequitur crescente volucrum, endeavours to catch birds as some think, by (fixing a leafy twig of myrtle, or any other shrub, besmeared with bird-lime, on) a growing reed or cane, Sil. 7, 674 & 677. so sive petas calamo praemia, i. e. aves, Propert. 3, 18, (al. 11,) 46. structo figere avem calamo, ib. 2, 19, (al. 15,) 24. & ibi Vulpius. But others apply crescentis calamo v. arundo, more properly to the fowler's staff, (ames,) composed of several reeds, so contrived that one was inserted in the other, and the uppermost besmeared with a gluey substance. Thus the fowler could lengthen his staff at pleasure, which he did so fully (tactā manu, Val. Flac.

g. 262.) till he reached the bird, Martial. 14, 218. 9, 55. (al. 54.) 3. Galbula decipitur calanis; by reeds or by a fowler's staff, Id. 15, 68. calanis præmia parva sequi, i. e. to catch birds with a fowler's staff, Ovid. Rem. 208. See ARUNDO.

CALĀTHUS, i, m. a basket made of osiers; a vessel for holding milk or cheese. a cheese-vat.—CALATHISCUUS, i, m. a small basket.

CALĀRE, to call, to summon, Macrobr. whence CALĀTA COMITIA, an assembly of the Roman people summoned to ratify testaments, &c.—CALĀTOR, ōris, m. a slave, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 52. a orier who attended on the priests, Suet. Gram. c. 12.

CALCAR, calcus, calco, &c. See CALX.

CALCŪLUS, i, m. (dim. a calx,) a small stone or pebble; the stone in the reins or bladder, a disease, a chess-man. lusis calculorum, the game of chess, or something similar to it, Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 5. Lucan. ad Pis. v. 178. add. Ovid. Art. 2, 207. 3, 357. Trist. 2, 478. Val. Māx. 8, 8, 2.—metaph. a counter, any thing used in reckoning; hence ad calculōs vocare, to call to an account or reckoning, Cic. Am. 16. calculum, v. -os ponere, imponere & abducere, to cast up an account, to make a calculation, Plin. Pan. c. 20. Id. Ep. 1, 14, 9. 2, 19 f. Col. 3, 3, 7. 5, 1, 3. voluptatum calculis subductis, having made an estimate or calculation of the pleasures to be purchased by brave actions, Cic. Fin. 2, 19.—

(H) A pebble or ballot which judges antiently used to throw into an urn, when they passed sentence on a criminal; a white one when they acquitted, and black when they condemned, Ovid. Met. 15, 41. hence alicui album calculum adjicere, to give a favourable vote, to approve, Plin. Ep. 1, 2. O diem lætum, notandumque mihi candidissimo calculo, to be distinguished by the fairest mark, ib. 6, 11. (See R. A. p. 268.)—CALCŪLOSUS, a, um, full of pebbles or gravel, gritty; ill of the stone.

CALCŪLATOR, ōris, m. a caster up of accounts.

CALĒFACERE, to warm, &c. See CALERE.

CALENDAE, v. Kalendae, ārum, f. the calendar, the name of the first day of every Roman month.

CALENDARIUM, i, n. a book in which was kept an account of the interest of money, which was usually paid on the calends of each month: hence tristes calendae, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 87. ad Græcos Kalendas solvere, i. e. nunquam, because the Greeks had no calends. Suet. Aug. 87.

CALĒRE, (cāleo, ui, itum,) to be warm, to be hot. amore, to be inflamed. aliquem v. aliquo, to love. calētur, (imp.) it is hot weather.—CALESCO, ēre, to grow warm.

CALOR, oris, m. warmth, heat.

CALĪDUS, (and by contraction) Caldu-, a, um, warm, hot.

CALĪDĒ, adv. without delay, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 99.

CALDA, ae, f. sc. aqua, hot water.

CALIDARIUS, a, um, hot, making hot; as, calidarium balneum, the hot bath.

CALDARIUM, i, n. sc. ahenum, a caldron.

CALĒFĀCĒRE, to warm, to make warm.

CALĒFĒTO, -factus, -fieri, passiv. to be made warm.

CALĒFACTĀRE, freq. to heat often.

CALĒNDRUM, i, n. a woman's head-dress, composed of fletitious hair, and raised to a great height, Hor. Sat. 1, 8, 47.

CALĪGA, ae, f. a kind of shoe or half-boot, set with nails reaching up to the middle of the leg; used chiefly by common soldiers; whence the name of the emperor Caligula, given him when a boy in jest by the soldiers, because being brought up in the camp, he used to wear this kind of shoes, Suet. Cal. 9. Tac. Ann. 1, 41. Marius ad consulatum a caliga perductus, from being a common soldier, Sen. Ben. 5, 16.

CALIGĀTUS, a, drest in or wearing a military shoe: subst. a common soldier.

CALIGĀRIS, e; v. -ius, a, um, of or belonging to a caliga.

CALĪGO, īnis, f. darkness; dimness of sight.

CALĪGĪNŌSUS, a, um, full of darkness; dark.—CALIGO, āre, to be dark, to be dim sighted.

CALIGATIO, onis, f. dimness of sight.

CALIX, īcis, f. a kind of cup.

CALICULUS, i, m. dim. a little cup.

CALLIBLEPHĀRUM, i, n. a medicine or wash to make the eye-brows look black, Plin. 23, 4 s. 51. 35, 16 s. 56 f.

CALLUS, i, n. & Callum, i, n. the skin on the feet or hands, or any other part of the body, hardened by exercise; hard flesh, brawn. solorum callum, the hardness of the soles of my feet, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32.

CALLŌSUS, a, having a thick skin, callous.

CALLOSITAS, ātis, f. callousness.

CALLO, ui, ere, to be hard or callous; to be cunning or skilful by practice or experience. illius sensum puche calleo, I know well his sentiments, Ter. Adel. 4, 1, 17. jura Poenorum, Cic. Balb. 14. homines callent ad suum questum, Plaut. in hoc, Plin. 8, 25. durum callet pauperiem pati, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 49.

CALĪDUS, a, um, cunning, skilful.

CALĪDĒ, adv. cunningly.

CALĪDITAS, ātis, f. cunningness.

CALLIS, is, m. a beaten path; a track made by beasts; a foot-path.

CALO, ōnis, m. the slave of a common soldier.

CALTHA, ae, f. the marygold, a flower.

CALTHŪLA, ae, f. a robe of a yellow colour, like marygold.

CALTHŪLARIUS, i, m. a maker of such robes.

CALVA, Calvaria, ae, f. the upper part of the head, the skull.

CALŪMNIĀ, ae, f. a false accusation, calumny; slander or detraction; a cavil, a quirk, a false interpretation. calumnia litium, i. e. lites per calumniam injectae, unjust law-suits, Cic. Mil. 27. mirantur omnes improbitatem calumniae, the wickedness of the unjust claim or law-suit, Cic. Ver. 2, 15. imponatur honestae civitati, (sc. Syracusanæ,) turpissima persona calumniae shall the base character of unjust litigation, or of an unjust litigant, be imposed on an honourable city? ib. c. 17. calumniam jurare, v. de calumnia, to swear that one does not raise a law-suit from malice or a desire of litigation, Cic. Fam. 8, 8. Liv. 33, 49 (A. 251.)

CALUMNIOR, ātus, āri; rem vel hominem, to slander, to calumniate.

CALUMNIATOR, oris, m. a caviller.

CALUS, i, m. a twig vessel, through which new wine is strained, Cato, R. R. 53.

CALVUS, a, um, bald.

CALVEO, ēre, n. to be bald.

CALVESCERE, (inc.) to war bald.

CALVITIUM, i, n. & Calvities, icī, f. baldness.

CALX, cis, m. & f. the heel.

CALCAR, āris, n. a spur, an incitement. abl. calcari; plur. calcaria, ium, &c.

CALCEUS, i, m. a shoe.

CALCEOLUS, i, m. a little shoe.

CALCEOLARIUS, i, m. a maker of shoes.

CALCEARE, v. to shoe, to put on shoes.

CALCEAMEN, inis, n. & Calceamentum, i, n. a shoe.

CALCEARIUM, i, n. sc. argentum, money given to purchase shoes.

CALCITRARE, to throw out the heels, to kick, to fling.

CALCITRO, ōnis, m. one that kicks.

CALCITRATUS, ūs, m. the act of kicking.

CALCITROSUS, a, um, apt to kick.

CALCARE, to trample upon, to tread under foot; to beat, to subdue; to spurn, to despise.

CALX, cis, f. rar. m. lime-stone; the end of a race, the goal, which was marked by a furrow filled with lime.

CALCARIUS, a, um, of lime: calcaria fornax, a lime-kiln.

CALCARIUS, i, m. a lime-burner.

CÁLYX, ūcis, m. the bud of a flower.

CALYCŪLUS, i, m. a little bud.

CAMARA, ae, f. a kind of ship; described in Tac. Hist. 3, 47.

CAMBIRE, (-io, campsi, campsum,) to exchange, to barter, Priscian. & Apul. not found in a classic author.

CAMELLA, ae, f. a kind of cup, Ov. Fast. 4, 779.

CAMĒLUS, i, m. or f. a camel.

CAMELINUS, a, um, of a camel.

CAMELOPARDĀLIS, is, f. an animal like a camel and panther, Plin. 8, 18 s. 27.

CAMĒNA v. Camoena, ae, f. (v. Camēna, a canēdo,) a muse, Pers. 5, 21. vocalis Camēna, i. e. Calliōpē, Sen. Med. 625. plur. the muses, Virg. E. 3, 59. Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 45. Ep. 1, 19, 5. spiritum Graiae tenuem Camenae, a small spirit or inspiration of the Greek muse, i. e. a little of the genius of the Greek lyric poets, Id. Od. 2, 16, 38. Daunia Camena, the Apulian (i. e. the Roman or Latin) muse who inspired Horace, ib. 4, 6, 27. so tragica Camena, the tragic muse, i. e. tragic poetry, Id. Art. P. 275. inhumanae senium Camenae, the inactivity or moroseness of the unsocial muse, to which poets are liable, Id. Ep. 1, 18, 47. insigni camenā, in a sublimē poem, in a lofty strain, Id. Od. 1, 12, 39.

CAMĒRA v. Camāra, ae, f. a vault; an arched ceiling; a covered ship, Tac. Hist. 3, 47.

CAMĒRO, āre, to vault.

CAMERĀRIUS, a, um, of or like a vault.

CAMĪNUS, i, m. a furnace, a chimney.

CĀMINĀRE, to make in the form of a furnace.

CAMINĀTUS, a, um, made like a furnace, wide below and narrow at the top.

CAMMĀRUS, i, m. the crevice, a crab-fish or craw-fish, Col. 8, 15, 4. & 17, 14.

CAMOENAE, arum, f. the Muses. See CAMENA.

CAMPE, es, f. the palmer-worm or caterpillar, Col. 10, 324.

CAMPUS, i, m. a plain, an open field: campus Martius, or simply campus, the field of Mars at Rome, a plain along the Tiber, Liv. 2, 5. where the comitia centuriata were held, Liv. 6, 20. 31, 7. &c. and young men performed their exercises, Hor. Od. 1, 8, 4. & 4, 1, 39. campi liquentes, liquid plains, i. e. the sea, Virg. Aē. 6, 724.

CAMPESTER, v. -tris, -tris, -tre, of or belonging to a plain or field, campaign: campestris Scythae, living in plains, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 9. campestris fraxinus, growing in a plain, Plin. 16, 13. campestris gratia, interest in the campus Martius, i. e. in the comitia, or in determining the election of magistrates, Liv. 7, 1. operae campestris, persons employed by candidates to distribute money among the citizens at elections, Suet. Aug. 3. exercitatio et ludus campestris, the exercises and diversions of young men in the campus Martius, Cic. Caecil. 5. campestria praelia, mock battles in the campus Martius, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 54. arma, the arms used in these mock contests, Id. Art. P. 379.

CAMPESTRE, is, n. a girdle round the loins, or a pair of drawers, worn by those who exercised themselves naked in the field of Mars, or in any other place of exercise, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 18.

* CĀMŪRUS, a, um, (i. e. curvus,) crooked: camūri boves, having crooked horns, (camura cornua, Virg. G. 3, 55. & ibi Serv.)

* CĀMUS, i, m. a kind of fetter or chain; Non. 3, 64. a bit or bridle, a snaffle, Isid. 20, 16.

CĀNĀLIS, is, m. & f. a conduit-pipe for conveying water, a canal: canales structiles, aqueducts below ground made of arched work, Vitruv. 8, 7.

CANALICŪLUS, i, m. & -a, ae, f. a small pipe.

CANALICIUS, a, um; & Canaliensis, e, of or like a conduit pipe.

CANCELLI, orum, m. lattices, or cross-bars like those of a window; balusters or rails inclosing any place; bounds or limits: extra cancellos egredi, quos mihi ipse circumdēdi, to enlarge too much in a speech, Cic. Quint. 10.

CANCELLĀRE, to shut up with lattices; to cross like a lattice or net-work, Col. 4, 2, 2. to cancel, to cross a writing, to blot out, Ulpian.

CANCELLĀTĪM, adv. lattice-wise, like a net, Plin. 9, 33.

CANCER, cri, & cancris, m. (Lucr. 5, 616.) the crab, a fish; one of the signs of the zodiac; the cancer, a disease, Ov. Met. 2, 825.

—CANDĒLĀ, ac, f. a candle.—

CANDELABRUM, i, n. a candlestick; from

—CANDĒRE, (candeo, ui, —) to be white: ut levis absumtis paulatim viribus ignes ipse latet, summo candet in igne cinis, al. canet, Ov. Art. 2, 440.—(II) to glow, to be hot, to be inflamed; tum primum siccis aër fervoribus ustus canduit, Ov. M. 1, 119. sunt loca, quae tepent hieme, sed aestate saevissimè candent, Col. 1, 4 f.—

(III) to shine with a bright fiery colour; rubro ubi cocco tincta super lectos candenter vestis eburnos, Hor. S. 2, 6, 102.—* metaph. cum viscera felle canduerint, i. e. ira inflammata fuerint, Claudian. de Cons. Mall. Theod. 225.

CANDENS, ntis, white, snow-white, candid, shining, bright: candenti corpore cygnus, Virg. Æ. 9, 563. candens tauris, ib. 5, 236. juvenecus, ib. 7, 628. vacca, 4, 61. ipse sedens niveo candentis limine Phoebi, sitting in the snow white porch of the shining Apollo, i. e. of his temple built of bright Parian marble, ib. 8, 720. altera (porta) perfecta nitens elephanto, i. e. ebore, made of white ivory, ib. 6, 895. candens ebur, Ov. P. 3, 3, 98. Autelychus facere assuevit—candida de nigris, et de candentibus atra, i. e. callidissimus erat, Ov. M. 11, 315.

interdum candentia lilia gestat, she wears white lilies, ib. 12, 411. tum colla jugo candentia pressos exhortatus equos, animating his horses, having their white necks pressed with the yoke, ib. 12, 77. impositum saxis latè candentibus Anxur, situate on rocks, shining so as to be seen at a great distance, Hor. S. 1, 5, 26. superni villa candens Tusculi, i. e. candido marmore extracta, Id. Epod. 1, 29.—(II) hot, inflamed, burning, glowing like a coal; candens favilla, hot embers, Virg. Æ. 3, 573. ignipotens deus (i. e. Vulcanus) ensems Stygià candentem tinxerat undà, the glowing sword, ib. 12, 91. so mare, candens ubi tingere ferrum—solent sc.

Cyclopes, Ov. F. 4, 286. ipse cruor, gelido ceu quondam lamina candent tincta lacu, stridit, the blood hissed, like a bar of iron red-hot dip in cold water, Ov. M. 9, 170. Atlas en ipse laborat; vixque suis humeris candentem sustinet axem, i. e. ardens caelum, the burning heaven, Ov. M. 2, 297. lamnà (for lampnà) candente urere, to burn or sear with a red-hot iron, Horat. Epod. 1, 15, 36.—

CANDENTIA, ae, f. shining whiteness, brightness: candentia lunae, Vitruv. 9, 4 m.—

CANDE-FACĒRE, to make white, to make hot.—

CANDEFIĒRI, to be heated or inflamed.—

CANDESCĒRE, to grow or wax white: sic ego sim, liceatque caput candescere canis, and let my head grow white with grey hairs, Tibull. 1, 11, 43. ut solet aër purpureus fieri, cum primum Aurora movetur, et breve post tempus candescere solis ab ictu, Ov. M. 6, 47.—(II) to grow red-hot, to be inflamed: ferrum candescit in igne, Lucr. 1, 490. currusque candescere sentit sc. Phaëthon, Ovid. M. 2, 230. ferrea lamina ad ignem collocetur, donec candescat, Vitruv. 7, 9 f.—

CANDICĀRE, to be white.—

CANDICANS, ntis, white, whitish.—

CANDICANTIA, ae, f. whiteness, a white colour.

CANDĪDUS, a, white, properly with some degree of splendour, shining, bright, clear: aliud est candidum esse, id est, quadam nitenti luce perfusum; aliud admodum, quod pallori constat esse vicinum, Serv. ad Virg. G. 3, 82.—* But this distinction is not always observed—

—ne forte haec albis ex (for ex albis) alba reariis principis esse, ante oculos quae candida certis, aut ea, quae nigrant, nigro de semine nata, Lucr. 2, 730. cf. 791. candidus anser, Id. 4, 687. candidus ales, i. e. cygnus, Sever. in Aetna, 88. aqua candida, i. e. pura, Martial. 6, 22. candidior cygnis, Virg. E. 7, 38.—

(II) metaph. clear: candida vox, opp. to fusca vox, Quinctil. 11, 3, 15. Plin. 28, 6 s. 16. cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 58.—hence candidum genus dicendi, clear, distinct, perspicuous, Cic. Or. 16. Quinctil. 10, 1, 121. and one who uses this kind of style is called candidus: thus, densus, et brevis, et semper instans sibi Thyrcydidēs; dulcis, et candidus, et fusus Herodotus, Quinctil. ib. 73. at Messala nitidus et candidus, &c. ib. 113. candidi Favonii, (i. e. sereni, molles, propitii; quod caelum serenant et molliunt,) the clear or gentle zephyrs, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 1. cf. 1, 4, 1. Plin. 2, 37.—(III) candid; sincere, ingenuous, open, plain, downright, without disguise, uninfluenced by malice or prejudice: Albi, nostrorum sermonum (i. e. satyrarum) candidi iudex, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 1. animae, quales neque candidiores terra tulit, &c. Id. S. 1, 5, 41. simul (cum) his te, candidi Furni, sc. dicere possum, ib. 1, 10, 86. candidum pauperis ingenium, Id. Epod. 11, 16. tam felix utinam, quam pectore candidus essem! Ovid. P. 4, 14, 84. carmina—iudicio possint candidiore fieri, Ov. Tr. 2, 80.—(IV) kind, benevolent, favourable: si quid novisti rectius istis, candidus imperti, Hor. Ep. 1, 6 f. tibi grates, candidi lector, ago, Ov. Tr. 4 f. candide Maecenas, Hor. Epod. 14, 5.—(V) lucky, fortunate, prosperous, auspicious: nam pede inoffenso spatium decurrere vitae dignus eras, et fato candidiore frui, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 33.—

CANDĪDE, adv. in white: candidè vestitus, clothed in white, as a bridegroom, Plaut. Cas. 4, 1, 10.—(II) candidly, sincerely: cavendum tibi erit, ne parum simpliciter et candidè possuisse inimicitias videaris, Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 4. cf. Quinctil. 12, 11, 8.—

CANDĪDŪLUS, a, somewhat white: candiduli dentes, white teeth, Cic. Tusc. 5, 16. candiduli divina tomacula porci, the sacred puddings of a whitish hog, Juvenal. 10, 355.—

CANDĪDARE & CANDIFICĀRE, to make white, to whiten, are used only by later writers, as, Tertullian, St Augustin, &c.—

CANDĪDĀTUS, a, clothed in a white garment.—

CANDĪDĀTUS, i, m. a candidate or suitor, for any public office; one who solicits advancement or preferment, Quinctil. 6, 3, 47. (A. 85.) nemo est ex iis, qui nunc petunt, qui si in nostrum annum recideret, firmior candidatus fore videatur, a more powerful candidate; of greater interest, Cic. Att. 1, 1. officiosissima nam.

candidatorum, Cic. Pis. 23. Muren. 33. cf. Mil. 16. candidatorum licentia, Cic. Fam. 15, 20. candidatus praetorius, a candidate for the praetorship, or for the office of praetor, Cic. Mur. 27. so candidatus consularis, ib. v. consularis, Liv. Epit. 69. Paterc. 1, 11. aedilitatis, Suet. Vesp. 2. cf. Cic. Verr. 5, 14. quaesturae, Suet. Tib. 42. candidati tribunitii, Liv. 4, 6 f. Cic. Q. fr. 2, 15 f. sacerdotiorum, Sen. B. 7, 28.—
CANDIDATI principis vel Caesaris, those whom the emperor recommended to obtain any office, Suet. Caes. 41. comitia consulum cum candidatis celebrans, Id. H. 2, 91. (A. 100.) sic petis tanquam Caesaris candidatus, i. e. faintly, carelessly, as being sure of success, Quintil. 6, 3, 62.—quaestores candidatus, questors or officers employed to carry the messages of the emperors to the senate, Suet. Aug. 65. Cl. 40. Ner. 15. Tit. 6. Tac. An. 16, 27. called also candidati principes, Digest. 1, 13, 2. Lamprid. in Alex. c. 43. (A. 147.)—* metaph. candidatus non consultatus tantum, sed immortalitatis et gloriae, i. e. petitor et studiosus, cupidus, Plin. Pan. 6. so candidatus eloquentiae, Quintil. 6 pr. 13. cf. 12, 2, 27.—
CANDIDATORIUS, a. of or pertaining to a candidate: nos in omni munere candidato summam adhibebimus diligentiam, Cic. Att. 1, 1.—
CANDOR, ōris, m. whiteness: poscit equos—qui candore nivesantērent, cursibus auras, Virg. 12, 64.—* beauty: candor hujus te, et proceritas, vultus, oculique perpulerunt, Cic. Cael. 15. cujus (sc. Hylae) ut accensae Dryades candore puellae miratae solitos destituere choros, Propert. 1, 20, 45.—* brightness, splendour: solis candor illustrior, quam ullius ignis, quippe qui immenso mundo tam longē, latēque colleceat, Cic. N. D. 2, 15.—* quam neque fas zephyris frangi, nec sole perustam aestivo candore mori, by the summer heat, Claudian. de Consul. Prob. & Olyb. 218.—(II) metaph. fucati verō medicamenta candoris et ruboris omnia repellentur; elegantia modō, et munditia remanebit, all false colouring, and artful washes to set off the complexion, will be removed; elegance only, and neatness will remain, Cic. Or. 23 f.—* clearness, perspicuity; nec indignetur sibi Herodōtus aequari T. Livium, cū in narrando mirae jucunditatis, clarissimique candoris, tum in concionibus, supra quā enarrari potest, eloquentem, Quintil. 10, 1, 101.—* candour, sincerity, openness: candor, in hoc aevo res intermortua paene, Ov. P. 2, 5, 5. si tamen ille prior, quo me sine crimine gessi, candor ab insolita labe notandus erat at bene, &c. if my former unblemished purity or chastity must be marked by an unusual stain, Ov. Ep. 4, 31.—
CANDOSOCCUS, i, m. a long branch of a vine bent down, and for a little sunk in the ground; then turned upwards, and fixed to a reed, to bear fruit; proluxos palmites, quasi propagines summo solo adobruunt, deinde rursus ad arundines erigunt, et in fructum submittunt; quos nostri agricolae mergos, (divers or offsets), Galli candosoccos vocant, &c. Col. 5, 5, 16.

CANENS, ntis, part. *singing*. See **CANĀRE**.
CANEPHORA, ae; & Canephoros, i, f. (canum, i. e. qualum v. canstrum; ferens, Festus) a maid bearing a basket: erant aenea duo signa eximia venustate, virginali habituque vestitu, quae manibus sublatis sacra quaedam, nupte Atheniensium virginum, reposita in capifibus sustinebant: CANEPHORAE ipsae vocabantur, Cic. Verr. 4, 3. habere canephoros; deorum simulacra restitue, ib. 8. cf. Ov. M. 2, 702. Id. 36, 5 s. 4, 7.

CANĒRE, to be hoary; **CANESCĒRE**, &c. See **CANUS**.

CANĒRE, (cāno, cēcini, cantum,) to sing; to play on a musical instrument, with the ability to canere, to play on the pipe; ad tibi, to sing to it. arma virumque, to sing of, to describe in verse. laudes ejus, to celebrate. fata vel futura, to foretell. cantilenam eandem canis, you harp on the same string. palinodiam, to utter a recantation. canere intus, to touch a musical instrument only with the left hand.—met. to say or do a thing to one's own advantage, Cic. Verr. 1, 20. & ibi Ascon. Rull. 2, 26. canere signa, i. e. tubas, to sound the trumpet as a signal to engage. so canere classicum v. bellicum, sc. signum, to sound an alarm. canere receptui, sc. signum v. signa militibus, to sound a retreat. receptui canente senatu, Cic. Phil. 12, 3. We also find canere receptus, in the accusative, Ovid. Met. 1, 340. Trist. 4, 9, 31.

CANTUS, ūs, m. the act of singing or sounding a song.

CANTIO, ōnis, f. a song or tune, an incantation.

CANTIUNCULA, ae, f. a little song.

CANOR, ōris, m. the sound or melody of singing:

cycni canor, the sweet note of the swan. aeris, the sound of the trumpet, Virg.

CANŌRUS, a, um, loud, shrill, melodious.

CANTĪCUM, i, n. a pleasant song; a song set to music, and sung on the stage.

CANTILĒNA, ae, f. a song often repeated; old or obsolete: a set form of words; a thing known to every body, Cic.

CANTOR, ōris, m. a singer, a poet, a play-actor, a reciter.

CANTRIX, icis, f. a female singer.

CANTO, & Cantō, āre, to sing often: but Cantō is usually put for CANO.

CANTATIO, ōnis, f. a song.

CANTĀMEN, īnis, f. an incantation.

CANTĀTOR, ōris, m. a singer.

CANTĀTRIX, icis, f. a female singer, an emchantress.

CANIS, is, c. a dog or bitch; the dog-star, a sign in the heavens; a dog-fish; an unlucky throw of the tali or dice.

CĀTŪS & **CATELLUS**, i, m. & -a, ae, f. dim. a little dog or whelp; put for a hound; also the young of other animals.

CĀNICŪLA, ae, f. a little dog or bitch; the dog-star.

CANĪNUS, a, um, of or belonging to a dog, resembling a dog, doggish.

CANĀRIUS, a, um, pertaining to a dog.

CANĀRIA, ae, f. sc. herba hound grass: Licāna.

riam sacrificium, et augurium, a solemnity observed to pray that the corns might not be hurt by the heat of the dog-star, Fest. & Plin. 18, 8.

† CANISTRUM, i, n. a basket made of osiers, a bread-basket, Festus, & Plin. 18, 3.

† CANTIES. See CANUS.

† CANNÆ, ae, f. a cane or reed; put for a flute; and a canoe, made of reeds.

CANNÆUS, a, um, of reed or cane. canneae tegētes, mats of reed.

CANNĒTUM, i, n. a place where reeds grow.

CANNĀBIS, is, f. acc. -im, hemp.

CANNABĪNUS & CANNABIUS, a, um, of hemp, hempen.

† CANON, ōnis, m. a rule, a canon.

CANONĪCUS, a, um, according to the canon or rule, regular, canonical.

* CANTHĀRIS, idis, f. v. ōda, ae, f. a kind of fly or worm, Plin. 18, 17. Ovid. in Ibin, 308.

* CANTHĀRUS, i, m. a kind of cup, a jug; a kind of fish.

† CANTHERIUS, v. CANTERIUS, i, m. a castrated horse, a gelding; the prop of a vine.

CANTHERĪNUS, a, um, of or like a horse.

CANTERĪOLUS, i, m. a small prop of a vine.

CANTERĪATUS, a, um, propped.

CANTHUS, i, m. the fellow or circumference of a wheel, the iron with which wheels are bound.

CANUS, a, um, hoary, gray, gray-haired, aged; white with snow, foam, or the like.

CANI, ōrum, m. gray hairs.

CANĪTIES, iei, f. hoariness, grayness of hair.

CĀNO, ui, —, ere, to be hoary, to be gray-haired.

CANESCO, ēre, inc. to begin to be hoary.

CĀPĒDO, inis, f. a large pot or vessel, with handles, used in sacrifices.

CAPEDUNCULA, ae, f. a small pot or pitcher, Cic. N. D. 3, 17.

† CĀPER, pri, m. a castrated he-goat, any he-goat.

CAPRA, ae, f. a she-goat.

CAPELLA, ae, f. dim. a young she-goat; often used in the same sense with capra.

CAPRĪNUS, a, um, of a goat.

CAPRARIUS, i, m. a goat-herd.

CAPRĪLE, is, n. a stable or cote for goats.

CAPERA, ae, f. a wild she-goat, a roe.

CAPRĒOLUS, i, m. a young r-e-buck; also, (from their resemblance to goat's horns,) the tendril of a vine; a fork, a prop for vines; a brace.

CABELLIANUS, a, um, of goats. -āna ruta, rue sought after or liked by goats, Martial, 11, 32, 17.

† CAPRĪPES, ēdis, having the feet of goats.

CAPRIGĒNUS, a, um, of the goat kind, goatish.

CAPRIMULGUS, i, m. (mulgeo,) a milker of goats, an insignificant fellow.

CAPĒRARE, to wrinkle like the forehead of a goat.

CAPRICORNUS, i, m. capricorn, a sign in the zodiac.

CĀPERE (cāpio, cāpi, cāptum,) arma,

saxa many, suestem in manum, cibum, exemplum de aliquo, to take. urbem manu, to take by force, to reduce. urbem tendam, to undertake, to defend, Cic. consilium, to take counsel, to consult, to take measures, to form, a design. consilium sibi, to provide for one's safety. locum castris, to take, to choose. honorem magistratum, to obtain, to enjoy. vestalem virginem, to choose. spolia ex nobilitate, de republica nihil praeter gloriam, to gain. terram, to alight. insulam, portum, summa, sc. loca, to reach. conjecturam, to guess or conjecture. dolorem, to grieve. exordium, to begin. finem, to end. fugam, to fly. gaudium, to rejoice. incrementum, to increase. laborem, to labour. metum, to fear. oblivionem, to forget. obliuio cepit animos eorum, seized. amentiam, spiritus, superbiā ejus, to bear. granum, to produce, Cato, 33. radicem, to take root, Id. 52 & 53. aliquem dolis, consilio, perfidiā, to deceive. aedes vix nos capient, will scarcely contain or hold. nec te Troja capit, Virg. altero oculo capitur, he is blind of an eye. capitur locis, is delighted. CAPSO, is, it, &c. for cēpero.

CAPTUS (a, um,) amore, furore, &c. seized with. carmine, delighted. certē captus est, is caught or captivated, Ter. captus oculis, v.

luminibus, in abl. blind. auribus, deaf. omnibus membris, disabled.

CAPTUS, i, m. & CAPTA, ae, f. a captive.

CAPTUS, ūs, m. the faculty or act of taking, capacity.

CAPTŪRA, ae, f. a taking, the thing taken, a prize, gain.

CAPTIO, ōnis, f. a taking; commonly, a taking advantage of, a catch or quirk, a deception.

CAPTUNCŪLA, ae, f. dim. a little quirk.

CAPTĪOSUS, a, um, captious.

CAPTĪOSE, adv. in a captious manner.

CAPTĪVUS, a, um, captive.

CAPTĪVUS, i, m. a captiva.

CAPTĪVITAS, ātis, f. captivity.

CĀPAX, ācis, adj. capacious, large. vini cibi-que capacissimus, able to hold or contain.

CAPACĪTAS, ātis, f. capacity, largeness.

CAPTĀRE (freq.) veras laqueis, to catch. sonitum auribus, to listen to. suffragia populi, to try to gain. aliquem astutē, to inveigle, to flatter any one to procure an inheritance or legacy.

CAPTĀTIO, ōnis, f. a catching or aiming at.

CAPTĀTOR, ōris, m. a catcher; a legacy-hunter.

CĀPĒSSĒRE arma, to take. rempublicam, to take the management of; pericula, to undergo. jussa, to execute.

CAPĪLLUS, i, m. (q. capitis pilus,) the hair of the head, the beard, hair in general.

CAPĪLLACEUS, a, um, like hair, hairy.

CAPĪLLĀRIS, to have hair, to be hairy.

CAPĪLLĀTUS, a, um, having long hair.

CAPĪLLATA & CAPĪLLĀRS arbor, a tree in which the hair of the vestal virgins, when cut, was suspended.

CAPĪLLĀRE, (is. n.) sc. pinguentum, ointment for the hair.

CAPILLAMENTUM, i, n. *hair of the head, false hair, a periuke; hair or the appearance of hair on plants, fruits, or the like.*

CĀPIS, ūdis, f. *a kind of cup or vessel with handles used in sacrifices, a drinking cup.*—

CAPĒLA, ac, f. *a small earthen or wooden cup.*—

CAPŪLATOR, ōris, m. *one who empties oil from a vessel with ladles.*

CĀPISTĒRIUM, i, n. *a cribble or sieve to cleanse corn with,* Columel. 2, 9, 11.

CĀPISTRUM, i, n. *a halter or head-stall for horses, a muzzle for oxen, a cord to tie up vines. maritale capistrum, the matrimonial noose,* Juv. 6, 43.

CĀPISTRĀRE, to muzzle, Plin. 1. 19 s. 4. *to fasten with a cord, as vines to a stake,* Col. 11, 2, 95.

CAPNOS, i, f. & **Capnion**, ii, n. *the herb fumitory.*

CAPRICORNUS, i, n. *capricorn, a constellation.*

CĀPO, ōnis, a *capon, a castrated cock,* Mart. 13, 63. 5, 58, 38.

CAPPĀRIS, is, f. *the caper bush; a caper,* Col. 6, 30 f.

CAPRA, **CAPRARIUS**, &c. *See CAPER.*

CAPRIFĪCUS, i, v. ūs, f. *a wild fig-tree.*—
CAPRIFĪCO, āre, *to ripen the fruit of the fig-tree by means of gnats or flies produced on the wild fig-tree.*—

CAPRIFICĀTĪO, ōnis, f. *the ripening of figs in this manner,* Plin. 16, 27 f. 51. & 15. 19 s. 21.

CAPSA, ae, f. *a coffer, a chest, a box or case; a satchel or bag for holding books.*—

CAPSŪLA, ae, f. *a small coffer or box.*—

CAPŪLĀRIUS, i, m. *a slave who accompanied boys of rank to school, carrying their books in a box,* Suet. Ner. 36.

CAPUS, i, m. *a stall for cattle,* Veil. 1, 16. *the place in a carriage where the driver sits,* Vitruv. 10, 4. *an inclosure, a stall, a fold,* Patere. **CAPTANS**, **CAPTUS**, &c. *See CAPĒRE.*

CĀPŪLA, ae, *a small wooden or earthen vessel, a ladle.*—

CAPŪLĀRE oleum, *to lade, to empty or take out of one vessel into another,* Cat. R. R. c. 67. Plin. 15, 6. *juvencos, to catch,* Col. 6. 2. 4. *so pisces,* Mel. 2, 5. *sub fin.*—

CAPŪLĀTOR, ōris, m. *one who empties oil from one vessel to another, a lader,* Cato, de Re R. c. 66. Col. 12, 50, 10 & 11.

CĀPŪLUS, i, m. *vel -um, i, m. a hilt, a hafi or handle, a coffin.*—

CAPŪLARIS, e, *old, near being put in a coffin,* Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 34.

CĀPUS, i, m. & **CĀPO**, ōnis, m. *a capon.*

CĀPUT, ūtis, n. *the head. datum illi hoc*

nomen est, ut quidem Varro ad Ciceronem scribit, quod hinc capiant initium sensus ac nervi, Lactant. de opif. Deī. c. 5. praecipuum verò in actione, sicut in corpore ipso, caput est, cum ad decorem, tum etiam ad significationem decoris:—ut sit primò rectum et secundum naturam; nam et dejecto humilitas, et supino arrogantia, et in latus inclinato languor, et praeduro ac rigente barbaria quaedam mentis ostenditur, &c. Quintil. 11, 3, 6, 68, &c.

caput in lecto sublime habendum est, Cels. 4, 4, 27. cf. s. 94. caput velandum, et sublimius habendum est, the head must be covered, and kept pretty high, Id. 6, 14, 2. collocandus est sic, ut caput humile sit, Id. 7, 26, 103. cui caput infirmum est, is—leniter perficere id manè manibus suis debet, Id. 1, 4, 2. Arethusa—prospiciens summā flavum caput extulit undā, Virg. G. 4, 352. cf. Æ. 1, 127. tegmina tuta cavant capitum, i. e. galeas, ib. 7, 632. cf. Ov. M. 3, 108. capitis nives, i. e. cani capilli, grey hairs, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 12. caput operire, to uncover, Cic. Phil. 2, 31.—

(II) per synecdoch. the whole man; quot capitum vivunt, totidem studiorum millia, there are as many thousands of different inclinations, as there are of men in the world, Hor. S. 2, 1, 27. quum hostium numerus ccccxiii millium fuisset, Caes. B. G. 4, 15. quis desiderio sit modus aut pudor tam cari capitis? what bounds or shame can there be for regretting the loss of so dear or valuable a man? Hor. Od. 1, 24, 1. puer Ascanius, capitisque injuria cari, and the injury done to his dear person or to my darling boy, Virg. Æ. 4, 354. unum pro multis dabitur caput, i. e. unus homo, one person or one life, Virg. Æ. 5, 815. huic capiti insultans, i. e. mihi, ib. 8, 570. capiti cane talia, demens, Dardanio, rebusque tuis, i. e. omniare hoc (sc. nullam esse salutem bello) Aeneae et tibi, presage this to the Trojan chief, and to yourself, ib. 11, 399. Aecides, caput insuperabile bello, arserat, Achilles, a man invincible in war, was burnt in the funeral pile, Ov. M. 12, 613. obligasti perfidum votis caput, i. e. te ipsam perfidam, Hor. Od. 2, 8, 6. nullane perjuri capitis—poena erit? i. e. hominis, Juv. 13, 174. hic de capite libero judicabit? i. e. de libero homine, Cic. Verr. 2, 32 f. ridiculum caput! ridiculous fellow! Ter. And. 2, 2, 34. festivum caput! delightful man! Id. Ad. 2, 8, 8. so O lepidum caput! ib. 5, 9, 9. Phor. 3, 3, 26. metuo lenonem, ne quid suo suat capiti, I fear the pimp will work some mischief to himself, Id. Phor. 3, 2, 6. ingratum caput! i. e. homo, Senec. Med. 465. nefandissimum, Justin. 18, c. ult. acerbissima exactio capitum atque ostiorum, (i. e. tribui, quod in singula capita, hoc est, in singulos homines, atque in singulas domos, inponitur,) the rigid exaction of the capitation—and house tax, Cic. Ep. 3, 8.

17. extulit eum (Agrippam Menenium) plebs sextantibus collatis in capita, buried him at their own expence by contributing each the sixth part of an as, Liv. 2, 33 f. cf. 3, 18 f. libera servae capita, i. e. liberi servique homines, Id. 29, 29. tanta praeda fuit, ut—centum quinquaginta millia capitum humanorum abducerentur, that 150,000 human beings were led away captives, Id. 45, 34. capite censi, rated by the head or by the person, Sall. Jug. 86. (A. 81 & 97.) triginta miasas pro capite tuo dedi, i. e. pro te, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 142. cf. ib. 54 & 85.

—* *It is applied also to animals in this sense: bina boum vobis Troja generatus Aecetes dat numero capita in nave, gives two heads of oxen.*

(*u. c. two oxen*) to each ship, Virg. *Æ.* 5, 61. Macedonibus trecenti nummi in capita statutum est pretium, *the Macedonians were ordered to pay 300 denarii or drachmae each for his ransom*, Liv. 32, 17. quum quingentos denarios pretium in capita, quod redderetur dominis, statuissent, *for each captive, they had fixed the price to be paid, at 500 denarii, to their owners*, ib. 34, 50. in singulos, ib. 42, 4. fuerunt censa civium capita centum triginta duo millia, Liv. 3, 24. cf. ib. c. 3, 10, 47, &c. sus triginta capitum foetus enixa jacebit, *having brought forth a litter of thirty heads or pigs*, Virg. *Æ.* 8, 391. minimae partis jacturâ caput (*i. e. bos*) conservatur, *by the loss of that very small part (the ear) the head (i. e. the ox) is preserved*, Col. 6, 5 f. parandi modus est ducentorum capitum, quae pastoris unius curam distendant, *two hundred heads (i. e. hens) are a sufficient number for employing the whole care of one person to feed them*, Col. 8, 2, 7.—(III) per metonym. the state or condition of a man, life, safety, liberty, &c. praedonibus pactum pro capite pretium non atuleris, nulla fraus est, &c. Cic. Off. 3, 29. certamen capitis et famae, *a contest for life and reputation*, ib. 1, 12. iudicium capitis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29 f. sic Epaminondas a iudicio capitis maximâ discessit gloriâ, Nep. 15, 9 f. accusatus capitis, *of a capital crime, or of a crime, the punishment of which was death*, Nep. 4, 2 f. capitis aliquem condemnare, *to condemn one to the loss of life, or to death*, Cic. de Or. 1, 54. so capitis absentes damnantur, Nep. 18, 5. capitis damnatus, Nep. 7, 4. § 19, 3. sed plurimi contra nituntur, animosque quasi capite damnatos, morte mutant, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22. capitis pendere poenas, *to suffer the punishment of death*, Ov. F. 3, 845. expendere poenas capite, Tac. An. 12, 19. nostri imperatores pro salute patriae sua capita voverunt, *devoted or gave up their lives*, Cic. Fin. 5, 22. licet execrere, meumque devoveas sine fine caput, Ov. M. 13, 329. in hoc discrimen accingere (*sc. tu, in imperat. i. e. paratus sis*), *ut in singulas horas capite dimices tuo sc. de, i. e. capitis tui periculum adeas, that you may fight for, or run the risk of your life*, Liv. 1, 12. capitis poenam alicui constituere, Cues. B. C. 71. inire consilium in caput regis, Curt. 8, 9, 21. stolidum consilium capite luere, ib. 3, 8, 6.—

* CAUSA CAPITIS, *a capital cause, is not always that, in which the life of a person is called in question, but when only his reputation or character and fortune are attacked in a court of law; as, quid hoc iniquius*—quam me, qui caput, famam, fortunasque (Quintii) defendam, priore loco causam dicere? *that I, who defend the life or honour, the character, and fortunes of Quintius, who was accused of having failed to appear in court, at the time appointed, and therefore it was contended, that he ought to lose not only the subject of dispute, but also his reputation, and whatever renders life valuable, should plead the cause first*, Cic. Quint. 2., conturbatus sanè discedit (Quintius;

neque mirum, cui haec optio tam miserâ, tamque iniqua daretur, ut aut ipse se capitis damnaret, si satis dedisset; aut causam capitis, si sponsonem fecisset, priore loco diceret, *to whom so sad and unjust an alternative was given, that he should either condemn himself of a capital or infamous crime, if he gave security; or plead the cause of his civil life, i. e. of his reputation, if he made the stipulation required, in the former place, i. e. previously to his accuser*, ib. c. 9. cf. 13, 14, &c. (A. 233.) capitis nostri, saepe potest accidere, ut causae verserentur in iure, *it may often happen, that causes, which affect our life, i. e. our honour and reputation, may turn on the civil law*, Cic. de or. 1, 40.—* Fertur pudicae conjugis osculum, parvosque natos, ut capitis (*sc. ratione*) minor, a se removisse *sc. Regulus, as being less with respect to his state or degraded from his rank, i. e. having lost by his captivity all the rights of a Roman citizen*, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 41. capitis minuto, deminuto, *v. diminutio est status mutatio*.—(IV) *the top, the extremity, the end*, &c. summa papaverum capita dicitur baculo decussisse, Liv. 1, 54. ut capita lignorum extremâ parietum structurâ tegerentur, *the extremities of the beams*, Cues. B. C. 2, 9.—(V) *the principal or capital sum placed out at interest; promulgare legem de aere alieno, ut deducto eo de capite, quod usuris pernumeratum esset*, &c. Liv. 6, 36. quinas hinc capiti mercedes exsecat, *he deducts 5 per cent. a month from the principal, by way of interest*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 14.—* *or laid out in any other way; jacturam capitis amissi restituere, to repair the damage of the sum lost in agriculture*, Col. 11, 1, 28.—* *the total or whole sum of taxes or tithes; de capite vectigalium populi Romani aliquid demere vel remittere*, Cic. Verr. 3, 35. hoc nomine videtis tribici modium tria millia de capite esse demta, *it. c. 36. quod aliquot nominibus de capite frumenti decumani detraxerit*, Verr. 1, 4 f.—(VI) *an article, a clause or paragraph, a single part of a law, of an epistle or the like; sed prima duo capita epistolae tuae tacita mihi quodam modo relinquenda sunt, the two first paragraphs of your letter*, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 2. cum contraria inter se de republicâ capita contulisset, Cic. de Or. 2, 55. primum caput pro Ligario, *the first clause of the oration for Ligarius*, Quintil. 9, 4, 73.—* *an opinion or doctrine, a maxim or dogma of a philosopher*, Cic. Acad. 4, 32.—* *a head or principal topic of discourse; in peroratione quae repetemus, quàm brevissimè repetenda sunt, et quod Graeco verbo (i. e. ἀνακεφαλαιώσις, recapitulatio) patet, decurrendum per capita, we ought to run over only the principal heads or points*, Quintil. 6, 1, 2. id (*sc. statum causae, in quo maximè res vertitur*), *si quis generalem questionem, vel caput generale dicere malit, cum hoc mihi non erit pugna*, Id. 3, 6, 21.—(VII) *what is chief, principal, most important or essential in any thing; Lacedaemone cùm tyrannus coenavisset, Dionysius, negavit se jure illo nigro, quod coenae caput erat, delectatum, he said that he*

Ad not like that black broth, which was the principal dish at supper, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34. cf. Id. de Fin. 2, 8 f.—* the chief or principal person in doing any thing; caput est omnium Graecorum concitantorum Heraclides, Cic. Flacc. 28. idem, quod ego, sentit te esse huic rei caput, that you are the contriver of this business, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 29.—* the chief town or most powerful city, the capital; Roma orbis terrarum caput, Liv. 21, 40. caput Thessaliae Larissa, Id. 42, 47. cf. 36, 11.—* the chief man of a state; Tullus ferrox, praecipue morte regis, magnumque deorum numen, ab ipso capite orsum, in omne nomen Albanum expetiturum poenas ob bellum impium dictitans, Liv. 1, 23. **CAPITŪLUM**, i, n. dim. a little head, a short chapter, the capital of a column.—**CAPITĀLIS**, e, capital.—**CAPITALĪTER**, adv. capitally.—**CAPITALIS**, alis, n. a capital crime.—**CAPITŌ**, ōnis, m. a person having a big head.—**CAPITĀTUS**, a, um, having a head; as, capitatus porrus.—**CĀPITŪLATUS**, a, um, headed, having a knob; as, surcūlus capitūlus.—**CAPITŪLĀTIM**, adv. summarily, briefly.—**CAPITIUM**, i, n. a woman's stomacher. We find in the civil law, —**CAPITATIO**, ōnis, f. a tax by the head.—**CAPITŌLIUM**, i, n. the capitol, the chief temple of Jupiter at Rome; which gave name to the hill on which it was built: said to have been so called from one Olus or Tolus, whose head was found by the workmen, when digging for the foundations, (q. caput Oli vel Toli.) Varro. Liv. 1, 38 & 55. plur. Capitolia, because there were several temples joined to it, Ovid. Trist. 1, 3, 29. the chief temple of Capua, Suet. Col. 57. used also in the plur. Sil. 11, 267.—**CAPITOLĪNUS**, a, um, of the capitol.—**CAPITŪLUM**, a little head, &c. See **CAPUT**. **CAPIUNDUS**, for capiendus, to be taken. See **CAPĒRE**. * **CAPNOS**, i, f. & **CAPNION**, i, n. the herb fumitory. **CAPULĀTOR**, ōris, m. a lader. See **CAPŪLA**. **CAPNOS**, i, f. & **CAPNION**, i, n. the herb fumitory. **CARBĀSUS**, i, f. (plur. Carbāsa, ōrum, n.) a kind of fine flax, a sail, a robe, a curtain made of lint.—**CARBĀSEUS**, v. **CARBĀSĪNUS**, a, um, made of flax, linen, Cic. Verr. 5, 12. Plin. 19, 1. **CARBO**, ōnis, m. a coal, either burnt or burning; charcoal: carbone notare, to condemn; opposed to notare cretā.—**CARBONARIUS**, a, um, of or pertaining to a coal.—**CARBŌNARIUS**, i, m. a maker of charcoal.—**CARBUNCŪLUS**, i, m. dim. a small coal; a gem, resembling a coal; a kind of ulcer; a kind of earth that burns up what is sown in it; a blasting of trees.—**CARBUNCULŌSUS**, a, um, of or pertaining to carbuncle.—ager, full of carbuncle or earth so called.

CARBUNCŪLĀRE, & -ari, to be inflamed or well like a coal.—**CARBUNCULĀTIO**, ōnis, f. a blasting or smutting of herbs or trees, Plin. 18, 28. **CARCER**, ěris, m. (q. cōercer, quia cōercet,) a prison or gaol: plur. carcěres, um, a barrier; a place in the Circus where the horses that were to run started. a carcěribus usque ad metas decurrere, from the place of starting to the goal. ad carcěres a calce revocari, from the end of the race to the beginning: sometimes in the sing. carcere emicat, he springs from the barrier or starting-place, Ovid. Met. 10, 653. **CARCERARIUS**, ā, um, of a prison. **CARCHESIUM**, i, n. a kind of cup. * **CARCINŌMA**, ātis, n. a cancer, a disease. * **CARDĪACUS**, a, um, of or pertaining to the stomach. morbus, an acute pain in the stomach. **CARDĪACUS**, i, m. a person griped or wrung at the stomach, or sick at heart. **CARDO**, ĩnis, m. rar. f. a hinge. cardo septentrionalis, the north pole. meridionalis, the south. cardo eōus, the east. occiduous, the west. cardines mundi quatuor, the four cardinal points of the world. cardines temporum, the four cardinal points of the year, which mark the distinction of seasons, the two solstices, and the two equinoxes, Plin. 18, 25 s. 58 & 59. ut promontorium iis Minervae velut cardo in medio esset, a point of division, a limit or boundary between the places under their command, Liv. 40, 18. so Id. 41, 1. cardo rei, the crisis. haud tanto cessabit cardine rerum, in so important or critical a conjuncture, Virg. ĀE. 1, 672. **CARDĪNĀLIS**, e, of or belonging to a hinge.—**CARDĪNĀTUS**, a, um, joined by tenon and mortise, mortised, Vitruv. 10, 21. **CARDUUS**, i, m. a thistle.—**CARDUĒLIS**, is, f. (avis sic dicta, quod carduo rum semine pascatur,) a kind of finch or linnet, Plin. 10, 42 s. 57. **CARE**, adv. dearly. See **CARUS**. **CARECTUM**, i, n. See **CAREX**. **CĀRĒRE**, (-eo, ui, ĩtum,) re aliquā, to want. febrī, dolore, omni fraude, sensu communi, to be without, to be free from. foro, senatu, publico, not to appear in, to be excluded from. **CĀRĒRE** (cāro, -, -) lanam, to clean wool by teasing or carding it, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 46.—**CARMEN**, ĩnis, n. a card for wool, Lucr. 4, 377. (sed alii aliter legunt.)—**CARMINĀRE**, to tease, card or comb wool, to hatchel flax: (Carmināri tum dicitur lana, cum caret eo quod in ea est nequam, Varr. L. L. 6, 3.) **CĀREX**, ĩcis, f. sedge, sheer-grass.—**CĀRECTUM**, i, n. a place where sedges grow, Virg. E. 3, 20. **CĀRĪCA**, ae, f. a kind of dry fig. **CĀRĪES**, ĩci, f. rottenness, in wood or other things; dross or the lees of wine.—**CĀRĪŌSUS**, a, um, worm-eaten, rotten, putrified. **CĀRĪNA**, ae, f. the keel of a ship; often put for the whole ship: plur. carinae, ārum, buildings in Rome, said to have been constructed like the keels of ships, Serv. ad Virg. ĀE. 8, 361.; which gave name to a street.

CARĪNO, āte, to make in the form of a keel.—

CARINĀTIUS, a, um, formed like a keel.

CARITAS, dearness. See CARUS.

CARMEN, ĩnis, n. (q. canĭmen, ā cano;) a verse, one verse or two; a book of verses, a poem; an ode or song; any set form of words, whether in prose or verse; as, lex horrendi carminis erat, of a dreadful form or import, Liv. 1, 26. a prediction, lb. 45.—CARMEN, a card. See CARĒRE.

CARO, carnis, f. (anciently carnis, is, f.) the flesh of animals; in herbs and plants, the substance under the peel or rind.—

CARDUCĪLA, ae, f. a little bit of flesh.—

CARNŌSUS, a, um, fleshy, full of flesh, plump.—

CARNĀRIUS, i, m. one who sells flesh, a butcher.

CARNĀRIUM, i, n. a place not far from the common fire, where flesh was hung up, and sometimes other things, a larder.

CARNĪEX, ĩcis, m. (facio;) an executioner, a hangman, a gaoler; a rogue, a villain.—

CARNIFICĪNA, ae, f. a place where criminals are punished, the office of an executioner, cruelty, torture.

CARNĪFCOR, āri, to be butchered, to be mangled and beheaded.—

CARNĪVŌRUS, a, um, (vorō;) devouring flesh.

CARPENTUM, i, n. a kind of carriage, a chariot.

CARPENTARIUS, a, um, of or belonging to a chariot.

CARPĒRE; (-po, psi, ptum).—The compounds change A into E: con-, de-, dis-, ex-, prae- cerpo, psi, ptum, ěre.—Carpere poma, rosam, flores, to pull or pluck. flosculos undique, to gather, to cull. gramina, herbas, pabula, to crop. cibos, viscera alicujus dente, to tear. carpere cibos, also signifies, to carve, to cut up. lanam, to tease or card. setas, to pluck or pull. thyma carpens apis, browsing upon, sucking. aurās, to breathe. aērā pennīs, to fly. vitam, to live. somnos, to sleep. diem, to enjoy. iter, to go. agmen hostium, to cut off the rear or skirts of an army on march. vires, to weaken, to waste. caeco carpitur igni, is consumed. facta alicujus, to censure.

CARPŪRA, ae, f. & CARPŪS; ūs, m. a plucking or cropping.—

CARPŪM, adv. by detached parts, briefly.

CARPĪNUS, i, f. hornbeam, a tree, Col. 5, 7, 1.

CARPĪNEUS, a, of hornbeam; Id. 11, 2, 92.

CARPŪM, i, n. fenugreek, an herb, Col. 12, 49, 2.

CARPUS, i, m. the wrist, Cels. 3, 6, 16.

CARRŪCA, ae, f. a kind of carriage, a carrouche, a calash.—

CARRUCĀRIUS, i, m. the driver of a carruca.

CARRUS, i, m. & um, i, n. a car or cart, a wain or wagon.

CARTĪLĀGO; ĩnis, f. a cartilage, a gristle or tendon, as of the ear or nose.—

CARTILAGĪNĒUS, & -ĭnosus, a, um, gristly, full of gristles; cartilaginous.—

CARUNCĪLA, a little flesh. See CARO.

CĀRUS, a, um, dear, costly, precious.—

CĀRE, adv. dearly, at a high price.—

CĀRĪTAS, atis, f. dearness, dearth, a high price; love, esteem, affection, charity.

* CĀRYĀTĪDES, um, f. images of women, used as ornaments in building, Vitruv. 1, 1.

* CĀRYĪTES, ae, m. a kind of spurge, Plin. 26, 8 s. 40.

* CĀRYON, i, n. a kind of walnut, Plin. 15, 22.—

CĀRYĪNUS, a, um, of walnuts, Id. 23, 4.

* CĀRYŌTA, ae, f. & CĀriŏtis, ĩdis, f. a date, the fruit of the palm-tree, which being formed into a sweet-cake, and gilt, used to be brought by poor clients, with a small piece of money, on the first of January, as a present to their patrons, Martial. 8, 33, 11. & 13, 27. These prepared dates used also sometimes to be thrown among the people in the theatre, Id. 11, 32, 10. Stat. Silv. 1, 6, 20.

CĀSA, ae, f. a cottage, a soldier's hut.—

CĀSŪLA, ae, f. a little cottage, cabin or house.

CĀSĀRE, (cado,) to fall often, to tumble, Plaut.

CĀSCUS, a, um, old, ancient, Varr. L. L. 6, 3. Cic. Tusc. 1, 12.

CĀSĒUS, i, m. (& -ĕum, i, n. Plaut.) cheese, a cheese. molles casei, soft cheeses.—

CĀSĀLE, is, n. a place where cheeses are made or set, a cheese-loft.—

CĀSEARIUS, a, um, pertaining to cheese.

CĀSIA, ae, f. cassia, an aromatic shrub, a sweet-smelling herb.

CĀSIS, is, m. a hunter's net, a cob-web: only found in the abl. sing.—in the plur. entire. casses, ĩum, &c.

CĀSIS, ĩdis, f. & Cassida, ae, f. an helmet.

CĀSSĪTA, ae, f. a lark, Plin. 11, 37.

CĀSSUS, a, um, empty, void, vain, frivolous. cassa dux, empty. animā cassum corpus, deprived of life so aethere v. lumine cassus, dead, Virg. sensu cassa simulacra, Lucret. virgo cassa dote, without a portion, Plaut. cassi labores, vain, fruitless. in cassum ire vel cadere, to fall to nought.—

CĀSĒ, adv. in vain.

CĀSTĀNEA, ae, f. a chesnut. castaneae nubes, Virg.—

CĀSTANĒTUM, i, n. a place where chesnut-trees grow.

CĀSTĒ, adv. chastly. See CASTUS.

CĀSTĒLLUM, a fort. See CASTRUM.

CĀSTERIA, ae, f. a house where the oars and other tackling of a ship were kept, while the ship was laid up in dock, or on shore, Plaut. Asin. 3, 1, 16.

CĀSTĪGĀRE eum, to chastise, to beat, to punish. eum vel inertiam ejus verbis, to reprove, to correct, to mend exactly.—Castigātus, part. & adj. correct. castigata oratio, correct, Quintil.

10, 1, 115. castigatum pectus, kept in, confined, Ovid. Am. 1, 5, 21. with a bandage or ribbon, (strophio vel fasciā papillas vinciente v. cohibente.) Id. Art. Am. 3, 274. Catull. 63, 65. Mart. 14, 134.—

CĀSTĪGĀTE, adv. correctly, exactly.—

CĀSTĪGĀTOR, ōris, m. a chastiser, a reprover.

CĀSTĪGĀTOR, ōris, m. a chastiser, a reprover.

CASTIGĀTIO, ōnis, f. a chastising, chastisement, reproof.

CASTIGĀBĪLIS, e, deserving or fit to be chastised.

CASTOR, ōris, m. acc. castōra, a beaver.—**CASTORĒUS odor, a strong rank smell, as of a beaver.**

CASTOREUM, i, n. and oftener plur.—**CASTOREA, orum, a strong smelling liquid procured from beavers, Lucr. 6, 794. Plin. 32, 3.**

CASTRĀRE, to castrate, to geld, to emasculate. metaph. castrare caudas catulorum, to cut off vites, to prune. librum, to take out the exceptional passages of a book.

CASTRATIO v. -atūra, ae, f. castration.

CASTRĀTA, ae, f. a kind of red wheat, Plin. 18, 9.

CASTRUM, i, n. a castle, a fortress.

CASTRĀ, orum, n. a camp. **castra stativa, a pitched or standing camp. hiberna, winter quarters. aestiva, a summer camp, or a campaign. nautica, a place where ships are laid up. castra ponere, to pitch a camp. movere, to decamp. castra metāri, to measure out ground for a camp. CASTRENSIS, e, of or pertaining to a camp.**

CASTELLUM, i, n. a small castle, a fort; a place where the water of an aqueduct was kept.

CASTELLANUS, i, m. one who lives in a fort or castle; a garrison soldier.

CASTELLĀTIM, adv. through castles or forts; in small parties.

CASTUS, a, um, chaste, pure, virtuous, pious, religious.

CASTE, adv. chastely, purely.

CASTĪTAS, ātis, f. chastity, purity.

CASTIMŌNIA, ae, f. religious purity or abstinence from venereal pleasures.

† **CASTĪFĪCUS, a.** chaste.

CASŪLA, a little cottage. See CASA.

CĀSUS, ūs, a fall, a misfortune, &c. See CADĒRE.

* **CATACHRĒSIS, is, f. (i. e. abusio;)** the using of a word in a very different sense from its common meaning; **a, VIR gregis ipse Caper, i. e. hircus, Virg. Ecl. 7, 7.**

* **CATACLYSMOS, v. -us, i, m. (i. e. diluivium; a deluge, Varf. R. R. 3, 1, 3.**

* **CATADRŌMUS, i, m.** an extended rope, on which the rope-dancers used to run, Suet. Ner. 11.

* **CATADŪPA, ōrum, n. v. -i, orum, m.** the cataracts of a river, as those of the Nile.

* **CATAGRĀPHA, ōrum, n.** pictures, where one side only is presented to view; profiles.

CATAGRĀPHOS, v. us, a, um, painted, coloured.

* **CATALECTĪCUS versus, a verse that wants a syllable, Priscian. & Diomed.**

* **CĀTĀLŌGUS, i, m.** a catalogue, a register.

* **CĀTĀMĪTUS, i, m.** a catamite, an effeminate person, Cic. Phil. 2, 31. put for Ganymēdes, the favourite boy and cup-bearer of Jupiter, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 35.

* **CATAPHEACTUS, a, um, armed on all parts, from top to toe, cap-a-pié.**

CATAPHRACTA, ae, f. a breast plate, a coat of mail, Tac. Hist. 1, 79.

* **CATĀPLASMA, ātis, n.** a plaster, a poultice.

* **CATAPLUS, i, m.** the sailing or arrival of ships; a fleet of merchantmen, Cic. Rabir. Post. 14. Mart. 12 75.

CATAPTOTIUM, i, n. a pill, or medicine to be swallowed without chewing, Cels. 2, 25.

CĀTĀPULTA, ae, f. a warlike machine for throwing javelins or stones to a distance.

CATAPULTARIUS, a, um, of or pertaining to a catapulta.—**pilum, a javelin shot from a catapulta.**

* **CĀTĀRACTA v. Catarracta, ae, f. vel Cataractas, ae, m.** a cataract, a fall of water from a height, a machine for stopping the water of a current, a draw-bridge or portcullis of a fort.

* **CATASCŌPUS, i, m.** a spy, a scout, Hort. B. Af. 26.

* **CATASTA, ae, f.** a place or stall where slaves were exposed to sale.

CATASTUS, i, m. a slave.

CATEĀ, ae, f. a kind of dart, Virg. Æ. 7, 741.

CATELLUS, i, m. & -ella, ae, f. a little dog. See CANĒNA.

CĀTĒNA, ae, f. a chain, a link; also, a pin or bracket of wood. dim.

CĀTELLA, ae, f. (for catenŭla,;) a little chain.

CATENĀTUS, a, um, chained, bound with a chain. janitor catenatus, a slave in chains that served as porter, Col. praef. 10. add. Ovid. Am. 1, 6, 1. -ati cultores, slaves that wrought in the field in chains, Flor. 3, 19. -atae lagenae, bottles or flasks of wine joined together by a chain, (a sign that they were to be sold.) Martial. 7, 60, 5. -ati labores, successive, Id. 1, 16, 7. -atus hamus, fastened to a chain, Plin. 9, 15 s. 17.

CATENĀRIUS, a, um; canis, a ban-dog, the dog kept in chains at the door, to watch the house, Senec. Ir. 3, 37.

CATENĀTIO, ōnis, f. the close joining of beams or other pieces of wood by means of pins, Vitruv. 2, 9. & 10, 1.

CĀTERVA, a troop, a number of foot soldiers, a battalion, a concourse of people, a crowd.

CATERVĀRIUS, a, um, in crowds, mingled together, Suet. Aug. 45.

CATERVĀTIM, adv. by troops or companies.

* **CATHARTĪCUS, a, um, purgative, Cels. 2, 12.**

* **CĀTHĒDRA, ae, f.** a seat, a chair; a soft seat appropriated to women, Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 9. Martial. 2, 14, 8. 3, 63, 7. & 11, 100. & 12, 38. Plin. Ep. 3, 16, 12. Juv. 6, 91.—a litter or sedan, Juv. 1, 65. *supinae cathedrae*, Plin. 16, 37, s. 68. Phaedr. 3, 8 v. 9, 4.—a desk for writing, Prop. 4, 5, 37. Plin. Ep. 8, 21.—a chair or pulpit in which rhetoricians used to declaim, or philosophers to deliver lectures, Juv. 7, 203. Martial. 1, 77, 13.—(Hence the seat or pulpit of a Christian bishop was called *CATHEDRA*; and the church in which he presided *CATHEDRALIS ecclesia*.)—**CĀTHĒDRĀRII** *ph*

Iosophi, lectures on philosophy, Senec. Brev. Vit. 10.—**CATHEDRALICII** ministri, soft effeminate youths employed as servants, Mart. 10, 13.

* **CATHOLICUS**, a, um, universal, Quinctil. 2, 13, 14.

CÁTINUS, i, m. v. -um, i, n. a large dish or platter.

CÁTILLUS, i, m. v. -um, i, n. dim. a little dish or porringer

CATILLARE, to lick the dishes. to feed greedily.

CATILLO, ōnis, m. a gluttonous fellow, Festus.

CATONUM, i, n. the infernal regions, Cic. Fam. 7, 25.

CATTA, ae, f. a cat; al. a kind of bird, Mart. 13, 69.

CÁTŪLUS, i, m. (See CANIS;) a whelp, a little dog, a hound. (q. catus; dictus a sagaci sensu et acuto; Varr. L. L. 4, 19.) the young, not only of a dog, but of any other animal.—

CATELLUS, i, m. & -a, ae, f. dim. a little dog.—

CATŪLĪNUS, a, um, of or belonging to a whelp.

CATULINA, sc. caro, whelp's flesh.—

CÁTŪLIO, ire, (de canibus) to desire the male.—

CATULITIO, ōnis, f. a desiring of the male.

CÁTUS, a, um, wise, knowing, wary, shrewd.

CATĒ, adv. shrewdly, warily. See CAVERE.

CAVAEDIUM, i, n. (cavus & aedes;) an open, empty place in the middle of a Roman house, Varr. L. L. 4, 33.

CAVATOR, &c. See CAVUS.

CAUDA, ae, f. the tail of a beast, bird, or fish. caudam trahere, to have a tail stuck or fastened behind one, so that he may trail it after him, i. e. to be stupid or silly, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 53. jactare, to wag the tail like a dog, to fawn, to flatter, or rather, to display the tail, like a peacock, i. e. to court the favour of the people by a vain external appearance, Pers. 4, 15.

CAUDEX v. Cōdex, icis, the trunk or stem of a tree; a plank or board; a block to sit on; a blockhead.

CAUDICĀLIS, e; & Caudicarius, a, um, pertaining to the trunks of trees or planks. navis caudicaria, a boat. CAUDICARII, the boatmen, who plied on the Tiber.

CĀVĒRE, (cāveo, cāvi, cautum,) to beware, to be aware, to take care. cavēre aliquem, aliquid, ab aliquo, to guard against, to avoid. publicae concordiae, to provide for. alicui, to advise as a lawyer does his client. scabiem pecori, to keep from. sibi ab aliquo de pecunia, to take security on any one for the money. Pass. caetera cavebuntur, will be guarded against, Cic. Att. 10, 13. quod quisque vitet, nunquam satis cautum est in horas, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 13. cavetur, (imp.) care is taken or security is given. mihi praedibus et chirographo cautum est, I have gotten security by bail and bond. veteranis cautum esse volumus, security to be given. cavetur lege ne, &c. it is provided by law, Plin. 28, 2. cave ne facias, cave facias vel faxis, sc. ne, take care not to do it.—

CAUTUS, a, um, cautious, wary.

CĀTĒ v. Cautim, adv. cautiously.—

CĀTUS, a, um, wise, shrewd, circumspect, skilful, cunning.

CATĒ, adv. wisely, circumspectly.—

CAUTIO, ōnis, f. caution, care. cautio chirographi mei, the security of my bond. cautiones infirmae pecuniarum, weak securities. cautio est, i. e. cautio opus est v. cavendum, sc. nobis, we must take care, Ter. And. 2, 3, 26. tua enim cautio, nostra cautio est, i. e. while you guard your own safety, you provide for ours, Cic. Marcel. 7.

CAUTOR, ōris, m. one who takes care or guards against.

CĀVERNA, a cavern. See CAVUS.

CĀVILLA, ae, f. & -um, i, n. a cavil, a joke or jest, a taunt, a jeer. cāvillari, to cavil. cum eo, to joke or jest. eum, to deride, to jeer.—

CAVILLĀTIO, ōnis, f. a joking or jesting; pleasant wit or humour; a misinterpretation, a sophism, a quirk

CAVILLĀTOR, oris, m. a caviller, a jeerer: & **CAVILLĀTRIX**, icis, f.

CAULA, ae, f. a sheep-cote, a fold. caulae corporis, the vessels or canals which convey the juices through the body, Lucr. 3, 255. & 6, 839.

CAULIS, is, m. the stalk or stem of an herb; any kind of pot-herb, especially coleworts. penarum caules, the quills of birds, out of which the feathers grow. caulis caudae, the part of the tail out of which the hair grows, Plin. 11, 50 s. 11 l.

CAULĪCŪLUS, v. Coliculus, i, m. a little stalk or stem.

CAUPO, ōnis, m. an innkeeper, a vintner. caupones indusiarum, &c. brokers of old shirts, &c.—

CAUPŌNA, ae, f. a tavern, an eating-house.

CAUPŌNŪLA, ae, f. a small tavern or tipping-house.—

CAUPŌNIUS, a, um, of or belonging to a tavern. cauponium puer, a waiter, Plaut.—

CAUPŌNOR, āri, (v. dep.) to huckster. bellum, to carry on for the sake of gain, Cic. Off. 1, 12.

CAUSA, v. Causa, ae, f. a cause. causā ejus feci, on his account. tuā causā, &c. causam agere vel dicere, to plead one's cause.—

CAUSŪLA, ae, f. a small cause.—

CAUSARI (a.) milites, soldiers excused from serving on account of disease or any other cause.

CAUSĀRI (v. dep.) negotia, to allege business as an excuse. hiemem instare apud suos causatus rex, alleging, Liv. 36, 10. locum immeritum, to blame.

CAUSĀTIŪS, adv. with juster cause or reason.

CAUSĪDĪCUS, i, m. (dico;) an advocate, a pleader.

CAUSIA, ae, f. a broad brimmed hat.

* **CAUTĒRIUM**, i, n. & Cautēr, ēris, m. a hot iron to mark cattle with. or to brand malefactors.—

CAUSTĪCUS, a, um, caustic, that can burn, apt to burn. caustica vis ei est; naturae caustica esse, Plin. causticum sc. medicamentum, a caustic, which burns the skin and flesh to an eschar, Id. 26, 1.

CAUTES, is, f. a ragged rock, a crag, a cliff.

CAUTIO, Cautus, &c. See CĀVĒRE.

CĀVUS, a, um, hollow, empty. cavum aes,

a trumpet, Virg. *Æ.* 3, 240. a kettle, Ovid. *Met.* 4, 504.

CAVUS, i, m. v. -um, i, n. a hollow place, a hole.

CAVĀRE, to make hollow, to scoop.

CAVĀTIO, ōnis, f. a hollowing.

CAVĀTOR, ōris, m. one who hollows.

CAVEA, ae, f. a cave or den for beasts; a cage or coop for birds; the cavity or hollow made by the seats of the amphitheatre, theatre, or circus; put for the seats themselves; hence, in primā cavea, in the foremost seats. tota cavea, all the spectators or audience. Caveae, plur. a beehive, Virg. *G.* 4, 58.

CĀVERNA, ae, f. a cavern. cavernae aurium, the hollow of the ear.

CAVERNŪLA, ae, f. a little cavern.

CAVERNŌSUS, a, um, full of caverns.

CEDĒRE (cēdo, cessi, cessum,) ei, to yield. patriā sc. to depart. bona creditoribus, to give up; whence Cessio bonorum: cedere alicui loco, de, a, ex loco, v. locum ei, to give place. vitā, v. ē vita, to die. foro, to turn bankrupt. haereditas cedit mihi, falls to me. male cesserat illi, it had happened. cedit in proverbium, it becomes. tibi ab omnibus cedetur, (impers.) place shall be given.

CESSIO, ōnis, f. a yielding or giving up. in jure cessio, giving up one's right in a court of justice.

CESSO, āre, freq. to cease, to fail, to give over. opus cessat, ceases. cessat ab opere, he gives over or intermits. cessas alloqui, sc. eum? do you delay to speak to him? Ter. cessas in vota? do you delay to make your vows? Virg. semel cessavit, he loitered, Hor. *Ep.* 2, 2, 14. a gentle expression for fugit, he van away, ib. 16. cessatum est, sc. a nobis, (imp.) we have been inactive. ab hoste cessatum est, Liv. copiae cessantes, inactive. morbus cessans, the gout, or any lingering disease. arva cessata, allowed to rest, not plowed. tempora cessata, unimproved, idle, lost.

CESSATIO, ōnis, f. a ceasing, respite, or intermission of work, rest.

CESSĀTOR, ōris, m. a loiterer, an inactive person.

CĒDO, tell thou, or give thou; a defective verb, used only in the imperative; thus, quid factum est? cedo, sc. tu mihi, tell me. cedo aquam manibus: pateram mihi cedo, give me. CEDĪTE, tell or give ye, is mentioned by grammarians, but hardly ever occurs in the classics.

CEDRUS, i, f. the cedar tree; with the juice of which (cedria, sc. pix, vel cedrium, sc. oleum; v. † cedrelaeon,) books used to be anointed to preserve them from being moth-eaten; whence carmina cedro linenda, vel cedro digna, worthy of immortality.

CEDRIS, idis, f. the fruit of the cedar.

CEDRIA, ae, f. the juice of the cedar, Col. 6, 32.

CEDRĪNUS, a, um, of cedar.

CEDRĀTUS, a, um, anointed with the juice of cedar.

CEDELĀTE, es, f. a large kind of cedar, Plin. 24, 5.

CĒLEBER v. Celēbris, -bris, -bre, celebrated, renowned, much spoken of, much frequented. locus celebris, thronged, much resorted to. homo celebris, famous, talked of by every one. celeberrima pars urbis, the most frequented.

CELEBRĪTAS, ātis, f. celebrity, renown; a great resort, a crowd.—CĒLEBRĀRE aliquem lyrā vel tibīā, eum laudibus, v. laudes ejus, to celebrate, to make famous. domum ejus, to frequent. ludos vel funus, to celebrate, to solemnize. seria ac jocosa, to perform, to engage in, Liv. 1, 4. CELEBRĀTUS, (adj.) ātior, -atissimus, celebrated.

CELEBRATIO, (ōnis, f.) ludorum, a celebration or solemnizing. celebrationem habere, renown. celebratio quotidiana, a concourse or resort.—CELEBRĀTOR, ōris, m. one who celebrates.

CĒLER v. Cēlērīs, -is, -e, swift, quick, speedy, nimble: pedibus celeres canes.—

CĒLERĪTER, iūs, errimē, adv. quickly.—

CĒLERĪTAS, atis, f. swiftness, quickness, speed.

CĒLĒRO, āre, to quicken, to hasten.—

CĒLĒRĪPES, ēdis, adj. (pes;) swift of foot.—

CĒLĒRES, um, m. a name given to 300 horsemen, whom Romulus chose for his body guards, Liv. 1, 15. from their nimbleness, (a celeritate ministerii.)

* CĒLES, ētis, m. a kind of quick-sailing vessel, a pinnace; called also CELOX.

* CELEUSMA, ātis, n. the musical cry by which seamen incited one another to ply their oars.

CELLA, ae, f. a cellar or storehouse, for wine, oil, honey or other provisions, (cella vinaria, olearia, mellaria, et penaria, Cic. *Sen.* 16.) any secret apartment, a cell.

CELLŪLA, ae, f. a small cellar or cell.—

CELLĀRIUS, a, um; & Cellāris, e, pertaining to a cellar or cell: columbae cellares, pigeons fed in holes or cells.—

CELLĀRIUM, i, n. a cellar.—

CELLĀRIUS, i, m. one who has the charge of a cellar, a butler, Columel. 11, 1.

CĒLĀRE, to conceal: celavit rem me, rar. mihi, v. me de re: Passiv. res celata est me vel mihi, vel ego celatus sum de re.—

CĒLĀTOR, ōris, m. a concealer.

CĒLOX, ōcis, f. a pinnace, a fly-boat.

CELSUS, a, um, high, lofty, elevated, noble.—

CELSĒ, adv. loftily, highly, nobly.—

CELSĪTUDO, inis, f. v. Celsitas, ātis, f. highness.

* CENCHRAMĪDES, um, f. the grains or stones of figs, Plin. 15, 19.

CENCHRIS, is, m. a kind of poisonous serpent, Plin. 20, 22.

CENCHRIS, idis, f. a kind of hawk, Pl. 10, 52.

* CENOTAPHIUM, v. -ion, i, n. (i. e. inanis tumulus,) an empty tomb which used to be erected in honour of a friend, whose body could not be found.

CENSĒRE, (censeo, ui, nsum,) to think, to judge, to express one's opinion: patres censuerunt, the senators judged or decreed. de ea re ita censo, I thus think or judge, the usual form of concluding a speech in the senate. populi

pecunias censere, to take an estimate of the fortunes of the people, in order to tax them. tota Sicilia censa est, was rated and taxed, Cic. Verr. 2, 56. censa civium capita centum quatuor et viginti millia, sc. sunt, 124,000 citizens were rated or marked down in the censors' books, Liv. 3, 3. praedia censere v. censeri, to give in an account to the censors of the value of one's farms, to have them rated, Cic. Flacc. 32. Att. 1, 15. ex his studiis haec quoque censetur oratio et facultas, is valued or esteemed, (al. crescit, is improved,) Cic. Arch. 6.

CENSOR, ōris, m. a censor: plur. CENSORES, two Roman magistrates, called CENSORS, created every five years, to take an account of the number and fortunes of all the Roman citizens, and to take cognizance of their morals.—CENSŪRIUS, a, um, of or pertaining to the censor: censoria tabulae, the registers of the censors. nota censoria, a mark of disgrace imposed on any one by the censors. homo censorius, one who has been censor.—CENSŪRA, ae, f. the office of censor, censorship, censure.—

CENSUS, ūs, m. a review of the whole Roman people, their number and fortunes: census agere v. habere, to hold the census, to make a review of the people, to take an account of their number and fortunes; hence census brevis, a small estate or fortune; census equestris, the fortune of an eques; senatorius, of a senator.—

CENSIO, ōnis, f. a valuation, a fine; but censio bubula, a flogging or beating with leather thongs, Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 15. censui censendo diem dicere, to appoint a day for taking an account of the fortunes of citizens, Liv. 43, 14. agri v. praedia censui censenda, lands marked down in the censors books, as belonging to Roman citizens, Cic. Flac. 32.

CENTAUREA, ae, f. & -eon, v. -eum, i, n. the herb centaury.

CENTAURUS, i, m. a centaur, a fictitious being, half a man, and half a horse: also the name of a southern constellation, Vitruv. 9, 7.—

CENTAURUS, i, f. the name of a ship, Virg. Aen. 3, 122.—

CENTAURUMACHIA, ae, f. a battle with centaurs.—

CENTAURĒUS, v. -icus, a, um, of or belonging to the centaurs: centaurea cum Lapithis rixa, the contest of the centaurs with the Lapithae, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 8. centaurea lustra, the woods or dens where the centaurs dwell, Stat. Achil. 1, 266.

CENTO, ōnis, m. a garment or cloak made of different pieces of cloth patched together; a kind of mattress or quilt; a poem made of scraps taken from various authors, or from different parts of the same author.—

CENTUNCULUS, i, m. dim. a horse-cloth, a small mattress or cloth laid below the dorser, Liv. 7, 14.

CENTRUM, i, n. the centre of a circle or sphere; a knot or knur in a piece of timber or stone, which spoils the workman's tools.—

CENTRALIS, e, placed in the centre, central.—

CENTRŌSUS, a, um, full of knots or knurs, grilly.

CENTUM, indecl. adj. an hundred: but its compounds, ducenti, 200; trecenti, 300; quadringenti, 400; quingenti, 500; sexcenti, 600; septingenti, 700; octingenti, 800; noningenti, v. nongenti, 900, are declined like the plural of bonus; ducenti, ae, a; orum, &c.—

CENTIES, adv. a hundred times.—

CENTĒNI, ae, a, a hundred by a hundred; often the same with centum: in the sing. centēnus iudex, one of the judges, called centumviri, Ovid.—

CENTENĀRIUS, a, um, of a hundred: centenarius lapis, of a hundred pound weight. vir centenarius, an hundred years old. centenarius numerus, the number, a hundred.—

CENTĒSIMUS, a, um, the hundredth.—

CENTĒSIMA, ae, f. sc. usura, the payment of one each month for the use of a hundred; or, as we express it, the interest of 12 per cent. per annum; so that in a hundred months the interest equalled the principal. binis centesimis foenerari, to lend at 24 per cent. per annum, Cic. Verr. 3, 70. centesima rerum venalium, the hundred penny of things sold by auction, which fell to the emperor as a tax, Tacit. An. 1, 78.—

CENTĪCEPS, cipitis, adj. (caput,) having 100 heads.—

CENTIFOLIA, ae, f. (folium,) a kind of rose having many leaves.—

CENTIGRANIUM, i, m. (granum,) a kind of wheat, having in every ear a hundred corns.—

CENTIMĀNUS, i, n. having a hundred hands, hundred-handed.—

CENTĪPĒDA, ae, f. a worm, having many feet.—

CENTĪPES, ēdis, m. a fish, called also scolopendra, Plin. 9, 43 s. 67.—

CENTUMGEMĪNUS Briāreus, having a hundred hands, Virg. Aen. 6, 287.—na Thebe, having a hundred gates, V. Flacc. 6, 118.—

CENTUMPONDĪUM, v. Centupondium, i, n. (pondo,) an hundred-pound weight, or a stone weighing an hundred pounds, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 37. cf. Cato, c. 13.—

CENTUMVĪRI, orum, a kind of judges, chosen three out of each of the 35 tribes into which the Roman people were divided; so that there were 105 of them; but they were called by a round number Centumviri.—

CENTUMVĪRALIS, e, of or pertaining to the centumviri: centumvirales causae, causes brought before the centumviri.—

CENTŪPLEX, icis, adj. (plico,) a hundred-fold.

CENTUPLICATŌ, adv.—merces ex Indiā apud nos centuplicatō veneunt, sc. pretio, are sold at a hundred for one, or at a hundred times more than the prime cost, Plin. 6, 23 s. 26.—

CENTURIA, ae, f. a century, a company of a hundred men, either horse or foot soldiers; a certain portion of land, Varr. R. R. 1, 10.—a subdivision of the Roman people: each of the six classes into which Servius, the sixth king of Rome, divided the whole Roman people, was subdivided into a certain number of centuries: (A. 79, &c.)

CENTURIO, onis, m. a centurion, the captain or commander of a century, or a hundred foot soldiers, usually of a smaller number.

CENTURIARE, to divide or distribute into centuries : applied to the infantry, as decuriare was to the cavalry.

CENTURIATUS, a, um, distributed into centuries.

COMITIA CENTURIATA, an assembly of the whole Roman people, distributed into centuries, to give their votes concerning the election of magistrates, or the passing of laws.

CENTURIATUS, ūs, m. the office of a centurion,

Cic. Manil. 13. the distribution of soldiers into centuries, Liv. 22, 28.

CENTURIATIM, adv. by centuries, Cic. Manil. 13.

CENTUSSIS, is, m. (as.) 100 ASSES, a rate of Roman money, containing 40 sesterces, and 10 deniers.

CEPE v. Caepe, n. indecl. & Ceba, ae, f. an onion.

CEPINA, ae, f. a place where onions grow.

* **CEPHALAEA, ae, f.** a violent pain or disease in the head.

CEPHALICUS, a, um, of the head; -um emplastrum, a plaister for the head.

* **CEPHĀLUS, i, m.** a kind of fish with a large head, Plin. 9, 17, 42.

* **CEPHĒNES, um, m.** young drones, Plin. 11, 16.

CĒRA, ae, f. wax : pingere cerā, to paint with wax, to enamel, Plin. 35, 11 s. 39 & 41. Stat. Silv. 1, 1, 100. Senec. Ep. 121.

CERAE, arum, f. waxen images or busts of great men, which used to be kept by their descendants in the atrium, Ovid. Fast. 1, 591. Juv. 8, 19.

CERA is also put for a book or writing-tables, because the Romans wrote upon tables covered with wax; ceræ ultimæ, a testament. primæ et secundæ ceræ testamenti, the first and second pages of a testament. in imā cerā, in the last part of a testament. Caeritum cerā digni, worthy of being enrolled in the register of the people of Caerē; who had all the rights of Roman citizens, except that of voting in the Comitia; i. e. worthy of being deprived of that right, worthless persons, Horat. Ep. 1, 6, 62.

CERŪLA, ae, f. dim. a little wax : miniatā cerulā notare, to mark with a little red wax, with a crayon or red pencil, a passage in a book which one disapproves of or is doubtful about, Cic. Att. 15, 14. cerulas tuas miniatulas extimescebam, I dreaded your corrections, ib. 16, 11.

CERĒUS, a, um, of or like wax, wæren.

CERĒUS, i, m. a taper or wax-candle.

CERĀRIUS, i, m. & -a, ae, f. a worker in wax, a maker of wax-candles.

CERĀRIUM, i, n. money exacted from the inhabitants of a province to furnish wax to the governor, and to his clerks or secretaries, Cic. Verr. 3, 78.

CERĪNUS, a, um, like wax, yellow.

CERINARIUS, i, m. one who dyes yellow.

CERŌSUS, a, um, full of wax.

CERĀRE, to cere, to wax, to bedaub or do over with wax : ceratæ tabulæ, tables covered with

wax. penne, wings fixed or cemented with wax, as those of Daedalus.

CERATUM, v. CERŌTUM, i, n. cerate.

CERATURA, ae, f. a waxing, a laying over or covering with wax.

CĒRIFICĀRE, (facio,) to make wax, as bees.

CERĪTIS, ūdis, f. a gem, like wax, Plin. 37, 10 s. 56.

CERASTES, ae, v. Cerastis, is, m. a kind of serpent, with small horns, Plin. 8, 23 s. 35.

CĒRĀSUS, i, f. a cherry-tree.

CĒRĀSUM, i, n. & Cerāsus, i, m. a cherry.

CERASINUS, a, um, like a cherry, of a red colour.

CERDO, ōnis, m. a cobbler, any mean mechanic.

CERĒBRUM, i, n. the brain.

CEREBELLUM, i, n. the cerebel, the brain in the hind part of the head.

CEREBRŌSUS, a, um, passionate, choleric, from a defect in the brain; hair-brained, mad, head-strong.

* **CERCŌPĪTHĒCUS, i, m.** a marmoset, a monkey.

CERCŪRUS, i, m. a kind of large Asiatic ship.

CĒRES, ĕris, f. the goddess of corn, often put for corn or bread : sine Cerere et Baccho friget Venus, without bread and wine, Ter.

CEREALIS liquor, v. Cerevisia, ae, f. (q. Ceresia, ale, beer, Plin. 22, 25.

CERĪTUS, v. Cerritus, a, um, (q. Cereritus, a Cerere percitus,) mad, frantic, out of one's senses.

CERINTHA, ae, f. honey-wort, Virg. G. 4, 63.

CERNĒRE, (cerno, crēvi, crētum,) to sift, to separate by a sieve, (cribro cernere;) to see, to discern, to distinguish; to perceive, to judge, to determine; to decree, (quicquid senatus creverit, agunto, Cic. Leg. 3, 3.) to fight, (pro patria cernere cum hostibus, Plaut.) to deliberate whether one shall enter on an inheritance or not, actually to enter on an inheritance, Cic. Att. 11, 2.

CRĒTIO, ōnis, f. the formality of entering on an inheritance.

CEREMONIA, a ceremony. See CAERIMONIA.

CERNUUS, a, um, stooping with the face downwards, (quasi terram cernat;) incumbit vel cadit cernuus, he falls on his face.

CERNUO, v. Cernūlo, are, to make one fall on his face, to overturn, to tumble.

CĒRŌMA, ātis, n. an oil tempered with wax (cera) and dust, with which wrestlers, or the athlētæ, were anointed.

CEROMATĪCUS, a, um, anointed with cērōma, or the wrestlers' oil.

CERRITUS, a, um, mad. See CERES.

CERRUS, i, f. a kind of oak.

CERRĒUS, v. cerninus, a. of or belonging to that tree, made of cernus, Plin. 30, 10.

CERTĀRE, to contend, to strive, to fight : cursu cum aequalibus certare; officiis inter se; cum aliquo de imperio; inter se jure, to go to law, to sue one another. formā certare diis, in the dat. for cum diis, Sil. 5, 16. foro si res certabitur, sc. in, if a cause should be tried in the forum or in the court.—Impers. dum sic certa-

tar apud Zamam, sc. ab illis, while the battle is thus maintained by them; while they fight, Sall. Jug. 62. inter ordines certabatur, the contest was carried on between the two orders of patricians and plebeians, Liv. 1, 17. certata lite deorum Ambracia, contended for in a dispute among the gods, Ov. M. 13, 713.—

CERTĀMEN, īnis, n. a contest, a battle.—

CERTATIO, ōnis, f. & Certatus, ūs, m. the act of contending, emulation; contest, a quarrel.—
CERTĀTIM, adv. with emulation, striving to out-do one another, earnestly, eagerly.

CERTUS, a, um, certain, sure: pro certo creditur, it is believed for certain. pro certo habitote, be assured. certus eundi, determined upon going. certus fugae, determined on flight. certus mori, Virg. certiore aliquem facere de aliqua re, to inform, to acquaint. per literas certior factus.—

CERTĒ, v. Certō, (adv.) ius, -issimē, certainly.

CĒRŪCHUS, i, m. a rope by which either extremity of the sail-yards was tied to the mast, Lucan. 8, 177.

CERVISIA, v. Cerevisia, ae, f. drink made of barley, ale or beer, Plin. 22 f.

CERVIX, icis, f. the hinder part of the neck; (gula anterior; cervix posterior pars colli;) caput abscindere cervicibus, to behead. in cervicibus esse, to be near, to threaten.—

CERVICŪLA, ae, f. a little neck.—

CERVICAL, ālis, n. a pillow or bolster.—

CERUSSA, ae, f. ceruse or white lead.—

CERUSSĀTUS, a, um, painted with ceruse or white lead.

CERVUS, i, m. a stag or hart; a forked stake or palisade; a fork or forked beam used to prop houses.—

CERVA, ae, f. a hind.—

CERVĀRIUS, v. Cervinus, a, um, of a deer, of a stag or hind.

CAESPES, itis, m. a turf. See CAESPES.

CESSĀRE, to cease; cessio, &c. See CEDĒRE.

CESTRUM, i, n. a graving tool, Plin. 35, 11 s. 41.

CESTUS, i, m. the girdle of Venus, Stat. Theb. 5, 62. a marriage-girdle, any bond or ligament to tie a thing with, Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 6.

CAETRA, v. Caetra, ae, f. a light target or shield, made of leather, used by the Spaniards and Moors.—

CAETRĀTUS, adj. using such a target.

CĒTUS, v. -os, i, m. & cetum, i, n. a whale; also the name of a constellation. plur. Cete, n. indecl. whales.—

CETARIAE, arum, f. & -ia, orum, n. large ponds near the sea-side, where tunny-fishes and the like were caught and salted near by.—

CETĀRIUS, i, m. a fish-monger, one who sells large fishes salted, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 26.

CEU, adv. as, like us; seeing: ceu vero, as if, Plin.

CEVA, ae, f. a kind of cow, Columel. 6, 24, 5.

CEVĒRE, (-eo, -, -) neut. to move the buttocks, to wag the tail as a dog; to fawn; to be lascivious.

CĒYX, ycis, m. the male of the bird called halcyon, or the king's fisher, Plin. 32, 8 s. 27.

CHAEROPHYLLUM, v. Chaerophyllum, i, n. chervil, an herb, Col. 10, 110, 11, 3, 14.

* CHALCĒUS, a, um, of brass, brazen.—

CHALCĪTES, ae, m. a gem of the colour of brass. CHALCĪTIS, idis, f. brass-ore, the stone from which brass is melted, Plin. 34, 12 s. 29.—

CHALCANTHUM, v. -on, i, n. copperas, vitriol, shoemaker's black, Plin. 34, 12 s. 32.

* CHALCIS, idis, f. a kind of serpent, Plin. 33, 13. a fish of the turbot kind, Id. 32, 11. Col. 8, 17, 12.

* CHALCUS, i, m. the 10th part of an obolus, Plin. 21, 34.

* CHĀLĀRE, to slacken, to let down, Vitruv. 10, 13.

CHALYBS, ybis, m. steel, hardened iron.—

CHALYBĒIUS, a, um, of steel, Ovid. Fast. 4, 505.

* CHAMAE-CERĀSUS, i, f. (i. e. humilis cerasus,) a dwarf cherry-tree: so chamae-cyparissus, —platanus, &c.

CHAMAELEON, ōnis, & ontis, m. an animal said to live on air, and to change itself into the colour of any thing next it, except red and white, Plin. 8, 33 s. 51. Ov. M. 15, 411.

CHAOS, n. (accus. chaos; abl. chao;) a confused mass, (rudis indigestaque moles;) chaos: the infernal regions: inane chaos; ex imo chaos.

* CHARACĀTUS, a, um, propped up, as vines.

* CHARACTER, ēris, m. a mark impressed on beasts with a branding iron; a character, a form or manner of writing or speaking.

* CHARIS, itis, f. plur. Charites, um, the three Graces, Aglaia, Euphrosyne, and Thalia.

* CHARISTIA, ōrum, n. a solemn feast, when relations met to settle any differences that might exist among them.

CHARUS & Charitas. See CARUS.

CHARTA, ae, f. paper: first made of an Egyptian reed called Papyrus: plur. Chartae, writing books.—

CHARTARIUS, a, um, of paper: chartaria officina, a place where paper is made or sold.

CHARYBDIS, is, f. a dangerous whirlpool on the coast of Sicily; put for any gulf.

* CHASMA, ātis, n. a gaping of the earth, an opening of the heavens, a chasm.

* CHELAE, arum, f. the arms or claws of Scorpio, the celestial constellation, which anciently occupied the place of what was afterwards called LIBRA, the Balance, whence the Scorpion is said to be extended over the space of two signs, Ov. Met. 2, 198.

* CHELIDONIA, ae, f. a kind of fig; an herb; a gem; a serpent.

* CHELŪDRUS, i, m. a kind of serpent.

* CHĒLYS, yis, v. yos, f. acc. chelym v. chelyn, a harp.

CHERSOS, i, f. land, Mart. 14, 88.—

CHERSONĒSUS, i, f. a peninsula, a country almost surrounded by the sea.

* CHERSYDROS, v. us, i, m. a serpent, which lives both on water and on land, Lucan. 9, 711.

* CHILIARCHUS, i, v. -a, ae, m. the commander of a thousand men, Curt. 5, 2. Nep. 9, 3.

* CHIMAERA, ae, f. a *scyllian monster*, often mentioned by the poets; having its forepart like a lion; its middle, a goat; and its hindpart, a serpent, breathing flames from its mouth.

CHIMAERĪFER, ěra, erum; Lycia chimaerifěra, producing chimaeras, Ov. Met. 6, 339.

* CHIMERĪNUS, a, um, winterly, Martial. 9, 13.

* CHĪRĀGRA, ae, f. the *gout in the hand*.—

CHIRAGRĪCUS, adj. having the *gout in the hand*.

CHĪRĪDŌTA, ae, f. a *tunic with long sleeves*, Gell. 7, 12.

CHĪROGRĀPHUS, i, m. & -um, i, n. a *hand-writing*; a *bond or bill written with one's own hand*.

* CHĪRŌNŌMUS, i, m. one who *artfully makes motions or gesticulations with the hands*.—

CHĪRŌNŌMŌN, ontis, (a Greek participle;) *making gesticulations with the hands*.—

CHIRONOMĪA, ae, f. the *art of making a right use of the hands in delivering a discourse, the art of gesture*.

* CHIRURGUS, i, m. a *surgeon or chirurgeon*. CHIRURGIA, ae, f. *surgery or chirurgery*.

CHLAMYS, ŷdis, f. a *military garment, properly the robe or cloak of a general or superior officer*.—

CHLAMYDĀTUS, a, um, *drest in a chlamys or military robe*.

* CHOLĚRĀ, ae, f. a *disease of the stomach and intestines, caused by the eruption of the bile*. CHOLERĪCUS, a, um, of or belonging to the *choler, choleric*.

CHORĀGUS, Choraules, &c. See CHORUS.

CHORDA, ae, f. the *string of a musical instrument, a chord or rope*: chordā oberrare eādem, to fall often into the same mistake, Hor. Art. P. 356. carmina sociandā chordis, (in the dat.) verses to be sung along with the lyre; *lyrick poems*.

CHORĚUS, i, m. a *poetic foot, consisting of two syllables, a long and a short; the same with Trochaeus, Cic. Or. 57 & 63*.

CHORIAMBUS, i, m. a *foot consisting of four syllables, the first and last long, and the two middle short*; as filiōlis.

CHORIAMBĪCUS, adj. of a *choriambus*.

CHŌRŌBĀTES, ae, m. an *instrument for examining the proper level or slope of an aqueduct*, Vitruv. 8, 6.

* CHŌROGRĀPHUS, i, m. one who *describes particular countries*.—

CHORŌGRAPHĪA, ae, f. a *description of particular countries*; commonly confounded with GEOGRAPHĪA, which last is properly a general DESCRIPTION of the properties of the EARTH.

CHORS, tis, (contr. for cohors,) a *place where poultry are kept, a yard, pen or coop*.

CHŌRUS, i, m. a *company of singers or dancers*; a *choir, a concert*; any *band or company of men or women*.—

CHORĚA, v. Chorěa, ae, f. a *dance*.—

CHORAULES, v. -a, ae, m. one who *plays on the flute in a chorus, a minstrel*.—

CHŌRŌCYTHĀRĪSTA, ae, m. one who *plays on the harp in a chorus*, Suet. Dom. 4.

CHORĀGUS, i, m. (i. e. dux chori;) he who *had the charge of furnishing the dresses to the actors and other apparatus*.—

CHORAGĪUM, i, n. the *place where the dresses and other apparatus of a theatre were kept*; the *furniture or apparatus itself*.

* CHRESTON, i, n. *succory*, Plin. 20, 8.

* CHRĪA, ae, f. a *short moral sentence for an exercise in rhetoric*, Quintil. 1, 9, 3, &c.

* CHROMA, ātis, n. (i. e. color,) an *ornament in music*, Vitruv. 5, 4.

* CHRONĪCA, ōrum, n. *histories of the times, chronicles*, Plin. 35, 9.

* CHRYSALLIS, idis, f. the *state of an insect when covered with a crustaceous case, out of which is formed the butterfly*, Plin. 11, 32 s. 37.

CHRYSOCOLLA, ae, f. *borax or gold-solder*, Plin. 33, 5 s. 26.

* CHRYSOS, i, m. *gold*; *gilthead, a fish*, Plin. 32, 11.

CHRYSĚUS, a, um, *golden*.—

* CHRYSSELECTRUM, *gold-coloured amber*. lapides chryselectri, *stones of a yellow amber-colour*.—

CHRYSOBERILLUS, i, m. a *chrysolite, shining like gold*.

CHRYSŌLĪTHUS, i, m. a *chrysolite, a gem*.

CĪBŌRIUM, i, n. a *kind of cup*, Horat. Od. 2, 7, 21.

CĪBUS, i, m. *meat, food, nourishment*.—

CĪBĀRIUS, a, um, & Cibālis, e, of or belonging to *food*. cibarius panis, *household or coarse bread*; -ium vinum, *small wine*; oleum, *oil for eating or for ordinary uses*; -iae uvae, *grapes fit to be eaten*.—

CĪBARIA, ōrum, n. *viaticals, food*.—

CĪBĀRE, to feed, to fatten.——

CĪBĀTUS, ūs, m. *food, meat*.

CĪCĀDA, ae, f. an *insect which abounds in southern countries, in summer, sitting on trees, and, while the sun shines, making a shrill noise*. The cicāda is not found in northern countries. It is improperly called a grasshopper.

CĪCĀTRIX, icis, f. the *mark of a wound, a scar or gash*; a *chop in the bough of a tree*; a *rent or patch in a shoe*. cicatricem refricare vel rescindere, to rip up an old sore.——

CĪCATRICŪLA, ae, f. a *small scar*.——

CĪCATRICŌSUS, a, um, *full of scars*.——

CĪCCUM, v. Cicum, i, n. the *membrane or thin skin which separates the kernel of a pomegranate*; a *thing of no value*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 22.

CĪCER, ěris, n. a *chick-pea, vetches, a small pulse*.——

CĪCERCŪLA, ae, f. *little vetches, a chicheling*.——

CĪCĚRA, ae, f. a *kind of pulse resembling cicer-cŭla*, Col. 2, 13, 4. Pallad. Mart. 6.

CĪCERCŪLUM, i, n. a *kind of cinoper or red earth*.——

CĪCHORĚUM, i, n. & Cichorium, i, n. the *herb cichory or succory*.——

CĪCI, indecl. a *kind of shrub, from the seeds*

of which was made an oil, called cicinum, sc. oleum.

CICINDĒLA, ae, f. a glow-fly that shines in the night, Plin. 18, 26 s. 66 f.

CICŌNIA, ae, f. a stork; —the making of the figure of a stork's bill with the fingers, by way of ridicule to a person behind his back, Pers. 1, 58. an instrument of husbandry, Col. 3, 13.

CICUR, ūris, adj. tame; opposed to FERUS.—CICŪRĀRE, to tame, to make tame.

CĪCŪTA, ae, f. hemlock, a poisonous herb, Lucr. 5, 897. Plin. 25, 13 s. 95. a kind of heliobore, Hor. Ep. 2, 20, 53. a hollow reed, of which a pipe or flute was made, Virg. E. 2, 36. hence put for a pipe or flute, Ib. 5, 85.

CIDĀRIS, v. Citāris, is, f. a tiara or turban.

CĪERE (ciō, -, cĭtum) rar. CĪre (ciq, cĭvi, cĭtum) aequora fundo, to move, to stir. viros ad arma, to rouse, to excite. eum nomine v. nomen ejus, to call. bella to raise. praelium, v. pugnam, i. e. milites ad, to rouse, Liv. alvum, to purge. urinam, to provoke. turbas ei, to cause. gemitus, to fetch. lacrymas, to incite, to provoke to flow, to shed. so ac-cio, rar. ac-cicio, part. accĭtus: concio, viz concio, part. concĭtus & concĭtus: excio, viz excio, part. excĭtus & excĭtus: incitus, ab ĩusit. incio: percio, & percio, part. percĭtus.

CĪRUS, a, um, quick, swift, rapid, nimble, hasty. CĪRŌ, citiūs, citissimē, adv. quickly, speedily, soon.

CĪTĀRE, freq. to cite, to summon, to call; to rouse, to spirit up, to quicken, to make to move fast; to sing, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 7. auctōres, to cite or quote. urinam, to provoke. alvum, to render lax. humorem illuc, to draw, to move. radices, palmite, stirpes, to shoot forth. citatis equis advolant Romam, they ride at full speed, they gallop, Liv. 1, 57. citato gradu in hostem ducere, sc. milites, with a quick pace. so citatiore agmine, citatissimo, Id.—CĪTĀTIM, adv. speedily, quickly: citātĭūs, citātĭssimē.

CĪLĪCIUM, i, n. a kind of coarse cloth made of goat's hair: so named, because it was first used for clothing in Cilicia; used by the Romans for covering tents and other purposes, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 12. Cic. Verr. 1, 38. aspero linteolo, vel etiam cilicio detergere arenam, to wipe off the sand with a course rough linen cloth, or even with a hair-cloth, Col. 12, 46, 1.

CĪLIUM, i, n. the extremity of the eye-lids, whence the hair grows; the eye-lashes.

CĪMEX, ĩcis, m. a bag; put for a mean despicable fellow, Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 78.

CĪMŌLIA terra, fullers' earth, Plin. 35, 16.

CĪNAEDUS, i, m. a calamite; also the name of a fish.

CĪNAEDUS & CĪnaedicus, a, um, impudent, wanton, libidinous, Plaut. & Martial.

CĪNĀRA, v. Cynāra, ae, f. an artichoke.

CĪNCINNUS, i, m. a curled lock of hair, a curl; a false ornament in a speech, Cic.

CĪNCINNĀTUS, a, um, having curled hair: -ata stella, a comet.

CINCTUS, &c. See CINGERE.

CINGĒRE latus ense, to gird: urbem muris, to surround. urbem obsidione, to besiege. so Ac-, circum-, dis-, in-, prae-, re-, suc-, cingo.—CINCTUS, ūs, m. & Cinctūra, ae, f. a girding, a girdle, a cincture.

CINCTICŪLUS, i, m. a small cincture or tunick.

CINCTORIUM, i, n. a girdle.

CINCTŪTUS, a, um, girt. cinctuti Luperi, having a girdle tied round their waist. cinctuti Cethegi, girt in the manner of the ancients.—

CINGŪLUS, i, m. & -um, i, n. any thing with which one is girt, a belt or girdle. cernis terram quasi quibusdam redimitam et circumdātam cingulis, i. e. zonis, Cic. Sonn. Scip. 6.—CINGŪLA, ae, f. a band to bind beasts with, a girth.

CĪNIS, ěris, m. rar. f. ashes, embers, cinders.

CĪNĒRŪS, & CĪnerāěcus, a, um, of or like ashes, of the colour of ashes.—

CĪNERĀRIUS, i; & cĭnĭsĭo, ōnis, m. a slave who attended women when they dressed, to heat the irons with which they frizzled or curled their hair; a frizzler.—

CĪNEFACTUS, a, um, part. reduced to ashes.

CĪNNABĀRIS, is, f. & Cinnabari, indecl. n. cinnabar, Plin. 33, 7.

CĪNNAMŌMUM, v. CĪnnāmum, i, n. cinnamon. CĪNNAMŌMĪNUS, v. CĪnnāmĭnus, a, um, of cinnamon.

CĪNNUS, i, m, a mixture, a medley, Cic. apud Non.

CĪO, cĪre. See CĪERE.

CĪPPŪS, i, m. a palisade or sharp stake; a post or small pillar, a piece of wood or stone set up to mark the limits of a burying-ground, a grave-stone.

CĪRCA, praep. cum. accus. about, around; applied to time and place, to persons and things; as, circa eandem horam, circa diem tertium, &c. circa urbem, jecur, latus, &c. circa regem, regiam, &c. animus est circa campos, &c. Often used as an adverb; thus, loca, quae circa sunt.

CĪRCENSIS. See CIRCUS.

CĪRCĪNUS, i, m. the instrument with which circles are drawn, a pair of compasses.—

CĪRCĪNARE, to make a circle, to make round. circinat auras, he flies round in a circle.—

CĪRCĪNĀTĪO, ōnis, f. a circle; a circular motion.

CĪRCĪTER, adv. about, near; applied to time and number, and sometimes to place: circiter Idus Maias; dies circiter quatuordecim; loca haec circiter; circiter pars quarta.

CĪRCIUS, i, m. a violent north-west wind.

CIRCUEO, Circuitio, &c. See CIRCUMĪRE.

CĪRCŪLUS, i, m. (dim. from Circus,) a circle; a company of people standing or sitting together in a round figure.—

CĪRCŪLĀRE, to encircle, to surround.—

CĪRCŪLĀRI, dep. to meet in companies; to hawk or stroll about for the sake of gain, as pedlars, quacks, mountebanks, &c.—

CĪRCŪLĀTĪO, ōnis, f. a going round, a revolution.—

CĪRCŪLĀTOR, ōris, m. & -trix, ĩcis, f. a stroller, a quack, a mountebank, &c.—

CIRCULĀTŌRIUS, a, um, of or belonging to a stroller.

CIRCŪLATĪM, adv. in circles or companies.

CIRCUM, praep. cum accus. about; much the same with CIRCA; sometimes used as an adverb:—frequently joined in composition; thus,

CIRCUM-ĀGĒRE, to drive or turn round: anno vel tempore circumactō, being turned round or elapsed.

CIRCUMACTUS, ūs, m. a turning round.

CIRCUM-ĀRĀRE, to plough round.

CIRCUM-CĪDĒRE, (caedo), to cut round; to top off; to circumcise.—* oratio—īsa, concise.

CIRCUMCISĒ, adv. briefly.

CIRCUMCISŪRA, ae, f. a cutting round.

CIRCUM-CINGĒRE, to surround.

CIRCUM-CIRCA, adv. all around, on every side.

CIRCUM-CLAUDO, v. -clūdo, sī, sum, ěre, to shut up or enclose on all hands.

CIRCUM-COLĒRE, to dwell around.

CIRCUM-CULCĀRE, v. Calcāre, to trample all around or over.

CIRCUM-CURRĒRE, to run around: circumcurrens linea, the circumference of a circle:—ars, i. e. RHETORICA, which spoke on every subject.

CIRCUMCURSĀRE, freq. to run about.

CIRCUM-DO, dēdi, dātum, circumdāre; opidum muro et fossā, urbem flammis, to surround. arma humeris, (in the dat.) Virg. vincula collo, to put round, Ovid. exercitum castris hostium, Liv. armis (abl.) circumdātus, armed.

CIRCUM-DŪCĒRE, to lead round; aliquem argento v. pecuniā, to cheat.

CIRCUMDUCTUS (part.) pallio, muffled up.

CIRCUMDUCTIO, ōnis, f. a leading about: circumductio una, a period or sentence, Quintil.—CIRCUMDUCTUS, ūs, m. a circumference.

CIRCŪM-IRE v. Circuire (-eo, īvi, v. ii, ĭtum) to go round or about; to encompass, to surround; to deceive: circumiri fluctibus belli, to be surrounded, Cic. equites, circuitis hostium castris, Crasso renunciaverunt, having gone round, Caes. CIRCUĪTUS, & Circumitus, ūs, m. a circuit, a going about. circuitus solis, a complete revolution of the sun. circuitus verborum, a period, Cic.—CIRCUMĪTIO v. Circuitio, ōnis, f. the act of going round: nihil circuitione usus es, you have used no circumlocution or indirect expressions, Ter.

CIRCUM-ĒQUĪTĀRE, to ride around.

CIRCUM-ERRĀRE, to wander or hover around.

CIRCUM-FERRE, to carry around, to report; to purify by lustration, Virg. A. 6, 229.

CIRCUM-FIRMĀRE, to uphold or support all around.

CIRCUM-FLĀRE, to blow on all sides; passiv. ab omnibus ventis invidiā circumflari, to be blown upon by, Verr. 3, 41.

CIRCUM-FLECTĒRE, to bend or wind about.

CIRCUM-FLŪĒRE (-uo, xi, xum,) urbem, to flow around. neut. variae gentes circumfluxere, assembled. circumfluere divitiis, neut. to abound in. secundae res circumfluunt, abound.

CIRCUMFLUUS, a, um; terra praecincta circumfluo mari, by the sea flowing about or surrounding it. urbs circumflua ponto, surrounded by.

CIRCUM-FŌDĒRE, (ōdio, ōdi, ossum,) to dig about.

CIRCUMFOSSŪRA, ae, f. a digging about.

CIRCUMFOSSOR, ōris, m. one who digs about.

CIRCUM-FORĀNEUS, a, um, (forum,) going about the forum, or the fora or public places of different towns, to sell or buy any thing. pharmacopōla circumforaneus, a quack doctor or mountebank, Cic. aes circumforaneum, money borrowed at interest, from bankers, whose shops were round the forum, Id. Att. 2, 21.

CIRCUM-FŌRĀTUS, a, um, bored all around.

CIRCUM-FRĪCĀRE, to rub around.

CIRCUM-FULGĒRE, (eq si, -,) to shine around.

CIRCUM-FUNDĒRE, to pour around, to surround: circumfundit aēr terram, Cic. circumfuso penebat in aère tellus, Ovid. Met. 1, 12. terra circumfusa mari; ei circumfundebatur multitudo, was gathered round.

CIRCUM-GĒLĀTUS, a, um, part. frozen about.

CIRCUM-GĒMĒRE, to groan, or roar around.

CIRCUM-GESTĀRE, to carry around.

CIRCUM-GLŌBĀTUS, a, um, gathered in heaps around.

CIRCUM-GRĒDI, (gradior,) to go around, to surround.

CIRCUM-JĀCĒRE, to lie around, to be next to: loca quae circumjacent Europae, Liv.

CIRCUM-JĀCIO, & -jicio, ēci, ectum, ěre; hastas, to throw about. vallum, to cast up around. anguis vectem circumjectus, sc. secundum, rolled around. aedificia muris circumjecta, built around. planities salibus circumjecta, surrounded with.

CIRCUM-LĀBENS, ntis, part. falling around.

CIRCUM-LAMBO, bi, -, ěre, to lick around.

CIRCUM-LĪGĀRE, to bind around, to embrace.

CIRCUM-LĪNIO, ĩre, & Circum-lino, lēvi, ĩtum, ěre, to daub around, to besmear or anoint all over.

CIRCUM-LITIO, ōnis, f. a daubing or anointing all over.

CIRCUM-LŌCUTIO, ōnis, f. a circumlocution.

CIRCUM-LŪCEO, xi, -, ěre, to shine around.

CIRCUM-LŪĒRE, to wash or flow around.

CIRCUMLŪVIO, ōnis, a flowing about of waters.

CIRCUM-METRI, to measure or to be measured around.

CIRCUM-MITTĒRE, to send round or a long way about.

CIRCUM-MULCĒRE, to stroke or lick gently all around.

CIRCUM-MŪNIO, v. moenio, ĩre, to fortify or fence around: -itio, ōnis, a fencing around.

CIRCUM-NASCI, to rise or grow around.

CIRCUM-NAVĪGĀRE, to sail round.

CIRCUM-NECTĒRE, to tie or knit round; sidera, to surround as a ring or circle, Senec.

CIRCUMPADĀNUS, a, um, around the river Po, (Padus.)

CIRCUM-PAVĪRE, to beat around.

CIRCUM-PENDENS, ntis, part. hanging about.

CIRCUM-PLAUDĒRE, to make a noise around.
CIRCUM-PLECTI & -ĒRE, to embrace or clasp around.

CIRCUM-PLEXUS, ūs, m. the act of embracing.

CIRCUM-PLĪCĀRE, to fold round.

CIRCUM-PŌNĒRE, to place round.

CIRCUM-POTĀTIO, ōnis, f. a drinking round, one after another.

CIRCUM-PULSĀRE, to beat around.

CIRCUM-PURGĀRE, to purge or cleanse about.

CIRCUM-RĀDĒRE, to shave, pare or cut round.

CIRCUM-RĀSIO, ōnis, f. a paring round.

CIRCUM-RĒTĪRE, (rēte) to entangle, to environ.

CIRCUM-RIGUUS, a, um, watered around.

CIRCUM-RŌDĒRE, to gnaw around; to censure, to backbite

CIRCUM-SCALPĒRE, to scrape round about.

CIRCUM-SCĀRIFICĀRE, to scarify round about.

CIRCUM-SCINDĒRE, to cut round about.

CIRCUM-SCRIBĒRE, to circumscribe: eum virgulā, to draw a circle round him. eum fluvio Rubicone, jus suum terminis, spatium vitae regionibus, to limit, to confine. pupillos, to cheat. tribunos plebis, to restrain in the exercise of their office. cancellis circumscripta scientia, limited, confined, Cic. Or. 12. certi et circumscripti verborum ambitus, rounded or measured periods, ib. but in orationibus pressior et circumscriptior, more close and concise or brief, Plin. Ep. 1, 16. so circumscriptē (adv.) dicere, in measured periods, Cic. Or. 66. but complecti aliquid circumscriptē, shortly, briefly, within set bounds, Cic. Nat. D. 2, 59.

CIRCUMSCRIPTOR, ōris, m. a cheat, one who filches any thing from another by artifice or cunning.

CIRCUMSCRIPTIO (onis, f.) temporum, a bounding or limiting;—terrae, the circumference;—verborum, a period. ex circumscriptione ista excedere, from that circle. circumscriptio adolescentium, the cheating or defrauding.

CIRCUM-SĒCĀRE, to cut around; to circumcise.

CIRCUM-SĒDĒRE, v. sĕdĕre, & circum-sĕdĕre, (sĕdi, -sessum,) to surround, to besiege, to blockade.

CIRCUMSESSIO, onis, f. the state of being besieged.

CIRCUM-SĒPĪRE, to surround, to guard.

CIRCUM-SĒRĒRE genistas alveariis, to sow or plant around.

CIRCUM-SĪLĪRE, (salio,) to leap around.

CIRCUM-SISTĒRE, to stand around.

CIRCUM-SŌNĀRE, to sound from all sides.—

CIRCUMSŌNUS, a, um; turba circumsona, sounding around, Ovid. Met. 4, 723. avibus circumsona Thisbe, environed by sounding birds, Stat. Theb. 7, 261.

CIRCUM-SPERGĒRE, (spargo) to scatter or sprinkle around.

CIRCUM-SPECĒRE, (icio, exi, ectum, à specio,) to look around: circumspectis rebus omnibus, having examined.

CIRCUMSPECTUS, a, um, adj. circumspect, cautious: -ctē, adv. cautiously.

CIRCUMSPECTUS, ūs, m. & -ctio, onis, f. a looking around, consideration.

CIRCUMSPECTĀRE, freq. to look about, to consider well: circumspectātor, oris, m. & -atrix, icis, f. one who looks or gazes about.

CIRCUM-STĪPĀRE, to guard around.

CIRCUM-STĀRE, to stand about, to surround.

CIRCUMSTANTIA, ae, f. a circumstance.

CIRCUM-STRĒPĒRE, to make a noise around.

CIRCUM-STRUĒRE, to build or rear around.

CIRCUM-SŪDĀRE, to be all over in a sweat.

CIRCUM-SŪĒRE, to sew or stitch about.

CIRCUM-SURGENS, ntis, part. rising around.

CIRCUM-TĒGĒRE, to cover about.

CIRCUM-TERGĒRE, & -ĒRE, to wipe all around.

CIRCUM-TEXĒRE, to weave about

CIRCUM-TINNĪRE, to tinkle around.

CIRCUM-TONDĒRE, to clip or shave about.

CIRCUM-TŌNĀRE, to thunder all around.

CIRCUM-TRĒMĒRE, to tremble all around.

CIRCUM-VĀDĒRE, to attack on all sides.

CIRCUM-VĀGĀRI, to wander about.

CIRCUMVĀGUS, a, um, wandering or flowing about.

CIRCUM-VALLĀRE, to enclose with a rampart, to surround.

CIRCUM-VĒHĒRE, to carry round: classe circumvehi, to sail round. classi circumvehens Peloponnesum, sailing round, Nep. 13, 2. eum classe circumvectus Sardiniae et Corsicae oras, Liv. 22, 31. equo circumvectus, riding round

CIRCUMVECTIO, ōnis, f. the state of being carried round. solis circumvectio, the revolution.

CIRCUM-VĒLĀRE, to veil round.

CIRCUM-VĒNĪRE moenia exercitu, to surround: eum fraude, to circumvent, to overreach, to defraud.

CIRCUM-VERTĒRE rotam, to turn round: servum, to free. eum argento, to cheat, to defraud.

CIRCUMVERSIO, ōnis, f. a turning round.

CIRCUMVERSARI, freq. to turn or to be often turned round.

CIRCUM-VESTĪRE, to clothe around.

CIRCUM-VINCĪRE, to bind round.

CIRCUM-VĪSĒRE, to survey all over.

CIRCUM-VŌLĀRE eum, to fly round: nave circumvolata, Plin. 10, 32

CIRCUMVOLĪTĀRE, freq. to fly often about.

CIRCUM-VOLVĒRE, to roll around. sol circumvolvitur annum, completes his annual circle. Virg.—Circumvolūtāri, (pass.) to be often rolled about.

CIRCUS, i, m. a circle; a place in Rome of a circular form, where games and spectacles were exhibited; in later times called Circus Maximus, to distinguish it from other lesser places of the same kind.

CIRCENSIS, e, of or pertaining to the Circus. ludi Circenses, the Circensian games.

CIRCŪLUS, i, m. dim. a circle, &c.

CIRRUS, i, m. the long hair of boys; a lock or curl of hair.

CIRRĀTUS, adj. having long hair.

CIS, (a prep. gov. the accus.) on this side; opposed to trans or ultra: cis flumen, on this side of the river. Sometimes joined in composition, as, Cisalpinus, Cismontānus, Cisrhēnā-

nus, 3, um, on this side of the Alps, of the mountains, of the Rhine.

CISIUM, i, n. a kind of two-wheeled carriage.

CISIARIUS, i, m. the driver of a cisium.

CIS-PELLĒRE, to drive away, Plaut.

CISTA, ae, f. a basket commonly made of osiers; a chest; a box into which the citizens threw the tablets on which their votes were marked, and the judges, or jurymen, when they passed sentence on any criminal.

CISTŪLA, Cistella, & Cistellula, ae, f. a little basket, chest or box.

CISTELLATRIX, -icis, f. a maid or female slave who carried, or had the charge of, the casket or cabinet of her mistress.

CISTIFĒR, ēri, m. the bearer of a box or coffer containing hidden sacred things, at the celebration of certain solemn mysteries, Martial. 5, 17, 4.

CISTERNA, ae, f. a hollow place in the ground, for holding rain water; a cistern.

CISTERNINUS, a, um, of a cistern.

* CISTOPHŌRUS, i, m. the name of an ancient Asiatic coin, on which was marked the image of a cistifer, Cic. Dom. 20.

CITĀRE, &c. See CIĒRE.

CITERIOR. See CITRA.

CITHĀRA, ae, f. a harp, a viol or lute.

CITHARŌEDUS, i, m. one who plays on the harp, and at the same time sings along with it.

CITHARŌEDĪCUS, a, um, of or belonging to a harper.

CITHARISTA, ae, m. a player on the harp.

CITHARISTRIA, ae, f. a music girl, one who sings to the harp.

CITHARIZĀRE, to play on the harp.

CITRA, praep. (a cis,) citra Rhenum, on this side the Rhine: citra calendas, Trojana tempora, mortem, &c. before. nec virtus citra genus est, below. citra necessitatem, without. so co. metae citra ullum jubar, Plin. 2, 25 s. 23.— Sometimes in the same sense as an adverb; thus, tela hostium citra cadebant, nearer, Tac. Hist. 3, 23.

CITERIOR, -or, -ius, (compar. from the obsolete CITER,) nearer, hither; and the superlative—

CITĪMUS, a, um, nearest, hithermost: citerior Gallia vel Hispania, the part of Gaul or Spain, nearest to Rome; Hither Gaul; Hither Spain. citima terris, nearest to the earth. ultro citroque, hither and thither, to and fro.

CITRUS, i, f. a citron-tree: of two kinds, the one noted for its fruit, and the other for its wood.

CITRUM, i, n. citron wood.

CITREUS, v. Citrinus, a, um, of citron.

CITRĒTUM, i, n. a place where citron-trees grow.

CITUS, a, um, quick, &c. See CIĒRE.

CIVIS, is, c. a citizen, a free man or woman of a city or town: gravis et forte civis, Cic. Off. 1, 25. amantissimus reipublicae civis, Cic. Flacc. 3 f. boni cives, amantes patriae, Cic. Att. 9, 19. clarissimi, Cic. Cat. 1, 11. perditus civis, ib. 2, 6. improbus, Id. Tusc. 4, 19. illa vox, et imploratio, CIVIS ROMANUS SUM;

saepe multis in terris opem inter barbaros et salutem tulit, Cic. Verr. 5, 57. cf. ib. 62. te metuunt omnes cives tui, all your fellow citizens, Cic. Cat. 1, 7. so dabunt mihi veniam mei cives, Id. Div. 2, 2.—* In the abl. it has either cive or civi; et cum cive pudet conseruisse manus, Ov. F. 3, 282. cf. Juvenal. 10, 278. Atticam civitatem auxi civi feminā, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 6. edixit, ut ab urbe abesset millia passuum ducenta; quod esset pro civi, pro bene merito civi,—deprecari, Cic. Sext. 12. cf. Id. Balb. 19. Att. 7, 3, 14, 11, &c.—

CIVĪTAS, ātis, f. an assemblage of citizens, a number of citizens living in the same place, and enjoying the same rights; a city, a state: nihil est enim Deo, qui omnem hunc mundum regit, acceptius, quā concilia, coetusque hominum, jure sociati, quae civitates appellantur, Cic. Somn. Scip. 3. regiam civitatem Aegyptii, populorum Attici invenēre, i. e. communitatem populi, cui rex imperet, a monarchy; et communitatem in qua populus dominatur, a democracy, a republic, Plin. 7, 56.—(II) a whole nation, dispersed through different towns and cantons, using the same laws, and forming one body politic; a state: omnis civitas Helvetiae (al. Helvetia) in quatuor pagos divisa est, Caes. B. G. 1, 12. quae civitas queratur, proponit, ib. 2, 20. cf. c. 19. erat civitas magna, sc. Bellovacorum, ib. 2, 15. Ubiurum civitas ampla atque florens, 4, 3. haec civitas (sc. Trevirorum, the state of the Treviri,) longē plurimū totius Galliae equitatu valet, ib. 5, 2. Būrgistanorum civitatis septem castella defecerunt, Liv. 34, 16.—(III) the right of citizens, freedom of the city, citizenship: civitatem alicui dare, Cic. Arch. 4. impertiri, ib. c. 5. cūm is, qui profugit, receptus est in exilium, hoc est, in aliam civitatem, Cic. Caecin. 34 f. (A. 66.) civitatem usurpare, to assume falsely, Suet. Cl. 25. (See USURPARE.)—* civitas in the gen. plur. has civitatum & civitatum, Varr. L. L. 7, 38.

CIVĪCUS, a, um, of or pertaining to a citizen: errare intra muros civicos, i. e. intra muros patriae urbis et civitatis, Plaut. Fragm. apud Charis. 1. 2. p. 181. Putsch. civica jura respondere, to answer about the rights of citizens, to give counsel in the civil law, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 23. motum ex Metello consule civicum—tractas, you treat of the civil commotion from the consulship of Metellus, i. e. you write the history of the civil war from the time of the consuls, Metellus and Afranius, when the triumvirate between Pompey, Caesar, and Crassus, was formed, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 1. O si quis impias caedes et rabiem tollere civicam, to take away civil rage, i. e. to put an end to civil war, ib. 3, 24, 26. qui vicit semper, victis ut parcere posset; clausit et aeternā civica bella serā, sc. Augustus, and put an end to civil wars by shutting the temple of Janus, Ov. P. 1, 2, 12. civica invidia, the envy of his fellow-citizens against Hannibal, Sil. 8, 21. quae sit enim culti facundia sensimus oris, civica pro trepidis cum tulit arma reis, sc. Germanicus, when he bore civil arms (i. e. exerted

his eloquence) in defence of fearful criminals, Ov. F. 1, 22.—* corona civica, a civic crown; i. e. a chaplet of oak leaves, given to him who had saved the life of a citizen, and, by the appointment of the general, presented by the person who had been saved to his preserver, whom he ever respected as a parent, Plin. 16, 4. Gell. 5, 6. (A. 884.—* *It is sometimes called simply civica, sc. corona: multis salutem dare, et ad vitam ab ipsâ morte revocare, et mereri clementiâ civicam, Senec. de clement. l. 1 f. alicquem civicâ donare, Quintil. 6, 3, 79.*

CIVILIS, *e, of or belonging to a citizen: Romani civilem esse clamorem, atque auxilium adesse, inter se gratulantes, &c. that it was the shout of their fellow-citizens, Liv. 3, 28. civibus cum sunt ereptae pecuniae, civili ferè actione et privato jure repetuntur, by a civil action, by such a process as one citizen uses against another, Cic. Caecil. 5. civile bellum, a civil war, a war between fellow-citizens, Id. Att. 7, 13. nec te civilibus inserere bellis, do not engage yourself in civil wars, Ov. M. 3, 117. mitte civiles super urbe curas, lay aside your political concern about the welfare of the city, (with the care of which Maecenas was then entrusted,) Hor. Od. 3, 8, 17. civile dissidium, i. e. civium inter se, civil discord, a disagreement among citizens, Claudian. de Bell. Gild. 241. movetur tamen primò civilis discidium (al. dissidium) specie, she (Octavia) is removed from the palace, under pretence of a civil divorce, (i. e. such as was usual among citizens,) Tac. An. 19, 60. exercitus socialisque, composed of citizens and allies, Liv. 42, 35. cf. 28, 12. ac nescio an mirabilior fuerit (Annibal) adversis, quàm secundis rebus: quippe qui et in hostium terrâ per annos tredecim, tam procul a domo, variâ fortunâ bellum gereret exercitu non suo civili, sed mixto ex colluvione omnium gentium, &c. with an army not composed of his own countrymen, but made up of a jumble of all nations, Liv. 28, 12. custode rerum Caesare, non furor civilis, (i. e. civium) aut vis exiget otium, while Caesar is guardian of the state, neither civil rage, nor violence, shall disturb the public peace, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 18. cf. Virg. Æ. 1, 294.*

—JUS CIVILE, the civil law, i. e. the collection of laws or regulations concerning the rights of citizens; particularly, respecting liberty and property, contracts, theft, robbery, personal injuries, &c. Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 41, &c.—* jus civile is sometimes opposed to jus naturale, and so comprehends jus privatam et publicum, private or civil law, and public or criminal law. quis enim vestrum, judices, ignorat, ita naturam rerum tulisse, ut quodam tempore homines, nondum neque naturali, neque civili jure descripto, fusi per agros ac dispersi vagarentur, &c. Cic. Sext. 42.—But generally in Cicero, jus civile is put for jus privatam, and opposed to jus publicum, Cic. Verr. 1, 42. neque certa tempora ad spatiandum dari possunt tot civilibus officiis occupato, a man employed in so many duties of civil life, cannot have stated times for walking, Quintil. 11, 3, 22. civilibus officiis

renuntiare, to renounce the functions of the bar or pleading in the forum, Id. 10, 7, 1. haec oratio mea non eò pertinet, ut esse oratorem philosophum velim, quando non alia vitae secta longiùs a civilibus officiis, atque ab omnimuneris oratoris recessit, as no scheme of life recedes farther from civil duties, and all the functions of an orator, Id. 12, 2, 6. quidam nec ignobiles in officiis civilibus, i. e. in causis agendis, Id. 2, 4, 27. oratio civilis, a public discourse addressed to an assembly of citizens, Cic. Or. 9. at debeo pro civili parte (i. e. pro officio civis,) rempublicam velle salvam, I ought, as a member of the commonwealth, to wish its preservation, Matius apud Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 13. pax civilis, i. e. civium inter se: ego, quantumcumque sum, sine pace civili certè non fuisset,—pacem cum M. Antonio esse nolo, Cic. Phil. 7, 3. umbrata gerunt civili tempora quercu, they have their temples shaded with a civic crown of oak, Virg. 6, 772. civilis ratio, the art or skill of governing citizens, policy, politics, Cic. Inv. 5. rerum civilium cognitio, Cic. de Or. 1, 14. Inventi sunt, qui cum ipsi doctrinâ et ingeniis abundarent, a re autem civili, (i. e. a republicâ capessendâ,) et negotiis, animi quodam judicio, abhorrent, were averse from taking part in the government of the state, and from public employments, Ib. 3, 16. civilis scientia, civil science, i. e. the knowledge of those things which are necessary to be known by such as undertake the government of the state, Ib. c. 31. vis civilis et festucaria, a violent dispute between two citizens before the praetor, concerning the possession of a thing; opp. to vera vis atque solida, quae manu fieret, bello ferroque, Gell. 20, 10 f. (A. 231.) nunc agilis fio, et mersor civilibus undis, I become active, and am plunged in civil wades, i. e. I am involved in the feuds or contentions of state-affairs, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 16.—(II) moderate, condescending, polite, courteous, affable, civil, gentle, humane: Claudius in semet augendo parvus, atque civilis, (i. e. in accipiendis honoribus moderatus, immoedicos titulos non admittens,) praenomine imperatoris abstinuit, Suet. Cl. 12. ab initio principatus usque ad exitum civilis et clemens, sc. fuit, Suet. Vesp. 12. hic (sc. in Rhodo) genus vitae civile admodum instituit; sine lictore, aut viatore gymnasia interdum obambulans, mutua cum Graecis officia usurpans, prope ex aequo, Id. Tib. 11. civilem admodum inter initia (sc. imperii,) ac paulo minùs quam privatam egit, he behaved himself at first with great moderation, and not above the level of a private citizen, Ib. 26. cum sic hominis natura generata sit, ut habeat quiddam innatum quasi civile atque populare, quod Graeci πολιτικον vocant, &c. Cic. Fin. 5, 23. cf. Or. 2, 52. Verr. 1, 47. Tiberius hactenus indulgeri matri civile ratus, ut, &c. Tac. An. 2, 34. ceterùm ut princeps, loquebatur (sc. Vespasianus) civilia de se, de republicâ egregia, Id. H. 4, 3. non oportere maledici senatoribus, remaledici civile (i. e. aequae libertati sive aequalitati civium conveniens) fasque

esse, *that scurrilous or reproachful language ought not to be used to senators. but if they were the aggressors, it was fair and just that it should be returned to them*, Suet. Vesp. 9 f. ipse (Augustus) pater patriae, (quid enim civilius illo?) sustinet in nostro carmine saepe legi, Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 13.—In colloquiis etiam humillimorum civilissimus fuit, Spartian. in Adrian. c. 20. Nerva, imperator factus, aequissimum se ac civilissimum praebuit, Eutrop. 8, 1.—

CIVILITER, adv. in the manner of a citizen, like a citizen: civiliter vivendum est, Cic. apud Lactant. 3, 14 m. vir civiliter eruditus, liberally educated, Gell. praef. m. comitia consulum cum candidatis civiliter celebrans, Tac. H. 2, 21. cf. Aug. 86 f. Plin. Ep. 3, 20. Paneg. 69. horum in tam impotenti regno (neque enim civiliter nimis opibus utebantur) praetor factus Annibal, Liv. 35, 46. Africanum tradunt—repluisse a corpore ejus (sc. fratris) viatorem; et tribunis retinentibus, magis piè, quam civiliter, vim fecisse, *that he drove away the officer from his person; and, on the tribunis attempting to detain him, he laid violent hands on them, shewing more affection to his brother, than regard to the laws, or his duty as a citizen*, Liv. 38, 56. solum poscimus, ut coenes civiliter, *that you would be on a level with your guests, and not set before them different fare, according to their rank and fortune*, Juvenal. 5, 112. cf. ib. 92, 103, 114, 132, &c. (i. e. ne tibi et paucis optima quaedam; ceteris, vilia et minuta ponas, Plin. Ep. 2, 6, 2.) cf. Martial. 3, 60 & 82.—(I) according to the laws and rights of citizens: injuriarum actio civiliter moveri potest, Digest. 47, 10, 37. civiliter agere, opp. to criminaliter agere, ib. 47, 2, 92. qui civiliter obligatus non est, ib. 11, 6, 1. annum civiliter numerare, ib. 50, 16, 134.—(II) moderately, gently, civilly, as becomes a citizen: in quoniam semel est odio civiliter (i. e. moderatè, ut civem tractari decuit) usus, mutato levior sit fuga nostra loco, Ov. Tr. 3, 8 f. quae in praesens Tiberius civiliter habuit (i. e. tulit;) sed in animo, revolvente iras, offensionis memoria valebat, Tac. An. 4, 21. quod civiliter acceptum, sc. est, ib. 3, 76. non civiliter tantum, sed etiam familiariter questus est, Senec. in praef. l. 4. excerpt. Controvers. de Augusto.—nec verò ille (Pompeius) civilibus, quam parens noster (i. e. Trajanus imp.) auctoritate, consilio, fide, reclusit vias, portus patefecit, &c. Plin. Pan. 29. Augustus, XLIV. annis, quibus solus gessit imperium, civilissimè vixit, Eutrop. 7, 8.—

CIVILITAS, àtis, f. the disposition of a citizen, civility, moderation, gentleness; opposed to pride or haughtiness, and cruelty: clientiae, civilitatisque ejus, multa et magna documenta sunt, Suet. Aug. 51. jactator civilitatis, Id. Cl. 35. cf. Eutrop. 7, 13. Titus Romae tantae civilitatis in imperio fuit, ut nullum omnino puniret, Eutrop. 7, 24. inusitatae civilitatis et fortitudinis fuit, sc. Trajanus, Id. 8, 2. cf. 9, 12, 10, 1, &c.—(II) policy, the art of governing a free state: rhetoricon quidam eandem civi-

litatem esse judicaverunt; Cicero scientiae civilis partem vocat, Quintil. 2, 15, 33. cf. Cic. Inv. 1, 5. Aristoteles—non artem solam eam (rhetoricam) fatetur, sed ei civilitatis partem assignat, Id. 2, 17, 14.

CLĀDES, is, f. (*q. a κλάδος, ramos, vel a κλάδω, ramos amputo, v. κλαω, frango,*) properly, as it is thought, a breaking of the branches of trees by a storm or the like; to which Plautus is supposed to allude.—clades calamitasque, intemperies modò in nostram advenit domum, a storm, and tempest, and devastation, have just broke into our house, Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 3.—But clades generally denotes, destruction, slaughter, ruin, &c. Mucius, cui postea Scaevolae a clade dextrae manus cognomen inditum, from the loss of his right hand, (Scaeva enim seu scaevola is est qui sinistra manu, pro dextrâ, utitur; a Σκαιοσ, sinister,) Liv. 2, 13. urbis Romae captae clades, the disaster of the city Rome being taken, Liv. 5, 21 f. hic Veiorum occasus fuit, urbis opulentissimae Etrusci nominis; magnitudinem suam vel ultimâ clade indicantis,—quum plus aliquanto cladium intulisset, quam accepisset, even in its final overthrow demonstrating its greatness,—having inflicted on its enemy losses considerably greater than itself had felt, ib. c. 22 f. quis cladem illius noctis, quis funera fando explicet, who can describe the havoc, and deaths, of that night? Virg. Æ. 2, 361. quam cladem (sc. mortem reginae Amatae, quae se suspenderat,) miseræ postquam accipere Latinae, &c. which disaster, after the Latin matrons heard, ib. 12, 604. sive culpâ, sive infelicitate imperatorum, ignominiosa clades accepta est, an overthrow or defeat, Liv. 5, 9. illos repeterent animos Quirites, quos recenti clade acceptâ habuissent, ib. c. 11. ad fin. ne nuncius quidem cladis (ad Alliam) Romam missus est, of their defeat, ib. c. 38 f. haec est pugna Cannensis Alliensis cladis nobilitate par, equally memorable with the defeat at Allia, Id. 22, 50. quos non opprresserat ignis, ferro absumpti: binaque castra clade unâ deleta, and by one fatal blow, the two camps (of Syphax and Asdrubal) were destroyed, Liv. 30, 6. apparuitque, quantum excitatura molem vera fuisset clades, quum vanus rumor tantas procellas excivisset, how great a commotion the real loss of him would have occasioned, when a false rumour of his death had raised so great storms, Id. 28, 24. conquesti clades suas, complaining of their losses, ib. 29, 3. C. sequitur clades (a dreadful calamity or disaster,) forte, an dolo principis incertum; sed omnibus, quae hinc urbi per violentiam ignium acciderunt, gravior, atque atrocior, Tac. Ann. 15, 38. sexto demum die, apud imas Esquilias finis incendio factus, ib. c. 39 f. nec multò post clades rei navalis accipitur, a great loss by sea is sustained, ib. c. 46. sue abstinent (Judaei) memoriâ cladis (i. e. morbi pestiferi,) qua ipsos scabies quondam turpaverat, cui id animal obnoxium, from the remembrance of the destructive disease, with which the leprosy had formerly infected them, Tac. H. 5, 4. cf. Levitic. 14, 34, &c. eadem clades

municipio Verulamio fuit, the inhabitants of Verulamium, a municipal town, were put to the sword, in like manner with those of Londinium, Id. An. 14, 33. cladis ejus (Varianae) superstitis, those who had survived that overthrow or slaughter, Tac. An. 1, 61. sextum post cladis annum, i. e. sexto anno post cladem, ib. c. 62. laetitia aucta (sc. est victoribus,) quod quosdam e clade Varianâ, quadragesimum post annum, servitio exemerant, they had released some of the prisoners, who were taken in the massacre of Varius and his legions, ib. 12, 27 f. hosti obvio, et aciem auso, plus cladis faciunt, sc. Romani, they defeated the enemy, who had ventured to give battle, with greater slaughter, ib. c. 28. nobilitatus cladibus mutuis Dacus.—Italia novis cladibus, vel post longam saeculorum seriem repetitis, afflictâ, Id. H. 1, 2. consularia insignia (sc. tributa sunt) Nymphidio; de quo, quia nunc primum oblatum est, pauca repetam: nam et ipse pars Romanarum cladum erit, he will bear a part in the subsequent disasters of Rome, Id. 15, 72. cf. Id. H. 1, 5. clade apud Fidenas, supra viginti hominum millia gladiatorio munere, amphitheatri ruina perierunt, by the disaster of Fidenae, Suet. Tib. 46. cum plurimorum clade (with the destruction or slaughter) Aelium Sejanum percudit, ib. c. 55. mortiferam cladem conflare, to cause a pestilence, Lucr. 6, 1089. cf. ib. 1123. cladem importare periculi, i. e. periculosam, Id. 3, 825, cf. 5, 370. cladis adhuc Phrygiae memores odere Pelagos, still mindful of the destruction of Troy, Ov. Met. 14, 56 cf. 13, 506. clade sui Thracum gens irritata tyranni, &c. by the murder of their king, ib. 13, 565. cladibus et casu Trojaeque Hecubaeque moveri, by the disasters, ib. 577, tantae latebat causa nocens cladis, (i. e. pestis,) of so great a calamity, ib. 7, 525. ut tamen audita est nostrae tibi cladis origo, when you heard the cause of my misfortune, i. e. of my banishment, Ov. P. 2, 3, 65. cf. Tr. 5, 4, 33. clades lucis ademptae, the misfortune of the loss of sight, Id. M. 3, 515. liceat—cladem auctore levare, to alleviate my misfortunes by having Jupiter the author of it, ib. 2, 281. Juno clade domûs ab Agenore ductae gaudet, ib. 3, 257. hanc metuens cladem, this misfortune, 5, 359. tantae cladis ab illo certior—Ulysses, informed of so great a calamity, i. e. of the transformation of his companions into swine, ib. 14, 289. cf. 3, 191. num potes, aut audes cladi componere nostrae; nympa, tuam? to compare your calamity to mine? ib. 15, 530. cladibus asper, exasperated by misfortunes, ib. 14, 484. fortior ut possis cladibus esse tuis, i. e. amissione filii, that you may bear with fortitude your misfortune, Id. ad Liv. 12. Brutus favori civium etiam domûs suae clade velificatus est, by the extinction of his family, Flor. 1, 9. cf. Liv. 2, 5. add. Juvenal. 10, 244. adfines, amicos, propinquos ceteros, alium alia clades oppressit, various disasters have crushed or cut off, Sall. Jug. 14, 15.—* per metonym. CLADES, qui cladem alteri infert:—aut geminos, duo fulmina belli, Scipiadâs, cladem Libyaë, the two

Scipios, the bane of Africa, Virg. Æ. 6, 844. sc. clade et peste sub illa, under that bane and plague of mankind, i. e. Domitian, Juvenal. 4, 84.—* In the gen. plur. the poets sometimes make cladum for cladium; liceat si vincere, finem promitti cladum, Sil. 7, 505. add. 9, 353. 16, 672.

CLAM, præp. governing the abl. and sometimes the accusative. clam patre, v. patrem, without the knowledge of.—* used also as an adverb.—clam subduxi te mihi, privately, secretly. So CLANCŪLUM; as, clanculum patres, without the knowledge of their fathers, Ter. venit clanculum, secretly, clandestinely.—CLANCULĀRIUS, a, um.—clancularius poeta, a poet who writes satirical things, and conceals his name.—

CLANDESTĪNUS, a, um, secret, clandestine.—CLANDESTINŪ, adv. secretly.

CLĀMĀRE, to cry, to shout, to call. illis, quae sunt intus, clamat de via, she calls from the street to the women in the house, Ter. nomen ejus, v. eum nomine, to call upon.—

CLĀMOR, oris, m. a cry, a shout.—

CLĀMĀTOR, oris, m. one who cries, a loud claimer.—

CLAMĀTŌRIUS, a, um, clamorous, noisy.—

CLAMŌSUS, a, um, noisy, loud, vociferous.—

CLAMOSE, adv. in a noisy, clamorous way.—

CLĀMĀTĀRE, to cry often or loudly.—

CLAMITATIO, ōnis, f. a frequent or loud crying.

CLANGĒRE, (-go, xi, -) to sound as a trumpet, to cry as an eagle.—

CLANGOR, ōris, m. the sound of a trumpet, the cry of an eagle, of a goose or crane; any loud shrill noise.

CLĀRUS, a, um, clear, bright, manifest, loud, famous, illustrious, renowned.—

CLĀRE, adv. clearly, loudly, brightly.—

CLĀRĪTĀS, ātis, f. clearness, brightness, loudness; fame, renown, excellence.—

CLĀRĪTŪDO, inis, f. nobility, fame.—

CLĀRĀRE, to make conspicuous or famous, to enable.—

CLĀREO, ui, -, ěre, to be bright or clear, to be famous or illustrious.—

CLARESCĒRE, to become clear or plain, to become illustrious.—

CLĀRĪFĪCĀRE, to make clear.—

CLARĪGĀRE, to demand with a loud voice, from an enemy, restitution of effects or satisfaction for injuries; and, upon a refusal, to declare war.—

CLARIGATIO, ōnis, f. the act of doing so; also; a fine or the exaction of a fine, Liv. 8, 14.—

† CLARĪSŌNUS, a, um, sounding loud.—

CLARICITĀRE, to call aloud.—

CLASSIS, is, f. a fleet, sometimes applied to a single ship; a class, one of the five parts or classes into which Servius, the sixth king of Rome, divided the Roman people, Liv. 1, 43, 3, 30. a number of boys in a school learning the same lesson.—

CLASSICŪLA, ae, f. a small fleet.—

CLASSĪCUS, a, um, of or belonging to a fleet.—

CLASSICI, orum, m. *those of the first or highest class of Roman citizens*, Gell. 7, 13. *whence classicus scriptor, a classic author*, i. e. *an author of the highest excellence*, Gell. 19, 8. **CLASSICUM**, i, n. *a trumpet*.—**CLASSICUS**, i, m. & **CLASSICEN**, inis, m. (cano;) *he who sounded a trumpet to call the classes of the Roman people to an assembly*.—**CLASSIARIUS**, i, m. *one who fights in a fleet, a marine*.

CLATHRI vel **Clatri**, orum, m. *balusters, or erect posts with cross bars or beams for enclosing any place, a balustrade, a rail or grate*. **CLATHRARE**, to surround with a rail or balustrade.

CLAVA, ae, f. *a club, a baton, a cudgel, a branch or slip of a tree*.—

CLAVOLA, ae, f. *a small branch, a cion*.—

CLAVATOR, oris, m. *a slave who carried a club for his master's defence*.—

CLAVIGER, era, erum, *bearing a club; an epithet of Hercules*.

CLAUDERE, (claudio, clausi, clausum) *to shut up, to close. aures, oculos, portas, fenestras, to shut. iter ei, to block up. domum, aditus, eos carcere, pecudes in antro, to shut up. opus, epistolam, to finish. octavum lustrum, to complete the 40th year, Hor. (A. 82.) verba pedibus, to make verses. sanguinem, to stop, to staunch. urbem obsidione, to blockade. ex aliqua parte, for claudicare, to be lame or defective, Cic. Tusc. 5, 8. so Id. Or. 51. Br. 59. Nolo tibi ullum commodum in me claudier, for claudi, to be kept from you, or prevented by me, Ter. And. 3, 3, 41. longus in angustum qua clauditur Hellespontus, is contracted into a narrow strait, Ovid. Met. 13, 407.*—

CLAUSUM, i, n. *any close place, a stable*.—

CLAUSTRUM, i, n. *a bar or bolt, a barrier*.—

CLAUSULA, ae, f. *a conclusion, a close, the end of a sentence, a clause, a part of a sentence*.

CLAUDUS, a, um, lame.—* *pede altero claudus, lame of one foot. clauda carmina, i. e. elegies consisting of hexameters and pentameters alternately; because the pentameter is one foot shorter than the hexameter, (Clauda quoddam alterno subsistant carmina versu,) Ovid. Trist. 3, 11. clauda fides, weak, uncertain, wavering, Sil. 13, 23. naves claudae mutilaeque, disabled and crippled, Liv. 37, 24. add. Lucr. 4, 438. iste claudus, (quomodo aiunt) pilam retinere quod acceperat, (that lame scholar retained what he had learned (of the doctrine of Epicurus concerning pleasure, without rightly understanding it); as, according to the proverb, a lame man keeps hold of a ball, when he has caught it, (though he cannot play at it,)) Cic. Pis. 28.*—

CLAUDITAS, atis, f. *lameness*.—

CLAUDICARE, to be lame, to halt, to limp; to fail, to be deficient.——

CLAUDICATIO, onis, f. *a halting or limping, lameness*.

CLAVIS, is, f. *a key, a bolt*.—*clavis adultera, v. adulterina, a false key*.——

CLAVICULA, ae, f. *a little key, the tendril of a vine*.

CLAVIGER, era, erum, (gero;) *carrying a key, an epithet of Janus*.

CLAVUS, i, m. *a nail; the rudder of a ship; a tubercle on the body, also on trees; a long stripe of purple sewed on the breast of the tunic of Roman senators and Equites. That on the tunic of senators was broad; hence called LATUS CLAVUS, which is often put for the tunic itself, or for the dignity of a senator: that on the tunic of the EQUITES, more narrow; hence called ANGUSTUS CLAVUS*.——

CLAVULUS, i, m. *a little nail*.—**CLAVARIUM**, a *donation of money demanded by soldiers to procure nails for their shoes, Tac. Hist. 3, 50*.

CLĒMENS, ntis, adj. *merciful, mild, gentle*.——

CLEMENTIA, adv. *gently, propitiously, mildly*.

CLEMENTIA, ae, f. *mercy, kindness, clemency*.

CLĒPERE, (clepo, psi, ptum,) *to steal, to pilfer*.

CLEPTA, v. -es, ae, m. *a thief, a pilferer*.

* **CLEPSYDRA**, ae, f. *a water-glass or vessel for measuring time, similar to our sand-glasses, Cic. Or. 3, 34. Plin. 2, 11. & 4, 9. & 6, 2. Caes. B. G. 5, 13*.

CLIBANUS, i, m. *a portable oven, a stove*.

CLIDIUM, i, n. *the throat of the tunny fish, Plin. 9, 15 s. 18*.

CLIENS, ntis, c. *a client, one under the protection of a patron or great man*.——

CLIENTA, ae, fem. *a female client*.——

CLIENTULUS, i, m. dim. *a poor client*.——

CLIENTĒLA, ae, f. *the condition of a client, clientship, a number of clients, patronage, protection*.

* **CLĪMA**, atis, n. *a climate, (in the dat. plur. climātis for climatibus)*.

* **CLĪMAX**, acis, f. *a ladder; a figure in rhetoric, when one member of a sentence rises above another in force, till it reach the highest*.

CLIMACTER, eris, m. *a certain period or epoch in the life of man, which was supposed to be attended with danger, as every 7th or 9th year, particularly the 63d year, Gell. 15, 7. which is vulgarly called the GRAND CLIMACTERIC*.——

CLIMACTERĪCUS, a, um, *climacterical, critical, dangerous*.

* **CLINĪCES**, es, f. *that part of medicine which prescribes regimen and remedies to patients confined to bed*.——

CLINĪCUS, i, m. *a physician, who prescribes to bed-rid patients; a person confined to bed from sickness or infirmity*.

CLINĀRE, to bend, to stoop, to incline.——

CLINĀMEN, inis, n. *a bending or stooping*.

CLĪTELLAE, arum, f. *dorsers or dorsels; a kind of pannier or pack saddle, which hangs on each side of the back of a beast of burden, to enable it the more easily to bear its load*.——

CLITELLARIUS, a, um, *bearing dorsers or dorsels*.

CLIVUS, i, m. *the ascent or top of a hill; a hill or cliff; elevation*.——

CLIVULUS, i, m. *a small ascent or cliff*.——

CLIVOSUS, a, um, *full of cliffs, hilly, steep*.

CLOACA, ae, f. *a common shore, a sink; from cluo, ere, to purify; whence, Cloacina v. cluacina, a name of Venus, Plin. 15, 29 s. 36*.

CLODĚRE, v. CLUDĚRE (-do, si, sum) for claudĚre, to shut.

CLUSĪLIS, e, that may be shut and opened.

CLUO, ěre; v. cluo, ěre, to be called, reckoned or thought; to be famous, Lucret.; whence clutus and inclŷtus.—* CLUO seems also to have been used anciently for luo or lavo, to wash, to purify.

CLŪNIS, is, m. & f. the buttock or haunch.

CLŷPĚUS, i, m. & -ěum, i, n. a shield, a buckler, a target.

CLYPEĀTUS, a, um, armed or defended with a shield or target, a targeteer.

CLYSMUS, i, m. a purge, Scrib. 155.

* CLYSTER, ěris, m. a clyster. clyster ocularius vel auricularius, a small pipe or squirt for casting liquid medicines into the eyes or ears.

CNECUS v. Cnicus, i, m. the blessed thistle, Col. 7, 8.

CO is used in composition for CON, before a vowel or h; as,

CO-ACCĚDĚRE, to approach together, to be added.

CO-ACERVĀRE, to heap together.

COACERVATIO, ōnis, f. a heaping together.

CO-ACESCĚRE, to grow sour.

CO-ACTIO, coactus, &c. See COGERE.

CO-ADDĚRE, to add together.

CO-ADJĚCĚRE, (-icio, ěci, ectum,) to throw or add together, Col. 12, 21, 2.

CO-AEDIFĚCĀRE, to build together.

CO-AEQUĀRE, to make one thing equal with another, to level.

CO-AEQUĀLIS, e, equal.

CO-AGGĚRĀRE, to heap up together, to amass.

COAGMENTUM, i, n. (a cogo;) a close joining of things together, mortar, cement.

COAGMENTĀRE, to join or glue together, to patch up, to cement.

COAGMENTATIO, ōnis, f. a patching, a cementing.

COAGŪLUM, i, n. what is used in curdling milk; rumnet or rennet, the concreted milk found in the stomachs of sucking quadrupeds, or the stomach itself of such animals steeped in hot water, and used for curdling milk, Plin. 11, 41 s. 96 & 30, 13 s. 42. any thing used for that purpose, Id. 23, 7 s. 63. Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 4. liquefacta coagula lacte, i. e. lac coagulatum, curdled milk, Ovid. Fast. 4, 545. partem (sc. lactis) liquefacta coagula durant, liquid earning or rumnet hardens part of it, Id. Met. 13, 830.—COAGŪLĀRE, to coagulate, to curdle milk or any liquid.

COAGULATIO, ōnis, f. a curdling, as of milk.

CO-ĀLĚRE, (-eo, ui, ětum) and ostener coalescĚre, (-esco, ui, ětum,) to grow together, to grow up, to unite, to incorporate.

COALĪTUS, a, um, part. passiv. increased, strengthened, confirmed.

CO-ANGUSTĀRE, to straiten, to confine.

CO-ARCTĀRE, to compress, to bring into a narrow compass, to straiten.

COARCTATIO, ōnis, f. a straitening.

CO-ARGŪĚRE rem v. crimen, to prove. reum,

illum sceleris, to convict, to prove guilty. mendacium, to disprove, to confute.

CO-ASSARE v. Coaxare, (assis v. axis;) to cover or lay over with boards, to plank, to floor. COASSATIO, ōnis, f. a covering with boards.

CO-ASPERNANS, ntis, part. (a consperno, inusit.) despising, slighting.

COAUCTIO, ōnis, f. (con & augeo,) an increase or augmentation, Cic. Verr. 3, 82.

COAXĀRE, to croak like a frog.

CŪBIO v. gobio, ōnis, m. a gudgeon, a fish.

COCCUS, i, m. & -um, i, n. the grain where-with cloth is dyed of a scarlet or crimson colour; metaph. a scarlet or crimson cloth.

COCCINĀTUS, a, um, dressed in scarlet.

COCCĪNUS v. COCCINEUS, a, um, of a scarlet or crimson colour.

COCCYX, ŷgis, m. a cuckoo.

COCHLEA, ae, f. the shell of a snail, the snail itself; a cockle, a kind of shell-fish; a periwinkle; any thing in a spiral form; the screw or spindle of a press.

COCHLEAR, v. Cochleāre, is, n. a spoon, so named from its resemblance to the shell of a snail; a certain measure of liquids, a spoonful; also dry measure, the fourth part of a cythus, Col. 12, 21, 3.

COCHLEĀRIS, e, of or belonging to a spoon.

COCHLEARIUM, i, n. a place where snails were kept and fed for eating, Varr. R. R. 3, 14, 1.

COCHLIS, ědis, f. any thing resembling the shell of a snail; a winding stair-case.

CŪCIO, ōnis, m. a higgler, a pedlar.

COCIŌNARI, to higgler, to hesitate or boggle in making a bargain.

COCLUS, ětis, m. a person blind of an eye.

COCTUS, Cocětis, &c. See COQUĚRE.

CŪDEX, ěcis, m. (the same with caudex;) the trunk of a tree, a log of wood; a book; a testament.

CODĪCILLUS, i, m. a little book; plur. an addition to a testament; a codicil; an epistle, a memorandum book.

COELEBS, ěbis, a. unmarried. See CAELEBS.

* COELIĀCUS, a, um.—coeliacus morbus, a disease in the ventricle or lower belly, a colic. CAELIĀCUS, i, m. a person affected with the colic or gripes in the intestines.

COELUM, i, heaven, &c. See CAELUM.

CO-ĚMĚRE, to buy (several things together,) to purchase.

COĚMTIO, ōnis, f. a form of marriage among the Romans, in which the man and woman, by mutually delivering a small piece of money, as it were, bought each other, Serv. ad Virg. G. 1, 31. COĚMTIONĀLIS, e, sold or bought.—coemtiones senes, old slaves that could only be sold in conjunction with other slaves more valuable, Cic. Fam. 7, 29.

COENA, ae, f. a supper, the principal meal of the Romans.—* caput coenae, the first dish.

COENŪLA, ae, f. a little supper.—COENĀRE, to sup; sometimes with an accusative; as, coenare herbas, olus, aves, aprum, &c. to sup on.

COENĀTUS, a, um, (particip. depon.) having supped. (Impers.) coenatum est apud V.

tellicus, sc. ab iis, they supped at the house of, Liv. 2, 4.

COENITARE, (freq.) to sup often, to sup.

COENATURIRE, to desire to sup, to have an appetite for supper.

COENACULUM, i, n. anciently a place for supping in, which was in the higher part of the house; but afterwards the whole upper part of a house was called by this name; hence it is put for a garret, Cic. Rull. 2, 35. Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 90. Liv. 10, 18. Plaut. Amph. 3, 1, 3. Suet. Vit. 7. Varr. L. L. 4, 33. Liv. 39, 14.

COENATIO, onis, f. an apartment for supping in; equivalent to a parlour or dining-room among us.

COENATIUNCULA, ae, f. a small supping-room, a parlour.

COENATICUS, a, um, of a supper.

COENATORIUM, i, n. (sc. vestimentum); a garment worn at supper, Martial. 10, 87. 12. called by later writers, vestis coenatoria.

COENUM, i, n. dirt, mud, mire; metaph. a dirty, mean fellow.

COENOSUS, a, um, muddy, dirty.

CO-IRE, (-eo, ii, rarely ivi, itum,) to go or come together, to meet, to copulate.

COÏTIO, ðnis, f. & coitus, ùs, m. a going or coming together, a meeting, copulation.

COEPI, a preteritive verb (from the obsolete, coepio, ère), I begin or have begun. coeperam, -erim, -issem, -ero, -isse; coeptu, coeptus, coepturus: coeptus sum, for coepi, is often used before the infinitive passive; as, coepti sunt premi, they begin to be pressed.—Impersonal. Armis discipulari coeptum est, Cic. Fam. 4, 4, 6.

COEPTUS; a, um, begun, belli fiducia coepti, confidence of success in the war begun, Virg.

COEPTUM, i, n. an attempt, an undertaking or enterprise.

COEPTUS, ùs, m. a beginning, an attempt.

COEPTARE, to begin, to attempt.

CO-EQUITARE, to ride together.

COERARE, & Coerare, antiq. for cürare, curator, Cic. Legg. 3, 4. Gell. 15, 11.

CO-ERCERE, (-eo, ui, itum, ab arceo;) to restrain, to confine, to check.

COERCITIO, onis, f. restraint, coercion.

COERULEUS. See CAERULEUS.

COETUS, ùs, m. (a coëo;) a meeting, an assembly.

COGÈRE, for co-ägère, (-cogo, coëgi, coactum;) oves, to bring or gather together. copias, cohortes, auxilia undique, to assemble, to collect. pecunias, to collect, to raise. agmen, to bring up the rear. lac, to curdle. fructum in stabulis, to milk the ewes in the stalls, Col. 12, 3, 9. mel, to thicken. eum facere aliquid, to force, to compel. senatum, to assemble. in senatum, sc. aliquid, to force to attend. in ordinem, to reduce to order, to force to submit. jus civile in genera, to digest, to arrange. nubes vel æra in nubem, to collect, to condense. verba in pedes, to make verses. inde vel ex eo cogi potest, he concluded or inferred.

COACTOR, ðris, m. a collector, one who exacted the price of things sold at public sales (in auctio-

nibus) from those that bought them, Cic. Cluent. 64. Scoliast. in Horat. Sat. 1, 6, 87. a servant of the farmers of the public revenues who exacted the tithes, Cic. Rabir. Post. 11. an instigator, Senec. Ep. 53.—coactor agminis, one who brings up the rear, Tacit. Hist. 2, 68.

COACTIO (onis, f.) hominum, a gathering or assembling together. coactiones argentarias factitare, to exercise the office of a collector or cashier to a banker, Suet. Vesp. 1.

COACTU, by force. (abl. from the obsol. coactus, ùs.) coactu meo, istius; neque voluntate sua, sed coactu civitatis, Caes. B. G. 5, 27.

COACTURA, ae, f. a gathering, the quantity gathered. uniuscujusque diei coactura, Col. 12, 50, 3.

COACTARE, freq. to constrain, to contract, to force, Lucr. 6, 1120.

COGÏTARE, (q. con & ägïto;) to think, to consider, to meditate.

COGITATIO, onis, f. a thought, meditation, reflection.

COGITATUM, i, n. a thought, a contrivance.

COGITABILIS, e, that may be thought on, an object of thought and not of sense.

COGNATUS, a, um, (q. con & natus;) related, by blood, of the same race, near a kin, allied. (cognatus alicui sanguine, affinis matrimonio;) cognatae urbes, kindred cities, built and inhabited by descendants of the same people, (i. e. by Trojans,) Virg. Æ. 3, 502. cognatae acies, kindred armies opposed to each other, father-in-law against son-in-law, Caesar against Pompey, brother against brother, &c. Lucan. 1, 4. imponens cognata vocabula rebus, names similar in sense, though different in sound, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 280.

COGNATUS, i, m. a relation by blood, a kinsman, either by the male or female side; whereas AGNATUS denotes a blood relation only by the male side.

COGNATIO, onis, f. relation by blood, kindred. cognatio rerum, studiorum et artium, relation, likeness, resemblance. omnes artes, quae ad humanitatem pertinent, quasi cognatione quadam inter se continentur, Cic. Arch. 1.

COGNITIO, onis, f. knowledge, &c. See COGNOSCERE.

COGNOMEN, ñnis, n. & Cognomentum, i, n. (q. con & nomen;) a surname; properly the name of one's familia, to distinguish it from the gens; but sometimes also used for any surname or name, added to the original name, from whatever cause.

COGNOMINIS, e, of the same name; Festus. Germanae duae cognomines, of the same name, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 5. so cognomines eorum (sc. Hençtorum) Venëti, similar to them in name, Plin. 6, 2. quatuor filios cognomines, (of the same name,) ac tantum prænominibus distinctos, reliquit, Suet. Vit. 2. duos tulit filios, L. Titianum, et minorem Marcum, cognominem sibi, of the same name with himself, Suet. Oth. 1. (i. e. M. SALVIUS Otho.) Id. Galb. 6. whereas his brother was called L. TITIANUS SALVIUS; or Salvius Titianus, Tac. Hist.

2, 60. For under the emperors, when there were several sons of one family, the ancient custom of calling them all by the same name (nomen gentis,) had fallen into disuse, Tac. & Suet. passim.—gaudet cognomine (for -i) terrâ, called after his name, Virg. Æ. 6, 363.—

COGNOMĪNĀRE, to surname.

COGNOSCĒRE, (-nosco, òvi, ìtum) to find out, to discover, to know. epistolam v. librum, to read, to peruse. leges, jus civile, to understand. de hæreditate, to judge, to determine. de caede Clodii, to hear, to learn. quas res gesserit, cognoscite, hear, attend. causâ cognitâ, the cause being tried or examined. amicitia re cognitâ, known or proved by experience.—

COGNĪTUS, a. known.—homo per se cognitus; i. e. not a nobleman. Cic. nulli quam mihi cognitus est, better known. tibi hæc cognitis-sima sunt.—

COGNITIO, ònis, f. knowledge, acquaintance, a discovery. innatae cognitiones deorum, innate ideas, Cic. dies cognitionis, of the trial. cognitiones de christianis, examinations, Plin. lex earum rerum consiliibus cognitionem dedit, the power of judging.—

COGNĪTOR, òris, m. a voucher, a witness, a patron, a defender, the agent or manager of another person's affairs in a court of law. cognitor urbis, the procurator fiscal or public prosecutor.—

COGNĪTŪRA, ae, f. the office of one who was cognitor urbis, Suet. Vit. 2.

CO-HAERĒRE & Cohaerescĕre, to stick together. nec equo mea membra cohaerent, adhere to, as a centaur, Ovid. Amor. 1, 4, 9. alia quibus cohaerent homines, of which men are composed; Cic. Leg. 1, 8. non cohaerent, sc. hæc, do not agree together, are not consistent, Ter. And. 2, 2, 23.—

COHAERENS, ntis, agreeing or hanging together, consistent, coherent.

CO-HAERES & Coheres, ēdis, m. a co-heir.

COHIBĒRE (-hībeo, uī, ìtum, à habeo) ventos carcere, to confine, to restrain. brachium togâ, to keep the right arm within the toga, not to expose it bare, Cic. assensionem, iracundiam, to check, to restrain, to withhold: for cohibue- rim, the ancients used cohibessim, Lucr.—

COHIBĪTIO, ònis, f. a prohibition.

CO-HONESTĀRE, to honour, to dignify.

CO-HORRĒRE & Cohorrescĕre, to shudder, to shake for fear.

COHORS, cors. v. chors, tis; & COHORTIS, is, f. (a coerendo v. coerendo;) a fen or court, a coop or pen, a small enclosure for containing sheep or fowls, Varr. R. R. 13, 3. Col. 7, 3.—

COHORTĀLIS vel Chortālis, e.—cohortales aves, fowls bred in a coop or small enclosure. cohortalis avis v. gallina, a common poultry-yard or farm-house hen, Col. 8, 2, 1. ratio cohortalis, the poultry-yard business, ib. s. 6. cohortalis officina, the hen-house of the poultry-yard, ib. c. 3, 5. also,

COHORS, tis, f. a cohort; a number of foot soldiers, consisting of three manipuli or six ce-

turies, the tenth part of a legion; a body of auxiliaries, sometimes of cavalry.—COHORS praetoria, a select body of men chosen by the general to guard his person, Cic. Cat. 2, 11. cohors Praetoris, the retinue of the governor of a province, Cic. Q. fr. 1, 1. quid studiosa cohors operum struit? what are the men of letters in the retinue of Tiberius doing? Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 6. Hence, perhaps, our word COURT. nova februm: cohors, a train or tribe, Horat. Od. 1, 3, 30.—

COHORTICŪLA, ae, f. dim. a small cohort or number of soldiers.

CO-HORTĀRI (-or, ātus, v. dep.) eos ad pacem, to exhort strongly or together.—

COHORTATIO, ònis, f. an exhortation.

CO-INQUĪNĀRE, to pollute all over.

CŌLĀPHUS, i, m. a blow or buffet with the fist.

CŌLĀRE, to strain liquor through a cloth or vessel, or any other thing to purify it; to purify, to refine. mel colatum, strained, cleansed, Plin. 13, 2.

* COLAX, ācis, m. a flattener; Ter. Eun. Prol. 30.

CŌLEI, òrum, m. the testicles, Cic. Fam. 9, 22.

CŌLĒRE (colo, uī, cultum,) agrum, to till. hortum, fructus vel fruges, to cultivate. urbem, regionem, rura, to inhabit. Deum, to worship. magistratus, to honour, to respect. amicos, to regard, to esteem. pietatem, justitiam, &c. to practise. vitam, to lead. cultus (part.) veste candidâ sacerdos, dressed in, clothed with.—

CULTUS (adj. cultior, cultissimus) doctrinâ, improved, cultivated, polished.—locus cultior, more garnished, Col. 8, 8, 6.—

CULTĒ, adv. nemo videtur dixisse cultiùs, more elegantly, Senec. nec quenquam cultiùs quam alterum progredi permisit, better dressed, Justin. 3, 3.—

CULTA, òrum, sc. loca, ploughed lands. ad cultiora (sc. loca) ventum est sc. ab illis, they came to a more cultivated country, Curt. 6, 4, 20.—

CULTUS (ūs, m.) agrorum, tilling, cultivation.—corporis, dress or clothing. deorum, worship. cultu et honore dignus, of respect. gens aspera cultu, in their manner of living.—

CULTIO, ònis, f. the tilling or cultivating of the ground.

CULTŪRA, ae, f. tillage, culture, improvement.—

CULTOR, òris, m. a tiller, a cultivator. agri et pecoris, magis quam belli cultor, more experienced in cultivating the ground and feeding cattle, than in war, Sallust. Jug. 54. an inhabitant, a worshipper.—

* CŌLĪCUS, i, m. the colick. See COLON.

COLĪNA, &c. See CULINA.

CŌLĪPHIUM, vel COLAEPĪUM, i, n. a strengthening kind of food given to the Athlētæ, Juv. 2, 53.

CŌLIS, v. Caulis, is, m. a stalk of beans or the like.

COLICŪLUS, i, m. a little stalk.

COL is often used in composition for CON; as,

COL-LŪCĒRE, to shine together, Cic. & Virg.
COLLŪCĀRE, to lop or cut the branches of a tree which obstruct the light, (luci vel lumini officines, Festus.) Columel. 2, 22.

COL-LUCTĀRI, to wrestle, to contend or struggle together, Plin. 27, 2. -ātio, ōnis, f. a wrestling.

COL-LŪDĒRE (-lūdo, si, sum) ei, paribus, &c. to play or sport with. cum eo, to promote or assist his fraud, Cic. Verr. 2, 24.

COLLŪSIO, ōnis, f. collusion; covin or covine, a deceitful agreement between two or more to hurt others, the fraud of those who by a pretended law-suit impose upon others, Cic. Verr. 3, 13.—COLLŪSOR, ōris, m. a play-fellow, a fellow-gamester, Cic. Plin. 2, 39.

COL-LŪĒRE dentes, os, amphoram, to wash, to rinse, Plin. 20, 6, 23, 4, &c.

COLLUM, i, n. the neck. colla Parnassi, the ridges. collum lagenae, the neck of a bottle.—Plautus has collus, i, m. Capt. 2, 2, 108.—COLLĀRE, is, n. a collar, Varr. R. R. 2, 9.

COL-LŪSTRĀRE, to survey, to enlighten. luna solis lumine collustrari putatur, Cic. Div. 2, 43.

COLLŪTŪLĀRE, (lutum) to pollute, to defile, to disgrace, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 67.

COLLUVIES, iei, f. filth or dirt contracted by a conflux of different impurities, a sink or sewer; hog-wash; a rabble or jumble of people.—COLLUVIO, ōnis, f. filth, impurity; a jumble, confusion.

COLLYBUS, i, m. the exchange of coins of different kinds, or of different countries; the profit or loss in exchanging different coins, called AGIO, Cic. Verr. 3, 78. whence, in later writers—

COLLYBISTES, v. -a, ae, m. a money-changer, a banker.

* COLLŪRA, ae, f. a little loaf of bread, a bun, a cracknel, a sippet, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 12.

COLLYRĪCUS, a, um.—jus collyricum, the sauce in which buns were soaked, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 15.

COLLYRIUM, i, n. a medicine for the eyes; eye-salve; various ointments called COLLYRIA are mentioned by Celsus.

CŌLŌNUS, i, m. (a colo;) an husbandman; a tenant or farmer; a country fellow or rustic, a hind or clown.—COLŌNI, Roman citizens sent to possess some city or land assigned to them.—

CŌLONA, ae, f. a country woman, a husbandman's wife.—

COLONUS (adj.) ager, fit to be cultivated, Cic. Phil. 5, 19.

CŌLŌNIA, ae, f. a colony, a number of Roman citizens sent to inhabit a particular district in a foreign country assigned to them; any part in a foreign country possessed by Roman citizens; any foreign city or country peopled from another city or country. coloniam deducere, to transplant a colony. in aliqua urbe constituere, to settle it. villicus coloniae suae terminos egredi non debet, of the farm under his charge, Columel. 11, 1, 23. Plautus uses colonia for a dwelling house, Epid. 3, 2, 7.

CŌLŌNĪCUS, a, um, of or belonging to a husbandman, or to a colony. leges colonicae, relating to farmers or tenants, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 17. decuriones colonici, the magistrates of colonies, Suet. Aug. 46. colonicae oves, common sheep opposed to the more delicate breed, called tectae, because they were covered with skins to preserve their fleeces, Plin. 8, 47 s. 72.

* COLOCASIA, ae, f. & -ium, i, n. the Egyptian bean, Virg. Ecl. 4, 20. Col. 8, 15, 3.

* COLOCYNTHIS, ūdis, f. a kind of gourd.

CŌLON, v. -um, i, n. the widest and longest of the intestines, Cels. 1, 7. a member of a sentence.—

COLĪCUS, a, um.—colicus dolor vel morbus, a disease or pain in the colon, the colick, Plin. 20, 4.

CŌLOR, v. -os, ōris, m. a colour, a complexion. color vitae, the tenour, state or condition, Horat. tragicus color, the form or manner of its composition. so color orationis, Quintil. but colores artis, sc. rhetoricae, the ornaments, Cic. Att. 2, 21. color imperii, a pretext, Lucan. 9, 207.—

CŌLŌRĀRE, to colour, to disguise, to give a gloss. COLORATUS, part. & adj. coloured, painted, graced, trimmed, disguised, sunburnt: colorati Indi, swarthy, tawny. oratio urbanitate colorata, set off, adorned. negotia non ficta nec colorata, disguised. coloratoria corpora, of a higher complexion, Cels. 2, 2.—COLORATĒ, adv. by way of pretence, feignedly, Quintil. Declam. 285.

* COLOSSUS, i, m. an image greatly beyond the life.—

COLOSSĒUS, & Colossicus, a, um, like a colossus of a great height and size, gigantic, Plin. 34, 8 s. 19. Vitruvius has a Greek comparative of this word, 10, 4.

COLOSTRĒM, i, n. & -a, ae, f. the first milk after birth, beastings.—

COLOSTRATUS, a, um.—colostrati infantes, infants that suck the mother's first milk after childbirth, which was thought unwholesome, Plin. 28, 9.—

COLOSTRATIO, ōnis, f. a disease incident to infants, or the young of any animal, from sucking the beastings, Plin. 11, 41 s. 96.

COLOTES, ae, m. a kind of serpent, Plin. 29, 9 s. 28.

CŌLŪBER, bri, m. & Colūbra, ae, f. a serpent or snake.—

COLUBRĪNUS, a, um, of a snake. colubrino ingenio esse, of a crafty or wily disposition, Plaut. † COLUBRĪFER, ūra, erum, bearing snakes, snaky. colubriferum monstrum, i. e. the head of Medusa, Ovid. Met. 5, 241.

CŌLŪM, i, n. a colander, a strainer. cola vitilia sunt; juncea et spartea, Columel.—colum nivarium, a strainer filled with snow, through which the ancients made their wine pass, to cool and clear it, Martial. 14, 104.

CŌLUMBUS, i, m. and oftener Columba, ae, f. a pigeon or dove.—

CŌLUMBŪLUS, i, m. a little dove, a young pigeon.—

COLUMBĀRIS, e, & **Columbinus**, a, um, of a pigeon.

COLUMBĀRIUM, i, n. a place for holding a pair of pigeons, a pigeon-hole or any thing like it; also, a pigeon-house.

COLUMBĀRIUS, i, m. one who breeds or takes care of pigeons.

COLUMBAR, āris, n. a kind of chain, Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 50.

COLUMBĀRI, to bill or kiss like doves, Sen. Ep. 114.

CŌLŪMEN, īnis, n. the principal beam, extending longwise on the top of the roof of a house, on which all the parts of the roof depend; the top of any thing; a support, a prop: amicorum alicujus columen, the chief or principal, Cic. Phil. 13, 12.

CŌLŪMIS, e, safe, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 15.

CŌLUMNA, ae, f. a pillar, a column.

COLUMNELLA, v. **Columella**, ae, f. a small pillar or column; a grave-stone in the form of a small pillar, Cic. Leg. 2, 26. Tusc. 5, 23.

COLUMELLĀRIS, e, like a little pillar: columellares dentes, what are called the dog-teeth (dentures canini) of a horse, Plin. 11, 27.

COLUMNĀTUS, a, um, supported by columns.

COLUMNĀRIUM, i, n. a tribute imposed on the pillars of a house by the Julian sumptuary law, Cic. Att. 13, 6. Caes. B. C. 3, 32.

COLUMNARI, orum, m. mean persons or bankrupts, who were prosecuted at the *columbia* *Meenia* in the forum, where slaves and thieves were punished; or idle persons, who used to saunter about that place, Cic. Fam. 8, 9.

CŌLŪRI, ōrum, m. the colures.

CŌLURNUS, a, um, made of the cornel-tree, (cornus,) or, according to others, of the hazel, (cōrylus), Virg. G. 2, 396.

CŌLUS, i, v. ūs, f. rar. m. a distaff, a rock.

CŌLYTHIA, v. **Cōluthēa**, orum, a kind of sweatmeats, junkets, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 7.

CŌLYMBĀDES, um, f. pickled olives, Plin. 3, 3.

COM, is used in composition for **CON**, before b, m, and p; and before e in *comēdo* and comes; thus, *combūro*, *commūto*, *compūto*, *combībo*, &c.

CŌMA, ae, f. the hair of the head, particularly when somewhat long and dressed; put for the branches and leaves of trees and of herbs; also for stakes of fire, Sen. Oed. 309.

COMANS, ntis, **Comātus**, & **Comōsus**, a, um, having long hair, hairy, shaggy, bushy; having leaves: *comans galea*, crested, having a waving crest, Virg. Æ. 2, 391. *stella comans*, a comet, so called from an appearance of a border of hair round it, Ovid. Met. 15, 749. *Gallia comata*, Gaul on the north of the Alps, so called from the inhabitants wearing their hair long, Plin. 4, 17.

* **CŌMARCHUS**, i, m. the ruler or prefect of a village, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 7.

COM-BĪBĒRE, to drink together, Senec. Ep. 123 f.—(II) to drink: *et cogor lacrymas combibere ipsa meas*, Ov. Ep. 11, 54. cf. Id. Art. 2, 326.—(III) to drink up or in, to imbibe, to

take in: *corpore combibere venenum*, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 28. *ut scribes solem pluviasque combibant*, Plin. 17, 11 s. 17. *quae semel oleum testa combibit*, &c. the vessel which has once imbibed the oil, Col. 12, 50, 17. *cum cepa jus combiberit*, when the onion has drunk up the liquor, ib. c. 10, 2. *so ubi combiberint uvae* (sc. mustum,) *seque impleverint*, ib. c. 39, 1. *caseus combibit sc. mustum*, ib. c. 42. *dum bacca salem combibat*, till the berry drink up the salt, ib. c. 47, 10. *ut* (metreta) *hinc combibat sc. amurcam*, Cato, c. 100. *cupressus flammis combibit*, Stat. Theb. 10, 675. 1, *precor*, et *totos avidā cute combibe soles*, Martial. 10, 12. *combibit os maculas*, his juice sucked in the stains, Ov. M. 5, 455.—*combibitur ingens Erasinus sc. fluvius*, is absorbed or sinks below ground, Ov. M. 15, 265.—* *Met.* *puer jam infici debet iis artibus*, quas si, dum est tener, combiberit, ad *majora veniet parator*, if he imbibe or learn, Cic. Fin. 3, 2 f. cf. Sil. 11, 402.

COMBĪBO, ōnis, m. a pot-companion: *controversiae*, quas habeo cum tuis *combibonibus Epicureis*, with your jovial Epicurean companions, Cic. Fam. 9, 25.

COMBINĀRE, (con & bini,) to combine, to join together, Sidon. Ep. 3. *combinati spoliabantur*, they walked two and two, Augustin. Confess. 8, 6.—*atio*, onis, f. a combination.

COMBRĒTUM, i, m. an herb very like to lady's glove, (bacchari simillimum,) Plin. 21, 6 s. 16. cf. c. 19 s. 77.

COM-BULLĪRE, to boil together, Apic. 8, 8, 10.

COM-BŪRĒRE, (bussi, bustum, à buro, ant. for uro,) to burn together or entirely, to consume; to scorch, parch, or dry up: *diem*, to finish, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 43.

COMBUSTUS, a, um, adj. burnt: *libri Protagorae in concione combusti*, Cic. N. D. 2, 23. *charta combusta*, Cels. 5, 8. *combusta* (sc. *loca corporis*) sanare, to heal burns or burnings, Plin. 20, 3 s. 8. *so faba livoribus et combustis medetur*, Id. 22, 25 s. 69.

CŌM-ĒDĒRE (-ēdo, ēdi, ēsum v. estum) *pirum*, to eat up: *bona rem*, &c. to consume, to waste. *beneficia Caesaris*, to spend what Caesar had given them, Cic. Phil. 11, 14. *Like the simple edo*, it has some parts from *Sum*; thus, *comēdo*, *comēdis* or *comes*, *comedit* or *comest*; *comedērem* or *comessem*, &c.; *comedēre* or *comesse*.—**COMĒDO**, ōnis, m. a prodigal or spendthrift, Varr. apud Hon. 2, 189. & Lucil. ib. 1, 34.

CŌMĒRE (como, *compsi* v. *comsi*, *comptum* v. *comtum*) *capillos* v. *comas*, to comb, to dress; se, v. aliquem, to deck, to adorn.

COMPTUS, a, um, adj. neat, elegant.

COMPTUS, ūs, m. dress.

CŌMES, ītis, c. g. (ex con, et eo,) a companion, an attendant, an assistant: *comites imperatorum* et *magistratum provincialium*, the different officers who attended Roman commanders and governors of provinces, Cic. Verr. 2, 10. also their domestics and friends who accompanied them, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3 f. Horat. Ep. 1, 8, 1.

COMITĀRI, *et rar.* Comitāre aliquem, *to accompany, to attend, to wait upon*: oves comitantur, *sc. pastorem, accompany*, Virg. *Æ.* 3, 660.—* *sometimes with the dative*: as, cetera, quae comitantur huic vitae, Cic. *Tusc.* 5, 35. *so ib.* 24. *passiv.* comitantur canibus, *sc. a, they are accompanied by*, Plin. 9, 55. elatus est, (*he was carried out to be buried*), omnibus bonis comitantibus, *all good men attending his funeral*, Nep. 25, 22. turba comitantium *for comitantium, of attendants*, Ovid. *Am.* 1, 7, 37. comitatus militibus, *magna clientium manu, uno Achate, attended by.* (*compar.*) ut esset uno puero comitator, *that he should have one boy more to attend him*, Cic. *Tusc.* 5, 39. bellum comitata faemina, *having accompanied the army*, Stat. *Theb.* 8, 590.

COMITĀTUS, ūs, m. *a number of attendants, a train, a retinue.*

COMESSARI, *see* COMISSARI.

* CŌMĒTES, *v.* Comēta, ae, m. (*a coma*), *a comet.*

COMĪCUS, a, um, *comical.* *See* COMOEDIA.

CŌMĪNUS *v.* Commīnus, adv. (*ex con & manus*) pugnare comminus cum hoste, *hand to hand, in close combat.* nec eminus hastis, *aut comminus gladiis uti*, Cic. *Sen.* 6. jacto qui semine cominus arva insequitur, *forthwith, instantly*, Virg. 1, 104.

CŌMIS, e; *in vel erga aliquem, mild, gentle, affable, complaisant, good-humoured, indulgent; courteous, polite.*

COMĪTER, adv. *kindly, affably, courteously, com- plaisantly.*

COMĪTAS, ātis, f. *affability, complaisance*, Cic. *Sen.* 4. Brut. 40.

COMISSĀRI *v.* Cōmessari, *to drink or make merry after supper*, (A. 434.) *to feast luxuriously, to riot, to revel.*

COMISSĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a carousing or making merry after supper, sometimes going through the city with torches and music*, Cic. *Mur.* 6. Cat. 2, 5. *a feasting or revelling.*

COMISSĀTOR, ōris, m. *a feasting companion, a reveller.*

COMISSĀBUNDUS, a, um, *like one revelling, revelling greatly.*

CŌMĪTIUM, i, n. (*con & ire*), *a place in the forum of Rome, where assemblies of the people and courts of justice were held*: (ubi coibant comitiis curiatis, et litium causā, Varr. *L. L.* 4, 32.)

COMITIA, ōrum, n. *an assembly of the whole Roman people, to give their votes about any thing.*—When the people gave their votes divided into curiae, the assembly was called COMITIA CURIATA; when divided into classes and centuries, COMITIA CENTURIATA; and into tribes, COMITIA TRIBUTA: (A. p. 76. §c.) comitia consularia, praetoria, pontifica, &c. the assemblies in which the consuls, praetors, pontifices, were created.

COMITIĀLIS, e, of or pertaining to the comitia: dies comitiales, *the days on which the comitia might be held*, Cic. *Q. Fr.* 1, 2. § 2, 13. Liv. 3, 11. comitialis morbus, *i. e. caducus, the falling*

sickness: so called, because if any one in the assembly was seized with it, the comitia were broken off.—homo comitialis, *a person liable to that disease*, Plin. 50, 5. *but homines comitiales, men who, as it were, lived in the comitium, always ready to give their evidence in court*, Plaut. *Poen.* 3, 2, 7.

COMITIĀLĪTER, adv.—si id comitaliter accidat, *in the falling sickness or epilepsy*, Plin. 22, 21 s. 29.

COMITIĀTUS, adj.—comitiati tribuni, *the military tribunes of the legion, elected in the comitia*, Ascon. ad Cic. *Prooem.* in *Verr.* 10. Sall. Jug. 63.

COMITIĀTUS, ūs, m. Comitātus maximus, *the Comitia Centuriata*, Cic. *Orat.* 62. § 4. Sext. 30.

* COMMA, ātis, n. (*i. e. incisum*); *a part of a period, a short clause of a sentence*, Cic. *Orat.* 62.

COM-MĀCŪLĀRE, *to stain, to pollute all over.*

COM-MĀDĒRE, *to be wet all over*, Cato, *R. R.*

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COM-MANDŪCĀRE, *to chew, to grind or champ with the teeth.*

COMMANDŪCĀTUS, ūs, m. & -ātio, ōnis, f. *a chewing.*

COM-MANIPULĀRIS, is, m. *one of the same manipulus, or company, a fellow-soldier*, Tac. *H.* 4, 46.

COM-MĀRĪTUS, i, m. *a joint husband, a partner in a wife*, Plaut. *Casin.* 4, 2, 18.

COM-MĒĀRE, *to come and go*: ab ortu ad occasum commēare sol, *moves*, Cic. *ultra citroque commēare, to go to and fro*, Liv. 25, 30. simili anseres quoque et olōres ratione commēant, *migrate*, Plin. 10, 23.

COMMEĀTUS, ūs, m. *a passage or liberty of going and coming through any place*, Plaut. *Mil.* 2, 1, 64. *a furlow or leave of absence from the army for a specified time*, Liv. 3, 46. *an arrival of a number of ships, a convoy*: as, duobus commēatibus exercitum reportare constituit, Caes. *B. G.* 5, 23.—(II) *any concourse of people*, Sall. Jug. 47. Tac. *Ann.* 14, 33.—(III) *provisions*; thus, commēatu abundare, egere, &c.

COM-MĒDĪTĀRI, *to consider diligently*, A. ad *Heren.* 3, 18.

COM-MĒMĪNI, -isse, *to remember well*, Cic. *de Or.* 1, 53.

COM-MĒMŌRĀRE, *to recount, to relate, to mention.*

COMMEMORĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a detail, a recounting.*

COMMĒMŌRĀBĪLIS, e, *worthy of being mentioned or recorded, memorable*, Cic. *Marcel.* 4.

COMMENDĀRE (mando) id ei, *to entrust, to commit, to recommend.* aliquem, *v. aliquid, to commend, to praise, to set off with advantage, to procure favour or esteem.*

COMMENDĀTUS, adj. *esteemed, valued*: commendator fama, *a more estimable or respectable character*, Plin. 25, 10. omnibus rebus commendatissimus, Cic. *Fam.* 12, 26.

COMMENDĀTIO, ōnis, f. *commendation, recom- mendation.*

COMMENDĀTOR, ōris, m. & -ātrix, icis, f. a recommender.

COMMENDĀTĪCIUS, a, um, commendatory: litterae commendaticiae, letters of recommendation, Cic. Fam. 5, 5.

COMMENSUS, see COMMĒTIRI.

COMMENTUS, Commentari, &c. see COMMINSOR.

COM-MERCĀRI, to buy several things together, to purchase: Sall. Jug. 66. homines liberos, Plaut. Pers. 4, 9, 12.

COMMERCĪUM, i, n. commerce, exchange of one thing for another, trade, traffic: mare magnum, et ignara (i. e. ignorata, incognita) lingua commercia prohibebat, Sallust. Jug. 18. add. Plin. Pan. 29. neque Thraces mercatio faciles erant, easy to be dealt or traded with, Liv. 40, 59.—is agrum in Segestano (nam commercium in eo agro Panormitanis est) conductum habebat, he had a farm in the territory of Segesta, for the citizens of Panormus have commerce (i. e. are allowed to take or hire land) in that country, Cic. Verr. 3, 40. L. Crasso, Q. Scaevolae commercium signorum et tabularum pictarum cum Graecis hominibus non fuit, i. e. they did not purchase from Greeks statues and pictures, ib. 4, 59 f. illa petentibus data, ut denorum equorum iis commercium (i. e. jus emendi) esset, educendique ex Italia potestas fieret, on their request, they were indulged with the liberty of purchasing ten horses each, and of carrying them out of Italy, Liv. 43, 5 f.—* Plur. commodities, things to be bought and sold, wares, merchandise.—sabalum hoc portari cum reliquis militaribus commerciis reperio, al. com meatibus, Plin. 35, 13 s. 47.—places, in which commerce is exercised; qui haec commercia et litora peragravit, Id. 37, 3 s. 11.—(II) metaph. intercourse, communication.—per longinquitatem belli commercio sermonum facto, Liv. 5, 15. exercent illi sociae commercia linguae, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 3.

COM-MĒRĒRE, & -eri, (depon.) to deserve, usually in a bad sense: culpam, to commit. amicum concastigabo pro commerita noxia, for or in proportion to the crime committed by him, Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 4.

COM-MĒTIRI, (commetior, mensus,) to measure accurately.

COMMENSUS, ūs, m. the measure or size of a thing, in proportion to another thing; symmetry.

COM-MIGRĀRE, to remove, to flit, to change one's place of abode.

COMMIGRATIO, ōnis, f. a removing.

COM-MĪLES, itis; & Commilito, ōnis, m. a fellow-soldier, a comrade or companion in war.

CGMMILITIUM, i, n. a fellowship in war, joint warfare.

COM-MINGĒRE lectum, to wet with urine.

COMMĪNSICI, (comminscor, commentus, ex con&mente; quum finguntur in mente, quae non sunt, Varro, L. L. 5, 6.) to devise, to contrive, to invent, to feign: Passiv. commenta sacra, fictitious, feigned, Ovid. Met. 3, 558. commenta-

que funera narrat, tells a feigned story of her funeral, ib. 6, 565.

COMMENTUM, i, n. a fiction, a feigned story; a contrivance.

COMMENTICIUS, a, um, fictitious, fabulous, imaginary.

COMMENTOR, ōris, m. a contriver, an inventor, Ov. F. 3, 785.

COMMENTĀRI, (freq.) to meditate, to muse, to consider attentively; to prepare or study before hand what one is to deliver, to premeditate.

COMMENTATIO, ōnis, f. a meditation; a disputation.

COMMENTĀRIUS, i, m. vel -um, i, n. a short commentary, a brief narration, Cic. Brut. 44 & 75.

COMMENTĀRIŪLUM, i, m. & -us, i, m. a small commentary, Cic. Fin. 4, 4. de Or. 1, 2.

COM-MĪNĀRI ei, to threaten greatly.

COMMĪNATIO, ōnis, f. a loud threatening.

COM-MĪNUĒRE, to diminish, to lessen: to crush, to bruise; to weaken.

COMMĪNUS, see COMĪNUS.

COM-MISCĒRE aliquid cum aliquo, to mix together.

COMMIXTŪRA, ae, f. a mixture.

COM-MĪSĒRESCĒRE ejus, to pity greatly: com-miserescit ipsam ejus, (imp.) she pities, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 54.

COMMĪSĒRĀRI eum v. fortunam ejus, to deplore, to lament.

COMMISSERATIO, ōnis, f. the faculty of exciting pity, Cic. Orat. 2, 28. that part of an oration, in which the speaker tries to move compassion, ib. 3, 53.

COM-MĪTĪGĀRE, to soften all around: caput ejus sandalio, to make his head all a lump or swelling with a slipper, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 4.

COM-MITTĒRE lacum flumini, urbem continenti, to join. semina terrae, to intrust, to commit, i. e. to sow: id ei, bona nostra vel fortunam illi, to intrust. praelium v. pugnam, to engage. exercitum pugnae, se in aciem, rem in casum ancipitis eventus praelii, to risk a battle. aliquem cum aliquo, homines inter se, to set at variance or by the ears. gladiatores, pugiles Graecos cum Latinis, to match, to pair, to set a fighting. committere vates, sc. Homerum et Virgilium, to contrast, Juvenal. 6, 439. frequenti auditorio committere, sc. opus, to read before, to submit to the judgment of, Suet. Cl. 41.—committere multam, to incur, to render one's self liable to a fine, Cic. Cl. 37. so poemam, Quinctil. 4, 7, 20. scelus, fraudem vel facinus, to commit. incommoda sua legibus et iudiciis, to seek redress by law. committere ut, to cause that. committere eò, to bring to that pass. ludos, to begin. ludis commissis, being begun, Cic. Fin. 3, 2, so Virg. A. 5, 113. Liv. 2, 36. commissis operibus, being joined, Liv. 38, 7. so per nondum commissam inter se munimenta urbem intravit, ib. 4. add. Virg. A. 3, 428. domus plumbo commissas, soldered or cemented, Juv. 14, 310. commissaque dextera, joined, Ovid. Ep. 2, 31.—* Sponsio commissas, a formal or valid

obligation, a convention which should be fulfilled, Liv. 9, 11. poena commissa, incurred, Quinct. 4, 7, 20. haereditas commissa, forfeited, Cic. Verr. 1, 10. § 2, 14.

COMMISSUM, i, n. a fault, a crime; a secret, a thing trusted to one.

COMMISSIO (ōnis, f.) ludorum, the beginning, Cic. Att. 16, 5. § 15, 26. the exhibition, Suet. Aug. 43. commissiones, compositions exhibited by orators or poets in public contests about literary skill, Suet. Aug. 89. showy declamations, Id. Cl. 41.

COMMISSŪRA, ae, f. a joining together, a joint, a knuckle, a seam.

COM-MODULATIO, ōnis, f. harmony, agreement.

COMMŌDUM, i, n. (quod cum modo fit,) advantage, profit; convenience.—* prima naturae commoda, propensities, Cic. Fin. 5, 21. commoda veteranorum, the rewards, Id. Fam. 11, 2 f. so Suet. Aug. 49. Cal. 44. nostrum commodum expectare debet, our convenience, Id. Att. 16, 2.

COMMŌDUS, a, um, (ex con & modus; q. cum modo;) conimodi cyathi, cups of the proper size. minae argenti viginti commodae, of the just weight, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 135. statura, of a proper height, Id. capillus, neatly placed or dressed. tibi commodus uni, advantageous, consulting the interest of. commodis esse moribus, (in the abl. sc. hominem,) easy, polite, civil. commodius anni tempus, more seasonable. vestis commoda ad cursum, fit. so seges commoda Baccho; valetudo commoda, good. si tibi commodum est, convenient.

COMMŌDŪM, adv. opportunely, just at that time: commodum ad te dederam literas, quum, just then, scarcely. id cum hoc agebam commodum, just now.

COMMŌDĒ, adv. well, fitly, conveniently, commodiously.

COMMŌDĒ, & -ŪM, adv. dim. a little conveniently or commodiously.

COMMŌDITAS, ātis, f. convenience, advantage, indulgence, kindness.

COMMŌDĀRE alicui, to do good, to profit or serve: se ei, to accommodate, to suit. vestes, libros, vasa, equos, &c. to lend, properly such things as must themselves be returned; but mutud dare nummos, frumentum, oleum, vinum, &c. to lend money, corn, &c. for which others of the same kind may be returned, of equal number, weight, and measure.—This distinction, however, is not always observed.—* But COMMŌDĀRE aurem culturae, to listen to instruction. operam suam ei, to assist. veniam peccatis, to pardon. nihil suum iudicat, sed ut commodatis utitur, as lent, Sen. Ep. 120.

COM-MOLĪRI, to attempt with vigour.

COM-MŌLĒRE grana v. baccas, to grind small, to brui.e, Columel. 12, 50.

COM-MŌNĒRE (-eo, ui, itum) eum officii vel de officio, to admonish, to remind, to warn, to advise.

COMMONITIO, ōnis, f. an admonition, a recantation.

COMMŌNĒ-FĀCĒRE eum rei, v. de re, to remind; passiv. Commonefio, -īŕi.

COM-MONSTRĀRE viam ei, to shew, to point out, to tell what is hid or unknown.

COM-MŌRI, v. -īri, to die together, Plin. 17, 1.

COM-MŌRĀRI, to abide with one, to stay, to delay: in eadem sententia, to insist upon. aliquem, to stop, to retard.

COMMORATIO, ōnis, f. a staying, a delay, a lingering; a dwelling or place of abode: a figure of rhetoric, when an orator insists long on a particular point, A. ad Heren. 4, 45.

COM-MŌVĒRE, (moveo, mōvi, mōtum,) to move together or wholly: castra ex loco aliquo, to move. se, to bestir. perleviter commoveri, to be a little indisposed, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6. ingenium arte commovere, to excite, to sharpen. crebras expectationes tui commoves, you raise. commovebar ludis Antonii, I was alarmed, Id. nominis unius liturā commotus, moved by the rasure of one name, so as to suspect the authenticity of the whole, Cic. Arch. 5.—* It sometimes has commōrat, for commoverat; commōrit, for commoverit: and commōssem for commovissem: pulvere commoto; sacris commotis, the images of Bacchus being moved, or the cymbals, by the sound of which the BACCHAE, or female worshippers of Bacchus, were transported with fury. i. e. the sacred rites being begun. Virg. Æ. 4, 301. commotus irā, metu, misericordiā, precibus, &c. moved. ingenio commotus, naturally passionate, Tac. Ann. 6, 45.

COMMŌTUS, a, animated: orator commotior, sc. aequo, too animated, Cic. Brut. 34. mens commota metu, moved: but mens commota (simply), a mind deranged or disordered in judgment, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 278. & Pim. 20, 12 f. 21. so commotus, Hor. ib. 209.

COMMOTIO, ōnis, f. an emotion or affection of the mind.

COMMOTIUNCŪLA, ae, f. (dim.) a slight attack of a fever, Cic. Att. 12, 11.

COM-MŪNĪRE castella, to fortify all around, to secure.

COMMUNITIO, ōnis, f. a fortification.

COMMŪNIS, e, (q. con & inunus,) common: commune bonum; sensus communis, &c. alterum (sc. uti imperio animi) nobis cum Dis, alterum (sc. uti servitio corporis) cum belluis commune est, Sallust. Cat. 1. communia esse amicorum inte se omnia, Ter. Adel. 5, 3, 18.—COMMUNE Siciliae, the whole of, Cic. Verr. 2, 46. in commune metuere, consulere, &c. for the common good.

COMMUNĪTER, adv. commonly, in common, promiscuously.

COMMUNĪTAS, ātis, f. community, fellowship, society.

COMMUNIO, ōnis, f. communion, equal enjoyment, mutual participation.

COMMUNĪCĀRE aliquid cum aliquo, and more rarely aliquid alicui, to communicate, to impart, to share equally with.

COMMUNĪCATIO, ōnis, f. an imparting or sharing.

COM-MURMŪRĀRE, *to murmur together.*

COM-MŪTĀRE, *to change; lorīcam cum aliquo, vitam cum morte, fidem pecuniā, vestes inter se, to exchange.*

COMMŪTĀTIO, ōnis, *f. a change.*
COMMUTĀBĪLIS, *e, changeable, easy to be changed.*

* CŌMOEDIA, *ae, f. a comedy: comoedia prisca, antiqua v. vetus, ancient comedy, in which real characters were represented and ridiculed with great freedom; but this licence, being abused, was prohibited, and only fictitious characters were allowed to be introduced; as at present.*

CŌMOEDUS, *i, m. a comedian, an actor of comedies.*

COMOEDUS, (*adj.*) *-natio comoeda est, sc. Graeci, a nation of mimics, Juvenal, 3, 100.*

COMOEDĪCĒ, *adv. like a comedian.*

CŌMĪCUS, *a, um, comic: actor comicus, a player of comedies. comicus sis Davus, act the part of Davus, a slave in one of the plays of Terence, Horat. Sat. 2, 5, 91. comicus poeta vel comicus, i, m. a writer of comedies. comicus versus, gestus, mos, used in comedy. comici senes, simple, easily imposed on, such as are introduced in comedies.*

COMĪCĒ, *adv. in the manner of comedy.*

CŌMŌSUS, *a, um, hairy. See COMA.*

COMPACTUS, *-ctio, &c. See COMPINGŌ.*

COMPĀGES, *is, f. & Compāgo, inis, f. (ex con- & obsol. pāgo v. pango,) a joining, a joint. COMPAGO is used by later writers.*

COM-PAR, *pāris, adj. equal, suitable: compar conubium, an equal match. funus compar morti, suitable, Liv. 8, 10.—subst. a partner, a consort, a husband or wife.*

COM-PĀRĀRE *id sibi, to procure: ballum contra patriam, se ad iter, dolum vel insidias ei, accusationem, convivium, &c. to prepare. copias, vel exercitum, to raise, to levy. domum, praedium, frumentum, gemmas, signa, tabulas, &c. to purchase. alterum alteri, hominem cum homine, eos inter se, to compare. decretum est, ut consules sortirentur compararentve inter se, uter, &c. should cast lots or settle, Liv. 24, 10. provincias aut comparare inter se, aut sortiri, Liv. 38, 43. majores nostri hoc comparaverunt, ut, appointed. ita naturā comparatum est, ordered or appointed. gladiatorem gladiatorī, to match or pair, in order that they might fight with each other, (A. 350.) Scipio et Hannibal, velut ad postremum comparati duces, matched, Liv. 30, 28. familia gladiatorum comparata, purchased, Suet. Caes. 10.—*

COMPARĀTUS, ūs, *m. procuring, (found only in the abl.)*

COMPARATIO (ōnis, *f.*) *novi belli, a preparation for: divitiarum, the acquisition. rei cum re, comparison. Manliis—Volsi provincia sine sorte, sine comparatione, extra ordinem data est, without casting lots, or leaving the matter to be settled by private agreement among themselves, Liv. 6, 30.*

COMPARĀTĒ, *adv. in comparison or relation.*

COMPĀRĀBĪLIS, *e, comparable, that may be compared.*

COMPARATIVUS, *a, um, comparative.*

COM-PAŪCĒRE (*-co, si, sum,*) *unciatim de demenso suo, to spare, to save by parsimony, Ter. Phor. 1, 1, 10.*

COM-PĀRĒRE, *n. to appear, to be extant.*

COMPASCĒRE *capras; ostras in Lucrino, to feed together. pabulum, to graze, to consume by feeding cattle. oportet agrum compasci, to be grazed or eaten up by cattle.*

COMPASCUUS (*adj.*) *ager, a common pasture: jus compascuum, i. e. jus compascere vel compascendi, the right of feeding on a common.*

COMPLECTUS, *for compactus, agreed, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 5, 129. See COMPINGERE.*

COMPELLĀRE (*ex con- & inusitat. pello, āre,*) *aliquem verbis amicis, multo honore vel honorificē, to address, to speak to. nomine, to call upon. eum lege, i. e. in jus vocare vel contra eum lege agere, to sue at law, to raise an action against. Q. Ciceronem edicto, to name, to accuse, Cic. hoc crimine ab inimicis compellabatur, was accused, Nep. 7, 4. so compellari, to be sued, Suet. Caes. 17.*

COMPELLĀTIO, ōnis, *f. a chiding, a reproof, Cic. Fam. 12, 25.*

COMPELLĒRE *greges in unum, to drive or bring together. eum domum, to drive, to force him to go home. eos ad bellum; barbaros ad deditionem; tyrannum ad mortem, to drive, to force, to compel, to constrain. lanam in aures, to thrust. ossa in suam sedem, to set them in joint.*

COMPENDIUM, *i, n. gain, a saving, (from con and pendō, perhaps because when a great quantity of one thing is weighed together, unā penditur, it saves time and labour.) compendium facere; servire suo privato compendio; compendium operae, a saving of labour, a short method. compendium viae, a short cut, the nearest way. Marius, compendii occupatis, praevenit hostem, Flor. 3, 3. discendi brevia compendia, short methods, Quinctil. 1, 1, 24. compendium temporis sequi; facere compendium errationis, pultandi, to save the trouble of, Plaut. facere compendium dictis, to save speaking, Id.—*

COMPENDĪFĀCĒRE *duos panes, to gain: operam orationis, to save: and in the passive, COMPENDĪFĒRI. But some write this word separately; as, curam hanc facere compendii potes, save, Id. faciam jam compendii verba multa tibi, Id.*

COMPENDĪŌSUS, *a, um, useful, profitable.—*

COMPENDIARIUS, *a, um, short, compendious: Socrates hanc viam ad gloriam proximam, et quasi compendiarium esse dicebat, si quis ita ageret, ut qualis haberi vellet, talis esset, Cic. Off. 2, 12. Val. Max. 7, 2. exter. 1. ad maximas te divitias compendiarī ducam, sc. viā; te in caelum compendiarīō (sc. itinere) voco, Senec. Ep. 73.*

COM-PENSĀRE *bona vitiis, labores gloriā, incommoda commodis, to compensate, to make up for the one by the other, to balance.—*

COMPENSATIO, ōnis, *f. a balancing; itaque*

hac usum compensatione sapientem, ut, &c. after weighing the matter in his mind, will thus determine, Cic. Tusc. 5, 33. incommoda in vita, sapientes commodorum compensatione lenient, will mitigate the disadvantages of life, by weighing against them the advantages, Cic. N. D. 1, 9.

COM-PERENDĪNĀRE (in perendinum diem deferre) feum vel iudicium, to delay, adjourn, or put off the second hearing of a cause, or the trial of a criminal, to the third day or the day after to-morrow.

COMPERENDĪNĀTIO, ōnis, f. & -ātus, ūs, m. the adjournment of a trial to the third day: unum, quasi comperendinatū, medium fuisse, that one day intervened, as if in consequence of an adjournment, Cic. Brut. 22.

COMPĒTĪRE, (-ērio, ēri, ertum, à pario) & comperior, pertus, iri, dep.—aliquid vel de aliquo re, to find, to discover, to detect. comperum habeo verba virtutem non addere, i. e. comperi; de his nihil comperit habemus; sine comperito Augusti, having heard of: non dum comperit, quos illa vis perculisset; satis comperito, Romanos Erduaeam petituros, it being certain, Liv. 31, 39. facinus manifestò comperit; nullius flagitii comperit, found guilty, Liv. & Tac. comperita stupri vel in stupro, Suet.

COMPERNIS, e, (perna) having the knees bending inwards, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 128.

COM-PES, ēdis, f. a fetter, a chain for the feet; found only in the gen. and abl. sing.—in the plur. it has all the cases.

COMPĒDES, um, & ium, ibus, &c. fetters, also an ornament for the feet, Plin. 33, 12 s. 54.—COMPĒDĪTUS, a, um, -ti servi, fettered, shackled, Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 24.

COM-PESCĒRE, (-co, ui, -, à pasco; q. in uno pascuo continere) to restrain: eum compedibus, to bind. equum freno, to check, to curb. fluvium ripis, to confine. ignem aquâ, to quench. animum, iram, dolorem, querelas, minas, vocem, &c. to restrain. vites, ramos, to prune.

COM-PĒTĒRE, (-ēto, īvi, itum) properly to seek together; in which sense it rarely occurs in the classics.—tanto animo (in the dat.) nequaquam corpus competit, agrees with, is suitable to. villae situs competit, suits, is fit for. cum Othonis exitu miraculum competit, agrees. cuncta competunt voto, answer to his wish. si ita competit, imp. happens. in eum competitatio, an action lies against him. competere animo, linguâ, oculis et auribus, to be sound in, to be master of. omnibus unum locum competentibus, seeking together, being competitors for, Justin. 13, 2. iudex vel tribunal competens, fit, proper, competent, C. I.

COMPĒTĪTOR, ōris, m. & -trix, īcis, f. a competitor, a candidate: scena competitrix, a scene of solid silver exhibited by Antony in his edileship. which Cicero humourously calls his competitor; because he was afraid that this magnificence would induce the people to give the consulship to Antony in preference to himself, Cic. Mur. 19.

COM-PFLĀRE rem, to steal: aedes v. hominem, to pillage, to rob, to plunder.

COMPILĀTIO, ōnis, f. a pillaging.

COM-PINGĒRE, (-pingo, pēgi, pactum, à pango,) to put together: eum in carcerem, to thrust into, to put in prison. roboreis axibus compingitur solum, is levelled or pressed down by oak beams or rollers. disparibus septem compacta cutis fistula, composed of seven unequal reeds, Virg. E. 2, 36. turrin compactis trabibus quam eduxerat ipse, had raised with beams compacted or put together, Virg. Æ. 12, 674. casa malè compacta; fuit corpore compacto vel membris compactis, compact, well put together. so boves compacti.

COMPACTIO, ōnis, f. & Compactūra, ae, f. a putting together, compactness.

COMPACTUM, i, n. a compact: de v. ex compacto, according to agreement; from the old verb pago or paciscor.

COMPACTĪLIS, e, compact, set or joined together.

COMPĪTUM, i, n. (locus ubi plures viae competunt, i. e. coeunt, Varr.) a place where two or more ways or streets meet.

COMPĪTĀLIS, e, adj. compitāles Lares, the LARES that preside over the public ways (viales,) and were worshipped where cross-roads met.

COMPITALIA, ium, vel eorum, n. sc. festa, festivals celebrated in honour of the Dii LARES VIĀLES or COMPĪTĀLES.

COMPITALICIUS (adj.) dies, the day on which this festival was kept, Cic. Att. 7, 7. ludī compitalicī, games celebrated at this festival, Cic. Pis. 4. called also Compitalicia, orum, n. ib.—compitaliciae ambulationes, walks during the time of the COMPITALIA, Cic. Att. 2, 3.

COM-PLĀCĒRE ei, to please greatly; used also in the passiv. part. perf.—tibi complacita est, you liked her, Ter. And. 4, 1, 22. hoc deo complacitum est, pleased, was determined by, Plaut. Rud. 1, 3, 3.

COM-PLĀNĀRE solum pedibus, to make plain or level: domum, to destroy, to level with the ground, (solo aequare,) Cic. Dom. 38.

COM-PLAUDĒRE, (-do, si, sum) to express approbation by applause, Cic. Am. 7.

COM-PLECTĪ (plector, exus,) eum brachiis, dextram ejus, to embrace: eum arcetā familiaritate, to make him an intimate friend. fortuna eos complexa est, has favoured. causam eam complexus est, has joined that party. Deum complecti cogitatione non possumus, comprehend, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22. causam memoriâ, to remember, Cic. Caecil. 12. omnia uno verbo, to express, to comprise, eos ad suum scelus, to join, to associate, otium, to be fond of, Cic. Att. 2, 6.—It is sometimes used in a passive sense; as, in eo genere quo vita beata complectitur, is comprehended, Id. Tusc. 5, 14. quo uno scelere omnia scelera complexa esse videntur, to be included, Cic. Rosc. Am. 13.

COMPLEXUS, ūs, m. an embrace: homines de complexu et sinu ejus, his intimate and bosom

friends, Cic. Cat. 2, 10. caeli complexus, the compass or circumference, Id. Nat. D. 2, 40.—**COMPLEXIO**, ōnis, f.—longissima est complexio verborum, quae volvi uno spiritu potest, a period, Cic. Orat. 3, 46. but mira verborum complexio, a strange way of talking or manner of speaking, Cic. Phil. 2, 37. brevis complexio totius negotii, a brief description or summary, Cic. Inv. 1, 26. the conclusion of a syllogism or argument, ib. 34 & 37. a rhetorical figure called dilemma, ib. 29. the contraction of two syllables into one, Quintil. 1, 5, 13. cumolata bonorum complexio, great plenty or abundance, Cic. 5, 10.

COM-PLĒRE (-pleo, ēvi, ētum,) fossam, se cibo, eum spe, aures clamoribus, mundum suā gloriā, to fill : orbem sol complevit, has completed his annual revolution. haec ubi quinque suae complevit secula vitae, sc. phoenix, has lived five ages, or 500 years, Ov. Met. 15, 395. hic sua complevit tempora, has finished his time of life, i. e. is dead, ib. 816. his rebus completis, i. e. perfectis, being finished or performed, Caes. B. C. 3, 46.

COMPLĒMENTUM, i, n. what is added to complete or perfect a thing, a complement : complementa numerorum, useless words inserted to render a period more harmonious, Cic. Or. 69. accusationum omnium complementum majestatis crimen, Tac. An. 3, 88.

COM-PLICĀRE (-ico, ui & āvi, itum & ātum,) epistolam, to fold. rudentem, to fold up, to coil, animi complicatam notionem evolvere, to unfold or explain the intricate conception of the mind, Cic. Off. 3, 19.

COM-PLŌDĒRE (plōdo, si, sum, à plaudo,) to clap hands for joy, surprise, or grief : complodere manus scenicum est, Quintil. 11, 3, 123.

COM-PLŌRĀRE eum vel id, to deplore, to lament.

COMPLORĀTIO, ōnis, f. a lamentation.

COM-PLŪRES, plura v. -pluria, several, a good many, a considerable number.

COMPLUSCŪLI, ae, a, (dim.) several, a small number.

COMPLURIES, (adv.) several times, a good many times.

COMPLŪVIUM, i, n. (est quod de diversis tectis aqua pluvialis confluit in eundem locum, Festus,) the place where the water met, which fell from the different roofs which surrounded the inner court of a great Roman house, Varr. L. L. 4, 33, & R. R. 1, 13, 3. Vitruv. 6, 3. palmam in compluvium deorum penatium transtulit, into the inner court, where the penates were worshipped, Suet. Aug. 92. See **IMPLUVIUM**.

COMPLUVIĀTUS, a, um ; -ta vinea vel jugatio, a vine supported by four props, resembling the square form of a compluvium, or the inner court of a Roman house, Plin. 17, 21. Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 2.

COM-PŌNĒRE, (pōno, posui, positum,) to place together or in order : aciem, to draw up in order of battle. exercitum pugnae, v. ad pugnam, to prepare. capillos, v. comas, to adjust,

to put in order. causam, to arrange the different parts of it, Cic. Brut. 22. se spondā vel lecto, to place, Virg. 1, 702. componens manibusque manus, atque oribus ora, joining and binding the hands and faces of the living to those of the dead, Virg. Æ. 8, 486. but componere manus vel se alicui, to engage in close combat, Sil. 6, 2, 46. membra defessa, to lay for sleep, Virg. G. 4, 438. mortuum toro, to lay a dead person on a couch, Ov. Met. 9, 503. ossa et cineres, to put in an urn ; hence, omnes composui, I have buried them all, Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 28. and componere diem, to finish, Virg. Æ. 1, 378. republicam, to regulate. ad exemplum alterius se componere, to imitate.

* **componere bellum**, to finish by treaty. controversias, discordias, vel lites, to settle. magna parvis, dicta cum factis, to compare. gladiatores inter se, aliquem cum aliquo, to match in order to fight.—componere historiam, carmina, librum, orationem, to compose. actiones, to draw up writs or forms of process in a court of law, Cic. Att. 6, 1. urbem, to build, Virg. Æ. 3, 387. fallacias, mendacia, to frame. insidias ei, to contrive. compone hoc, quod postulo, settle, do, perform, Cic. Verr. 4, 16.—exercitus ex variis gentibus compositus, composed. agmen compositum ad iter magis quam pugnam, filled. ad maestitiam compositus, assuming the appearance of, Tac. Ann. 13, 20. ut domi cum Martio compositum fuerat, had been agreed upon, Liv. 2, 37. Non compositus cum Bitho Bacchius, matched, Hor. Sat. 1, 7, 20.

COMPOSĪTUS, a. elegant, regular, composed : verba composita, elegant. acrior quam compositor pugna erit, more fierce than regular, Liv. 28, 22. compositissimae literulae, very well written, the characters properly marked, Cic. Att. 6, 9. compositus, for compositus, composed, calm, Virg. Æ. 1, 253.

COMPOSĪTO, (the abl. used as an adv.) or ex composito, on purpose, designedly.

COMPOSĪTE, adv. properly, in order : compositè dicere, neatly. ambulare, calmly, sedately. agere aliquid compositius quam festinantius, Tac. An. 15, 3.

COMPOSĪTOR, ōris, m. a composer, an author.

COMPOSITIO (onis, f) disciplinae, the order. unguentorum, the compounding. rerum et verborum, the arrangement. gladiatorum, the matching. compositionis auctor, of an agreement. de compositione agere, to negotiate. per compositionem, by an accommodation, Cic. Rosc. Am. 12.

COMPOSITŪRA, v. Compostūra, ae, f. a putting together or in order.

COM-PORTĀRE frumentum in acervum, arma in tutum locum, to carry or bring together.

COMPŌRTATIO, onis, f. a carrying or fetching, Vitr. 1, 5.

COMPOS, ōtis, adj. (ex con & potis,) master of, having in one's power : compos sui, animi v. mentis, in one's senses.—laudis, libertatis, patriae, regni, scientiae, victoriae, virtutis, voti,

urbis, *having obtained, in the enjoyment or possession of.* corpore atque animo vix prae gaudio compotes, *scarce able to contain themselves*, Liv. 4, 40. praedâque ingenti compotem exercitum reducut, *having obtained*, Id. 3, 60. tibi—compote voto reddunt grates, *for compotes voti, having obtained their wish*, Sen. Agam. 360.

COMPŌTIŌ, īre;—piscatu novo me uberi compotivit, *has blessed me with or made me get*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 6.

COMPŌTIOR, ūtus, iri, dep.—locis, *to become master of, to reach*, ib. 1, 3, 22.

COMPOSITIO, &c. See COMPOSĒRE.

COMPŌTATIO, ōnis, f. (ex con & potō) a drinking together, Cic. Sen. 13.

COMPŌTOR, ōris, m. & Compotrix, icis, f. a pot companion.

COM-PRĒCĀRI deos, *to pray to, to entreat*.—COM-PRĒCĀTIŌ (ōnis, f.) deorum, a supplication, or solemn prayer to, Liv. 39, 15.

COM-PRĒHĒRE (-do, di, sum,) dentes forfice, *to take hold of.* fures, *to apprehend, to seize.* rem animo vel cogitatione, *to comprehend, to perceive.* ignem, *to catch.* rem verbis, *to express.* aliquem officiis, *to gain the favour of.* multos amicitia, *to make friends*, Cic. Cael. 6. adulterium ejus, *to find out*, Cic. Mil. qua ratione comprehensa sint, *how they have been discovered*, Cic. Cat. 3, 1.

COMPREHENSIO, ōnis, f.—sontium, the apprehension or seizing, Cic. Phil. 2, 8. rerum, comprehension or perception, Cic. Acad. 1, 11. verborum, a period, Cic. Brut. 8 & 44. Or. 67.

COMPREHENSIBILIS, e, perceptible.

COM-PRĪMĒRE (-prīmo, essi, essum, à premo) dentes, *to press together.* oculos, *to close.* alvum, *to make costive.* stomachum, *to prevent vomiting.* gressum, *to stop.* linguam ei, *to silence.* manus, *to keep in.* aliquid manu, *to hold fast.* animam, *to hold in the breath.* cupiditatem, furorem, iram, seditionem, tumultum, *to check, repress, restrain.* virginem Vestalem, *to violate.* frumentum vel annonam, *to keep up, not to expose to sale, in order to raise the price*, Cic. Att. 5, 21. Liv. 38, 35. manibus compressis sedere, *to sit at one's ease, not to bestir one's self.* compressoris oris vas, *of too narrow a mouth*, Cels. 2, 11. Plin. 17, 11. & 16, 10.

COMPRESSĒ, adv. concisely, closely, briefly. compressiùs loqui.

COMPRESSIO, ōnis, f. a squeezing together; a close embrace. compressione rerum breves et subobscuri, *by the crowding of things together*, Cic. Br. 7.

COMPRESSIUNCULA, ae, f. a gentle squeezing.

COMPRESSUS, ūs, m. found only in the ablative.—virgo ex eo compressu grāvīda facta est, *from that intercourse or meeting*, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 29.

COMPRESSOR, ōris, m. a violator.

COM-PRŌBĀRE, *to prove, to confirm; to approve.*

COMPRŌBĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. approbation.

COMPRŌBĀTOR, ōris, m. an approver.

COM-PRŌMITTĒRE, *to make a compromise.*

COMPRŌMISSUM, i, n. a compromise.

COMPŪTUS, a, um, (como,) part. combed, decked; adj. neat, fine, spruce, elegant.

COMPŪTUS, ūs, m. dress.

COMPULSUS, part. driven. See Compellere.

COM-PUNGĒRE (-pungo, xi, ctum,) eum aculeo, *to sting.* aciem oculorum, *to offend, to dazzle the sight.* sensus, *to affect.* ipse se suis acuminibus compungunt, sc. stoici, *torture or puzzle themselves with their own nice distinctions*, Cic. Or. 2, 38. punctum notis Threiciis, *branded, stigmatized*, Cic. Off. 2, 7.

COMPUNCTIO, ōnis, f. a piercing or pricking pain, a stitch, Plin. 21, 19.

COM-PŪTĀRE, *to judge; to compute, to reckon, to cast up an account.* facies tua computat annos, *shews your age*, Juvenal. 6, 198.

COMPUTATIO, ōnis, f. a calculation, a reckoning.

COMPUTĀTOR, ōris, m. a calculator.

COM-PUTRESCĒRE, (-putresco, putrui, -) inept. *to grow putrid or rotten.*

CŌNĀRI, (-or, ātus) dep. *to endeavour, to try, to attempt.* manibus & pedibus, *to strive with might and main*, Ter. And. 4, 4, 52. aliquid fallaciae, *to use or attempt some artifice*, ib. 1, 2, 26.

CŌNĀTUS, ūs, m. an endeavour, an attempt.

CONĀTA, ōrum, n. attempts, Caes. B. G. 1, 3. Liv. 43, 11.

CONĀMEN, ūnis, n. an effort, an exertion.

CONĀMENTUM, i, n. an instrument used to assist one in pulling Spanish broom, a hook or crook, Plin. 19, 2 s. 7.

CON-CĀCĀRE se, *to defile with ordure*, Phaedr.

CON-CĀLĒRE, *to be hot or warm all over.*—CONCALESCĒRE, *to grow hot.* concauit, *he is heated, nettled or ruffled*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 108.

CONCALEFĀCĒRE, v. ConcalfacĒre, *to warm, to make warm.* concalefiĒri, *to be warmed.* concalefaciuntur, Vitruv. 4, 7.

CONCALEFĀTORIUS, a, um, *causing warmth, apt to excite heat*, Plin. 31, 20.

CON-CALLĒRE, *to be hard or callous by labour; to be skilful by practice.* tanquam manus opere, sic animus usu concauit, Cic. Tusc. 3, 10.

CON-CAMĒRĀRE, *to vault, ceil, or arch over.* CONCAMERĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. an arch or vault; an arched ceiling.

CON-CASTĪGĀRE, *to chide, to reprove.*

CON-CĀVUS, a, um, hollow, concave.

CONCĀVĀRE, *to make hollow, to bend*, Ovid. Met. 2, 195.

CON-CĒDĒRE (-cĒdo, cessi, cessum,) ei, *to yield, to give place.* id ei, *to grant, to allow.* concedit nox die, *for diei, gives place to*, Plaut. so ergo ubi concessit tempus puerile juventae, Ovid. tempus est concedere, *to depart*, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 21. concedere a foribus, *ab oculis, aliquò, ex aedibus, domum, ad dex-*

tram, in exilium, in hiberna, &c. to retire, to go. jamque dies caelo concesserat, sc. a, had departed from, Virg. *Æ.* 10, 215. Concedere fato, naturae; vitâ, sc. a, to die. in sententiam ejus, to come into his measures. in conditiones, to agree. libertatem ei, ludum pueris, veniam vel vitam ei, tempus ad rem, amicis quicquid velint, to grant. principatum ei, to yield the superiority. veris, to yield to truth, Horat. Sat. 2, 3, 305. temporibus reipublicae, to yield to the exigencies of the state, to do what is for its good, though disagreeable, Cic. Cat. 1, 9. dolores et inimicitias reipublicae, to lay aside on account of, Cic. Prov. Cons. 18. Marcellum senatui, to grant, to pardon at the request of, Id. Marcel. 1. ipse pater deum concessit Calydonâ in iras Dianae, gave up Calydon to the wrath of Diana, i. e. allowed it to be destroyed, to please Diana, Virg. *Æ.* 7, 305.—

CONCEDĪTUR, (impers.)—concedetur verum esse, ut boni bonos diligant, it will be granted, Cic. Amic. 14. ei concedendum est gementi, he ought to be excused, Cic. Tusc. 2, 7. jurisconsultis concedi oportet, the opinion of lawyers should be complied with, Cic. Caecin. 24. postquam concessum propemodum de victoria credebant, that the victory was yielded to them, Liv. 3, 60.—Sunt quaedam jure concessa, allowed, lawful.—so amare concessa, sc. negotia, lawful objects, what is lawful, Ovid. Met. 9, 453. petere concessa, what may be granted, Virg. *Æ.* 5, 798. praeda militibus concessa, Caes. B. G. 6, 3. omnia quum tibi sint dono concessa deorum, granted, Martial. 11, 58.—

CONCESSIO, ōnis, f. permission, allowance.—praemiorum v. agrorum, the granting of.—

CONCESSU, abl. deorum, omnium, illius, by the permission.—

CONCESSĪVUS modus, appearing to yield a thing which one is very much against; a figure of rhetoric, Serv. in Virg. *Æ.* 10, 33. so viceris, you have got the victory, Ter. And. 5, 3, 21.—

CONCESSĀRE, to cease, to give over working.—

CONCESSATIO, ōnis, f. a suspension of labour, a rest.

CON-CELEBRĀRE ludos, convivia, spectaculum, to celebrate together, to solemnize. funus, to perform, to honour. famâ ac literis victoriam ejus diâi, to celebrate, to extol, Caes. B. C. 3, 72. terras, to fill with inhabitants, Lucr. 1, 4. loca aquarum, to frequent, Id. 2, 345. mercatus in Delo concelebrante toto orbe, frequenting, Plin. 34, 3 s. 4.

CON-CENTURIĀRE, to arrange or form soldiers into centuries or companies. concenturio in corde syrophantias, I bring together or put in order my tricks, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 159. epistola illa concenturiat mihi metum in corde, collects, i. e. fills one with fear, Id. Trin. 4, 2, 160.

CONCENTUS, &c. See CONCĪNĒRE.

CONCEPTUS, &c. See CONCĪPĒRE.

CON-CERPĒRE (-cerpo, psi, ptum, à carpo) librum vel epistolam, to tear in pieces. concerpitur, he is torn in pieces or censured, Cic. Fam. 8, 6.

CON-CERTĀRE, to strive together, to contend.

CONCERTĀTIO, ōnis, f. a contest, strife, contention; a dispute.—verborum, a logomachy, Cic. Tusc. 2, 16.—sententiarum, difference, opposition, repugnance, Plin. 29, 1.—

CONCERTĀTOR, ōris, m. a rival.—

CONCERTĀTŌRIUS, a, um, controversial. forense concertatorium judiciale genus, the manner of pleading at the bar, Cic. Or. 83.—

CONCERTĀTĪVUS, a, um, recriminating, Quinctil. 7, 2, 9.

CONCHA, ae, f. a shell-fish; a shell; any vessel like a shell; hence, ferrea concha, Plin. 35, 8. cavâ personat aequora conchâ, sc. Misenus, makes the seas resound with a hollow shell, which he used as a trumpet, Virg. *Æ.* 6, 171. in imitation of Triton, ib. 10, 209. Lucan. 9, 349.—

CONCHŪLA, ae, f. a little shell, Val. Max.—

CONCHĀTUS, a, um, bent like a shell. cauda conchata, wide and hollow like a shell, Plin. 10, 20.—

CONCHĪTA, ae, m. a catcher or gatherer of shell-fish, Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 5.

CONCHIS, is, f. a bean; a bean boiled in the shales or cods; or a dish made of beans and other ingredients, Juvenal. 3, 293. rubra conchis, Martial. 13, 7. inuncta, Id. 7, 77.

CONCHYLĪUM, i, n. a kind of shell-fish, of different sorts, one, delicious to the taste, Cic. Pis. 67. Horat. Sat. 2, 4, 30. Plin. 8, 57. another, the juice of which produced the purple-dye; put for purple. tincta tegit poseo conchyli purpura fuco, Catull. 63, 49. purpureus colos conchyli, Lucr. 6, 1072. conchylium poscit, a purple robe, Quinctil. 1, 2, 6. horum ego non fugiam conchyliâ, their purple robes, i. e. those worthless men clothed in purple, Juvenal. 3, 81.—

CONCHYLĪĀTUS, a, um, dyed with purple, of a purple colour.

CON-CĪDĒRE (-cido, ĩdi, ĩsum, à caedo) haec minutè, to cut to pieces. multa millia hostium, to slay, to kill. plebem virgis, to cut with rods, to scourge severely, Cic. Verr. 1, 47. eum decretis, to condemn, Cic. Phil. 5, 11. auctoritatem senatûs, to weaken, to destroy, Cic. Att. 1, 13. eum totis voluminibus, to confute, to lash, Cic. N. D. 1, 33. sententias, to break into small parts, to speak in short sentences, Cic. Or. 69. sententiae concisae, concise, short, ib. 17.

CONCISĒ, adv. concisely, briefly.

CONCISIO, ōnis, f. & CONCĪSŪRA, ae, f. a cutting. concisio verborum, the dividing of a sentence into short clauses, Cic. Part. 6.

CON-CĪDĒRE (-cido, cĭdi, -, à cado) to fall down. in terram graviter, to fall to the ground with force or weight. mente vel animo, to lose courage. Troja concidit, is fallen. fides Romae concidit, credit is sunk or ruined. venti concidunt, are hushed. bellum concidit morte illius, ceased, Tac.

CON-CĪERE (-cio, cĭvi, cĭtum,) & CONCĪERE (-cio, cĭvi, cĭtum) iram, homines, to rouse, to

excite. turbas uxori, to raise disturbances against her, Plaut. ad se multitudinem, to bring together, to draw over.—CONCĪTUS imbribus amnis, raised by the rains. irā concitus, roused, provoked. freta concita, agitated by the winds. concita flumina, rapid. concita tormento saxa, thrown from an engine.

CONCĪTOR, ōris, m. a stirrer up, a raiser.—CONCĪTĀRE (freq.) populum ad arma, to move greatly, to excite. invidiam vel odium in eum, to raise. equum calcaribus, in hostem, to spur. seditiōnem ac discordiam, to stir up. urinam, to promote.

CONCĪTĀTUS, p. & a. stirred, provoked, encouraged, pushed on, eager, vehement. ad philosophiam studio concitatus, eagerly bent on the study of, Cic. ratis remige ac vento concitata, driven on.—Compar. concitatus dicendi genus, too rapid. so concitator orator, Quintil. 2, 15, 28.—cursus, caeli conversio, swift. Superl. concitissimī equi, Liv. motus corporis concitissimū, very quick, Quintil.—

CONCĪTĀTĒ, adv. rapidly, quickly, swiftly.—CONCĪTĀTOR (ōris, m.) turbae, seditiōnis, an exciter, one that stirs up.

CONCĪTĀTRIX (icis, f.) vis, an exciting force, Plin. 26, 10.—CONCĪTĀTĪO (ōnis, f.) multitudinis, a rousing or stirring up.—plebis contra patres, seditiō. animi, an emotion.—judicium, a moving or affecting of, Quintil. 2, 8, 11.—CONCĪTĀMENTUM, i, n. an excitement, Senec. Ir. 3, 9.

CONCILIUM, i, n. (ex con et obsol. calo, āre, to call;) an assembly, a meeting, a council; a place of meeting.—CONCILIABŪLUM, i, n. a public place in the country, common to several neighbouring villages or towns, where they met on solemn occasions for transacting matters of general concern, Liv. 7, 15, & 40, 37. Tacit. Ann. 3, 40.—

CONCILIĀRE, to join together, to unite, to conciliate, to reconcile.—conciliat et conjungit inter se homines ratio et oratio, Cic. Off. 1, 16. virtus conciliat amicitias et conservat, Id. Amic. 27. etiam feras inter se partus atque educatio et natura ipsa conciliat, unites, Cic. animos hominum, to gain, to conciliate. mulierem sibi, to gain the affections of. parentibus et patriae nos primū natura conciliat, attaches, Cic. auctoritatem rei alicui, benevolentiam nobis vel gratiam, to procure. nuptias, to make up. filiam suam Caesari, to solicit her to yield to the wishes of Caesar, to prostitute, Suet. 50. artes suas dictis, to recommend by words, Ovid. Trist. 3, 11, 42.—

CONCILIĀTUS, p. & a. joined together, favourable, purchased. prodi, malè conciliate, sc. serve, come out, you ill-gotten, or dear-bought, i. e. worthless, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 2. judex conciliator, more favourable, Quintil. 4, 2, 24.—

CONCILIĀTĪO (ōnis, f.) totius generis hominum, an uniting or union, Cic. Off. 1, 41. gratiae, the procuring.—

CONCILIĀTURA, ae, f. a procuring, Senec. Ep. 97.—

CONCILIĀTOR, ōris, m. he who reconciles, a procurer.—

CONCILIĀTRIX, icis, f. she who reconciles, a procurer.—

CONCILIĀTUS, ūs; only found in the ablative; an union, commerce, or connection, Lucr. 2, 934.

CONCINNUS, a, um, (ex con & cinnus;) neat, elegant. concinnus amicis, agreeable, entertaining, Hor. Sat. 3, 50. ad rem, nicely fitted, Cic. sermo linguā concinnus utrāque, a stile made up or adorned by both languages, having Greek and Latin mixed together, Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 23. versus paulo concinnior, uncommonly fine or elegant, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 74.—CONCINNĒ, adv. neatly, elegantly.—

CONCINNĪTAS, ātis, f. & Concinnitudo, dñis, f. elegance.—

CONCINNĀRE lutum, to prepare for use. vestem, to fit, to adjust. vinum, to mix with certain ingredients, to season, Plin. 14, 20. aliquem insanum, to make. se levem suis, to shew. concinnavi munusculum tibi, I have composed for you, Cic. Fam. 12, 16.—

CONCINNĀTOR (ōris, m.) capillorum, a hair-dresser, Columel. praef. 5.

CONCĪNĒRE, (-cino, cīnui, centum, à cano) to sing together or in concert, to sing. concinnunt tubae, the trumpets sound, Liv. 9, 32. concinere Caesarem, to celebrate, to praise. cum aliquo, to agree, Cic. N. D. 64, 1, 7. tristia fata, to foretel, Ovid. Ep. 7, 2.—

CONCENTUS, ūs, m. melody, music; harmony, concord, agreement.—

CONCENTIO, ōnis, f. a joining together in one sound, symphony, Cic. Sext. 55.

CONCĪRE, to rouse. See CONCĪERE.

CONCIO, ōnis, f. a number of people assembled to hear an orator; an oration or harangue; the place from which an oration is delivered. concionem advocare, to summon an assembly. pro concione, before an assembly. concionem habere, to make a speech. concionem alicui dare, to grant permission to speak from the Rostra, Cic. Att. 4, 2. funebris concio, a funeral oration, Cic. Or. 2, 48. in concionem ascendere, to mount the rostra, Liv. 2, 7. Cic. Fin. 2, 22.—CONCIUNCŪLA, ae, f. a small or short harangue.—

CONCIONĀLIS, e, & CONCIONĀRIUS, a, um, of or belonging to an assembly. concionālis senex, who spent most of his time in the forum, attending assemblies, Liv. 3, 72. so Cic. Att. 1, 16. clamor prope concionālis, like that of an assembly, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 9. concionale genus causarum, the deliberative, Quintil. 9, 4, 130. & 3, 4, 1 & 9. concionārius populus, who constantly frequented assemblies, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3.—

CONCIONĀRI, dep. to make a speech, to harangue or declaim.—

CONCIONĀTOR, ōris, m: a haranguer, an inciter of the people against the nobles, a demagogue, Cic. Cat. 4, 5.—

CONCIONABUNDUS, a, um, (adj.)—haec propālam, haranguing openly or loudly, Liv. 3, 47.

CONCIPĪLĀRE, to seize upon.—*offatim, to tear in pieces, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 61.*

CONCIPĒRE, (-cipio, cēpi, ceptum, à capio) to conceive. *imaginem rei alicujus animo, to form an idea of. amorem operis sui, to become fond of. amaritudinem, to become bitter. concipit Iris aquas, draws up from the earth, Ovid. Met. 1, 271. buccina concipit aëra, received or took in the air, ib. 387. so pars animae concipitur cordis parte quadam, part of the air is taken in, Cic. N. D. 2, 55. concipere aquam, to gather, in order to form the head of an aqueduct, Frontinus. flagitia animo, to form absurd or shameful notions, Cic. N. D. 1, 24. flagitium, fraudes, nefas, noxam, scelus, to devise, to contrive, to commit. flammam vel ignem, to catch. furias, furorem v. -es, to grow mad. iras animo, to conceive, to become angry. jusjurandum v. verba jurjurandi, to prescribe the form of an oath, Liv. 7, 5. Tacit. Hist. 4, 20. to take it, ib. 31. conceptis verbis jurare, to swear in words prescribed by the exactor of the oath, or in a set form, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 119. so concipere preces, vel verba, to prescribe the form of a prayer, or to utter it according to the form prescribed, Cato, R. R. 139 & 141. Senec. Herc. Fur. 926. vota, Ovid. Met. 7, 593. concipere vadimonium, to prescribe the form of giving bail or surety, to dictate the words of a bail-bond, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15. summam, to reckon, to calculate, Liv. 3, 5. vires inde, to acquire or derive, Virg. G. 1, 87. concepta aestu pestis, excited, caused, Col. 7, 5. crimen conceptum, a child conceived from a criminal amour, Ovid. Met. 10, 470. infans malè conceptus, ib. 503. furtum conceptum, the discovering of stolen goods in the possession of any one, C. 1. feriae conceptae vel conceptivae, holy-days kept on whatever day the magistrates or priests chose to prescribe, Varr. L. L. 5, 3. conceptumque excute foedus, dissolve the concerted league, Virg. Æ. 12, 158. furor conceptus, the fury conceived, i. e. the conspiracy hatched, Cic. Syll. 24. turpitudine huic ordini concepta, contracted or incurred by, Cic. Act. 1. in Verr. 16.—*

CONCEPTUS, ūs, m. & Conceptio, ōnis, f. the act of conceiving; conception. *ex conceptu camini, by the hearth's taking fire, Suet. Vit. 8. conceptus aquarum inertium vasti, ponds, reservoirs, Senec. Q. N. 5, 15. conceptio privatorum judiciorum, the form of writs in private trials, Cic. Inv. 2, 19. conceptio formularum, the manner of expressing or wording, C. 1.—
CONCEPTACŪLUM, i, n. a receptacle.*

CONCISUS, &c. See Concidere.

CONCITĀRE. See Concipere.

CON-CLĀMĀRE, to cry together, to cry aloud, to call out, to raise a shout.—*ad arma, to call to arms, Liv. 3, 50. & 6, 28. socios, to call to his companions for assistance, Ovid. Met. 13, 73. vasa, i. e. sarcinas colligendas, to call to the soldiers to pack up their baggage, and prepare to march, Caes. B. C. 66. & 67. & 3, 75. Italiam, to call out that he saw, Virg. Æ. 3, 523.*

suos, to lament, to deplore one's deceased friend, Liv. 4, 40. corpora nondum conclamata jacent, not yet lamented, just deprived of life, Lucan. 2, 23. hence CONCLAMATUM est, (impers.) all is over, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 51.—

CONCLAMĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. a joint or loud cry, a shout; a lamentation.—
CONCLĀMITĀRE, freq. to cry often, Plaut. Merc. pr. 51.

CON-CLAUDĒRE, to shut up together. See CONCLUDĒRE.

CONCLĀVE, is, n. & Conclavium, i, n. (clavis) any apartment under lock and key; a room for dining or supping in, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 113.

CON-CLŪDĒRE (-clūdo, si, sum, à claudio) eum loco, in loco vel -um, to shut up, to enclose, to confine. *jus civile in parvum locum, to comprise or comprehend in small room, Cic. Leg. 1, 17. sulco, sc. locum, to surround with a furrow, as a place used to be, when a city was to be founded, Virg. Æ. 1, 425. orationem, epistolam, sententiam, to conclude, to finish. versum, to make, to complete, with the due number of feet, without regard to elegance, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 40. deinde concludere, summum malum esse dolorem, you concluded or inferred, Cic. Fin. 2, 19. quatuor sunt capita, quae concludunt, which prove, Cic. Acad. 4, 26. laus aequitatis—ludorum voluptate concluditur, is crowned by the pleasure arising from the exhibition of games, Cic. Mur. 20.—*

CONCLŪSŪS, a, um, p. & a. shut up, enclosed; limited, comprehended; composed; concluded, determined.—*conclusae follibus aurae, the air contained in a bellows, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 19. locus conclusus, close or confined, i. e. a room with a vaulted roof, ib. 76. conclusa oratio, harmoniously composed, Cic. Or. 5. omnia, quae sunt conclusa nunc artibus, comprehended under particular arts, Cic. de Or. 1, 42. facinus crudelitate perfectum et conclusum, completed or crowned by, Cic. Verr. 2, 82.—*

CONCLŪSĒ, adv.—*aptè et conclusè dicere, in harmonious periods, Cic. Or. 53.—*
CONCLUSIO (ōnis, f.) diutīna, a long confinement, Caes. B. C. 2, 22. Nep. 18, 5. conclusio verborum, an harmonious period, Cic. Or. 2, 8. & 3, 44. Simplex conclusio, the conclusion of an argument, arising by a necessary consequence from the premises, Cic. Inv. 1, 29. so conclusio rationis, Cic. Div. 2, 49 f. & 51. conclusio orationis, the end of a speech, ib. 52.—
CONCLUSIUNCŪLA, ae, f. a silly, captious inference.—*fallaces conclusiunculae, sophisms, Cic. Acad. 4, 24. so Tusc. 2, 18.*

CON-CŌLŌR, ōris, adj. of the same colour.—*ei rei vel cum ea re, Plin. 10, 29. Virg. Æ. 8, 82.*

CON-COMĪTĀTUS, a, um, (partic.)—*alicui vel ab aliquo, accompanied, Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 10.*

CON-COPŪLĀRE argentum auro, to join or couple together, Lucr. 6, 1075.

CON-CŌQUĒRE Peliam, to boil, to seethe, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 80. cibum, to concoct, to digest. odia, to bear, to put up with, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 3. so se-

naturem, Liv. 4, 15.—to approve, Cic. Fam. 9, 4. tibi deliberandum et concoquendum est, *you must deliberate and consider*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 15. odores cum oleo concocti, *ointments boiled with oil*, Lucr. 2, 852.—

CONCOCTIO, ōnis, f. *digestion*, Plin. 20, 5, & 11, 37.

CONCORDS, -rdis, adj. (ex con & cor) of one mind or will, agreeing.—pueri concordia figurâ, of a similar figure, Plin. 7, 12. concordi dixerunt sono, *they said with one voice*, Ovid. Met. 5, 664. vita est sibi concors, *consistent with itself*, Senec. Vit. Beat. 1.—

CONCORDITER, adv. amicably, harmoniously.—CONCORDIA, ae, f. concord, agreement, harmony: also the name of a goddess among the Romans.—

CONCORDARE (v. n.) cum aliquo, to agree. concordant carmina nervis, Ovid. M. 1, 518.

CON-CORPORARE, to make one body, to incorporate. mulsum cum melle facillimè incorporatur, Plin. 22, 24.

CON-CREBESCERE, (concrebro, bui, -i) to grow frequent.

CON-CREDERE thesaurum ei, to intrust. aliquem in custodiam ejus.—It was anciently written Concreduo.

CON-CREMARE aliquid igni, to burn.

CON-CREPARE, (-crepo, ui, itum,) to make a noise. digitis, to snap one's fingers, Cic. Off. 3, 19. gladiis ad scuta, to beat them against, Liv. 28, 29. aera, to make the cymbals sound, Ovid. Fast. 3, 441. ostium concrepuit, has creaked, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 6.

CON-CRESCERE, (-cresco, crevi, cretum) to grow together.—terra concrevit frigore, mare concrevit gelu, freezes, Ovid.—concrevit frigore sanguis, clotted or curdled, Virg. Æ. 12, 905. has (sc. spumas) concrevisse putant, for concrevisse, grew thick or solid, Ovid. Met. 7, 416. ut his primis (sc. ex)—mundi concreverit orbis, how the world was formed or composed of these principles, i. e. earth, water, air, and fire, Virg. E. 6, 34.—

CONCRETUS, a, um, p. & a. grown together, made up; congealed; clotted, curdled; gross, thick; fixed, habitual.—corpus concretum ex his elementis, compounded, Cic. Nat. D. 3, 12. nil concreti habet, sc. species Deorum, ib. 1, 27. nihil est in animis mixtum et concretum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 27. video posse dicere, unde concreta sint, of what they are compounded, ib. 24. aqua concreta frigore, congealed or frozen. concreti sanguine crines, clotted, Virg. Æ. 2, 277. lac concretum, curdled, Id. G. 3, 463. put for cheese, Tac. M. Ger. 23. crassus et concretus aer, thick, gross. concreta labes, the contracted stain, Virg. Æ. 6, 746. dolor concretus, too great for utterance, which stupifies, Ovid. Pont. 2, 11, 10. concreto lumine luna, contracted, obscured, Cic. Div. 1, 11.—

CONCRETIO, ōnis, f. & -us, ūs, m. a growing together, a concretion, Cic. N. D. 1, 25.

CON-CRIMINARI, (depon.) to accuse, to inform against one, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 87.

CON-CRISPARE, to curl. humores se con-crispantes, in aëra surgentes, rising in an undulatory manner, Vitruv. 8, 1.

CON-CRUCIARI toto corpore, to be distressed or afflicted, Lucr. 3, 149.

CON-CUBARE, & Concumbere, (-cubo & -cumbo, -cubui, -cubitum,) to lie together.—CONCUBITUS, ūs, m. a lying together, copulation.—

CONCUBINUS, i, m. a favourite youth.—

CONCUBINA, ae, f. a concubine, a paramour.—

CONCUBINATUS, ūs, m. the state of a concubine, concubinage.—

CONCUBIUS, a, um.—concupia nox, vel concubium, i, n. sc. tempus, bed-time, Liv. 23, 9. Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 44.

CON-CULCARE (calco) eum pedibus, to tread upon, to trample under foot. Italiam, to lay waste, to ravage, Cic. Att. 8, 11.—

CONCULCATIO, ōnis, f. a trampling under foot.

CONCUPIS (entis, part. & adj.) regni, desirous, Cic. Div. 1, 48.—

CONCUPISCERE, (-isco, ivi, itum; from the obsolete con-cupio) rem, to desire greatly, to covet. honor concupiscendus; pecunia concupita, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11.

CON-CURARE rem, to take care of, jointly with some other person, Plaut. 1, 2, 23.

CON-CURRERE, (-curro, curri, cursum,) to run or meet together. multa biliosa concurrunt in stomachum, meet together, Cels. 2, 12. cum aliquo acie, to engage in battle. cominus hosti, for cum hoste, Ovid. Met. 12, 595. alicui bello, to engage in war against any one, Virg. Æ. 10, 8. audetque viris concurrere virgo, to fight with, ib. 1, 493. omnia ventorum concurrere praelia vidi, Id. G. 1, 318. credas montes concurrere montibus, to run or rush against one another, Id. Æ. 8, 692. quibus actus uterque Europae atque Asiae fatis concurrerit orbis, by what fates both worlds of Europe and Asia being impelled, engaged together, i. e. the Greeks, a nation of Europe, fought against the Trojans, a nation of Asia, Virg. Æ. 7, 224. os concurrat vel labra concurrunt ei, his mouth or lips are so affected through shame or some other passion, that he cannot speak, Senec. Benef. 2, 1. Jr. 3, 15. Ep. 11. See Quintil. 10, 7, 8. & ibi Gesner. add. 11, 2, 121.—

* concurrunt multae opiniones, concur, agree, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 3. nomina non concurrunt, the notes or bills do not agree in their dates or times of payment, Cic. Att. 16, 3.—* statimque verba concurrunt, words occur or present themselves, Cic. Or. 59.—

CONCURRITUR (impers.) ad commune incendium restringendum, sc. ab hominibus, people run together, Cic. Phil. 10, 10. in capitolium concursus est, Suet. Cal. 6. concurritur, sc. acie a militibus, they engage, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 7. concurrentes cautes, i. e. the Symplegades, two small islands at the entrance of the Euxine sea, which were supposed by the poets to be floating islands, and to dash against each other, Ovid. Amor. 2, 11, 3.—

CONCURSUS, ūs, m. & **Concurſio**, ōnis, f. a running or meeting together, a concourse.—*ex agris concursus fiunt*, Cic. Att. 5, 16. *concurſus verborum aſper, the conſtruction or arrangement*, Cic. Or. 3, 43. *artium, the conjunction or union*, Cic. Brut. 6 f. *quid opus eſt tanto concuſu ſtudioſum, of ſo great a number*, Cic. Fin. 2, 34. *add. Id. Fam. 7, 33. acerrimo concuſu pugnare, in a very ſharp conflict*, Nep. 18, 4.—**Concuſus oris**, a difficulty of utterance, a certain obſtruction of pronunciation, Quinctil. 11, 3, 56. *concuſio atomorum vel corpusculorum*, Cic. Acad. 1, 2.—**vocalium**, A. ad Heren. 4, 12.

CON-CURſARE (frequent.) huc, illuc, ultro citroque, circum tabernas, to run up and down hither and thither.—*domos omnium, ſc. per, to run about, to go round, to ſolicit votes*, Cic. Mur. 21. *lectos omnium mortalium*, Cic. Div. 2, 63. *provinciam, to make a circuit through the province*, Cic. Verr. 5, 12 & 31. *concuſans ſtella, glittering, ſparkling*, Plin. 37, 9 s. 51.

CONCURſATIO, ōnis, f.—*quae concuſatio percontantium, quid praetor edixiſſet, what running up and down*, Cic. Rull. 2, 34. *ejus concuſatio, his going up and down to court favour or popularity*, Cic. Syll. 23. *ſo Fam. 1, 1. Liv. 35, 49. cum multā concuſatione et magno clamore, with a great crowd of people flocking together to hear him ſpeak, and applauding him with loud ſhouts*, Cic. Br. 69. *concuſatio puerorum nocturna, a tumultuous running through the city*, Cic. Dom. 6. *concuſatio decemviralis, the travelling of the DECENVIRI through the provinces*, Cic. Rull. 1, 3. *concuſatio ſomniorum, the concurrence or agreement*, Cic. Div. 2, 71.

CONCURſATOR, ōris, m. a ſkirmiſher, a light-armed foot-ſoldier, Liv. 31, 35, & 27, 18.

CON-CŪTĒRE (-cūtio, ſi, ſſum, à quatio) arma, caput, caeſariem, frena, to ſhake, to move. *lora jugis, i. e. equis, to ſhake the reins over the horſes*, Virg. Æ. 5, 246. *ſo frena furenti, ib. 6, 101. orbem metu, to ſhake, to alarm*, Ovid. Met. 2, 849. *populares conjurationis, to ſtrike, to alarm the accomplices of the conſpiracy*, Sall. Cat. 22. *concuſſae patuere fores, the doors, being ſhaken, opened*, Ovid. Met. 2, 769. *animi concuſſi fletu, moved, affected*, Virg. Æ. 9, 498.

CONCUſſU, (abl.) m. by a ſhaking, Plin. 35, 16. Lucr. 6, 546.

CONDALIU, i, n. a kind of ring, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 7.

CON-DĒCĒRE, (-dĕcet, cuit, imp.) to become one. hic ornatus me concedet, Plaut.

CONDECENTIA, ae, f. becomingneſs, decency, Cic. Or. 3, 52.

CON-DECŌRĒRE loca picturis, to adorn.

CON-DELIQUĒSCĒRE, to grow liquid.

CON-DEMŒARE (damno) eum ſcleris, to condemn. eum trimine, Cic. Fam. 2, 1. *condemnari ſponſionis, to be caſt, to loſe his cauſe*, Cic. Caecin. 31 f. *de alea condemnatus, con-*

demned for gaming, Cic. Phil. 2, 23. *quadraginta reos ex diverſis criminibus unā ſententiā condemnavit, charged with different crimes*, Suet. Cal. 38. *caeteros ex ipſa cauſa condemnarunt, on account of the merits of the cauſe*, Cic. Cluent. 22. *reum majeſtatis apud iudices fecit, et condemnavit, he accuſed and got him condemned for treaſon*, Suet. Tib. 8. *Verres, quem Cicero condemnaverat, cauſed to be condemned*, Plin. 34, 2. *hunc per iudicem condemnatis, Cic. Roſc. Com. 9. ſo Verr. 5, 69. Liv. 7, 16. hunc Veneri abſolvit, ſibi condemnat, Verres frees Dio, from the obligation of paying any thing to Venus, but ſentences him to pay to himſelf for his acquittal*, Cic. Verr. 2, 8.

CONDEMŒATOR, ōris, m. an accuſer, one who cauſes another to be condemned, Tac. Ann. 4, 66.

CON-DENŒUS, a, um, thick, cloſe. *condenſa arborum, for condenſae arboſe*, Plin. 12, 73. **CONDENŒARE**, & **condenŒere**, to thicken, to make thick, to condense.

CON-DEPŒERE, (-depſo, ui, itum,) to knead together, to mingle.

CON-DICĒRE, to declare, to appoint; to agree mutually upon a thing. sic condicunt, they fix appointments, ſc. according to the number of nights, not of days; as we ſay, *this day ſe'nnight*, Tac. G. 11. *ſtatus conditcuſque cum hoſte, fixed and appointed or agreed upon*, Plaut. Cur. 1, 1, 5. Gell. 16, 4. *condicere alicui coenam, to propoſe ſupping with one without invitation. cum mihi condixiſſet, ſc. coenam, when he had told me that he would ſup with me*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9. *ad coenam, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 28 & 27. coena condicita, a ſupper without any formal preparation, ſuch as is given to one who, as we ſay, invites himſelf*, Suet. Claud. 21. *cum hanc operam condicere, tu non eras in hoc albo, when I undertook this work, when I promiſed or agreed to perform it, you were not in the liſt of judges, i. e. I did not foreſee that you were to judge of it*, Plin. Praef. *condicere inducias, to agree upon*, Juſtin. 3, 7. *quarum rerum, &c. (ſc. cauſa vel gratiā), condixit paterpatratuſ Pop. Rom. Quir. patripatrato Latinorum, with reſpect to what things the PATERPATRATUS of the Romans agreed with the paterpatratuſ of the Latins, (ſc. in the treaty mentioned in the beginning of the chapter;) or, according to others, demanded from the paterpatratuſ of the Latins, Liv. 1, 32. Thus in the CORPUS JURIS, Condicere pecuniam vel res, is put for Reperere; and hence*

CONDICTIO, ōnis, f. vel Actio condicticia, a personal action, whereby one legally demands from another money or any thing which that other had pacted or agreed to give or perform. (See R. A. 234.)

CON-DIGNUS, a, um, worthy, ſuitable.—**CONDIGNE**, adv. worthily, ſuitably.

CONDIRE (-dio, divi, ditum) herbas, to ſeaſon, ſalt, powder or pickle. oleas, et herbas, to preſerve by ſeaſoning or pickling. epulas labore, to procure a reſiſh for, to give a reſiſh to.

tristitiam hilaritate, to sweeten or moderate. asperitatem humanitate, to soften. mortuos, to embalm.

CONDITUS, part. & adj.—jus malè conditum, *broth not well seasoned*, Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 69. comitate condita gravitas, *gravity seasoned or softened by affability or politeness*, Cic. Sen. 4.—*It is sometimes compared; as, Nemo suavitatis conditor*, Cic. Br. 48, 29. facit conditura haec aucupium et venatio, *the labour of fowling and hunting renders these things more agreeable*, Cic. Sen. 16. so ista quidem erunt condita jucundius, *more agreeably seasoned, i. e. your virtue will be more agreeable by being seasoned with affability*.

CONDITIO, f. ònis, & CONDITUS, ùs, m. a seasoning, the act or manner of seasoning. ciborum conditiones, Cic. N. D. 2, 58. baccharum, the methods of seasoning and preserving, Cic. Div. 1, 51.

CONDITURA (ae, f.) vini, a seasoning or preserve for wine, Col. 12, 21, 5. tres aut quatuor notas conditurae experiri, to try three or four kinds of preserves, ib. f.—ut pix fiat condituris idonea, *fit for preserving wine*, ib. c. 24, 1. ad condituras muriam conficere, to make strong brine for preserves, ib. c. 25, 1. conditura ex cydoniis, a preserve or syrup of quinces, ib. c. 41, 2. inulae conditura, the pickling of elicampagne, ib. c. 46. so olivarum conditurae, ib. c. 47.

CONDITOR, òris, m. a seasoner.

CONDIMENTUM, i, n. a seasoning, any thing used for seasoning, a sauce or pickle.

CONDIMENTARIUS, a, um, of or belonging to seasoning, Plin. 19, 8 s. 50.—subst. a seasoner.

CONDITIVUS vel CONDITRANEUS, a, um, that may be seasoned or is seasoned; preserved, as fruits.

CON-DISCÈRE, (-disco, didici, -) to learn, to learn thoroughly or in company with others.

CONDISCIPULUS, i, m. & -a, ae, f. a companion in learning, a school-fellow.

CONDISCIPULATUS, ùs, m. fellowship in learning, a condiscipulatu, from the time of their being school-fellows, Nep. 25, 5.

CON-DÈRE (-do, didi, ditum) fructus vel frumentum, to lay up. se, vultum, caput inter nubila, aliquid furto, to hide or conceal. caelum umbrâ, to hide, to cover. se condit in undas Sol, sets, Virg. G. 1, 438. ferrum sub pectore, to plunge, Id. Æ. 12, 950. in ejus ore, ib. 9, 348. But ensis conditus, sc. vaginâ, sheathed, Hor. E. 7, 2. condere in crumenam, to put up in a purse. lumina, to close, to shut, Ovid. Ep. 1, 113. aliquem in custodiam, in carcerem vel carcere, to put in prison. corpus sepulchro vel in sepulchro, to bury. so ossa terrâ, Virg. 5, 48. animam sepulchro, to compose or settle as in a resting-place, ib. 3, 67. diem, to finish, to spend. soles longos, to spend the summer days, Virg. E. 9, 52. lustrum, to finish the census or review of the Roman people by a sacrifice, Liv.—* condere urbem, arcem, muros, moenia, to found, to build. colonias, to found, to establish. so gentem, impe-

rium, jura, fata, rempublicam, aurea saecula; but condere multa saecula vivendo, to live, Lucr. 3, 1103.—* condere carmen vel poemata, to compose. aliquid numeris, to write—verse, Ovid. bella vel praelia, to describe. laudes alicujus, to celebrate. stili nasum, to write satire, Plin. praef.

CONDITOR (òris, m.) urbis, a founder or builder. artis, militaris disciplinae, the author or inventor. legum, the maker or compiler. historiae vel rerum, the writer or composer. sectae Peripateticae conditor Aristoteles, the founder, Columel. 9, 3.

CONDITÒRIUM vel Conditivum, i, n. a tomb, a sepulchre.

CONDITOR, ònis, f. a condition. praedia conditione optimâ, farms in the best condition, i. e. free from servitude, Cic. Rull. 3, 2. ut optimâ conditione sit is, &c. should have the best title to offer or bid at an auction, Cic. Verr. 1, 54. optimâ conditione locare, sc. statuas faciendas, at the lowest price, ib. 2, 59. bona conditio, a good bargain, Cic. Q. 2, 2. nullius pecuniae conditione ab integritate deduci, by no bribe, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1. so quibus conditionibus, by what bribes, Id. Manil. 23. or, according to others, by what promises of money, or on what terms or pactions. Attalicis conditionibus, nunquam dimoveas, sc. eum, you will never prevail on him by promising him the wealth of Attalus, or the greatest riches, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 12. conditio uxoria, a marriage, a wife with a dowry, Cic. Amic. 10. narravi multis de conditione hac, about this match, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 1. alia conditio, another match, Cic. Phil. 2, 28. nullius conditionis non habebat potestatem, he might have obtained any match, Nep. 25, 12. hinc licet condiciones quotidie legas, from these you may choose what young men or paramours you please, Cic. Coel. 15. accepit conditionem, she accepted the offer or proposal, Ter. And. 1, 1, 52. ista conditio respuatur, let that part of the accusation be rejected, Cic. Coel. 6.—* conditio melior si tibi nulla, veni, if you have no invitation (sc. to supper) better or more agreeable, Martial. 11, 52. add. Plaut. 1, 2, 77.—conditiones ferre vel offerre, to offer terms of peace. respuere, vel rejicere, to refuse them.

CONDUS, i, m. (qui condit; et PROMUS, qui promitt;) a butler, Plaut. Pseud. 2, 2, 14.

CON-DÒCÈRE & Condócèfàcère, to teach, to instruct.

CON-DÒLÈRE, (-eo, ui, ùtum) to be in great pain, to ache; (but not to condole.) latus ei dicenti condoluit, Cic. condoluit caput de vento, Plaut. condoluit tentatum frigore corpus, is indisposed with the cold, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 80.—CONDÒLESCÈRE, inc. to grieve, to be pained or distressed.

CON-DÒNÀRE pecuniam ei, to give freely, to grant. vitam reipublicae, to give up, to devote, to sacrifice, Sallust. Jug. 79. pecunias debitoribus, to remit, to give up, not to demand from, Cic.—* so with two accusatives.—argentum, quod habes, condonamus te, Ter. Phorm.

5, 7, 54. *crimen, to forgive, Cic. Mil. 2. reipublicae injuriam et suum dolorem ejus precibus, to pardon the injury against the republic, and the offence against himself for the sake of his intreaties, Caes. B. G. 1, 20. inimicitias reipublicae, to sacrifice his enmities to the good of the public, to drop them for its safety, Cic. Phil. 5, 18. filium patri, to pardon the son on account of the father, Liv. 3, 12. malefacta libidini alterius, to pardon crimes to gratify the lust or pleasure of another, Sallust. Cat. 52. scelus ei, Id. Jug. 27. habeo multa, quae nunc condonabitur, for which he shall be forgiven or not be called to account, Ter. Eun. Prol. 17. agitur, utrum M. Antonio facultas detur—agrorum suis latronibus condonandi, for condonandum, the liberty of giving away, Cic. Phil. 5, 3. ne patiamini M. Coelium libidini muliebri condonatum, sc. esse, to be sacrificed to the lust of a woman, i. e. to be condemned to please, sc. her, Coel. 32. but acerbè tulit, non sibi ac defensionis suae condonatum Oppianicum, was not acquitted on account of his application and defence, Cic. Cluent. 39. judicium—unà sententiã, eãque dubiã, potentiae alicujus condonatum, a judgment or sentence passed by the majority of one vote, and that one doubtful, (i. e. it was uncertain whether there was not an equal number of JUDICES that acquitted, as of JUDICES that condemned; in which case the criminal ought of course to have been acquitted; but a sentence of condemnation was passed) to please some powerful person, (namely, Pompey), Cic. Fam. 5, 18.*

CONDONATIO, ònis, f.—agrorum, a giving away, Cic. Act. 1. in Verr. 4.

CON-DORMIRE, & Condormiscere, (v. n.) to sleep in company with others; (incept.) to fall asleep, to sleep.

CON-DUCERE (-dūco, xi, ctum,) copias in unum locum, to bring together, to assemble. aliquem ex loco, to convey. nubila, to draw together, to collect. vulnera cerã vel pice, to contract, to heal, Val. Flac. 480. lac, to curdle.—* navem, domum, coquos, to hire. publica, sc. vectigalia, to farm the public revenues, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 77. nimium magno, at too high a price, Cic. Att. 1, 17. columnam faciendam, to undertake to make at a certain price, Cic. Div. 2, 21.—conducit hoc tuae laudi, in vel ad rem, conduces, i. e. of advantage. ea maximè conducunt, quae sunt rectissima, Cic. Fam. 5, 19. nostris rationibus conducit (impers.) id fieri, Cic. Att. 1, 1. copiae conductae, forces assembled. conducta multitudo, a hired mob, Cic. Phil. 1, 9. mercede diurnã conductum pavit, supported a hireling, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 18. solebat extra portam aliquid conducti habere, some hired house or farm, Cic. Cluent. 62.

CONDUCTIO, ònis, f. a hiring; a method of arguing, in which the assumption is joined with the conclusion, Cic. Inv. 1, 4.

CONDUCTOR, òris, m. one who hires or rents a house or the like; one who undertakes to do a thing at a certain price.

CONDUCTICIUS, a, um, that is or may be hired. exercitus conducticius, Nep. 11, 2. & 12, 1.—CONDUCTIBILIS, e.—ei, profitable, advantageous. utrum fuerit conductibilis, A. ad Herenn. 2, 14.

CON-DUPLICARE, to double or redouble.—CONDUPLICATIO, ònis, f. a redoubling.

CONDURDUM, i, n. an herb, which being suspended from the neck, was said to prevent scrophulous swelling, Plin. 26, 5 s. 14.

CON-DURARE, to harden. humor aquae porro ferrum condurat ab igne, (after being in the fire;) at coria et carnem mollit durata calore, Lucr. 6, 968.

CONDUS, i, m. a butler. See CONDĒRE.

CONDYLŌMA, ãtis, n. a swelling round the anus, Plin. 21, 20.

CONDYLUS, i, m. the knuckle of the finger.

CON-FABŪLARI, & rar. -ãre, to talk together, to converse or discourse.

CONFABULATIO, ònis, f. a conversation.

CON-FARREARE, to marry by eating a cake of far, or bridecake, together.

CONFARREATIO, ònis, f. a form of marriage, instituted by Romulus, in which, among other ceremonies, that of the man and woman eating together a cake made of the grain called FAR was indispensable, Plin. 18, 3. The children of those married in this manner were called PATRIMI and MATRIMI, Serv. ad Virg. G. 1, 31. & A. 4, 104.

CON-FATALIS, e, bound by the same necessity of fate, Cic. Pat. 18.

CONFECTIO, a, finishing. See CONFICERE.

CON-FERCIRE, (-fercio, si, rtum, à farcio) to stuff or cram together.

CONFERTUS, a, um, part. & adj. stuffed; close, thick. conferti cibo, crammed with meat, Cic. Cat. 2, 5. liber confertus voluptatibus, full of, treating of nothing but, pleasures, Cic. Tusc. 3, 19. vita conferta voluptatum omnium varietate, filled or abounding with, Id. Fin. 2, 20. conferta acies, an army in close array. agmine conferto, in a close body. confertiores steterant, more closely, Liv. 9, 27. & 39, 31.—in confertissima turba, in the thickest part of the crowd, Id. 2, 12. & 55. in hostes confertissimos incurrit, among the thickest of the enemy, Sallust. Cat. 60.

CONFERTIM, adv. closely, in a compact body.

CON-FERRRE, (-féro, tūli, collatum,) to bring together. ligna caesa casam, to collect, to gather, Nep. 7, 10. so sarcinas in medium, Curt. vires in unum, Liv. 27, 39. aes, to contribute a small coin of brass, Ovid. Fast. 4, 351. amorem v. benevolentiam ei, in vel erga eum, to shew, to express. amplitudinem margaritarum, to examine, to compare, Suet. Caes. 47. animum ad rem, to turn or apply. animum aliò, to turn one's attention to another object, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 10. argumentum in paucissima verba, to comprise or comprehend in a very few words, Plaut. bellum omne circa Corinthum, to make Corinth the seat of war, Nep. capita, to lay their heads together, to consult

privately, Liv. 2, 45. Cic. 3, 12. castra castris, to place their camp opposite to each other. causam in filium, to ascribe, to say that his son is the cause, Cic. Att. 12, 31. causam in tempus, to adapt the cause to the time, to be copious or brief, as the time will admit, Cic. Or. 3, 61. causas, to weigh, to consider, Cic. D. 2 f. certamina inter se, to contend, Virg. Æ. 10, 147. cibos, to collect, Quinct. 2, 6. in commune, to lay out on a subject or property in which one has a joint concern with another as a partner, Cic. Quint. 3. consilia aut sermones cum aliquo, to advise or converse with, Cic. Phil. 2, 15.—* consilium omne, studium, officium, operam, laborem, diligentiam ad vel in aliquam rem, to direct, apply or bestow, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 64. Cic. Att. 4, 1. copiam verborum, to afford, to supply, Quinctil. 1, 8. crimen aut culpam in eum, to lay the blame on him. denarios singulos in medium in singulos talos, to lay down a DENARIUS for every TALUS, Suet. Aug. 71. dicta, sc. facta in eum, to ascribe, Cic. Fam. 7, 32. disputationem de republica in Africani personam et Philii, &c. to make them the speakers, Cic. Att. 4, 16. disputationem in carmen, to compose it in verse, Columel. 9, 16. dona ei, to bestow, Plaut. exemplum, to adduce, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 14. quem ipsa nunc capit, fructum aliò, to bestow on another, Id. Eun. 3, 1, 60. gradum, sc. cum eo, to come up close to him, Virg. Æ. 6, 488. gradum cum hoste, to engage in close fight, Liv. 7, 33. impendia in educationem filii, to lay out, Quinctil. 1, 10. injurias, to recount to each other, to compare, Tac. Agr. 15. omnia intima, sc. tecum, to communicate, Cic. Fam. 8, 15. inventa plurimum, to collect, Quinctil. 3, 1 f. iter Brundisium, to direct, Cic. Att. 3, 3. lites, to engage in a quarrel, Horat. Sat. 1, 5, 54. maledicta in eum, to utter against, Cic. Att. 11, 8. manum cum eo, to engage in close battle, Virg. Æ. 12, 678. so ferrum ac manus cum eo, Cic. Font. 1. munera ei, to confer, to bestow. so officia in eum; omnem curam atque operam ad philosophiam; plurimum operae, studii, diligentiae atque laboris ad conficiendum aliquid, to apply. orationem ad misericordiam, to address the feelings of the judges, Cic. magnam partem ad vitae simul et usum, et dulcedinem, to contribute greatly, Cels. 6, 6. pecuniam, to contribute, to collect. pecuniam in reipublicae aliquod tempus, to reserve to some exigency, Cic. Off. 3, 24 f. pernultia in eum, quae ab eo nunquam dicta sunt, to impute, to ascribe, Cic. Planc. 14. pedem, to come near or close up to any one, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 41. to come to close quarters, Cic. Planc. 19. pedem cum singulis, to encounter or endeavour to refute proofs or arguments one by one or singly, Quinctil. 5, 13, 11. called an allegory, ib. 8, 6, 51. pestem pecudibus hominibusque, to bring or cause, Columel. 1, 5. rationes, to settle, to compare accounts, Cic. Att. 5, 21. suas rationes et copias in illam provinciam, to convey their fortunes and effects, Cic. Manil. 7. eò omnem belli rationem, to make that place the seat of war, Caes. B. C. 3,

25. rem in pauca, to express briefly, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 54. res Romanas in historiam, to write the history of, Justin. praef.—seditonem in tranquillum, to settle or compose a quarrel, Plaut. Amph. 1, 2, 16. sermonem cum aliquo, vel inter se, or simply conferre, to converse, to confer. signa, to engage. signis collatis pugnare, to fight in a pitched battle, Liv. studium v. tempus in v. ad rem, to apply. studia inter nos, to confine my studies to ourselves, to write for the use of you and myself, Quinctil. 4 pr. supplicium ad tuum, non ad populi Romani tempus, to reserve punishment till convenient for yourself, to inflict punishment when it suits your own convenience, not when the safety of the state requires, Cic. Verr. 5, 30. suspensionem, to cast or fix, Cic. Rosc. Am. tempus ad comparationem belli, to employ, Cic. Manil. 4. tributum, to pay, Liv. 4, 60. tributa ex censu, to pay tribute according to one's fortune, Cic. Verr. 2, 137. verba in rem, to make words effectual, to verify them, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 4. verbum in eum, to ascribe, Cic. Fam. 5, 5. verba sua in duos versus, to comprise in, Ovid. Fast. 1, 162. vires in unum, to assemble their forces, Liv. 27, 29. vocem in quaestum, to turn it to profit, Cic. Quint. 3.—* CONFERRE se totum in amicitiam ejus, to attach or devote, Cic. Fam. 11, 29. Brut. 81. add. Amic. 1. ad studia, so ad doctrinam, ad studium literarum, to apply. ad rempublicam, to apply to state affairs. in fugam, to fly. Romam, to repair to.—* CONFERRE se cum alio, se alii, eos inter se, to compare. praesentia praeteritis, Lucr. 2, 1166. vitam inter se utriusque, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7.—Conferre eum in belluam, to change, to metamorphose, Cic. Off. 3, 20. so eum in saxum, Ovid. Met. 4, 278. in volucrum, 12, 145.—* Confert hoc parum causae, profits, Quinctil. 8, 3, 5. artes, quae aliquid oratori futuro conferant, contribute to the improvement of, Id. pr. 6, 1.—COLLATUM est decies, sc. sestertium, i. e. decies centena millia sestertium for sestertiorum, was contributed by your clients, Martial. 3, 52.—COLLATUM est decies, i. e. decies centena millia sestertium v. sestertiorum, the sum of 1,000,000 sesterces was contributed (sc. by your clients to rebuild your house), Martial. 3, 52, 3. omnibus armis ex oppido collatis, being collected or brought together, Caes. undique collatis in robur Caesaris armis, i. e. copiis, his troops being assembled, Lucan. 5, 722. aliquem dare leto Marte collato, to kill one in close battle, Ovid. Met. 12, 379. so collato pede praeliari, Liv. collatus ei vel cum eo, compared. pecunia collata, collected. seria multa mihi tecum collata recordeo, many serious things communicated by me with you, i. e. that we have had much serious conversation, Ovid. Pont. 2, 4, 9.—COLLATIO, onis, f. a collection, a contribution, Liv. 4, 60. collationes, contributions, Suet. & Plin. signorum collationes, engagements, joining in close battle, Cic. Or. 1, 48. collatio miltiarum, a comparison, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 67. add. Plin. 37, 99.—* a figure in speech when one

thing is compared with another by similitude, Cic. Inv. 1, 30.—in *COLLATU*, in the encounter, Hirt. Bell. Hisp. 31.—

COLLATOR, *ōris*, *m. a contributor*: symbolorum collatores, those that pay their club or shot, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 16. & 4, 1, 13.—

COLLATĪCIUS & *Collatīvus*, *a, um*, raised by contribution: *collatiō* instrumenta, furniture for the theatre gotten or hired from different persons, Sen. ad Marc. 10. *collativus venter*, a large paunch or wem, a capacious stomach, which receives great quantities of various kinds of food, Plaut. Curc. 2, 16. *collativum sacrificium*, made by contribution, Festus.

CONFERVĒRE (-ferveo, *bui*, -) & *Confervescĕre*, to be or grow very hot; to ferment; to grow together, as broken bones do, Cels. 8, 7 s. & 10, 7f.—

CONFERVEFACIO, *ĕre*, to heat, to make hot, Lucr. 6, 352.

CONFESSIO, &c. See *CONFITERI*.

CONFESTIM, *adv.* immediately, forthwith.

CON-FIBŪLA, *ae, f.* a kind of double clasp for compressing any thing that gapes, Cato, R.R. 12.

CONFĪCĒRE (-ficio, *fĕci*, *fectum*, *ŏfacio*) *rem v. negotium*, to finish: *cum Apella confice de columnis*, sc. *rem*, finish the bargain, Cic. Att. 12, 19. *aliquid curā et labore*, to accomplish, to do, ib. 16, 17. *nucem dentibus*, to break, to chew, Plin.—*aliquem sicā*, to kill, Cic. M. 14.—* *CONFICERE* by itself often signifies to dispatch, to kill, Tac. An. 1, 6. & 4, 7. *vulnus conficit*, sc. *me*, wastes, consumes, Virg. Æ. 11, 824. *pavor attonitus confecerat hostes*, had overpowered, Lucan. 6, 131. *vetustas omnia conficit et consumit*, Cic.—*confici curā*, dolore, fame, &c. to be greatly distressed, to be wasted, consumed.

CONFICERE acta diurna tam senatūs quam populī, to commit to writing, to mark down in a book, Suet. Caes. 21. *ambulationem*, to finish. *aliquem verbis*, to refuse. *absolutionem*, to procure, Cic. Cluent. 27. *aequor spatii immensum*, to pass or run over a plain of immense extent, Virg. G. 2f. *annos sexaginta*, to live, Cic. Tusc. 1, 38. *ad. Or. 3, 52. annulum*, pallium, soccos, to make, Cic. Or. 3, 32. *argentum*, to spend, Ter. Ph. 5, 5, 11. *bellum*, to finish. *bibliothecam*, to procure or collect, Cic. Att. 1, 7. *cibos*, to digest, Plin. 11, 37. Cic. N. D. 2, 54 & 55. to chew, Liv. 32. to prepare for eating, Columel. 12, 3. *cursum*, to finish. *diem*, to spend, to finish. *escas*, to chew, Cic. N. D. 2, 54. *exercitum*, to raise, Cic. Manil. 21. Att. 8, 11. *facinus vel flagitium*, to commit. *famam*, to procure, Cic. Brut. 74. *so hortos mihi*, to get, to procure, Cic. Att. 12, 37 m. *iter*, to finish. *so jurisdictionem*, Cic. Fam. 2, 12. *legationem et mandata*, to execute, to perform, Cic.—*ei aliquid mali*, to cause some mischief, Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 1. *munus*, to discharge an office, to perform a task, Cic. Or. 2, 3. Fam. 2, 11. *nummos*, id *nummorum*, to raise, to make up a sum, Ter. Phor. 1, 1, 4. *nuptias*, to conclude, to make, Id. Phor. 1, 5, 28. to complete a marriage, Suet. Cl. 26. *officium legationis*, to execute, to finish, Caes. B. C. 3, 103.

so opus.—*ornamenta ordinis equestris*, to spend, to dissipate the fortune requisite for an equestris, Cic. Sext. 51. *pactionem*, to make, to conclude, Cic. Att. 5, 13. *partem orationis*, to finish, Cic.—*patrimonium*, to waste, to spend, Cic. Flac. 36. *pacem*, to procure, lb. 12. *pavones*, to dispatch, to eat, Cic. Fam. 9, 18. *peculium*, to make, to acquire, Plaut. Merc. prol. 95. *so pecuniam ex illa re*, to gain, Cic. Verr. 1, 52 f. *pensum*, to finish a task, Plaut. pretium, to fix, to determine, Cic. Quint. 15. *professionem*, to make a declaration of the value of one's fortune before the censor, to register, Cic. Fam. 16, 23. *rationes*, to make out, to adjust accounts, Cic. Att. 6, 7. *reditum ei*, to effect or obtain his return, Cic. Fam. 9, 13. Suet. Caes. 5. *rem sine pugna*, to accomplish the matter, i. e. to reduce the enemy, Caes. B. C. 1, 72. *res confecta est*, sc. *de Italia*, all is over, Italy is lost, Cic. Att. 8, 4. *rem suam*, to ruin, to waste his fortune, Cic. Red. in Sen. 5. *sacra*, to perform, Cic. Verr. 4, 45. Fam. 13, 12. *sermōnem*, to finish, Caes. B. C. 1, 8. *solicitudinem ei*, to cause, Ter.—*spatia eadem*, to complete, to go through, Cic. N. D. 1, 31. *stadia sex*, to walk over, Cic. Fin. 5 pr. *tabulas*, to write out, to finish accounts, Cic. Verr. 1, 23. *tempus annum*, to complete, Cic. Att. 15, 15. *tunicam ei*, to make, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 93. *so vasa*, Nep. 22, 10. *viam longam*, to finish a long journey. *vim divinam*, to destroy, to waste, Cic. Div. 2, 57. *virginem*, to procure, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 6.—* *CONFICERE cum aliquo de re aliqua*, to make or conclude a bargain, Cic. Fam. 7, 2. Att. 12, 19.—*ex ratiocinatione confici*, to be made out, proved or demonstrated, Cic. Inv. 1, 4. *videte, iudices*, quanta res his testimoniis sint confectae, how important facts are made out or proved by this evidence, Cic. Mil. 18.—*confectum est*, (impers.) it is complete, the definition is perfect, Cic. Top. 6.—tribus, quae municipiis Umbriae conficiuntur, sc. *ex*, are composed or made up of, Cic. Mur. 20.—Plautus has *confexim*, for *confecerim*, Truc. 4, 4, 39.

* In the passive this word has some parts from *CONFIERI*; *q. vid.*

CONFICIENS, *ntis*, part. & adj.—*conficiens causa*, an efficient cause, Cic. Part. 26. *civitas conficentissima literarum*, most attentive to keep a record of transactions, Cic. Flacc. 19.—

CONFECTUS (part.) *aevo*, *curā*, dolore, fame, frigore, inopiā, morbo, senectā vel senio, &c. weakened, worn out, wasted: *tota civitas confecta senio est*, is in the greatest affliction, Cic. Mil. 8. *aestivis confectis*, sc. *castris*, the summer campaign being finished, Cic. Fam. 3, 9. *so bellum confectum*, *bruma*, *cursum*, *dies*, &c. miles *confectis stipendiis*, i. e. *emeritus*, having served out his time, or completed the legal term of service, Cic. Manil. 9. *liber Graecē confectus*, composed, written in Greek, Nep. 25, 18. *so tabulae literis Graecis confectae*, Caes. B. G. 1, 29. *cibus confectus*, digested, Cic. N. D. 2, 54 & 55. *civitas viro*, sc. *Clodio*, confecta, overturned, destroyed, Cic. Harusp. R. 20. *cruentā caede confectus*, slain, Sen. Herc. F. 1160. *coa-*

fecta victoria, the completion of the victory, Cic. Phil. 14, 1.

CONFECTIO (ōnis, f.) belli, the finishing, Cic. Phil. 14, 1. tributi, the raising or exaction, Cic. Flac. 1. materia quid juvaret, nisi confectio- nis ejus (sc. materiae) fabricam haberemus, the art of making things from it, Cic. Div. 1, 51. confectio annalium, the composition, the writing, Cic. Or. 2, 12. memoriae, the art, the work, Cic. Part. 7. escarum, the mastication or chewing, Cic. N. D. 54.

CONFECTOR (ōris, m.) belli exercitus, Tac. An. 14, 39. ferarum, a slayer or killer, one who fought with and dispatched, Suet. Aug. 43. Ner. 12. ignis confector est et consumtor omnium, the destroyer, Cic. N. D. 2, 15.

CONFECTŪRA (ae, f.) chartae, the making, Plin. 13, 12. so mellis confectura, Columel. 9, 14.

CONFICTIO, &c. See CONFINGĒRE.

CONFIDĒRE (-fido, fīsus sum & confīdi, -,) ei vel virtuti ejus, to trust, to put confidence in: arte, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3. firmitate corporis, ib. 13. de salute, Caes. B. C. 2, 5. in multitudine, Hirt. B. Afr. 19. consules magis non confidere, quam non credere suis militibus, rather did not put confidence in the courage of their soldiers, than not believe that they were willing to fight, Liv. 2, 45. confido rem, ut volumus, esse, Cic. Att. 6, 7. forē, ib. 16 penult. —

te remp. liberaturum, Cic. Fam. 11, 8. —* It is also joined with the perfect; as, mei rationem officii confido esse omnibus persolutam, Cic. Verr. 5, 69. —with all the three tenses at once; as, vir verē fortis et confidere sibi debet, et suae vitae et actae, et consequenti, Cic. Fin. 3, 8 f.

CONFIDENS, ntis, adj. confident, having assurance; used both in a good and bad sense, but oftener in a bad, Cic. Tusc. 3, 7. nam quis te, juvenum confidentissime, nostras jussit adire domos, i. e. audacissime, Virg. G. 4, 445. —

CONFIDENTER, adv. -entiūs, -entissimē, confidently.

CONFIDENTIA, ae, f. confidence, assurance. —

CONFIDENTILŌQUUS, a, um, speaking confidently, boasting, shameless, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 164.

CONFISUS, a, um, part. trusting to, relying on or depending on: Graecorum erga se benevolentiae ac fidei, Curt. 4, 10, 16. natura loci, Caes. copiā et facultate causae, Cic. Rosc. Com. 1. urbe, Id. Fam. 12, 14. —

CONFISIO, ōnis, f. trust, confidence, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37.

CONFINGĒRE (-figo, fixi, fixum) tabulas inter se, to fix or fasten together, Cato, 21, 3. eum sagittis, to pierce, to transfix, Cic. Acad. 4, 28. omnes curas in reipublicae salute, to fix his attention upon, Cic. Phil. 7, 2. pereunt confixi a sociis, stabbed, transfixed, Virg. A. 2, 409. Metaph. confixus senatūs consultis, condemned, Cic. Har. Res. 5. add. Phil. 12, 7.

CONFIGŪRĀRE, to form, to fashion, to make alike, Columel. 4, 20, 1.

CONFINDĒRE, (-findo, fīdi, fissum) to cleave: et ferro tellus, pontus confinditur aere, the

ground is cut by an iron plough-share, and the sea by a brazen-beaked ship, Tibul. 4, 1, 173.

CONFINGĒRE (fingō, nxi, ictum) nidos, to form, to make, Plin. 10, 33. so apes favos confingunt et ceras, ib. 11, 5. crimen alicui v. in aliquem, to forge, to fabricate an accusation, Cic. Verr. 2, 37. dolum, to frame, to devise, Plaut. Capt. prol. 35. omnia haec confingam, I will feign or forge, Ter. Phor. 1, 2, 81. —

CONFICTUS, part. & adj. —confictae lacrimae, counterfeited, Id. And. 3, 3, 26. —

CONFICTIO (onis, f.) criminis, a forging or fabricating, Cic. Rosc. Am. 13.

CONFĪNE, e, adjoining, contiguous: quā collo confine caput, is joined to, Ovid. Met. 1, 718. gens confinis Cappadociae, bordering on, Nep. 14, 4. vitia virtutibus confinia, Sen. Ep. 120. ei confine est quod dicitur per suspiciōnem, similar, Quintil. 6, 3, 88. so 8, 3, 89. confine genus ejus generis, of the same nature with, A. ad Heren. 4, 11. confines et vicini differunt; nam confines dicuntur, quorum praedia tantum lineā distincta sunt; vel quorum unius finis, alterius etiam finis est. Vicini verō quorum praedia parietibus disterminata sunt. Itaque confinium in rusticis, vicinitas in urbanis praediis ponitur, Digest. —

CONFĪNE, is, n. & Confinium, i, n. a confine, a common boundary: Taenarus—maestrum mundi confine latentis ac nostri, i. e. a passage to the infernal regions, Lucan. 6, 649. Lycem ferit ad confine papillae, near to, Val. Flac. 6, 374. in confinibus hostis arcendus est, on our confines, Senec. de Ira, 1, 8. confinium Caspii, the boundary, Plin. 6, 9. ad confinia Ponti, to the entrance of the Euxine sea, Val. Flac. 8, 180. Tanais—Asiae et Europae terminus, mediae dirimens confinia terrae, Lucan. 275. cum luce dubiae confinia noctis, the confines of the dubious night with the light, i. e. the intermediate space of time between night and darkness, the twilight, Ov. Met. 4, 401. vicinitatibus et confiniis aequum et facilem esse, i. e. vicinis et confinibus, to neighbours in town and country, Cic. Off. 2, 18. breve confinium artis et falsi, the small difference between, Tac. An. 4, 58. mediocritas—in confinio boni malique posita est, in the middle, betwixt, Columel. 3, 5, 2. in quam arcto salutis exitiique fuerimus confinio, in how narrow an intervening space betwixt, Patern. 2, 124.

CONFĪERI, (the same with Confici,) to be done, to be effected or brought about: postquam id difficilius confieri animadvertit, Caes. B. G. 7, 58. res confit utroque modo, Lucr. 4, 292. ut res sine sanguine confieret, Cic. Fam. 8, 15. Att. 9, 3. quō summa pacta mercedis Gallis confieret, that the sum agreed to be given to the Gauls might be made up, Liv. 5, 50. nunc qua ratione quod instat confieri possit, deo, be accomplished or brought about, Virg. A. 4, 116. add. Ter. Adel. 5, 8, 23. Tac. An. 15, 59.

CONFIRMĀRE nervos, stomachum, &c. to strengthen: also to recover courage, to pick up spirits, Cic. Verr. 5, 36. se, to recover from a

disease, Cic. Fam. 16, 2 & 13. *milites vel animos militum dictis, to encourage*, Caes.—*amicitiam et pacem cum aliquo, to confirm, establish, ratify*, Caes. B. G. 1, 3. *confirmo tibi, I affirm to, I assure you*, Cic. Fam. 3, 14. & 13, 16. *nostra confirmare argumentis et rationibus; deinde contraria refutare, to confirm or prove*, Cic. Or. 2, 19. *iste locus est tibi confirmandus, that post must be strengthened, i. e. that assertion or position must be confirmed*, Cic. Fin. 5, 32.—*planè CONFIRMATUS, (p. & a.) completely recovered*, Cic. Fam. 16. 4. *confirmatiorem efficere exercitum, more strong or resolute*, Caes. B. C. 3, 84. *quod eò confirmatus erit, the more certain or probable*, Cic. Inv. 2, 11.—*CONFIRMATÈ, adv. steadily*, A. ad Heren. 4, 11.

CONFIRMATIO (ōnis, f.) libertatis, the establishment or securing, Cic.—*animi, encouragement*, Cic. Fam. 6, 6. *add. ib. 3. perfugae, the information or declaration*, Caes. B. G. 3, 18. *the proving of an argument*, Cic. Inv. 1, 24.

CONFIRMATOR (ōnis, m.) pecuniae, a security, one who became bound for it, Cic. Cluent. 26.

CONFIRMITAS, ātis, f. assurance, Plaut. Mil. 22, 34.

CONFISCARE pecunias vel bona, to reduce into the private purse (fiscus) of the Emperor, to confiscate, Suet. Cal. 16. Dom. 12. *homines, to deprive them of their money or effects for the use of the prince*, Suet. Cal. 41. Aug. 15. Tib. 49.

CONFISCATIO, ōnis, f. a forfeiting or confiscation.

CONFĪTĒRI (confiteor, confessus, ð fateor,) peccatum, de crimine vel maleficio, to confess: iram vultibus, to shew by looks, Ovid. Met. 6, 35. *so timorem pallore*, Id. Trist. 1, 3, 113. *nutrici confessus amorem, confessing his love to her nurse*, Ovid. Met. 14, 703. *confessa deam, discovering herself to be a goddess*, Virg. Æ. 2, 591. *so Jamque Deus se confessus erat*, Ovid. Met. 3, 1. *confessas manus tendens, confessing his fault, or that he was conquered*, Ovid. Met. 5, 215.—*CONFESSUS* is sometimes used in a passive sense; *as, res manifesta et confessa, confessed, owned, notorious*, Cic. Verr. 3, 56. *propositio confessa, i. e. quae conceditur, granted*, Quintil. 5, 14, 13. *ornatus, eo minus confessus, the less manifest or avowed*, ib. 8, 3, 13. *totius voluntatis fictio, magis apparens, quam confessa, a disguising or dissembling of the whole intention, more apparent, than openly avowed*, Quintil. 9, 2, 46. *et sic alibi saepius; nunc confessa de iisdem (sc. defectibus) attingam, I will mention such things as are allowed to be true or known concerning eclipses*, Plin. 2, 11. *de confessis disserter praestiterit, sc. avibus, about such birds as are known or acknowledged*, Id. 10, 49. *vituperare, quae ex confesso sint turpia, confessedly*, Quintil. 3, 5, 3. *parentum in confesso merita sunt, are confessed*, Sèn. Ben. 3, 11. *so res quae in confessum venit*, Plin. 10, 85 f.

CONFESSIO, ōnis, f. a confession, an acknowledgment.

CONFLAGRARE, to burn, to be on fire, to be set on fire: fulmine ictus cum domo conflagravit, sc. Tullus, he was burnt or consumed, Liv. 1, 31.—*metaph. conflagrare amoris flammâ*, Cic. Verr. 5, 35. *invidia incendio*, Id. Cat. 1, 11. (Later writers use it as an active verb; *as, Jupiter Semelem conflagravit*, Hygin. 179. and in the passive *CONFLAGRARI; whence*)—*CONFLAGRATUS, a, um, burnt, consumed*, A. ad Heren. 4, 8. *naves incendio conflagratae*, Vitruv. fin.

CONFLAGRATIO, ōnis, f. a conflagration, a burning.

CON-FLEXUS, a, um.—conflexa cubito, sc. jugamontium, bent in the form of an elbow, peaked, Plin. 2, 44.

CON-FLĪGĒRE, (-flīgo, xi, ctum) to engage, to contend, to fight: manu cum hoste, to engage in close combat, Cic. Off. 1, 23. *so acie, armis, signis collatis: paucis navibus adversus classem*, Nep. 23, 8. *contra conspirationem hostium*, Cic. Fam. 11, 13. *inter se*, Cic. Cat. 2, 11. *leviore actione, to contend at law, by a gentler action or suit*, Cic. Caecin. 3. *universa enim illorum ratione cum totâ vestrâ confligendum puto, sc. mihi, that I ought to draw out the whole system of the Academics, as an army, against your system, i. e. against the system of the Stoics, and contrast the one with the other*, Cic. Fin. 4, 2. *adversi venti confligunt, cross winds engage or blow against one another in a storm*, Virg. Æ. 2, 416. *confligunt leges, are repugnant or contrary to one another*, Quinct. 7, 7, 10. *CONFLĪGĪTUR, (impers.) sc. ab illis, they engage*, Claudian. Entr. 2, 358.

CONFLICTIO, ōnis, f. a clashing together, a conflict: conflictio duorum inter se corporum, the dashing or clashing of two bodies against each other, Quintil. 3, 6, 6. *causarum, the opposition of the causes of two parties contending with one another at law*, Cic. Inv. 1, 13. & Part. 16. Quintil. 3, 6, 4.

CONFLICTUS (ūs, m.) corporum, a conflict between, Cic. Caecin. 15. *lapidem conflictu atque tritu elici ignem videmus, by the striking of one against another*, Cic. N. D. 2, 9. *nubium conflictu, by the collision*, Cic. Div. 2, 19.—

CONFLICTARE, neut. and ostener Conflictor, ātus, āri, freq. to contend, to struggle: cum adversâ fortunâ, Nep. 16, 5. *gravi morbo*, Plin. 23, 1. *difficultatibus*, Liv. 40, 22. *valetudine iniquâ*, Plin. Ep. 1, 12.

CONFLICTARE (act.) rempublicam, to vex, to trouble, Tacit. Annal. 6, 48.—not used in the passive.

CONFLICTATIO, ōnis, f. a contest, a dispute, Quintil. 7, 1, 18.

CON-FLĀRE, to blow together: ignem, to blow up, Plin. 35, 11. *argenteas statuas, to melt*, Suet. Aug. 52. *vasa aurea, ib. 71. coronam auream, Id. Galb. 12. falces in ense, to beat into*, Virg. G. 1, 508—*metaph. aes alienum, to contract debt*, Sallust. Cat. 14. *bellum, to raise*, Cic. Fam. 5, 2. *discordiam*, Flor. 1, 24. *exer-*

citum, Patere. 2, 74. familiaritatem, *to form, to produce*, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 35. invidiam alicui, *to raise odium or dislike against any one*, Cic. Cat. 1, 9. judicia domi, *to make decisions*, Liv. 3, 36. malum ei, *to contrive mischief*, Cluent. 6. mendacium, *to forge*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 16. negotium cuique, *to cause trouble*, Cic. Verr. 2, 51. nummos in usum belli, Quinctil. 9, 2, 92. *so pecuniam, to raise, to collect*, Cic. Sext. 30. periculum iis, *to cause*, Cic. Syll. 4. rem, *to make a fortune*, Lucr. 3, 70. seditionem, *to raise*, Cic. Cluent. 36. pactiones societatesque, *to make*, Cic. Har. Resp. 29. suspicionem, *to raise*, Auctor ad. Heren. 2, 5. manus conflata ex perditis, &c. *a body composed*, Cic. Cat. 1, 10. *so una ex duabus naturis conflata, made of, compounded*, Id. Nat. D. 2, 39. add. Cael. 5. tempestas conflata ventis, *raised by*, Stat. Theb. 9, 524.

CONFLATŪRA, ae, f. *the melting or running of metals*, Plin. 7, 56.

CON-FLUĒRE, (-uo, xi, xum) *to flow together; as, undae confluunt, Lucr. 1, 375. to flock together, to assemble; as, confluebat ad eum magnus numerus, Caes. B. G. 7, 44. si ad haec studia plures confluerint, if more come to apply, Cic. Tusc. 2, 2 f. causae ad nos pleraeque confluunt, come or are brought, Cic. Planc. 34. confluit ad eos laus, Cic. Inv. 1, 4. huc licet e toto solertia confluat orbe, suppose the cunning of the whole world should come to this place or meet here, (i. e. solertes, all the cunning persons, &c.) Ovid. Met. 9, 741. multitudo confluens, crowding together, Suet. Caes. 16. turba confluentium, Vell. 2, 80. a confluyente Rhodano castra movi, from the confluence of the Rhone and the Arar, where Lyons now stands, Cic. 10, 34.*

CONFLUENS, ntis, m. *the place where two or more streams meet, the confluence. Seleucia condita in confluyente Euphratis fossâ producti atque Tigris, at the confluence of a branch of the Euphrates carried by a canal and of the Tigris, Plin. 6, 26. cf. Id. 3, 26. Caes. B. G. 4, 15. Tac. Hist. 2, 4.—used also in the plural.—vicus supra confluentes, above the confluence of the Rhine and Moselle, where now stands Coblentz, Suet. Cal. 8. add. Plin. 6, 27.*

CON-FŌDĒRE (-fōdio, fōdi, fossum) *terram, &c. to dig; aliquem, to stab. jugulum ejus, to cut his throat, Lucan. 3, 744. tribus et viginti plagis confossus est, sc. Caesar, he was stabbed, Suet. Caes. 32. so confossus hastis, jaculis, vulneribus, &c.—metaph. judiciis confossus, convicted by previous sentences or decisions, Liv. 5, 11.*

CON-FŌRE, (verb. def.) *the same with confuturum esse; thus, spero confore, i. e. perfectum iri, that it will be brought about, Ter. And. 1, 1, 140. so confido confuturum, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 66.*

CON-FORMĀRE, *to form, to fashion: se ad voluntatem ejus, to conform to, to comply with, Cic. Fam. 1, 8. mundus à natura conformatus, formed, made, Cic. N. D. 3, 10. haec vox hu-*

jus hortatu praeceptisque conformata, Cic. Arch. 1.

CONFORMATIO (ōnis, f.) *oris et corporis, the form or shape, Cic. Or. 1, 25. so conformatio theatri, Vitruv. 5, 6. sententiarum ornamenta et conformationes, embellishments, Cic. Brut. 37. so Cic. Or. 3, 52. § 1, 33. vocis conformatio et varietas, the tone, Cic. Or. 1, 5.—(II) A figure of rhetoric, the same with what the Greeks call προσωποποιεω, A. ad Herenn. 4, 53.*

CON-FORNĪCĀRE, *to make in the form of an arch, Vitruv. 5, 5.*

CON-FRĒMĒRE, *to make a noise together, or on all sides, to murmur, Ov. Met. 1, 199.*

CONFRAGOSUS, *rough. See CONFRINGO.*

CON-FRĪCĀRE, (-frico, ui, ctum,) *to rub strongly: faciem sibi, to rub his face, Suet. Cl. 8. This verb had anciently āvi, ātum; whence CONFRICĀTUS, part. rubbed, Plin. 29, 2. Varr. R. 1, 60.*

CONFRINGĒRE, (-fringo, frēgi, fractum, & frango) *to break wholly or with great force; to break to pieces, to bruise: rem, to waste, to dissipate or spend one's fortune, Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 18.—*

CONFRACTUS, ūs, m. *roughness, Cels. praef.—CONFRAGŌSUS, a, um, rough, stoney, craggy: thus, loca confragosa et obsita virgultis, Liv. 28, 2. versus confragosi, unharmonious, harsh in sound, Quinctil. 1, 37. argumenta velut horrida et confragosa, Id. 5, 8, 1. Lucan has CONFRĀGUS, 6, 126.*

CON-FŪGĒRE (-fugio, fūgi, -fūgitum,) *in arcem, in naves, to flee, to have recourse to, for refuge: ad te, ad opem tuam, &c.—CONFŪGIUM, i, n. refuge; applied either to a person or thing.*

CON-FUNDĒRE (-fundo, fūdi, fūsum,) *plures res in vas aliquod, to pour several things into one place, Columel. 12, 28. multa jura, to mingle together, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 120. lacrymas cum lacrymis, to mix, Ov. Ep. 2, 95. omnes in unum corpus, Liv. 34, 9. vera falsis, to confound, Cic. Acad. 4, 19. so sacra profanis, Claudian. pan. 4. cons. Honor. 239. aliquem dolore vel moerore, to move, to discompose. animos audientium, to affect, Liv. 45, 42. hesternae confundor imagine noctis, I am disturbed or perplexed, Ov. Ep. 19, 193.—*

CONFŪSUS, a, um, *confused: facies confusior, Tac. Ann. 4, 63. spectandi confusissimus mos, Suet. Aug. 44.—*

CONFUSĒ, adv. *confusedly, perplexedly.—CONFUSIO, ōnis, f. confusion, disturbance.*

CON-FŪTĀRE, (futum) *to confuse: dolorem, to repress, to mitigate, Cic. Tusc. 5, 31.—*

CONFŪTATIO, ōnis, f. *a confutation or disproving; an answer to objections, Cic. ad Her.*

CON-GĒLĀRE, *to freeze, to congeal.—*

CONGĒLĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a freezing, a congealing.*

CONGEMĪNĀRE, *to double or redouble.—*

CONGEMĪNATIO, ōnis, f. *a redoubling, a folding.*

CON-GĒMĒRE, (-gĕmo, ui, -) *neut. to groan*

or sigh together; act. to bewail or lament.—
* supremum congemuit, gave its last crash
Virg. *Æ.* 2, 630.

CONGĒNER, ōris, adj. (genus) of the same
kind, Plin. 15, 24.

CON-GĒNĒRĀTUS, a, um, produced together or
at the same birth, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 19. Col. 7,
3, 15.

CON-GĒNĪTUS, a, um, (gigno) begotten to-
gether, congenial: pili congeniti, hairs that are
born with one, Plin. 11, 39. arborum vastitas
congenita mundo, coeval with, Id. 16, 2.

CONGER & -grus, i, m. a conger, a kind of
fish.

CON-GĒRĒRE, (gĕro, ssi, stum,) to heap or
pile up, to amass: maledicta vel crimina in
eum, to heap or throw upon. plagas ei, to lay
many blows on him. supremos honores ei, to
bestow. ornamenta in eum, to confer. quō
congessere palumbes, where the wood-pigeons
built their nests, Virg. E. 3, 69. aram sepulchri
arboribus, to rear the funeral pile with trees, Id.
Æ. 6, 178.

CONGĒRIES, iĕi, f. a heap, a pile or mass.

CONGESTUS, ūs, m. a heaping or gathering to-
gether, a heap, a multitude.

CONGESTĪCIUS, a, um.—Congesticia humus,
heaped, raised, or piled up, Col. 2, 10, 18. loose,
Vitr. 3, 8.

CON-GĒRRO, ōnis, m. a pleasing or merry
companion, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 6.

CONGIUS, i, m. a measure of liquids contain-
ing six sextarii; a little more than an English
gallon.

CONGIĀLIS, e, holding a congius.

CONGIĀRIUM, i, n. a largess given to the people;
originally a congius of oil to each, Liv. 25,
2. Plin. 14, 14. afterwards also a gratuity of
money given to the people, Suet. Aug. 41. Ner.
8. or soldiers, Cic. Att. 16, 8. Curt. 6, 2, 10.
or to any individual, Cic. Fam. 8, 3. Att. 10, 7f.

CON-GLĀCIĀRE, to freeze. Curioni nostro
tribunatus conglaciat, i. e. Curio does nothing in
his tribuneship, Cic. Fam. 8, 6.

CON-GLISCĒRE, to be kindled or lighted up, to
grow bright, to become illustrious, Plaut. Trin. 3,
2, 52.

CON-GLŌBĀRE, to gather into a round body,
to collect, to crowd together.

CON-GLOBĀTIO, ōnis, f. a gathering round, a
coming together, like a ball.

CON-GLŌMĒRĀRE, to wind up, to form into
a clue or ball.

CON-GLUTĪNĀRE, to glue together, to solder,
to cement, to join.

CONGLUTINĀTIO, ōnis, f. a gluing, soldering,
conglutination.—met. a joining or closing to-
gether.

CON-GRAECĀRE, v. -ari, to make merry, to
drink together like the Greeks, Plaut. Bacch. 4,
4, 91.

CON-GRĀTŪLĀRI, dep. to congratulate.

CONGRĀTŪLĀTIO, ōnis, f. congratulation, a
greeting.

CONGRĒDI (-gredior, gressus, à gradior,) to

meet or go together: eum, to accost, to speak to
cum hostibus, to engage. cum rhetore, to dis-
pute. contra eum, to fight. congressi jungunt
dextras, having met, Virg. *Æ.* 8, 467. impar
congressus Achilli, for cum Achille, having en-
gaged, Virg. *Æ.* 1, 475.

CONGRESSUS, ūs, m. & -ssio, ōnis, f. a meeting;
a conflict, an encounter, a battle.

CONGRĒGĀRE, (grex) to gather together, to
assemble.

CONGREGĀTIO, ōnis, f. a congregation, an as-
sembling together.

CONGRĒGĀBĪLIS, e, apt or inclined to meet to-
gether, Cic. Off. 1, 44.

CONGRŪERE, (-uo, ui, -, à gruibus dictum,
Festus) to agree: cum aliquo inter se: congruunt
extrema primis, Plin. cum scriptis congruunt
dicta, Liv. 23, 38. tempus, quo ipse eos sus-
tulisset, ad id ipsum congruere, the time in
which he had taken them up, agreed to that in
which they were exposed, Liv. 1, 5.

CONGRUENS, ntis, adj. agreeable, fit, proper,
suitable: oratio sententiis congruens, Cic. Leg.
1, 10.

CONGRUENTER, adv. aptly, fitly, suitably, a-
greeably: apte congruenterque dicere, Cic.

CONGRUENTIA, ae, f. suitability, likeness, con-
formity, congruity, Suet.

CONGRUUS, a, um, apt, fit, suitable, congruous.

CONGRUS, a large eel. See CONGER.

CONIA, for Ciconia, a stork, Plaut. Truc. 3,
2, 23.

CONĪFER, & Coniger; see CONUS.

CONJĪCĒRE (-jicio, jĕci, jectum, à jacio) te-
la in unum hostem, to throw together, to aim:

petitio ita conjecta, a thrust so aimed, Cic. Cat.
1, 6. aliquem in carcerem, in catenas, in vin-
cula, to throw, to cast. hostes in fugam, to put
to flight. se in pedes, to take to his heels, to fly.
culpam in eum, to throw the blame on him.

Pompeium domum, to force him to keep at home
through fear, Cic. Dom. 25. se in noctem, to
lay himself under a necessity of travelling by
night, Cic. Mil. 19. cultros in guttura velleris
atri, i. e. arietis, to thrust, Ov. Met. 7, 244.

causam, to explain briefly, A. ad Heren. 2, 15.
somnia, to interpret, Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 3. ut
conjicio, as I conjecture or guess, Ter. Heaut.
1, 1, 11.—CONJICERE de se, ex oraculo, Cic.

Brut. 14.

CONJECTIO (ōnis, f) telorum, a throwing:
somnia, an interpretation, Cic. Div. 2, 63.

CONJECTOR, ōris, m. an interpreter of dreams,
Cic. Div. 2, 65. Part. 2. so—

CONJECTRIX, icis, f. a female interpreter, Plaut.
Mil. 3, 1, 99.

CONJECTUS, ūs, m. a throwing. cum nondum
ad telli conjunctum venisset, within the reach,
Liv. 28, 14. oculorum conjectu motus animo-
rum significamus, by the cast or motion, Cic. Or.
3, 59.

CONJECTŪRA, ae, f. (a conjectu, i. e. direc-
tione quadam rationis ad veritatem, Quintil.
3, 6, 30.) a conjecture.

CONJECTURĀLIS, e, conjectural.

CONJECTĀRE, *to conjecture*.-----

CONJECTĀTIO, ōnis, f. a conjecture, a surmise.

CONISĀRE, v. Conissāre, *to butt*, Lucr. 2, 320. Quinctil. 8, 3, 2.

* CONISTERIUM, i, n. a place in the palaestra, where the athletae, after being anointed with oil, were sprinkled with dust, that they might take the firmer hold of each other, Vitruv. 5, 11. hence the Greek adverbs CONITI, with difficulty; and ACONITI, without difficulty, without a struggle, Plin. 35, 11 s. 40, 32.

CON-JŪGĀRE, *to join, to unite, to tie as it were to one yoke*, Cic. Off. 1, 17. conjugata verba, words derived from the same origin; as, sapiens, sapienter, sapientia, from sapiens, Cic. Top. 3.

CONJŪGĀTIO, ōnis, f. the fixing or tying of several vines or branches of a vine to one jugum or cross pole, Cic. Sen. 15. the forming of several derivatives from one primitive, Cic. Top. 3. the placing of the different parts of a verb in proper order after one another, Priscian.

CONJŪGĀTOR, ōris, m. one who joins things together, an uniter, Catull. 62, 45.

CONJŪGUS, a, um, (jugum) joined together.

CONJUNX v. Conjux, ūgis, c. g. a husband or wife; also one expected to be so, a mistress, Virg. E. 8, 13. Æ. 9, 138.

CONJŪGIUM, i, n. marriage.

CONJŪGĀLIS, & Conjugialis, e, of or belonging to marriage, conjugal: conjugales dii, the gods who preside over marriage, Venus and Hymen, Senec. Med. 1. & Thyest. 1103. conjugalem gregem protegunt galli, i. e. conjugum seu galinarum, Columel. 8, 2, 11. conjugalia festa, marriage feasts, Ov. Met. 5, 3. conjugiale foedus, the matrimonial compact, ib. 11, 743. jura, the laws of marriage, ib. 6, 536.

CON-JUNGĒRE, (-go, xi, tum) *to join together*: dextras, dextram dextrae; faeminam tibi matrimonio, to take to wife, to marry, Liv. 29, 29. se cum aliquo, to marry a husband, Ov. Ep. 21, 247. puella digno conjuncta viro, married to, Virg. E. 8, 32. conjungere benevolentiam, to gain, to procure, Cic.—bellum, to carry on jointly, Cic. Manil. 9. verba conjuncta, verbs joined together in sentences, Cic. Part. 5 & 6.

CONJUNCTUS, adj. connected by blood, friendship, or otherwise; attached, familiar: conjunctior illo nemo mihi est, nearer, more akin, Ov. Met. 15, 599. vir conjunctissimus atque amatissimus, a very intimate and affectionate friend, Cic. Amic. 1. urbs mihi conjunctissima, very much attached, Cic. Phil. 1, 3. conjunctissimus sanguine, very nearly connected by blood, Vell. 2, 41.

CONJUNCTÈ vel -ctim, adv. conjointly: non ullo cum homine conjunctiùs vixi, more intimately, Cic. Fam. 6, 9.

CONJUNCTIO, ōnis, f. a joining together, union, connection, intimacy: conjunctio sc. verborum, the joining together of words in sentences, SYNTAX or construction, Cic. Part. 6.

CONJŪRĀRE, *to swear together*, Liv. 22, 38. *to combine, to league together*, Virg. Æ. 8, 5. to

plot mischief against any one, to conspire: Catilina contra rempublicam conjuravit, Cic. Syll. —* It is sometimes applied metaphorically to inanimate things; thus, conjurat amice, sc. ars et natura, agrees, Hor. Art. P. 410.

CONJŪRĀTUS, a, um, combined, leagued together, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 7. milites conjurati, who had taken the military oath, Liv. 22, 38 & 45, 2. conjurata agmina, confederate troops, Ov. Met. 5, 150. so arma, ib. 15, 763.

CONJŪRĀTUS, i, m. a conspirator.

CONJURĀTIO, ōnis, f. a combination, a conspiracy.

CONJUX, ūgis, m. & f. a husband or wife. See CONJUGĀRE.

CON-LABEFIERI, *to go to decay*, Lucr. 3, 600.

CONLĀBI, Conlacrymari, &c. See COLLĀBI, &c.

CONLATRĀRE philosophiam, *to rail at*, Sen.

CONLAXĀRE, *to slacken*, Lucr. 6, 232.

CONLĪDĒRE, Conlinēre, &c. See COLLĪDĒRE, &c.

CONLUCARE lucum, *to cut down the trees of a grove which obstructed the light*, Catō, 139.— See COLLUCARE.

CONNECTĒRE, (-necto, xi, & xui, xum) *to connect, to tie or link together, to join, to unite*: illae, sc. apes pedibus connexae, sticking or linked together by the feet, Virg. G. 4, 257. illud verè connectitur, that form of reasoning is just, or the conclusion necessarily follows from the premises, Cic. Fat. 7. ita didici, omne, quod ipsum ex se connexum est, verum esse, that every conclusion which necessarily follows from the premises is true, Cic. Acad. 4, 30.

CONNEXUM, i, n.—ratio connexi, the nature of consequential reasoning; as, si lucet, lucet; or thus, si sol lucet, dies est: sol autem lucet, ergo dies est, ib.

CONNEXIO, ōnis, f. a conclusion, Quinctil. 5, 14, 6 & 9 & 17.

CONNEXUS, ūs, m. a connection, Lucr. 1, 1, 626.

CON-NĪTI, (-nitor, nīsus v. nixus) *to strive together or greatly, to struggle*. omnibus nervis, to exert one's utmost force, Cic. in hastam, to lean upon, Sil. 10, 252.—* connixa gemellos, having brought forth twins, Virg. E. 1, 15.

CON-NĪVERĒ, (-nīveo, ivi, vel ixi, -) *to wink or twinkle*. in sceleribus hominum, to wink or connive at, to take no notice of, Cic. Cael. 24. ad fulgura, to wink or shut his eyes for fear, Suet. Cal. 51. oculi somno conniventes, twinkling or closing, Cic. N. D. 2, 57.—* Later writers have CONNIVENTIA, ae, f. a winking, connivance.

CONNUBIUM, i, n. (nūbo) a lawful marriage between citizens.—* A matrimonial connection between a citizen and a foreigner or a slave, was called CONTUBERNIUM.

CONNUBĪĀLIS, e, of marriage, connubial: connubiale carmen, an epithalamium or marriage song: connubialia jura, the laws or rights of marriage, Ov. Ep. 6, 41.—The second syllable of Connubium is either long or short.

CON-NUDĀTUS, a, um, *uncovered, exposed, naked*, Plin. 28, 7 s. 24.

CON-NŪMĒRĀRE, *to number together, to reckon*, Ov. Trist. 5, 4, 20.

CŌNŌPĒUM, i, n. a *canopy, a veil or curtain of net-work, drawn round a couch to keep off flies*, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 20. Juvenal. 6, 80. Hor. Od. 9, 16.

CON-QUADRĀRE, *to make of a square form*.

CON-QUASSĀRE, *to shake, to shatter, to dash to pieces, to disturb, to harass*. mens, et omnis potestas animae conquassatur, *is weakened*, Lucr. 3, 599.

CONQUASSĀTIO, ōnis, f. a *shattered state, a debility*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13.

CON-QUĒRI (-quĕror, questus) aliquid *v. de aliqua re, to complain*.

CONQUESTUS, ūs, m. & Conquestio, ōnis, f. *the act of complaining, a complaint*.

CON-QUIESCĒRE, (-quiesco, ēvi, ētum) *to rest, to be at rest, to repose*: conquiescere a bellis, Cic. Balb. 1. bella omnia jure gentium conquiescunt hieme, *are suspended*, Cic. Rabir. Post. 15. navigatio mercatorum conquiescit, *stops*, Cic. Manil. 6. febris conquiescit, *is allayed or eased*, Cels. 2, 8. ego in his studiis conquiesco, *I am pleased or delighted*, Cic. Att. 1, 20. quis est, qui non amici mutuā benevolentiam conquiescat? *who does not repose in*, Cic. Amic. 6.

CONQUĪNĀRE, *to pollute*. See Co-INQUĪNĀRE.

CONQUINISCĒRE, (conquinisco, conquēxi, -) *to bend or incline the body, to stoop, (ut faciumt exoneraturi ventrem,)* Plaut. Cist. 4, 1, 1. Ps. 3, 2, 75.

CONQUĪRĒRE, (-quīro, -quīsīvi, -quīsītum) *to search or seek for diligently*: frumentum, pecuniam, opes, *to get together, to try to procure, to collect*.

CONQUĪSĪTIO, ōnis, f. a *diligent search or inquiry*; an *inpress, the forcing of men to military service*, Liv. 23, 32.

CONQUĪSĪTOR, ōris, m. a *person employed to raise soldiers, an impress-master or recruiting-officer*, Liv. 21, 11. Cic. Att. 7, 10 & 21. an *inspector or person employed to go round the theatre to discover if any one was hired to applaud particular actors*, Plaut. Amph. Prol. 65.

CONQUĪSĪTUS, a, um, adj. *exquisite, nice, choice, delicate*; thus, *conquisitissimae epulae*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21.

CONQUĪSĪTĒ (adv.) *scribere aliquid, accurately*, A. ad Heren. 2, 31.

CONRĀDĒRE, see CORRĀDĒRE.

CON-RĪDĒRE, (-rideo, isi, isum) *conridet omnia, smile, appear gay or cheerful*, Lucr. 4, 81.

CON-SĀLŪTĀRE, *to salute together or with a loud voice*, Liv. 3, 28. *inter se, to salute one another*, Cic. Or. 2, 3.

CONSĀLŪTĀTIO, onis, f. a *saluting one another*.

CON-SANGUINEUS, i, m. & -ea, ae, f. a *relation by blood*: used as an adj. thus, *consanguini-*

nea turba, i. e. consanguineorum, Ovid. Ep. 14, 121.

CONSANGŪNĪTAS, ātis, f. *kindred by blood, consanguinity*.

CON-SĀNĀRE, (sānus) *to make whole*.
CONSĀNESCĒRE, (-esco, uī, -) *to become sound, to grow whole*.

CON-SARRĪRE, *to sarcle or weed carefully*.

CON-SAUCIĀRE, *to wound greatly*.

CONSCĒLĒRĀRE, *to violate, to pollute wickedly*.

CONSCĒLERĀTUS, a, um, adj. *wicked, villainous*.

CONSCENDĒRE (-do, di, sum, à scando) *montes vel moenia, to go up, to climb*: *navem vel in navem, to embark, to go on board*; or simply *conscondere sc. navim*; *aequor navibus*, Virg. Æ. 1, 385. *nave consensā, having embarked*, Justin. 31, 4. *equum vel in equum, to mount on horseback*.

CONSCENSIO, ōnis, f. *an embarkation*.

CON-SCINDĒRE, (-scindo, scīdi, scissum) *to cut or tear to pieces*: *conscissa vestis, torn or rent*. *is me ab optimatibus att conscindī, that I am blamed or abused*, Cic. Att. 8, 16. *sibilus conscissus, hissed*, ib. 2, 19.

CONSCISSŪRA, ae, f. a *cut, a gash, a rent*, Plin. 34, 8. *al. concisura, a concido*.

CON-SCĪRE, (-scio, īvi, itum) *to know together, to be privy to*. *nil sibi, to be conscious to one's self of no fault*, Horat. Ep. 1, 1, 61.

CONSCĪUS, a, um, *conscious, privy to*; omnium consiliorum, *nullius culpae, &c. alicui facinori*, Cic. Cluent. 20. *mens sibi conscia recti, conscious to itself of rectitude, a good conscience*, Virg. Æ. 1, 604.

CONSCĪŪLUS, a, um, (dim.) *conscious, guilty*, Catull. 68, 41.

CONSCĪENTĪA, ae, f. *joint knowledge; conscience, consciousness*.

CON-SCISCĒRE, (-scisco, īvi, itum, *to determine, to vote together, to decree*: *mortem sibi, to lay violent hands on himself, to kill himself*. *exilium sibi, to go into exile*, Liv. 29, 36. *fugam, to flee*, ib. 5, 53. *mors ab ipsis conscita, a voluntary death*, Liv. 9, 26.

CON-SCREĀRE, *to hawk, to spit*, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 7.

CON-SCRĪBĒRE, (-scrībo, psi, ptum) *to write, to compose, milites, to raise, to enlist*. CONSCRIPTI, a name given to those who were chosen by Brutus from the equestrian order into the senate, after the expulsion of Tarquin; because their names were written down in the same list with those of the old senators, called PATRES, Liv. 2, 1. whence the usual title by which the whole body of senators were afterwards addressed, was, PATRES CONSCRIPTI, sc. et.

CONSCRIPTUM, i, n. a *writing*, Ov. Trist. 5, 3, 55. (*al. cum scripta*.)

CONSCRIPTIO, ōnis, f. *the act of writing or composing*.

CONSCRIPTOR, ōris, m. a *writer*, Quintil. Decl. 277.

CONSCRIBILLĀRE, to scribble, to scrawl. ne nates inusta turpiter tibi flagella conscribillent, *imprint marks upon*, Catull. 25, 11.

CON-SĒCĀRE, (-sĕco, sĕcui, sectum) to cut in pieces.

CONSECTIO, ōnis, f. a cutting, Cic. N. D. 2, 60.

CONSĒCRĀRE, (sacro) to consecrate, to dedicate, Cic.—to devote, to doom to destruction, Liv. 3, 48.

CONSECRĀTIO, ōnis, f. a consecration or dedication, Cic. Dom. 48. consecratio capitis, a kind of sanction annexed to a law, when the person who violated it was devoted to destruction, Cic. Balb. 14.

CONSECTĀRI, Consecūti, &c. See CONSEQUI.

CONSECTIO, ōnis, f. a cutting. See CONSĒCĀRE.

CONSEMĪNEUS, a, um, & Consemīnālis, e, (semē) sown or planted with various kinds of seeds or plants, Columell. 3, 21. consemineam silvam facere, Id. 11, 2, 83. conseminales vineae, vineyards planted with different sorts of vines, Id. 12, 45, 6.

CON-SĒNESCĒRE, to grow old, to grow out of use, to lose their force; thus, leges consenuerunt, Cic. Or. 1, 58. to become weak or languid, to fade, to decay: consenuerunt vires, Cic. Sen. 9. annis atque divitiis omnia illis consenuerunt, Sall. Cat. 20.

CONSENTES, um, m. a name given to the twelve principal deities of the Greeks and Romans, Jupiter, Juno, Vesta, Minerva, Ceres, Diana, Venus, Mars, Mercurius, Neptunus, Vulcanus, Apollo, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 4. from

CON-SENTĪRE, to be of the same opinion, to agree, to consent: alicui vel cum aliquo de aliqua re, to agree with one about a thing. inter se, to agree together. consentitur (impers.) sc. ab hominibus, they agree, Tac. Ann. 1, 15.

CONSENSUS, ūs, m. & Consensio, ōnis, f. consent, agreement.

CONSENTĀNEUS, a, um, agreeable, suitable, meet, fit: consentaneum naturae; actiones, virtuti consentaneae, Cic.

CON-SEPTUS, a, um, part. hedged round, Cic. Sen. 13.

CONSEPTUM, i, n. an enclosure: conceptum fori, the fence round the forum, Quintil. 12, 2, 23.

CON-SĒQUI (-sĕquor, cūsus, q. quutus) eum, to follow, to overtake, to get up with. ad verperum consequentur, sc. Catilinam, they will overtake, Cic. Cat. 2, 4. consequi dignitatem, gloriam, famam, laudem, &c. to obtain. conatus illorum, to find out, to discover, Cic. Act. in Verr. 18. sensus a rebus ipsis, to perceive the meaning, Lucr. 1, 461. aliquid conjecturā, to discover, Cic. Cat. 3, 3. aliquid dicendo, to effect, Cic. Manil. 1. laudes ejus verbis, to express, Cic. Phil. 5, 13. omnia dictis, to recount, Ovid. Met. 15, 419. omnia istius facta memoriā, to remember, Cic. Verr. 4, 26.

CONSECTIS diebus, in the following or succeeding days, Cic. Phil. 1, 13. reliquos omnes

equites consequuti nostri interfecerunt, *having overtaken*, Caes. B. G. 1, 53.

CONSEQUENS, p. & a.—omnes anni consequentes, *succeeding*, Cic. Sen. 6. consequens tempus, *futurity*, Cic. Fin. 1, 20. consequentis vitae status, Cic. Fin. 2, 14. consequens oratio, *the following part of*, Cic. Or. 2, 80. res consequentes, *future things*, Cic. Div. 2, 19. ex propositis non est consequens, *it does not follow as a consequence from the premises*, Cic. Or. 2, 53. ego enim assentior, eorum quae posuisti, alterum alteri consequens esse, *that the one follows as a consequence to the other*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 8. his omnibus, quos dixi, consequentes sunt fines bonorum, *all these, whom I have mentioned, have correspondent opinions concerning the end of good things, or the summum bonum, i. e. not repugnant to each other: (aliquae, their ends if good things are agreeable to all those which I have mentioned)*, Cic. Fin. 2, 11. alterum alteri consequens est, Cic. Tusc. 5, 8. hoc probato consequens est, *it follows*, ib. 7. so consequens esse videtur, *it seems to follow*, Cic. Leg. 1, 5. consequentia cernit, *sees consequences*, Cic. Off. 1, 4. ea enim dico consequentia, quae rem necessariō consequuntur, Cic. Top. 12. mihi placere non solet, consequentia reprehendere, *cum prima concesseris, to blame the inferences or conclusions, when you grant the premises*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 9. cum consequens aliquid falsum sit, *illud, cujus id consequens sit, non potest esse verum*, Cic. Fin. 4, 24. in conjunctis, quod non est consequens, vituperandis, *in sentences, what is not agreeable to the rules of syntax*, Cic. Part. 6.

CONSEQUENTIA, ae, f. a consequence, Cic. Div. 1, 56. per consequentiam, A. ad Herenn. 4, 53.

CONSEQUENTIO, vel Consecūtio, ōnis, f. a succession of pleasure, Cic. Fin. 1, 11. verborum, the right observation of the rules of syntax, with respect to genders, numbers, &c. (ne generibus, numeris, temporibus, personis, casibus perturbetur oratio,) Cic. Part. 6.—* in logic, a corollary's inference, or consequence drawn from something going before, Cic. Inv. 1, 29. Or. 3, 29. Topic. 12 & 13. mens sagax, quae et causas rerum, et consecutiones videat, *consequences*, Cic. Fin. 2, 14.

CONSECTĀRI, freq. to follow after: hostes, to pursue, to try to come up with, to overtake, Caes. B. G. 5, 56. opes aut potentiam, to hunt after, to seek to obtain, Cic. Off. 1, 25. largitione benevolentiam, ib. 2, 15. saecula ferarum, i. e. feras, to chase, Lucr. 5, 965. aliquid imitando, to learn by imitation, Cic. Or. 2, 22. non debita, to hunt after what is not due, i. e. to seek to get the property of others, Cic. Att. 13, 23. verba, to keep close to the letter of a law, Cic. Caecin. 19. eum per speciem simulatis, to harass, to vex, Cic. Fam. 8, 12. fuscum clamoribus, et conviciis, et sibilis, to follow or to load him with hootings, reproaches and hisses, Cic. Att. 2, 18. ne plura consector, *aut to enumerate or mention more particulars*, Cic. Or. 1, 8.

CONSECTĀTIO, ōnis, f. a following or hunting

after.—concinnitatis, an affectation of, Cic. Orat. 49.

CONSECTĀTRIX, trīcis, f.—libidines sunt consecatrices voluptatis, followers, or eager pursuers after, Cic. Off. 3, 33.

CONSECTARIUM, i, n. a conclusion or inference from something going before. consecraria Stoicorum brevia et acuta, Cic. Fin. 3, 8. & 4, 18. illud verò minimè consecrarium, sed inprimis hebes, that is by no means an acute conclusion, but a dull inference, ib.

CON-SĒRĒRE, (-sĕro, sĕvi, rar. sĕrui, sĭtum) to sow or plant together. Ismara Baccho, i. e. vitibus, to plant mount Ismarus with vines, Virg. G. 2, 38. quum arborem conseruisset, for conseruisset, Liv. 10, 24. fundus olea et vite consitus; loca consita arbustis, planted with brushwood, Sallust. Jug.

CON-SĪTIO, ōnis, f. a sowing or planting, Cic. Sen. 15.

CON-SĪTOR, ōris, a planter, Ovid. Met. 4, 14.

CON-SĒRĒRE, (-sĕro, sĕrui, sertum) to join or knit together. praelium vel pugnam, to join battle, to fight. manum vel manus, to engage in close combat. te ex jure manu consertum vocassent, would have called you from court to the field, or any other thing which was the subject of dispute, where certain formalities were observed, which bore some allusion to the violence which anciently took place among the Romans in their personal disputes, Cic. Or. 1, 10. & Muræna. 14. Gell. 20, 10. tegmen consertum spinis, patched with thorns, Virg. Æ. 3, 594. bella conserta bellis, wars succeeding wars, Lucan. 2, 442. ridicula fabulis Atellanis conserta, ridicule contained in those plays, Liv. 7, 2.

CON-SERTĒ, adv.—omnia naturali colligatione consertè contextèque fiunt, i. e. by a natural connection of causes, by fatal necessity, Cic. Fat. 14.

CON-SERVĀRE, to preserve.—tempora, to observe, Cic. Or. 34. voluntatem mortuorum, to observe or do what the deceased desired, Cic. Verr. 1, 47. conserva, sc. tu, keep carefully, Ter. Adel. 5, 3, 27.

CON-SERVĀTIO, ōnis, f. preservation.—conservatio naturae, the doing of those things which are agreeable to nature, Cic. Or. 1, 39.

CON-SERVĀTOR, ōris, m. & Conservatrix, icis, f. a preserver, Cic. Fin. 5, 9.

CON-SERVUS, i, m. & -a, ae, f. a fellow-slave, one that serves the same master.

CON-SERVITIUM, i, n. a fellowship in servitude, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 49.

CON-SĪDĒRE, (-sĭdeo, sĕdi, sessum, à sĕdeo;) to sit together, to sit down. iudices consederunt, took their seats on the bench, Cic. Att. 1, 16. consēdere duces, sat down as judges, Ovid. Met. 13, 1. exercitus consedit, is encamped. in provincia consederant, had settled, Caes. B. C. 34. nec venit in mentem, quorum congereris arvis, on whose territories you are settled, Virg. Æ. 4, 39. consedit in mente justitia, Cic. Fin. 1. consedit utriusque nomen in quæ-

tura, neither of them obtained reputation in their quaestorship, Cic. Mur. 8.

CON-SENSUS, ūs, m. the spectators or audience at a play, Cic. Sen. 18. so consensus caveae, Virg. Æ. 5, 340. implere consensum clamoribus, to fill the ears of the whole assembly with outcries, ib. 341. gladiatorii consensus, the spectators at a show of gladiators, Cic. Sext. 54 & 50. vester consensus, your bench, or you sitting in judgment, Cic. Mil. 1. Flacc. 17.

CON-SESSOR, ōris, m. one that sits with another at the spectacles, a fellow spectator, Liv. 34, 54. Cic. Att. 2, 15. Val. Max. 1, 7, 8. consessoros accusatoris, those who sat in the same bench with the accuser, the advocates and others who joined in the accusation, Cic. Flacc. 11.

CON-SĪDĒRE, (-sĭdo, sĕdi, sessum, à sĭdo,) to sit down. transtris, sc. in, to sit down on the benches, Virg. Æ. 4, 573. solio avito, ib. 7, 169. Cretae, for in Creta, to settle, Virg. Æ. 3, 162. arvis, sc. in, ib. 4, 39. in Veliterno agro terra ingentibus cavernis consedit, sunk, Liv. 30, 38. in ignes, to sink into the flames, Virg. Æ. 2, 624. so cum omnia in igne considerent, Tacit. H. 3, 34. regia tota consedit in cinerem, is reduced to ashes, Stat. Theb. 3, 185. neque adhuc consederat ignis, nor had the fire ceased, Ovid. Met. 13, 408. ubi ira consedit, was allayed, Liv. 38, 17. quia praesentia satis considerant, were quieted or pacified, Tacit. Ann. 1, 30.

CON-SĪDĪTUR, (impers.) sc. ab illis, they sit down, Cic. Or. 3, 5.

CON-SĪDĒRĀRE, to consider. aliquid v. de aliqua re; secum v. cum suo animo.

CON-SĪDERĀTUS, a, um, adj. considerate, circumspect, attentive.

CON-SĪDERĀTĒ, adv. attentively.

CON-SĪDERĀTIO, ōnis, f. consideration.

CON-SĪDERĀNTIA, ae, f. consideration, regard, Cic. Q. F. 3, 9.

CON-SĪGNĀRE epistolam, to seal, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 45. tabulae signis hominum nobilium consignantur, are ratified by appending the seals of noble men, Cic. Quint. 6. dote inter auspices consignatā, the writing concerning her dowry being sealed, Suet. Claud. 26. laudatio consignata est cretā Asiaticā, sealed with a glutinous kind of wax, Cic. Flacc. 16. fundi publicis commentariis consignati, registered in the public records, Cic. Or. 2, 55. insitas et quasi consignatas in animis notiones habemus, ideas implanted and as it were engraved on our minds, or what are called INNATE IDEAS, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24. literis consignamus, quae monumentis mandare volumus, we perpetuate by writing or books, what things we wish to transmit to posterity, Cic. Acad. 4, 1. senatus iudicia de illo (Dejotaro) publicis populi Romani literis consignata, preserved in the records, &c. i. e. written on tables of brass, Cic. Dej. 13. cum iisdem literis praetura et tua quaestura consignata sit, is registered in the same journals, Cic. Caecil. 9. ratio certa est Aemensium, et publicis et privatis literis consignata, their account is

certain, as being preserved both in public and private records, Cic. Verr. 3, 46. e quibus (sideribus) erat motus temporis consignandus, to be marked, Cic. Univ. 9. crudelitatem privilegii auctoritate honestissimorum hominum, et publicis literis consignavit, marked, Cic. Red. in Senat. 11. publicis literis consignatam memoriam nullam habemus, no public record, Cic. Leg. 3, 20. clarissimis monumentis testata consignataque antiquitas, attested and preserved by the most illustrious monuments, Cic. Div. 1, 40. auctoritates nostrae consignatae, my real sentiments or opinions, Cic. Cluent. 50.—
CONSIGNATIO, ōnis, f. a document, a proof, a hand-writing, Quintil. 12, 8, 11.

CONSILESĈERE, to grow silent, to become calm or quiet, to cease, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 200.

CONSILIRE, (-io, ui, sultum, à salio,) to set upon, to assault, Tacit. An. 3, 46. (Sed alii aliter.)

CONSILĠO, inis, f. mungwort or lungwort, bearsfoot or fetterworth, an herb, Plin. 25, 8.

CONSILĠUM, i, n. (à consulendo) counsel, advice; a design; a measure, plan or scheme; a meeting of persons to hear and deliberate about any thing, a council or counsel.—**CONSILĠUM** est ita facere, it is my design, I intend, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 73. quid in eo genere efficere possis, tui consilii est, it is your part to determine, Cic. Fam. 3, 2. id arbitrium negavit Conon sui consilii esse, said that that choice was not a matter for his determination, Nep. 9, 4. vestrum consilium est, quid sit vobis faciendum, it is your part to determine, Cic. Fam. 14, 14. et vestri consilii in posterum quam longissimè providere, it is proper for your prudence or wisdom, Cic. Phil. 7, 7. magni consilii est, sc. res, it requires great prudence to see or determine, Cic. Att. 15, 12. est res sanè magni consilii, of great difficulty to determine, ib. 2, 3. mulieres omnes, propter infirmitatem consilii, (the weakness of their judgment,) majores in tutorum potestate esse voluerunt, Cic. Mur. 12.—(II)

CONSILĠUM is often put for the senate or public council of any state; as, Romulus centum patres habuit instar publici consilii, Vell. 1, 8. sapiens enim est consilium, sc. senatus, Cic. Or. 2, 82. fit publici consilii particeps, he becomes a partaker of the public counsel, i. e. he is admitted to the deliberations of the senate as a member of it, Cic. Cat. 1. in hoc orbis terrae sanctissimo gravissimoque consilio, i. e. in senatu, ib. 4. id erat sanctius apud illos (Carthaginensium) consilium, (sc. seniorum;) maximaque ad ipsum senatum regendum vis, Liv. 30, 16. sibi constituit consilia sortiri semestria, he resolved to choose counsellors every six months, or a privy counsel which should continue only for six months. cum quibus de negotiis ad frequentem senatum referendis tractaret, Suet. Aug. 35.—(III) particularly for the assessors of the praetor, or for the number of JUDICES or jurymen, appointed to judge in particular causes together with the praetor, both at Rome and in the provinces; thus, qui ex civitate (i. e. universo numero civium) in senatum

propter dignitatem, ex senatu in hoc consiliū (the counsel or assessors of the praetor) delecti estis propter severitatem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 3. quaevisit ex eo, placeretne ei iudices a praetore legi, quo consilio idem praetor uteretur, he asked of Pompey, whether he thought that the judges should be chosen by the praetor, which judges the same praetor might use as a counsel or assessors to judge in the affair of Clodius, Cic.—cum consilio causam Mamertinorum cognoscit, et de consilii sententia pronunciat, Cic. Verr. 1, 21. adesse in consilio, to be an assessor, Cic. Quint. 10. & esse in consilio, Cic. Caecil. 4. homines, qui praetori in consilio fuerant, Cic. Verr. 2, 29. mihi certum est, non committere, ut in hac causa praetor nobis consiliumque mutetur, I am determined not to permit the praetor and counsel or judges to be changed, Cic. Verr. 1 act. 18. mittere in consilium, said of the PRAETOR, who, after the pleadings were finished, sent the JUDICES or jurymen to give their votes, or, as we say, to prepare their verdict, Cic. Cluent. 30. Fam. 8, 8. ire in consilium, to go to give their votes or opinion, Cic. Cluent. 20. eo die de Sextio in consilium iri necesse erat, that a verdict or sentence should be passed on him, Cic. Att. 7, 24. consilium dimittere et ablegare, to send away those summoned to judge of the cause, Cic. Verr. 2, 30, &c. de Orat. 1, 26. lex de alternis consiliis rejciendis, about rejecting the JUDICES alternately, i. e. allowing both the defendant and accuser for once to reject all the JUDICES or jury; instead of rejecting a few individuals, as formerly, Cic. Vat. 11.—(IV) a meeting of the principal officers of an army with whom the general used to deliberate concerning affairs of importance, Sallust. Jug. 29 & 62. uti pro consilio imperatum, in presence of the council, ib. 29. ex consilii decreto, according to the decree of the council, ib. 62. nihil non de consilii sententia egit, he did every thing by the advice of a council of war, Suet. Tib. 18. ait se de consilii sententia rem ad senatum rejciisse, Cic. Att. 2, 16. venire in consilium tyranni, Cic. Att. 10, 1.—hortator pugnae consiliumque fuit, a counsellor or adviser, Ovid. Trist. 4, 2, 32.—

CONSILIĀRIUS, i, m. a counsellor, an adviser, one who gives an advice. consiliarii regis, Cic. Fam. 1, 2. consiliarius caedis, an accomplice, Patern. 2, 56.—

CONSILIĀRIUS, a, um, giving counsel, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 6. & Epid. 1, 2, 56.—

CONSILIĀRI, (dep.) to deliberate, to devise. gratum elocuta consiliantibus Junone divis, having said what was agreeable to the gods sitting in council or deliberating (about the admission of Romulus into heaven and the fate of Rome,) Horat. Od. 3, 3, 17. ille bonis faveatque, et consilietur amicè, and give friendly counsel to them, Id. Art. P. 192. redière Bononiam rursus consiliaturi, to deliberate, Tacit. H. 2, 53. so Caes. B. C. 1, 19 & 73. difficilis ad consiliandum legatio, the intention of Atticus to procure what was called a LEGATIO LIBERA, that he might be absent from Rome, concerning which

it was not easy to give him advice, Cic. Att. 15, 9.

CONSILIATOR, ōris, m. a counsellor or adviser, Plin. Ep. 4, 17. Phaedr. 2, 7.

CON-SIMĪLIS, e; ei v. ejus, like.

CON-SĪPĒRE (-sīpio, ui, -, à sapio) menti-bus, to be perfectly in their senses, to have all their wits about them, Liv. 5, 42.

CON-SISTĒRE, (-sisto, sīti, sītum,) to stand firmly or steadily, as a soldier in battle. in acie, Tacit. Ann. 2, 8, add. Caes. B. C. 3, 93. B. G. 2, 17. in digitos, to stand on tip-toe, Virg. Æ. 5, 426. est modus in rebus, sunt certi denique fines, quos ultra citraque nequit consistere rectum, cannot exist (or stand as a balance in equipoise,) Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 107. Latīo, sc. in, to settle, Virg. 8, 10. in Italia, to remain, Cic. Fam. 11, 9 & 1. ad ancoram, to remain or ride at anchor, Caes. B. C. 3, 102. ferae consistunt, stop, Cic. Arch. 8. omnis natura consistat oportet, must stop, Cic. Tusc. 2, 16. consistimus, we stop to speak, Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 62. fluxus ventris consistit, Cic. Fam. 7, 26. pontus consistit glacie, is frozen, Ovid. Trist. 3, 10. 37. & 5, 10, 1. in hoc tota causa consistit, consists, depends, Cic. Quint. 9. omnis Gallicis navibus spes in velis consistebat, Caes. B. G. 3, 14. major pars victūs eorum (Germanorum) in lacte, caseo, carne consistit, ib. 6, 21. fides utrinque constitit, was kept, Liv. 2, 13. consistam in uno nomine, I will insist or expatiate on one article, Cic. Verr. 1, 38. so consistet in singulis, Id. Part. 35. consistere mente, to be composed, to enjoy tranquillity of mind, Cic. Phil. 2, 28. add. Verr. 1, 3. Dom. 54. Sen. 20. Q. Fr. 2, 3. in forensibus causis, to plead, Id. Or. 9. in dicendo, to speak, to continue speaking, Id. Cluent. 39. CONSISTERE in iudicio cum aliquo, to litigate or go to law with any one, C. J.—Activ. agmen constitit, sc. Metellus, stoppt, made to halt, Salust. Jug. 49. so Caes. B. C. 1, 41.

CONSĪTUS, -itor, &c. See CONSERĒRE.

CON-SOBRĪNUS, i, m. & -a, ae, f. a cousin-german; properly the child of a mother's sister, (matertēra;) g. consororinus, v. -a, a mother's brother, (avunculus;) whereas the children of a father's brother (patrus) were called PATRUELES; and of a father's sister (amita) AMITINI v. -ae. But this distinction is not always observed.

CON-SŌCER, ěri, m. the father, either of a husband or wife considered as related to the father of the other. Thus, if A give his daughter in marriage to the son of B, A is consocer to B; et vice versā.—Appium Syllanum consocerum suum occidit, the father of his daughter's husband, Suet. Col. 29. So CONSOCRUS, ūs, f.

CON-SŌCIĀRE arma cum Gallis, to join in confederacy, Liv. 8, 14. consilia cum aliquo, to plot, to form joint designs, ib. 28, 27. Cic. in Sen. post red. 7. regnum, to share the sovereignty or regal power, Liv. 1, 13. so imperium, ib. 8, 4.

CONSOCIĀTUS, a, um, part. & adj. associated, joined in fellowship.—consociati cum senatu,

inter se, associated, united, Cic.—consociatissima voluntas, a very cordial good understanding or affection to each other, Cic. Fam. 3, 3.—CONSOCIĀTIO (ōnis, f.) hominum, association, society, Cic. Off. 1, 28. gentis, alliance with, Liv. 40, 5.

CON-SŌLĪDĀRE parietem, to build, Vitruv. 2, 8.—rationes consolidatae, accounts adjusted or balanced, Cic. Fam. 5, 20.

CON-SŌLĀRI eum v. dolorem ejus, to comfort, to console.

CONSOLĀTIO, ōnis, f. comfort, consolation.—

CONSOLĀTOR, ōris, m. one who comforts.—

CONSOLĀTŌRIUS, a, um, consolatory.

CON-SŌMNIĀRE, to dream, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 72.

CON-SŌNĀRE, (-sōno, ui, itum,) to sound together, to resound. consonat moribus oratio, (in dat.) is consistent with or agreeable to. tenor vitae per omnia consonans sibi, Senec. Ep. 31.

CONSŌNANS, ntis, f. sc. litera, a consonant, Quintil. 1, 5.—

CONSŌNANTISSĪMĒ, adv. very agreeably, Vitruv. 6, 1.

CONSŌNANTIA, ae, f. concord, harmony, Id. 5, 5.—

CONSŌNUS, a, um, agreeing in sound, Ovid. Met. 13, 610. vox consona linguae, the similar sound of their language, Sil. 17, 448. credo Platonem vix putāse satis consonum fore, si, &c. becoming or proper, Cic. Att. 4, 16.

CON-SŌPIRE aliquem, to lull asleep. somno consopitus, Cic. Div. 2, 66. Tusc. 1, 49.

CON-SORS, rtis, c. a co-heir, Cic. Verr. 2, 23. a sharer or partner, Cic. Br. 1. Flacc. 15. Mil. 37. consors imperii, a partner or co-heir, Suet. Tit. 9. consors, socius, sc. et, a co-heir, and partner in trade or in any concern, Horat. Od. 3, 24, 60. consors thalami, a partner, i. e. a wife, Ovid. 10, 246.—adj. consors casus, a similar misfortune, Propert. 1, 21, 1. consortia tecta urbis, common houses, Virg. G. 4, 153.—

CONSORTIUM, i, n. et -io, ōnis, f. a partnership, fellowship, society.

CON-SPERGĒRE (-spergo, si, sum, à spargo) eum lacrymis, aras sanguine, to sprinkle, Cic. farinam aquā, to form meal into a mass by mixing it with water, Columel. 12, 38, 2.—sale conspersa caro, Id. 12, 53, 3. conspersum stellis caput Tauri, bespangled, Cic. N. D. 2, 43. oratio conspersa quasi verborum sententiarumque floribus, Cic. Or. 3, 25.

CONSPĪCĒRE (-spicio, exi, ectum, ab obsol. specio) eum v. id, to see, to behold. locum insidiis, to observe, to discover, Virg. Æ. 9, 237. ortum solis, to look towards, Cic. Cat. 3, 8 f.—

CONSPĒCTUS, adj. conspicuous.—chlamyde et pictis conspectus in armis, Virg. Æ. 8, 588. so G. 3, 17. Virginius—conspectus est, was conspicuous, Liv. 3, 50. so maximè conspectus ipse est, Id. 5, 23. Liv. 32, 5. conspector, more conspicuous or remarkable, Liv. 5, 15. & 22, 40. supplicium conspectus eò, the more remarkable on that account, Liv. 2, 5. pars

nulla conspiciet capillis, *more beautiful than*, Ov. M. 4, 496.—*so* CONSPICIENDUS, Tibull. 1, 2, 72. Nemēsis donis conspicienda meis, *conspicuous by or on account of*, ib. 2, 3, 56. aurato conspicienda sinu, *remarkable for, distinguished by*, Ovid. Fast. 2, 310. opus vel in hac magnificentia urbis conspiciendum, *remarkable, worthy of notice, even amidst the present magnificence of the city*, Liv. 6, 4 f.—

CONSPICUUS (ūs, m.) Siculae telluris, *the sight*, Virg. Æ. 1, 38. conspectu in medio, *in the middle of the crowd*, Virg. Æ. 2, 67.—

CONSPICĀRI (dep.) eum, *to see*.—
CONSPICIO, ōnis, f. *a view or prospect taken by the augurs*, Varr. L. L. 6, 2.—

CONSPICIUM, v. -illum, *a place to see from*, Plaut. apud Non. 2, 116. *something to assist the sight*, (but others read the passage differently) Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 93.—

CONSPICUUS, a, um, *conspicuous, apparent; clear; remarkable*.

CONSPĪRĀRE, *to blow together*, Virg. Æ. 7, 615. in mortem v. necem alicujus, *to conspire*. ad rempublicam liberandam, *to unite, to agree*, Cic. Fam. 10, 12. *impers.* conspiratum est in eum a LX amplius, *a conspiracy was formed against him*, Suet. Caes. 80.—

CONSPĪRĀTUS, a, um, part. is used in an active sense; thus, milites legionis novae subito conspirati, *having conspired*, Caes. B. C. 3, 46. *so* Phaedr. 1, 3, 4. omnia in unum conspirata, *conspiring or co-operating together*, Senec. Ep. 84.—*or* is put for a substantive; thus, conspirati, *the conspirators*, Suet. Caes. 82. Dōmit. 17.—

CONSPĪRĀTĒ, adv. *by way of conspiracy, with great ardour*.—*ed* conspiratiūs, *with the greater consent or union*.—

CONSPIRATIO (ōnis, f.) hostium, *a conspiracy, a combination*.—*omnium bonorum, an union or agreement*, Cic. Cat. 4, 10. Fam. 10, 15.—*virtutum, a conjunction, union or harmony*, Cic. Fin. 5, 23. *quantā amoris conspiratione consentientes tenuit amicorum greges? sc.* Epicurus, *in how great harmony?* ib. 1, 20.

CONSPĪSSĀTUS, a, um, *thickened*, Plin. 35, 6.

CONSPONSOR, ōris, m. *a joint surety*, Cic. Fam. 6, 19. Att. 12, 17.

CONSPUĒRE (-uo, ui, ūtum) aliquem, *to spit on any one*. nive conspuet Alpes, *shall bespew or besprinkle with snow*, Horat. Sat. 2, 5, 41. which Quinctilian calls a hard metaphor, 8, 6, 17.—

CONSPŪTĀRE, freq. *to spit upon*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3.

CONSPURCĀRE, *to defile, to pollute*, Col. 3, 3, 9.

CONSTĀBĪLĪRE rem suam, *to establish, to secure one's fortune*, Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 9.

CONSTĀRE, (-sto, stīti, stītum v. stātum,) *to stand together*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 11. per seipsum, *to stand, to exist*, Cic. Or. 3, 5 f. quae in rerum natura constarent, quaeque moverentur, *every thing in nature; whatever things were at rest, and in motion*, Cic. Amic. 7. prisquam totis viribus fula constaret hostium

acies, *before the army of the enemy was properly drawn up*, Liv.—*nullo loco constabat acies, was the line entire*, Liv. 6, 29. non constat ei color, *is not fixed, comes and goes*, Liv. 39, 34. utrinque constitit fides, *was observed*, Liv. 2, 13. mente, *to be in one's senses*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17. auribus et oculis, *to be certain of what one hears and sees*, Liv. 5, 42. sibi, *to be consistent with one's self*, Cic. Fin. 2, 11. Cluent. 22 & 38. *so* tibi constare vis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 5. ut idem omnibus sermo constaret, *that they might all agree in the same story*, Liv. 9, 2. constantia inter se dicere, *to say things consistent with one another*, Quinctil. 5, 4, 2. me constare mihi scis, Horat. Ep. 1, 13, 16. si humanitati tuae constare voles, *to act consistently with*, Cic. Att. 1, 11. in sententiā, *to remain firm*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9.—*et* quae nunc animo sententia constet, *what opinion is settled or fixed in his mind*, Virg. Æ. 5, 748. postquam cuncta videt caelo constare sereno, *to be settled*, ib. 3, 518. quis ferat uxorem, cui constent omnia, *who has all good qualities*, Juvenal. 6, 166.—(II) CONSTAT viginti assibus, parvo magno, tanto, *sc. pretio, it costs*. Res nulla minoris constabit patri quam filius, Juvenal. 7, 187. quae carissimē constant, Senec. Ep. 42. vilissimē, Plin. 18, 6. edocet, quanto detrimento, et quot virorum fortium morte necessari esset constare victoriam, *the victory must cost*, Caes. B. G. 9, 19. constaturus minimo impendio fructus, Plin. 18, 5. ergo ubi concipiunt, quantis sit cladibus urbi constatura fides Superum, *how great disasters the truth or fulfilment of the prodigies of the gods was to cost the city*, Lucan. 2, 16.—(III) homo ex animo constat et corpore, *consists*, Cic. N. D. 1, 35. constat experimentis medicina, Quinctil. 2, 17. agri constant campis, vineis, silvis, Plin. Ep. 3, 19. In eo summam victoriae constare intellegebant, *depended on*, Caes. B. G. 7, 21. omnis disciplina memoriā constat, *depends on*, Quinctil. 11, 2, 1. *so* extemporalis oratio non alio mihi videtur mentis vigore constare, *to depend on or to proceed from no other power or faculty of the mind, sc. than memory*, ib. 3.—

(IV) Auri ratio constat, *the account of the gold is exactly stated or balanced, the sum is right*, Cic. Flac. 28. sordidos et deparcos putabat, quibus ratio impensarum constaret, *who kept a regular account of their expences, so that they might not exceed their income, i. e. who were moderate in their expences*, Suet. Ner. 30.—* For this phrase is used to denote, that any thing is, or ought to be, approved of, (ut ratio quae constat sc. sibi, i. e. ubi accepta et expensa inter se conveniunt;) thus, mihi et tentandi aliquid, et quiescendi, illo auctore, ratio constabit, i. e. erit legitima causa, *I shall think myself justified in either pursuing or dropping this affair, as he shall advise*, Plin. Ep. 1. 5 f. mirum est, quam singulis diebus in urbe ratio aut constet, aut constare videatur, pluribus junctisque non constet, *it is surprising, how every day, taken by itself, either is, or seems to be spent in the city reasonably enough; but, when*

several days are taken together, a satisfactory account cannot be given of the whole, *ib. 9 i. scietis constare nobis silentii nostri rationem, that I have just reason for my silence, Id. 7, 6. obsequio meo, opto, existimes constare, I wish you may think my compliance was proper, Id. 10, 20. quidvis potius, quam liberalitas existimanda est, cui ratio non constat, for which there is not a just reason, Id. Pan. 38. eam conditionem esse imperandi, ut non aliter ratio constet, quam si uni reddatur, that such was the condition of the imperial power, or of sovereignty, that a proper account could not be made out, unless it were rendered to one, i. e. that under an emperor or monarch, all should be accountable to the prince alone, Tac. Ann. 1, 6. ut otii mei apud te ratio constaret, that I might give you an account of my leisure, Justin. praef.*

—(V) quae cum constent, since these things are evident or certain, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 17. so CONSTAT, impers. it is certain, evident, or agreed on. jam primum omnium satis constat, Trojâ captâ, in caeteros saevitum esse Trojanos, it is certain, that after Troy was taken, cruelty was exercised on the rest of the Trojans, i. e. that they were put to the sword, Liv. 1, 1. neque satis constabat animis, utrum v. an, Liv. 27, 44. neque satis certum constare apud animos poterat, Liv. 30, 28. constat inter omnes de hæc re, all are agreed, Cic. & Nep. so constitit ferè inter omnes, it is almost universally agreed, Cic. Fin. 5, 6. res de qua constat, et de qua quaeritur, Cic. Inv. 2, 50. adhuc quae dicta sunt, arbitrator mihi constare cum caeteris artis scriptoribus, sc. de his, that I agree, Auct. ad Heren. 1, 9.*

CONSTANS, ntis, adj. constant, steady, uniform; opposed to amens, *Cic. Rosc. Am. 14. motus lunæ constantissimus, steady, regular, uniform, Cic. Div. 2, 6. so cursus certos et constantes stellae habent, Cic. N. D. 3, 10 f. constans oratio, a speech properly composed; (in qua omnia sint apta inter se et convenientia,) Cic. Off. 1, 40.*

CONSTANTER, adv.—Oratio constanter ingrediens i. e. numerosa, harmonious, with well-turned periods, *Cic. Or. 58. haec non constantissimè dici mihi videntur, very consistently, Cic. Tusc. 5, 8. Acad. 4, 3. sibi constanter dicere, consistently with himself, Cic. Tusc. 5, 9. nihil intelligo dici potuisse constantius, *ib.**

CONSTANTIA, ae, f. steadiness, uniformity or consistency of conduct, *Cic. Planc. 16. dictorum factorumque, agreement, Cic. Off. 1, 7. so testimoniorum, Ad Heren. 2, 6. non ex singulis vocibus philosophi spectandi sunt, sed ex perpetuitate et constantia, should not be judged of from detached expressions, but from their usual way of speaking, and their consistency with themselves, Cic. Tusc. 5, 10 f. constantia sapientis, constancy, steadiness, Senec. & Cic. Off. 1, 20. plur. sic quatuor perturbationes sunt, tres constantiae; quoniam aegritudini nulla constantia opponitur, thus there are four violent or excessive passions; lust, (libido); gladness or immoderate*

joy, (laetitia); fear, (metus); and grief, (aegritudo); and three rational calm emotions, (opposed to the first three excessive passions;) seeing there is no calm emotion opposed to grief, (according to the doctrine of the Stoics,) *Cic. Tusc. 4, 6.*

CONSTERNARE eum, to terrify, to throw into disorder.

CONSTERNATIO, ònis, f. a great fear or astonishment; a mutiny.

CON-STERNERE (-sterno, strâvi, strâtum) terram frondibus, to strew, to cover, *Virg. Æ. 4, 444. contabulationem lapidibus lutoque, to floor or pave, Caes. B. C. 2, 9. constrata navis, a ship covered with boards, or that has a deck, Cic. Verr. 5, 34. the same with navis cataphracta, and opposed to navis aperta or aphracta.*

CONSTRATUM (i, n.) navis, the deck of a ship. CONSTRATA pontium, the planks or platforms of the bridges, *Liv. 30, 10.*

CONSTRIPARE se, to cram closely, to crowd together, *Caes. B. G. 5, 43. tantum numerum hominum in agrum Campanum, Cic. Rull. 2, 29.*

CON-STITUERE (-stituo, ui, ùtum, à statuo) taurum ante aras, to place, *Virg. Æ. 5, 257. aliquid de aliqua re, to appoint, to resolve, to determine. aera militantiibus, to appoint pay to the soldiers, Liv. 5, 2. agmen, to stop, to make the army halt, Liv. 27, 16. civitatem, to establish. rempublicam, to support the government or state, Cic. Rabir. Perd. 2. Or. 1, 9. diem nuptiis, v. alii, alicui re, to appoint. so horam, tempus, locum, &c. nuptias in hunc diem, Ter. And. 1, 5, 54. domos, to build, Ovid. Trist. 3, 9, 4. nova moenia, to build a new city, Virg. Æ. 12, 192. animus bene constitutus, well disposed, Cic. Amic. 13. so viri bene naturâ constituti, having a natural desire of what is honourable or virtuous, Cic. Sext. 65. corpus bene constitutum, a good constitution of body, Cic. Tusc. 2, 6. bene de rebus domesticis constituti, in easy circumstances with regard to fortune, Cic. Sext. 45. republicae civitatesque constitutae sunt, have been established, Cic. Off. 2, 21. in constituta republicâ, in an established government, in a well regulated state, *ib. 11 f. so bene morata et constituta civitas, Cic. Br. 2. ad constitutum sc. diem v. tempus, at the time appointed, Cic. Caecin. 12. Senec. N. Q. 7, 6. ad constitutum sc. locum, at or to the place appointed, Cic. Att. 12, 1. Suet. Oth. 6. Varr. R. R. 2, 5. cum videas ordinem rerum et naturam per constituta (sc. tempora) procedere, i. e. the different seasons return at their appointed times, Senec. N. Q. 3, 16.**

CONSTITUTUM (i, n.) factum est cum servis, an appointment, *Cic. Coel. 25. congressu et constituto de tantis injuriis, experiri, to try to obtain redress for so great injuries, by a meeting of friends and a private agreement, without going to law, *ib. 8. what Cicero calls intra parietes experiri; and opposes to summum jus, the rigour of the law, Quint. 11. locus, constitutum**

tum, the place, appointment, &c. Cic. Top. 12. si quod constitutum habes cum podagra, Cic. Fam. 9, 4. ex constituto, according to appointment, Vell. 2, 110.

CONSTITUTIO, ōnis, f. the condition, state or constitution of any thing. firmitas constitutio corporis, Cic. Off. 3, 33. constitutio naturae, the appointment or disposition of nature, Cic. Fin. 4, 6 f.—religionum, that system of religious ceremonies, Cic. Legg. 2, 10.—(II) constitutio causae, the stating of a cause, Cic. Inv. 1, 10. which Quintilian calls STATUS causae, the state of the question, 3, 6.—(III) any human institution; thus, Justum omne continetur natura vel constitutione. Natura, quod sit secundum cuiusque rei dignitatem. Haec sunt pietas, fides, continentia, et talia. CONSTITUTIO est in lege, more, iudicatio, pacto, human institutions are founded on statute law, custom, judicial decisions, bargain or agreement, Quintil. 7, 4, 5, & 6. CONSTITUTIONES principum vel principales, the ordinances of the emperors, Ulpian.

CON-STRINGĒRE (-ngo, xi, ictum,) manus, to bind together. eum catenis v. laqueis; quadripedem, to bind hands and feet, as a four-footed beast, Ter. And. 5, 2, 14. scelus et fraudem nocentis supplicio, to curb, to check, Cic. Or. 1, 46. tradunt se libidinibus constringendos, resign themselves as slaves to their appetites, Cic. Fin. 1, 14. so voluptas se constringendam virtuti tradat, let pleasure yield or submit to virtue, ib. 2, 19.—

CONSTRICUS, a, um, p. & a. bound hard, strained; narrow. multis officiis implicatus et constrictus, involved and engaged in much business, in many different employments, Cic. Acad. 1, 3. sententia aptis constricta verbis, properly put together, composed harmoniously, Cic. Brut. 3 f. folium constrictus, growing more closely together, Plin. 21, 10 s. 32.

CON-STRŪĒRE (-uo, xi, ctum) acervos numerorum, divitias, to heap or pile up. navem, aedificium, delubrum, nidum, to build, to construct.—

CONSTRUCTIO, ōnis, f. a building, a structure. verborum, an artful arrangement, construction, Cic. Brut. 78. Orat. 5, 8, 44, &c.

CON-STUPRĀRE, to violate, to debauch.—

CON-STUPRĀTOR, ōris, m. one who ravishes.—

CON-SUĀDĒRE id, to advise strongly, Plaut.

CON-SŪDĀRE, to sweat vehemently.—consudascere, to begin to sweat, Col. 12, 48, 2.

CON-SUĒRE (4 syll. consuo, -ui, ūtum,) tunnicam, to sew together, to stitch up. dolum, to hatch, to contrive.

CONSUĒRE, (3 syll.) to use, to be wont, Propert. 1, 7, 5. rariùs occurrit.—CONSUE-FĀCĒRE aliquem, to accustom, to train by use or practice: pass. CONSUE-FĪĒRI, to be accustomed.—

CON-SUĒSCĒRE, (-esco, -ēvi, & -suētus sum, -suētus, to learn or acquire a habit by practice, to use, to be accustomed. versus multos uno spiritu pronuntiare consuescebat, he used, Cic. Or. 1, 22. adeo in teneris consuescere multum est, so important is custom in tender years, Virg.

G. 2, 272. consuescere rei, v. re, to be accustomed to. mulieri v. cum muliere, cum viro, to have commerce or illicit connection with:—(activ.) consuescere boves aratro, to accustom, Columel. 6, 2, 9. vitem humori, Id. de Arbor. 1, 5.

CONSŪĒTUS (3 syll. p. & a.) aleae, otis, popinae, &c. accustomed to, Columel. 1, 8. lectus consuetus, usual, accustomed, to which one is used or accustomed, Ovid. Trist. 3, 3, 39. so consueta antra, Virg. G. 4, 429. consuetus amor, Ter. And. 1, 1, 108. consuetissima cuique verba, most used by any one, Ovid. Met. 11, 637. pericula consueta habere, to be accustomed to, Sallust. Jug. 85, 7.—

CONSŪĒTŪDO, ōnis, f. custom. consuetudine quasi altera natura efficitur, Cic. Fin. 5, 25. consuetudinis jus esse putatur id, quod voluntate omnium sine lege vetustas comprobabit, Cic. Inv. 2, 22.—(II) acquaintance, Ter. And. 1, 1, 83. & 3, 3, 8.—(III) illicit commerce between the sexes, Liv. 39, 9. Quintil. 5, 11, 34.—(IV) Latinae consuetudini tradidit Cicero Xenophontis Oeconomicum, translated into Latin, Columel. Prooem. 7.

CONSŪLĒRE (-sŭlo, ui, ultum,) de re, to consult, to deliberate. eum, to ask his advice. licet (sc. mihi) consulere, sc. te, may I consult you? the form of address, when a client asked the advice of a lawyer, Cic. Mur. 13. qui consultum veniant, Cic. Or. 1, 60. Apollinem, to consult the oracle of Apollo, Nep. 1, 1. te id consulo, Cic. Att. 7, 20. consulam hanc rem amicos, for de hac re, Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 26. senatum consulere placuit, sc. consulis, to ask the opinion of the senate, Liv. 2, 28 f. rem consules ad senatum deferunt; sed delatam consulere ordine non licuit, i. e. consulere senatum de re delata, to ask the opinions of the senators regularly, ib.—spirantia consulit exta, consults or examines to see what they portend, Virg. Aë. 4, 6. Deum augurii, Liv. 1, 20.—

* CONSULERE alicui, to consult for one's good, dignitati, famae vel existimationi, to consult, to regard, to pay respect to. posteritati, Col. 3, 3, 6. prata et pascua, si centenos sestertios in singula jugera efficiant, optimè domino consulere videntur, to do very well, or to yield a very good rent to their owner, ib. s. 4. suae vitae duriùs, to lay violent hands on one's self, Caes. B. C. 1, 21. aliquid boni, to take in good part. graviùs in aliquem, to pass a severe sentence against. graviùs de salute sua, to take desperate measures, Cic. Fam. 8, 16. in commune, medium, publicum, to provide for the common good. in longitudinem, to provide for futurity, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 10. Cicerone consulente, sc. senatum, putting the question, or referring the matter to the senate, Sallust. Cat. 48.—Ego CONSULATOR, my advice is asked.—domus eorum qui de jure civili consuli solent, of lawyers, Cic. Verr. 1, 46. senatus tumultuosè vocatus, tumultuosius consulitur, Liv. 2, 29. ut nec ordine consuli patres—possent, nor could the senators be consulted in a regular manner. Liv. 2, 26 f. senatus de me consultus est, its opinion

was asked, Cic. Dom. 27. nihil de ejus morte populus consultus, Cic. Mil. 7. ROGATIO est, cum populus CONSULTUR, Festus.—ea, quae consulebantur, which were deliberated about in the senate, Cic. Fam. 10, 22.—Mihī CONSULTUR, my good is consulted. curae esse patribus ostendit, ut consulatur plebi, that the grievances of the common people should be redressed, or their interest consulted, Liv. 2, 24. nobis consultum volebatis, Liv. 4, 5. mihi consultum ac provisum est, for a me, I have taken care, measures have been taken by me, Cic. Cat. 12. in humiliores libidinosè crudeliterque consulebatur, were treated with arbitrary cruelty, Liv. 3, 36.—Re CONSULTA, after having deliberated about the affair, Cic. Att. 2, 16. ipsi omnia, quorum negotium est, consulta ad nos et exquisita deferunt, the parties concerned themselves ask the opinion of lawyers concerning all their affairs, before they bring them to us (orators) to plead them, Cic. Orat. 1, 58 f. bene consulta malè cedunt, things well planned turn out ill, Vell. 2, 18. opus est consulto, (abl. neut. of the part.) there is need of deliberation, Sallust. Cat. 1. Some make this the abl. of the subst. Consultum.

CONSULTUS, a, um, adj. knowing, skilled, skilful, of whom counsel may be asked. juris atque eloquentiae consulti, skilled in law and eloquence, i. e. lawyers and orators, Liv. 10, 22. insanientis sapientiae consultus, skilled in the mad philosophy (of Epicurus, who did not acknowledge a divine providence,) Hor. Od. 1, 34, 2. so consultissimus vir omnis divini atque humani juris, Liv. 1, 18.

CONSULTUS, i, m. sc. juris, a lawyer, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 17. Ep. 2, 2, 87. & 159. consultus juris, Id. Art. P. 369. Nep. 24, 3.

CONSULTÈ, adv. wisely, prudently. consultiùs rem gerere, Liv. 22, 24.

CONSULTUM, i, n. a decree, a statute or ordinance. senatùs consultum, a decree of the senate. consulta sapientium, the opinions or maxims, Cic. Legg. 2, 24. consulta petere, to seek an answer of the oracle, Virg. Æ. 6, 151.

CONSULTÒ, adv. on purpose, by or with design; properly the abl. of consultum.

CONSULTOR, òris, m. one who asks counsel or advice, a client, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 10. Cic. Mur. 9 f. also an adviser, a counsel; as, cupido atque ira consultores pessimi, Sallust. Jug. 64. petit ut consultor sibi adsit, his adviser, ib. 103. add. 85, 47.—used also in the fem. CONSULTRIX, icis, Cic. N. D. 2, 22.

CONSULTARE (freq.) de re aliqua, to consult, to deliberate. aliquem, to consult, to ask his advice. reipublicae, to consult for the good or interest of, Sallust. Cat. 6. ad haec consultanda, to consult about these things, Liv. 1, 21.—CONSULTATIO, ònis, f. a consultation or deliberation.

CONSUL, ùlis, m. a consul; plur. Consules, um, the consuls, the supreme magistrates of the Romans; two in number; created annually with equal authority.

CONSULES dicebantur, ut CONSULERE se civibus suis debere meminissent, Flor. 1, 9. quod consulenter populum et senatum, Varr. L. L. 4, 14. consulare imperium, nomine tantum minus invidiosum, Liv. 3, 9. M. Marcellus, ille quinquies consul, who was five times consul, Cic. Div. 2, 36. so semel, bis, ter, quater consul: Marius septimum consul, domi suae mortuus est, the seventh time consul, or in his seventh consulship, Cic. N. D. 3, 32 f. so consule Pompeio primum, sc. existente, in the first consulship of;—facto consule nunc iterum, for the second time, Catull. 110, 1.—anni a consule nomen habentes, the years were distinguished by the name of the consuls, Lucan. 7, 441. at vos, qui Latios signatis nomine fastos, i. e. consules, Lucan. 2, 645. instabatque dies, qui dat nova nomina fastis, i. e. the first day of January, on which day the new consuls entered on their office, and their names were prefixed to the FASTI or public records of that year, ib. 5, 5. thus, natus est Augustus, M. Tullio Cicerone, et Antonio consulibus, sc. existentibus, in the consulship of;—i. e. in the 690th year of Rome, Suet. Aug. 5. nobilis ignoto diffusus consule Bacchus, noble wine so old that it was uncertain in what year it was made, Lucan. 4, 379. so Juvenal. 5, 50 & 35. O nata mecum, consule Manlio, sc. amphora, produced in the consulship of Manlius, the year in which I was born, i. e. the 688th of Rome, Horat. Od. 3, 21, 1. bis jam paene tibi consul tricesimus instat, you are near 60 years old, Martial. 1, 16. inter magna bona multos consules numerare, i. e. annos, Senec. Ep. 4.—CONSULES ORDINARIJ, those consuls who, after the suppression of liberty, entered on their office on the first of January; but continued in it longer or shorter, according to the pleasure of the emperor. CONSULES SUPPLECTI, those who were substituted in their room. Hence Lucan says that the only reason of continuing the consuls under the emperors, was to distinguish the year. Careat tantum ne nomine tempus, Menstruus in fastos distinguit secula consul, 5, 398.

CONSULARIS, e, of or belonging to a consul, consular: subst. one who had been consul. CONSULARIS aetas, the age at which one might be made consul, i. e. 43. Cic. Phil. 5, 17 f. egregios consules habemus, turpissimos CONSULARES, men of consular dignity, who have been consuls, Cic. Fam. 12, 4.

CONSULARITER, adv. like a consul, Liv. 4, 10.

CONSULATUS, ùs, m. the office of consul, or the time of his office; the consulship or consulate.

CON-SUMMARE (summa) numerum, to make up by adding together several sums, Col. 5, 3, 4. so Id. 3, 5, 4. & 3, 10. opera, to finish, Suet. Caes. 30. consummaturi, sc. legitimos annos et stipendia, to serve out the full time as a soldier, Suet. Cal. 44. whence, consummati milites, soldiers who had served out their time, Frontin. Stratag. 4, 3, 12. vitam, to complete, Senec. Ep. 12 & 32. unà re consummatur ani-

mus, scientiâ bonorum et malorum, *is perfect-ed*, Senec. Ep. 88.—

CONSUMMATUS, a, um, part. *added together*, Col. 5, 3 f. *bella consummata, finished*, Col. Phil. 11, 7. *so praelia*, Lucan. 1, 337.—adj. *perfect, consummate*. juvenis consummatissimus, *most accomplished*, Plin. 2, 7.—

CONSUMMATIO, ōnis, f. *the sum total, the joint amount of several particulars*, Plin. 4, 23. Columel. 2, 13.—(II) Consummatio maximarum rerum, *the finishing, the accomplishing*, Senec. Brev. Vit. 1. in consummatione gladiatorum, *at the conclusion of the shews of gladiators*, Plin. 8, 7. nemo vilitatem ventris aestimat, *consummationis feacitate, of the excrements*, Plin. 26, 8 s. 28.—

CONSUMMABILIS, e, *to be or what ought to be perfected*, Senec. Ep. 92.—

CON-SUMĒRE (-sūmo, psi, ptum) patrimonium, bona, fruges, pecuniam, *to waste, to consume, to spend*. aevum, diem, noctem, tempus, *to spend, to waste*. *so curam, operam, &c.*—CONSUMPTIO, ōnis, f. *a wasting or spending; consumption*.—

CONSUMTOR, ōris, m. *a consumer, a waster*.—Ignis, *consumer omnium*, Cic. N. D. 2, 15.—

CON-SURGĒRE, (-surgo, rexi, rectum) *to rise together*. in arma, ad bellum: *consurgitur (impers.) ex consilio, sc. ab illis, they rise*, Caes. B. G. 5, 30.—

CONSURRECTIO, ōnis, f. *a rising together*, Cic. Har. R. 1.—

CON-SŪSURREĀRE, *to whisper together*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 64.—

CON-TĀBĒRE & -escĒre, (-eo & -esco, ui, -) *to pine or waste away*.—

CONTĀBĒFĀCĒRE aliquem miserîâ et curâ, *to waste, to consume*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 19.—

CONTĀBŪLĀRE, (tabula) *to cover over with boards or planks*, Plin. 15, 16. Hellepontum, *to make a bridge of boats over it*, Suet. Cal. 19. *so mare molibus, Curt. 5, 7, 8. totum murum turribus, to cover with towers, to build them on all parts of the wall*, Caes. B. G. 7, 22. *turres contabulantur, are raised on the rampart and covered with boards*, Caes. B. G. 5, 39.—CONTABULATAE turres, *moveable towers of several stories*, Liv. 24, 34. *which Polybius calls SAMBUCAE*, 8, 5.—

CONTABULATIO, ōnis, f. *a covering of any thing with boards, a flooring*. ubi turris altitudo perducta est ad contabulationem, *to the first flooring, i. e. when the tower was one story high*, Caes. B. C. 2, 9. *altera contabulatio, a second flooring or story*. summa contabulatio, *the highest flooring or roof*, ib.—

CONTACTUS, Contagio, &c. See CONTINGĒRE.—

CONTAMĪNĀRE (q. contagināre, à contactu; *ut ab exactu est examinare, q. exagminare*) se vitis, scelere, sanguine, stupro, *to pollute, to stain*: fabulas, *to spoil by confounding or jumbling together two or more Greek plays, to make one Latin play*, Ter. And. prol. 16. Heaut. prol. 17. *contaminatus grex turpium morbo virorum, i. e. eunuchi v. pathici*, Hor. Od. 1, 37,

9. *homini contaminatissimus, vile, abominable*, Cic. Dom. 9. *add. Prov. Cons. 6.*

CON-TECHNĀRI aliquid, *to contrive, to devise*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 6, 34.—

CON-TĒGĒRE (-tĕgo, xi, ctum) caput amictu, *to cover all around: injuriam, to conceal*, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 41. *humus contegit corpus*, Cic. Arch. 10. *humo contegi, to be buried*, Ov. Ep. 16, 274. *casa cuncta stramine*, Ov. Met. 5, 447.—

CON-TĒMĒRĀRE manus, *to pollute: torum dominae, to violate*, Ov. Am. 2, 7, 18.—

CON-TEMNĒRE (-mno, -msi, v. -mpsi, -mtum, v. -mptum) eum v. id, *to despise*.—

CON-TEMPTUS, v. -ptus, a, um, p. & a. *sighted, despised; mean, contemptible: homo contemptus et abjectus, adj. contemptible, mean*, Cic. Rull. 2, 34. *contemptior paucitate ordo, more contemptible by or on account of its small number*, Liv. 1, 49. *nihil illo contemptius, than he*, Cic. Phil. 3. *homo contemptissimae inertiae*, Suet. Dom. 15. *contempta res, a contemptible estate, a small fortune*, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 25.—*orator non contemnendus, not contemptible*, Cic. Br. 13.—

CONTEMPTUS, v. Contemptus, ūs, m. & Contemptio, ōnis, f. *contempt, scorn, disdain: contemptu laborare inter v. apud socios, i. e. esse contemptui iis, to be despised*, Liv. 6, 2. *contemptui aliquid habere, to despise*, Suet. Aug. 93.—

CONTEMPTOR, ōris, m. & -trix, -icis, f. *a despiser; that despises*.—

CONTEMPTIM v. mtim, adv. *contemptuously, with contempt*.—

CON-TEMPĒRĀTUS, a, um, *temperate, of moderate heat*, Vitruv. 9, 4.—

CONTEMPLĀRE, (and oftener Contemplāri, dep.) *to view, to behold*.—

CONTEMPLATIO, ōnis, f. & -ātus, ūs, m. *the act of viewing, contemplation*.—

CONTEMPLĀTOR, ōris, m. & -atrix, -icis, f. *a beholder*.—

CONTEMPLĀTIVUS, a, um, *contemplative*.—

CON-TENDĒRE (-do, di, sum & tum) ilia risu, *to stretch, to strain*, Ovid. Art. Am. 3, 285. *vincula, to straiten, to draw close*, Virg. G. 4, 412. *animum in curas, to rack with cares*, Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 11. *omnes nervos in re aliqua, to exert all one's strength or attention*, Cic. 1 Act. Verr. 12. Fam. 15, 4. *omnibus nervis mihi contendendum est, I must strive*, Cic. Verr. 3, 56. *ad magna, to aim or aspire at*, Id. Off. 2, 13. *so maximis laboribus ad gloriam*, Cic. Phil. 14, 12. *omnia, to adduce every ground of accusation, to strain every point, to omit nothing*, Cic. Verr. 2, 21. *tantum itineris unâ nocte, to make so great a journey, to go so far*. frustra, *to strive*, Virg. E. 7, 69. *qui stadium currit, eniti et contendere debet, quâ maximè possit, ut vincat*, Cic. Off. 3, 10. *contra vim morbi*, Cic. Phil. 9, 7. *Dyrrhachium petere contendit, strove or endeavoured*. Cic. Planc. 41. *cursum aliquò ad aliquem, to direct*, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 58. *in Italiam, to hasten*, Cic. B. G. 1, 10. *Romam, Sallust. Jug. 13.—(II) aliquid ab aliquo, to re-*

quest earnestly, Cic. Fam. 13, 8. § 12, 29. Att. 6, 2 f. Amic. 11. § c. hic magistratus a populo summa ambitione contenditur, *is sought or asked*, Cic. Verr. 2, 53.—(II) verè videor posse contendere, *methinks I may truly affirm or assert*, Nep. 25, 12. so Id. 15, 8. § 2, 7. se rectius viduam, et coelibem futurum fuisse contendere, *for contending, she asserted*, Liv. 1, 46. ab Ariobarsane contendì, ut daret, *I insisted with him, I urged or pressed him to give*, Cic. Att. 6, 1.—(IV) CONTENDÈRE bello vel Marte, cursu vel pedibus, cum aliquo, *to contend. verbis inter se, non pugnis*, Cic. Parad. 3. de honore aut de dignitate cum aliquo, Cic. jure cum aliquo, *to go to law, to bring the matter before a judge*, Cic. Quint. 31. so lite de re aliqua, Quintil. 3, 4. summo jure, *to go to the rigour of the law with one*, Cic. Att. 16, 15. alicui, *for cum aliquo*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 28. amori, *for cum amore*, Propert. 1, 14, 7. so hirundo contendit cyncis, Lucret. 3, 6.—(V) CONTENDÈRE causas inter se, *to compare, to contrast*, Cic. Cat. 2, 11. so aliquid cum aliquo, Cic. Rosc. Am. 33. Tac. Ann. 4, 32. vetera et praesentia, Ib. 13, 3.

CONTENTUS, part. & adj.—gladiatorum contento poplite praelia, *with their legs vehemently stretched, with the sinews of the back part of the leg opposite to the knee strongly stretched*, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 97. opposed to, poplite flexo, Stat. Theb. 6, 590. so qui jam contento, jam laxo fune laborat, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 20. insonuit contento nervus ab arcu, *the string twanged from a bent bow*, Ov. Met. 6, 286. so Id. Art. Am. 2, 291. tela contenta arcu parato, *the arrows extended on the ready bow*, Virg. Æ. 5, 513. contentâ cervice trahunt plaustra, *with strained necks*, Virg. 3, 536. ut balistae et reliqua tormenta telorum, eò graviore emissiones habent, quò sunt contenta atque adducta vehementius, *throw them with the greater force, the more they are strained, and drawn back*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24. ut onera contentis corporibus faciliùs feruntur, remissis opprimunt, *as burdens are more easily carried when our bodies are exerted, so when our bodies are not exerted, the same burdens overpower us*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23. cum contento cursu hostium classis Italiam peteret, *with full sail in a straight course*, Cic. Mur. 15.—so metaph. contento studio cursuque, *as quickly as possible*, Cic. Sext. 6. fides contenta, et incontenta, *a fiddle in tune, and out of tune*, Cic. Fin. 4, 27. contentis oculis, *with eager eyes, ardently fixed on the object*, Suet. Tib. 7. voce contentâ dicere, *to speak with great exertion of voice; opposed to submittà voce*, Cic. Or. 17.—CONTENTÈ (adv.) pro se dicere, *with great exertion of voice*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24. plaga, hoc gravior, quo est missa contentiùs, *with greater force, ib. mater ipsum arcè et contentè habet, strictly, and with a tight rein, restrains him from using too much liberty*, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 53. cum usque ad vesperum contentiùs (sc. aequo vel solito,) ambularet, sc. Socrates, *faster, with greater exertion than usual*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34. CONTENTIO (ònis, f) animi, ingenii, virium,

exertion, Cic. Or. 3, 2. so contentio vocis, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24. Or. 2, 5, § 53.—(II) contentio inter eos, a contest, a dispute, Nep. 1, 4. contentio libertatis dignitatisque, *a contest about*, Liv. 4, 6. finis contentionum, ib.—contentio honoris, *a struggle about preferment*, Cic. Mur. 4. palmae, i. e. de praestantia, Quintil. 1, 2, 24. mihi cum eo contentio fuit, Cic. Phil. 2, 3 f. contentio animorum, *a violent animosity*, Liv. 10, 23. so Cic. Fam. 2, 12.—(III) contentio generis familiaeque, *a comparison in point of birth and fortune*, Cic. Planc. 7. contentio vestra v. vestrum, *a comparison between you, ib. § 6. ex aliorum contentione, from a comparison with others*, Cic. Manil. 13. sed si contentio quaedam et comparatio fiat, *a contrast*, Cic. Off. 1, 17.—(IV) a figure in rhetoric, Auct. ad Heren. 4, 15, 18, 45.

CONTENTIÒSUS, adj. —a oratio, *an argumentative speech, full of keen debate*, Plin. Ep. 2, 19.

CONTENTUS, a. content. See CONTINÈRE.

CONTENTUS, a. stretched. See CONTINÈRE.

CON-TENÈBRÆ, neut. to be dark: quoad contenebravit, *until it grew dark*, Varr. R. R. 2, 2.

CON-TERMĪNUS, a, um, *neighbouring, bordering on*: his contermini Rhaeti, Plin. 3, 26. contermina Indis gens, Id. 12, 8. contermina ripae stabula, *contiguous to*, Ov. Met. 8, 552.

CON-TÈRÈRE (-tèro, trivi, tritum) radicem in pulverem, *to bruise, to pound in a mortar*, Plin. 26, 11. so haec ubi contritis, *for contriveris*, Ov. Med. Fac. 89.—metaph. librum legendo, *to wear*, Cic. Fam. 9, 25. so ferrum usu, Ov. Art. Am. 3, 91. aetatem in pistrino, *to spend*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 6, 1. so diem, aevum, tempus, vitam—boves, *to fatigue, to wear out with labour*, Lucr. 2, 1161. conteris tu tua me oratione, *mulier, you weary or tire me with your speaking*, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 65. operam, *to waste*, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 14. se in musicis, &c. Cic. Fin. 1, 21 f. reliqua (sc. bona) ex collatione facile est contereare atque contemnere, *it is easy, from comparison, to vilify or reduce to nothing and despise other enjoyments*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 30. quae sunt horum temporum, ea jam contrivimus, *we have exhausted the subject of the present times, we have often mentioned every thing pertaining to them*, Cic. Att. 9, 4.

CONTRĪTUS, part. & adj. bruised, stamped, brayed, or beaten very small; thus, ruta contrita, Plin. 20, 13 s. 51.—(II) metaph. contrita praecepta, trite, stale, vulgar, common, Cic. Orat. 1, 31. so Sext. 40. vetustate contritum proverbum, *old and common*, Cic. Fin. 2.

CONTRERRANEUS, a, um, of the same country; subst. a countryman, Plin. Praef. 1.

CON-TERRÈRE (-eo, ui, itum) aliquem, *to terrify, to frighten greatly*: adspectu contrèrtus haesit, Virg. Æ. 3, 597.

CONTESTĀRI deos hominesque, *to call to witness*, Cic. Verr. 4, 29. Fam. 6, 10. caelum terramque, Cic. Flacc. 40.—(II) contestari litem vel litis contestatio, *is when both the plaintiff and defendant appeared in court before the*

practor, attended with witnesses; and the plaintiff having stated his claim or grounds of complaint, and the defendant having made his answer, each of them said to those present, **TESTES ESTOTE**, Cic. Rosc. Com. 11. **Macrob. Sat. 3, 9.** Festus in voce **CONTESTARI**.—neque illi litem contestabuntur, nor will they stand a trial, nor, as it is expressed, will they join issue, Cic. Att. 16, 15.

CONTESTĀTUS, (part.)—contestata virtus ariorum, known, proved, attested, Cic. Flacc. 11. clarissimis testimoniis contestata (al. testata) antiquitas, confirmed, Cic. Div. 1, 40.

CONTESTATIO, ōnis, f.—petivit a me maximā contestatione, with the greatest earnestness, Cic. Corn. 1. contestatio litis, the appearance of a plaintiff and defendant before the praetor in court with witnesses, when the plaintiff stated his claim or grounds of complaint, and the defendant-ant gave in his answers, Festus.

CON-TEXĒRE (-xo, xui, xtum) villos, to weave. quid enim oves aliud afferent, nisi ut earum villis confectis, atque contextis, homines vestiantur, Cic. Nat. D. 2, 63. lilia amarantidis, to join or tie together, Tibull. 3, 4, 33. carmen, to compose, Cic. Cael. 8. crimen, to contrive, to forge an accusation, Cic. Deiot. 6. cum reliquis rebus nostra, to relate our transactions in conjunction with others; to weave the relation of *Catiline's* conspiracy into the general texture of your work, Cic. Fam. 5, 12. extrema cum primis, to make the last correspond with the first, Cic. Fam. 10, 13. argento contextus et auro, i. e. veste indutus auro et argento contextae voluptates, a continual series of pleasure, Cic. Tusc. 5, 33. historia contexta illorum temporum, a continual history, Nep. 25, 16. contextus equus trabibus acernis, constructed of maple beams, Virg. Æ. 2, 112.

CONTEXTUS, ūs, m. a weaving or plaiting; thus, peninarum contextu corpori tegumenta faciebat, Cic. Fin. 5, 11. contextus corporum, the texture, contexture, or union of their parts, Lucr. 1, 244.—(II) contextus literarum, the order, Quintil. 1, 1, 24. rectus, quo scribi solent, contextus, their proper use or order; as, A, B, C, &c. ib. 25. mirabilis est apud illos contextus rerum, a wonderful connexion or consistency in the tenets of the Stoics, Cic. Fin. 7, 27. contextus dicendi, the thread of the discourse, Quintil. 10, 7, 26. so contextus sermonis, Id. 8, 3, 37. totus contextus orationis, the whole discourse, Cic. Part. 23. non interrumpendus est contextus, the texture of the period, Id. 11, 3, 39. contextus verborum, the series or connection of the words, Id. 11, 2, 28. in contextu et continuatione sermonis, in the composition of a continued discourse, in the construction and length of the periods, Id. 8, 2, 14. in cogitatis quoque rerum ac verborum contextum sequi, sc. oportet, in what an orator has only premeditated, he should follow the same order or arrangement of things and expressions, that he observed in thinking of them, Id. 11, 2, 2. in contextu et cursu, sc. orationis, in the structure or train of a sentence or discourse, Id. 8, 4, 8. so

Id. 9, 4, 55. cura sit ne brevium contextu resulcent, sc. verba, lest they have a jumping or startling sound by the junction, or by being made up of short syllables, Id. 9, 4, 66. factorum dictorumque contextus, the consistent tenour, the uniform train of conduct, Id. 3, 7, 15.—**CONTEXTĒTE**, & -tim, adv. closely, of one piece: omnia naturali colligatione consertēte contextēque fiunt, by a natural and close connection between cause and effect, Cic. Fat. 14. turdi in cacuminibus arborum luto nidificantes paene contextim, closely, as if linked or joined together, Plin. 10, 53.

CON-TICĒRE, (-eo, ui, ., & Con-ticesco, ěre, inc. à taceo) to be silent, to hold one's peace, to be hush or still, Virg. Æ. 2, 1.

CON-TICĒNIUM, i, n. the first part of night, when all is still, Varr. Lat. Ling. 5, 2, & 6, 4. Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 95. Non. 1, 319.—(II) that part of the morning between cock-crowing and the dawn, when the cocks give over crowing, Macrob. Sat. 1, 3.

CONTIGNĀRE, (tignum) to lay with beams, rafters or joists; to rafter, to joist, to floor: tecta ossibus, to cover or lay with bones (instead of rafters,) Plin. 9, 3. quidquid est contignatum, that part which was joisted or floored, Caes. B. C. 2, 15.

CONTIGNATIO, ōnis, f. a floor or flooring, a story; the same with **CONTABULATIO**, Caes. B. C. 2, 9 & 15. sine contignatione ac mirtariā aedificia, without a flooring and wood, Hirt. Bell. Alex. 1. ut contignatio careat incendiū periculo, the joists, Col. 1, 6, 3. in tertiam contignationem ascendere, to the third story, Liv. 21, 62.

CONTIGŪUS, adjoining. See **CONTINGĒRE**.

CON-TĪNĒRE, (-tineo, -tinui, -tentum, à teneo) trahes, to hold or keep together, Caes. B. G. 7, 23. omnes artes, quae ad humanitatem pertinent, quasi cognatione quadam inter se continentur, all the liberal arts are connected together, Cic. Arch. 1. civitatem in officio, to keep, ib. 5, 3. animam, to keep in, to check, Lucan. 8, 616. so risum, Plaut. Asin. 3, 2, 36. lacrymas, Id. Most. 3, 2, 137. dicta, to keep secret, not to publish, Cic. Or. 2, 55. & 1, 4. libros, to reserve, not to publish to the world, Cic. Att. 13, 21. belluas septis, to keep within, Cic. Phil. 13, 3. canes catenis per diem, to keep in, to restrain or confine, Col. 7, 12. exercitum castris, Caes. B. G. 1, 48. equos frenis, to restrain, to curb, Sen. Hippol. 1055. neque enim potest exercitum is continere imperator, qui se ipsum non continet, restrain, Cic. Manil. 13. so furentem, Cic. Har. Resp. 1. gradum, to stop, Virg. Æ. 3, 598. vocem conjurationis, to contain, to keep from breaking forth, Cic. Cat. 1, 3. aliquem in exercitatione, Cic. Fam. 7, 19. in studiis, to engage, to keep one employed, Cic. Off. 1, 6. & Brut. 97. vix me contineo, quin involem in capillum, I can scarcely keep or restrain myself from flying at his hair, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 20. so malē se continet, Ov. Met. 4, 351. se a supplicio, Cic. Verr. 5, 29. se ab assentiendo, Cic. Acad. 32. se domi aut ruri,

to keep one's self, to stay, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 16. se moenibus urbis, Ov. Met. 13, 207. continet mundus omnia suo complexu, contains, Cic. N. D. 2, 22. unâ virtute (sc. diligentia) omnes reliquae virtutes continentur, are contained or comprehended, Cic. Or. 2, 35.—* quod rem maximè continebat, which was the chief thing, of the greatest importance, Cic. Brut. 29. summum bonum, quod continet philosophiam, which is the sum of all philosophy, Cic. Fin. 4, 6. ea continent causas, are of chief importance in causes, Cic. Part. 29.—* vita, quae corpore et spiritu continetur, depends on or consists in, is preserved by, Cic. Marcel. 9. so tuâ salute continetur salus omnium, depends on, ib. 7. add. Plin. Ep. 10, 35. meus reditus vestro iudicio continetur, Cic. Dom. 37. nulla res vehementius rempublicam continet, quam fides, more strongly supports or preserves, than credit, Cic. Off. 2, 24.—* hac curâ continebatur, was restrained or checked, could act with less freedom, Cic. Verr. 3, 1. ut se contineat, admonebo, to abstain from the study of rhetoric, Cic. Or. 2, 20. firmas, (sc. membranas oculatorum natura fecit,) ut continerentur, that they might be preserved in their state, that they might not be broken, Cic. N. D. 2, 57.

CONTINENS, ntis, part.—abditarum et continentium morbos causarum notitia, the knowledge of the occult and constituent causes of diseases, Cels. praef. 1.—adj. moderate, temperate, keeping one's desires within due bounds; thus, non intemperanter concupiscere, continentis debet duci, Nep. 24, 13. hoc nemo fuit magis continens, more a master of his passions, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 21. continentior, Caes. B. C. 1, 23. continentissimi homines, majores nostri, Cic. Parad. 1.—(II) continual, successive, adjoining, uninterrupted: continens oratio, a continued discourse, Cic. Tusc. 1, 8. so continens agmen, Liv. 1, 29. § 2, 50. longum agmen, nec continens, a long line, and not connected; with spaces or intervals between parts of it, Liv. 10, 35. huic fundo continentia praedia, contiguous, Cic. Caecin. 4. huic (sc. mari) continens aër, Cic. N. D. 2, 45. Cappadociae pars quae cum Cilicia continens est, Cic. Fam. 15, 2 § 4. continentis spiritu, with one breath; opposed to intermisso, Cic. Or. 3, 57. labore continenti omnia superare, continual, incessant, Caes. B. G. 7, 24. § B. C. 3, 63. continentibus diebus, for several days successively, ib. 84. biduo continenti, for two days without intermission, Suet. Cal. 19. e continenti genere tertia victima, the third victim of the same family, in which the grandfather, father, and son, had successively one after another devoted themselves for the republic, Cic. Fin. 2, 19.—(III) CONTINENS terra, the continent, Nep. 2, 3.—often used as a subst. with terra understood; thus, in continenti lucus, Nep. 1, 7. Leucadia operâ incolarum abscissa a continenti, Plin. 4, 1. a proximâ continenti, from the nearest continent, Plin. 5, 31 s. 39.—(IV) in continenti, sc. tempore, immediately. Sometimes written as one word, Ulpian; whence old English writers

use INCONTINENTLY for immediately. In the same sense we find EX CONTINENTI sc. tempore, Justin. 1, 9, 10.—(V) the principal parts of a cause, those things of chief importance in a cause, on which it hinged or turned, were called CONTINENTIA, ium; quasi firmamenta defensionis; quibus sublati, nulla defensio sit, Cic. Top. 25. or CONTINENTIA CAUSARUM, Cic. Partit. 29. CONTINENTIA cum ipso negotio, inseparabile, connected with the cause or the matter in dispute, Cic. Inv. 1, 26.—CONTINENTER, (adv.) temperately, moderately, Cic. Off. 1, 30.—(II) continually: Belgae cum Germanis continenter bellum gerunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 1. biduum continenter lapidibus pluit, without intermission, Liv. 25, 7. continenter uno spiritu multa dicere, to repeat a long period without drawing breath, A. ad Heren. 3, 12.

CONTINENTIA, ae, f. abstinence, temperance, moderation, Cic. Off. 2, 24. Inv. 2, 54. Nep. 35, 13. laetari te nostrâ moderatione et continentia video, disinterestedness, Cic. Att. 6, 2.—CONTENTUS, a, um, content, satisfied: parvo, Cic. Am. 23. paucis, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 16. sua sorte, ib. 1, 1, 3. contentiores, Plaut. Poen. 2, 1, 15. contentus fueram hoc solum scribere tibi, Plin. Ep. 10, 6. haec breviter demonstrasse, Quintil. 5, 12.

CONTENTUS, part. stretched, bent, &—CONTENTÈ, adv. See CONTENDÈRE.

CONTĪNUUS, a, um, continual, without intermission: continui montes, a continual range of, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 5. si Tanaquil tantum moliri potuisset, ut duo continua regna viro, ac deinceps genero dedisset, could have such influence, as to bestow the crown twice successively, first on her husband, and then on her son-in-law, Liv. 1, 47. so post tres continuos consulatus, Ib. 2, 42.

CONTINUÈ, adv. forthwith, continually: continuo hic adero, Ter. Heat. 3, 1, 98. non continuo, si me in gregem scariorum contuli, sum scarius, I am not therefore, for that reason; it does not follow of consequence that, Cic. Rosc. Am. 33. so Id. Or. 2, 48. Fin. 4, 27.

CONTINUÈ, adv. continually, always: flumen fluit continuo, Varr. L. L. 4, 5.

CONTINUÏTAS, âtis, f. continuation, Plin.—

CONTINUARE, to make or to be continual: perpotationem biduo duabusque noctibus, continue, Plin. 14, 22. so nocte et die iter, Caes. B. C. 3, 11. opus diem et noctem, ib. 1, 62.

si a primâ hieme austri ad ultimum ver continuârunt, have continued, Cels. 2, 1. aedificia moenibus, to join, Liv. 1, 44. ingens cupido agros continuandi, of adding field to field, Liv. 34, 4. continuatque dapes, and serves up one dish close after another, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 108.

verba singula, et continuata, words by themselves, and in sentences, Cic. Or. 3, 37. Suonibus Sitonum gentes continuantur, are contiguous to, Tac. G. 45. hiems continuatur, continues, Ov. Pont. 1, 1, 26. quum prope continuato agmine iret, in a continued body, Liv. 2, 38.

CONTINUATIO (ônis, f.) imbrium, continuance,

Caes. B. G. 3, 29. ordinis, naturae, rerum, continuation, Cic. verborum nimis longa continuatio, too long a period, Cic. Or. 3, 13.

CONTINGERE, (-tingo, tigi, tactum, à tango.) to touch: curato ne inter se contingant, that they may not touch one another, Col. 5, 10. ne se inter se contingant, Plin. 17, 10. metam, to reach, Horat. A. P. 412. so Virg. Æ. 5, 836. aures, Ov. Met. 1, 211. portum, ib. 3, 634. auctoritatem hujus loci, to assume the authority of speaking from the rostra, Cic. Manil. 1. regiam propinquitatem aut affinitatem, to be connected with the royal family, Liv. 24, 22. Neroni Galba successit, nullo gradu contingens Caesarum domum, nonisè related to the family of the Caesars, Suet. Galb. 2. so Id. Ner. 32. Deos propius, to have access to the great, i. e. to Augustus, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 52. animum curâ, to touch with solicitude, Val. Flacc. 7, 173.—(II) CONTINGIT, (impers.) it happens: non cuius homini contingit adire Corinthum, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 36. nulli contingit impune nasci, Senec. ad Marc. 15. non aegre contingit, it is done without great difficulty or expence, Col. 8, 7, 1. facere contingit sc. tibi, you may make, ib. c. 8, 1.—* Often also with a nominative in the third person singular and plural:—honor contingit tibi ex merito, Ovid. Pont. 4, 7, 16. gaudia contingant mihi, ib. 2, 1, 7. contigerant illi connumbra matris tuae, a marriage with your mother had fallen to his lot, Ov. Met. 12, 194.—The following distinction is generally observed: CONTINGUNT bona, accidunt mala, eveniunt utraque; hence, scies plura mala contingere nobis, quam accidere, happen to us for our good, than for our hurt, Sen. Ep. 110. But this distinction does not always take place; as, Cic. Or. 2, 4. Off. 1, 22.—passio. mea causa nihil eo facto contingitur, is nowise affected, Liv. 40, 14.—✕ CONTINGO is sometimes used as if it were compounded of TINGO: contingitur sale caseus, is seasoned, tinged or mixed with, Col. 7, 8, 4. so aut parco sale contingunt, sc. lac pressum, vel caseum, Virg. G. 3, 403. contingunt corpus amurcâ, anoint with the lees of oil, ib. 448. add. Col. 9, 8, 8. Lucr. 1, 936 & 4, 11.—thus also the participle: colore croci contacta sputa, tinged, (al. continctâ,) Lucr. 6, 1186. & 2, 742. add. 2, 852. 4, 642. contacta sale modico, meat a little salted, corned, Cels. 2, 24. contacta halitu ursi, things breathed on by a bear, Plin. 11, 53 s. 115. velut contactâ civitate rabie duorum juvenum, infected, as if by contagion, with the rage of the two young men, or seized with the same madness as they, Liv. 4, 9. so Id. 31, 8. & 38, 55. sacrilegio contactos milites furor agitât, stained, polluted by, Id. 29, 8. nullo mortali opere contacti, Tac. G. 10. dies contactus religione, rendered inauspicious, unlucky, i. e. dies Alliensis, Id. 6, 28. velut omnibus eo vitio contactis auspiciis, as if all the auspices were affected by that irregularity, i. e. as if all the magistrates were rendered incapable of taking the omens, the consuls as well as the dictator, by the informality of the dictator's creation; so that neither he nor the consuls

could hold the COMITIA for electing consuls, Liv. 8, 17.

CONTACTUS, ūs, m. the act of touching, a touch: contactu omnia foedant immundo, by their filthy touch, Virg. Æ. 3, 227. pullis anserum utrica contactu mortifera, fatal by its touch, Plin. 10, 59. refugitque viriles contactus, shuns intercourse with her husband, Ov. Met. 7, 240. caeterae legiones contactu bellum meditabantur, from the contagion of example, excited by the example of others, Tac. Hist. 2, 60. so discedite a contactu, from infection, Id. Annal. 1, 43. add. infecti valetudine et contactu, (al. contractu,) smitten with the disease of informing, and infected by the contagion of that vice, or corrupted by the contagious example, ib. 6, 7. pollui cuncta sanie, odore, contactu, contagion, ib. 4, 49. contactu valentiorum, by the example of, or intercourse with, Id. Hist. 1, 11. dominationis, the influence or contagious effects of tyranny, Id. Agr. 30. so puerum procul a contactu deliciarum retinebimus, Sen. Ir. 2, 21. vitia contactu nocent, by contagion, Id. Tranq. 7.—

CONTAGIUM, i, n. & Contâgio, ōnis, & -âges, is, f. contagion, the catching of a disease or pollution by the touch: post ubi, contagio quasi, pestilentia invasit, as if by contagion, Sallust. Cat. 10. nec mala vicini pecoris contagia laedent, Virg. E. 1, 51.—CONTAGIUM is most frequent in poetry, and CONTAGIO in prose: contagio ipsa vulgabat morbos, contagion, Liv. 3, 6. contagione pulmonum calescit spiritus, by touching the lungs, Cic. Nat. 2, 55. contagio corporis, the influence, Cic. Div. 1, 30. & 2, 44. contagio cum corporibus, connexion, contagion, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30. contagionibus malorum, by the contagion or communication of mischief, Cic. Off. 2, 23. quaedam contagio sceleris, a participation of guilt, Id. Sull. 2. so contagio praedae, Id. Dom. 41. ad quos conscientiae contagio pertinebit, who shall be conscious of the fault, and therefore some how infected with it, Cic. Verr. 5, 71. contagionem aspectus fugere, to avoid being polluted by the sight of so wicked a person, Cic. Cluent. 68. contagio naturae vel rerum, of causes and effects whereby, according to the opinion of the Stoicks, one thing contained the cause of another, Cic. Fat. 3 & 4. dedit hanc contagio labem, et dabit in plures, contagion has produced this stain or vice, and will spread it to others, i. e. by associating with effeminate persons you have become effeminate, and will make others so by your example, Juv. 2, 78.—CONTAGE sua, for contagione, Lucr. 4, 836. et mala multa animus contagi (al. -e) fungitur ejus, the soul suffers many evils by its connexion with the body, ib. 3, 734. e contagibus ignis calescit ventus, is heated by its contact with the seeds of fire in the clouds, ib. 6, 279. contagibus ibant, they died by infection, ib. 1241.—

CONTIGUUS, a, um, contiguous, adjoining: contiguae domus, Ov. Met. 4, 57. mihi quidam spectanti senior, contiguusque loco, an old man who stood or sat next me at the spectacles, Ov. Fast. 4, 378.

CON-TORQUĒRE (-queo, si, tum,) *stellas, to whirl, to turn round*, Cic. N. D. 2, 21. *so cur- rum*, Cic. Orat. 61. *ea celeritate contorquetur* (sc. mundus, *is turned round*), cui par nulla ne cogitari quidem possit, Cic. N. D. 1, 10. *freta imo fundo, to turn up*, Sil. 3, 50. *hastam, to throw, to dart*, Virg. *Æ.* 2, 52. *so spicula*, ib. 7, 165. *peroram ad laevas undas, to turn*, ib. 3, 462. *aliquem tum ad severitatem, tum ad tristitiam, to move*, Cic. Or. 2, 17. *verba, (ut telum) to throw out*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 26. *deinde contorquent, sc. argumentationem, they twist or wrest the argument, they argue indirectly or obscurely, they use sophistry or imperfect syllogisms against their antagonists*, Cic. Div. 2, 51. *as Juvenal expresses it*, *Curta enthymemata torquent*, G. 449.—*insano Contorquens vertice silvas, whirling in his furious torrent or gulf, i. e. tearing up trees from the root, he rolled them along in his rapid stream*, Virg. G. 1, 481. *hastile, throwing, darting*, Id. *Æ.* 12, 490.—

CONTORTUS, part. *whirled*: *amnes in alium cursum contorti, turned*, Cic. Div. 1, 19. *cuspis Echioneo primùm contorta lacerto, a spear thrown by the arm of Echion*, Ov. Met. 8, 345. *so tela contorta*, Flor. 3, 4. *culus (sc. Demosthenis) non tam vibrarent fulmina illa, nisi numeris contorta ferrentur, the thunderbolts of whose eloquence would not strike so strongly or flash so remarkably, unless when darted they were carried along or moved with harmony, i. e. the force of his eloquence would not be so conspicuous, unless his periods were harmoniously composed*, Cic. Or. 70 f. *res contortae, obscure, crabbed, perplexing*, Cic. Or. 1, 59. *contorta sophismata, contorted sophisms, indirect, fallacious or obscure arguments*, Cic. Acad. 3, 24.—

CONTORTĒ (adv.) *dicere, obscurely*, Cic. Inv. 1, 20. *Heren. 1, 9. haec concluduntur contortius a Stoicis, too shortly or obscurely; oppositè ad LATIUS ET DIFFUSIUS*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 10.—

CONTORTULUS, a, um; -ae conclusiones, *strained, forced, fallacious*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 18.—

CONTORTIO (õnis, f.) *dextrae, the exertion used in throwing a dart or aiming a blow with a weapon*, A. ad Heren. 4, 14. *contortiones orationis, twistings or wréstings of language, fallacious conclusions, sophistry*, Cic. Pat. 8 f.—

CONTORTOR (õnis, m.) *legum, a perverter, a wrestler*, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 27.—

CONTORTIPLICATUS, a, um, (plicò) -a nomina, *long crabbed names, hard to be pronounced*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 26.

CONTRA, prep. cum accus. *against*: *contra aliquem pugnare, contendere, dicere, &c. contra naturam vivere*, Cic. Off. 1, 6. *quem contra veneris, for contra quem, whom you have opposed in a trial*, Cic. Mur. 4. *contra ea v. id. for e contrario, on the contrary*: *contra expectationem, opinionem, spem, &c. contrary to naves contra Lissum in ancoris constituerunt, over against, opposite to*, Caes. B. C. 3, 28. *so insula, quae contra Brundisinum portum est, ib. 23. add. Liv. 3, 26. Virg. Æ. 3, 692.—*

CONTRA, adv. *on the contrary, on the other hand*: *tibi beati videmur, at contra nobis tu*

beatus, Cic. Fam. 4, 4. *utrumque contra accidit, quite otherwise*, ib. 13, 18. *tu ne cede malis, sed contra audentior ito, sc. ea, go against or oppose them*, Virg. *Æ.* 6, 95. *ut contra intueri fas esset, to look him in the face*, Liv. 1, 16. *omnia contra circæque hostium plena erant, before or in front, and all around*, Liv. 5, 37. *contra elata mari respondet Gnosia tellus, on the opposite side of the door, or in that part over against Attica, is represented Crete, raised from the sea*, Virg. *Æ.* 6, 23. *si aliquid non contra atque oporteret, if not contrary to what was lawful, but contrary to what was proper*, Cic. Balh. 3. *so Div. 2, 24. Orat. 40. Syll. 24. contra quàm ipse censuisset, contrary to what he thought*, Cic. Pis. 8. *Orat. 2, 20. Dom. 46. contra quàm fas erat, Id. Cluent. 5. non carus est auro contra, sc. appenso, he is worth his weight of gold*, Plaut. Epid. 3, 3, 30. *so Curc. 1, 3, 45. Ps. 2, 3, 22. Truc. 2, 6, 57.—*

CONTRARIUS, a, um, *contrary, opposite*: *contrarium est, quod positum in genere diverso, ab eodem, cui contrarium esse dicitur, plurimum distat: ut frigus calori, vitae mors*, Cic. Inv. 1, 28. *nihil est tam contrarium rationi et constantiae, quam fortuna*, Cic. Div. 2, 7. *in contrarias partes flumina fluunt, ib. 1, 35. e vel ex contrario, on the contrary.—*

CONTRARIÈ, adv. *contrarily, contrariwise.—*

CONTRARIÒ, adv. *on the contrary*, Nep. 18, 1. **CONTRÀ-DICĒRE**, (-dico, xi, ctum,) *to speak against*: *contradicerem tibi, si locum haberem, I should contradict you, could I do it safely*, Suet. Aug. 54. *But this verb is commonly written in distinct words; as, Cic. Tusc. 1, 4 f. Part. 31.—*

CONTRADICTION, õnis, f. *an objection*, Quintil. 2, 17, 36. & 5, 13, 28. &c. Tac. Ann. 14, 43.

CON-TRAHĒRE (-hō, xi, ctum) *viros, to draw together, to assemble*, Virg. *Æ.* 3, 8. *so exercitum, copias, milites, auxilia, omnes in unum, &c.—aeruginem, to contract or gather rust*, Plin. 34, 11 s. 26. *aes alienum, to contract debt*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8. *amicitiam virtus contrahit, produces, unites*, Cic. Am. 14. *add. ib. 7. animum, to contract, to lessen or weaken the spirits*, Cic. Div. 2, 58. Q. Fr. 1, 1. *appetitus, to check*, Cic. Off. 1, 20. *bellum, to bring on, to cause, to incur*, Liv. 5, 37. *ciaticras vulnerum, i. e. inducere, to close up, to draw over*, Plin. 12, 17. *cladem, to cause*, Liv. 25, 19. *commentarios, to abridge, to shorten*, Quintil. 10, 7, 31. *medium digitum in pollicem, to draw in the mid-finger to meet the thumb*, Quintil. 11, 3, 92. *his (sc. superciliis, frons) contrahitur, is contracted*, Quintil. 11, 3, 78. *ira contractis superciliis ostenditur, ib. 79. iram nuninis sibi, to bring on one's self*, Ov. Met. 2, 660. *so causam mortis sibi*, Plin. 11, 19. *lac, to curdle*, Plin. 23, 7. *morbum, to contract*, Plin. 30, 8. *orationem, to shorten, to abridge*, Cic. Part. 7. Quintil. 11, 1, 45. *periculum, to incur*, Liv. 2, 23. *pituitam, to generate phlegm*, Cels. 4, 5. *res v. negotia cum aliquo, to make a bargain or contract*, Cic. Cluent. 14. Off. 2, 11. & 3, 15. *nihil cum populo, to have*

no business with, to seek no preferments from them, Cic. Tusc. 5, 36 f. societatem cum eo, to enter into partnership, Cic. Quinct. 11. tristitiam, to cause, Cels. 3, 18. vela, to draw in, Horat. Od. 2, 10, 22. to check one's self, to act more cautiously, Cic. Att. 1, 13. ventrem, to render costive; the opposite of LAXARE, Plin. 22, 10. verbum longius, to contract; as, animadverto, for animum adverto, Quinctil. 8, 6, 65. umbras, to diminish, Ov. Art. Am. 3, 723. vultum, to frown, Ov. Pont. 4, 3, 7.

CONTRACTUS, a, um, part. & adj.—undique contracto exercitu, having drawn together or assembled, Liv. 27, 41. so Veios ingens exercitus contractus, Id. 8, 20. cum tres (sc. digiti) contracti pollice premuntur, the three last fingers being drawn or folded in, Quinctil. 11, 3, 94. contractioribus ultimis digitis, being more closely folded, ib. 95. contracto frigore piger, by having contracted or caught cold, Virg. G. 4, 259. contracto cupidine, by contracting or curbing one's desire of money, by being content with a little, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 39. contractusque leget, cooped up, confined to a small apartment, which may be easily heated; or muffled up in clothes, Id. Ep. 1, 7, 12. contractum caput, compressed or squeezed down, Id. Sat. 2, 7, 61. frons, wrinkled, drawn together through anxiety or care, ib. 2, 125. paupertas, pinching, straitening, distressing, Id. Ep. 1, 3, 20. vestigia, difficult footsteps, hard to be followed, ib. 2, 2, 80. culpâ malum contractum, misfortunes incurred by one's own fault, Cic. Tusc. 3, 22. contractiores introitus, narrower entrances, Cic. Div. 2, 57 f. so locus contractus, contracted, confined, Virg. G. 4, 295. neque spatiosiora, quam decem pedum, neque contractiora, quam quatuor, sc. interordinia, Colum. 5, 5, 3. contractiores noctes, shorter, Cic. Parad. 1. ambitus verborum contractus et brevis, a short period, Cic. Brut. 44. oratio contractior, more concise, ib. 31. propter res tuas ita contractas ut nec caput, nec pedes, sc. habeant, on account of your concerns in the province being so curtailed, diminished or abridged, that, according to the proverb, they have neither head nor feet, Cic. Fam. 7, 31. quae studia, sc. gloriae, &c. in senectute debent esse contractiora, which desires ought to be more moderate, Cic. Coel. 31. etiamsi est tuo proposito contractum atque submissum, tho' it (sc. the beginning of Cicero's speech for Milo) is designedly modest and humble, Quinctil. 11, 3, 47. in nietu et iracundiâ contracta, sc. est vox, the voice is weak or timid, ib. 64.—* fides contractarum rerum, of contracts or agreements, Cic. Off. 1, 5. cum multis res rationesque contractae, money transactions, ib. 17. magnâ ratione cum Mauritaniae rege contractâ, having entered into an important contract, Cic. Syll. 20. quid sit optimum, malè contractis rebus, planè video, in a desperate condition or crisis, Cic. Att. 7, 7. hoc (sc. periculo) contracto, being incurred, Cic. Rabir. Post. 9. suis contractis, i. e. peccatis, by his own fault or misconduct, Cic. Fam. 10, 10. ORCA contracta, a swine which used to be sacri-

ficed to expiate some guilt, Cic. Legg. 2, 22. called also praecidanea, q. q.

CONTRACTÈ, adv.—habitare contractius, to dwell in a smaller house, Senec. de Tranq. anim. 9.

CONTRACTIO, ònis, f. a contraction or shrinking: brachii projectio et contractio, the stretching out and drawing in of the arm, Cic. Or. 18. nervorum, a contraction of the nerves, the cramp, Plin. 20, 14 s. 54. digitorum, the contraction, drawing in, or clenching of the fingers; opposed to PORRECTIO, Cic. N. D. 2, 60. frontis, the knitting of the brow in a frown, Cic. Sext. 8. so superciliorum; opposed to remissio, Cic. Off. 1, 41. paginae, the shortness of this page, Cic. Att. 5, 4 f. so contractio orationis; opposed to longitudo, Cic. Partit. 6. si contractione brevius fieret, (sc. quid) aut productione longius, theatra tota reclamant, Cic. Or. 3, 50 f. Hence CONTRACTIO is put for a figure in grammar, when two syllables or words are reduced into one, by leaving out one or more letters; as, amâsti, for amavisti; sis, for si vis; sultis, for si vultis, &c. contractio animi in dolore, a contraction or painful feeling of the mind in grief; opposed to effusio animi in laetitia, an enlargement, Cic. Tusc. 4, 31. so animi contractio ex metu mortis, ib. 1, 37.

CONTRACTIUNCŪLA, ae, f. a small twitch or pinch; a certain painful feeling of the mind, Cic. Tusc. 3, 34.

CONTRACTŪRA, ae, f. the making of a pillar small at the top or becoming so; a tapering, Vitruv. 3, 2. & 3, 5, 1.

CONTRACTUS, ūs, m. a making of a pillar small at the top, a tapering, Vitruv. 3, 3. Varr. R. R. 1, 68.—(II) a contract: ante ipsum rei contractum, before the contract was concluded, Quinctil. 4, 2, 49.

CONTRACTĀRE, or more frequently Contractāre, librum manibus, to handle, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 1. sol nudam contractans corpus aquai, for aquae, touching with his rays, Lucr. 6, 854. eas petulantius, to touch or handle immodestly, to treat indelicately or rudely, Justin. 7, 3. so Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 32. uxores multorum, to make free with, Suet. Dom. 1. contractatam filiarum pudicitiam ulcisci, the violation, Tac. Ann. 14, 35.—* haec facilius, to treat of as a writer, Cic. Or. 3, 6.—voluptates totâ mente, to embrace, to enjoy; Cic. Tusc. 3, 15 f. oculis vulgi corpus contractandum permittere, to expose to public view, Tac. Ann. 3, 12.

CONTRACTĀTIO, ònis, f. a handling or touching: cur non gestit taurus equae contractatione, equus vaccae, a desire to copulate with, Cic. N. D. 1, 27 f.

CONTRACTABILITER, adv. softly, gently, Lucr. 4, 664.

CONTRA-LYCĒRI, to bid against, Caes. B. G. 1, 18. But this verb is more properly written in two words. So

CONTRA-POSĪTUS, a, um, opposed, Quinctil. 9, 3, 22 & 102.

CONTRA-SCRIPTUM, Cic. Att. 16, 7. but it is better here to read, Antonii edictum legi a

Bruto, (sc. datum, shown to me by Brutus;) et horum contrâ, (sc. Bruti et Cassii,) scriptum praeclarè, and their answer written finely, Vid. Cic. Fam. 11, 3.

CONTRAVĒNIRE, to oppose, to make resistance, Caes. B. G. 6, 29. Cic. Tusc. 1, 23. to accuse, to oppose in a trial, Cic. Verr. 2, 43. Mur. 4.

CONTRĒMĒRE & Contremiscere, inc. (trĕmo, & tremisco, ui, -) to tremble greatly: caelum tonitru contremuit, Cic. Or. 3, 39. timore perterritus contremuit, Cic. Div. 1, 28. totâ mente atque omnibus artibus contremiscam, Cic. Or. 1, 26. toto corpore, Id. Fam. 6, 7. cujus in meâ causâ nunquam fides virtusque contremuit, was never shaken, never moved or changed through fear, Cic. Sext. 31. unde (sc. a gigantibus) periculum fulgens contremuit domus Saturni veteris, dreaded, was afraid of danger, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 8. so non contremiscamus injurias, non vulnera, non egestatem, Senec. Ep. 65f.

CONTRIBUĒRE (-uo, ui, ūtum,) pecuniam ad eam rem, to contribute, Cic. Phil. 14, 14. so aliqua sc. herbarum, ei, Ovid. Met. 7, 231. regna alienigenis, to give, to bestow, Suet. Aug. 48. Ambracia contribuerat se Ætolis, had joined or united itself to, Liv. 38, 3. alterum alteri, to equal, to make the one answer for the other, Sen. Benef. 6, 5. Calagurritani cum Oscensibus contributi, joined in the same state, Caes. B. C. 1, 60.

CONTRISTĀRE aliquem, to make sad, to dishearten, Cic. Fam. 8, 9. auster pluvio contristat frigore caelum, saddens, makes gloomy, Virg. G. 3, 279. so Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 36.

CONTROVERSA, ae, f. (contra & verto,) a controversy, a dispute.

CONTROVERSUS & Controversiōsus, a, um, controverted, disputed, the subject of controversy; thus, res controversa, Cic. Legg. 1, 20. controversiosa, Liv. 3, 72. sumere pro certo, quod dubium controversumque sit, Cic. Div. 2, 50. controversum jus nôsse, to be skilled in the controverted points of law, Cic. Muren. 13. quum in controverso jure esset, when it was a disputed point of law, Liv. 3, 55. gens acuta, controversa naturâ, sc. Sicula, naturally prone to disputation, litigious, Cic. Brut. 12.

CONTRUCIDĀRE, to kill, to cut off with cruelty, to butcher, Suet. Cal. 28. G. 19. Dom. 17. Sen. Ir. 1, 2. corpore contrucidato, being mangled or severely wounded, left for dead, Cic. Sext. 37.

CONTRŪDERE, (do, si, sum) to thrust together: eodem caeteros piratas contrudi, imperârat, to be thrown into the same prison, Cic. Verr. 5, 27. qui eam provinciam susceperint, ut in balneas contruderentur, who undertook that task that they should be thrust into the baths, or crowded together there, in order to be concealed, Cic. Coel. 26. uvas in dolia, to put into casks, Varr. R. R. 2, 54, 2. in adversum flumen contrudere, sc. corpus equi, to drive it against the river, Lucr. 4, 425. nubes in unum, to collect, Id. 6, 210, ad altos montes, ib. 734. nam vis venti contrudit, sc. nubes, presses them toge-

ther, Lucr. 6, 509. casis contrusa corpora, crowded together in cottages, ib. 1252. et partim contrusa magis concessit in altum, sc. anima, the breath being forced into the innermost recesses of the body, Lucr. 4, 916.

CONTRUNCĀRE hostes, to kill, Lamprid. Alex. 61. cibum, to devour, Pl. Stich. 4, 1, 48.

CONTUBERNIUM, i, n. (con & taberna v. tabernaculum,) a certain number of soldiers staying in one tent; usually ten with their petty officer who commanded them, decânus, Veget. 2, 13.—(I) a tent, Caes. B. C. 2, 29, & 3, 76. progrediuntur contuberniis, sc. ex, Tac. Ann. 1, 41. irrumpunt contubernia, sc. in, ib. 48. contubernio patris militabat, served as a soldier in the tent of his father, i. e. under his immediate inspection, Sall. Jug. 64. so Suet. Caes. 2. electus, quem contubernio aestimaret, sc. dignum, worthy of being admitted into his own tent, Tac. Agr. 5. in contubernio legionum eductus, brought up among the legions in the camp, Tac. Ann. 1, 41. provinciales sueto militum contubernio gaudebant, were attached to the soldiers by living among them, Tac. Hist. 2, 80.—(II) Hence put for one's house or family; thus, quem ut sapientiae professorem contubernio admoverat, Suet. Tib. 14. Arĕi philosophi, filiorumque ejus contubernium inivit, for eos in contubernium, vel familiam adscivit, Suet. Aug. 89. in matris contubernio mansit, in the house or family, Suet. Cal. 19. in contubernium ultro invitatus, invited by Jupiter to live in the same temple with him, ib. 22. Seleucum grammaticum a contubernio rĕmovit, Id. Tib. 56. ex contubernio sordidissimum hominum, from the society of, or associating with, Suet. Cl. 5f. matrem contubernio quoque ac palatio expulit, removed her from his family and from the palace, Suet. Ner. 34. i. e. gave her a separate house, Tac. Ann. 13. 18f. disjecto aeditui contubernio, the lodge or house. Tac. Hist. 3, 74. nemo mihi junctor, et usu amicitiae, et assiduitate contubernii, by always living with me, Dial. de Or. 5.—(IV) a matrimonial connection between slaves: nil e contubernio servili nisi abjectum et sordidum traxisse, from commerce with a slave, Tacit. Ann. 13, 46. contubernium muliebris militiae, a participation in illicit amours, Cic. Verr. 5, 40.

CONTUBERNĀLIS, is, c. a soldier that stays in the same tent with one, a comrade, Curt. 6, 2, 16. contubernales militiae, comrades in war, Cic. Ligar. 7. fuit in Creta contubernalis Saturnini, he staid in the same tent with, Cic. Planc. 11. in Africam profectus est, Q. Pompeio proconsuli contubernalis, under the particular care and inspection of, Cic. Coel. 30. contubernalis aut comes magistratus, living in the same tent with, or in the retinue of, Suet. Caes. 42.—hence L. Gellius Carboni in consulatu contubernalis, the constant attendant of Carbo, when consul, that, as being a young man, he might learn political knowledge from his conduct in that office, Cic. Brut. 27. so L. Torquatus, meus contubernalis in consulatu et praeturâ, Cic.

Sull. 12. meus familiaris et contubernalis, *my intimate acquaintance and companion*, ib. 15. accusatoris convivae, contubernales, *the friends*, Cic. Flacc. 11. *the guests*, ib. 17. contubernalis Quirini, *i. e. Caesar, whose statue was erected in the temple of Romulus*, Cic. Att. 13, 28. *whence eum σωραω Quirino malo quam Saluti, I wish him rather to be jointly worshipped in the temple of Romulus, than of SALUS, i. e. I wish him rather to be slain for his tyranny, as Romulus was, than to remain safe*, Id. 12, 45.—(11) *a male or female slave joined by a matrimonial connection. Aesopi conserva et contubernalis, the bed-mate*, Plin. 36, 12 s. 17 f. contubernales Antonii, *the innumerable women that had been with him*, Quinctil. 4, 2, 123.

CON-TUĒRI, (-tueor, tūtus vel tūtus; et Contour, -ūtus, ui), *to behold, to view, to see terram totam, to survey*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20. contuentes solem immobilibus oculis, Plin. 7, 1.—CONTUĒTUS, ūs, m.—*vester in me animorum oculorumque contuitus, a steadfast looking, attention*, (Al. conjectus.) Cic. Sext. 54. cognatos fugat a suo contuitu, *sight, presence*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 28.

CONTUMAX, ācis, adj. *stubborn, obstinate, inflexible*, in superiores, *disrespectful, insolent*, Cic. Heren. 4, 40. *so in me*, Cic. Att. 15, 15. contumax etiam adversus tormenta servorum fides, *proof against, not to be moved by*, Tacit. Hist. 1, 3. quis contumacior, *more rude, disobliging*, Cic. Verr. 2, 78. fortuna contumacissimum aggreditur, *the most inflexible*, Senec. de Provid. 3. *so Ep. 83.*

CONTUMACĪTER (adv.) omnia agere, *stubbornly*, Liv. 2, 58. omnia haec genera contumaciter sculpturae resistunt, *all rubrics are hard to be cut*, Plin. 37, 7 s. 30 f. contumaciūs se gerere, *rebelliously*, Nep. 5, 2. legio contumaciūs parens, *mutinous*, Suet. Aug. 24. contumaciūs transmittit ferrum, *sc. aquaticum lignum, reluctantly, i. e. it is difficult to be pierced by a weapon*, Plin. 16, 40 s. 77.

CONTUMACĪA, ae, f. *stubbornness, obstinacy, &c. legiones, metu an contumaciā, locum deseruere, through fear or a spirit of mutiny*, Tac. Ann. 1, 65. libera contumacia, *a manly firmness or steadiness*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29 f.

CONTUMELIA, ae, f. *an affront in actions or words*.—contumelia est minor injuriā, &c. Senec. de Constant. Sap. 10. injuriās contumeliūs concitatus, *provoked by injuries and affronts*, Sallust. Cat. 55. quid est, si non hoc est contumelia? Ter. And. 1, 5, 2. verborum contumelia, *abusive or reproachful language*, Caes. B. C. 3, 71. omnis animadversio et castigatio contumeliā vacare debet, Cic. Off. 1, 25. aculei contumeliarum, *the stings of sarcastic words*, Cic. Or. 2, 55. graves contumeliae, *severe reproofs*, Hor. Epod. 11, 26 v. 39. gravissimae contumeliae, *the most bitter reproaches*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 36. contumeliam in se accipere, *to put up with an affront*, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 1. in aliquem jacere, *a reproach*, Cic. Sull. 7. nulla est contumelia, quam facit dignus, *that is no affront which he offers who is entitled to do*

it, Cic. Phil. 3, 9. *at tu indignus qui faceres, sc. contumeliam, you were not entitled to offer it: you had received no injury from me, and therefore you had no right, or it was unbecoming in you to offer it*, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 26. piratarum contumelias perpessus, *the insults, i. e. stuprum*, Cic. Har. R. 20. *so Tac. Agr. 15. offerre os contumelias, to expose his face to derision*, Tac. Hist. 3, 85. mox, ut praeberi ora contumelias, *were exposed to indignities*, ib. 31. CONTUMELIŌSUS, a, um, *reproachful, abusive. servum invenies, qui mortem et verbera tolerabiliora credat, quam contumeliosa verba*, Senec. Const. Sap. 4. literae in aliquem contumeliosae, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1.—

CONTUMELIŌSĒ, adv. *reproachfully. contumeliosē dicere de absentibus*, Cic. Off. 1, 37. non contumeliosius, quam verius, *with not more insolence than truth*, Liv. 32, 37. contumeliosissimē alicui maledicere, *to rail against one very abusively*, Cic. Vat. 12.

CON-TŪMŪLĀRE, *to bury in the earth.*

CON-TUNDĒRE (contundo, contūdi, contūsum,) aliquid in pila, *to beat in a mortar*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 14. ferreis pilis, *to bruise with iron pestles*, Columel. 7, 2. nitrum, cuminum, fici folia arida, paribus portionibus contunduntur, *nitre, cumin, dry fig-leaves, of each equal parts, are bruised*, Cels. 5, 18 f. pugiles caestibus contusi ne ingemiscunt quidem, *bruised by the strokes of the caestus*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17. me pugnis contudit, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 251. illi chiragra Contudit articulos, *crippled or made lame his fingers*, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 16. contundunt colla boves in arando, *bruise their necks*, Col. 6, 2, 8. & 6, 14, 3. haud quia grando contuderit vites, *has broken or crushed*, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 4. naresque a fronte resimas contudit, *made their crooked noses flat, battered them down*, Ovid. Met. 14, 95. diram qui contudit Hydram, *sc. Hercules, crushed, destroyed, slew*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 10. contudi praedonis audaciam, *checked*, Cic. Phil. 13, 13. non auspicios contudit impetus, *has checked or baffled our inauspicious attempts*, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 10. contudit ingenium patientia longa laborum, *has crushed or lessened*, Ovid. Trist. 5, 12, 31. populosque feroces contundet, *shall subdue*, Virg. Aë. 1, 264. cum Epaminondas Lacedaemonis virtutem contudisset, *had crushed or reduced the courage*, Val. Max. 3, 2, 5. *so nostrae opes contusae, our power was weakened or lessened*, Sallust. Jug. 43. animi contusi, Virg. G. 2, 240.—

CONTŪSIO, ōnis, f. *a bruise, a contusion*, Cels. contusio falsis hebetioris, *a bruise from too blunt a pruning-knife*, Plin. 17, 24.

CON-TUOR. See CONTUERI.

CON-TURBĀRE, *to disturb, to trouble greatly. rem, to put the matter in confusion*, Sallust. Jug. 79. omnibus conturbatis, *all being in disorder or confusion*, ib. 98. fortunam eorum, *to ruin, to destroy*, Coel. apud Cic. Att. 10, 9. rationes alicui, *to disconcert one's measures*, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 29.—*utrum igitur me conturbare oportet? sc. rationes, to throw my accounts into*

disorder, not to pay what I owe, to become bankrupt; or rather, perhaps, to pay one creditor in preference to another, Cic. Planc. 23. so conturbare putat sibi licere, to defraud his creditors, or to pay one in preference to another, as the tax-gatherers were allowed to do, (quod equitibus Romanis,) Cic. Att. 4, 7. nihil esse, quod arcae nostrae fiduciâ conturbaret, should become bankrupt, and not pay his debts, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12. conturbabit Atlas, (i. e. caelum vel caelicolae,) et non erit uncia tota, Decidat tecum qua pater ipse deum, heaven will become bankrupt, nor can Jupiter pay an ounce for an as, i. e. the twelfth part, Martial. 9, 4, 5. sic Peto conturbat, becomes bankrupt, (according to some, confounds, overpowers, inferior lawyers,) Juvenal. 7, 129. invaletudo tua me valde conturbat, distresses, makes me uneasy, Cic. Att. 7, 2. conturbatus, quod cum febre Romam venisses, alarmed, ib. 1. eram conturbator, in greater disorder, more uneasy or discomposed than usual, ib. 1, 12. oculus conturbatus, disordered, diseased, Cic. Tusc. 6, 7.

CONTURBATIO, ōnis, f. confusion, a fear that drives away all thought, (metus excutiens cogitata,) Cic. Tusc. 4, 8 f. Id. Top. 12.

CONTURBATOR, ōris, m. a disturber. conturbator macellus, the shambles, which render people bankrupt, by the high price of meat, Martial. 10, 96, 9. so conturbator aper, a boar, the dressing or cooking of which will cost more than I am worth, Id. 7, 26, 10.

CONTUS, i, m. a long pole used by soldiers for striking with, or by mariners for exploring the depth of the water, or the nature of the bottom they sail over. acutâ cuspidē conti, poles with a sharp point, Virg. Æ. 5, 208. duris detrudere contis, sc. hostem a muris, ib. 9, 510. ipse ratem conto subigit, drives or works his boat with a pole, Virg. Æ. 6, 802. remis contisque superare adversum amnem, Plin. Ep. 8, 8.

CONTŪSUS, bruised, &c. See CONTUNDERE.

CON-VADĀRI aliquem, to bind one by giving surety to appear in court, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 5.

CON-VALĒRE, & Convalescere, (-eo, & esco, ui, itum,) to grow strong, to acquire strength. convalescere ex morbo, to recover, Cic. Fat. 12. & Fam. 12, 22. tanto hic magis in dies convalescebat, the more he, i. e. Milo's interest, increased, or the more sure he was of being made consul, Cic. Mil. 2. ignis convalluit, gathered strength, prevailed, Ovid. Met. 8, 477. principis obstas: serô medicina paratur, cum mala per longas convalluere moras, the disease has gathered strength, Id. Remed. Am. 92. atrum olus quonque convalescit loco, grows, Columel. 11, 3. non convalescit planta, qua saepe transfertur, does not grow strong, Senec. Ep. 2. Fidenâtes nimis vicinas prope se convalescere opes rati, that a power or state was increasing in strength too near them, Liv. 1, 14.

CON-VALLIS, is, f. a plain surrounded with

hills, a valley. Roma in montibus posita et convallibus, Cic. Rull. 2, 35. in media convalle duorum montium, in the valley between the two hills, Liv. 1, 12 f. infima urbis l-ca circa forum aliasque interjectas collibus convalles, ib. 38.

CON-VĀSĀRE, (vas,) to pack up, Ter. Phor. 1, 4, 13.

CON-VĒHĒRE, (-vĕho, xi, ctum,) to carry together in waggons by ships, or on the back of any animal. aes plaustris ad aerarium, Liv. 4, 60. lintribus in eam insulam materiam, calcem, caementa atque arma, Cic. Mil. 27. thus, collectum Sabotam camelis, Plin. 12, 14. ex diverso convehunt (sc. semina formicae) Id. 11, 30 s. 36. merces ex Hispania, Id. 8, 14.

CONVECTĀRE (freq.) praedas, to collect, to gather together, Virg. Æ. 9, 613. & 7, 749.

CONVECTOR, ōris, m. one that sails in the same ship, a fellow-passenger, Cic. Att. 10, 17.

CON-VĒLLĒRE, (-vello, velli & vulsi, vulsum,) to tear, to tear away, to tear to pieces. fores cardine sc. a, funem a terra, dapes dente, glebam vomere; fundamenta, to overturn, to pluck up, Col. 1, 4 f. turres et culmina domorum, to pull down, Virg. Æ. 2, 446. vexilla, sc. humo, to pull up the standards from the ground, Tacit. Ann. 1, 20. ea, quae non possint commoveri, Cic. Or. 2, 51. acta Dolobellae, to overturn, to disannul, Cic. 33. so statum reipublicae, Id. Pis. 2. opinionem ex animis hominum, to remove, Cic. Cluent. 1 f.—aequor convulsum remis, cut, cleaved, Virg. Æ. 5, 143. loca convulsa vastâ ruinâ, cut asunder, disjointed, ib. 3, 414. Roma prope convulsa sedibus suis, sc. ex, removed, displaced, Cic. Pis. 22. Tiberius vi dominationis convulsus, perverted or corrupted by the influence of despotic power, Tacit. An. 6, 48.—The ancients used convulsus for convulsus, Lucr. 3, 344.—CONVULSIO, ōnis, f. a convulsion, an involuntary motion of the muscles; also any dislocation of the parts, Plin. 20, 15. Scribon. 165.

CON-VĒLĀRE, to cover, to veil, Plin. 17, 22.

CON-VĒNĪRE, to come together, to meet; to agree, to fit.—convenire in unum, sc. locum, in colloquium, ad aedem, ad exsequias, ad iudicium, ad signa, de communi officio, to come together, to meet, to assemble. fratrem, to meet with, to speak to. ego et frater conveniemus, will meet together. convēnit (imp.) mihi cum fratre de hac re, inter me et fratrem, my brother and I are agreed. so saevius inter se convenit ursi, Juv. 15, 164. cum fratre tuo hoc mihi convenit, Cic. Fin. 5, 29. haec fratri mecum non conveniunt, Ter. Adel. 1, 1, 34. tempus et locus convenit, is agreed upon, Liv. 1, 24. so pax ita convenerat, ut, &c. Liv. 1, 3. condiciones pacis convenerunt, Liv. 30, 40. mihi cum Dejotâro convenit, (imp.) ut, &c. Cic. Att. 6, 1. rem conventionum putamus, will be made up, Cic. Att. 9, 6. mores conveniunt, agree, Ter. And. 4, 2, 13. so nomen non convenit, ib. non conveniunt haec nup-

tiis, look like, ib. 2, 2, 29. calcei pedibus v. ad pedes conveniunt, fit, suit. hoc dictum in illum convenit, is applicable to him. rar. in eo, Cic. N. D. 2, 29. convenit in me quidvis harum rerum, quae sunt dicta in stultum, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 3. convenit aliam aetatem (sc. in) aliud factum, Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 24. is sibi non convenit, ipse sibi non convenit, v. ipsi, is inconsistent. neque enim decet aut convenit nobis, periculo ulli submittere animum nostrum, it is neither becoming or proper, Cic. Fam. 11, 3. qui convenit, ut, &c. Cic. Phil. 7, 2. Catilinam interfectum esse convenit, (imp.) ought to have been slain, Cic. Cat. 1, 2.—illum in jus conveniam, I will sue him at law, I will summon him to court, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 40. civitates quae in id forum convenirent, went to get their causes decided, Cic. Verr. 2, 15. so Carthaginem conveniunt populi LXV. Plin. 3, 3 s. 4. (see A. 75 & 162.) mulier in narium (sc. viri) convenerat, had come into the power of her husband, i. e. was married, Cic. Flacc. 34. (see A. 466.) conveniunt illas (sc. uxores,) cum voluere, viri, Ovid. Art. 3, 583. clunibus conveniunt aranei, copulate, Plin. 11, 24 s. 29.—tum istam convenibo, for conveniam, I will meet with or speak to, Plaut. Cas. 3, 2, 18. ab omnibus mortalibus conveniri possunt, be met with or spoken to, Senec. Brev. V. c. 14. so Cic. Att. 8, 11. nunc conveniendus Phormio est, Ter. Phor. 5, 7, 3. non uno est omnis (sc. mulier,) convenienda loco, to be met with, Ovid. Art. Am. 2, 394. studium nostrum in conveniendis magistratibus, Cic. Fam. 11, 3. Laches nunc me CONVENTAM esse expetit, to meet with, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 1. conventus est a me, he has been met with, Cic. Att. 15, 1. convento Antonio Tiburi, having met with Antony at Tibur, ib. 16, 3. opus fuit Hirtio convento, ib. 10, 4. janitori ait, opus esse sibi domino ejus convento, that he wanted to speak with, Liv. 7, 5. so Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 66. saepe antea cum imperatoribus Romanis pacem conventam frustra, sc. fuisse, had been agreed upon, Sall. Jug. 112.

CONVENIENS, entis, adj. meet, fit, suitable, agreeable.

CONVENIENTER, adv. conveniently, agreeably, to the purpose; fitly, suitably; at a good time, seasonably.

CONVENIENTIA, ae, f. a meeting, or concourse of people; agreeableness, proportion; accord, concord.

CONVENTIO, ōnis, f. & Conventum, i, n. an agreement.

CONVENTUS, ūs, m. a meeting, an assembly or convention; a meeting of the people of a certain district of a province, in a certain place at an appointed time, to get their causes or law-suits determined by the governor or his quaestor; Festus; Cic. Verr. 1, 13. & 3, 59. Caes. B. C. 2, 20, & 36, 3, 21 & 29. Hor. Sat. 1, 7, 22. hence conventus indicare, to summon these meetings, Cic. Verr. 4, 48. Fam. 8, S. Vat. 5, &c. agere, to hold them, as we say, to hold the assizes, Liv. 31, 29. Cic. Verr. 5, 11. so Caesar

in citeriorem Galliam ad conventus agendos profectus est, Caes. B. G. 2, 54.—conventus peractis, having finished the assizes, ib. 5, 1 & 2. ceterarum rerum selecti iudices civium Romanorum ex conventu proponi solent, in other affairs, or in criminal cases select judges use to be appointed from the aggregate body or assembly of Roman citizens, Cic. Verr. 2, 13.—(II) The town or place where these courts or assizes were held, as we say, a circuit-town; hence conventus circumire, to go round the cities where judicial courts were held, Suet. Caes. 7. so conventus percurrere, Caes. B. G. 8, 46. per conventus et cuncta per oppida, i. e. per oppida ubi conventus juridici habebantur, Juv. 8, 129.—(III) the part of a province, the inhabitants of which were obliged to go to a certain city to get their causes determined. (see R. A. p. 162.)—(IV) ex conventu, according to agreement, Cic. Caec. 8. Att. 6, 3.

CONVENTICŪLUM, i, n. a small meeting or assembly, a conventicle, Cic. Sext. 42. Dom. 28.

CONVĒNAE, arum, m. people from divers parts coming to settle in one place, Cic. Or. 1, 9. Plin. 5, 17.

CON-VERBĒRĀRE, to beat vehemently.

CON-VERRĒRE, (-verro, ri & si, sum,) to sweep thoroughly, to brush. quicquid ovilibus stabulisque (sc. ex) conversum (swept) progresserunt, whatever sweepings they have carried out from, Col. 1, 6, 22. conversa et munda villa, well swept, clean and neat, Cat. R. R. 143.

CON-VERTĒRE, (-verto, ti, sum,) to whirl about, to turn about, to turn. terra circum axem se convertit, Cic. Acad. 4, 39. aspectum aliquod, Id. N. D. 2, 57. classem, i. e. naves in nymphas, to transform, Virg. A. 10, 83. librum e Graeco in Latinum, to translate, Cic. Off. 2, 24. castra castris, to change camp for camp, to change from one place to another, Caes. B. C. 1, 81. animum ad negotia urbana, to apply, Liv. 1, 55. hostes in fugam, to put to flight, Liv. 30, 18. but convertunt fugam, stop their flight, and return against the enemy, i. e. against the eagle, Virg. A. 12, 252. convertēre, sc. se, they wheeled about and went back the same way they came, ib. 5, 582. conversis habenis, turning about his horse, ib. 11, 713. convertere terga, to fly, Caes. B. C. 1, 80. se domum, to return, Ter. convertere omnes in admirationem, to make to admire, Liv. 20, 30. pecuniam publicam domum suam, to convert to his own use, to embezzle, Cic. Verr. 3, 76. regium imperium—in superbiam dominationemque convertit, (neut.) turned, or was turned, Sall. Cat. 6. so Cic. Brut. 38. sed fugam in se tamen nemo convertitur, (depon.) for convertit se in fugam, he takes himself to flight, flies, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 83. conversa oratio, the changing of the manner of expression, Cic. Part. 7.

CONVERSIO, ōnis, f. a turning, a change.—astrorum, the revolution, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, so mensium annorumque conversiones, Id. de Univ. 14. orationis conversiones, the turns of

style, the roundings of periods, Cic. Or. 3, 48. ut conversiones habeat absolutas, sc. oratio, complete or rounded periods, ib. 49. neque semper utendum est perpetuitate, et quasi conversione verborum, a sameness, or, as it were, the same turn or rounding of the words, ib.

CONVERSĀRE, freq. to turn about. conversari, dep. alicui vel cum aliquo, to live or converse with.

CONVERSĀTIO, ōnis, f. a whirling about, intercourse.

CON-VESTĪRE, to cover or clothe all over.

CONVEXUS, a, um, convex, vaulted, arched. CONVEXA (sc. loca) caeli, the arch of heaven, Virg. *Æ.* 4, 451. convexo pondere, i. e. pondere convexi caeli, Virg. *E.* 4, 50. tramite, in a winding path, Id. *Æ.* 11, 515.

CONVEXITAS, ātis, f. convexity, crookedness.

CON-VICIUM, i, n. (vox.) a loud noise, a reproach. CONVICIĀRI ei, to reproach.

CONVICIĀTOR, ōris, m. a railer.

CON-VINCĒRE, to prove by arguments, to confute, to convict. CONVICTUS conscientia, Cic.

CONVINCTIO, ōnis, f. a conjunction, Quinct. 1, 4, 18.

CON-VIVĒRE ei v. cum eo, to live with.

CONVICTUS, ūs, m. & Convictio, ōnis, f. a living or boarding with, familiarity.

CONVICTOR, ōris, m. one who is freely admitted to the table of any one, a daily guest, a familiar acquaintance.

CONVĪVIUM, i, n. an entertainment, a banquet, a feast.

CONVIVA, ae, m. one invited to a feast, a guest.

CONVIVĀRI, to feast.

CONVIVĀTOR, ōris, m. one who gives an entertainment, the master of a feast.

CONVIVĀLIS, e, of or belonging to a feast.

CON-VŪCĀRE senatum v. consilium, populum, to call together, to summon, to assemble.

CONVŪCĀTIO, ōnis, f. a convocation or assembling together.

CON-VŪLĀRE, to fly or flock together.

CON-VOLVĒRE, to roll together, to wrap up.

CON-VŪMĒRE mensam, to bespew, Cic. Att. 2, 30.

* CŌNUS, i, m. a cone; the top of a helmet; the fruit of the cypress tree; which is hence called arbor confēra v. conigēra, Virg. *Æ.* 3, 680.

CON-VULNERĀRE, to wound, Plin. 11, 37.

CO (for CON) -ŌPĒRĪRE, to cover all over, to overwhelm.

COOPERCŪLUM, i, n. a cover, a lid, Plin.

CO-OPTĀRE, to choose a colleague to themselves; said of any college or corporate body, Liv. 3, 65. Suet. Cl. 22.

COOPTĀTIO, ōnis, f. a choosing or electing, a choice, an election.

CO-ŌRĪRI, to rise together, or with violence, as a storm or sedition, Virg. *Æ.* 1, 148. Liv. 29, 1.

* COPHŪNUS, i, m. a twig-basket, Juv. 3, 13.

CŌPIA, ae, f. plenty, abundance, store. pro copiā meā, according to my ability or power. copia fandi, leave or permission to speak, Virg.

Æ. 1, 520. *but larga copia fandi, great plenty of words, ib. 11, 378. so copia dicendi, copiousness in speaking, Cic. Verr. 1 Act. c. 4. Balb. 1. et in dicendo, Id. Or. 1, 12. torrens dicendi copia, great fluency of speech, Juv. 10, 9. ex copiā rerum, according to circumstances or the state of his affairs, Sallust. Jug. 39 & 98. quibus in otio—vivere copia erat, who had it in their power, Id. Cat. 17. copia vix fuit eum adeundi, an opportunity, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 11. so copia rara videndi aliquem, Tibul. 2, 3, 83. quoniam Jugurthae copiam haberet, he had Jugurtha in his power, Sallust. Jug. 111.—(II) respicio, et quae sit me circum copia lustro, what number of forces, Virg. *Æ.* 2, 564. so armatorum copia, Cic. Att. 13, ep. ult.—copias in aciem eduxit, he led out his forces into the field, Liv. 1, 2. copiae pedestres v. peditum, foot-soldiers. exponere copias in terram, to land his forces, Liv. 29, 27.—(III) inopes copiarum, destitute of provisions, Tac. Ann. 15, 16. so Id. Hist. 3, 15. ceteras copias Ostiensis colonia ministrat, affords the other conveniences or means of life, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 26. so circumfluere omnibus copiis, Cic. Amic. 15. add. Fam. 12, 7. suas rationes et copias in illam provinciam contulerunt, their wealth and effects or substance, Cic. Manil. 7. se eorum copiis aluerunt, with their provisions, Caes. B. G. 4, 4. so Cic. Deiot. 5. quorum studiis et copiis, by whose zeal and assistance, Cic. Att. 4, 2. so amicorum praesidio et copiis, Cic. Cat. 1, 5. facere copiam consilii, to offer one's advice, Cic. Or. 3, 33. facere copiam pugnae, to give an opportunity of fighting, Liv.—ea copia nunquam fuit populo Romano, never had that advantage, Sall. Cat. 8. ex omni copia, of all his forces, ib. 56. ex copia tubicinum, from the whole number, Id. Jug. 93. locis ex copia maxime opportunis, most convenient of all, ib. 76.—(IV) beata Copia, Plenty, i. e. the goddess of plenty, Hor. Carm. Saecul. 60. & Ep. 1, 12, 30.*

CŌPIŌLĀE, ārum, f. small forces, Cic. Fam. 11, 13.

COPĪOSUS, a, um, plentiful, rich, copious, abundant.

COPĪOSĒ, adv. abundantly, copiously, in a well provided manner.

CŌPŪLA, ae, f. a band, a fetter, a dog's collar.

COPULĀRE, & -ĀRI, to tie or join together, to couple.

COPULĀTIO, ōnis, f. a coupling or joining.

CŌQUĒRE (coquo, coxi, coctum,) exta, carnem, to boil. laterculos in fornacem, to burn, Cato, 39. panem, to bake. cibum, coenam, prandium, to dress, to prepare. glebas, to dry or bake, to parch, Virg. G. 1, 66. flumina, to boil, to dry up, ib. 4, 428. vindemia coquitur, is ripened, ib. 2, 522. rastra et sarcula, to forge, Juv. 15, 166. bellum, to prepare, to contrive, Liv. 3, 3. opsonia, to taint, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 41. quam (sc. reginam) curae coquebant, vexed, tortured, Virg. *Æ.* 7, 345. so Cic. Sen. 1. Att. 5, 4.—cocta cibaria, dressed

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victuals, Nep. 18, 8. *so cibus coctus, dressed food*, Sall. Jug. 45. *sal coctus, et non molitus, toasted salt, but not ground*, Col. 12, 48. 4. *coctus sabbis fructus, ripened*, Plin. 12, 5. *so poma matura et cocta*, Cic. Sen. 19. *telum—cocto robore, a weapon made of well dried or seasoned oak*, Virg. *Æ.* 11, 553. *agger coctus, i. e. ex coctis lateribus factus, a brick wall*, Propert. 3, 11, 22. *benè coctus et conditus sermo, well digested or prepared*, Cic. Att. 13, 50. *juris coctiores, for doctiores, more skilled in law*, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 9.

COCTIO, ònis, f. & Coctura, ae, f. a boiling or seething. coctionem facere, to digest food, Plin. 20, 9. *in cocturâ, in the boiling, i. e. when boiled*, Col. 11, 3, 23. *crebris cocturis efficitur, ut, &c. by frequent boilings*, Vitruv. 7, 9.—*COCTOR, òris, m. a boiler; put for decoctor, a spendthrift*, Senec. Ben. 4, 26.

COCTĪLIS, e, made by boiling or baking. coc-tiles muri, i. e. lateritii, v. instructi laterculis coctilibus, brick walls, Ovid. Met. 4, 58. & Curt. 5, 1, 25.

COCTĪBĪLIS, e; & Coctivus, a, um, easy to be boiled.

CŌQUUS, v. Cocus, i, m. & Coqua, ae, f. a cook or baker; anciently both the same. Festus.—COQUĪNUS, a, um, of a cook. forum coquinum, the cook-market, the place where cooks were hired, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 1.—

COQUĪNARE, to cook. quanti istuc unum coquinare perdoes? for how much will you teach me this one receipt? ib. 85.—

COQUĪNĀTORIUS, a, um; -ia vasa, used by cooks, i. e. kitchen vessels or utensils, Plin. 33, 11. *COQUŪLUM, v. Coculum, i, n. a pot or kettle*, Cato, 11, 2.

COR, cordis, n. the heart. met. the mind, aliis cor ipsum, animus videtur ex quo vecordes—dicuntur, Cic. wit or wisdom, judgment; courage; affection; put also for the whole man.— id mihi est cordi, is agreeable.—*

CORCŪLUM, i, n. a little heart, a dear or sweet-heart.—

CORDĀTUS, a, um, wise, discreet, prudent.—CORDĀTÈ, adv. wisely, discreetly, prudently.—

CŌRĀLIUM, v. Corallum, i, n. coral, a marine plant, which, after being pulled, becomes hard as stone.

CŌRAM (praep.) populo, conventu, latrone, before, in presence of;— sometimes put after the word it governs; as, senatu v. patribus coram, Tac. Ann. 3, 14. Diomedonte coram, Nep. 15, 4.—often used as an adverb; as, dicere v. loqui coram, openly. vereor coram in os te laudare amplius, openly to your face, Ter. Adel. 2, 4, 5. sine me expurgem, atque illum huc coram adducam, sc. ut, ib. 5, 3, 39.*

CORAMBE, es, f. a kind of sea-cabbage, Col. 10, 178.

** CŌRAX, ācis, m. a raven. CORĀCĪNUS color, raven-coloured, Vitruv. 8, 3.*

CORBIS, is, f. rar. m. a basket.—

CORBŪLA, ae, f. a little basket.—

CORBĪTA, ae, f. a large ship for traffic, a

hoj: so called from the figure of a basket suspended from the top of its mast, Festus.—CORBĪTĀRE, to load a vessel of burden.

** CORCHŪRUS, i, m. chick-weed, an herb.*

** CORDAX, ācis, m. a dance used in comedies; also a foot fitted to the Trochaeus, Cic. in Orat.*

CORDUS, & Chordus, a, um, what springs late in the year, Col. 7, 3. also a surname, Quinct. 1, 4. & Suet. Aug.

CORDYLA, ae, f. the fry of the fish tunny.

CORIANDRUM, i, n. coriander, an herb.

CORIAS, ae, f. a sort of fish, Plin. 24, 11.

CORINTHAS, ādis, f. an herb healing the serpent's sting, Plin. 24, 17.

CORINTHĪARIUS, i, m. a great merchant, or lover of Corinthian vessels, Suet. Aug. 70.

CŌRIUM, i, n. the hide of a beast, leather; the covering or coat of a floor.—

CORIARIUS, i, m. one who dresses hides, a currier, a tanner, Plin. 17, 9.

** CORNIX, ĩcis, f. a crow.—*

CORNICŪLA, ae, f. a little crow, a jack-daw.—CONRRICOR, āri, to chatter or cry like a crow, Pers. 5, 12.

*CORNU, n. (ind. in the sing.—plur. Cornua, uum, ĩbus,) a horn; a trumpet, as being at first made of horn, Varr. L. L. 24. *Æn.* 8, 2. a bow, ib. 11, 773. *Ecl.* 10, 59. a lantern made of horn, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 185.—CORNUA lunae v. lunaria, the horns of the moon, i. e. the extremities of the waxing or waning moon, Virg. G. 1, 428. cornu coacto Phoebe, i. e. conjuncto, ut fieret orbis, full moon, Lucan. 1, 537. so ut cornua tota coirent, that the horns of the moon might entirely meet, i. e. it should be full moon, Ovid. Met. 7, 179. Virg. *Æ.* 3, 645.*

** the extremity of other things; as the top of a mountain, Stat. Theb. 5, 532. a bay of the sea, Ovid. Met. 5, 410. the pier of a harbour, Cic. Att. 9, 14. the winding or branch of a river, Virg. G. 4, 371. hence the Tiber is called fluvius corniger, Id. *Æ.* 8, 77. & Serv. ib. the right or left wing of an army, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 4. Caes. & Liv. passim. hence CORNUA disputationis, the strongest parts of an argument, Cic. Div. 2, 10. the ends of the sail-yards, Virg. *Æ.* 3, 549. 5, 832. Ovid. Met. 11, 482. Lucan. 3, 547. the ends of the stick round which books were rolled; usually ornamented, Ovid. Trist. 1, 1, 8. Martial. 11, 108, 1. cornua tribunalis, the two ends of a tribunal, which was made in the form of a semicircle, Tacit. Ann. 1, 75.—* foenum habet in cornu, (signum petulci bovis,) i. e. he is a mischievous beast, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 34. addere cornua pauperi, to give courage or boldness, Id. Od. 3, 21, 18. so pauper cornua sumit, Ovid. Art. Am. 1, 239.*

CORNU COPIAE, v. CORNUCOPIA, ae, f. the horn of plenty, Plaut. Ps. 2, 3, 5. a horn filled with fruits and flowers, which the goddess of plenty (COPĪA) was represented as holding in her hand, and thence was supposed to diffuse plenty over Italy, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 30. Carm. Saec. 80.

called by the Greeks the horn of Amalthæa, Plin. Praef. (see G. p. 356 & 402).—Instead of cornu we sometimes find—

CORNUS, ūs, m. & Cornum, i, n. a horn, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 14. Col. 6, 10. Plin. 37, 10 s. 60. the wing of an army, Lucan. 7, 217. cornūs cervini cinis, hart's horn, Plin. 28, 11 s. 46.—

CORNŪCŪLUM, i, n. a little horn, as of a snail, Plin. 9, 82 s. 51. a certain military ornament, Liv. 10, 44. as it is thought, of an helmet, Plin. 10, 43 s. 60. hence CORNŪCŪLĀRIUS, a name of rank in the army, a petty officer, Ascon. in Cic. Verr. 1, 28. Suet. Dom. 17. Val. Max. 6, 1, 11. who was said corniculo merere, Suet. Gramm. 9.—

CORNEUS, a, um, of or like horn, corny, horny or made of horn.—

CORNEŪS, a, um, somewhat hard as horn, Cic. N. D. 2, 57.—

CORNESCĒRE, to grow hard as horn, Plin. 11, 49.—

CORNUĀTUS, a, um, bent like a horn, Varr. L. L. 6, 3.—

CORNŪTUS, a, um, horned, having horns.—

† CORNĪGER, ěra, um, bearing or having horns.—

CORNĪPES, ědis, adj. having hoofs hard as horn. subst. ā horse, Sil. 3, 361. & 7, 684.—

CORNĪCEN, ĩnis, m. (cano,) he that blows a horn or cornet, a cornetter.—

CORNUS, ūs, vel -i, f. & Cornum, i, n. the cornel tree.—

CORNEUS, a, um, made of the cornel tree.—

CORNĒTUM, i, n. a place where cornel trees grow.—

CORNŪTA, ae, f. a gurnard, a kind of fish, Plin.—

CŌRŌNA, ae, f. a crown; a ring or circle of people. corona civica, a crown or garland made of oak-leaves, given to one who had saved the life of a citizen. vallaris v. castrensis, muralis, navalis, rostrata, obsidionalis, (vid. A. p. 385.) cratĕra coronā induere, to cover with a garland of flowers, Virg. Ā. 3, 525. sub corona venire, to be sold as a slave with a crown on one's head, Liv. 2, 17, &c. (A. 53.)—(II) coronā urbem v. muros cingere, to surround with a line of troops; ib. 10, 122. ib. 7, 27, &c. coronā aliquem cingere, to stand round, Lucan. 1, 321. consessus coronā cinctus, with a ring or an encircling crowd of people, Cic. Mil. 1. so Id. Tusc. 1, 5. Flacc. 28. Fin. 2, 22. Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 53.—(III) Ariadne's crown, a constellation, Ovid. Fast. 3, 513. Virg. G. 1, 222.—

CŌROLLA, ae, f. a little crown.—

CORONARIUS, a, of or belonging to a crown. coronarium aurum, money paid by the people of a province to their governor, in place of sending him golden crowns, (A. 163.)—

CORONARIUS, i, m. a maker of crowns.—

CORŌNARE, to crown.—cratĕra, to fill with wine, or, as some think, to crown the goblet with flowers, Virg. G. 2, 528. so vina, i. e. pocula, Id. Ā. 1, 724. & 7, 147. omnem adi-tum custode, to surround, ib. 9, 380.—

CORONAMENTUM, i, n. a crown, a chaplet of flowers.—

CORŌNIS, idis, f. a particular mark put at the end of a book, when finished, Martial. 10, 1.—

COROLLARIUM, i, n. a donation or gratuity given to a distinguished actor, a singer, or the like, over and above his usual hire; an inference following from something going before, a corollary.—

CORPUS, ōris, n. a body; the flesh; all manner of substance; met. the whole man; a soul, a spirit; a system, a volume; a company, a corporation; a whole nation; a distinct part of the whole; a temper or constitution.—* genitalia corpora, the four elements, Lucr.—

CORPUSCŪLUM, i, n. a little body, an atom.—

CORPŌREUS, a, um; & Corporālis, e, bodily, corporeal.—

CORPULENTUS, a, um, fat, corpulent.—

CORPULENTIA, ae, f. grossness, fleshiness, corpulency, bulkiness.—

CORPORĀRE, to form into a body, to incorporate.—

CORPORATIO, ōnis, f. & Corporatūra, ae, f. the size or plight of the body.—

COR- v. CON-RĀDĒRE, to scrape together.—

COR-RĒPĒRE, to creep or sink into a place.—

CORRĪGĪA, ae, f. the thong of leather by which the shoe was fixed to the feet, the latchet of a shoe.—

CORRĪGĒRE, (-ĭgo, exi, ectum, ā rego,) to make straight, to set to rights, to correct, to amend.—

CORRECTIO, ōnis, f. correction, amendment.—

CORRECTOR, ōris, m. an amender, a corrector, Cic. Balb. 8.—

CORRĪPĒRE, (corripio, corripui, correptum, ā rapio,) sagittas, hastam, torrem, to snatch, to lay hold of hastily. hominem, to seize.—morbi corpora corripunt, seize, Virg. G. 3, 472. corripere gradum, to quicken one's pace, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 3. moras, to hinder, to prevent, Ovid. Met. 9, 282. se intro, ad filiam, to go in quickly, Ter. & Plaut.—corpus e somno v. ex stratis, to spring, to rise quickly, Virg. Ā. 3, 175. & 4, 572. campum, to seize, i. e. to start, to move quickly along, Id. G. 3, 104. so spatia, to spring forward, Id. Ā. 5, 316. spatium medium, to pass speedily, ib. 6, 634. sese, to hurry away, ib. 11, 462. viam, to enter upon, to prosecute speedily, ib. 1, 418. syllabam, to pronounce quickly, to shorten, Gell. 2, 17. hence syllaba correpta, short, Sen. N. Q. 2, 56.—CORRĪPĒRE vectigalia, to steal, to purloin, Cic. Fam. 12, 15. so quicquid ex pecuniis correptum est, ib.—ut apertus in pecuniis corripiedis fuit, Id. Caecil. 2.—* corripĕre peccata allicujus, to reprove, to blame or find fault with, Ovid. Pont. 2, 6, 5. aliquem verbis, Id. Ep. 19, 22. iudices clamoribus, Cic. Fam. 8, 8. adulationes edicto, Suet. Aug. 53. carmina, Mart. 11, 95. postquam est impransi correptus voce magistri, reprov'd, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 257. so correpti consules, Liv. 2, 28.—* CORRĪPI, correptus, morbo, capitis dolore, amore, cupidine, languore, &c. to be seized.—

CORREPTIO, ōnis, f. a seizing, a shortening.—

CORREPTOR, ōris, m. a reprover.—

CORREPTIUS, (adv.) exit syllaba, is pronounced more shortly, Ovid. Pont. 4, 12, 13.

COR-RIVĀRI, to flow, or make to flow by several streams into one.—

CORRIVĀTIO, ōnis, f. a running together.

COR-RŌBŌRĀRE, to strengthen, to confirm.

COR-RŌDĒRE, to gnaw.—CORRŌSUS, gnawn.

COR-RŌGĀRE, to gather or get together, to invite, to meet, to collect.

COR-RŌTUNDĀRE, to round, to make round.

CORRUDA, ae, f. sperage, wild asparagus, Cato, 6, 3. Varr. 1, 23, 5. Col. 10, 375. 11, 3, 43.

COR-RŪGARE frontem, to contract into wrinkles, to wrinkle. nares, to offend, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 23.

COR-RUMPĒRE (-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum), formam, oculos, ungues dentibus, to spoil. pabulum et fontes aquarum, to destroy, Sallust. Jug. 55. res familiares, to lose or waste, ib. 69. magnas opportunitates, to lose or let slip, Id. Cat. 44. aliquem pecuniā v. pollicitis, to corrupt, to bribe. faeminas, to seduce, to violate, Suet. Caes. 50. tabulas publicas, to vitiate, to falsify, Cic. Verr. 2, 42. lacus, to taint or poison, Virg. G. 3, 481. so corrupto caeli tractu, being infected, Id. Æ. 3, 138. Ceres (i. e. frumentum) corrupta undis, spoiled, destroyed, ib. 1, 181.—

CORRUPTUS, adj. corrupt, depraved.—

CORRUPTĒ, adv. in a corrupt or depraved way.—

CORRUPTIO, ōnis, f. & Corruptēla, ae, f. a corruption, what corrupts or contaminates.—

CORRUPTOR, ōris, m. & Corruptrix, icis, f. a ruiner, a corrupter or destroyer.

COR-RUĒRE, (-uo, ui, -) neut. to fall together; to fail, to decay.—act. divitias, to scrape together, to heap up, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 58.

CORTEX, icis, m. & f. the bark of a tree, the rind.—

CORTICŪLA, ae, f. a thin bark. tum resolutis corticulis, &c. the thin rhinds being broken or opened, Col. 12, 47, 10. & 50, 10.—

CORTICĪUS, a, um, of bark.—

CORTICŌSUS, a, um, having a thick bark.—

CORTICĀTUS, a, um, covered with bark.—

CORTĪNA, ae, f. a cauldron or kettle; the covering of the tripod, on which the priestess of Apollo at Delphi sat; put for the oracle.—

CORTĪNĀLE, is, n. a place where kettles or cauldrons are kept, the cauldron room, Col. 1, 6, 19.

CORUSCUS, a, um, shining, glistening, bright, waving, moving.—

CORUSCĀRE, to shine, to glister, to glitter. mucronem, to brandish, to shake, Virg. Æ. 10, 651. hastam, ib. 12, 431. abies coruscat, shakes, Juv. 3, 254.

CORUS v. Caurus, i, m. the north-west wind.

CORVUS, i, m. a raven; a kind of fish, Plin. 31, 11. a grapple-iron, a machine used in naval engagements, Curt. 4, 2, 12. & 4, 3, 24. a machine used in architecture, Vitruv. 10, 19.

a star in the tail of the snake, Id. 9, 7. a surgeon's instrument, Cels. 7, 19.—

CORVINUS, a, um, of a raven.—

CORVITĀRE, to cry like a raven.—

CORŪLUS v. Corūlus, i, f. a hazle or filberd tree.—

CORYLĒTUM, i, n. a place where hazles grow.

CŌRYMBUS, i, m. a bunch or cluster of ivy berries.—

† CORYMBĪFER, ěra, ěrum, bearing clusters of ivy berries; an epithet of Bacchus.

CORYPHEUS, i, m. a chief, Cic. N. D. 1, 21.

* CŌRŪTUS, i, m. a quiver, a bow-case.

Cos, cōtis, f. & Coticūla, ae, f. a whetstone.—

CŌTES, cotium, plur. rough stones or rocks; the same with CAUTES, Virg. E. 8, 43.

* COSMĒTA, ae, f. (i. e. ornatrix), a tire-woman, a female slave who dressed her mistress: (according to others, a male slave, who had the charge of the wardrobe,) Juvenal. 6, 476.

Cossus, i. & Cossis, is, m. a worm engendered in trees, Plin. 30, 13 s. 39. 11, 33 s. 38. & 17, 24 s. 38. sometimes fattened with meal, and esteemed a delicate kind of food, ib.

COSTA, ae, f. a rib, a side.—

COSTĀTUS, a, um, ribbed, having strong ribs, Varr. R. R. 2, 5.

COSTUS, i, f. & -um, i, n. a shrub, which yielded a fragrant ointment, spikenard.

CŌTHURNUS, i, m. a buskin, a tragedian's shoe; put for tragedy or a lofty style.—

COTHURNĀTUS, a. drest in buskins; lofty, majestic.

COTIDIE, adv. for quotidie, daily.

COTŌNĒUM, i, n. a quince.—

COTONEUS, a, um, of a quince, Plin. 15, 11.

COTTĀBUS, i, m. the sound which the lashing of a whip makes, Plaut. Trin. 3, 4.

CŌTURNIX, v. CŌturnix, icis, f. a quail.

CŌTŪLA, ae, f. a kind of measure.

CŌVINUS, i, m. a kind of warlike carriage used by the Britons.—

COVINĀRIUS, i, m. the driver of it.

COXA, ae, f. & Coxendix, icis, f. the hucklebone, the joint of the hip, the hip or haunch, Cels. 8, 2. the thigh, Id. 4, 23.

CRAURO, ōnis, m. a wasp, a hornet.

* CRAMBE, es, f. sea-cabbage, a kind of colewort, Plin. 20, 9. occidit miseros crambe repetita magistros, the repetition of the same exercise or declamation is disgusting to teachers, (as the serving up again of the same dish of cabbage is to the stomach,) Juv. 7, 154.

CRĀPŪLA, ae, f. a surfeit, Cic. Phil. 2, 12.

CRAS, to-morrow.—

CRĀSTĪNUS, a. of to-morrow, -dies, to-morrow.

CRASSUS, a. thick, gross, coarse; dull.—

CRASSĒ, adv. thickly, rudely.—

CRASSĪTUDO, inis, f. thickness, as of the dregs of liquor or honey, &c.—

CRASSĒCĒRE, to thicken, to grow thick or fat.—

CRASSĀMEN, inis, n. & -amentum, i, n. a thick matter at the bottom of any liquid, the dregs or grounds, sediment, Col. 12, 23. semper in re-

quietâ aquâ crassament aliquid in imo reperitur, *some thick sediment*, ib. c. 25, 2.

CRĀTER, ēris, m. *accus. ēra*; & Cratēra, ae, f. *a cup or goblet, a bason. crater Ætnae, the hollow on the top of that volcano, whence the fire issues*, Plin. 3, 8.

CRĀTES, is, f. *a hurdle, a texture of rods or twigs planted together*.

CRĀTĪCŪLA, ae, f. *a gridiron*.

CRATĪRE, *to harrow or break the clods of ploughed land, by drawing a hurdle over it*.

CRATITIUS, a, um; -ii *parietes, walls made by inserting hurdles, by setting up straight beams or sticks, and interweaving them with osiers or sticks crosswise, and covering this basket work on the outside with clay*, Vitruv. 7, 3, & 2, 8.

CREĀRE res, homines v. genus humanum, *to create, to make. filium, to beget; also to conceive or bring forth. quos (equos) Circe suppositâ de matre—creavit, raised or produced*, Virg. Æ. 7, 283. *fruges, uvas, to produce. aerumnas, voluptatem, periculum ei, to cause. regem, consules, praetores, dictatorem, ducem gerendo bello, to elect, to appoint.—matre servâ creatus, burn of. hostes tellure creati, produced from or out of*, Ovid. Met. 7, 30. *cibi, nullo cogente, creati, produced without labour*, ib. 1, 103.

CREĀTOR, ōris, m. *a creator or maker; a father, a founder*.

CREATRIX, icis, f. *she who creates or makes; a mother*.

CREATIO (ōnis, f.) *consulum, magistratum, the creating or appointing*, Cic. Leg. 3, 3.

CREBER, bra, brum, *frequent, thick, close.—CREBRŌ, adv. rar. Crebrē & -brīter, frequently*.

CREBRĪTAS, ātis, f. *frequency*.

CREBESCERE v. Crebescere, *to grow frequent*, Virg. Æ. 3, 530.

CRĒDERE (-do, dīdi, dītum,) *alicui, to believe, to trust. creditis avectōs hostes? sc. esse navibus, do you believe? Virg. Æ. 2, 43. credone tibi hoc, do I believe you in this? Ter. And. 3, 2, 17. creditis huic quod dicat? Id.—non impulit me, haec ut crederem, Ter. And. 3, 2, 44. credere ea, quae dixi, Id. Eun. 5, 7, 11. vin' me istuc tibi credere? to believe you in that, Ter. H. 4, 1, 11. crede mihi, v. mihi crede, Cic.—nec credite factum: vel, si credetis, facti quoque credite poenam, believe, Ovid. Met. 10, 302. de laudibus harum nil mihi credideris, do not believe or trust, ib. 13, 825. utrumque vitium est et omnibus credere, et nulli, to trust, Sen. Ep. 3. so nimium ne crede colori, Virg. E. 2, 17. summam belli puero, se nocti, pedibus, pugnae, &c. pecuniam v. argentum ei per syngrapham, to lend on bond or bill. itaque credo, si, &c. I suppose, Cic.—Consules magis non confidere, quam non credere suis militibus, that the consuls rather did not place confidence in the courage or strength of their soldiers, than not believe that they were willing to fight, i. e. were more diffident of the courage than of the fidelity of their soldiers, Liv. 2, 45.—credor natus de sanguine matris, I am believed or thought, Ovid.*

F. 3, 74. so Id. Ep. 9, 150. quem Linnate peperisse creditur, is believed to have brought forth, Id. Met. 5, 49. credi cupit, to be believed, Id. Art. 2, 638. so ib. 1, 613. certē credemur, we shall be believed, Ovid. F. 3, 351. mihi creditur, I am believed. rumoribus credi non oportet, Cic.—bovem locutam, sc. esse, creditum, sc. est, it was believed, Liv. 3, 10. malē creditur hosti, (imp.) is unsafely trusted, Ovid. F. 2, 225. si qui creditur alto, is trusted to, Id. Art. 1, 411. si quid creditur arti, if any belief or trust is given, ib. 387. CREDĪTUR, imp. it is believed. credita res, sc. est, was believed, Virgil. Æ. 2, 196. creditus, sc. Jason, being believed, Ovid. Metam. 7, 98. ora non unquam credita Teucris, (dat. for a Teucris,) ib. 247. est verō huic credendum? ought he to be believed? Ter. And. 5, 4, 14. Id. quod magis credendum siet, for sit, Id. Heaut. 5, 3, 16. cuncta, ut mos, famae in majus credita, Tac. An. 3, 44. Claudia—mala credita, believed or thought to be unchaste, Sil. 17, 34. so credita vix tandem pudica, sc. Claudia, Ovid. Fast. 4, 344. utinam—furor creditus esset, Id. Met. 13, 43. Actaeon, quondam fera creditus illis, sc. canibus v. sociis suis, (in dat. for ab illis,) believed or thought by them to be, Id. Ep. 20, 103. mihi creditus aegrē, hardly believed by me, Id. Ep. 17, 129. qui dominae fueris malē creditus uni, imprudently devoted to one mistress, Id. Rem. 451. credita non ulli, quam tibi pejus eram, I could not have been intrusted to a more unfaithful person, Id. Ep. 10, 2. turba credita ponto, Id. Met. 14, 222.—navis, quae tibi creditum debes Virgilium, owest or art responsible for Virgil intrusted to thee, (as a loan or pledge,) Hor. Od. 1, 3, 5. cui—custodia credita campi, Virg. Æ. 7, 486. inspicie majus opus, quod adhuc sine fine reliqui, in non credendos corpora vasa mōdos, changed in incredible manners, i. e. the metamorphōsis, Id. Tr. 2, 63.—de creditis pecuniis jus dicere, about lent money, Cic. Prov. Cons. 4. fides esse nulla potest, nisi erit necessaria solutio rerum creditarum, Cic. Off. 2, 24. ager benē credita reddet, Ovid. Art. 2, 351.—We find CREDUIS, for credis; and creduas, for credās, in Plautus and Terence.

CRĒDĪTUM, i, n. *a trust*.

CRĒDĪTOR, ōris, m. *one that lends or trusts another, a creditor*.

CRĒDŪLUS, a, um, *easy of belief, simple*.

CRĒDULĪTAS, ātis, f. *credulity, rashness of belief*.

CRĒDIBILIS, e. *credibile, likely, likely enough*.

CRĒDIBILĪTER, adv. *credibly, probably*.

CRĒMĀRE, *to burn, properly a dead body.—CRĒMATIO, ōnis, f. a burning, a consuming by fire*.

CRĒMIUM, i, n. *a dry stick for burning, brush-wood*.

CRĒMOR, ōris, m. *a juice or liquid*, Cato, 86 & 87.

CRĒNA, ae, f. *a notch, an incision*, Plin. 11, 37.

CRĒPĀRE, (crēpo, ui, itum,) *to make a noise, to creak, to crackle, to jingle, to crash, to clatter: genus antiquum, to boast of*, Lutr. 2, 1166.

fulcos et vineta, to talk or speak of, Horat. Ep. 1, 7, 83. immunda dicta, to utter, Id. Art. P. 247. gravem militiam aut pauperiem, to complain of, Id. Od. 1, 18, 5. laetum sonum theatris, sc. in, to raise or make a loud acclamation, ib. 3, 17, 26. si quid Stertinus veri crepat, says, Id. Sat. 2, 3, 33.
CRĒPĪTĀRE, freq. to crackle, to rattle, to rattle.
CRĒPĪTUS, ūs, m. a noise, a rattling, a clashing.
CRĒPITACŪLUM, i, n. a child's rattle; any instrument that makes a noise, when moved by the hands.
CRĒPUNDIA, ōrum, n. children's baubles or playthings.
CRĒPĪDO, īnis, f. a creek, shore or bank on which the water beats, Col. 8, 17, 10. Cic. Ver. 5, 37. the margin or brink of a bank, Stat. Theb. 9, 492. the edge or brow of a rock, Virg. Æ. 10, 653. the border, brink or brim of any thing; the foundation or ground of a pillar.
CRĒPĒRUS, a. doubtful, uncertain.
CRĒPUSCŪLUM, i, n. the twilight.
CRĒPĪDA, æ, f. a slipper, a sandal.
CRĒPIDĀTUS, a. wearing slippers, Cic. Pis. 38.
CRĒSCĒRE, (cresco, ēvi, ētum,) to grow, to increase, to become rich or powerful. crētus sanguine v. a sanguine Trojano, descended.
CRĒSCĒNTIA, æ, f. an increase, Vitruv. 9, 9.
CRĒTA, æ, f. chalk; fuller's earth. creta figularis, potter's earth, Col. 12, 44 f. supposed to be named from the island of Crete.
CRĒTACĒUS, & Cretarius, a. of chalk, chalky.
CRĒTĀTUS, a. whitened with chalk, chalked.
CRĒTŌSUS, a. full of chalk.
CRIBRUM, i, n. a sieve or sierce.
CRIBRARIUS, a, um, of a sieve.
CRIBRĀRE, to sift; to bolt flour.
CRĪMEN, īnis, n. a crime; an accusation.
CRĪMINŌSUS, a. reproachful, bitter; scandalous, criminal.
CRĪMINŌSĒ, adv. reproachfully, scandalously.
CRĪMĪNĀRI, to accuse, to blame.
CRĪMINATIO, ōnis, f. an accusation.
CRĪMINĀTOR, ōris, m. an accuser, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 28.
CRĪNIS, is, m. the hair of the head.
CRĪNĪTUS, a. having long hair, hairy.
CRĪNALIS, e. of or pertaining to hair.
CRĪNĀLE, is, n. a fillet, an ornament for the hair, Ovid. Met. 5, 53.
CRĪNĪGER, ěra, ěrum, having much hair, Lucan. 1, 458.
CRĪPA, æ, melilot, an herb, Cic. 12, 20, 5.
CRĪSPUS, a, um, crisped, curled, wreathed.
CRĪSPŪLUS, a, um, having curled hair.
CRĪSPĀRE, to curl, to wreath, to brandish, Plin. 28, 8.
CRĪSTA, æ, f. the tuft on the head of a bird; the comb of a cock; the crest or plume on the top of a helmet.
CRĪSTŪLA, æ, f. a little crest or comb.
CRĪSTĀTUS, a, um, tufted, crested, Suet. Tib. 14.
CRĪTĪCUS, i, m. a critic, a judge or censor of

compositions.—adj. critical. critici dies, days on which diseases take a particular turn, Cels. 3, 4.

CRŌCĪRE & **CRŌCĪTĀRE**, to croak like a raven.
CRŌCŌDĪLUS, i, m. a crocodile, a destructive amphibious animal.
CRŌCŌDĪLĪNUS, a, um, of or pertaining to a crocodile; ambiguous, sophistical.
CRŌCŌDĪLIA, v. æ, f. the excrement of a crocodile, Plin. 28, 8 s. 27. called stercus crocodili, Hor. Epod. 12, 11.
CRŌCŪS, i, m. & um, i, n. saffron.
CRŌCĒUS & **CRŌCĪNUS**, a, um, of saffron.
CRŌCĪNUM, i, n. sc. unguentum, an ointment of saffron.
CRŌCŌTA, & **CRŌCŌTŪLA**, æ, f. a woman's garment of a saffron colour.
CRŌCOTARIUS, v. -ularius, i, m. a maker of such garments, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 44.
CRŌTĀLUM, i, n. a kind of musical instrument.
CRŌTALĪSTRĪA, æ, f. a female player on the crotalum.
CRŌTALĪA, ōrum, v. -ium, jewels so worn, that they jingle as they strike against one another, Plin. 9, 35.
CRUCĪĀRE, to torture. **Cruciatus**, &c. See **CRUX**.
CRŪDUS, a, um, -um vulnus, fresh. -da caro, raw. -um pomum, unripe. -us cibus v. pavo, undigested. **Crudi**, s. homines, having their meat undigested, Hor.—**cruda senectus**, fresh, vigorous, Virg. Æ. 6, 304. -us ensis, cruel.
CRŪDĪTAS, ātis, f. indigestion, crudity.
CRUDESCĒRE, to grow cruel, to grow fierce, to increase.
CRUDĒLIS, e, cruel.
CRUDELĪTER, adv. in a cruel manner.
CRUDELĪTAS, ātis, f. cruelty, barbarity.
CRŪMĒNA, æ, f. a leathern bag, a purse.
CRUOR, ōris, m. blood from a wound, gore.
CRUENTUS, a, um, bloody, cruel.
CRUENTĒ, adv. bloodily, cruelly.
CRUENTĀRE, to stain with blood, Nep. 15, 10.
CRUS, ūris, n. the leg from the knee to the ankle. **arboris**, the stock, Col.
CRUSCŪLUM, i, n. a little leg.
 * **CRUSMA**, ātis, n. a timbrel or tabour, Mart. 6, 71.
CRUSTA, æ, f. a crust, a hard substance on the surface of any thing.
CRUSTŪLA, æ, f. a small crust.
CRUSTĀRE, to cover with a crust.
CRŪSTĀTUS, a, um, covered with a crust or shell. **animalia crustata**, crusted; as the tortoise, crab, locust, &c. -ta domus, covered with pieces of marble affixed to the walls.
CRUSTARIUS, i, m. one who covers any thing with crusts.
CRUSTŌSUS, a, um, crusty, having a crust.
CRUSTUM, i, n. a crust of bread, a thin cake.
CRUSTŪLUM, i, n. a small crust, a sweet cake.
CRUSTULARĪUS, i, m. a baker of sweet cakes.
CRUX, ūcis, f. the cross, an instrument for punishing slaves; any thing that causes pain.—

CRUCIĀRE, to torment, to distress.—
CRUCIĀTUS, ūs, m. torture, distress, vexation.—
CRUCIAMENTUM, i, n. torment, pain.—
CRUCIABILĪTER, adv. cruelly.—
CRUCIFIGĒRE, or rather in two words, **cruci**
afligere, to crucify.—
CRUCIFIXUS, part. crucified, Plin. 8, 16 s.
 18.

* **CRYPTA**, ae, f. a vault; any concealed
 arched place; a drain, a subterraneous pas-
 sage.—

CRYPTOPORTĪCUS, ūs, f. a covered gallery,
 Plin. Ep. 2, 17.

CRYSTALLUS, i, f. & -um, i, n. crystal.—
CRYSTALLĪNUS, a, um, of crystal. crystallīna,
 sc. vasa, crystal vessels.—

CRYSTALLŌIDES, is, m. the crystalline humour,
 the white of the eye, Cels. 7, 7, 13.

CŪBĀRE, (-bo, bui, bitum,) to lie, to be in
 bed, to recline at table; to dwell, to reside.—

CUBĪTĀRE, freq. to use to lie or dwell.—

CUBĪTUS, ūs, m. & Cubatio, ōnis, f. a lying, a
 reclining.—

CŪBĀTUS, ūs, m. the sitting of a hen on eggs.—

CUBĪTOR, ōris, m. one that lies down, or is apt
 to lie down. cubitor bos, that lies down at
 work, Col. 6, 2, 14.

CŪBĪLE, is, n. a couch, a bed.—

CŪBĪCŪLUM, i, n. a bed-chamber.—

CUBICULARIS, e; & -arius, a, um, pertaining
 to a bed-chamber.—

CUBICULARIUS, i, m. a valet de chambre, a
 waiting servant in one's bed-chamber.—

CUBICULĀTUS, a, um, -āta navis, a ship made
 for pleasure, with a large cabin, and sleeping
 apartments, Senec. Ben. 7, 20.

CŪBĪTUS, i, m. & -um, i, n. (cūbo); the el-
 bow, the arm from the elbow, to the end of the
 middle finger; a cubit, the measure of a foot and
 a half.—

CUBĪTĀLIS, e, of a cubit, a cubit high or long.—

CUBITAL, ālis, n. a cushion to lean on.—

CUBITISSIM, with the elbow, Plaut. Cas. 5,
 2, 42.

CŪBUS, i, m. a cube, a figure square on all
 sides like a die; a die.—

CUBĪCUS, a. cubical, square like a die, Vitruv.
 Praef. Lib. 5.

CUCULLUS, i, & Cuculio v. Cucullio, ōnis,
 m. a covering for the head and shoulders, a
 hood.—

CUCULLĀTUS, a. wearing a hood, hooded, Col.
 11, 1, 21.

CUCUBĀRE, to cry like an owl, Ovid. Phil.
 41.

CŪCŪLUS v. CŪcŪlus, i, m. a cuckoo; a name
 of reproach, denoting sloth, Hor. Sat. 1, 7, 31.
 Plin. 16, 26 s. 66. a debaucher of other mens
 wives, a cuckold-maker, Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 73.
 Ps. 1, 1, 94.—

CUCŪLĀRE, to cry like a cuckoo, Ovid. Philo-
 mel. 35.

CŪCŪMIS, v. -er, ēris, m. a cucumber; also
 a kind of fish or marine shrub, Plin. 32, 11. &
 9, 2.—

CUCŪMA, ae, f. a brazen vessel in the form of a
 cucumber, Petron. 135. Mart. 10, 79.

CUCURBĪTA, ae, f. a gourd, a cupping-glass.—

CUCURBITŪLA, ae, f. a cupping-glass.—

CUCURBITĪNUS, a, um, of or like a gourd.—

CUCŪRĪRE, to crow or cry like a cock, Ovid.
 Phil.

CUCUS, i, f. a kind of tree, Plin. 13, 9 s.
 18.

CŪDĒRE, (-do, di, sum,) to beat, to hammer,
 to forge. nummos, to stamp, to coin. in me
 isthaec cudetur faba, i. e. I shall suffer for that,
 Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 89.—

CŪSOR, ōris, m. a coiner of money, Liv. 23,
 21.

CŪDO, ōnis, m. a cap of raw skin, used in-
 stead of a helmet, Sil. 8, 495. & 16. 59.

CUJAS, ātis, pron. a. (quis) of what country,
 belonging to whom?—

CUJUS, a, um? whose, or of whom? as, cu-
 jum pecus? Virg.—cujum puerum hic appo-
 suisti? Virgo, cuja est? Ter.—

CUJUSMŌDI, of what kind?—

CUJUSMODICUNQUE vel **Cujuscunquemōdi**, of
 whatever kind: cuiusmōdi, for cujuscujus-
 mōdi, of what kind soever, Cic. Att. 3, 22. See
 QUIS.

CULCĪTA, ae, f. the tick of a bed: culcita
 plumea, a feather-bed.—

CULCITŪLA, ae, f. a little bed.—

CŪLĒUS, v. Culleus, i, m. & -um, i, n. a lea-
 thern sack or bag; the greatest measure of things
 liquid among the Romans, containing twenty am-
 phōrae.—

CULEĀRIS, e, -āre dolium, a cask holding a
 culeus, Cato, R. R. 112.

CŪLEX, īcis, m. a gnat, a little fly.—

CULIGNA, ae, f. a cup or bowl to drink out
 of.—

CŪLĪNA, ae, f. a kitchen, a place where meat
 is dressed, Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 80.

CULMĪNIA, ae, f. a kind of olive, Col. 5, 8.

CULMUS, i, m. (contr. pro Calāmus), a stalk
 of corn, the stem or straw from the root to the
 ear.—

CULMEN, īnis, n. the top of a house, (quia ve-
 teres de culmo aedificia contegebant;) the top of
 any thing; honour, dignity: culmen fabae, a
 stalk of beans, Ov. Fast. 4, 734.

CULPA, ae, f. a fault, blame, guilt, miscar-
 riage; an offence done unwillingly, Cic.—

CULPĀRE, to blame, to find fault with; and so
CULPĪTĀRE, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 19.

CULTER, tri, m. & Cultrum, i, n. a knife;
 the culter of a plough.—

CULTELLUS, i, m. a little knife.—

CULTRARIUS, i, m. he that slew the victim at a
 sacrifice.—

CULTRĀTUS, a, um, sharp as a knife.—

CULTELLĀTUS, a, um, having the shape of a
 knife.—

CULTELLĀRE, to reduce to a level, to measure
 by a plumb-line, a term of land-surveyors,
 Vitruv. 10, 10.

CULTOR, Cultus, &c. See COLĒRE.

CUM (*praep.*) exercitu, *with*: gerere bellum adversum regem cum Aegyptiis, in conjunction *with*, Nep. 12, 13. cum Jugurtha, *with*, i. e. *against*, Sall. Jug. 6. filia nupta cum viro; stare *v.* facere cum aliquo, *to side with*, *to favour*. esse cum imperio *v.* potestate, *in*, invested *with*. mihi cum Cornificio nihil erat, *I had no connection or intimacy*, Cic. Att. 12, 17. cum primâ luce *v.* luci, cum diluculo, *at day-break*. cum ortu solis, *at sun-rise*. duo juvenes cum equis, *on horseback*, Cic. N. D. 2, 2. cum metu dicere, i. e. *timidè*; cum laetitia vivere, i. e. *laetè*, jucundè, Cic. satis cum periculo, *with a good deal of danger*, Ter.—cum cura, dolore, fide, labore, studio, &c. *We say* mecum, tecum, secum, nobiscum, vobiscum; rarely, cum me, &c. also quicum, quocum, quibuscum: testis mecum est annulus, *in my possession*, Ter.—mecum considero, reputo; cum primis, *in the first place*. cum his, i. e. *his peractis, these things being done*, Liv. 1, 32. simul cum dono, *after presenting the gift, besides the gift*, ib. 10. cum eo, *with that condition, exception, or limitation*, &c. Liv. 3, 14. Cic. Att. 7, 13. & 6, 1. Cels. 7, 7, 59. et alibi passim.—* **CUM** sometimes seems to be redundant: *as*, cum ferro invadere aliquem, Cic. locum cum molli lanâ implere, Cels. 7, 30.—Ilia cum Lauso ex Numitore sati, for Ilia et Lausus, Ov. Fast. 4, 54. *so dux cum aliquot principibus capiuntur*, Liv. 21, 60. Remo cum fratre Quirinus jura dabunt, Virg. Æ. 1, 556. corpus cum capite, Cels. 3, 23, 20. *synon.* corpus et caput, ib. 1, 3, 23. me cum similibus nostri temp. defensores, Cic. Fam. 14, 7. Bocchus cum pedibus invadunt, Sall. Jug. 101. *so* Nep. 19, 2. & 20, 1. *but* Deucalion—cum consorte tori parvâ rate vetus adhaesit, Ov. Met. 1, 319.

CUM, *adv.* & *conj.* *when, seeing that, though, since*: cum, tum, *both, and*; *as, so*; *not only, but also*. cum maximè, *very much, never more*. cum minimùm, *at the least*. cum plurimùm, *at most, most frequently*. cum primis, *exceedingly, remarkably*.

CUMERA, *ae, f.* a corn basket, a wicker vessel for keeping corn in, Horat. Sat. 1, 1, 53. Ep. 1, 7, 30.

CUMINUM, *i, n.* cummin, an herb, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 18.

CUMULUS, *i, m.* a heap, an overflowing of water; an accession or addition.

CUMULARE, *to heap up*, *to increase*.—**CUMULATÈ**, *adv.* abundantly.

CUMULATIM, *adv.* in heaps.

CUNAE, *arum, f.* a cradle; a bird's nest.—**CUNABŪLA**, *orum, n.* a cradle; the first origin, infancy.

CUNCTARI, *to delay, to stay, to boggle*.—**CUNCTATIO**, *onis, f.* a delay.

CUNCTATOR, *oris, m.* a lingerer, a delayer; a surname given to Fabius Maximus, from his declining to fight with Hannibal, (cunctando).—**CUNCTANTER**, *adv.* slowly, with delay.

CUNCTABUNDUS, *a.* delaying greatly, Liv. 6, 7.

CUNCTUS, *a, um, all, the whole*.

CUNEUS, *i, m.* a wedge; a number of soldiers placed in the form of a wedge: plur. the seats of the theatre.

CUNEOLUS, *i, m.* a little wedge.

CUNĒARE, *to form into the shape of a wedge; to divide by a wedge*.

CUNĒATIM, *adv.* by wedges, in distinct companies of that form, Caes. B. G. 7, 28.

CŪNICŪLUS, *i, m.* a coney, a rabbit; a mine.

CUNICULŌSUS, *a, um, full of mines*.

CUNICULĀTIM, *adv.* in the form of a mine; crooked, Plin. 9, 35 s. 52.

CŪNĪLA, *ae, f.* savory or wild marjoram, an herb, Col. 9, 4. Plin. 20, 16 s. 61. cunila bubula, wild origany, Col. 6, 30, 8. transmarina cunila, garden savory from beyond sea, Id. 11, 3, 39. cunilae spissamentum, a stuffing of savory, Id. 12, 46, 1.

CUNILĀGO, *inis, f.* flea-bane or moth-mullein, Plin. ib. s. 63.

CUNQUE, (*al. cumque v. quumque*), for quandocunque, *at any time whatever*, Hor. Od. 1, 32, 15.

CUPA *v.* Cuppa, *ae, f.* a large cask, Caes. B. C. 2, 11. a woman who sold wine, Cic. Pis. 27.

CŪPĒDIA, *ae, f.* a fondness for nice dishes.—**CUPĒDIA**, *orum, n.* nice dishes, delicate victuals.

CUPĒDINĀRIUS, *i, m.* a confectioner.

CŪPĒRE (cŭpio, ūvi, ūtum) aliquid, *to desire; alicui, to wish one well*.

CŪPIENS, *ntis, adj.* desirous. -enter, *adv.*

CUPĪDUS, *a, um, desirous, fond, eager, partial*. -ide, *adv.* fondly, eagerly.

CUPĪDITAS, *atis, & Cupido, inis, f.* desire, fondness, eagerness; partiality.

CŪPĪTOR, *oris, m.* one that desires, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 25.

CŪPĪDO, *inis, m.* the god of love, Cupid.—**CUPIDĪNĒUS**, *a, um, of Cupid*; -ineae sagittae, Ov. Rem. Am. 157.

CUPRESSUS, *i, f.* a cypress.

CUPRESSĪNUS, *v. -eus, a, um, of cypress*.

CUPRESSĒTUM, *i, n.* a place where cypress trees grow.

CUPRESSĪFER, *era, um, bearing cypress trees*, Ov. Ep. 9, 87.

CUR, *adv.* why? wherefore, for which; irascor, cur properent, because, Horat. Ep. 1, 8, 10.

CŪRA, *ae, f.* care, concern: cura aerarii, operum publicorum, viarum, the charge, Suet. Aug. 37. tua cura, palumbes, your delight, Virg. E. 1, 58.

CŪRARE rem *v.* de re, aliquem *v.* de aliquo, aedes, boves, &c. *to take care of*. aegrotos *v.* morbum, *to cure*. corpora, *to refresh with food*, Virg. Æ. 8, 607. cibum, *to dress, to prepare*. amicos, *to entertain*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 3, 9. *to respect, to associate with*, Martial. 6, 50, 1. cinaedos, *to pay court to*, ib. 3. *so* curatur a multis, *he is courted*, Plin. Ep. 1, 5. convivia, *to make, to celebrate*, Virg. 1, 301. cutem, *to decorate his person, to dress, to paint*, Juv. 2, 105. *but* benè curatâ cute, *in good plight of*

- body**, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 15. *genium mero, to regale or make happy one's genius or guardian daemon with wine, i. e. to indulge one's self, to make merry*, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 14. *injurias sociorum, to redress*, Sall. Jug. 14, 19. *in parte aciei, in oppugnatione, to take charge, to command*, Id. Cat. 59. Jug. 46 & 100. *legiones, to command*, Tac. An. 6, 30. *mandata, to perform*, Cic. Att. 4, 7. *munus v. officium, to execute, to discharge*, Plaut.—*pecuniam, sc. numerandam, to cause to be paid, to pay*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 4. Fam. 5, 20. *prandium, to prepare*, Plaut. *prodigia, to expiate*, Liv. 1, 20. *provinciam, to govern*, Cic. Att. 6, 1. so Tac. An. 4, 36. *sacra, to perform*, Cic. Balb. 24. *se, to refresh one's self, to take food*, Id. Or. 3, 61. Phil. 9, 3. *to dress*, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 115. *to indulge, to make much of*, Id. Ps. 4, 7, 34. *se remque publicam, to take care of, to regulate*, Sall. Cat. 9. *signa, sc. emenda, to purchase statues*, Cic. Att. 15, 1, 3. *vitem falce, to prune*, Plin. 17, 22. Virg. G. 2, 397.
- CURĀTUS**, a, um; -ata mēbra, *refreshed, after supper*, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 8. *curato sermone, earnestly*, Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 10. *curatiores boves, in better plight*, Cato, R. R. 103. *curatissimae preces, very earnest solicitations*, Tac. An. 1, 13f.
- CURĀTĒ**, adv. *carefully, with care*.
- CURĀTIO**, ōnis, f. *a taking care, a charge; the curing of a disease: a cure*.
- CURĀTOR**, ōris, m. *one who takes care of; an overseer or agent, a surveyor, a guardian*.
- CURĀTŪRA**, ae, f. *care, method of treatment*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 24.
- CURCŪLIO**, ōnis, m. *a weevil; the weasand of a man's throat*.
- CURCULIUNCŪLUS**, i, m. *a little weevil*, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 28.
- CŪRIA**, ae, f. *one of thirty parts into which Romulus divided the Roman people; the place where the senate met, the senate-house*.
- CURIO**, ōnis, m. *one who performed sacred rites in a curia, or parish, the priest of a ward of the city: Curio Maximus, the chief Curio, who presided over the other Curiones*.
- CURIĀLIS**, is, c. *of the same curia*.
- CURIĀTUS**, -ata comitia, *an assembly of the Roman people, divided into curiae*, Liv. & Cic. passim.
- CURIŌSUS**, a, um, (à cura,) *curious*.
- CURIOSĒ**, adv. *curiously, strictly; affectedly, with care*.
- CURIOSĪTAS**, ātis, f. *curiosity, over-much-care, inquisitiveness*.
- CURRĒRE**, (curro, cūcurri, cursum) *to run: curritur, imp. sc. ab illis, they run*.
- CURSUS**, ūs, m. *the act of running a race, a course, a voyage*.
- CURSŪRA**, ae, & **Cursio**, ōnis, f. *a running*.
- CURSŌR**, ōris, m. *a runner*.
- CURSĪM**, adv. *by running, quickly, with speed; cursorily, slightly*.
- CURSĀRE**, & **Cursitāre** huc illuc, *to run up and down, hither and thither*, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 4.
- CURRUS**, ūs, m. *a chariot, a woggon; a triumph; the coach-horses; a pinnacle or fly-boat*, Cat.
- CURRICŪLUM**, i, n. & **us**, i, m. *a chariot race, rar. a chariot*.
- CURRICŪLŪD**, adv. *as fast as possible, in post haste*.
- CŪRŪLIS** (a.) sella, *a kind of stool or seat without a back, adorned with ivory, on which certain magistrates sat in public, who were hence called magistratus curŭles.—curulistriumphus, a TRIUMPH, in which a victorious general entered the city in a triumph; opposed to an OVATION, in which the general entered the city either on horseback, or on foot*.
- CURTUS**, a, um, *short, diminutive: curtus mulus, docked, bob-tailed. curta res, a small, contemptible fortune. curta dolia, broken casks*.
- CURTĀRE**, *to shorten, to diminish*, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 124.
- CURVUS**, a, um, *crooked, bent, bowed*.
- CURVĀRE**, *to bend, to bow, to crook*.
- CURVĀTIO**, ōnis, f. & **Curvatūra**, ae, f. *a bending, a bowing*.
- CURVĀMEN**, inis, n. *a bend, a winding*, Ovid. Met. 2, 130.
- CUSPIS**, ūdis, f. *the point of a weapon, a sting*.
- CUSPIDĀRE**, *to point, to sharpen at the end*.
- CUSPIDĀTUS**, a, um, *having a point*.
- CUSPIDĀTIM**, adv. *like a point*, Plin. 17, 14.
- CUSTOS**, ōdis, a *keeper, a guard, a watch*.
- CUSTŌDIRE**, *to keep, to guard, to defend*.
- CUSTODIA**, ae, f. *the act of keeping; the care, the charge; a prison: custodia libera, free custody, when a criminal was committed to the charge of some individual*, Sall. Cat. 47.
- CŪTIS**, is, f. *the skin, rind or peel; outward show.—* cutim curare, to make much of himself, cute curatā*, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 15.
- CŪTICŪLA**, ae, f. *a thin tender skin; the cuticle or scarf skin*.
- CYĀNUS**, i, m. *a kind of flower*, Plin. 21, 11 s. 39. *a gem*, Id. 37, 9.
- CYĀNUS** & **Cyānēus**, a, um, *of an azure or water colour*.
- CYĀTHUS**, i, m. *a cup: the twelfth part of a sextarius*.
- CYATHISSĀRE**, *to serve up wine in a cup*.
- CYBEA**, ae, f. *a ship of burden, a merchant ship*.
- * **CYCLAS**, ādis, f. *a kind of robe worn by women, of a round form, and long train*.
- CYCLADĀTUS**, a. *clothed in a cyclas*, Suet. Cal. 52.
- * **CYCLUS**, v. os, i, m. *a circle, a globe*.
- CYCLĪCUS**, a. *circular: cyclicus scriptor, a trivial poet, who writes of nothing but antiquated fables, as the birth of the gods, the rape of Helen, &c.*
- CYCLOIDES**, is, adj. *round*, Plin. 37, 12 s. 75.
- CYDŌNIUM**, sc. malum, *a quince, a particular kind of fruit; from Cydon, a town of Crete*.
- CYDONĪTES**, ae, m. *wine made of quinces*, Col. 3, 2.
- CYGNUS** v. **Cynnus**, i, m. *a swan*.

CYGNĒUS *v.* cygnēius, a, um, of or like a swan, Cic. Or. 3, 2.

CYLINDRUS, i, m. a cylinder, a roller.—
CYLINDRACĒUS, a, um, like a cylinder, Plin. 18, 12.

CŪMA, ae, f. & -ātis, n. the young sprout of coleworts or other herbs, Col. 11, 3, 24. a little shoot or branch.

CYMŌSUS, a, um, full of sprouts, Col. 10, 197.

CYMBĀ, ae, f. a boat, a pinnacle.—

CYMBŪLA, ae, f. a little boat, a pinnacle.—

CYMBIUM, i, n. a cup resembling a boat.

* CYMBĀLUM, i, n. a cymbal, a musical instrument, used in celebrating the sacred rites of Cybele.

CYMINUM, i, n. cumin, an herb, Col. 12, 15, 3.

CYNEGETĪCA, ōrum, n. (κυων, canis) books concerning dogs and hunting; as the poem of Gratius.

CŪNICUS, a, cynical, churlish, like a dog.—

* CŪNOCEPHĀLUS, i, m. a kind of ape with a head like a dog, a baboon, Plin. 8, 54. -ēa, ae, f. a kind of herb, Id. 30, 2.—

CYNODONTES, um, pl. m. (i. e. canini dentes,) the dog-teeth, between the fore-teeth and the grinders, Plin. 11, 37.—

CŪNOGLOSSUS, i, m. dog's-tongue, an herb, Id. 25, 8.—

CYNOMORION, i, n. choak-weed, a kind of weed growing among corn, and killing it, Id. 22, 25.

CŪNOMŪIA, ae, f. a dog-fly; also the herb flea-bane, Id. 25, 11.—

CYNORHŌDON, i, n. the wild-rose or sweet-briar rose, ib. 1, 2s. 6.—

CYNOSBĀTON, i, n. & -os, i, m. the eglantine or sweet-briar, ib. 13, 23 & 24, 14.—

CYNOSORCHIS, is, f. the herb dog-stones, ib. 27, 8.—

CYNOSŪRA, ae, f. & -ūris, īdis, f. (i. e. canis cauda,) the Greek name of Ursa Minor, the lesser bear, Ov. Fast. 3, 107. Trist. 5, 3, 7.

CYPARISSUS, i, f. a cypress: -ias, ādis, f. the greatest kind of spurge, Plin. 26, 8.

CYPRĪUM, sc. aes, copper, (from the island of Cypros,) Plin. 35, 5.

CYPSĒLUS, i, m. a martlet or marten, a bird somewhat like a swallow, Plin. 10, 39.

CŪTHĪSUS, i, m. a kind of shrub, Plin. 13, 24.

CŪTĪSUS, i, m. the shrub trefoil, shamrock, Col. 7, 13, 2.

D.

DABLA *v.* Dabŭla, ae, f. a kind of palm-tree, Plin. 13, 4s. 7.

* DACTĪLŪS, i, m. properly a finger; hence, from resemblance, a foot or measure of verse, consisting of one long and two short syllables, Cic. Orat. 3, 47.—a date, the fruit of the palm-tree, Plin. 24, 19. a kind of gem, Id. 37, 10. a kind of fish, Id. 9, 61 s. 87.—

DACTYLĪCUS, a, um, of a dactyl, consisting of dactyls, dactylic, Cic. Or. 57.—

DACTŪLIS, īdis, f. a long grape or raisin, like a finger, Plin. 14, 3.—

* DACTYLIOTHĒCA, ae, f. a case for holding rings, Martial. 11, 60.

DAEDĀLUS *v.* Daedālaeus, a, um, artificial, curiously made; cunning, skilful, Virg. Æ. 2, 282.

* DAEMON, ōnis, m. a spirit, a daemon Cicero makes DAEMONES the same with LARES, de Univers. 11.—

DAEMONIUM, v. -ion, i, n. i. e. aliquid divinum, the genius or daemon of Socrates; a guardian angel, Cic. Div. 1, 54.

DĀMA, ae, f. & m. a doe or deer, Virg. E. 8, 28.

DAMNUM, i, n. (à demendo *v.* diminuen-do, Varr. L. L. 4, 36.) loss, hurt, harm, damage: damnum dare, to do hurt or damage. facere *v.* ferre, to bear or suffer it. credulitas damno solet esse puellis, to be hurtful or fatal, Ov. Ep. 17, 39. damno senatorem cogere, to force a senator to attend, or to punish him for non-attendance, by distraining his goods, and by fining him, Cic. Phil. 1, 5. so eos—damno coërcere, i. e. pignoris captione et multâ, Cic. Off. 3, 5. add. Liv. 7, 4. damnum aliamque coërcitionem detrectantibus inhiere, to inflict fines and other penalties on such as refused to enlist, Liv. 4, 53.—

DAMNŌSUS, a, um, hurtful, detrimental; wasting, impairing, Juven. 7, 101, 14, 4.—

DAMNOSĒ, adv. in a hurtful or wasting way.—
† DAMNĪFĪCUS, & Damnigērŭlus, a, um, causing hurt or loss, Plaut.—

DAMNĀRE, (i. e. damno officere, Non. 4, 111.) reos, to condemn, Ovid. Met. 15, 42. so amores juvenum, crimina, delicta, facta, moras, opus, &c. Id.—causamque ducentem, Lucan. 5, 247. aliquem furti, injuriarum, majestatis, peculatŭs, proditiŭs, sceleris, stultitiæ, &c. sceleris crimine, Ov. Fast. 5, 642. illum capitis, *v.* -te, tō condemn to death for a capital crime, Nep. 18, 5. Cic. Tusc. 1, 22. damnare de vi, majestate, &c. caput Orco, to devote, to consign to Pluto, i. e. to doom to death, Virg. Æ. 4, 699. quem damnet labor, whom the combat destines to death, (al. al.) Id. Æ. 12, 727. damnabis tu quoque votis, thou shalt bind (thy suppliants) by vows, i. e. to perform their vows, (by granting their prayers,) Id. E. 5, 80. panem ex hordeo, antiquis usitatum, vita damnavit, posterity has laid aside or disused, Plin. 18, 7 s. 14. so flava quercus damnavit arista, corn abolished the use of acorns for food, Val. Flac. 1, 70. Eōas jaculo damnare sagittas, to vanquish, to get the better of the Parthian arrows with his spear, Stat. Silv. 3, 2, 126. so Lycios damnant hastilibus arcus, Sil. 8, 495. damnavit vesci, would not eat, Sil. 5, 62. patrios damnare penates, to despise one's native country, Id. G, 448. tantos damnat honores esse epulis, disapproves of so great luxury and splendour, Id. 11, 285.—DAMNOR ipso me iudice, Ov. Sab. 3, 5.

DAMNĀTVS (p. & a.) mortis, Lucr. 6, 129. ori-

mine mortis, Virg. *Æ.* 5, 430. crimine regni, Ov. *Fast.* 6, 189. longi laboris, Hor. *Od.* 2, 14, 20. proditionis, capitis, v. ite; de republica, majestate, &c. creditori, given up to, Sen.—judicio, per arbitrum, indictâ causâ, &c. in metallum, condemned to work in the mines, Plin. *Ep.* 2, 11. voti, bound by, obliged to perform, Nep. 20, 5. *Liv.* 7, 28.—*compar.* quis te damnator, more universally condemned or reprobated, Cic. *Pis.* 40. facto damnandus in uno, to be blamed for that one action, Ov. *Met.* 7, 402.—

DAMNATIO, ōnis, f. & -ātus, ūs, m. a condemnation.

DAMNATORIUS, a. -um judicium, a sentence of condemnation; -a tabella, a tablet or ballot for condemning.

DĀNISTA, ae, m. an usurer, Plaut. *Ep.* 1, 1, 5 & 2, 2, 67.—

DANISTYCUS, a. of an usurer.

DĀNUNT, for dant, from danĕre, Plaut.

* DAPHNE, es, f. (*Lat.* laurus,) a bay-tree.—

DAPHNIA, ae, f. a kind of gem, Plin. 37, 10.—

DAPHNĪDES, is, f. a kind of laurel, Plin. 24, 15s. 90.—

DAPHNON, ōnis, m. a laurel grove, Mart. 10, 79.

DAPS, (scarcely used in the nom.) dāpis, f. a sacred feast; food, meat; a dish.—

DAPĀLIS, e; -ālis coena, a sumptuous supper, Plin. 10, 10. Jupiter dapalis, presiding over feasts, Cato, *R. R.* 132.—

DAPSĪLIS, e, abundant, sumptuous, liberal, bountiful.—

DAPSĪLĒ, adv. plentifully, Suet. *Vesp.* 9.

DĀRE (do, dĕdi, dātum,) librum v. pecuniam ei, to give: aciem, to give leave to fight, Tac.

Agr. 33. actionem, to give leave to prosecute, to give the form of a writ, &c. in a legal trial, Cic. *Verr.* 2, 25 & 27. Quinctil. 12, 9, 16. (A. 120.) adjumentum v. auxilium, to assist,

amplexus, to embrace. animum, to give up one's self, to die. animum v. -os ei, to give spirit, to encourage. animum moerori, to give up, to resign, Cic. *Att.* 3, 8. so animum in luctus, Ov. *Met.* 2, 384. hos, sc. annos mihi dabat, he offered to give, ib. 14, 140. annos venatibus, to give up to, to spend in, Val. *Flac.* 3, 242. ansam, to give a handle or pretence. aquam in alvum, to inject, Cels. 4, 15 f. aures ei, to listen, to attend. id auribus ejus, to flatter, Cic. 16, 7. ei bibere, to give her to drink, Ter. *And.* 3, 2, 4. collo dare brachia circum, i. e. circumdare, to throw around, Virg.—se campo, to trust, ib. 9, 56. caliginem, to cause, Liv. cantus, to utter, Virg. *Æ.* 1, 398. catenas alicui, Flor. 3, 5, 30. v. aliquem catenis, to put in chains, Hor. 1, 37, 20. causam dicendi, Cic. cibum ovibus, Varr. *R. R.* 3, 9. uvam cibo gallinaceo generi, Plin. 14, 16. civitatem ei, to grant the freedom of the city, Cic. *Fin.* 3, 12. clamorem ad astra, to raise; so clangores, Plin. 18, 35. colla retro, to turn or draw back, Ov. *Met.* 3, 88. da colla caputque, sc. equi ei, give him, ib. 12, 400. se comitem fratri, to join, ib. 5, 250. commeatum militi, to grant a furlough or leave of absence, Liv.—connubia externis gentibus, to grant intermarriage, Ovid.

Fast. 3, 195. consilium ei, to give counsel, to advise.—copiam fandi, to grant permission or leave to speak, Virg. *Æ.* 1, 52. so nec te—affari extremum miseræ data copia matri, ib. 9, 489. neque data senatūs copia, sc. illi, nor was he permitted to speak in the senate, Tac. *Ann.* 11, 2. id crimini ei, to blame, to charge with a crime, Cic. *Brut.* 80. damnum, to occasion or cause loss, to do hurt, Ter. *And.* 1, 1, 115. defensionem, to grant leave to make a defence, Suet. *Cl.* 29. dextram, to give one's right hand in token of fidelity, to promise, Liv. 1, 58. Virg. *Æ.* 4, 308. & 6, 370. dicta, to speak, ib. 2, 790. Liv. 22.—diem ei, to grant a delay or more time, Cic. *Att.* 1, 6. Vestorio dandi sunt dies, i. e. I must stay a little longer with him, ib. 4, 17. hunc diem, to grant, Plaut. *Epid.* 3, 2, 5. documentum eloquentiæ, to give a specimen or proof, Cic. *Mil.* 4. dolorem illi, to cause, Cic. *Att.* 7, 13. se dolori, to give up, Plin. *Ep.* 3, 16, 5. equum dono juveni, to give in a present, Liv.—duras, sc. poenas, to suffer, Ter. *Heaut.* 2, 4, 22. epulas oculis, to feast, Plaut. *Poen.* 5, 4, 2. aliquid ei esui, to give to eat, Plin. 29, 17. urbem v. opus excidio, to give up to destruction. Liv. 1, 26 f. so aliquem exitio, Tac. *Ann.* 11, 34. iis exilia data sunt, they were allowed to go into banishment, and not put to death, Tac. 15, 56. exta flammis, to throw, Ov. *F.* 6, 346. fabulam, to publish, to exhibit on the stage, Cic. *Br.* 18. Tusc. 1, 1. facultatem huic pariundi, to give her an easy delivery, Ter. *And.* 1, 4, 6. facultatem his, to give them an opportunity or means, Cic. *Att.* 6, 2. aliquid famæ, to pay regard, Hor. *Sat.* 2, 2, 93. so Tac. 1, 7. fenestram, to make an opening, Virg. fidem, to give a promise, to promise, to swear, frena v. -os equo, to give loose reins, Ov. *M.* 6, 231. Liv. 34, 2.—fugam hostibus, to cause, Liv. 21. but fugam, sc. iis, to favour or assist, Virg. *Æ.* 7, 24. hostes fugæ v. in fugam, to put to flight, Cic. *Att.* 7, 22. Caes. *B. G.* 5, 49. gemitum, to groan. se gemitui, to give up himself to lamentation, Cic. *Tusc.* 2, 24. nihil gratiæ cujusquam, to do nothing to oblige any one, Liv. 4, 11.—laxas habenas, sc. ventis, Virg. *Æ.* 1, 63. honores indignis, to bestow preferences, Hor. *Sat.* 1, 6, 16. id ei honori; hoc suo honori datum credens, done to him out of respect, Sen. *Ben.* 6, 18. hospitium ei, to receive hospitably, Ov. *Ep.* 2, 108. illi imperium pelagi, Virg. *Æ.* 1, 138. impetum in hostes, to attack. so impressionem, Liv. 4, 28. se jactu in altum, sc. aequor, to plunge, Virg. *G.* 4, 528. iudices in causam, to grant a commission to try causes, to appoint judges or a jury in a certain form, ib. 12. Cic. *Verr.* 2, 13. judicium in ea verba, ib. 12. dubium nemini est, quin omnes omnium pecuniæ positæ sint in eorum potestate, qui judicia dant, et eorum, qui judicant, i. e. prætorum, et judicum, ib. (A. 242, 245, &c.) jugulum Clodio, Cic. *Mil.* 11. juncturas, to be joined, Virg. *Æ.* 2, 463. jus mihi referendi ad te, de quibus dubito, to give right or leave, to allow, Plin. *Ep.* 10, 40. jura gentibus, to give or prescribe laws, to rule, Liv. & Virg. *Æ.* 1, 292. jusjurandum, to swear.

labem, *to fall*, Lucr. 2, 1145. lacrimas, *to shed tears, to weep*. laudem ei, *to praise*, Plin. 36, 16. & id laudi ei, Cic. Off. 1, 21. leges, *to prescribe, to impose*.—eum leto, *to kill*, Virg. Æ. 5, 806. & letum ei, Sen. Med. v. 28. licentiam Iudendi pueris, Cic. Off. 1, 29. linamentum in plagam, *to put lint on a wound*, Cels. 7, 9. lintea ventis, *to set sail*, Ov. Met. 7, 10. dare lintea retro, *to sail backwards*, Virg. Æ. 3, 686. litem secundum aliquem, *to decide a law-suit in favour of one*: and sometimes simply dare without litem.—literas alicui ad aliquem, *to give to deliver to another*, Cic. Fam. 12, 19. literas ei, *to deliver*. literas ad eum, *to write*, Cic.—locum, *to give place, room, or occasion*; *to yield*. ludum nato, *to grant indulgence or freedom*, Plaut. Bach. 4, 10, 7. ludum amori, *to indulge*, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 1. lumen eloquentiae, *to illustrate*, Quintil. 3, 1, 20. lusus de se, *to expose himself to ridicule*, Id. 5, 13, 46. malum Siciliae, *to cause hurt, to do mischief*, Cic. Verr.—malum mihi, *to give me a beating*, Ter. And. 2, 5, 22. mammam ei, *to give suck*, Id. Adel. 5, 9, 18. aliquid alicui mancipio, *to convey the property of*, (A. 53.)—manum parvulo, *to give a child one's hand in walking*, Quintil. 2, 3, 7. da mihi manum, i. e. consent, *grant my request*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 16. manus, *to submit, to confess one's self conquered*, Id. Pers. 5, 2, 72. so Virg. Æ. 11, 568. Cic. Att. 2, 22. Amic. 26. Nep. 21, 1. plenâ manu, *to give a handful*, Sen. Ben.—manibus date lilia plenis, *give me handfuls of lilies*, Virg. Æ. 6, 883. quum intus duae manus dari debeant, *both hands ought to be put in or kept within*, Cels. 7, 29. duos Manibus fratrum dedi, *I have sacrificed two to appease the Manes or ghosts of my brothers*, Liv. 1, 25. so 4, 19. materiem invidiae, *to give ground for odium*, Cic. Phil. 11, 11. medicamentum aegro, Cels.—aliquem morti v. neci, *to kill*. munus gladiatorum, *to exhibit a shew of gladiators*, Liv. pecuniam mutuum, *to lend*. negotium ei; da id negotii mihi, *give that charge to me*, Ter. And. 3, 2, 40. nomen militiae v. ad militiam, *to enlist as a soldier*. nomen in coloniam, *to enrol one's name to go to a colony*, Liv.—but dare nomen flumini, *to give name*, Liv. 1, 3. Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 12. nomen auctori, *to give reputation*, Ov. Trist. 3, 3, 79. filium nuptum v. nuptui, *to give in marriage*, id oblivioni, *to forget*. operam, *to endeavour, to labour or strive*. operam his, *to wait on*, to attend to, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 95. operam amico, *to help or assist*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 24. operam Platoni, Aristoteli, &c. *to be the scholar of, to study under*. operam rei, *to mind one's business*, Ter. Adel. 1, 2, 15. operam liberis, *to beget*, Cic. Off. 1, 35. operam sermoni, *to discourse*, Cic. Leg. 2, 1. operam somno, *to sleep*. multum operae studio civilis juris, *to apply diligently*, Cic. Br. 506. operam stilo, *to write or compose*, Suet. Dom. 20. operam honoribus, *to seek*, Nep. operam tonsoribus, *to be shaved*, Suet. Aug. 79. da mihi operam, ut narrem quae volo, *attend to me, or hear me*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 10. palmam, *to give the palm or a reward*,

Ov. Art. 2, 734. palmam lupino adipi, *to vae-lue most*, Plin. 28, 9. palmam huic consilio, *to give the preference*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 31. pignus ei, & id ei pignori; poenas, *to suffer*. potestatem ei aliquid faciendi, v. ut aliquid faciat, *to grant leave or permission*. potum alicui, *to give drink*. quod potui datur, Cels. 1, 18. precipitem, *to throw headlong*. geminam prolem partu, *to bring forth twins*, Virg. Æ. 1, 274. pugnam, *to cause*, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 60. quietem militibus; se v. corpora quieti; ruinam, *to fall*, Virg. Æ. 2, 310. saltus, *to give jumps*, to flounce about, Ov. M. 3, 683. se alicui, *to be familiar with*, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 10. se alicui in clientelam et fidem, *to put one's self under the patronage and protection of another*, ib. 5, 9, 9. da te mihi hodie, *be directed by me*, Id. Adel. 5, 1, 52. da te homini, *attach yourself to him*, Cic. Fam. 2, 8. so nisi se dedisset iis, Cic. Har. Resp. 22. dedit se etiam regibus, *he studied to oblige*, i. e. he lent them money, Cic. Rabir. Post. 2. se amicis, *to comply or side with, to join*, Nep. 25, 9. se auctoritati senatus, *to yield or submit*, Cic. Rabir. Perd. 3. se populo, *to present or shew*, i. e. to come into the theatre, Cic. Sext. 58. si se dant, *if they yield*, Cic. Or. 2, 44. se legionibus, *to yield, to resign himself to the will of*, Tac. Ann. 1, 31. des te ad lenitatem, *drop your resentment, be inclined to gentleness*, Cic. Fam. 13, 11, 9. se turpiter, *to make a shabby appearance*, Ter.—se Domitii malè dant, *behave themselves ill*, Cic. ib. 8, 15f. da te facilem v. placidum, *shew yourself favourable or be kind*, Ovid. Ep. 16, 195. & Fast. 1, 17. so se hilarem, Plaut. Asin. 5, 1, 21. se ad defendendos homines, *to devote or give himself up, to apply*, Cic. Caecil. 2. so se ad legendos libros, &c. Id. N. D. 1, 4. da te huic generi literarum, Cic. Acad. 1, 3. se nemini ad docendum, *to undertake to teach*, Cic. Brut. 89. se in pedes, *to flee*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 12. Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 5. ut res dant se, *as matters are*. multa melius se nocte dedere, *may be done*, Virg. G. 1, 287. senatum legatis, *to give a hearing of the senate*, Liv. & Cic.—sermonem iis, *to give occasion for discourse*, Cic. Fam. 9, 3. se sermonibus eorum, *to converse with*, Cic. Or. 2, 1. se sermonibus vulgi, *to be a slave to the opinions of the populace, to regard too much their speeches*, Cic. Somm. Scip. 7. se in eorum sermonem, *to mingle or take part in*, Id. Rull. 2, 5. signum receptui, *to give a signal for retreat*, Liv.—signa pudoris et ingenii, *signs or tokens*, Cic. Fin. 3, 2. solertem dabo, *I'll warrant him expert*, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 25. se somno v. sopori; soporem patri, *to give a soporific medicine*, Nep. 10, 2. sonum v. sonitum, *to sound*. supplicium, *to suffer*. supplicium de me tibi, *to punish myself to satisfy you*. terga, *to fly*. turbas, *to cause*. vela, *to set sail*. vela indignationi, irae, dolori, *to give full scope, to indulge*, Plin. Ep. 6, 33, 10. veniam, *to grant leave or pardon, to indulge*. veniam ei, *to grant his request*, Ter.—verba novissima, *to utter, to speak*, Stat. Achil. 1, 381. verba timenti, *to give utterance, to allow to speak*, Val. Flac. 7, 435. verba Die-

medi, to ascribe, to put words into his mouth, to suppose him to speak, Quinctil. 11, 1, 37. verba seni, to deceive, to impose on, Ter. And. 1, 3, 6. so verba dedit Fabio, sc. Annibal, Nep. 23, 5. Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 1. & prol. v. 23. And. 3, 2, 25. verba mihi dari facile patior in hoc, to be deceived, Cic. Att. 15, 16. add. Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 22. Pers. 4, 44. verba ventis, to utter in vain, or falsely, Ov. Ep. 2, 26. verba curis, to beguile, Ov. Trist. 5, 7, 40. verba ferenda ad aliquem, to send a verbal message, Id. Am. 1, 12, 22. verba ferenda tabellis, to give one a written message to carry, Id. Met. 14, 707. rem vitio alicui, to blame, Ter. And. prol. 8. ne M. Seio vitio datum est, quod, &c. he is not blamed, Cic. Off. 2, 17.—* sed tamen iste deus qui sit, da-
Tityre, nobis, tell us, i. e. tell me, Virg. E. 1, 19. so Cic. Ac. 1, 3. Hor. 2, 8, 4. dabo, quò magis credas, I will cause, Ter. Phor. 5, 6, 58. haud paternum istud dedisti, you have not done that like your father, Id. Adel. 3, 4, 4. da Latino considere Teucros, grant, allow, Virg. Æ. 6, 66. da mihi fallere, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 61. zedò exornatum dabo; sc. eum, I will give him such a dressing or drubbing, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 78. dat comas diffundere ventis, lets them flow loose, Virg. Æ. 1, 319. demus nos huic (sc. philosophiae) excolendos, let us surrender ourselves to be cultivated by it, Cic. Tusc. 4, 38. da te populo, shew thyself, Cic. Pis. 27.—

* The ancients used **DUIM**, uis, uit, &c. for dem, des, det, &c.—**Datà** operà, on purpose, designedly.

DÁTUM, i. n. a thing given, a gift.
DÁTIO, ònis, f. & datus, ùs, m. a giving.
DÁTOR, òris, m. a giver.
DATÁRIUS, that is or ought to be given.
DATÍVUS (a, um), casus, the dative case.
DÁTARE, freq. to give often.
DATÁTIM, adv. by giving from one to another, as in tossing a ball from hand to hand.

DAUCUS, i. m. a carrot, Plin. 25, 9s. 64.

DE (praep.) re aliqua loqui v. scribere, about, concerning: so auditis de eo ab inimico, Cic. Cluent. 6. but de Davo audivi, from, Ter. And. 2, 1, 3. so consul de Pompeio quaesivit, Cic. Att. 1, 11. fundum emi de Crasso, Cic. Fam. 5, 6. de tanto patrimonio nihil relictum est, of. de superiore loco, de caelo, from, de viâ clamavit, from the street, Ter. And. 3, 2, 11. de nocte, by night. de die, by day. but de medio potare die, from or after, Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 3. de media nocte missus equitatus, at or a little after, Caes. B. G. 7, 88. so de tertiâ vigiliâ profectus, ib. 1, 12. so de die epulari, i. e. de medio die, Liv. 25, 23. convivari, Phaedr. 3, 10, 29. de nocte surgere, i. e. statim a media nocte, multâ nocte, Cic. Mur. 33. diem de die prospectabant, day after day, Liv. 5, 48. de mense Decembri, in, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1.—de publico, sc. sumptu, at the public expence. so de meo, tuo, suo, Ter. & Plaut.—id de lucro putato esse, clear gain, Ter.—de meo consilio, de more, de sententiâ v. voluntate meâ, tuâ, suâ, ejus, &c. according to. de integro, anew, fresh. de v. ex improvise, unexpectedly. de

v. ex industriâ, on purpose. de v. ex compacto, by or according to agreement. de transverso, crosswise, athwart. qua v. hac de causâ, for. so de nihilo irasci, Plaut.—templum de marmore, of. so homo de plebe, de servis fidelissimus, Nep. 2, 4. de ipsius exercitu non amplius hominum mille cecidit, Id.—non plus habuit secum, quàm triginta de suis, Id.—robur de exercitu, Liv. pars de nostris bonis, Ter.—adolescens de summo loco, of or from, Plaut.—de scripto dicebatur, to read a speech, Cic. de grege vir, a husband from the herd, Ov. Met. 1, 660.—susque deque (adv.) habere, to slight, Plaut.—de praefacili, easily, Id.—de subito, suddenly, Id.—de sub Alpius, from under, Flor. 2, 3.—**DE** in composition has various, and even contrary significations. See **DEĀMĀRE**, **DECRESCĒRE**, &c.

DEA, ae, f. a goddess.—dat. pl. deabus. See **DEUS**.

DE-ACĪNĀTUS, a, um, (acĭnum,)—deacinata dolia, having the grape-stones taken out, Cato, R. R. 26.

DE-ALBĀRE, to whiten, to parget or whiten-wash.

DE-ĀMĀRE, to love greatly, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 21.

DE-AMBŪLĀRE, to walk up and down; to take or fetch a walk.

DEAMBŪLĀTIO, ònis, f. a walking abroad, a walk, Ter. a place for walking, Digest.

DE-ARMĀTUS, a, um, disarmed, Liv. 4, 10.

DE-ARTŪĀRE, to disjoint, to ruin or destroy.

DE-ASCIĀRI, to be cut with an ax; to be severely beaten, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 11.

DE-AURĀTUS, a, um, gilded, Sen. Epist. 76.

DE-BACCHĀRI, to rage furiously, Ter. & Hor.

DE-BELLĀRE, to subdue: debellari eo die cum Samnitibus potuit, (impers.) the war might have been finished, Liv. 8, 3, 6. unâ acie debellatum est, the war was finished in one battle, Id. 7, 28. quasi debellato, (abl. abs.) as if the war were finished, Liv. 26, 21.

DEBELLĀTOR, òris, m. a conqueror.

DEBĒRE (-eo, ui, itum, ex debet & habeo,) aliquid alicui, beneficium, gratiam, pecuniam ei, to owe. debetis velle, quae velimus, you ought. debet habere fidem nostra praedictio, Cic. Fam. 6, 6. debuit nosse, he ought to have known, Cic. Cluent.—tibi debemus v. debeo, I am indebted or obliged to you, Cic. Fam. 1, 1. vitam tibi debere fatetur, sc. se, Ov. Pont. 4, 5, 31. debet fieri, imp. it ought. debentia dici, things which ought to be said, Hor. Art. P. 34. laus illi debetur, is due, Hor.—inventio ejus Chio insulae debetur, Plin. 18, 7s. 17. debemus morti nos nostraque, are obnoxious or subject, Hor. Art. P. 63. quibus altera fato corpora debentur, are destined, Virg. Æ. 6, 714. tu nisi ventis debes ludibrium, cave, for ne fias ludibrium, Hor. Od. 1, 14, 15. dies longa videtur opus debentibus, to those who owe work, i. e. are obliged to do task work, or a certain portion of work, Hor. Ep. 1, 21.

DEBITUS, a, um, what is owing: debita praemia, due. so debita poenae.

DEBITUM, i, n. a debt.

DEBITOR, ōris, m. a debtor.

DEBITIO, ōnis, f. an owing, Cic. Planc. 28.

DEBILIS, e, weak, feeble, infirm.

DEBILITAS, ātis, f. weakness.

DEBILITARE, to weaken, to enfeeble.

DEBILITATIO, ōnis, f. a weakening.

DE-BLATĀRE, to blab, to babble, to speak foolishly, Plaut. Aul. 2, 3, 1.

DE-CACŪMINĀRE, to cut or strike off the top.

DECACUMINATIO, ōnis, lopping off the top of trees, Plin. 17, 24.

DE-CANTĀRE elegos, to sing, Hor.—pervulgata praecepta, to repeat, Cic. Or. 2, 18. to give over singing, Cic. Tusc. 3, 22.

* DECAS, ādis, f. the number of ten, a decade.

DECASTYLUS, a, um, having ten columns, Vitruv. 3, 1.

DE-CAULESCĒRE, to grow to a stalk, Plin. 19, 7 s. 36.

DE-CĒDĒRE (-ēdo, ssi, ssum,) loco v. ex loco, to depart: ei de jure suo, to yield. de vita, to die. de summa nihil decedet, will be taken, i. e. your stock will not be diminished, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 30. so suis opibus, Liv. 3, 55.—passiv. impers. deceditur, sc. ab illis, they depart. decedi, sc. ei ab hominibus, to be yielded to, to have the place or way yielded to him by others, Cic. Sen. 18.

DECESSIO, ōnis, f. & -us, ūs, m. a departure: decessio de summa, a diminution or abatement.

DECESSOR, ōris, m. a predecessor in an office, Tac. Agr. 7.

DECĒM, indecl. ten.

DECIES, adv. ten times.

DECĪMUS v. decūmus, a, um, the tenth.

DECIMŪM, adv. for decimā vice, the tenth time.

DECĪMA v. decūma, ae, f. sc. pars, the tenth part.

DECĪMAE v. decumae, ārum, tithes.

DECĪMĀNUS (a, um,) ager, land that paid tithes, or the tenth part of its produce: decimāni, sc. milites, the soldiers of the tenth legion. decūmāna porta, one of the four gates of a Roman camp, that farthest from the enemy, opposite to the porta praetoria.—decūmāna limes, a large open path in a field or vineyard, running from east to west. ignis in proximo decumano fiat, in the next large cross-way, Col. 12, 43, 2. decūmāna ova, decūmānus v. decūmus fluctus, the largest, larger than the rest. decūmāni, tithes-gatherers. DECĪMĀRE legionem v. cohortem, to decimate, to take by lot the tenth man for punishment, Liv. 2, 59. Suet. Aug. 25.

DECEMBER (-bris, m.) v. DECEMBRIS mensis, the last month of the year; properly the tenth month, when the Romans began their year with March.—libertate Decembri uti, to use the liberty allowed to slaves, at the feasts of Saturn, in the month of December, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 4.

DECEM-JŪGIS (-e, adj.) currus, a chariot drawn by ten horses abreast, or under one yoke, Suet. Ner. 24.

DECEM-MODIUS v. decimodius, a, um, containing ten modii or pecks.

DECEMPĒDA, ae, f. (pes,) a pole ten feet long.

DECEMPĒDĀTOR, ōris, m. a land-measurer, who used the decempēda.

DECEMPLEX, ūcis, adj. (plicō,) ten-fold.

DECEMPLICĀTUS, a, um, multiplied by ten, ten times increased.

DECEMPRĪMI, the ten chief men of a municipal town or colony, joined in authority with the two chief magistrates, (duumviri,) Cic. Rosc. Am. 9.

DECEMRĒMIS v. decerēmīs, v. decērīs, is, f. sc. navis, a ship of ten banks or rows of oars, the one row above the other.

DECEM-SCALMUS, -a navis, having ten oars.—

DECEM-VIR, vīri, m. one of ten men appointed to execute jointly any public commission; as, decemvīri legibus scribendis, the decemvīri appointed to draw up a body of laws. decemvīri sacris faciundis, a college of ten priests. decemvīri litibus judicandis, a body of ten judges.—

DECEMVIRĀLIS, e, of or belonging to the decemvīri; -ales leges, the laws of the twelve tables, made by the decemviri; -ālis invidia, the odium against or the hatred of the decemviri, Cic. Br. 14.

DECEMVIRĀTUS, ūs, m. the office or power of a decemvir.

DECENNIS, e, (annus,) of ten years, ten years old.

DECENNĪUM, i, n. the space of ten years.

DECEPTUS, Deceptor, &c. See DECIPĒRE.

DE-CERNĒRE: (-cerno, crēvi, crētum,) to decree, to determine, to resolve: cum aliquo, acie, armis, ferro, to fight. praelium, to determine the fortune of.

DECĒRĒTUM, i, n. a decree.

DECĒRĒTORIUS, a, um, -a pugna, decisiva: -a arma, arms with which gladiators fought in earnest, Sen. Ep. 117. -um sidus, i. e. the dog-star, which by its moderate or excessive heat, determined the produce of grapes and other fruits, Plin. 18, 28 s. 68, 3. hoc est illud quatrimum oleis decrētorium, decisive to, i. e. in which may be seen whether they are to be fruitful or not, Plin. 17, 2. so decretorio die florentibus oleis, Id. 18, 29 s. 69, 4. but-oria hora, i. e. suprema, Senec. Ep. 102 f. -us stilus, the decisive stile or final sentence of disinheriting a son, Id. Clem. 14.

DECĒRPTĒRE (-cerpo, psi, ptum, d carpo,) uvas, flores, folia, pira, to pull or take off; to pluck, crop, or gather: plus mali quam fructūs ex re, to gain or get, to derive, Hor.—nihil ex dignitate alicujus, to detract, to diminish, Plin. Ep. 8, 2.—decerpatae herbae, pulled, Ov. Met. 1, 645. so poma, ib. 10, 684. humanus animus decerptus ex mente divinā, derived, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13.

DE-CERTĀRE, to contend vehemently, to strive: decertatur de imperio, (imp.) there is a contest, Cic. Off. 1, 12.

DECERTATIO, ōnis, f. a contest, a dispute.

DECESSIO, -us, &c. See DECEDĒRE.

DĒCET, imp. it becomes, is proper or suitable; sometimes used with a nom. before it; as, decet me haec vestis; istud facinus nostro generi

non decet, Plaut. lacrimae decuere pudicam, Ovid.—

DĒCENS, ntis, adj. *decent, becoming*.—

DECENTER, adv. *in a proper, becoming way*.—

DECENTIA, ae, f. *decency, what is becoming, comeliness*, Cic. N. D. 2, 58.

DECĪDĒRE (-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum, à caedo,) *col- lum ei, to cut off: aliquid negotium v. de negotio, to decide, to determine, to settle or bargain. auribus decisis, being cut off. post decisa negotia, after his business was finished*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 57.

DECĪSIO, ōnis, f. *a cutting off; a determination or decision*, Cic. Flacc. 36.

DECĪDĒRE, (-cīdo, cīdi, -, à cado,) *to fall from; to fall down; to die*.—

DECIDUUS, a, um, *that falls, falling*.

DĒCIUS, Decīmus, &c. See DĒCEM.

DECĪPĒRE, (-cīpio, cēpi, ceptum, à capio,) *to deceive*.—

DECEPTIO, ōnis, f. *a deceiving, a deception*.—
DECEPTOR, ōris, m. *a deceiver, a beguiler*, Sen. Thyest. 140.

DE-CIRCŪNĀRE, *to make round, to draw a circle*.—

DE-CLĀMĀRE, & freq. -ītāre, *to declaim, to cry aloud*.—

DECLĀMĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a declaiming; an oration made on a theme; a subject of declamation*.—

DECLĀMĀTOR, ōris, m. *a declaimer, a pleader*.

DECLĀMATORĪUS, a, um, *pertaining to the exercise of declaiming, declamatory*.

DE-CLĀRĀRE, *to declare, to manifest*.—

DECLĀRATIO, ōnis, f. *a declaration, an exposition, a remonstrance*.—

DECLĀRĀTOR, ōris, m. *he that declares or remonstrates*.

DE-CLĪNĀRE de via, se extra viam, *to turn aside: so cursus*, Ov. Met. 10, 667. *certainem, to decline or avoid. urbem, to pass by, to avoid*, Cic. Planc. 41. *agmen aliquò, to withdraw, to move*, Liv. 1, 28. *ea quae nocitura videantur, to shun*, Cic. Off. 1, 4. *a malis, to turn away*, Id. Tusc. 4, 6. *so se ab illo*, Ov. Met. 7, 88. *dulci declinat lumina somno, inclines to sleep*, Virg. Æ. 4, 185. *somnus declinat ocellos*, Prop. 2, 1, 11. *sed, ut eo revocatur, unde huc declinavit oratio, to return from this digression*, Cic. Or. 2, 38. *ut declinat a proposito deflectatque sententiam, turn aside*, Id. Or. 40. *paulatim declinat amor, abates*, ib. 9, 460. *declinat in Pholoën Cyrus, is fond of*, Hor. Od. 1, 33, 7. *declinare nomina et verba, to decline*, Quintil. 1, 4, 22. *verba declinantia & -ata, declined, varied; as, lēgo, lēgis, &c.* Var. L. L. 5, 5.

DECLINATIO, ōnis, f. *a bending or turning aside, an avoiding; the declension or varying of nouns and verbs*.

DE-CLĪVIS, e, (clivus,) *sloping, bending downwards; declining*.—

DECLIVITAS, ātis, f. *a declivity*.

DE-COLLĀRE, (collum,) *to take or put from off the neck; to behead; to disappoint*.

DĒCŌLŌR, ōris, adj. *discoloured; vitiated, de- praved*.—

DĒCŌLŌRĀRE, *to discolour, to vitiate, to debase*.

DĒCŌLŌRĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a discolouring, a vitiat- ing*.

DĒ-CONDĒRE, *to hide, to put down into*, Se- nec.

DĒ-CŌQUĒRE, *to boil or seethe, to diminish by boiling; to waste, to spend, to consume. hunc alea docoquit, breaks or renders bankrupt*, Pers. 5, 57. *Tenesse memoriā praetextatum te de- coxisse? that you, while a boy, below 17 years of age, had spent your fortune, and had become bankrupt*, Cic. Phil. 2, 18. *so qui fortunae vi- tio, non suo decoxisset, ib.*

DECOCTUS, a, um, *pure, refined*.—

DECOCTUM, i, n. & -ctus, ūs, m. -ctio, onis, f. -ctūra, ae, f. *a decoction*.—

DECOCTOR, ōris, m. *a spendthrift, a bankrupt*, Cic. Cat. 2, 3.

DĒCOR, ōris, m. (dēcet,) *comeliness, beauty, grace, elegance*.—

DĒCŌRUS, a, um, *comely, beautiful, graceful; honourable*.—

DECŌRĒ, adv. *gracefully, beautifully*.—

DECŌRUM, i, n. *what is honourable, proper, or becoming*.—

DECUS, ōris, n. *an ornament, beauty, honour*.—

DECŌRĀRE, *to adorn*.—

DECORĀMEN, īnis, n. *an ornament*, Sil. 16, 269.

DĒ-CRĒPĪTUS, a, um, *crazy, decrepit*.

DĒ-CORTĪCĀRE, *to take off the bark, to peel*.

DĒ-CRESCĒRE, *to decrease*, Liv. 2, 27. & 3, 45.

DECRĒSSE, *for Decrevisse*, Liv. 3, 45. *de- crēset, for decrevisset*, Id. 2, 27.

DECRETUM, &c. See DECERNĒRE.

DE-CULCĀRE, (calco,) *to tread, to trample upon*.

DĒCŪMAE, tithes, &c. See DECEM.

DE-CUMBĒRE, (-cumbo, ūbui, ūtum, à cubo,) *to lie down, to recline at table; to fall down, to die*, Cic. Phil. 3, 14.

DECUNX, cis, m. *ten ounces*.

DECUPLUS, a, um, *tenfold, ten times as much*, Liv. 39, 44.

DECŪRIA, ae, f. (à decem,) *the number of ten men; ten horsemen, the third part of a turma or troop of horse; an order or class of judges; also of scribes or clerks, &c.*

DECURIO, ōnis, m. *the commander of a decuria; a senator in any municipal town or colony; the chief of any body of men*, Suet. Dom. 17. —
DECURIŌNĀTUS, ūs, m. *the office of a decurio or senator*, Plin. Ep. 10, 114.

DECURIĀRE, *to divide the cavalry or people into decuriae*, Liv. 22, 38. Cic. Planc. 18. —

DECURIATIO, ōnis, & Decuriātus, ūs, m. *a di- viding into decuriae*.

DE-CURRĒRE, *to run down, to run a race, to run through, to finish; to have recourse to*.—

DECURRĪTUR, imp. *recourse is had. spatio de- curso, (abl. abs.) the race being finished*, Cic. Sen. 21. *so aetate decursā*, Cic. Fam. 15, 13. —

DECURSUS, ūs, m. *a running down, a descent: a stream; a going through*.—

DECURSIO, ōnis, f. *the walking or running of*

soldiers completely armed; the representation of a battle; an incursion.

DE-CURTĀTUS, a, um, shortened, curtailed, Plin. 25, 5 s. 21. Cic. Or. 53. maimed, Senec. Ir. 3, 17.

DĒCUS, ōris, n. an ornament. See DĒCOR.

DECUSIS, is, m. (decem asses,) ten asses, a silver coin of that value marked with the letter X.

DECUSSĀRE, to cut or divide crosswise in the form of the letter X.

DECUSSĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. a cutting crosswise after the form of the letter X.

DECUSSĀTIM, adv. crosswise, in the form of an X, Col. 12, 54. Vitr. 1, 6.

DECŪTĒRE, (-cutio, cussi, cussum, à quatio,) to shake off, to shake; to strike or beat down.

DECUSSUS, ūs, m. a shaking.

DE-DĒCET, imp. it misbecomes.—perf. act. comae non dedecūere eam, did not misbecome her, Ovid. Amor. 1, 7, 12. non dedecui tua iussa, I did not dishonour or neglect, Stat. Theb. 10, 334.

DEDĒCUS, ōris, n. a disgrace.

DEDECŌRUS, a, um, disgraceful.

DEDECŌRĀRE, to disgrace.

DE-DĪCĀRE, to dedicate, to consecrate.

DEDĪCĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. a dedication.

DE-DIGNĀRI, to disdain, to slight, to scorn.

DEDIGNATIŌ, ōnis, f. a disdain.

DEDĒRE (-do, didi, dĭtum,) se, v. oppidum hostibus, to give up, to surrender. seipsum neci v. morti, to devote. se Scaevolae, to give up or resign himself to be taught or directed by, Cic. Or. 1, 55. se angoribus, libidinibus, voluptatibus, languori et desidiae, doctrinae v. literis, lamentis lacrimisque, &c. to give up. aliquid negotii ei, to commit or intrust. eum in pistrinum, to put, Ter. And. 1, 2, 27. eum hostibus ad supplicium, to give up, Caes. B. G. 7, 26. dede manus, yield, submit, Lucr. 2, 1042.

DEDĪTUS (p. & a.) amori, voluptatibus, literis, musis, studiis, devoted to. vitis flagitiisque, ad-dicted to. (superl.) animus deditissimus tibi, very much devoted or attached, Cic. Fam. 9, 9.

deditus studiis, given up, devoted to, fond of.

deditā operā, on purpose, designedly.

DEDITIO, ōnis, f. a surrender.

DEDITICIUS, a. one who has surrendered.

DE-DISCĒRE, (dedisco, dedidīci, -,) to unlearn, to forget.

DE-DŌCĒRE, to unteach; to teach to forget.

DE-DŌLĀRE, to cut down, to cut to pieces.

DE-DŌLĒRE, to give over grieving, Ovid. Fast.

DE-DŪCĒRE (-co, xī, ctum) lunam caelo, montibus ornos, to bring down. copias in aciem, to lead out into the field. boves inde, to drive, Ovid. Met. 6, 322. crines pectine, to straighten, ib. 4, 311. aliquem domum, to accompany or attend out of respect, Liv. 23, 23. so domo, Cic. Fam. 10, 12. uxorem marito v. ad maritum; uxorem deducit maritus domum, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 60. filum pollice, to draw out, to spin, Ov. Met. 4, 36. carmen, to bring down or write a poem, ib.

1, 4. opus in tempora tua, Id. Tr. 2, 560. naves, sc. e terra, to bring down from land into the sea, Virg. Æ. 5, 60. opposed to subducere naves, sc. in terram, to draw up upon land, ib. 3, 135. (see R. A. 408.) coloniam, to remove from one place to another, to transplac; Liv. 34, 53. 39, 44 & 40, 34. Cic. Phil. 2, 69. Rull. 2, 27. carbāsa, to unfurl, to unfold, to spread or extend on the sail-yard, Lucan. 2, 697. so vela, Ovid. Met. 3, 663. eum ex sententia, v. in sententiam, to bring or move, Cic.—Sen-then, ut, &c. to persuade, Nep. Alcib. 8. fastidium ei, to take away, Plin. 25, 8. febres corpore, to remove, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 47. genus Sole, sc. a, to derive, Sen. Med. 210. de capite, quod usuris pernumeratum est, to deduct from the capital sum, the interest which was paid, Liv. 6, 15.

DEDUCTUS, a, um, part. & adj. brought down, conducted, deducted, contracted. mos unde deductus, derived, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 19.—deductum carmen, a humble poem, Virg. E. 6, 5. tenui deducta poemata stilo, (al. filo,) written in a simple style, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 225. compar. nasus ab imo deductior, lower, Suet. Aug. 79.

DEDUCTIO, ōnis, f. the leading or transplanting of a colony; the draining of a lake; a diminution or abatement.

DEDUCTOR, ōris, m. a client who, on solemn occasions, conducted his patron to the Campus Martius, Cic. de petit. cons. 9.

DE-ERRĀRE, to wander from, to go astray.

DE-ESSE (-sum, fui) ei, to be awaiting. argen-tum deest mihi, I want money. officio, to fail in performing. occasione v. tempori, not to improve, to lose an opportunity. nec illius (Virginii) dolori, nec suae libertati se defuturos, that they would neither fail to avenge his grief, nor defend their own liberty, Liv. 3, 50. non desunt qui, there are some who, Plin. 2, 109.

DE-ĪRE, to go down from, Stat. Theb. 2, 551.

DE-FAECĀRE, (faex,) to cleanse from the dregs, to purify.

DEFAECĀTUS, a. pure, undisturbed.

DE-FATIGĀRE, to fatigue greatly, to weary or tire.

DEFATIGĀTUS, a, um, wearied, tired. defatigātum; solum, worn, out of heart, Col. 1, 1.

DE-FENDĒRE, (-do, dī, sum,) to defend, to keep off; to preserve, to support.

DEFENSARE & Defensitare, idem.

DEFENSIO, ōnis, f. a defence.

DEFENSOR, ōris, m. a defender.

DE-FERRE (-fero, tūli, lātum,) literas ei, do-tem viro, aliquod ad aliquem, to bring. rem ad amicos, to tell, Cic. Fin. 2, 17. fama fu-renti (sc. reginae) detulit classem armari, brought word, Virg. Æ. 4, 299. causam ad patronum, to narrate, to inform concerning, Cic. Or. 3, 13. mandata ab aliquo ad aliquem, to carry. honorem, triumphum, beneficium, ei, to confer. eum in beneficiis ad aerarium, to recommend for some public service, Cic. Arch. 5. Balb. 21 & 28. Fam. 5, 20. primas sc. partes ei, to give the preference, Id. eum ambitūs u. de ambitu, to accuse. nomen ejus ad Practe-

rem, to require that he be marked in the list of criminals, Cic. Verr. 2, 28.

DELĀTOR, ōnis, f. an accusation.

DELĀTOR, ōris, m. an informer, an accuser.

DE-FERVĒRE, & -escĕre, (-veo, & -vesco, bui, -) to give over boiling or fermenting, to grow cool; to abate, to become calm.

DEFERVEFACĒRE, to make to boil, to boil thoroughly.

DEFETISCI, (fatiscor,) to be faint through fatigue, to be weary. It wants the perf.

DEFESSUS, a, um, wearied.

DEFĪCĒRE (-icio, ēci, ectum, à facio,) ei v. eum, to fail. ab eo, to revolt. defici viribus, ratione, &c. to be deprived of. sol deficiens, in an eclipse. perire deficiente cibo, for want of food.

DEFECTUS (part. & adj.) is taken both in an active and passive sense; as, defecta senio arbor, failing by age, Col. 5, 6. so defectissimus annis, Id. praef.—Sol lumine defectus, deprived of light, i. e. eclipsed, Tibull. 2, 5, 75.—

DEFECTUS, ūs, m. a defect, want, an eclipse.—

DEFECTIO, ōnis, f. a revolt, a failure of strength; an eclipse.

DEFECTOR, ōris, m. a revolter, Suet. Ner. 43.

DE-FIGĒRE (-figo, xi, xum,) sarmentum in terram, to fix; to plant, Col. Arb. 2, 4. so terrae defigitur arbos, Virg. G. 2, 290. cultum in corde, to fix, to plunge, Liv. 1, 58. gladium jugulo, ib. 25. sicam, in corpore, Cic. Cat. 1, 6. oculos, mentem in rem v. re, to fix one's attention, Cic.—tacita maestitia ita defixit omnium animos, ut, overpowered, stupified, Liv. 1, 29. pavor defixerat cum admiratione Gallos, had astonished, as it were struck motionless, Id. 7, 10. so defixit homines stupor, Id. 3, 47. defigi torpidum stupore ac miraculo, Id. 22, 53. immobilem animo defigi, Id. 21, 33. quasi per metum defixus, Tac. Ann. 1, 68.—defigere nomina cerā, to inscribe one's name on wax, (i. e. to make a waxen image of a person, with his name inscribed on it, for the purpose of bringing some evil on him by enchantment, of debilitating or injuring him, or, as we say, of bewitching him, which it was supposed could be done by uttering certain spells, and by performing certain magical rites on the image,) Ovid. Am. 3, 7, 29, &c. caput dirā imprecatione defigere, to devote to destruction, to curse, Senec. Ben. 6, 35. pass. defigi diris deprecationibus, Plin. 28, 2, s. 4.

DE-FINGĒRE (-fingo, xi, fictum,) panem, to form, to make, Cat. 75.

DE-FINIRE, to limit, to define, to destine; to comprehend.

DEFINĪTUS, a, um, definite, opposed to indefinite.

DEFINĪTĒ, adv. expressly, particularly.

DEFINĪTIO, ōnis, f. a limiting, bounding or prescribing, a definition.

DEFINĪTIVUS, a, um, definitive, when the meaning of a word is to be defined, Cic. Inv. 2, 17.

DEFIT, imp. it is wanting. lac mihi defit; nihil apud me tibi defieri patiar, to be wanting.

DE-FLAGRĀRE, to be burnt; to give over burning, to abate.

DEFLAGRĀTUS, part. passiv. burnt; though we do not find deflagror.

DEFLAGRATIO, ōnis, f. a conflagration, Cic. Fin. 3, 19.

DE-FLĀRE, to blow upon, to despise.

DE-FLECTĒRE, (-ecto, xi, xum,) to bend, to turn aside.

DEFLEXUS, ūs, m. a bending or turning aside, Col. 4, 26, 3.

DE-FLĒRE, (-flĕo, ēvi, ētum,) to bewail, to lament, to deplore.

DE-FLORĒRE, & -escĕre, to shed its blossoms, Plin. 14, 16. to fade, Cic. Coel. 19.

DE-FLUĒRE, (-uo, xi, xum,) to flow down, to fall off, to decay, to vanish, to turn or go from.—

DEFLUUS, a, um; -i crines, falling off.—

DEFLUVIUM (i, n.) capitis, a falling off of the hair, Plin. 11, 47.

DE-FŌDĒRE, (-ŏdio, ŏdi, ossum,) to dig down, to bury in the earth.

DEFOSSUS, ūs, m. a digging down, Plin. 19, 8.

DE-FOENĒRĀRE, to ruin by usury, Cic. Parad. 6.

DE-FŌRE, the same with defuturum esse: scio id ei non defōre, will not be wanting, that he will not want. non defore auxilium, sc. illis, Liv.

DE-FORMĀRE, to deform, to disfigure, to disgrace; also to form, to describe, Cic. Caecin. 5. Vitruv. 1, 1.

DEFORMĀTIO, ōnis, f. a deforming, a forming, a description.

DEFORMIS, e, deformed, ugly.

DEFORMĪTER, adv. disgracefully, deformedly.—

DEFORMĪTAS, ātis, f. deformity, indecency, disgrace, dishonour.

DE-FRAENĀTUS, a, um, unbridled, unruly.

DE-FRACTUS, broken down. See DEFRENĒRE.

DE-FRAUDĀRE, v. fraudāre, to defraud, to cheat, to deceive.

DEFRAUDĀTOR, ōris, m. a defrauder.

DE-FRĒMĒRE, (-ēmo, ui, -) to give over making a noise, to abate. cum primus impetus defremuisset, Plin.

DE-FRĪCĀRE, (-īco, icui & icavi, ictum & ictum,) to rub vehemently. aliquem multo sale, to censure with much wit, Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 4. part. passiv. defricatus & defricus.

DE-FRIGESCĒRE, (-gescō, xi, -) to grow cold.

DEFRINGĒRE (-ingo, ēgi, actum, à frango,) ramum arboris v. ex arbore, to break off, Virg. G. 2, 380. ferrum ab hasta, Id. Æ.

DEFRŪTUM, i, n. (deferveo,) new wine boiled down one half with sweet herbs and spices to make it keep. mustum dulcissimi saporis ad tertias (sc. partes decoctum, defrutum vocatur, Col. 12, 21. aqua in modum defrutii ad tertias decoquenda est, ib. c. 25, 3.—

DEFRŪTĀRE, to boil new wine till it become defrutum.

DEFRŪTARIUS, a, um, of defrutum; -ia vasa, vessels for boiling wine to the consistency of de-

frutum, Col. 12, 19, 6. cella, the cellar or room where this was done, Id. 1, 6, 9.—
DEFRÛTARIUM, i, n. sc. vas, a must cauldron, Id. 12, 20, 3.

DEFUAT, for defuit, may be wanting, Plaut.

DE-FÛGĒRE, (fugio,) to shun, to avoid.

DE-FUNDĒRE (-fundo, fûdi, fûsum,) vinum, to pour out, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 58.

DE-FUNGI (-gor, ctus,) periculis, to be freed from. honoribus, to go through the different offices of the state. munere, to discharge an office. laboribus, praelio, to finish. defuncti regis imperio, having performed. defunctâ civitate, the state being freed from the plague, Liv. 4, 52. defunctus vitâ, or simply defunctus. defuncta corpora, dead, Plin. 24, 5 s. 11.

DEFÛSUS, part. poured out; from defundĒre.

DEFÛTÛRUS, part. about to be wanting. See DEESSE.

DĒGĒNER, ěris, (genus,) degenerate, ignoble. DEGENERĀRE a patre, to degenerate. animos, to weaken. famam, honorem, not to equal, to come short of, Ovid. Pont. 3, 1, 45. Stat. Silv. 3, 1, 160.

DĒGĒRE, (dĕgo, dĕgi, -, ab ago,) aetatem, aevum, diem, senectam, vitam, to lead, to spend, to pass. ex aequo cum aliquo, to live, Plin. 6, 25 s. 29. beatam esse vitam, quae cum virtute degitur, Cic. sine quibus vita degi non possit, Plin. 12, 1.

DĒ-GĒRĒRE, (-gĕro, ssi, stum,) to carry away, to consume, Plaut.

DE-GLÛBĒRE, to take off the skin or bark, to peel. boni pastoris est tondere pecus, non deglubere, to slay, Suet. Tib. 32.

DE-GLÛTĪNĀRE, to unglue, to separate, Plin.

DE-GRANDĪNAT, imp. it hails, (al. it gives over hailing,) Ovid. Fast. 4, 755.

DE-GRASSĀRI, to rob and plunder, to slay.

DE-GRĀVĀRE, to weigh down, to overpower.

DE-GRĒDI, (-gredior, gressus, à gradior,) to go down, to descend. ad pedes, to alight from on horseback, Liv. 3, 62. degressus tumulis, having gone down, Liv. 21, 32.

DE-GUSTĀRE vinum, to taste. corpus, to touch gently; to graze upon, Virg. Æ. 12, 376. convivam, to sound, Cic. Att. 4, 8. genus aliquod exercitationum, to touch on slightly, to speak of briefly, Cic. Parad. 5. so Quintil. 4, 1, 14. aliquid speculae ex sermone alicujus, to conceive some little hope, Cic. Cluent. 26. hanc vitam, to taste or make trial of, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21. so imperium, Tac. An. 6, 20. Suet. Galb. 4.

DE-HAURĒRE, (-haurio, hausi, stum,) to drain, to draw off, Cato, 6, 6.

DE-HINC, adv. henceforth, hereafter; then.

DE-HISCĒRE, to gape, to yawn; to open in chinks. in aliquem, to inveigh against, Cic. Att. 16, 11.

DE-HÛNĒSTĀRE, to disgrace, to discredit, to disparage.

DEHONESTAMENTUM, i, n. a disgrace, any thing that disparages or disfigures; a reproach.

DE-HORTĀRI, to discourage, to dissuade.

DE-JĒRĀRE, v. deĵurare, to swear solemnly.

DEJĒCĒRE, (-jicio, jĕci, jectum, à jacio,) to throw or cast down: to remove, to dispossess. aliquem magistratu, to prevent from obtaining, Cic. 1 Act. 8. so de honore, ib. c. 9. to go to stool, Cels. 1, 3.

DEJECTUS, a, um, cast down, low, debased, dejected.

DEJECTIO, ōnis, f. & Dejectus, ūs, m. a throwing down, a going to stool, a cutting down.

DE-IN, v. De-inde, adv. (commonly used by the poets, the first in one syllable, and the second in two,) then, after that.

DEINCEPS, successively, one after another; after that, moreover, in the next place.

DE-JUNGĒRE, (-go, xi, ctum,) to disjoint or separate, Cic. N. D. 1, 15.

DE-JÛRĀRE, to swear, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 36.

DE-JÛVĀRE, (-jũvo, jũvi, jũtum,) to give over assisting, Plaut. Tr. 2, 2, 63.

DE-LĀBI, to fall down, to slip or slide down, to descend; to fall into; to decay; to mistake.

DE-LACĒRĀRE, to tear in pieces, to waste.

DE-LACRĪMĀRE, to shed tears, or any moisture like tears.

DELACRIMĀTIO, ōnis, f. a weeping.

DE-LAMBĒRE, to lick gently, Stat. Theb. 2, 681.

DE-LAMENTĀRI, to lament, to bewail.

DE-LAPĪDĀRE, to free or purge from stones.

DE-LASSĀRE, to weary, to tire.

DELĀTUS, -ĀTOR, &c. See DEFERRE.

DE-LECTĀRE, (lacto,) to allure, to delight to please. delectat, imp. it delights.

DELECTĀTIO, ōnis, f. delight, pleasure.

DELECTĀMENTUM, i, n. a delight, an amusement.

DELECTĀBĪLIS, e, delightful, pleasant, succoury, Tac. An. 12, 67.

DELECTUS, chosen, &c. See DELIGĒRE.

DE-LĒGĒRE eum, to send as a messenger. id ei, to commit, to intrust.

DELEGATIO, ōnis, f. the assignment of a debt.

DE-LĒNTĒRE, to soothe, to mitigate; to mop.

DĒLĒRE, (de & absol. leo for lino,) to blot out, to efface, to destroy.

DELĒTOR, & -TRIX, a destroyer.

DELEBĪLIS, e, that may be effaced, Mart. 7, 83.

DE-LĒBĀRE, to taste, to touch gently; to essay; to cull; to diminish, to devour.

DE-LĒBĒRĀRE, to deliberate, to consult.

DELIBERATIO, ōnis, f. a deliberation, a debate.

DELIBERĀTIVUS, a. deliberative.

DELIBERABUNDUS, a. considering of.

DE-LIBĀRE, (liber,) to take off the bark, to peel.

DELIBÛTUS, a, um, anointed, besmeared.

DELIĆIUM, i, n. a delight; usually plur.

DELICĪAE, arum, f. a darling, any thing that delights; delicacies, niceties, witty sayings, &c.

DELICĪŌLUM, pl. -ŏlae, a little darling.

DELICĀTUS, a, um, delicate, soft; effeminate; nice, neat, elegant.

DELICĀTĒ, adv. softly, nicely, neatly.

DELICTUM, i, n. a fault. See DELINQUĒRE.

DELICUS porcus, a weaned pig, Varr. R. R. 2, 4.

DE-LÏGĀRE aliquem ad palum, to bind, to tie.

DE-LÏGĒRE, (lego,) to choose.

DELECTUS, ūs, m. a choosing, a choice; a levy of soldiers.

DE-LĪMATUS, a, um, (lima,) scraped or filed off.

DE-LĪNĀRE, to trace the outlines, to sketch, to chalk out, to delineate, Plin. 35, 10.

DE-LINGĒRE salem, to lick, to lick up, Plaut.

DE-LĪNĪRE, v. LĒnĪre, to sooth, to mitigate, to allure, to cajole.

DELINĪTIO, ōnis, f. a mitigating, a cajoling.

DELINĪTOR, ōris, m. a cajoler, a flatterer.

DELINĪMENTUM, i, n. a mitigating, a charm.

DE-LĪNĒRE, to besmear, to blot out.

DE-LINQUĒRE, to fail in duty, to offend, to transgress.

DELICTUM, a fault, a crime, a sin.

DELIQUIUM, i, n. & -io, ōnis, f. a defect, a want; an eclipse, Plin. 2, 12.

DE-LÏQUĀRE, to pour out, to decant, Col. 12, 39.

DELIQUIAE, ārum, f. gutters into which the house-eaves drop, Vitr. 6, 3.

DE-LÏQUĒRE, & -escĒre, (-eo, & esco, cui, -,) to melt, to be dissolved, to grow soft, Ovid. Met. 4, 258.

DĒLĪRĀRE, (lira,) to go crooked in ploughing, to make a balk; to have the intellect impaired by age or passion, to dote, to act or speak foolishly.

DELĪRUS, a. doating.

DELIRĀTIO, ōnis, f. a doating.

DELIRAMENTUM, i, n. a foolish or silly saying.

DELIRIUM, i, n. dotage, a deprivation of intellect.

DE-LÏTĒRE, & -escĒre, (-eo, & esco, ui, -,) to lurk, to lie hid, to be concealed, Ovid. Ep. 8, 68.

DE-LÏTĠGĀRE, to quarrel, to scold, Hor. A. P. 94.

DELĪTUS, part. (delino,) besmeared, blotted out.

DELPHIN, ĩnis, & -inus, i, m. a dolphin.

DELUBRUM, i, n. a temple, a shrine.

DE-LÏDĒRE, to internit fighting as a gladiator. eum, to mock, to deceive, to delude.

DELUDIUM, al. DILUDIUM, i, n. a suspension of play or fighting.

DELUDIFICĀRE, v. āri, to impose on, to make a fool of.

DE-LUĒRE, to wash, to cleanse, to rinse, Cat. 128.

DE-LUMBIS, e, weak, feeble.

DELUMBĀRE, to sprain or dislocate the loins, to hip; to weaken; to mutilate. delumbata quadrupes, hipshot, Plin. 28, 4.

DE-LÏTĀRE, (lutum,) to daub with clay or lime, to lute.

DELUTĀMENTUM, a daubing, Cat. 128.

DE-MANDĀRE curam eorum legatis, to commit or intrust, to give in charge, Liv. 8, 6.

DE-MĀNĀRE, to stream or flow from.

* DEMARCHUS, i, m. (i. e. tribunus plebis,) a ruler of the people, a tribune, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 7.

DĒ-MENS, ntis, a. out of one's mind.

DEMENTER, adv. madly, foolishly.

DEMENTIA, ae, f. madness.

DEMENTĪRE, to be mad.

DĒMĒRE (dĕmo, psi, ptum, v. tum, ab emo,) id ei, v. ab eo, to take away.

DEMTIO, ōnis, f. a taking away, Varr. L. L. 4, 36.

DĒ-MĒRĒRE mercedem, to earn.—DEMERĒRI, & -e, eum, to gain the favour of, to oblige.—

DEMERĪTUS, a, um, deserved, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 14.

DĒ-MERGĒRE, (-go, si, sum,) to plunge in the water, to drown. semen v. surculos, to put in the ground, to sow or plant. demersus aere alieno, sunk over head and ears in debt, Liv. 2, 29.

DE-MĒTĀTUS, a, um, measured, regularly disposed, Cic. de Nat. D. 2, 43.

DE-MĒTĪRI, (-mĕtĭri, mensus,) to measure.—

DEMENSIO, ōnis, f. a measuring.—

DEMENSUM, i, n. an allowance, (of four bushels a month to a slave,) Ter. Phor. 1, 1, 9.

DE-MĒTĒRE (-mĕto, messui, messum,) segetes, to mow, to cut down, to reap. flores pollice, to crop, to pull. caput ense, to cut off, Ovid. Met. 5, 104.

DE-MIGRĀRE, to remove, to change one's dwelling.

DEMIGRĀTIO, ōnis, f. an emigration, Nep. 1, 1.

DE-MĪNUĒRE, to lessen. See DIMINUĒRE.

DE-MĪRĀRI, to admire, to wonder at greatly.

DE-MITĠGĀRI, to be mitigated or softened.

DE-MITĒRE (-mitto, mĭsi, missum,) imbrem, to send down. lacrimas, to let fall. ens in latus, to plunge. eum neci, to kill. verba in pectus v. animum, to let them sink down. animos v. mentes, to lose courage.

DEMISSUS, part. & adj.—demissi capilli, hanging down. homines, humble, modest. demissā voce loqui, low. esse animo demisso, abl. abject, mean.

DEMISSE, adv. low, meanly.

DEMISSIO, ōnis, f. a sinking, dejection.

* DEMURCUS, i, m. a magistrate, Liv. 58, 30.

DE-MŌLĪRI, to demolish, to destroy.

DĒMŌLĪTIO, ōnis, f. a throwing down.

DEMŌLĪTOR, ōris, m. one who destroys.

DE-MONSTRĀRE, to shew, to point out, to demonstrate.

DEMONSTRĀTIO, ōnis, f. demonstration.

DEMONSTRĀTOR, ōris, m. one who demonstrates.

DEMONSTRĀTĪVUS, a demonstrative.

DE-MORDĒRE, to bite off.

DEMORSUS, p. gnawed.

DE-MŌRĀRI, to delay, to detain; to tarry, to wait for. arma, to expect to feel, Virg. Ā. 10, 30.

DE-MŌRĪRI, to die. eam, to love greatly.

DĒ-MŌVĒRE, to remove, to displace.

DE-MŪGĪTUS, a, um, *resounding with the lowing of cattle.*

DE-MŪLCĒRE (-ceo, si, sum & ctum,) caput, *to stroke*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 14.

DĒMUM, adv. *at length, at last; not till then; in fine.* quantum demum differt? pray, Cic. Tusc. 5, 37.

DE-MURMŪRĀRE, *to mutter over, to mumble.*

DĒ-MŪTĪLĀRE, *to mutilate, to cut short.*

DE-MŪTĀRE, *to change; to revoke or unsay.*

DE-NARRĀRE, *to tell in order, to relate.*

DE-NASĀRE os ei, *to cut off his nose.*

DE-NĀTĀRE, *to swim down the stream.*

DE-NĒGĀRE, *to refuse, to say he will not.*

DĒNI, ae, f. (dĕcem.) *ten by ten.* ten.

DĒNĀRIUS, a, um, *of ten.* -ius nummus, v. -ius, s. *a silver coin worth ten asses of brass, a denier.* denaria Philippĕa, sc. numismata, *gold coins of Philip*, Plaut. denariae fistulae, *pipes ten feet long*, Plin. 31, 6.

DĒNĪCĀLES feriae, *a holy day, on which certain ceremonies were performed for the purification of a family, (as it is thought, on the tenth day,) after one had died in it*, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, Gell. 16, 5.

DĒNĪQUE, adv. *finally, in short, to conclude.*

DE-NIGRĀRE, *to make black, to blacken.*

DE-NŌMĪNĀRE, *to name, to denominate.*

DĒNŌMĪNĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. *denomination, or naming; a metonymy, any trope*, Auctor ad Heren. 4, 32.

DE-NORMĀRE, *to make irregular or unequal, to disfigure*, Horat. Sat. 2, 6, 9.

DE-NŌTĀRE, *to mark, to determine; to signify, to point out.* eum probo, *to brand with infamy.*

DENS, dentis, m. *a tooth.*

DĒNTICŪLUS, i, m. *a little tooth.*

DĒNTĪRE, *to teethe, to breed teeth.*

DĒNTITIŌ, ōnis, f. *a growing of teeth.*

DĒNTĀTUS, a, um, *having teeth, toothed.*

DĒNTICULĀTUS, a, um, *made in the form of teeth, having small teeth.*

DĒNTŌSUS, a, um, *full of teeth.* -us buxus, *a comb of boxwood.*

DĒNTĀLE, is, n. *the share-beam of a plough.*

DĒNTIFRĪCIUM, i, n. (frico,) *a powder, or any thing for rubbing the teeth.*

DĒNTISCĀPIUM, i, n. (scalpo,) *a tooth-picker.*

DĒNSUS, a, um, *thick, close, set close.*

DĒNSĒ, adv. *closely, thickly.*

DĒNSĪTAS, ātis, f. *thickness.*

DĒNSĀRE, & -ĕre, *to make thick, to thicken.*

DĒNSĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. *a thickening*, Plin. 31, 1.

DE-NŪBĒRE, *to marry, to be married; to be joined as a vine to other trees*, Col. 10, 158.

DE-NUNCIĀRE, *to denounce, to declare, to forewarn.*

DĒNUNCIĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. *a denunciation.*

DE-NŪDĀRE, *to make bare, to strip, to pillage.*

DĒ-NUŌ, adv. (de novo,) *again, anew, afresh.*

DE-OCCĀRE, *to harrow, to break the clods.*

DE-ONĒRĀRE, *to disburden, to unload.*

DE-ŪPĒRĪRE, *to uncover, to lay bare.*

DĒORSUM, adv. (de & versum,) *downwards.*

DE-OSULĀRI, *to kiss*, Martial 8, 81, 5.

DE-PĀCĪSCI, v. -pĕcisci, (-ciscor, actus,) *to bargain, to agree upon*, Cic. Inv. 2, 24. Ter. Phor. 1, 3, 14.

DE-PANGĒRE, (-go, xi & pegi, pactum,) *to fix or fasten.* DEPACTUS in terram, *planted.* depactus vitae terminus, *fixed, predetermined*, Lucr. 2, 1086.

DE-PARCUS, a, um, *very sparing, niggardly.*

DE-PASCĒRE, v. -pasci, *to feed upon, to eat up, to consume.*

DEPASTUS, part. *being fed upon, or having fed upon.* florem depasta sal-cti, Virg.

DEPASTIŌ, ōnis, f. *a feeding.*

DEPECTĒRE, (-cto, xui, xum,) *to comb, to trim, to dress.* depexum dabo, sc. eum, *I will give him a dressing or beating*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 78.

DE-PECŪLĀRI, *to embezzle the public money; to pillage, to rob.*

DEPECULATOR, ōris, m. *an extortioner*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1.

DĒ-PELLĒRE, (-ello, ūli, ulsum,) *to drive away.* depulsus lacte, ab ubere matris, *weaned.*

DEPULSIŌ, ōnis, f. *a driving away.*

DEPULSOR, ōris, m. *he that repels or drives away*, Cic. Phil. 2, 11.

DE-PENDĒRE, (-deo, di, sum,) *to hang from or on; to depend on.*

DE-PENDĒRE, *to weigh.* pecuniam, *to pay.* poenas, *to suffer.* operam, *to bestow pains.*

DE-PĒRDĒRE, (-do, dīdi, dītum,) *to lose.*

DĒPERDĪTUS, a, um, *lost, undone, deeply affected.*

DE-PĒRĪRE, *to perish, to be lost.* eam, *to love greatly*, Plaut. Amph. 1, 3, 19.

DĒ-PĪLIS, e, *without hair, bald.*

DĒPLĀTUS, a, um, *made bald, having the hair pulled off.*

DE-PINGĒRE, *to paint, to describe.*

DE-PLANGĒRE, *to bewail, to lament.*

DE-PLANTĀRE, *to pull a twig or plant from the stock or trunk; to remove a plant from its bed; to plant, to set*, Plin. 17, 16. Col. 2, 2.

DE-PLĒRE, *to empty, to decant*, Col. 12, 50.

DE-PLŌRĀRE, *to deplore, to lament.*

DĒPLORATIŌ, ōnis, f. *a lamentation.*

DĒPLORANDUS, part. *to be deplored.*

DĒPLORABUNDUS, a, *like one lamenting.*

DE-PLŪMIS, e, *without feathers, unledged.*

DE-PLUVĒRE, (-uo, ui, ūtum,) *to rain.*

DE-PŌLĪRE, *to polish.* virgis dorsum, *to beat.*

DE-PŌNĒRE (-pōno, pōsui, pōsītum,) onus v. sarcinam, *to lay down.* pocula, *to set down.*

caput, *to lay down to sleep*, Ovid. Met. 11, 649.

lyram in muris *to lay*, ib. 8, 16. corpora sub ramis, *latus sub meā lauro, to recline.* dictaturam, magi-stratum, imperium, provinciam, *to lay down, to resign or give up.* togam, soleas, vestes humeris, sc. ex, *to lay aside, to put off.*

plantas sulcis, in hortis, *to set, to plant.* aedificationem, bellum, curam, curas animo sc. ex, formidinem v. pavorem, dolorem v. moerorem, *to lay aside, to give over, to cease from.* vitulam, *to lay, to stake, to pledge*, Virg. E. 3, 29.

so ib. 32. onera iumentis, *to take off*, Caes.

M m 2

B. C. I, 80. animam, to die. sicim, to quench. famem, to allay. gladium apud aliquem, to give him to keep, to intrust, Cic. Off. 3, 25. so aurum, pecuniam, &c. aliquem vino, to intoxicate, Plaut. jam prope depositus aeger, despired of, Ovid. Pont. 2, 2, 47. (see R. A. p. 471.) so maximè aegra, ac prope deposita reipublicae pars, desperate, Cic. Verr. 1, 2.—
DEPÓSITUM, i, n. a pledge or pawn, a deposit, Cic. Off. 3, 25.

DE-PŌPŪLĀRI, rar. āre, to lay waste, to pillage, to depopulate.

DEPOPULĀTIO, ōnis, f. a wasting or pillaging.—
DEPOPULĀTOR, ōris, m. one who pillages.

DEPORTĀRE, to carry away, to convey; to banish to a particular place.

DEPORTATIO, ōnis, f. a carrying away.

DE-POSCĒRE, to demand, to request earnestly.

DE-POSTŪLĀRE, to demand strongly.

DE-PRAEDĀRI, to plunder.

DE-PRAELIĀRI, to fight, to contend.

DE-PRĀVĀRE, to spoil, to corrupt, to vitiate, to deprave.

DEPRĀVATIO, ōnis, f. a depraving or corrupting; a vitiating; the giving of a wrong meaning to a word, misinterpretation.

DEPRĀVĀTĒ, adv. wrongly, Cic. Fin. 1, 21.

DE-PRĒCĀRI id a diis, to pray for, to entreat earnestly. poenam, &c. to pray against, to beg to be freed from, to deprecate.

DEPRECATIO, ōnis, f. praying for or against.

DEPRECATOR, ōris, m. an intercessor.

DEPRĒCABUNDUS, a. entreating earnestly.

DE-PREHENDĒRE, v. -prendĒre, to seize, to catch in the very fact; to detect, to discover.

DEPREHENSIO, ōnis, f. a seizing, a discovery.

DEPRĪMĒRE, (-prīmo, pressi, pressum, à premo,) to press down, to depress, to sink. vox depressa, low.

DEPRESSIO, ōnis, f. a depression, sinking, Vitr. 1, 3.

DE-PRŌMĒRE, to bring forth, to draw out.

DE-PROPĒRĀRE, to hasten greatly.

DEPSĒRE, (depsō, depsi, depositum,) to knead, to tan or curry leather. DEPSITA coria, tanned hides.

DEPSITICIUS (adj.) panis, baked.

DE-PŪDET illum, he is not ashamed. depuduit, sc. me, I was not ashamed, Ovid. depudĒre didicerat, not to be ashamed, Senec. cum eum non depudĒret, when he was not ashamed, Vell. 2, 73.

DE-PUGNĀRE, to fight eagerly, to contend.—

DEPUGNĀTUR, imp. Cic. Att. 16, 11.

DEPULSIO, -or, &c. See DEPELLĒRE.

DE-PURGĀRE, to cleanse, to purge.

DE-PŪTĀRE, to prune, to cut off; to think, to judge. malo me quovis dignum deputem, Ter.

DE-PŪGIS, a. (pyga,) with small or no buttocks.

DEQUE, adv.—susque deque habĒre, to despise, not to care for.

DE-QUĒRI, (dequĒor, dequestus,) to complain of, St. Th. 1, 403.

DE-RĀDĒRE, to scrape or pare off.

DE-RELINQUĒRE, (-linquo, liqui, lictum,) to leave, to forsake, to abandon.

DERELICTIO, ōnis, f. a forsaking.

DĒ-RĒPĒNTĒ, adv. suddenly, all on a sudden.

DE-RĒPĒRE (-rĒpo, repsi, reptum,) arborem, to creep up from the ground, Plin. 8, 36.

DE-RĪDĒRE (-rĪdeo, risi, risum,) eum, to laugh at, to mock, to deride.

DERĪSUS, ūs, m. mockery, scorn, derision.—
DERĪSOR, ōris, à mocker, a scuffer, a buffoon.—
DERIDICULUM, i, n. an object of ridicule, a laughing-stock.

DERĪPĒRE. (-ripio, ripui, reptum, à rapio,) aurum eī, to snatch or take away. cola tectis, to take down, Virg. G. 2, 242.

DĒ-RĪVĀRE, (rivus,) to convey water from a place, to drain; to derive, to turn.

DERIVĀTIO, ōnis, f. the turning of the course of a river or stream; the draining of a lake; the derivation of a word.

DE-RŌDĒRE, to gnaw. DEROSA vitis, Plin. 1

DERŌGĀRE, to take from. aliquid legi, v. de lege, to repeal some clause of a law. sibi, de honestate alicujus, to derogate or take from. fidem eī, v. de fide ejus, to hurt his credit.

DEROGATIO, ōnis, f. the taking of some clause from an old law by a new one.

DEROGĪTARE, freq. to ask from one.

DE-RUĒRE, to pull down, to take away.

DE-RUPTUS, a. sleep, craggy. -a loca.

DE-RUNCĪNĀRE, to smooth with a plane, metaph. to cheat, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 6.

DE-SĀEVĪRE, to give over raging; to rage greatly.

DE-SALTĀRE, to dance out, to finish a dance.

DESCENDĒRE, (-scendo, scendi, scensum, à scando,) to descend, to go down. equo, v. ex equo, to dismount.

DESCENSUS, ūs, m. a descent.

DESCENSIO, ōnis, f. a going down, a landing.

DE-SCISCĒRE, (-scisco, scīvi, scītum,) to revolt. descitum est, sc. ab illis, they revolted, a virtute descitum est, Vell. 2, 1.

DE-SCRĪBĒRE (-scribo, psi, ptum,) librum, to transcribe, to copy, to write over. annum in XII menses, to divide, Liv. 1, 19. aliquem, to describe without naming, Cic. Mil. 18. Pis. 28. orbem radio, to describe, to delineate, Virg. E. 3, 41. so Id. Æ. 6, 849. Cic. Sen. 14. partes Italiae ad incendia, to mark out, Cic. Cat. 1, 4. agrum in jugera dena, to divide, Cic. Rull. 2, 29. in eo (sc. campo Stellate,) duodena in singulos homines jugera, to assign, ib. 31. vectigal iis, to impose, to appoint how much each should pay, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1. Verr. 5, 25. censores binos in singulas civitates, to make, to appoint, Cic. Verr. 2, 54. jura, to distribute justice, Cic. Off. 1, 34. populus descriptus ordinibus, censu, &c. dividĒd, distributed, Cic. Leg. 3, 19.

DESCRIPTIO, ōnis, f. a distribution, a division; a description.

DESCRIPTIUNCŪLA, ae, f. a short description.

DE-SĒCĀRE, (-sĒco, cui, ctum,) to cut off.—

DESECTIO, ōnis, f. a cutting off, a reaping or mowing down, Col. 6, 8.

DESECRĀTUS, a, um, (sacro,) unhallowed, profaned, Plin. 28, 8.

DE-SĒRĒRE, (-ĕro, rui, rtum,) to desert, to forsake.

DESEKŪM, i, n. a desert, a wilderness.

DESERTIO, ōnis, f. a forsaking.

DESERTOR, ōris, m. a forsaker, a deserter.

DE-SERVĪRE ei, to serve. corpori, to take care of, to attend to. rebus divinis, to perform. studiis, to apply to, Plin. Ep. 7, 7.

DE-SICCĀRE, to dry up, Plin.

DESICCĀTIO, ōnis, f. a dressing, Varr.

DĒSĪDĒRE, (-sideo, sēdi, -, à sedeo,) to sit idle, to remain inactive; to go to stool.

DĒSES, ūdis, a. idle, indolent, inactive.

DESIDIA, ae, & -ies, iēi, f. sloth.

DESIDIŌSUS, a, um, slothful.

DESIDIŌSĒ, adv. slothfully.

DE-SĪDĒRE, (-sido, sēdi, -,) to sink, to fall down. tumor desidit, falls, Cels. 7, 18. terra desederat, had sunk, Liv. 32, 9. so terrae desederunt, Cic. Div. 1, 35. mores desidentes, sinking, declining, i. e. beginning to degenerate, Liv. praef.

DESĪDĒRĀRE, (sidus,) to desire, to regret.

DESIDERIUM, desire, regret.

DESIDERĀTIO, ōnis, f. a desiring or longing for.

DESIDERABILIS, e, desirable.

DE-SIGNĀRE, to point out, to design, to attempt, to appoint.

DESIGNĀTI consules, the consuls elect, who were chosen, but had not yet entered on their office: so designatus praetor, &c.

DESIGNĀTIO (ōnis, f.) librorum, an arrangement. personarum & temporum, a specifying.

DESIGNĀTOR, ōris, m. a director at the exhibition of games, funeral processions, or the like; somewhat like what we call a master of ceremonies, Cic. Att. 4, 3.

DESĪLLĒRE, (-silio, silivi & sili, sultum, à salio,) to leap down. equo, to dismount. e curru, to alight. de navi, to disembark.

DESULTOR, ōris, m. a leaper or vaulter from one horse to another in the games of the Circus, Liv. 44, 9.

DESULTORIUS, a, um; -ii equi, horses used for that purpose, Suet. Caes. 39. quasi desultorius sc. equus, like a horse of this kind, Cic. Mur. 27. Thus some riders used each two horses in battle, and when one was wearied, they swiftly sprang on the other, Liv. 23, 29.

DESULTŪRA, ae, f. a leaping down or dismounting, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 9.

DĒ-SĪNĒRE, (-sino, ivi & ii, ūtum,) neut. & act. to leave off. artem, to give over. in piscem, to end or terminate. verba similiter desinunt, have a similar termination. veteres orationes a plerisque legi sunt desinatae, have ceased to be read, Cic. Brut. 32. so censors creati desiti longo tempore, Suet. Aug. 37. tunc bene desinitur, (imp. sc. ab hominibus navigari,) sailing is discontinued, Ovid. Art. Am. 1, 411.

so desitum est contra eos disputari, Cic. Fin. 2, 18.

DĒSĪPĒRE, (-sipio, ui, -, à sapio,) to be foolish.

DESĪPIENS, ntis, adj. foolish.

DESĪPIENTIA, ae, f. folly.

DE-SĪSTĒRE (-sisto, stiti, stitum,) bello, to desist from, to discontinue, to give over. desistitur, imp. Plaut. Mil. 3, 1.

DĒ-SĪTUS, a, um, (-sĕro,) sown, planted.

DĒSĪTUS, a, um, (desino,) laid aside, ceased, left off.

DESŌLĀRE, (solus,) to desolate, to lay waste, to destroy.

DESOLĀTUS, a, um, desolate, forsaken.

DE-SPĒRĀRE salutem, saluti v. de salute, sibi v. de se, to despair of.

DESPERANŒ, adv. despairingly.

DESPERĀTUS, a, um, desperate, without hope.

DESPERĀTIO, ōnis, f. despair, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8.

DESPĪCĒRE, (-spicio, spexi, spectum, à specio,) & Despectare, to look down upon, to despise.

DESPĪCTUS (adj.) tibi v. a te, despised by you: despectissimus, very despicable.

DESPĒCTUS, ūs, m. a view from an elevated place; contempt.

DESPĪCATUS, a, um, despised, despicable.

DESPĪCĀTUS, ūs, m. contempt; rarely used but in the dat. as, ducere v. habere eum despiciatui sibi, to despise.

DESPĪCATIO, ōnis, f. a despising, Cic. Fin. 1, 20.

DE-SPŌLLĀRE eum armis, to strip, to rob; to deprive of, Caes. B. G. 2, 31 f.

DESPOLIATIO, ōnis, f. a stripping or robbing.

DE-SPONDĒRE, (-spondeo, spondi, sum,) to promise: filiam v. filium alicui, to betroth. bibliothecam, to promise to sell, Cic. Att. 1, 10. domum v. hortos alicujus sibi, to think himself sure of obtaining, ib. 11, 6. so filiam alterius sibi, Cic. Fam. 8, 7. but despondere sapientiam, to despair of obtaining, Col. 11, 1, 12. animum v. os, to lose heart or courage, to despond, Liv. 3, 38. Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 62. so cavēis clausi (sc. turdi) plurimi despondent, sc. animos, Col. 8, 10, 1. consulatum, sc. ei, to promise, to encourage him to hope for, Liv. 4, 13. so Romanis imperium Orientis, Id. 26, 37. ea (sc. spes) despondetur anno consulatus tui, is expected to be realised, Cic. Fam. 12, 9. intus despondebitur, she will be betrothed, Ter. And. 5, 6, 16.

DESPONSUS, & -SATUS, a, um, betrothed.

DE-SPŪĒRE, (-uo, ui, ūtum,) to spit: ubi despi religio est, imp. people have a scruple to spit, Liv. 5, 40. despiu suetum, it is usual to spit, Plin. 10, 23.

DE-SPŪMĀRE, to scum, to take off the froth, Virg. 1, 296. to digest, Pers. 3, 3.

DE-SQUĀMĀRE pisces, to scale, to take off the scales: arbōres, to take off the bark, to peel.

DE-STERTĒRE, (-to, tui, -,) to give over snoring or dreaming.

DE-STĪLLĀRE, to drop, to distil, Cels. 4, 2.

DE-STĪMŪLĀRE, to goad: bona, to waste, Plaut.

DE-STĪNĀRE, to bend, to fasten; to design, to determine.

DESTINĀTŌ, adv. *designedly*.

DESTINĀTIO, ōnis, f. a design, purpose or resolution, Plin. 7, 45.

DESTĪTUĒRE, (-uo, uī, ūtum, à statuo,) to forsake: spem, to disappoint. spe destitui, to be disappointed.

DESTITŪTUS, a, um, destitute, forsaken; desperate.

DESTITUTIO, ōnis, f. a disappointment, a failure in payment.

DE-STRINGĒRE (-stringo, xi, ictum,) oleam, to strip the olive-tree of its berries, Col. 11, 2,

85. avenam, to pull up, Cat. 37. baccam myrti, to pull, Col. 12, 88, 7. muscum ferro, to scrape or pare off, Id. 2, 24, 6. aliquem in balneo, to scrape with the strigilis, Plin. Ep. 3, 5.

aliquid bonis ejus, to take from, to diminish, Id. Pan. 37. gladium, to draw. scripta alicujus, to censure, Phaedr. 4, 6. See DISTRINGĒRE.

DESTRIGMENTUM, i, n. a scraping, a paring.

DE-STRUĒRE, (-uo, xi, uctum,) to destroy, to spoil.

DESTRUCTIO, ōnis, f. destruction, spoiling.

DE-SŪDĀRE, to sweat greatly.

DESUDASCĪTUR, (imp.) ꝑc. ab hominibus, people sweat greatly.

DE-SUESCĒRE (-suesco, ēvi, ētum,) rei, to be unaccustomed or disused: desuetus rei, & res desueta.

DESUETŪDO, inis, f. disuse.

DESUE-FĪĒRI, to become unaccustomed.

DESULTOR, -orius, ꝑc. See DESILIRE.

DESUM, defui, &c. See DEESSE.

DE-SŪMĒRE, to take or pick out, to choose.

DE-SŪPER, & Desŭpernē, adv. from above.

DE-SURGĒRE, to rise from; to go to stool.

DE-TĒGĒRE, to uncover, to expose, to detect.

DE-TENDĒRE, to unstretch: tabernacula, to take down, to strike the tents, Liv. 43, 3.

DE-TĒRĒRE (-tĕro, trīvi, trītum,) frumenta, to beat out, to thresh: lini semen, to bruise or pound, Col. 6, 12, 14. calces, to rub against, id usu, collum catenā, to wear. fulgorum armorum, to wear off. laudes v. famam ejus, to diminish, to impair.

DETRIMENTUM, i, n. loss, hurt, detriment, Cic. Fin. 1, 16.

DE-TERGĒRE, v. ĕre, (-geo v. go, si, sum,) mensam, to wipe: lacrimas, to wipe off. ramos, to break or cut off, to sweep away.

DĒTĒRIŪS, ius, (ab absol. dĕter,) worse, more degenerate, weaker.

DETERĪUS, adv. worse.

DETERRIMUS, a, um, worst, very bad, Virg. G. 3, 82.

DE-TERMINĀRE, to limit, to determine.

DETERMINATIO, ōnis, f. a boundary, an end, a conclusion.

DE-TERRĒRE, to frighten, to deter, Cic. Fin. 3, 11.

DETESTĀRI Jovem, to call to witness: aliquid a se, to wish or pray to be removed, to remove, Cic. Cat. 1, 11. invidiae DETESTANDAE causā, for the sake of removing odium, Cic. N.

D, 1, 44. iram deorum in caput ejus, to pray that it may be turned on, Plin. Ep. 2, 20. Liv.

39, 10. caput ejus hostili prece, to devote to destruction with hostile prayers or curses, Ovid. Met. 15, 505. so Ambiorigem omnibus precibus, Caesi 6, 30. malum auspiciū vel omen, to pray that it may be averted, Cic. Vat. 16. Pis.

40. and when applied to the gods, to avert, Cic. Phil. 4, 4. eum fratricidam impiūque detestans, detesting, abhorring, Nep. 20, 1. bella matribus detestata, in the det. for a matribus, detested by, Horat. Od. 1, 1, 24.

DETESTANDUS, a, um, & Detestābilis, e, detestable, to be detested, abominable.

DETESTATIO, ōnis, f. an oath attended with curses or imprecations, an execration, Liv. 10, 38. an expiation, an atonement, Cic. Dom. 55. abhorrence, detestation, Plin. 15, 30.

DE-TEXĒRE, to weave or plait, Virg. E. 2, 71.

DE-TĪNĒRE, (teneo,) to detain, to hold, to amuse.

DE-TONDĒRE, to clip, to shear, to cut off.

DE-TŌNĀRE, to thunder greatly, Flor. 1, 17.

DE-TORNĀRE, to turn, to form by turning in a lathe.

DE-TORQUĒRE, to turn aside, to bend.

DE-TRĀĒRE (-trāho, xi, ctum,) aliquem pedibus de tribunali, sacerdotem de ara, to draw or drag down by force. soccos, vestem ei, de digito anulum, torquem hosti, to draw or pull off, to take off. errorem animis, spem menti, Armeniam ei, honorem nomini, to take away. ex summa, Cic. Att. 10, 5. multae novem partes, to take from, Nep. 13, 4. alicui, de aliquo v. de famā ejus, to detract or derogate from, to disparage.

DETRACTIO, ōnis, f. a drawing or taking away; detraction.

DETRACTOR, ōris, m. he who takes from the character of another, a detractor, Tac. Ann. 11, 11.

DETRACTĀRE (tracto,) certamen, to decline: militiam, to refuse to enlist. virtutes, to diminish, to disparage. adversae res etiam bonos detractant, dishearten, discourage, Sall. Jug. 53.

DETRACTĀTIO, ōnis, f. a declining, a refusal.

DETRACTĀTOR, ōris, m. a disparager, a diminisher.

DE-TRUDĒRE, (-do, si, sum,) to thrust down; to drive or push from; to dispossess; to compel, to force.

DE-TRUNCĀRE, to cut or lop off, Ov. Met. 8, 769. to maim, to mangle, Liv. 31, 34.

DETRUNCATIO, ōnis, f. a lopping off, a mangling.

DE-TŪMĒRE, to give over swelling, to sink, to subside, Stat. Theb. 4, 468.

DE-TURBĀRE, to drive or tumble down, to force away from, Virg. A. 5, 175.

DE-TURGĒRE, to subside, as the swelling of a river, Plin. 9, 58.

DE-TURPĀRE, to disfigure, to disgrace, Suet. C. 35.

DE-VASTĀRE, to lay waste, to destroy.

DE-VEHĒRE, to carry down, to convey.

DE-VĒLĀRE, to unveil, to discover.

DE-VELLĒRE, to tear off, to pull up.

DE-VĒNERĀRI, to worship, to adore.

DE-VĒNĪRE, to come down, to come; to happen.

DE-VERBERĀRE, to beat severely.

DE-VERGĒRE, to incline, to bend downwards.

DE-VERRĒRE, to sweep thoroughly, Col. 7, 4.

DE-VERTĒRE, to turn aside, to take lodging.

DEVERSORIUM, *i. n.* an inn, a lodging.

DEVERSOR, *ōris, m.* a guest, a lodger in an inn.

DEVERSĀRI, to lodge in an inn, to dwell, Cic. Phil. 2, 27.

DE-VEXĀTUS, *a, um,* harassed, Cic. Fam. 10, 3.

DE-VEXUS, *a, um,* bending, sloping, inclining downwards.

DEVĒXĪTAS, *ātis, f.* a declivity, a bending.

DE-VINCĒRE, (-vinco, vici, victum,) to conquer, to vanquish, Cic. Sen. 3.

DE-VINCĪRE, (-vincio, vixi, vinctum,) to bind fast, to oblige: *animos audientium,* to engage their attention.

DEVINCTUS, *a, um,* bound, obliged; -ior, -issimus: -neque quis (*v. quis* for *quibus*) me sit devinctior alter, and to whom no one is more attached than I, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 42.

DE-VITĀRE, to shun, to avoid.

DEVIUS, *a, um,* (*via,*) out of the way, retired, sequestered: *devia avis,* the owl. *devia vita,* erring. *devia recti pectora,* deviating from rectitude, Sil. 1, 37.

DĒUNX, *cis, m.* (*uncia de asse,*) an AS wanting an ounce, i. e. eleven ounces. *heres ex dēunce,* heir to eleven twelfths of one's fortune; also eleven twelfths of an acre, or *jugerum,* or of a *sex-tarius*.

DE-VŌCĀRE, to call down; to bring, to fetch.

DE-VŌLĀRE, to fly down or away; to hasten.

DE-VOLVĒRE (-volvo, volvi, vōlūtum,) *trabes,* to roll down: *mollia pensa fuis,* to draw down the soft wool (from the distaff) with spindles, i. e. to spin, Virg. G. 4, 348. *devolvi ad otium et inertiam,* to sink, Col. pr.—so ad *stirpem retro devolvēre,* sc. tu, (*imper. passiv.*) sink back to your original meanness, Liv. 1, 47.

DE-VŌRĀRE, to devour, to waste; to bear, Cic.

DE-VŌVĒRE, (-vōveo, vōvi, vōtum,) to sow, Cic. Off. 3, 25. *se morti,* to give up, to devote. *se morti v. diis Manibus* pro exercitu *v. republicā,* to give up, to devote, Cic. N. D. 3, 6. Sen. 13. Liv. 8, 9. & 10, 28. so *devovi hanc animam vobis,* Virg. Æ. 11, 442. *annos alicui,* Ov. Met. 14, 683. *se amicitiae alicujus,* to devote or attach, Caes. B. G. 3, 22. *aliquem v. caput alicujus,* to devote to destruction, to curse, Nep. 7, 4. Ov. Met. 13, 890. Ep. 2, 13. Art. Am. 3, 241. Pont. 2, 9, 41. In *Ibin* 55, 95, &c. *devovet absentes, simulacraque cerea figit,* sc. Medea, she affects or hurts by her enchantments, and makes waxen images, which she pierces with needles, Ov. Ep. 6, 91. so aut *te trajectis Aeaëa venefica lanis devovet,* some Colchian sorceress debilitates or enchants you by piercing a woollen image, (for it seems both a

waxen and a woollen image were used,) Id. Amor. 3, 7, 80.—*devovere scelerata arma,* to curse, Ov. Met. 5, 102. *so suas artes,* ib. 8, 284. *nati spemque caputque,* Id. Ep. 3, 94. *natum,* to devote to destruction, Id. Fast. 6, 793.—*pesta DEVŌTA futurae,* sc. Dido, devoted, Virg. Æ. 1, 712. *so devota morti pectora liberae,* Hor. Od. 4, 14, 18. *victima,* ib. 2, 23, 10. *ad certam devotos tendere mortem,* Lucan. 4, 272, & 533. *devotus alicui cliens,* devoted, attached, Juv. 9, 72. *so animus,* Suet. Tib. 67. Calig. 30. *Caesarēis devota juvenus castris,* i. e. Caesari, Luc. 4, 695. *O sacris devote senex,* ib. 10, 176. *but devotus torus,* execrable, detestable, accursed, Ov. Ep. 6, 164. *so devota arbos,* Hor. Od. 3, 4, 26. *manus,* Ov. Ep. 12, 46. *corpora,* Id. Met. 10, 464. *domus, ill-fated,* Id. Ep. 9, 153. *corpora devota veneno,* enfeebled, enchanted by magic herbs, Id. Amor. 3, 7, 27.

DEVŌTI, *ōrum,* dependants who devoted themselves to every hardship in defence of some chief, Caes. B. G. 3, 22.

DEVŌTIŌ, *ōnis, f.* a devoting, Cic. N. D. 3, 6. Dom. 57.—an execration or curse, Nep. 7, 6.—an incantation or enchantment, Suet. Cal. 3. Tac. Ann. 4, 52. & 12, 65.

DEVŌTĀRE, freq. to devote, Cic. Parad. 1, 3. to enchant, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 36.

DE-ŪRĒRE, (-ūro, ussi, ustum,) to burn, to sting, to blast.

DĒUS, *i, m.* (*voc. dēus,* pl. *dii & diis,* *ostener* than *dēi & dēis;* sometimes contracted *dī, dis,* gen. *deūm,* for *deorum,*) a god, a deity or divinity; put also for *DEA,* a goddess; for *Venus,* Virg. Æ. 2, 632. *for the fury Alecto,* ib. 7, 498. *for Juno,* Cic. Tusc. 1, 47.—a benefactor, Cic. ad Quir. post. red. 5.—a person singularly remarkable for any accomplishment; as, *Plato deus philosophorum, the chief,* Cic. N. D. 2, 12. so Id. Or. 1, 23. so 1, 23. & 2, 42.—*DEA,* *ae, f.* a goddess; *dat. & abl. pl.* usually *deabus.* See *DIUS.*

DEXTANS, *ntis, m.* (*i. e. de asse sextans,*) ten ounces; ten twelfths of a sextarius, or the *like.*

DEXTER, *ēra, um, v. -tra, um.*—*dextra manus,* or *dextra, ae, sc. manus,* the right hand: *ad dextram v. dextrā,* & a *dextra,* on the right hand. *dexter pes,* the right foot. *dexter armus,* the right shoulder, Ov. Met. 4, 719. *dextra auris,* ib. 2, 311 & 624. *pars,* ib. 1, 45. *ripa,* Id. F. 1, 505. *dextrum cornu in acie,* the right wing of an army, Liv. 3, 70. *dextra acies,* for *dextrum cornu,* Liv. 27, 48. so *dextra ala,* Id. 31, 21 & 11. *dextri remi,* the oars on the right side of a ship, Ov. Met. 3, 598. *fores dextrae et sinistrae,* the folding doors on the right and left hand, Ov. Met. 2, 18. *dextera Naxos erat,* on the right, ib. 3, 640. *dextrā lineata dare,* to sail to the right, *ib. tibiae dextrae et sinistrae,* played on by the right and left hand, Ter. *dextera auspicia, favourable,* (A. 301.) *dexter ades,* sc. tu, *be propitious or favourable,* Ov. F. 1, 6. *dexter ades ducibus, patribus,* &c. ib. 67 & 69. *Ino,*—*huic populo dextera semper ades,* ib. 6, 542. *so et nos, et tua dexter adi sacra,* Virg.

Æ. 8, 302. adsit Domitianus dexter, Quinctil. 4 pr. dextro Apolline carmen facere, with the favour or inspiration of, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 57.—dextra indulgentia, proper, prudent, Id. Art. Am. 145. so qui modus dexter rebus, Virg. Æ. 4, 294.—*compar.* dexterior armus, the right shoulder, Ovid. Met. 13, 303. so pars, ib. 7, 241. rota, 2, 138. dexteriora montis, sc. loca, the right side, Lucan. 2, 421.—*superl.* Silla cum equitatu apud dextumos, sc. erat, on the right wing, Sall. Jug. 100.

DEXTERÈ, adv. *dexterously*, with address, Liv. 1, 34. dexterius, more dexterously, Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 45.

DEXTERITAS, ãtis, f. *dexterity*, address.—**DEXTELLA**, ãe, f. (dim.) a little right hand, i. e. a faithful friend or intimate, Cic. Att. 14, 30.

DEXTRORSUM, v. -us, & **Dextroversum**, adv. towards or on the right hand.

* **DIABÈTES**, ãe, m. a siphon or water-pipe.

* **DIADÈMA**, ãtis, n. a white bandage with which kings used to bind their heads, a diadem.—**DIADÈMATUS**, a, um, wearing a diadem, Plin. 34, 8.

* **DIAERËSIS**, is, f. the dividing of one syllable into two; as, aulãi for aulae.

* **DIÆTA**, ãe, f. diet, food; the use of gentle medicines; an apartment in a house, a parlour.—**DIÆTETÏCA**, ãe, f. that part of medicine which cures by diet, Cels. proem. 1.

* **DIAGÔNÀLIS**, v. -onius, -ia linea, a diagonal or straight line, extending from one angle of a parallelogram to the opposite one, Vitruv. 9, 1.

* **DIAGRAMMA**, ãtis, n. a description, a diagram, a mathematical figure, Vitruv. 5, 4.

* **DIÀLECTICA**, ãe, sc. ars, v. -ice, es, f. *dialectics* or logic, the art of disputing or reasoning.—**DIÀLECTÏCA**, orum, n. *dialectics*, logical questions.

DIÀLECTÏCUS, a. of dialectics, logical; subst. a person skilled in dialectics, a logician.—**DIÀLECTÏCÈ**, logically, Cic. Fin. 2, 6.

* **DIÀLECTUS**, i, f. a dialect or manner of speech peculiar to a particular country; as, the Attic, Ionic, Doric, and Aeolic, among the Greeks.

* **DIÀLIS**, e, of Jupiter: dialia, ium, n. the sacred rites of Jupiter, Tac. Ann. 3, 58.

* **DIAPHRAGMA**, ãtis, n. the diaphragm or midriff, a membrane which divides the upper part of the entrails, the heart and the lungs, from the lower.

DIÀRIUM, i, n. (à dies,) a daily allowance of meat or money, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 40.

* **DIARRHOEA**, ãe, f. a looseness, a flux.

* **DIBÀPHUS**, a, um, twice dyed: dibapha, sc. purpura; dibaphum, v. -on, (sc. vestimentum,) i, n. a purple robe worn by augurs, Cic. Fam. 2, 16.

DÏCA, (a def. noun,) an action or law-suit; found only in the nom. and accus. sing. and acc. plur.—dicam alicui scribere v. impingere, to bring an action against any one. scribitur Heracleo dica, an action is brought against Hera-

clius, Cic. Verr. 2, 14 f. dicas sortiri, to hold a court of justice, where the judges or jury were chosen by lot, Cic. Verr. 2, 15. iste omnibus dicis diem distulit, adjourned every trial, ib.

DÏCARE, to dedicate, to devote, to set apart.—**DÏCÀTIO**, onis, & -ãtura, ãe, f. a dedicating, a devoting, Cic. Balb. 11. Plin. praef.

DÏCERE, (-co, xi, ctum,) to speak, to say, to tell, to name.—**DÏCERE** properly is, to speak as an orator; whence it is distinguished from Loqui, to speak in ordinary conversation. non idem loqui est, quod dicere, Cic. Or. 32. non enim conamur docere eum dicere, qui loqui nesciat, Id. Or. 3, 10. dicere aliquid vel de aliqua re; ex aliquo loco, alicui, ad v. apud aliquem, to or before. in v. adversus aliquem, against. ad aliquid, in answer to. ab auctoritate Jctorum, et contra auctoritatem, Cic. Inv. 2, 22. dic mihi carmen, dictate to me, or enable me to compose a poem, Hor. Od. 1, 32, 5. but dicere carmen, to sing a hymn, Id. Carm. sec. 8. carmina fistulã, to play tunes, ib. 4, 12, 10. carmina, to sing or recite verses, Ov. Met. 5, 344. to utter charms or incantations, ib. 9, 300. aliquem carmine, to celebrate, Virg. G. 2, 95. causam, pro aliquo, apud aliquem, de re aliqua, to plead. non causam dico, quin quod meritus est ferat, I do not plead or dispute against his bearing, Ter. Phor. 1, 5, 42. dixere causam nescio quam, mentioned I don't know what excuse, Id. Hec. 1, 2, 109. cum igitur, nosce te, dicit, (he says), hoc dicit, (he means), nosce animum tuum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22. diem alicui, to appoint a day for his trial before the people. prodicere, to put it off, Liv. diem operi faciundo, to appoint, Cic. Verr. 1, 57. so hic nuptiis dictus est dies, Ter. And. 1, 1, 75. diem dicunt, qua, &c. Caes. B. G. 1, 18. dictatorem, to chuse or create. in aurem nescio quid puero, to whisper, Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 10. jus Romae, to administer justice, i. e. to be praetor or consul, Cic. Flacc. 3. Ov. Pont. 4, 5, 17. jus de creditã pecuniã, to pass sentence, Liv. 2, 27. multam ei, to impose a fine, to fine, Id. 25, 3. laudes, to celebrate. leges in locandis vectigalibus, to appoint terms or conditions to be observed in letting the public revenues, Cic. Verr. 3, 8. so legem censui censendo, dicturos, sc. se esse, that they would make it a rule in holding the census, Liv. 43, 14. legem sibi dixerat ipse, he had prescribed a rule to be observed towards himself, Ov. Met. 13, 72. dicta tibi est lex, the terms of the contract were told you, Hor. Ep. 2, 18. nomen Ascanium ei, to give, Liv. 1, 1. nomine crudelem, to call, Virg. G. 4, 356. orationem, to deliver, to pronounce. orationem de scripto, to read. sententiam, et pro sententia, to give an opinion. so testimonium, et pro testimonio, to give evidence, Cic. sacramento, abl. to take the military oath, Liv. rar. sacramentum, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 9. Tac. Hist. 4, 31. DIXI, I have finished; a word used at the conclusion of a speech, Ter. Phor. 2, 3.—DIXISTI, for dixisti; dixis, for dixeris, Ter. & Plaut. dice, for dic, say or tell thou, Id.

DICOR, ōris, &c. *I am said or called.* dicitur, imp. it is said; sc. ab illis, they say.

DICTUS, a, um, part. & adj. said, spoken: dicitur ac factum, said and done, i. e. immediately, Ter. And. 2, 3, 7. so dicto citiùs, sooner than can be said, instantly, Virg. *Æ.* 1, 142. Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 81.

DICTUM, i, n. a saying, a word, a witty saying.

DICTIO, ōnis, f. a speaking or pronouncing; a word, a speech; an oracle.

DICTERIA, ōrum, n. sharp sayings, jests, scoffs.

DICAX, ācis, a. witty, sharp, or quick in repartee.

DICACŪLUS, a. a little witty.

DICACĪTAS, ātis, f. smart repartee, wit, railery.

DICTĀRE, to dictate what another may write.

DICTĀTA, ōrum, n. the dictates, lessons, or instructions of a master.

DICTĀTĀRE, to say commonly or often.

DICTĀTOR, ōris, m. the name of a Roman magistrature created on extraordinary occasions with absolute authority.

DICTĀTRIX, icis, f. a woman that acts with absolute authority, Plaut.

DICTĀTORĪUS, a, um, of or belonging to a dictator, dictatorial; -orius juvenis, the son of a dictator.

DICTATŪRA, ae, f. the dictatorship, the office of dictator.

DIDĒRE (dido, didīdi, diditum) munia, cibum in venas, to distribute (terris didita fama, spread abroad, Virg. *Æ.* 8, 132.

DIDUCTIO, ōnis, f. a separation or division.

DIES, icī, m. v. f. in the sing.—in the pl. always m. a day. dies, f. commonly signifies time, though not always; whence

DIECŪLA, ae, f. a short time, a little while.

DIU, abl. for die, in the day time.

DIURNUS, a, um, of or pertaining to the day.

DIURNUM, i, n. a day's allowance given to slaves; Sen. Ep. 80. a book in which the transactions of each day were written down, Suet. Aug. 53. populi Romani diurna, Tacit. Ann. 16, 22. acta urbis diurna, the journals of the public transactions of the city, ib. 13, 21.

DIESPĪTER, tris, m. (diēi pater,) Jupiter, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 3.

DIF- (for dis-) **FAMĀRE**, (fama,) to spread the fame of, to diffuse, Tac. Ann. 1, 42.

DIFFERTUS, a, um, (farcio,) crowded; filled, stuffed.

DIF-FERRE (diffērō, distūli, dilārum,) nubila, favillam, partem classis, remos fractos, membra inseputa, to scatter, to disperse, to carry hither and thither. ulmos, to transplant, Virg. *G.* 4, 144. Metum in diversa quadrigae distulerant, had carried to different parts, had torn asunder, Virg. *Æ.* 8, 643. so castra vi fluminis differebantur, the tents were washed away and dispersed, Tac. Hist. 5, 23.—**DIF-FERRE** rumores, famam, to spread abroad, to divulge. fama distulit promissum, &c. Suet. Caes. 33. imminentes dominos variis rumoribus differebant, for rumores de, spread various reports or

opinions concerning their future masters, Tac. Ann. 1, 4. quò pertinuit differri, imp. what purpose did it serve that reports were spread, ib. 3, 12. so differitur per manipulos, the word is given, the orders of the general are dispersed, ib. 4, 25.—(II) **DIF-FERRE** ab aliquo, naturā v. moribus, to differ. hi omnes linguā, institutis, legibus, inter se differunt, Caes. *B. G.* 1, 1. aetates vestrae non multum differunt, Cic. *Brut.* 40. quid res cum re differat, demonstrabitur, Cic. *Inv.* 2, 44. sed tamen differt aliquid, sc. inter ea, there is some difference, Cic. *Tusc.* 2, 15. Or. 3, 51.—(III) **DIF-FERRE** rem in aliud tempus, to put off, to delay or differ. tempus curandi in annum, Hor. *Ep.* 1, 1, 39. so tempora differit, sc. nuptiarum; Ov. *Met.* 9, 765 & 768. vadimonium, to put off the hearing of a cause, (said of the praetor,) *Jur.* 3, 112. vadimonium cum aliquo, to put off the day of trial, (said of the parties,) Cic. *Att.* 2, 7. *Fam.* 2, 8. in hac me causā tempus dilaturum putas, that I will grant you a delay or more time, Cic. *Fin.* 4, 1; sin differis me in aliud tempus, you put me off, make me wait, Cic. *Fam.* 5, 12. so procos arte; Ov. *Sab.* 2, 82. decimum dilatus in annum Hector erat, was deferred or saved, Id. *Met.* 12, 76. quas (legationes) partim dato responso ex itinere dimisit, partim distulit Tarracōnem, adjourned to, deferred giving an answer till he arrived at, Liv. 26, 51. legati ad novos magistratus dilati erant, referred, Liv. 41, 8. et iī repulsi, in spem impetrandi tandem aliquando honoris dilati, put off in hopes of, &c. Liv. 39, 32.—distulit ira sitim, removed the sense of, made her forget, Ov. *Met.* 6, 366. Mirareris, ut sitim differat, how he endures, *Plin.* *Ep.* 1, 22, 7.—sperat se invenisse gratiorē, qua te differat, he may disconcert you, Ter. *And.* 2, 4, 5.—(IV) differor doloribus, I am racked, tortured, agonized, Id. *Adel.* 3, 4, 40. so differri amore, vel cupiditate, aut laetitia, to be distracted, Plaut. *Mil.* 4, 4, 27.

DIF-FERENS, entis, adj. different.

DIF-FERENTIA, ae, f. a difference.

DILĀTIO, ōnis, f. a putting off or delaying, a delay.

DILĀTOR, ōris, m. a delayer, one who is dilatory and puts off things, Hor. *Art.* P. 172.

DIF-FIBŪLĀRE, to unclasp, Stat. *Theb.* 6, 576.

DIF-FICĪLIS, e, (the contrary of facilis,) difficult. senex difficilis, morose, churlish. alicuius precibus difficilis, unfavourable to, unmoved by.

DIF-FICILĒ, Difficiliter & Difficiliter, adv. difficultly, with difficulty.

DIF-FICULTAS, ātis, f. difficulty, distress.

DIF-FIDĒRE (-fido, fisis), sibi et suis rebus, to distrust, to despair of.

DIF-FIDĒNS, ntis, a. diffident.

DIF-FIDENTER, adv. with distrust, diffidently.

DIF-FIDENTIA, ae, f. mistrust, diffidence.

DIF-FINDĒRE (-findo, fidi, ssum), to cleave asunder: ei—triste omen diem diffidit, obliges him to put off the matter to another day, Liv. 9, 38.

DIF-FINGĒRE (-fingo, finxi, fictum,) ferrant;

to forge otherwise, to make anew, Hor. Od. 1, 55, 29. to change, ib. 3, 29, 47.

DIFFITĒRI, (fiteor, fessus, à fateor,) to deny, Cic. Fam. 10, 7.

DIF-FLĀRE, to blow to different parts, to scatter.

DIF-FLUĒRE (-uo, xi, ctum,) extra ripas, to overflow, Cic. Br. 91. sudore, to melt, to be all over in a sweat. luxuriâ et otio, to be dissolved in. verba diffidentia, unharmoniously arranged, Cic. Brut. 79.

DIFFRINGĒRE, (-fringo, ēgi, actum, à frango,) to break in pieces.

DIF-FŪGĒRE, (-fūgio, fūgi, fūgitum,) to fly different ways, to flee away: nives diffugĒre, are fled. stellae diffugiunt, are disappearing. DIFFUGIUM, i, n. a flight, a running away, Tac. An. 1, 39.

DIF-FULMĪNĀRE, to scatter like thunder.

DIF-FUNDĒRE (-fundo, fūdi, fūsum,) vinum e dolio, to pour out; to rack: ramos v. radices, to spread. aliquid in ora virum, to spread, to publish, Virg. Æ. 4, 165. animum v. vultum, to cheer. dedit comam diffundere ventis, allowed her hair to flow loose.

DIF-FŪSUS, a, um, part. & adj. poured out.—vinum diffusum, racked. error longè latèque diffusus, spread, diffused. comae diffusae, hanging loose. campi diffusi, wide, extensive. corona diffusior, a wider circle, a larger assembly, diffusa quaestio, diffuse, extensive.

DIF-FUSĒ, adv. diffusedly: diffusius dicere, more copiously.

DIF-FŪSIO, ōnis, f. enlargement, expansion.—DIFFUNDITĀRE, freq. to dissipate, to scatter, to spend, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 58.

DI-GĒRĒRE (-gĕro, gessi, gestum,) cibum, to divide, when applied to the teeth; to digest, when applied to the stomach: crines v. capillos, to put in order. so carmina in numerum, Virg. causam in partes, to divide. annos, to compute. omina v. omnia, to explain, to interpret, Virg.

DIGESTIO, ōnis, f. & -us, ūs, m. a putting in order; distribution or division; digestion.—

DIGESTUM, i, n. & -a, orum, the digest—called also the pandects, a part of the corpus juris; or collection of laws made by order of the emperor Justinian, (see Rom. Ant. p. 224.)

DIGITELLUS, i, m. the great houseleek, an herb, Col. 7, 1.

DIGĪTUS, i, m. a finger; a finger's breadth, the sixteenth part of a foot; also a toe.—

DIGITŪLUS, i, m. a little toe.—

DIGITĀLIS, e, of a finger.—

DIGITĀLIA, ium, n. coverings for the fingers.—

DIGITĀTUS, a, um, having fingers or toes, Plin. 11, 47.

DI-GLADIĀRI, (gladius,) to fight, to contend. DIG-NOSCĒRE (-nosco, nōvi, nōtum,) civem hoste, sc. a. to distinguish.

DIGNUS, a, um, worthy, deserving; becoming, meet, fit.—

DIGNĒ, adv. worthily, deservingly.—

DIGNĪTAS, ātis, f. dignity.—DIGNĀRI se honore, to think or esteem worthy of, Virg. Æ. 1,

335. numen honore, to worship, Ov. Met. 3, 524. so eum honore templorum, to vouchsafe or grant to him the honour, ib. 521. virtutein honore, to honour, to respect, Cic. Inv. 2, 39.—but laude dignari, to be thought or esteemed worthy of, ib. 53. so honore, Cic. Or. 3, 7. Virg. Æ. 3, 475. Sil. 11, 272. laude, to be thought worthy of, Cic. Or. 3, 7. non ego grammaticas ambire tribus dignor, I do not deign or vouchsafe, I disdain, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 40.—DIGNATIO, ōnis, f. dignity, estimation, respectability, Liv. 2, 16.

DIGRĒDI, (-gredior, gressus, à gradior,) to go or step aside; to depart.—DIGRESSUS, ūs, m. & -ssio, ōnis, f. a departure, a parting or separation; a digression.

DI-GRUNĪRE, to grunt, to grumble, Phaedr.

DĪ-JUDĪCĀRE, to determine, to decide.—DIJUDICIĀTIO, ōnis, f. a deciding, a determining.

DI-JUNGĒRE, (-go, xi, ctum,) to separate; to unyoke.—

DIJUNCTIO, ōnis, f. a separation, Cic. Acad. 4, 28.

DI-LĀBI, (-lābor, psus,) to slip or steal away: memoriâ, sc. ex, to slip out of, Cic. to decay, to come to nothing, Id.

DILABĪDUS, a, um, slipping or sliding away rapidly:—a vestis, wearing quickly, Plin. 8, 55 s. 81.

DI-LACĒRĀRE, to tear in pieces, to destroy. DI-LAMĪNĀRE, (lamīna,) to split, to cleave in two.

DI-LĀNIĀRE, to tear in pieces, to mangle. DI-LĀPĪDĀRE locum, to free from stones: pecuniam, to dissipate, to squander away.

DI-LARGĪRI multa iis, to lavish, to give liberally, Cic. Rull. 2, 29.

DI-LĀTĀRE, to make broad or wide, to enlarge or extend, Ovid. Met. 6, 378. Cic. N. D. 2, 7.

DILATIO, a delay. DILĀTOR, &c. See DIFFERRE.

DI-LAUDĀRE, to praise greatly, Cic. Att. 6, 2.

DILĪGĒRE, (-igo, exi, ectum, à lĕgo,) to love, to esteem highly: dilectus mihi, for a me, beloved by me. O luce magis dilecta sorori, sc. Dido, dearer to thy sister than light or life, Virg. Æ. 4, 31.

DILĪGENS, ntis, adj. fond, studious, careful, observant; diligent, attentive, industrious: omnis est naturâ diligens sui, a lover of, or loves itself, Cic. Fin. 4, 13. diligens veritatis, a lover or strict observer of truth, Nep. 15, 3. naturae diligentissimus, a very attentive observer, Plin. 13, 4. artis, ib. 8. -enter: -entia.

DI-LŌRICĀRE (lōrica,) tunicam, to tear open, Cic. Or. 2, 28.

DI-LŪCĒRE, (-luceo, xi, -,) to shine; to appear clearly: dilucescit, imp. it begins to dawn or to grow light.—

DILUCĪDUS, a. clear, bright, manifest.—

DILUCĪDĒ, adv. clearly, manifestly.—

DILUCĪDĀRE, to clear up, to explain.—

DILUCŪLUM, i, n. the dawn.

DILŪDIA, ōrum, n. the suspension or inter-

mission of a play; a respite from fighting granted to gladiators, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 49.

DI-LŪĒRE, (-uo, ui, ūtum,) *to wash, to cleanse; to dilute; to explain; to refute: vinum dilutum, diluted or mixed with water. mella Falerno diluta, Hor.*

DILŪVIUM, i, n. & -ies, iēi, v. -io, ōnis, f. a *deluge; a destruction, Virg. Æ. 7, 228.*

DILUVIĀRE, *to overflow, to deluge, Lucr. 5, 388.*

DI-MĀĎĒRE, (-eo, ui, -,) *to be moist, to dissolve, to melt.*

DI-MĀNĀRE, *to flow; to spread abroad.*

DI-MĒTĀRI locum castris, *to measure out.*

DI-MĒTĪRI, (-metior, mensus,) *to measure: atqui ego ista sum omnia dimensus, I measured, Cic. Sen. 17. but a quo esseñt illa dimensa, were measured, ib. so campum ad certamen dimensi, having measured, Virg. Æ. 12, 116. but omnia sunt dimensa, pass, Virg. G. 2, 284. certis dimensus partibus orbis, divided into certain parts or zones, ib. 1, 231.*

DIMENSIO, ōnis, f. a *measuring, a dimension.*
DIMENSUM, i, n. *an allowance of corn or meal given to slaves.*

DI-MĪCĀRE, *to fight, to skirmish, to contend.*

DIMĪCĀTIO, ōnis, f. a *fight, a struggle.*

DI-MĪDIUS, a. (medius,) *half.*

DIMIDIUM, i, n. *the half.*

DIMIDIĀTUS, part. a. *divided into two parts; halved: -ati versiculi, half effaced, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23. -ata luna, half moon, Plin. 16, 39f. 75.*

DI-MINUĒRE, (-uo, ui, ūtum,) *to diminish, to lessen: caput ei, to break his head, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 33. so diminuetur tibi cerebrum, Id. Adel. 4, 2, 32. but diminutus capite, lessened in one's state or liberty, Cic. Top. 6.*

DIMINUŪTIO, ōnis, f. a *lessening: capitis, a diminution in one's state or freedom, Caes. B. C. 2, 2. mentis, the loss of one's senses, Suet. Aug. 22.*

DI-MITTĒRE (-mitto, misi, missum,) *coetum, concionem, consilium, senatum, scholam, to dismiss. exercitum, to disband. uxorem, to divorce. imbres caelo, to let down. tempus, to let slip. de summa, to renit or give up, Cic. Verr. 3, 82. aliquid de gravitate, multum de cupiditate, to abate, to lessen, Cic. Phil. 13, 1. injuriam impunitam, to let pass, Id. Verr. 5, 58. libertatem, to part with, Id. Planc. 39. reos, to let go, to acquit, Plin. Ep. 10, 97. dimissa petitio praestant, things let go or relinquished, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 96. dimissa tributa, remitted, not exacted, Tac. Hist. 3, 34.*

DIMISSIO, ōnis, f. a *dismissal, a sending away or discharging, Cic. Verr. 5, 33. a sending forth, Cic. Parad. 6, 2.*

DI-MŌVĒRE (-mōveo, mōvi, mōtum,) *eum loco, v. ex loco, umbram polo, mentem e suā sede, to remove. terram aratro, to stir, to turn up, Virg. G. 2, 513. Attalicis conditionibus nunquam dimoveas sc. eum, ut, &c. you can never move or prevail on him by the riches of Attalus, that, &c. Hor. Od. 1, 1, 13. in insulas demoti (al. dimoti) sunt, were banished, Tac. Ann. 6, 30.*

DI-NUMĒRĀRE stellas, *to number, to count. Cic. Off. 1, 43. pecuniam ei, to pay, Cic. Verr. 5, 45.*

* **DIŌBŌLUM**, i, n. *a coin valued at two obōli.*

DIŌBOLĀRIS, e, *worth or valued at two obōli; mean, vile, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 58.*

* **DIŌCĒSIS**, is, f. *a district, a part of a province, a department, Cic.*

DIŌCĒTES, ae, m. *an agent, a steward, an overseer, Cic. Rabir. P. 8 & 9.*

* **DIONYSIA**, ōrum, n. *the feasts of Bacchus.*

* **DIOPTRA**, ae, f. *an optical instrument, Plin. 2, 69. an instrument for poisoning water, Vitruv. 8, 6.*

* **DIŌRYX**, ŷgis, m. *a canal, Met. 3, 8.*

* **DIŌTA**, ae, f. *a cup or cask with two handles.*

* **DIPHTHONGUS**, i, f. *a diphthong, two vowels in one sound.*

* **DIPLOMA**, ātis, n. *a charter, a writing containing some public order, a diploma, Cic. Fam. 6, 12.*

DIPONDĪUM, ii, n. & -ius, ii, m. *two pounds or asses: di- or dūpondiarius, a. of two pounds.*

* **DIPŶROS**, (i. e. bis ustus,) *twice burnt, Martial. 4, 47.*

* **DIPSAS**, ādis, f. *a kind of serpent. Plin. 32, 5.*

* **DIPTĒRUS**, a, um, -ae aedes, *a house having two wings or a double row of pillars.*

DI-RADIARE, *to spread like sun-beams, Col. 5, 6.*

DIRAE, & **DIRITAS**; *see DIRUS.*

DIREMPTUS, part. *separated, &c. See DIRĪMĒRE.*

DI-RĒPĒRE, (-rĕpo, psi, ptum,) *to creep, to move softly, Phacdr. 2, 4, 12.*

DIRĒPTUS, part. *plundered, &c. See DIRĪPĒRE.*

DIRĪBĒRE, (-eo, ui, -,) *to distribute.*

DIRIBITIO, ōnis, f. *the distribution of the tablets among the Roman citizens in their assemblies, on which each citizen marked his suffrage.*

DIRIBĪTOR, ōris, *an officer who distributed these tablets.*

DIRIBITORĪUM, i, n. *a very large building begun by Agrippa, and finished by Augustus, used for various public purposes, Dio, 55, 23. & 59, 7. Suet. Cl. 18. Plin. 16, 40 s. 76.*

DI-RĪGĒRE, (-eo, ui, -,) *to grow stiff or motionless, to curdle or freeze; to stand on end, Ov. Fast. 3, 332.*

DIRĪGĒRE (-īgo, exi, ectum, à rego,) *iter ad locum, cursum ad littora, to arrange, to draw up an army in order of battle: regiones lituo, to mark out, to determine or limit the regions or parts of the sky with a staff, as the augurs did, Cic. Div. 1, 17.*

DIRECTUS, a, um, *direct, straight, right.*

DIRECTĒ & -ctō, adv. *directly, expressly.*

DIRECTIO, ōnis, f. *a direction or aiming; a straightening or evening of a surface. so directūra, ae, f. Vitruv. 7, 3.*

DIRĪMĒRE (-īmo, ēmi, emptum, è di v. dis & emo,) *praelium, to separate, to put an end to:*

colloquium, to break off. *litem, to determine. suffragia, to separate the different tablets from one another; to count the votes, in order to know what each tribe or century had determined. auspicia, to render null and void, or of no effect. rem susceptam, to interrupt, to cause to be deferred, Cic. Leg. 2, 1. so Liv. 1, 36.*

DIREPTIO, ōnis, f. & -us, ūs, m. a separation.

DIRĪPĒRE (-ipio, ui, eptum, à rapio,) urbes, bona, &c. to plunder: Penthēum, to tear in pieces.

DIREPTIO, ōnis, f. a plundering.

DIREPTUS, ūs, m. a disjunction, a destruction.

DIREPTOR, ōris, m. a plunderer.

DIRUMPĒRE (-rumpo, rūpi, ptum,) ludum, to interrupt; amicitiam, to break off. dirumpi invidiā, dolore, &c. to be racked, to be like to burst. homo diruptus, i. e. herniōsus, having a rupture, Cic. Phil. 13, 12. diruptae rupes, steep.

DIRUPTIO, ōnis, f. a breaking asunder, a disjunction, Sen. Nat. Q. 2, 15.

DIRUĒRE (-uo, ui, ūtum,) domum, muros, urbes, to pull down, to overthrow, to destroy: dirūtus sc. aere, destitute of money, a bankrupt, Cic. Phil. 13, 12.

DIRUS, a. (q. Dei irā,) direful, cruel, dreadful.

DĪRAE, arum, f. sc. preces, imprecations, curses; the Furies.

DIRĪTAS, ātis, f. a misfortune, cruelty.

DIS, dītis, a. (contr. for dives,) rich: Croeso dicitur, richer. ditissimus agri v. arvis, very rich.

DITĀRE, to enrich, to make rich.

DITESCĒRE, to grow rich: partu dulci, to bear many children, Lucr. 4, 1247.

DIS-CALCEĀTUS, a, um, without shoes.

DIS-CĒPĒRE, (-do, ssi, ssum,) to depart, to go away: in eam sententiam disceditur, imp. sc. a senatoribus, they go into that opinion. ab armis discessum est, arms were laid aside.

DISCESSIO (ōnis, f.) terrae, a separation or opening of the earth. senatorum, a separation of the senators into different parts of the house, to see which part was the majority.

DISCESSUS, ūs, m. a departure.

DIS-CEPTĀRE (capto,) de iure, to dispute or debate; armis, to contend. causas v. controversias, to judge; to determine.

DISCEPTATIO, ōnis, f. a disputation, a debate.

DISCEPTĀTOR, ōris, m. an arbitrator or judge. DISCEPTĀTRIX, icis, f. a female disputant, Cic. Acad. 4, 28,

DIS-CERNĒRE, (-cerno, crēvi, crētum,) to separate, to distinguish; to determine.

DISCRĒTUS, a, um, separate, distinct.

DISCRETĒ, v. -tim. adv. distinctly.

DISCRĪMEN, inis, n. a difference, a distinction; a contest; danger, hazard.

DISCRIMĪNĀRE, to divide, to distinguish.

DISCRIMĪNĀTĪM, adv. differently, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 7.

DIS-CĒPĒRE (-po, psi, ptum, à carpo,) corpus, to tear in pieces, Varr. aurum in partes,

to divide, Lucr. 2, 828. omnia, to disperse, Virg. Æ. 9, 313.

DIS-SCINDĒRE, (-scindo, scīdi, ssum,) to cut to pieces; to tear.

DISCIDĪUM, i, n. a separation or disjunction; a divorce; discord; a departure, death, Catull. 64, 22.

DIS-CINGĒRE, (-go, xi, ctum,) to ungird, to weaken; to strip, to deprive of.

DISCINCTUS, a, um, (part. & adj.) having one's robe loose or ungirt; dissolute, careless, Hor. Epod. 1, 34.

DISCERE, (disco, didīci, -,) to learn.

DISCIPŪLUS, i, m. & -a, ae, f. a scholar.

DISCIPLĪNA, ae, f. instruction, learning; discipline; skill, science; a way or custom; a sect of philosophers, Cic. N. D. 1, 7.

DIS-CLŪDĒRE (-do, si, sum,) Avernus ab Helvetiis, to separate, Caes. B. G. 7, 8. mundum, to distinguish, Lucr. 5, 439. Nerea ponto, to shut up the sea in its channel, Virg. E. 6, 35. morsus roboris, to disengage the spear from the wood, Id. Æ. 12, 782.

* DISCOBŌLOS, v. -us, i, m. a thrower of the discus, Quintil. 2, 13. Plin. 34, 8.

DISCOCTUS, part. (discoquere,) well boiled.

DISCŌLOR, ōris, a. of a different colour, discoloured: matrona meretrici discolor, unlike, Hor.

DIS-CONVENIRE, (-vénio, vēni, ventum,) to differ, to be inconsistent: disconvenit inter me et te, we disagree, Hor.

DIS-COQUĒRE, (-cōquo, xi, ctum,) to boil well, Plin. 29, 6.

DIS-CORS, ordis, adj. (cor,) sibi, vel secum, disagreeing, at variance; discordant, jarring.

DISCORDĀRE, to disagree.

DISCORDĪA, ae, f. discord.

DISCORDĪOSUS, a. prone to discord, quarrelsome.

DISCORDĀBĪLIS, e, disagreeing, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 42.

DISCORDĪĀLIS, e, causing discord, Plin. 37, 10.

DIS-CRĒPĀRE, (-crēpo, ui, -,) to differ in sound: ab v. cum aliquo, alicui, re aliqua, to differ, to disagree. discrepat inter auctores v. scriptores, imp. there is a difference, they differ. nec discrepat, quin dictator eo anno Cornelius fuerit, Liv. 3, 40.

DISCREPĀNTĪA, ae, f. variance, difference, Cic. Fin. 3, 12.

DIS-CRĒTUS, Discrimen, &c. See DISCERNĒRE.

DIS-CRŪCIĀRI, to be tortured; to be distracted.

DIS-CUMBĒRE, (-cumbo, cūbui, cūbitum,) to recline at table: discumbitur ab illis, imp. they recline.

DISCŪBĪTUS, ūs, m. a reclining.

DISCUBITORĪUS lectus, a couch for reclining on at table.

DIS-CŪNEĀTUS, a, um, -ātae conchae, cloven, opened as with a wedge, Plin. 9, 30.

DIS-CŪPĒRE, (cupio,) to desire greatly, Plaut.

DIS-CURĒRE, (-curro, curri, v. cucurri, cursum,) neut. to run different ways, up and down; hither and thither: totas urbes, (activ.) to run through, Curt. 4, 1.

DISCURRĪTUR, (imp.) *discursum est ad arma* sc. ab militibus, *they ran.*

DISCURSUS, ūs, m. *a running to and fro.*

DISCURSĀRE, (ireq.) *to run to and fro.*

DISCURSATIO, ōnis, f. *a running up and down.*

DISCUS, i, m. *the quail.*

DISCOBŪLUS, i, m. *a thrower of the discus.*

DISCŪTĒRE (-cutio, ssi, ssum, à quatio), *mur-*

rum, to shake or drive down : metum, morbum,

&c. to drive away, to disperse, to shake off.

aëra, to disperse, to dispel.

DISCUSSIO, ōnis, f. *a shaking.*

DISCUSSŌRIUS, a, um, *that shakes, having the*

power to shake, Plin. 30, 8.

DISCONDŪCIT, (imp.) *it hinders or hurts,*

Plaut.

DISERTUS, a, um, *eloquent, expressive.*

DISERTĒ, adv. *eloquently, expressly. See Dis-*

SERĒRE.

DIS-HIASCĒRE, *to begin to chink or chap,*

Cato, 12.

DISJĪCĒRE (-jicio, jēci, jectum, à jacio),

rates, nubes, to disperse, to scatter : arcem, to

overthrow. pacem, to break.

DISJECTARE, freq. *to scatter, Lucr. 2, 562.*

DIS-JUNGĒRE (-ngo, nxi, nctum), *to disjoin,*

to separate ; to remove from ; to unyoke : dis-

junctus bos, unyoked.

DISJUNCTIO, ōnis, f. *a separation, a disjunc-*

tion.

DISPĀLĀTUS, a, um, *scattered up and down,*

stragglng, Nep. 6, 1. & 28, 5.

DISPĀTESCĒRE, *to be made known or pub-*

lished.

DIS-PANDĒRE, (-pando, pandi, passum, pes-

sum, & pansum), to extend, to spread out, Lucr.

DISPAR, āris, & Dispārīlis, e, a. *unequal, un-*

like, different.

DISPARILĪTAS, ātis, f. *difference.*

DISPARILĪTER, adv. *differently, Varr. R. R.*

1, 6.

DIS-PĀRĀRE, *to separate, to disperse.*

DIS-PARTĪRE, & iri, *to divide, to distribute.*

DIS-PELLĒRE, (-pello, pūli, pulsum), *to*

dispel, to disperse, to drive up and down, Virg.

Æ. 1, 516.

DISPENDĒRE, (-do, di, sum), *rar. occ. to*

spend.

DISPENDIUM, i, n. *expence, loss.*

DISPENSĀRE res domesticas, *to manage, to*

take care of : succum seminibus, to afford, to

dispense. mortalia fata, to determine. oscula

per omnes natos, to distribute. suas vires, to

moderate, to regulate.

DISPENSĀTOR, ōris, m. *a slave who kept the ac-*

counts and managed the money matters of his

master ; which, under the Emperors, was an

office of great trust, Suet. Oth. 5. a steward ;

any manager or overseer.

DISPENSATIO, ōnis, f. *the office of a steward or*

overseer, Suet. ib. Vesp. 23. dispensatio aerarii,

the charge or management of, Cic. Vat. 15.

DIS-PERCŪTĒRE (-tio, ssi, ssum), *cerebrum*

ei, to beat or dash out, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 48.

DIS-PERDĒRE, (-do, didi, dītum), *to destroy,*

to waste, to spoil.

DISPERDITIO, ōnis, f. *destruction, Cic. Phil.*

2, 19.

DIS-PĒRĪRE, (-eo, ivi & ii, itum), *to perish,*

to be utterly undone.

DISPERGĒRE, (-go, si, sum, à spargo), *to*

scatter, to disperse.

DISPERSŪS, ūs, m. *a scattering.*

DISPERSĒ, & -im, adv. *scatteredly, here and*

there, asunder.

DIS-PERTĪRE, & iri, (-io & -ior, itus, à par-

tio & -or), to divide, to distribute.

DISPERTĪTUS, part. *having divided, or being*

divided.

DIS-PĒSCĒRE, (pasco), *to divide, to separate.*

DISPĪCĒRE, (-īcio, exi, ectum, à specio), *to*

look this way and that, to behold ; to discover, to

consider.

DISPECTUS, ūs, m. *the view, the consideration,*

Sen. Ir. 2, 9.

DISPLĪCĒRE (-eo, ui, itum, à plăceo), *ei, to*

displease : displicet mihi, tibi, illi, nobis, &c.

imp. it displeases me, you, &c. I am displeased.

displiceo mihi, I am displeased with myself, I

am uneasy in my mind, &c.

DISPLICENTIA (ae, f.) *sui, dissatisfaction with*

one's self, Sen. Tranq. vit. 2.

DIS-PLĪCĀTAE (al. dispalātae) *aves, dis-*

persed.

DIS-PLŪVIĀTUS, a, um ; -ata tecta, *that let*

the rain fall on both sides, Vitruv. 6, 3.

DIS-PLŌDĒRE, (-ōdo, si, sum), *to burst or*

break asunder with a great noise : vesica displa-

sa, Hor. Sat. 1, 8, 46.

DIS-SPŌLIĀRE, *to rob, to spoil.*

DISPOLIABŪLUM, i, n. *an art or trick to rob*

any one, Plaut. B. 3, 1, 9.

DISPŌNĒRE, (-ōno, sui, sītum), *to put in or-*

der, to arrange, to dispose, to place.

DISPŌSĪTUS, a, um, *orderly, methodical.*

DISPOSITĒ, adv. *distinctly, methodically.*

DISPŌSITIO, ōnis, f. & -ītus, ūs, m. & -itūra,

ae, f. a putting in order, disposition or arrange-

ment, method.

DISPŌSĪTOR, ōris, m. *a disposer or arranger.*

DIS-PŪDET me, &c. *I am greatly ashamed.*

DIS-PŪMĀRE, *to scum, to take off the foam.*

DIS-PUNGĒRE, (go, xi, ctum), *to divide, to*

mark by a stroke of the like, a part of an ac-

count already examined.

DIS-PŪTĀRE, *to argue, to reason, to discourse*

or treat of, to dispute.

DISPŪTĀTUR, (imp.) *there is a dispute.*

DISPŪTĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a dispute, a discourse.*

DISPUTATIUNCŪLA, ae, f. *a small or trivial*

dispute.

DISPUTĀTOR, ōris, m. *a disputer, a disputant.*

DISPUTĀTRIX, icis, f. *a female disputant.*

DISPUTĀBĪLIS, e, *that may be disputed, contro-*

versial.

DISQUĪRĒRE, (-ro, sivi, sītum, à quaero), *to*

inquire, to investigate, to search, to examine.

DISQUISITIO, ōnis, f. *an inquiry or examina-*

tion, diligent search.

DIS-RUMPĒRE, (-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum), *to*

break off, See DIRUMPĒRE.

DIS-SĒCĀRE, *to cut in pieces, to dissect.*

DIS-SECTIO, ōnis, f. a dissection, a cutting down, Col. 6, 3.

DIS-SĒMĪNĀRE, to spread abroad, to publish.

DIS-SENTĪRE, (-tio, si, sum,) to disagree; to dissent.

DISSENSIO, ōnis, f. & ūs, m. a disagreement.—DISSSENTĀNEUS, a, um, disagreeing, Cic. Part. Or. 2.

DIS-SĒPĪRE, (-io, si, tum,) to break down a hedge, to separate.

DISSĒPTUM, i, n. an inclosure, Lucr. 6, 951.

DIS-SĒRĒNĀT, imp. it clears up, Liv. 39, 46.

DIS-SĒRĒRE, (-ĕro, ēvi, ūtum,) to plant, to sow.

DIS-SĒRĒRE, (-ero, ui, ertum,) & Dissertāre, freq. to discourse, to reason, to argue, to debate.

DISSERTATIO, ōnis, f. a discourse, a dissertation or treatise.

DISSERTUS, adj. eloquent: -tē, adv. eloquently.

DIS-SĒRPĒRE, neut. to creep or spread different ways.

DISSĪDĒRE, (-sideo, sēdi, ssum, ā sedeo,) ab v. cum aliquo, inter se, to disagree. dissidens plebi, disagreeing from, Hor. temeritas a sapientia dissidet, differs.

DISSIDIUM, i, n. a separation, a disagreement, a divorce: sometimes confounded with discidium.

DISSIGNĀRE. See DESIGNARE.

DIS-SĪLĪRE, (-io, ivi & ii, sultum, ā salio,) to leap or burst asunder. dissilit solum, chinks, gapes. gratia fratrum dissiluit, their agreement was broken asunder, Hor.

DISSULTARE, freq. to leap different ways, to fly all about, Plin. 37, 4. Virg. Æ. 8, 240. to burst, ib. 12, 923.

DIS-SĪMĪLIS, e; ei v. ejus, unlike.

DISSIMĪLĪTER, adv. in an unlike manner.

DISSIMILITUDO, ūnis, f. unlikeness, Cic. Off. 1, 30. Nep. 7, 1.

DIS-SĪMŪLĀRE, to dissemble; to feign that the thing is not, which is; to disguise, to conceal. (Dissimulo me esse (i. e. fingo me non esse,) quod sum; simulo me esse, quod non sum.)—DISSIMULATIO, ōnis, & -antia, ae, f. dissimulation.

DISSIMULATOR, ōris, m. a dissembler.

DISSIMULANTER, -atē, & -atim, adv. dissemblingly, with dissimulation.

DISSĪPĀRE, (obsolet. sipo,) to scatter, to dissipate

DISSIPATIO, ōnis, f. a scattering or dispersion. DISSIPABILIS, e, that may be scattered, Cic. N. D. 3, 12.

DIS-SŌCIĀRE, to disjoin, to separate.

DISSOCIATIO, ōnis, f. a separation.

DISSOCIABILIS, e; -es res, irreconcilable, inconsistent, Tacit. Agr. 3. Deus abscondit oceanos dissociabili terras, has divided the different countries of the earth by the separating or disjoining ocean, Horat. Od. 1, 3, 22.

DIS-SŌLVĒRE, (-solvo, vi, solūtum,) to loose, to dissolve, to destroy. pecuniam v. aes alienum, to pay. vota, to perform. glaciem, to melt, Lucr. 6, 963. frigus, to dissolve, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 5. imperium, potestatem regiam, leges, &c.

to weaken, to destroy. mala mortalium, to terminate, to put an end to, Sallust. Cat. 51. sectus perosque dissolvit, cuts off, causes the death of, Id. Jug. 17. interrogationes, to answer, to solve, Cic. Acad. 4, 15. se, to disengage from business, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 102. aliquem, to free from suspense, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 54. criminationem, to refute an accusation, Cic. Rosc. Am. 29. so sophismata, Id. Or. 2, 38.

DISSŌLŪTUS, adj. loose, unconnected; careless, remiss; dissolute; profligate.

DISSŌLŪTĒ, adv. in a loose, careless manner.—DISSŌLŪTIO (ōnis, f.) naturae, death. criminum, the refutation. legum, the destruction.—DISSOLUBILIS, e, that may be loosed or dissolved, Cic. Nat. D. 3, 12.

DIS-SŌNUS, a, um, discordant.—DISSŌNĀRE, to be discordant; ēi v. ab eo, to disagree, Col. 1, 1.

DIS-SORS (-rtis, adj.) ab omni milite gloria, not shared by the soldiers, peculiar to the general, Ovid. Amor. 2, 12, 11. dissors foetus, different from human, Id. Met. 8, 132.

DIS-SUĀDĒRE (-deo, si, sum,) id iis, to dissuade them from. legem v. bellum, to speak against.

DISSUASIO, ōnis, f. a dissuading.

DISSUASOR, ōris, m. a dissuader.

DIS-SUĀVIĀRI, to kiss ardently, Cic. Fam. 16, 27.

DIS-SŪĒRE, (-uo, ui, ūtum,) to unstitch. amicitias, to drop gradually, Cic. Off. 1, 33.

DISSULTĀRE, to leap asunder. See DISSĪLĪRE.

DIS-TĀBĒRE v. -escĕre, to consume or melt away, Cato de re Rustica, 24.

DIS-TAEDĒT me tui, I am wearied or tired, Plaut. Amph. 3, 5. cum hoc ipso loqui, I am loath, Ter. Phor. 5, 8, 42.

DI-STĀRE (-sto, stiti, -,) a loco, to be distant. ab eo, v. ei, to be different.

DIStANS, ntis, part. & adj. differing, distant.—DIStANTIA, ae, f. difference, distance.

DIS-TĒDĒRE, (-do, di, sum & tum,) & distētare, freq. to stretch, to distend. hostes ab apertiore loco, to drive or keep off, Liv. 34, 29. animos, to distract, Id. 9, 12. so curas hominum in duo pariter bella, Id. 27, 40.

DIStENTUS cibo, stuffed, filled; (engaged, &c. See DIStINĒRE.)

DIStENSIO, ōnis, f. & -ntus, ūs, m. a stretching, distension, Cels. 2, 8.

DIS-TĒRMĪNĀRE, to divide, to separate.

DIStĒRMĪNUS, a, um, separated, Sil. 5, 400.

DIS-TĒRĒRE, (-tĕro, trīvi, trītum,) to bruise thoroughly as in a mortar.

* DIStĪCHON, i, n. a distich, a couple of verses.

DIStILLĀRE, to drop, to distil.

DIStILLATIO, ōnis, f. a dropping, a distilling.

DIStĪNĒRE (-tĕneo, ui, tentum, ā teneo,) rates ancoris, to keep them separate. senatum, to distract, Liv. 5, 20. pacem, to hinder, to prevent, Liv. 2, 15. distineri negotiis, to be en-

gaged or embarrassed with business. ad omnia tuenda, to be hindered, Liv. 21, 8. —
DISTENTUS, a, um, adj. engaged, occupied. scio te esse distentissimum, very busy, Cic. Att. 15, 18.

DIS-**TINGUĒRE**, (-guo, xi, ctum,) to distinguish, to separate, to divide. —

DISTINCTUS, a, um, *distinct, methodical*: -ctē. DISTINCTIO, ōnis, f. & distinctus, ūs, m. a distinguishing, a distinction.

DIS-**TORQUĒRE** (-queo, si, tum,) os sibi, oculos, to set awry. distorta crura, distorted. manibus pedibusque articulari morbo distortissimus, very much distorted by the gout. —
DISTORTIO, ōnis, f. a wresting or writhing, Cic. Fin. 5, 12.

DIS-**TRAHĒRE**, (-āho, xi, ctum,) to draw asunder, or into different parts. aliquem ab alio, exercitum in diversas regiones, to separate. distrahit animum librorum multitudo, distracts. hostem, to distract the attention of, Tacit. Ann. 1, 60. societatem cum aliquo, to give up his society. lites v. controversias, to settle, to decide. —

DISTRACTUS, a, um, part. & adj. drawn asunder. imperium in plura regna distractum, divided. distractissimus tantorum onerum mole, very much distracted, Vell. 2, 114.

DISTRACTIO, ōnis, f. a drawing asunder. nulla nobis cum tyrannici societates est, sed potius summa distractio, variance, Cic. Off. 3, 6.

DISTRIBUĒRE, (-uo, ui, ūtum,) to distribute.

DISTRIBŪTIO, ōnis, f. a distribution. —
DISTRIBŪTOR, ōris, m. one who distributes. —
DISTRIBŪTĒ, -iūs, adv. distinctly, particularly.

DIS-**STRINGĒRE** (-ngo, nxi, ictum,) aliquid, to bind fast. distringi negotiis, to be very much engaged. corpus telo, to wound slightly, to graze on. aliquem mordaci carmine, to wound by satire. eum strigile, to rub. olivas, to pull. gladium, to draw.

DISTRICTUS, part. & adj. bound fast. ensis districtus in aliquem, drawn. districtus bellis, much engaged. solitudine, vexed. districtus videris esse, at a loss; Cic. Fam. 2, 15. districtus accusator, severe.

DISTRICTĒ, adv. sharply, severely. —* Distringo and districtus are often confounded with destringo and destrictus.

DIS-**TURBĀRE** tecta, v. aedes, to overthrow. freta, to disturb. judicia et leges, to destroy. pacem, to break. —

DISTURBĀTIO (ōnis, f.) Corinthi, the destruction, Cic. Off. 3, 11.

DI-**TĀRE** sermonem patrium, to enrich, Hor. Art. P. 57. —

DITESCĒRE, to grow rich. See Dis.

* DITHYRAMBUS, i, m. a poem written in honour of Bacchus, any poem written in a bold sublime style, a dithyrambick. —

DITHYRAMBICUS (adj.) poeta, one who writes such poems, Cic. opt. gen. Or. 1.

DITIO, (var. q. deditio,) ōnis, f. power, dominion, empire, authority.

DIU, abl. for Die, in the day time. —

DIURNUS, a, um, of or belonging to the day, daily, Cic. Inv. 1, 26.

DIU, diutiūs, diutissimē, adv. long. —

DIUTĪNUS & Diuturnus, a, um, long, lasting, continual. —

DIUTURNĒ, adv. far, long, continually. —

DIUTURNITAS, ātis, f. long continuance, length of time.

DIVA, ae, f. a goddess. See Divus.

DI-**VARIĀRE** v. -āri, to stride, to straddle. —

DI-**VARIĀTUS**, a, um, splay-footed, Vitruv. 10, 2.

DI-**VELLĒRE**, (-vello, velli & vulsi, vulsum,) to pull asunder, to tear away.

DI-**VENDĒRE**, (-vendo, dīdi, dītum,) to sell up and down to different persons. —

DIVENDITIO, ōnis, f. a selling here and there.

DI-**VERBĒRE**, to strike; to cut, to cleave.

DI-**VERBIUM**, i, n. (verbum,) the colloquial part of a play; distinguished from the chorus and songs.

DI-**VERTĒRE** & Divērti, sometimes Divortēre & tī, (-to, tī, sum; & -tor, sus,) to turn aside, to take lodging, to make a digression. —

DIVERSĀRI (dep.) apud aliquem, to lodge with or to stay at one's house. —

DIVERSOR, ōris, m. a guest, a lodger in an inn. —

DIVERSORIUM, i, n. an inn, a lodging. —

DIVERSORIUS, a, um, -ia taberna, a lodging, a booth, Suet. Ner. 27. —

DIVERSIŌLUM, i, n. dim. a small inn. —

DIVERTICŪLUM, i, n. a bye-road; a digression; an inn.

DIVERSUS, a, um, ab eo v. ei, inter se, different. —

DIVERSE, adv. diversely, in diverse parts. —

DIVERSITAS, ātis, f. difference, diversity.

DIVES, itis, adj. divitior, divitissimus; but oftener contracted from Dis, ditior, ditissimus; agri, auri v. -o, & agris, pecore, &c. rich, a-bounding. —

DIVITIÆ, ārum, f. riches, wealth.

DI-**VEXĀRE**, to vex, to pillage, to plunder.

DIVĪDĒRE, (-ido, isi, itum, ex di & obsol viduo,) to divide, to distribute, to distinguish. sententiam, to consider each particular of a complex opinion by itself. —

DIVISIO, ōnis, f. & divisus, ūs, m. a dividing, division. esse divisi illis, to be shared or divided among them, Liv. 33, 46.

DIVISŪRA, ae, f. a division, a cleft. —

DIVISOR, ōris, m. a divider. DIVISŌRES, persons employed to distribute money among the citizens of each tribe, to bribe them. —

DIVIDUUS, a, um, divided, halved. -um facere, to halve. dividua luna, the half-moon, Ovid. Met. 3, 682. dividua coma, separated on the top of the head, and hanging down on each side, Id. Amor. 1, 5, 10. dividuus Nilus, divided into several streams, Lucan. 8, 465.

DIVORTIUM, i, n. (à divorto v. diverto,) aquarum, the division or flowing of waters into different parts, or the part of a mountain, where this happens, Cic. Fam. 2, 9. Att. 5, 20. di-

divortia doctrinarum, *different sects of philosophers*, Cic. Orat. 18. divortia itinerum, *the turns of the roads, or the places where two roads meet*, Tacit. Agr. 19. so Virg. *Æ.* 9, 379. Inter Europam Asiamaque divortium, *the Hellespont, which divides Europe and Asia*, Tac. Ann. 12, 63. divortium cum uxore facere, *to divorce*, Cic. Att. 12, 51. Fam. 8, 7.

DIUS, a, um, (*i. e.* a Jove,) *divine, noble*.—

DIUM & DIVUM, i, n. *the open air*.—

DIVUS, i, m. *a god*.—

DIVA, ae, f. *a goddess*.—

DIVINUS, a, um, *divine*.—

DIVINUS, i, m. *a diviner*.—

DIVINE, adv. *divinely; as by divine inspiration*.—

DIVINITUS, adv. *from heaven, by divine providence or influence; divinely*.—

DIVINITAS, *âtis*, f. *the divine nature, divination; excellence*.—

DIVINARE, *to divine, to foresee or predict future events*.—

DIVINATIO, *ônis*, f. *the foreseeing or predicting of future events; the sentence of a court, determining who shall be the principal accuser in a criminal cause*, Cic. Caecil. & Fam. 8, 8.

DI-VULGARE, *to publish, to divulge*.

DO, *dédi, dátum, I give*. See DARE.

DŌCERE (-ceo, cui, ctum,) *pueros, to teach, fabulam, to publish or exhibit a play, causam, to inform an advocate concerning one's cause*, Cic. Cluent. 29. doceo te hanc rem v. de hac re.

DOCTUS, adj. *learned. literarum Graecarum, skilled in Greek literature*, Cic. Off. 1, 1. literis Graecis et Latinis, Cic. Brut. 46. Sallust. Cat. 25. sermonis utriusque linguae, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 3. fandi doctissima Cymodocæa, Virg. *Æ.* 10, 225. abs te abeo doctior, *more wise, instructed*, Ter. doctae artes, *cunning, dextrous*, Ovid. Met. 9, 742. doctus virgae sonipes, *a horse directed by a rod, without a bridle*, Sil. 3, 293.

DOCTÈ, adv. *learnedly, skilfully*.—

DOCTOR, *ôris*, m. *a teacher*.—

DOCILIS, e, *apt to learn or to be taught, docile*.—

DOCILITAS, *âtis*, f. *aptness to learn*.—

DOCTRINA, ae, f. *learning, the act of teaching or the thing taught. liberales doctrinae, arts or sciences*, Cic. Or. 3, 32. nonnullae disciplinae, *sects of philosophers*, Cic. Off. 1, 2. doctrina eorum, *their method of teaching*, Cic. Or. 2, 19. DOCUMENTUM, i, n. rar. documên, *înis*, n. *a document, an example, an instance, a proof. habeat meipsum sibi documento*, Cic.

* DŌCUS, i, m. *a block or beam of wood; a meteor like a beam*, Plin. 2, 20.

DODRANS, ntis, m. (*g. demto quadrante de asse*,) *nine ounces; three-fourths of an acre. heres ex dodrante, the heir of nine-twelfths or three-fourths of one's estate*.—

DODRANTĀLIS altitudo, *the height or depth of three-fourths of a foot, or of three inches. tres rami, three inches long*, Plin. 15, 30.

* DOGMA, *âtis*, n. *an established principle, a received opinion*, Cic. Acad. 4, 3.

DŌLĀRE, *to cut smooth, to hew roughly, to chip. lumbos fuste, to beat*.—

DOLĀBRA, ae, f. *an axe*.—

DOLABELLA, ae, f. *a little axe*.—

DOLABRĀTUS, a, um, *cut or hewed with an axe*, Caes. B. G. 7, 15.

DŌLĒRE, (-eo, ui, itum,) *to grieve, to be in pain, to be sorry. rem, de, ex v. pro re, to be vexed at or for. hoc dolet cordi meo, vexes or grieves. dolet a sole caput, aches; so dolent ab ictu aures, dolet mihi, imp. it grieves me, I am sorry. auriculae collectâ sorde dolentes, pained. lenire dolentem solando, one in grief or pain. aliquid dolens, painful*, Cic. so dolentia illis, Sall. Jug. 84.

DOLENTER, adv. *sorrowfully*.—

DOLOR, *ôris*, m. *grief, pain, distress*.—

DŌLIUM, i, n. (*dolando factum*,) *a cask, a barrel, any large vessel*.—

DOLIŌLUM, i, n. *a small cask or vessel*.—

DOLIĀRIS, e; -iare vinum, *wine in the cask. -iaris anus, whose belly swells like a cask or barrel, gorbellied*, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 64.—

DOLIARIUS, i, m. *a maker of casks, a cooper*, Plin. 3, 6.

DŌLO v. -on, *ônis*, m. *a kind of spear*, Virg. *Æ.* 7, 653. *the sting of a fly*, Phaed. *a small sail*, Liv.

DŌLUS, i, m. *a device, a crafty purpose, a will, a trick*.—

DOLŌSUS, a. *cunning, deceitful*.—

DOLŌSÈ, adv. *craftily, deceitfully*.—

DOLOSITAS, *âtis*, f. *deceitfulness*.—

DŌMĀRE, (*dômo, ui, itum*,) & domitare, *to subdue, conquer; to break or tame wild animals*.—

DOMĪTOR, *ôris*, m. & -trix, *îcis*, f. *a subduer, a tamer*.—

DOMĪTUS, *ûs*, m. & -itûra, ae, f. *a tanning, a breaking of animals*.—

DOMABILIS, e, *that may or can be subdued*.—

DŌMUS, *ûs*, v. -i, f. *a house, home, a family. domi forisq., at home and abroad. domi meminervis, remember home*, Ter.

DOMUNCŪLA, ae, f. *a little house*.—

DOMESTĪCUS, a, um, *pertaining to a house or home, domestic*.—

DOMESTICĀTIM, adv. *through different houses, house by house*.—

DOMICILIUM, i, n. *a place of abode, a lodging*.—

DOMICOENIUM, i, n. (*coena*,) *a supper at home or in one's house*, Martial.

DOMI-PORTA cochlea, *a snail that carries its house or shell on its back*, Cic. Div. 2, 64.—

DOMUITIO, *ônis*, f. *a going home*, A. ad Herenn. 3, 21.—

DŌMĪNUS, i, m. (*qui domi prae-est*,) *a master of slaves, a proprietor of any thing; any master or ruler; a husband, a lord; a term of respect, as SIR among us*.—

DOMĪNA, ae, f. *a mistress*.—

DOMINĪCUS, a, um, *of a master*.—

DOMINIUM, i, n. *dominion, power, the right of*

property. plur. *cheerful feasts, where one (dominus convivii) presided, Cic. Verr. 3, 4.*

DOMINĀRI toti orbi, in suos, *to rule, to rule over; antiently, to be ruled over, Cic. Off. 1, 39.* dominantia verba, *words in common use, proper terms, Hor. Art. P. 234.*

DOMINĀTIO, ōnis, f. & -ātus, ūs, m. *domination, power, sway, sovereignty, usurpation, tyranny.*

DOMINĀTOR, & ātrix, a, ruler.

DONEC, & donicum, adv. *until; while, as long as.*

DŌNUM, i, n. *a gift, a bribe, an offering.*—
DONĀRE munus ei, v. eum munere, *to give freely, to present. eum civitate, v. -atem ei, to give him the freedom of the city.*

DONĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a giving or bestowing freely.*

DONĀTOR, ōris, m. *a giver, a donor.*

DONARIUM, i, n. *a gift offered to the gods, and placed or suspended in a temple, Ovid. Fast. 3, 335. a temple, Virg. G. 3, 533. or a place in a temple, where such presents were placed, Serv. ad h. l. & Æ. 12, 199. Lucan. 9, 517.*

DONATĪVUM, i, n. *a donative, a largess given by the emperor to the soldiers, Suet. Ner. 7.*

* DORCAS, ādis, f. *a doe, Martial. 13, 30.*

DORMĪRE, *to sleep, to be asleep. in utramvis aurem, i. e. to be easy or secure, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 101. ire dormitum, to go to bed, Hor. dormire in mediis dies, longas noctes, Id.—tota mihi dormitur hiems, is spent in sleep, Mart. 13, 59.*

DORMĪTOR, ōris, m. *a long sleeper.*

DORMISCERE, *to begin to sleep.*

DORMITĀRE, *to sleep a little, to slumber; to be careless or off one's guard.*

DORMITĀTOR, ōris, m. *a drowsy, sluggish person.*

DORMITŌRIUS, a, um; -ium cubiculum; & dormitorium, i, n. *a sleeping apartment, a bed-chamber, a dormitory, Pl. 30, 6.*

DORSUM, i, n. rar. -us, i, m. *the whole back part of the body, (quod ea pars dexera sit dorsum, Festus); the back of a man or beast; the ridge of a mountain, a promontory.—The ancients said Dossum, for dorsum; hence dossuaria jumenta v. animalia, animals which carry loads on their back.*

* DORYPHŌRUS, i, m. *a life-guard; so named from his carrying a spear or halbert, Cic. Br. 86.*

DOS, dōtis, f. *a dowry, a marriage-portion; any document or advantage of mind or body.*

DOTĀLIS, e, *of or pertaining to a dowry.*

DOTĀRE, *to endow, to give a dowry.*

DOTĀTUS, a, um, part. & adj.—*dotata conjux, dowered. dotatissima formā, very beautiful, Ovid. Met. 11, 302. ulmus vite dotata, married or joined, Plin. 18, 28.*

DRACHMA, ae, f. *a drachm, a weight, the eighth part of an ounce; an Attic coin nearly equal to a Roman denarius.*

DRĀCO, ōnis, m. *a dragon, a kind of large serpent.*

DRACONIGĒNA (ae, c.) urbs, *the city Thebes, built by Cadmus, with the assistance of five*

men produced from the teeth of a dragon, which Cadmus had slain, Ovid. Fast. 3, 863.

DRŌMAS, ādis, incert. g. *a dromedary, a swift kind of camel, Liv. 30, 40.*

DRŪIDAE, ārum; v. Druides, um, m. *the druids, the priests of Britain and Gaul, Plin. 16, 44.*

DRYĀDES, um, f. *the nymphs of the woods.*

DŪBIUS, a, um, *doubtful; frequently used as a subst. in the neuter: as, sine dubio, without doubt.*

DUBIĒ, adv. *doubtfully.*

DUBITĀRE, *to doubt, to hesitate.*

DUBITĀTUR, imp. *it is doubted.*

DUBITĀTIO, ōnis, f. *doubling, a doubt.*

DUBITANTER, adv. *doubtingly, with doubt. non dubitanter, without doubt.*

DUBITĀBĪLIS, e, *to be doubted, dubitable, Ov. Met. 13, 21.*

DŪCENTI, & DŪCĒNI, ae, a, (duo & centum,) *two hundred.*

DUCENTĪSIMUS, a, um, *the two hundredth.*

DUCENTIES, adv. *two hundred times.*

DUCCENARIUS, a, um, *of two hundred. duccenaria pondera, weights of 200 pounds, Plin. 7, 20. duccenarii iudices, who had a fortune of 200,000 sesterces, Suet. Aug. 32.*

DŪCĒRE (-co, xi, ctum,) *aliquem domum, in ludum v. scholam, to lead, to go along with. copias in hostes, to lead, to conduct. se ab aedibus, to slink, to go away privately, Plaut. so se deorsum de arbore, Id. se foras, Ter. se de Gadibus, Cic. Fam. 10, 32. eum in carcerem v. custodiam, to lead or drag. ad supplicium, to lead to execution; or simply, ducere. aëra spiritu, to breathe. aetatem, hiemem, noctem, to pass, to spend. so diem somno; but diem ducit Lucifer, brings on, ushers in, Virg. Æ. 2, 802. aetatem, aevum, vitam, to live. alvum, to purge. animam de caelo, to breathe the open air, Cic. animam in tenebris, to live, Liv. 6, 17. animos, to influence or persuade, Quintil. 5, 11, 19. animos in rem praesentem, to lead or attract, Id. 6, 1, 31. animos voluptate, to move, to affect, Id. 12, 10, 74. animo, to conjecture, Virg. Æ. 6, 690.—aquam, to convey. bellum, to carry on, to prolong, Virg. Æ. 8, 55. cicatricem, to bring a skin over a wound or sore; to cicatrize; to begin to form a scar, Col. 6, 16, 2. ut celerius cicatricem et pilum ducant sc. vulnera, that they may the more quickly form a scar, and be covered with hair, Id. 6, 32 f. colaphum, alapam v. pugnum alicui, to strike. colorem, to acquire or get. centesimas, sc. usuras foenore, v. foenus centesimis, to compute interest at one for the hundredth a month, as we say, at 12 per cent. per annum. binis centesimis, at 24 per cent. per annum, Cic. curam cessatum, to lull asleep, Hor. choros v. choreas, to dance. carmen ad umbilicum, to bring to a conclusion, Hor. Epod. 14, 7. ensem vagina, sc. ex, to draw. exercitum, to lead, to command. exsequias v. funus ei, to conduct or lead up one's funeral procession. fabam, to pull up, Col. 11, 2, 50. fossam, to draw or dig. horas fiendo,*

to spend. *ilia*, to draw in the flank, to pant like a broken-winded horse, Hor. *initium v. exordium ex aliqua re*, to take or draw. *aliquem in jus*, to bring before a judge. *lanam*, to spin. *murum*, to build. *nomen, genus, opes, originem ab aliquo*, to derive. *notam*, to contract. *ocreas lento argento*, sc. *ex*, to beat out, to make, Virg. *ordines*, to be a centurion, Liv. *pocula*, to drink. *praemia*, to get or receive. *rationem*, to reckon or to make up an account. *rationem commodi, officii v. salutis*, to have regard to. *senectam*, to spend, Virg. *Æ.* 10, 192. *somnos*, to sleep, *ib.* 4, 560. to bring on, to cause sleep, Hor. *Epod.* 14, 3. so *soporem*, Tibull. 1, 1, 65. *sortes*, to draw, Virg. *Æ.* 6, 22. *sortem praedae*, to divide the spoil by lot, *ib.* 9, 268. *singulis captivis sorte ductis*, being chosen or selected by lot, Liv. 4, 34. *spiritum*, to breathe. *suspiria*, to sigh. *tempus*, to prolong. *thura naribus*, to draw in, to smell, Hor. *triumphum*, to triumph. *vallum, fossamque*, to cast up. *turmas avo*, to lead out in honour of, Virg. *Æ.* 5, 550. *vasa e luto*, to make. *versus*, to compose. *vitam*, to live. *vores hinc*, to derive or draw, Hor. *Art. P.* 318. *longas voces in fletum*, to draw out, Virg. *Æ.* 4, 464. *vultus*, to contract, Martial. 1, 41. *vivos de marmore vultus*, to form, to draw to the life, to make a statue, Virg. *Æ.* 6, 849. so *aliquem v. vultum ejus aere, ex aere, de auro, &c.* *uxorem, mulierem in matrimonium*, to marry.—*Ducere aliquid magni, parvi, minoris, pro nihilo, &c.* to reckon, to value, to esteem. so *id laudi v. honori sibi, vitio v. probro ei, id laudem v. in laudem*; in gloria, Plin. 31, 6. in conscientiam, to impute a consciousness of guilt, Sall. *Jug.* 85.—*Duci honore, gloria, cupiditate pecuniae, mercede, &c.* to be led or influenced.—**DUCTUS**, ūs, m. -*aquae*, an aqueduct. *literarum, oris et vultūs, the figure, the form.* *ductu ejus aliquid facere, under his conduct.* *suo ductu, by his own conduct, in person.*—**DUCTIO** (ōnis, f) *aquarum, a conveying.* *rudendum, a drawing.* *alvi, a purge.*—**DUCTOR**, ōris, m. a leader, a commander.—**DUCTILIS**, e, easy to be beaten or hammered out, ductile.—**DUCTILIUS**, a, -um ferrum, malleable, Quintil.—**DUCTARIUS** (a, um), *funis, the rope that runs in pulleys*, Vitruv. 10, 2. & 3 & 5.—**DUCTIM**, adv. *leisurely, by little and little*, Plaut. *Curc.* 1, 2, 13. *ductim potius quam caesim*, by drawing the knife leisurely or gently along the branch, rather than by hacking or chopping, Columel. 4, 25, 2.—**DUCTARE** *exercitum*, to lead or command. *cum dictis*, to wheedle, to decoy. *amicam*, to keep a mistress. *omen pro nihilo, to esteem or value*, Pl.—**DUCTITARE** *venāles*, sc. *servos*, to expose to sale, i. e. to be a slave merchant, Plaut. *Rud.* 2, 7, 26. *eampse (for eam)* to love as a mistress, Id. *Poen.* 1, 2, 60. to cheat, Id. *Epid.* 3, 2, 15.—**DUX**, dūcis, m. a leader, a conductor, a general.—

DUCLTUS, ūs, m. the office or command of a general. *ludere ducatus et imperia, to play the parts of a general and emperor*, Suet. *Ner.* 35.

DUDUM, adv. (q. *diu dum*), a while ago, heretofore, long ago. *dixi dudum, a little ago*, Cic. *Or.*

DUELLUM, i, n. war, a battle (properly between two). *domi duellique, at home and abroad*, Plaut.

DULCIS, e, sweet to the taste, delicious, pleasant.—

DULCÈ, & **DULCĪTER**, adv. sweetly.—

DULCICŪLUS, a, um, a little sweet, sweetish.—**DULCĒDO**, & **DULCĪTUDO**, inis, f. sweetness.—

DULCIARIUS (adj.) *pistor, one who bakes sweet cakes, a pastry-cook.*—

DULCĪRE, for **DULCĒRE**, to be sweet, Lucret.—

DULCESCERE, to grow sweet.—

† **DULCĪFER**, ĕra, um, bearing sweet.—

DULCĪLOQUUS, a, speaking sweet, Auson. *Eidyll.* 20, 4.

DUM, adv. while or whilst; provided; until. *nondum, not yet.* *so necdum, nihilum; vixdum, scarcely yet.* *nedum, much less.*—

DUMMODO, provided. Sometimes *dum* is redundant; as, *agēdum, agitedum, come, come then.* *adesdum, come hither.*

DŪMUS, i, m. a bush, any thorny rough shrub. *horrida dumis rura*, Virg.—

DUMŌSUS, a, um, full of bushes, bushy.—

DUMĒTUM, i, n. a place set thick with bushes.

dumeta Stoicorum, intricacies, thorny speculations or distinctions, Cic. *Acad.* 4, 35.

DUNTAXAT, adv. only, at least, so far.

DUO, duae, duo, two.—

DUŌDĒCIM, twelve.—

DUODECĪMUS, a, um, the twelfth.—

DUODĒNI, ae, a, twelve by twelve.—

DUODECIES, adv. twelve times.—

DUODEVIGINTI, ind. & **DUODEVICĒNI**, ae, a, two from twenty, i. e. eighteen.—

DUODEVICESĪMUS, the eighteenth.—

DUODETRIGINTA, the twenty-eighth.—

DUODETRICIES, twenty-eight times.—

DUODEQUADRAGINTA, thirty-eight.—

DUODEQUADRAGESĪMUS, a, um, the thirty-eighth, &c.—

Duo et vicēsīmānus, sc. *miles, a soldier of the twenty-second legion*, Tac. *Hist.* 5, 1.

DUPLEX, icis, (adv.) double, two-fold.—

DUPLICĪTER, adv. doubly, for two causes.—

DUPLEX, to double.—

DUPPLICATIO, ōnis, f. a doubling.—

DUPPLICARIUS, a.—*duplicarii*, sc. *milites, those who on account of their bravery received a double portion of corn*, Liv. 2, 59.—

DUPLUS, a, um, double, twice as much.—

DUPLUM, i, n. the double. *antiq. duplio, ōnis, f.*

* **DŪRĀTĒUS**, a, um, made of wood. -*equus, the wooden horse made by the Greeks to deceive the Trojans*, Lucr. 1, 477.

DŪRUS, a, um, hard, firm, solid; hardy, rough, unpleasant.—

DURĒ & **Duriter**, adv. hardly, roughly, harshly, unpleasantly.—

DURIUSCULUS, a, um, a little hard, hardish.—
DURITAS, ātis, f. Duritia, ae, f. Durities, iēi,
f. & DURITŪDO, īnis, f. hardness.

DURĀMEN, īnis, n. & Daramentum, i, n. firm-
ness, constancy; a vine-branch.

DURACĪNUS, -ina uva, a cluster of grapes hav-
ing hard or firm berries, Suet. Aug. 76. dura-
cinae uvae, grapes with hard teguments, Varr.
R. R. 1, 58. -acina Persica, peaches that will
not easily part from their stones, Plin. 15, 12.—

DŪRĀRE ungulas, se labore, corpus v. animum,
to harden. ad plagas durari, to be hardened
against, not to mind or care for, Quinctil. 1, 3.

ad omne facinus duratus, Tac. Hist. 4, 59. dura-
re laborem, to endure, to bear, Virg. Æ. 8,
577. so aequor, Hor. Od. 1, 14, 8.—neut.

Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 15. sub Jove, to remain under
the cold air, Ovid. F. 2, 299. & 4, 505. per
annos, to last, Virg. G. 2, 100. horam, to con-
tinue, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 82. a matutino tempore
in occasum, to live, Plin. 2, 31. so in haec tem-
pora, Juv. 10, 254. ultra Socratem, to out-
live, Quinctil. 3, 1, 9. aetatem hominis, to en-
dure, Liv. 1, 9. intus, to stay or remain, Liv.
38, 7. so imp. neque durari extra tecta pote-
rat, Id. 10, 46.—Solum durare coepit, to har-
den or become hard, Virg. E. 6, 35. the same
with DURESCĒRE, to grow hard.

DURĀBĪLIS, a, durable, lasting. quod caret al-
ternâ reque durable non est, Ov. Ep. 4, 89.

DUUMVĪRI, ōrum, two men employed to exe-
cute some public commission; the two chief ma-
gistrates in municipal towns, similar to the con-
suls at Rome.

DUUMVIRĀTUS, ūs, the office of a duumvir.
DUX, dūcis, a general. See DUCERE.

* DYNĀSTES, & -a, ae, m. a prince, a ruler
or governor, Cic. Att. 2, 9. Nep. 14, 2.

* DYSENTERIA, ae, a dysentery or bloody
flux.

DYSENTERĪCUS, afflicted with that disease,
Plin. 20, 2.

* DYSPEPSIA, ae, f. a difficulty of digestion.

* DYSPTNOEA, ae, f. a difficulty of breath-
ing.

DYSPTNOEICUS, ill of that disease, Plin. 24, 6.

* DYSŪRIA, ae, f. a difficulty of making
water.

DYSŪRICUS, a. labouring under that distemper.

E.

E, (praep. contr. for ex,) out of; of or from.
statim e somno, after. e meo animo,
according to. e contrario v. contraria parte, on
the contrary. e facili, easily. e longinquo,
afar off. e regione, over against, just opposite.

e republica, e re alicujus, for the good or advan-
tage of. e re natâ, as the matter stands. e ves-
tigio, out of hand, instantly.—E in composition
is put before b, d, g, l, m, n, r, j, & v.

EA, ejus, ei, &c. (the fem. of is,) she or
that.

Eâ, adv. sc. viâ, that way.

EĀTĒNŪS, adv. so far, so long.—Eapse, for ea
ipsa, she herself. accus. eampse, Plaut. Aul. 5,
1, 7.

EBĒNUS, f. the ebony tree.—EBĒNUM, ebony.—
E-BĪBĒRE, (-bĭbo, bĭbi, bĭbitum,) to drink
up or out, to drink. ubera matris, to exhaust,
to suck dry, Ov. Met. 6, 342. haec, to spend,
Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 122. fluvius ebibitur ab alio,
is drunk up, Plin. 5, 15.

E-BŪTĒRE, for exĭre, to go out, Pl. Stich. 4,
2, 78.

Ē-BLANDĪRI, to flatter, to coax, to gain by
flattery or fair words. passiv. voluptates, qui-
bus solitudines ruris eblandiantur, are mitigated
or beguiled, Col. 8, 11. eblândita illa suffra-
gia, sc. sunt, gained by flattery or solicitation,
Cic. Planc. 4.

EBRIUS, a, um, drunk, intoxicated.

EBRIŪLUS, a, um, a little drunk, tipsy.—

EBRIĒTAS, ātis, f. drunkenness.

EBRIŪSUS, a, drunken, often drunken, given to
drunkenness.

EBRIOSĪTAS, ātis, f. habitual drunkenness, Cic.
Tusc. 4, 12. Senec. Ep. 85.

E-BULLĪRE, rar. âre, to boil or bubble up,
to ferment. virtutes, to boast of, Cic. Tusc. 3,
18.

EBŪLUM, i, n. v. -us, i, m. dwarf-elder, an
herb.

EBUR, ōris, n. ivory.

EBURNUS v. -neus, & eboreus, of or like ivory.—

EBURĀTUS, a, um, covered with ivory.—

EBORĀRIUS, i, m. one that works in ivory.

ECASTOR, v. Mecastor, by Castor; an oath
used by women, but not by men.

ECCE, adv. lo, see, behold. ecce for ecce ea,
to there she is. so eccum, for ecce eum; eccam,
eccos, eccas. ecillum v. ellum, for ecce illum;
eccistam, for ecce istam, in comic writers. ec-
cĕre, for ecce or ecce autem, Plaut. Tr. 2, 2,
105.

* ECCEUMA, ātis, v. -âtum, n. a pouring out.

* ECCLESIA, an assembly, a meeting.

ECCLESIASTERIUM, a place for the meeting of
public assemblies.

* ECDĪCUS, i, a syndic, the solicitor of a com-
munity.

EC-FARI, for effari, to speak.

* ECHĒNIS, idis, v. idos, m. a small fish,
which, by sticking to the keel or rudder of a
ship, was supposed to stop its sailing, Plin. 9,
25 s. 41 & 32, 1. Lucan. 6, 675.

ECHIDNA, ae, f. a kind of serpent, Ov. Met.
9, 158.

ECHĪNUS, a sea-urchin, a hedge-hog; the
rough prickly skin of chestnuts; a kind of vessel,
Hor.—ECHINĀTUS, covered or set with prickles.

ECHIOS, i, f. & Echium, i, n. vipers-bugloss.
quidam echion personatam vocant, Plin. 25,
9 s. 58. cf. Col. 6, 17, 1.

* ECHO, ūs, f. an echo, the return of a
sound.

ECCLECTA, ōrum, n. extracts from books, Plin.
Ep.

ECLIPSIS, is, f. an eclipse.—

ECLIPŦICUS, a, um, *of or pertaining to an eclipse*, Plin. 2, 16. *linea ecliptica*, an imaginary line in the heavens, in which the sun was supposed to perform his annual course, Serv. ad Virg. *Æ.* 10, 216.

* **ECLIGMA**, *âtis*, n. a medicine to be sucked or licked, an electuary, Plin. 23, 1 s. 16.

* **ECLŦGA**, *ae*, f. an eclogue, Any short poem; as the bucolics or pastorals of Virgil.

ECLŦGARIUS, i, m. a slave who extracted remarkable passages from books for the use of his master, or distinguished certain parts by particular marks, Cic. Att. 16, 2.

* **ECNEPHIAS**, *ae*, m. a tempestuous wind, issuing from a cloud, (*ix νεφς*), a tornado, Plin. 2, 48 s. 49.

* **ECPHŦRA**, a jutting out in building, Vit. 6, 2.

EC-QUIS, *ecqua v. -ae; ecquod v. id*, who? what? any.

ECQUANDO, when.

ECQUŦ, to what, whither.

ECQUISNAM, what, whether any man, woman, or thing.

* **ECTŦPUM**, i, n. a copy taken from the original.

ECCULEUS, *v. equulêus*, i, m. an instrument of torture used in examining witnesses, to extort a confession.

EDĒPOL, by Pollux, an oath. See **AEDEPOL**.

EDENTĀRE (*dens*), *malas ei*, to drive out his teeth.

EDENTŦLUS, a, without teeth, toothless.

ĒDERE, (*êdo, êdi, êsum*), to eat. *agellos*, to eat up, to graze upon, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 12. *met. pugnus*, to be beaten, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 153. *sermonem*, to hear, Id. Aul. 8, 6, 1.—Plautus has sometimes *edim* for *edam*; so *est domi*, quod *edimus*, for *edamus*, Poen. 3, 1, 34. and instead of *Edere*, we often find *ESSE*, &c.: thus, *esse oportet ut vivas*, non vivere ut *edas*, A. ad Her. 4, 23. *hieme plus esse oportet*, sc. quam *æstate*, to eat more, Cels. 1, 3, 74. *mergi pullos in aquam jussit*, ut biberent, quoniam *esse nolent*, Cic. N. D. 2, 3. *scis bene esse*, Pl. Capt. 2, 4, 70. *add. Ovid. Art. A. 3, 578. est flamma medullas, consumes*, Virg. *Æ.* 4, 66. so *culmos esset rubigo*, Id. G. 1, 151. *si quid est animum, corrodes or preys upon, afflicts*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 39. *in the same sense*, ipse suum cor edens, Cic. Tusc. 3, 26. *passiv. olus estur*, for *editur*, Cels. 2, 25, 2. & 5, 27, 35. *estur ut occultâ vitiatâ terebine navis, is consumed*, Ovid. Pont. 1, 1, 69. *dies noctesque estur*, *bibitur*, *imp. sc. ab illi*, they eat, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 78. so *haud intermissum est hic esse et bibi*, ib. 4, 2, 44. *sic estur apud illos*, sic *bibitur*, Senec. Ir. 3, 15. *penuria edendi*, want of food, Virg. *Æ.* 7, 113.

EDAX, *âcis*, adj. eating, voracious; consuming, wasting.

EDACĪTAS, *âtis*, f. voraciousness, greedy eating.

ESTOR, *ôris*, m. & *Estrix*, *icis*, f. a great eater.

ESUS, *ûs*, m. eating, the act of eating.

ESĪTĀRE, *freq. to eat often, to use to eat.*

ESŪRĪRE, to desire to eat. *passiv. nil ibi quod nobis esuriatur, erit*, which may be desired by us, Ovid. Pont. 1, 10, 10.

ESURIES, *icis*, & *Esuritio*, *ônis*, f. a desire to eat, hunger.

ESŪRIO, *ônis*, m. one who desires to eat, a hungry person.

ESURĪTOR, *ôris*, m. one who often desires to eat.

ESURIĀLIS, e; -es *feriae*, fast-days, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 8.

EDŪLIS, e, that may be eaten, eatable.

EDULIUM, i, n. food, meat.

Ē-DĒRE (*êdo, êdi, êditum*), foetus, partum *v. prolem*, to bring forth. *ovum*, to lay. *annales v. librum*, et in lucem, to publish. *ede*, quid illum esse putes? tell, say, Juv. 3, 74. so *ede*, ubi consistas, ib. 296. *tuum nomen*, tell, Ovid. Met. 3, 80. *notam*, to give, to mention, ib. 1, 761. *ore aliquid*, to speak, ib. 12, 577. *auctorem doctrinae ejus*, sc. fuisse—*falsò Pythagoram edunt*, sc. scriptores, they say, it is said, Liv. 1, 18. *decemviri jussi adire libros, edidere*, reported, Liv. 40, 45. *filium ediderim*, pluribus auctoribus, (*in abl.*) I will call him the son of Tarquin, Liv. 1, 46. *cantus, clamores, gemitus, hincnitum, questus, risus, sonos, &c. to sing, to cry, &c. caedem, cladem, funera, stragem*, to cause. *certamen, praelium, pugnam*, to fight. *frondes, fructum, herbas*, to produce. *exempla cruciatûs in aliquem*, to inflict exemplary torture. *exempla irae, indigniae, avaritiae*, to shew. *extremum spiritum, vitam v. animam*, to die. *munus gladiatorium*, to exhibit a shew of gladiators. so *spectacula, ludos. motus*, to move. *mugitus, murmur, strepitum, verba, voces*, to utter. *facinus, nefas, scelus*, to commit. *operam*, to perform, Liv. 5, 4. *scriptum, signum e specula*, to shew. *testes, to produce.*—Maeander in sinum maris editur, is emptied, flows, Liv. 38, 13. so *fluvius in amnem editur*, Id. 39, 54.—**EDĪTUS** (*part.*) in lucem, brought forth, born. *editus Jove, descended from.* *fabula sine auctore edita*, a tale published without authority, Liv. 39, 43. *nova insula e mari edita*, raised, Liv. 39, 56. *editi iudices, judges or jurymen named in certain cases by the prosecutor or accuser*, Cic. Planc. 16. Mur. 23.—

EDITUS, adj. high, lofty. *locus editissimus*, very high. *viribus editor*, superior in strength, Hor.

EDĪTIO (*ônis* f.) libri, the publishing or publication. *ludorum*, the exhibition. *consulum*, the naming or declaring.

EDĪTOR, *ôris*, m. the publisher of a book; an exhibitor of games.

Ē-DĪCĒRE (*-dico, xi, ctum*), quae observaturus in jure dicendo, to declare publicly; said of the praetor, Cic. Fin. 2, 22. *ne quid fiat, to order by an edict*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 21. so *ut senatus adesset*, Id. Fam. 11, 6. *legem*, to publish, ib. 3, 7. & Off. 3, 20. *justitium*, to proclaim or order a cessation from business, Cic. Phil. 6, 1. Id. Ar. Resp. 26. so *supplicatio populo edicta est*, Liv. 32, 1. *delectum*, to ap-

point a levy. consilium, conventum, comitia, senatum, to summon. diem comitiis, to appoint, Liv. 31, 49. so diem consilio, ib. 27, 30. servis, ne sinant, &c. to order, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 50. quo die ad conveniendum edixerat novis militibus, i. e. ut convenirent, he had commanded them to meet, Liv. 22, 12. edixerunt, Ligures a montibus descendere, for ut descenderent, Id. 40, 38. praedam militibus, to promise by an edict, Liv. 3, 36. jussus, quae sciret, edicere, to tell, Sall. Cat. 43. so Cic. Amic. 16.

Die EDICTĀ, being appointed, Cic. Verr. 1, 54. omnibus ad diem edictam paratis, Liv. 33, 14. EDICTARE, freq. to publish.

EDICTUM, i, n. rar. Edictio, ōnis, f. an edict, an order, a proclamation.

E-DISCĒRE, (disco, didici, -) to learn thoroughly, to get by heart.

E-DISSĒRĒRE, (-ĕro, erui, ertum,) to tell in order, to explain; to declare.

EDISSĒRTĀRE, to tell or declare plainly and particularly.

EDISSERTATIO, a dissertation.

E-DŌCĒRE (-ceo, cui, ctum,) eum rem v. de re, to teach, to instruct. senatum de itinere hostium, to inform.

E-DŌLĀRE, to hew plain, to polish; to finish.

E-DŌMĀRE, (-dōmo, ui, itum,) to subdue, to conquer; to tame.

E-DORMĪRE, to sleep. Ilionam, to act the part of Iliona sleeping, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 61. vinum v. crapulam, to sleep out, to digest by sleeping, Cic. Phil. 2, 12. so

EDORMISCĒRE unum somnum, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 65. hanc crapulam, Id. Rud. 2, 7, 28. hoc villi, i. e. vini, Ter. Adel. 5, 2, 3.

E-DŪCĀRE liberos, to educate, to bring up. oratorem, to train, to form. poma, to produce, Plin. 17, 2.

EDŪCĀTIO, ōnis, f. a breeding up, education.

EDŪCĀTOR, ōris, m. he that brings up.

EDŪCĀTRIX, icis, f. she that brings up.

E-DŪCĒRE (-co, xi, ctum,) legiones ex oppido, pubem castris, in aciem, florem Italiae, to lead forth. gladium e vagina, to draw. aram caelo, (dat. for ad caelum,) to raise, Virg. Aë. 6, 178. so molem caelo, ib. 2, 185. turrim, ib. 12, 674. foetus annuo spatio, to bring forth their young, Plin. 9, 10. so 10, 25. & 54, 11, 20. but foetus adultos, to bring up, to educate, Virg. G. 4, 163. so eduxit mater pro sua, sc. eam, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 76. add. Ter. ib. 2, 6, 10. And. 1, 5, 39. 5, 4, 8. Adel. 1, 1, 23. 5, 4, 21. Heaut. 2, 1, 14. Juvenal. 10, 236. puer a parvo eductus, brought up from his infancy, Liv. 1, 39. Ceresi certum est educere natam, Ceres is resolved to bring away her daughter (from the infernal regions,) Ovid. Met. 5, 533. hircineam vini, to empty, to drink out at one draught, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 274. aliquem in jus, to bring to a court of justice, to summon before a judge, Cic. Verr. 3, 47. & 65. so simply ducere, ib. 2, 268, 37. 3, 65. Planc. 23. lacum, to drain, Cic. Div. 1, 44. medicum secum, to take along with him into the province,

Cic. Pis. 34. aliquem, leto, to free from, Val. Flac. 7, 453. noctem ludo, to pass or spend, Id. 1, 251. nimbos luxu, to pass the time of clouds and storms, i. e. winter, in pleasure, ib. 2, 371. so annos, Propert. 2, 7, 97. (at. 2, 9, 47.) se foras, to go out, to leave the house, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 4. sortes ex urna; so tribus, to draw out the names of, Cic. Rull. 2, 8. Verr. 2, 17 & 51. telum corpore, to pull out, Virg. Aë. 10, 744. so Ovid. Met. 13, 339.

Cycloplum EDUCTA caninis moenia, brought out of, i. e. forged in, Virg. Aë. 6, 630.

E-DŪRĀRE, to harden greatly, to endure.

EDŪRS, a, um, very hard, hard-heaved.

EDŪRĒ, adv. in a very hard or unkind way.

EF- (for ex-) farcĭre v. effercĭre, to cram, to stuff.

EFFERTUS, adj. stuffed. effertissima haereditas, full, plentiful, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 16.

EF-FĀRI, ātus, to speak, to utter. multa EFFATUS, having spoken. verba effata, being expressed or uttered, Liv. 1, 24. veniam ad templum effandum, to consecrate by a set form of words, Cic. Att. 13, 42. Leg. 2, 8.

EFFATUM, i, n. a maxim, an axiom; plur. the solemn prayers of the augurs, Cic. ib.

EF-FASCĪNĀRI, to fascinate, to charm.

EFFASCINATIO, ōnis, f. a bewitching or charming.

EFFĒRĀRE, to make wild. See EFFĒRS.

EF-FEMĪNĀRE (femina), aërem, to make the word aër, the air, of the feminine gender, i. e. to call it Juno instead of Jupiter, Cic. N. D. 2, 26. virum, to render soft or effeminate.

EFFEMĪNĀTUS, a. soft, delicate, nice, effeminate.

EFFEMĪNĀTĒ, adv. softly, effeminately.

EF-FERRE (effĕro, extŭli, elātum,) argentum, sc. ex aedibus, to bring forth, to carry out, pedem domo v. portā, to go out. corpus amplo funere, v. cum funere, to carry out to be burnt or buried, to bury. de publico est elatus, he was buried at the public expence, Liv. 2, 16. fruges, to bring forth, to produce. verba v. sententias, to utter. verbum de verbo expressum, to translate. peccatum foras, to divulge, to make public, Ter. syllabam variè, to pronounce, Quinctil. 1, 7, 18. per omnes honorum gradus ad summum imperium, to raise, Cic. Cat. 1, 11. eum laudibus v. verbis, to extol, to praise. caput, to lift up, Ovid. Met. 10, 419. caput undis, to raise out of, ib. 5, 487. caput antro, ib. 3, 37. caput inter urbes, to raise, Virg. E. 1, 25. so G. 3, 553. oculos ad sidera, Id. Aë. 2, 297. signum belli, ib. 8, 2. diem mortaliibus, to bring forth, to shew, ib. 5, 64. so 4, 119. ora, to shew his face, ib. 5, 368. so ora Gorgonis, Ovid. 5, 180. extulit tria ora Cerberus, put out or shewed, ib. 4, 449. se, to shew, Cic. Or. 2, 21. Amic. 27. Br. 7. also, to recruit, to recover strength, Cic. Prov. Conf. 14. animum, to transport, to puff up; opposed to demittere, to depress, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17. se insolentĕr, to be puffed up, Id. Tusc. 4, 17. se magnificĕr, to elate or to elevate, to assume consequence, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 31. effĕrri studio,

to be transported with desire, Cic. Sen. 20. Att. 1, 8. so levitate, inani voluptate, Id. Tusc. 5, 6. fastidio, to be puffed up with pride, Id. Amic. 15. Pulvis elatus, raised, Liv. 4, 33. so funale elatum altè, Ovid. Met. 12, 247. elata mari tellus, raised above the sea, Virg. Æ. 6, 23. corvus e conspectu elatus, flying out of sight, Liv. 7, 26. elatus dolore et iracundiâ, transported or inflamed, Cic. Ar. resp. 2. quibus illi rebus elati et inflati, elated and puffed up, Cic. Rull. 2, 35. so opibus, Nep. 7, 7. arrogantâ, superbiâ, insolentiâ, Caes. B. C. 3, 59. but elato animo aliquid facere, with an elevated or exalted mind, with a dignity of spirit, Liv. 26, 19. Cic. Off. 1, 18.

ELATÈ (adv.) dicere, sublimely, in a lofty style, Cic. Or. 4. elatius se gerere, to behave more haughtily, Nep. 4, 2.

ELĀTIO (ōnis, f.) animi, elevation, loftiness, Cic. Fin. 3, 10. Off. 3, 19. orationis, sublimity, Cic. Br. 17. augmentation or increase; opposed to submissio, diminution, Cic. Top. 18. onerum, the raising or lifting of weights, Vitr. 10, 8.

EFFERTUS, part. (effarcio,) stuffed, crammed.

EF-FERVĒRE, v. ěre, & -escěre, (-veo, v. vo, & -vesco, bui, -,) to be very hot, to boil, to rage. effervescens in dicendo, Cic.

EF-FĒRUS, a, um, very fierce, cruel; savage. EFFĒRĀRE, to render fierce or cruel, to enrage; to make wild or savage. speciem oris, Liv. 2, 23.

EF-FĪCĒRE, (-ĭcio, ěci, ectum, à facio,) to effect, to accomplish, to finish; to produce, to make out, to prove.

EFFĪCĪTUR, imp. it is made out or proved. causa efficiens, the efficient cause. virtus est efficiens voluptatis et utilitatis, productive, Cic. Off. 3, 33. utilitatis, ib. 3.

EFFICIENTIA, ae, f. influence, power, efficiency.

EFFICIENTER, adv. with influence or effect.

EFFECTUS, ūs, m. & -um, i, n. an effect.

EFFECTIO, ōnis, f. an effecting or causing.

EFFECTOR, & -trix, an effector or causer.

EFFICAX, ācis, adj. effectual, efficacious.

EFFĪCĀCĪTER, adv. effectually.

EFFICACIA, ae, f. efficacy, influence.

EF-FINDĒRE fluctus, to cleave, to cut.

EF-FINGĒRE, (-go, xi, ctum,) to fashion, to form, to represent, to express.

EFFICĪO, ōnis, f. a representation or expression.

EFFIGIES, ĭci, f. an image, a representation, an effigy.

EF-FĪĒRI, for effici, to be made, Plaut.

EF-FLAGĪTĀRE, to ask earnestly, to demand.

EFFLAGITATIO, ōnis, f. an earnest request.

EFFLAGITATUS, ūs, m.—efflagitatu meo, at my urgent request, Cic. Verr. 5, 29.

EF-FLĒRE oculos, to weep out one's eyes, to become blind with weeping, Quintil. decl. 6.

EF-FLĪGĒRE, (-fligo, xi, xum,) to distress, to afflict greatly; to destroy, to kill.

EFFELĪCĪM, vehemently, desperately.

EFFELĪCĀRE, to afflict, to distress.

EF-FLĀRE, to breathe out: animam v. spiritum, to die. colorem, to lose, Lucr. 2, 831.

EF-FLORESCĒRE, to flourish greatly, to spring from. ex rerum cognitione efflorescat oratio, Cic.

EF-FLUĒRE, (-uo, xi, xum,) to flow or run out, to flow by; to vanish.

EFFLUVIUM, i, n. a flowing or running over.

EF-FŌCĀRE, (faux,) to suffocate, Sen. Br. vit. 2.

EF-FŌDĒRE (-fōdio, fōdi, fossum,) argentum terrâ, to dig out. pectus, to affect deeply. effodiuntur opes, Ovid.

EF-FOEMINĀRE, to make effeminate. See EFFEMINARE.

EF-FOETUS, adj. -ta mulier, past bearing children. gallina, past laying eggs. -ti agri, worn out by producing frequent crops. -ta senectus, feeble. -tae vires, decayed, exhausted. senectus effoeta veri, barren of truth, apt to tell stories, Virg. also, having brought forth young; effoeta canis, Col. 7, 12, 11 & 12. or being hatched, Id. 8, 5, 16.

EF-FOETÈ, adv. feebly, weakly, remissly, Martial. 2, 27.

EF-FŌRĀTUS, a, um, bored, Columel. 9, 1, 3.

EF-FRĒNĀRE equum, to free from the bridle, to unbridle.

EFFRENĀTUS, a, um, unbridled, unrestrained; fierce, unruly.

EFFRENĀTÈ, adv. rashly, fiercely.

EFFRENATIO, ōnis, f. unbridled impetuosity, Cic. Phil. 5, 8.

EF-FRĪCĀRE rubiginem, to rub off, Sen. Ep. 95.

EFFRINGĒRE (-fringo, ěgi, fractum, à frango,) fores, to break open. effractum cerebrum, dashed out, broken.

EFFRACTARIUS, i, m. one that violently breaks open.

EF-FUGĒRE (-fugio, fūgi, fugitum,) manus, v. e manibus; de praelio, to escape, to fly.

EFFUGIUM, ii, n. an escape.

EF-FULCĒRE, to prop up, to support.

EF-FULGĒRE, & ěre, (-geo, & go, si, -,) to shine forth, to glitter.

EF-FUNDĒRE (-fundo, fūdi, fūsum,) aquam v. vinum, to pour out, to spill. lacrimas, sanguinem, to shed. animam v. extremum spiritum, to die. fruges, herbas, to produce. patrimonium, fortunas, aerarium, to squander, to spend. omnia, quae tacerat, to tell, Cic. Att. 16, 7. gratiam collectam, to lose, Id. Fam. 2, 16. odium, to drop, ib. 1, 9. but id omne (sc. odium in Philippum) in praesentis auxilii spem, to give full vent or scope to it, Liv. 31, 44. fletus, to weep. miuas, querelas, querimonias, verba, voces pectore, to utter. vires in ventos, to spend, Virg. Æ. 5, 446. habenas manibus, to let out, to slacken, ib. 818. curtum, to overturn, ib. 7, 779. juvenem, sc. e curru, to throw or tumble, ib. 780. verecundiam, to lose, Sen. Ep. 7. sese in publicum, to rush forth in crowds, Liv. se ex omni provincia, to crowd, Id. ut cūm carceribus sese effudere quadrigae,

poured forth, sprung forward, Virg. G. 1, 512. semina celeriter se effundunt, spring up from the ground, Quintil. 1, 3, 5.—*amnis effunditur in oceanum, is emptied, pours or flows, Plin. 3, 1*

EFFUSUS, part. & adj. super ripas Tiberis effusus, overflowing; having overflowed, Liv. 1, 4. amnis effusus ripis, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 19. populus effusus oppido, pouring out of, Sall. Jug. 69. so auxilium castris, Virg. Æ. 7, 522. -ae comae, spread, hanging loose, Ov. Ep. 7, 70. so capilli, Id. Am. 1, 7, 39. effusae comas matres, sc. secundum, having their hair dishevelled, Id. Met. 13, 688. effusa crines sacerdos, the priestess with dishevelled hair, Virg. Æ. 4, 509. effuso per vulnera nigra veneno, being diffused or shed, Ov. Met. 1, 444. effusus nubibus imber, pouring from, Virg. G. 4, 312. omnibus effusus labor, was lost, vanished, ib. 492. effuso exercitu praedari, scattered, divided into scattered parties, Sall. Jug. 55. cursus, swift, rapid. effusus equo, falling from: in fugam effusi, flying, in amore ejus effusus, immoderately fond. effusi lacrimis, v. in lacrimas, bathed in tears. effusi honores, excessive, extravagant, Nep. 1, 6. so -ae largitiones, ib. 25, 6. effusior cultus in verbis, Quintil. 3, 8, 58. effusior fuga, scattered, confused. munificentiae effusissimus, exceedingly munificent.

EFFUSË (adv.) vivere, prodigally, profusely: aliquid amare, passionately. praedari effusiùs, in a more scattered manner. effusissimè diligere, with excessive fondness.

EFFUSIO (ônis, f.) aquae, the pouring out: pecuniarum, the profuse spending. liberalitatem effusio imitatur, profusion, prodigality, Cic. Part. 81.

EF-FÛTIRE, to prate or speak foolishly, to blab out: effutita temere, Cic. Div. 2, 55.

E-GĒLÛDUS, a, um, lukewarm, tepid, neither hot nor cold: aqua calida, mox egelida, Cels.

EGĒRE (egeo, egui, -) auxilii v. -io, to need, to want.

EGENS, ntis, & **Egēnus**, a, um, needy.

EGESTAS, ātis, f. want, poverty: verborum egestas, Sen. Ep. 58.

E-GERMINĀRE, to bud, to sprout, Col. 4, 7.

E-GĒRĒRE, (-gĕro, ssi, stum,) to carry out, to cast forth; to spend, to void.

EGESTUS, ūs, m. & -stio, ōnis, f. a carrying out, a voiding, a laying out, Plin. Ep. 8, 6.

Ego, I; egōmet, I myself: egōne, for an ego? egone feram? shall I bear it?

E-GRĒDI (-grēdiōr, ssus, à gradiōr,) urbe v. urbem, extra urbem, to go out. e navi, to disembark, to land. nec historia debet egredi veritatem, to go beyond, to violate, Plin. Ep. 7, 33f. **EGRESSUS**, ūs, m. rar. a passage or going forth. **EGRESSIO**, ōnis, f. an outgate, an egress; a landing; a digression.

EGRĒGIUS, a, um, (e grege electus,) excellent, remarkable.

EGREGIĒ, adv. excellently, remarkably.

E-GURGĪTĀRE, to draw out, to empty, to disgorge, Plaut. Epid. 4, 2, 12.

EHEM! interj. hal!

EHEU, alas, ah!

EHO, ho; tell me, pray.

EHŌDUM ad me, sc. veni, ho! come hither to me.—**EHŌDUM**, dic mihi, come tell me.

EJA denotes a gentle or ironical reproof; sometimes exhortation, Virg. Æ. 4, 569.

E-JACULĀRI, & -e, to dart at a distance: aquas, to throw out, to squirt, to spout, Ovid. Fast. 1, 270.

EJĒRĀRE judicem, to reject. See **EJURARE**.

E-JĪCĒRE (-jicio, jĕci, jectum, à jacio,) aliquem aedibus, ex sanatu, to cast out, to expel: mollitiam animi, to throw off.

EJECTUS apud insulam, sc. e navi, ship-wrecked.

EJECTIO, ōnis, f. & -ctus, ūs, m. a casting out: sanguinis, a throwing up of.

EJECTĀRE, to cast out, to vomit forth.

EJECTAMENTUM, i, n. any thing cast out, Tac. de Mor. Germ. 45.

EJÛLĀRE, to wail, to lament.

EJULĀTIO, ōnis, f. & -ātus, ūs, m. a wailing.

E-JUNCĪDUS, a, um, slender, feeble, weak.

E-JURĀRE v. ejĕrĕre judicem, to protest against, to reject, by swearing that he is inimical, Cic. Or. 2, 70. forum sibi iniquum, to reject the judgment of a court, as being inimical to him, Cic. Ver. 3, 60. imperium v. magistratum, to resign, (with the usual oath that one had discharged his duty.) bonam copiam, to swear that one has not wherewithal to discharge his creditors, Cic. Fam. 9, 16.

EJURĀTIO, ōnis, f. the resignation of an office.

EJUS-MŌDI, of that sort: so ejusdem-modi.

E-LĀBI (-labor, lapsus,) ex manibus ejus, pugnam et tela, to escape: ex memoria, to slip or slide away.

E-LĀBŌRĀRE, to labour greatly: sapŏrem, to afford or procure.

ELABORĀTI versus, elaborate, composed with great care.

ELABORATIO, ōnis, f. labour, industry.

ELACATA, ae, f. the distaff-fish, Col. 8, 17, 12.

E-LACTESCĒRE, to become white as milk.

E-LĀNGŪĒRE, & -escĕre, (-eo, & esco, ui, -) to languish, to grow faint or remiss: eliguit res differendo, Liv. 5, 26.

E-LĀPĪDĀRE solum, to free or rid the ground from stones, Plin. 17, 14.

E-LARGĪRI, to bestow liberally, to lavish.

ELASSESCĒRE, to grow weary, Plin. 16, 25.

E-LATRĀRE, to bark aloud, Horat. Epist. I, 18, 18.

ELĀTUS, &c. See **EFFERRE**.

E-LĀVĀRE, & -ĕre, (-lāvo, lāvi, lautum v. lŏtum,) to wash clean: se bonis, to spend one's whole fortune.

ELĀVŪS v. **ELŏtus**, a, um, well washed.

ELECTRUM, i, n. amber, Plin. 37, 2 s. 11.

ELECTUS, chosen, &c. See **ELIGĒRE**.

ELĒGANS, (lego,) elegant, handsome, polite; nice, discerning.

ELEGANTER, adv. elegantly, politely.

ELEGANTIA, ae, f. elegance; discernment.

ELĒGĪA, -ĕa, v. -ĕia, ae, f. & **Elĕgus**, i, m. an elegy, a mournful poem.

ELEGĪA, ōrum, elegies.—

ELEGĪDĪUM, i, n. a small elegy, Pers. 1, 51.

ELEMĒNTUM, i, n. an element, a first principle; a letter.—

ELEMĒNTĀRIUS, a, um, elementary: -ariae litterae, the letters of the alphabet, Capitolin. Pert. 1. -arius senex, learning the alphabet, Sen. Ep. 36.

ELENCHUS, i, m. a kind of pearl, Plin. 9, 35a. 56. Jun. 6, 457. an index of a book, Plin. 2.

ELĒPHAS, antiis, m. & Elephantus, i, m. an elephant; ivory.—

ELĒPHANTĪNUS, a, um, of an elephant; like ivory.—

ELĒPHANTĪA, ae, f. v. Elephantiasis, is, f. a kind of leprosy, the scurvy: so called because it makes the skin rough-like that of an elephant, Cels. 3, 25. Plin. 20, 10. & 25, 5.

ELĒVĀRE, to raise or lift up; to diminish, to extenuate; to disparage.—

ELEVĀTĪO, ōnis, f. a lessening or disparagement, Quintil. 9, 2, 50.

ELĪCĒRE, (-icio, ui, itum, à lacio,) ferrum terrae cavernis, to draw or bring out, Cic. N. D. 2, 60. ignem conflictu et ictu lapidum, to fetch fire from stones, by rubbing or striking them against one another, Ib. 9. aquas pluvias a diis, to obtain, Ovid. ib. 400. so prodigia ex mentibus divinis, whence Jupiter was called Elicius, Liv. 1, 20. elicere aquam, to draw off, to drain, Virg. G. 1, 109.—hence, **ELIX**, icis, m. a deep furrow to carry off water, a drain, Col. 11, 2, 82. elicere animas inferorum, to call out, to raise the ghosts of the dead, Cic. Vat. 6. alvum, to loosen, to purge, Plin. 19, 5. favorem vulgi, to gain, Tac. An. 15, 53. iras, lacrimas, to excite. literas ab aliquo, to draw, to procure, Cic. Att. 9, 2. aliquem blanditiis ad iudicium, to entice, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2. so ad pugnam, Liv. 42, 54. ad colloquium, Id. 5, 15. ad certamen, Id. 23, 27. arcana ejus, to draw or screw out, Liv. 20, 23. so sententiam ejus, Cic. Att. 7, 1. sanguinem, to make to flow, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48.—

ELĪCEBRA, ae, f. an allurements: met. a wheedler, a coazer, Plaut.—

ELĪCĒRE, to allure, to wheedle, Id.

E-LĪDĒRE (-ido, isi, isum, à laedo,) oculos ei, to squeeze out: fauces, to squeeze, Ov. Met. 12, 142.—angues, to stifle by squeezing, Virg. Æ. 8, 288.—ignem e silice, to strike or force out. morbum cessantem nervis, to drive the gout from the nerves, Hor. partum, to cause abortion. sonum v. sibilum, to utter. herbas, to bruise, to pound. stirpes aegritudinis v. fibras stirpium, to cut or root out, Cic. Tusc. 3, 34.—

ELISI nubibus ignes, forced or bursting from, Ov. Met. 6, 696.—spuma elisa, raised aloft by dashing against the rocks, Virg. Æ. 3, 567.—

ELISSO, ōnis, f. a squeezing, Sen. Ep. 99.

E-LĪGĒRE (-lgo, egi, ectum, à lego,) to choose, to select.—

ELĪCTUS, a, um, choice, excellent.—

ELECTĒ, adv. with a choice selection, nicely.—

ELECTĪO, ōnis, f. & Electus, ūs, m. a choosing, choice.—

ELECTĪS, & -trix, a chuser.—

ELECTĪS, e, choice, nice, Plaut.—

E-LĪGĒRĒRE, to consume, to gormandise.—

E-LĪMĀRE, to file, to polish: scobs elimata, filings, Plin. 34, 18. rationes ad tenue eliminatae, subtle reasonings, false arguments, Cic. Ac. 4, 20.

ELĪMĪNĀRE, to turn out of doors. dicta foras, to publish abroad, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 25.

E-LINGUIS, e, (q. sine lingua,) dumb, speechless.—

ELINGUANDUM te dabo, I will cause your tongue to be cut out, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 72.

E-LĪQVĀRE, to make liquid, to melt; to clarify or strain liquor: mel, Col. 12, 12, 1. lixiviam, ib. c. 22, 1. aquam sc. pice, to strain the water from it, ib. 24, 1. oleum in secunda labra, to strain and empty it into the second pans or vats, ib. c. 50, 11. in alia vasa aquam aequatam transfundere, when it is strained, and quite clear, 12, 21, 5. a facibus vinum, 12, 27.

ELIQUESCERE, to grow liquid, to melt.—

ELIQUĀMEN, inis, n. the brine of salt fish; the gravy of flesh, Columel. 9, 14, 3.

ELIX, icis, m. a drain. See ELICĒRE.

ELIXUS, a, boiled, soddens; moistened, wet.

ELLEBĒRUM, i, n. hellebore. See HELLEBĒRUM.

ELLUM, for ecce or en illum, lo there he is, Ter. And. 5, 2, 14. so Ellam, ellos, ellas.

* **ELLYCHNIUM**, i, n. the match of a lamp, the wick of a candle, Plin. 27, 4.

E-LŌCĀRE boves, to let or hire out for ploughing: fundum, to let a farm. funus, to agree with an undertaker to perform it at a certain price, Plin. 21, 3. so sese curandum, sc. medico, Id. 26, 1. gens ELOCATA, the nation of the Jews made tributary by the Romans, Cic. Flac. 28.

ELOGĪUM, i, n. a brief saying or sentence; an inscription on a tomb, Cic. Tusc. 1, 14. any label; a clause in a testament, Cic. Cluent. 48.

E-LŌQUI, (-lōquor, cūtus, v. quutus,) to speak out, to speak as an orator.—

ELOQUENS, ntis, adj. eloquent.—

ELOQUENTER, adv. eloquently.—

ELOQUĒNTĪA, ae, f. eloquence.—

ELOQUIUM, i, n. eloquence, graceful delivery.—

ELOCUTĪO, ōnis, f. elocution, utterance, delivery, pronounciation.—

ELOCUTĒRIUS, a, um, belonging to pronounciation.

E-LŪCĒRE, (-luceo, xi, -,) to shine forth, to be conspicuous.—

E-LUCTĀRI, to struggle, to get out with difficulty, to prevail by struggling.—

E-LUCTĀBĪLIS, e, that may be surmounted or passed over, Sen. Nat. Q. 6, 8.

E-LUCĒBRĀRE, & -ārī, to compose by the light of a lamp.—

ELUCĒBRATAE orationes, elaborate, Cic. Br. 90.

E-LŪDĒRE (-lūdo, si, sum,) to give over playing; to elude; to deceive. gloriam ejus, to diminish, to disparage, Liv.

E-LŪVĒRE (-lūo, ui, ūtum,) maculam, to wash out: corpus, to wash, to cleanse.—

ELŪTUS, a, um, (-ior,) watery, insipid.—

ELUVIUS, iei, & -vio, ōnis, f. the washing away or removal of filth; an inundation; a body; any dirty thing; a plague, Cic. Dom. 20.

E-LŪGĒRE, (-lugeo, xi, ctum,) to give over mourning, Liv. 34, 2. remp. to cease lamenting, Cic. Fam. 9, 20.

ELUMBIS, e, adj. having weak loins, Dial. de Or. 18.

E-LUXĀTUS, out of joint, put out of its place.

E-LUXURIĀRI, to grow rank, to be over full of fruit or branches, Col. de Arb. 3, 2.

ELYSIUM, the abode of virtuous souls after death.

ELYSIUS, a, um; -ii campī, the Elysian plains.

E-MACĪĀRE, (macies,) to make lean, to emaciate.

EMACĒRĀTUS, a, um, made lean.—

EMACESCĒRE, (emacesco, emacui, -) to grow lean, Cels. 2, 2, & 8.

E-MACŪLĀRE, to take out a stain, Plin. 21, 19.

E-MANCĪPĀRE filium, to free a son from the power of his father; to emancipate: se alicui, to subject one's self as a slave. fundum ei, to transfer the property of.—

EMANCIPATIO, ōnis, f. the act of emancipating, Quintil. 11, 1, 65. Plin. 10, 3.

E-MĀNĀRE, to flow out, to come out, to spread abroad, to become known: emānat, imp. Liv. 42, 16.

E-MARCĒRE, & -escĒre, (-eo & esco, ui, -) to wither, to pine away, to fade, Plin. 15, 29.

E-MARGĪNĀRE, to take away the scurf about the edges of wounds or ulcers, Plin. 28, 9 s. 41.

E-MĀTURESCĒRE, (-esco, ui, -) to grow fully ripe: ematurur ira, is mitigated, Ovid. Trist. 2, 123.

* EMBAMMA, ātis, n. all kinds of sauce, Col. 12, 15.

* EMBĀTER, ēris, m. the hole or sight of a ballista.

* EMBLĒMA, ātis, n. an emblem, an ornamental figure or image, affixed to cups, to golden or silver vases, and removeable at pleasure. scāphia cum emblematis, drinking cups adorned with raised figures, Cic. Ver. 4, 17. turibulum, vulso emblemate, remisit, ib. 21. cf. 22 & 23. multitudo emblematum, ib. 24. Plin. 35, 12. mosaici or tessellated work, inlaid with pebbles or small bits of marble, of different sizes and colours, Cic. Or. 3, 43. Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 4. plur. flowers in rhetoric, Quintil. 2, 4, 27.

* EMBOLIUM, i, n. an interlude in a play.

* EMBŌLUS, & -um, i, the sucker of a pump. E-MEDULLĀRE, to take out the marrow or pith.

E-MENDĪCĀRE, to beg, to ask as a beggar.

E-MENDĀRE, to amend, to correct.—

EMENDĀTUS, a, um, amended, improved.—

EMENDĀTE, adv. purely, correctly.—

EMENDATIO, ōnis, f. an emendation.—

EMENDĀTOR, ōris, m. he who corrects.—

EMENDĀTRIX, icis, f. she who reforms.—

EMENDĀBĪLIS, e, adj. that may be reformed.

E-MENTĪRI, to pretend falsely; to feign or forge; to falsify.—

EMENTĪTUS, a, -ita opinio, false, Cic. Tusc. 3, 24.

E-MERCĀRI, to buy, to bribe with money.

EMĒRE, (ēmo, ēmi, emtum,) to buy, to purchase, (anciently the same with sumere, Festus.) bene, minimo, salubriter, suo pretio, to buy cheap. malè, carè, magnò, to buy dear. dimidio carius quàm aestimator, at a half more than it is worth, Cic. Dom. 44. quantiquanti, quod necesse est, bene emitur, at any rate or price, Cic. Att. 12, 23. tanti, quanti Pythius voluit, at as much as Pythius chose to ask, Cic. Off. 3, 14. in diem, to buy on trust, Nep. 25, 9. in publicum, for the use of the public, Liv. 39, 44. & 44, 16. aliquem beneficii v. donis, to purchase his good will. so honorem vitā, Virg. Æ. 9, 206. generum sibi, Id. G. 1, 31. custodem muneribus, to bribe, Ov. A. Am. 2, 652. so sententias pecuniā, to purchase their votes, Cic. Cluent. 36. spem pretio non emo, I do not chuse to pay money for hope, i.e. (prov.) a bird in hand is worth two in the bush, Ter. Adel. 2, 2, 11.

EMPTIO v. Emtio, ōnis, f. a buying, a purchase.—

EMPTOR, ōris, m. a purchaser.—

EMPTICIUS, a, um, that is or may be bought.—

EMPTIONĀLIS, e, using to buy, or frequent in buying.—

EMAX, ātis, a. fond of buying.—

EMACĪTAS, ātis, f. too great a propensity to buy.

EMPTĪTĀRE, freq. to buy often; to use to buy.—

EMPTŪRĪRE, to desire or intend to buy.

E-MERĒRE, & -ēri honorem, to deserve: aliquem, to gain the favour of. quid ego emerui mali? have I done? Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 5. passiv. annuae operae mihi emerentur, my annual service or office is completed, Cic. Att. 6, 2. annum tempus prope jam EMERITUM habebamus, I had almost finished, ib. 5. miles emeritis stipendiis, (in the abl.) v. emeritus sc. stipendia, a soldier who has served out his time. so emeriti equi, discharged from running in the Circus, Ov. F. 4, 688. commoda emeritae militiae, the advantages or rewards due to such as had served out their time, Suet. Cal. 44.

E-MERGĒRE, (rgo, rsi, rsum,) to emerge, to rise up, to extricate.—

EMERSUS, ūs, m. emersion, a rising up, Col. 7, 3, 24.

E-MĒTRI, (-metior, mensus,) to measure out: ingens spatium uno die, to go through, to pass over, Liv. 31, 24. emensi iter, having finished, Virg. Æ. 7, 160. partem itineris emensam cernunt, finished, Liv. 21, 30. emenso Olympo, Sol, &c. having made his diurnal revolution, Virg. G. 1, 450.

E-MĒTĒRE (-mĕto, ssui, ssum,) frumentum agris, to reap from.

E-MĪCĀRE, (-mĭco, ui, -) to shine forth, to rise up, to spring forward, Virg. Æ. 5, 319. & 6, 5.

E-MIGRĀRE domo, to depart from, Caes. B.

G. 1, 51. e vita, to die, Cic. Leg. 2, 19.

E-MĪNĀRI, to threaten greatly, Plaut. Cap. 4, 2, 11.

E-MĪNĒRE, (obs. mineo,) to rise or grow up as a tree; to be raised above; to be remarkable or conspicuous.

EMĪNENS, ntis, adj. eminent, high, distinguished.

EMINENTIA, ae, f. an eminence, a protuberance; a relief in a picture or statue. eminentia, et umbra, light and shade in a picture, Cic. Ac. 4, 7.

EMINŪLUS, a, um, sticking out a little, Varr.

EMĪNUS, adv. (e & manus,) at a distance; opposed to commĭnus, Cic. de Senect. 6.

E-MĪRĀRI id, to wonder greatly at, Hor.

E-MITTĒRE (-mitto, ĩsi, ĩssum,) eum e manibus, v. custodiā, to let go: telum v. jaculum, to let fly, to discharge. animam, v. spiritum, to die. vocem, to speak. librum, to publish. lacrimas, sanguinem, to shed. servum manu, to free. aculeum in aliquem, to sting. se, to burst forth.

EMISSIO (ōnis, f.) foeminae anguis, a letting go: teli v. sagittae, the discharging.

EMISSARIUS, i, n. an emissary, an informer.

EMISSARIUM, i, n. a sluice, a floodgate.

EMISSITIVUS, a, um; -ii oculi, staring or prying every where about, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 1.

E-MŌLĒRE granaria, to grind and give away.

E-MŌLĪRI pituitam per nares, to force out: fretum, to raise up. negotium, to accomplish.

EMOLIMENTUM, i, m. labour, difficulty, an effort.

E-MOLLĪRE, to soften: alvum, to loosen. mores, to civilize.

EMOLLESCĒRE, to grow soft.

EMOLŪMENTUM, i, n. profit, advantage, emolument: (properly the grist of a mill; g. e. mola v. molendo.) plus emolumentum quam detrimenti, Cic.

E-MŌRI, v. Emorĭri, (-morior, tuus,) to die.

EMORTUALIS dies, the day of one's death; opposed to natalis, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7.

E-MŌVĒRE, (-ōveo, ōvi, ōtum,) to remove: herbas, to transplant.

* EMPHĀSIS, is, f. a stress of the voice laid on a part of a sentence, or on a particular word in reading, A. ad Heren. 4, 53. Quintil. 8, 3, 84.

EMPRĪCI, ōrum, m. a sect of physicians who placed every thing in experience, without trusting to theory or science, Cels. Praef. & Cic. Ac. 4, 39.

EMPRĪCE, es, f. the sect of empirics, Plin. 29, 1.

EMPLĀSTRUM, i, n. a plaster; a mode of engrafting.

EMPLĀSTRĀRE, to engraft in this manner.

EMPLĀSTRĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. a grafting, Plin. 17, 16 s. 21. Col. 5, 11, 1 & 8.

* EMPORIUM, i, n. a place where things are sold, a market town.

EMPŌRETĪCUS, a. -ica charta, coarse paper used

by merchants in packing goods, Plin. 13, 12 s. 23.

EMPTIO v. Emtio, Emptor, &c. See EMĒRE.

E-MUCŪDUS, a, um, adj. very mouldy.

E-MŪGTRE, to bellow; to cry, to speak aloud.

E-MULGĒRE, (-geo, si, sŭm, v. ctum,) to milk out: emulsa palus, drained.

E-MUNDĀRE, to clean; to cleanse, Col. 8, 4, 4.

E-MUNGĒRE, (-go, xi, ctum,) to wipe the nose: senes argento, to cheat out of. emunctae naris homo, of a correct taste, of a quick or nice discernment, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 8.

EMUNCTIO, ōnis, f. a wiping of the nose.

E-MŪNĪRE, to fortify, to fence or inclose, to secure.

E-MUSCĀRE arbores, to cleanse, to free from moss: oleae putantur et emuscantur, Col. 11, 2.

E-MŪTĀRE, to change.

E-MŪTĪRE, to mutter.

EN, adv. lo, see, behold: as, en dextra fidesque, Virg. Æ. 4, 597. en quatuor aras, Id. E. 5, 5, 65. en cui tuos liberos committas, Cic. en unquam, for equando or unquamne, Liv. 9, 10, & 24, 14. Virg. E. 1, 68, & 8, 7.

E-NARRĀRE, to tell from beginning to end, to relate, to narrate.

ENARRĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. a minute exposition.

ENARRĀBĪLIS, e, that may be declared or explained.

E-NASCI, (-nascor, nātus,) to spring from, to grow up: enata humo virgulta, produced from, Tac. An. 2, 14.

E-NĀTĀRE, to escape by swimming, to get to land; to disentangle, to extricate.

E-NAVĪGĀRE Rhodum, to sail to; to reach: Indo, to get out of. unda omnibus enaviganda, must be sailed over, or passed, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 11.

E-NĀVĀRE operam, to exert, Tacit. Hist. 3, 74.

* ENCAUSTUS, a, um, enamelled.

ENCAUSTUM, i, n. enamel; a kind of picture done with fire.

ENCAUSTICE, es, f. v. Encaustica pictura, enamelling, making images with fire, Plin. 35, 11.

* ENCYCLOPĀEDIĀ, a circle of learning, or of the sciences, Quintil. 1, 10, 1. called also encyclos doctrinarum omnium disciplina, Vitruv. Pr. 6.

ENDO, anciently for in; as, endo caelo, for in caelo, Cic. Leg. 2, 8. endo manu, Lucr. 2, 1094.

* ENDRŌMIS, ĩdis, f. a coarse shaggy garment.

E-NĒCĀRE, (-nĒco, ui, v. āvi, ctum, v. ca-tum,) to kill, to stifle; to vex, to torture.

E-NĒRVIS, e; & -us, a, um, weak, feeble.

ENĒRVĀRE, to weaken, to enervate, Cic. Sen. 10.

* ENGŌNĀSIS, is, f. (t. e. in genibus,) a constellation, Cic. N. D. 2, 42. Manil. 5, 646.

ĒNIM, conj. for; indeed.

ENIMVĒRO, adv. truly.

E-NŪĪĒRE, (-eo, ūi, -), to shine, to be distinguished: -ESCĒRE, to shine forth, to be conspicuous, Sall. Cat. 54.

E-NŪĪ, (-itor, isus & -ixus,) to strive, to mount, to reach with difficulty: partum, puerum, geminos, to bring forth. enixa gemellos, having brought forth twins, Virg. E. 1, 15. triginta capium foetus enixa, having brought forth a litter of thirty young, Id. Æ. 3, 391. eniti ova, to lay eggs, Col. 8, 11, 9.

ENIXUS, ūs, m. the act of bringing forth.—
ENIXĒ, adv. vigorously, strenuously, with exertion.

E-NĀRE ad terram, to swim, Liv. 33, 41. ad arctos, to fly to the north, Virg. Æ. 6, 16.

E-NŌDĀRE arbores, to free from knots, to cut off the knots: nomina, to explain.—

ENODATIO, ōnis, f. an explication.—

ENODATĒ, adv. clearly, plainly.—

ENŌDIS, e, without knots; plain, without difficulty.

E-NORMIS, e, (norma,) huge, enormous, without measure or proportion: -es vici, irregular streets, Tac. An. 15, 38.—

ENORMĪTER, adv. irregularly.—

ENORMĪTAS, ātis, f. want of proportion.

E-NŌTESCĒRE, (enotesco, enōtui, -) to become known, Plin.

E-NŌTĀRE, to take notes, to make extracts from a book: meditabar aliquid enotabamque, Plin.

ENSIS, is, m. a sword.—

ENSICŪLUS, i, m. a little sword.—

† **ENSĪGER**, & **ENSĪFER**, ěra, um, bearing a sword; an epithet of Orion, Ov. F. 4, 388. Art. Am. 2, 56.

* **ENTHEOS**, v. -ěus, a, um, inspired, sacred; fanatic, insane.—

ENTHEŪSUS, inspired, Mart. 12, 57.

* **ENTHYMĒMA**, ātis, n. an enthymeme, a kind of rhetorical and imperfect syllogism, Cic. Top. 13. curtum torqueat enthymema, Juv. 6, 448.—

E-NŪBĒRE, (-bo, psi, ptum,) to marry out of one's family or rank.—

ENUPŪIO, ōnis, f. the right of doing so, Liv. 10, 23. & 39, 19.

E-NUCLEĀRE, properly to take out the kernel, (nucleus,) to explain subtly or logically, Cic. Tusc. 5, 8.—

NUCLEATUM (adj.) genus dicendi, a subtle logical manner of speaking, Cic. Orat. 26 f. -ātā suffragia, notes given judiciously from a regard to merit, not to favour, Cic. Planc. 4.—

ENUCLEĀTĒ (adv.) disputāre, subtly, logically, Cic. Tusc. 4, 14.

E-NŪDĀRE, to unfold, to explain, Cic. Leg. 1, 9.

E-NUMĒRĀRE, to recount, to enumerate.—

ENUMERATIO, ōnis, f. a recounting.

E-NUNCĪARE, to pronounce; to declare; to publish.

ENUNCIĀTUM, i, n. a proposition.—

ENUNCIĀTIO, ōnis, f. a declaration; an axiom; a proposition.—

ENUNCIĀTĪVUS, a, um, expressive, declarative.

ENUNCIATRIX, icis, f. a declarer, Quintil. 2, 15, 21.

E-NUTRĪRE, to nourish, to bring up, Col. 3, 3.

Eò, adv. (is,) on that account; thither; to that place: eò loci, in that state, Cic. Sext. 31. usque eò, so far, Id.—

EòDEM, (adv.) to the same place.—

EòUSQUE, (adv.) so far, that long.

Eò, īvi, itum, I go. See **ĪRE**.

* **EòS**, eòis, f. the morning.—
EòS, a, um, eastern; s. the morning-star; or Lucifer; one of the horses of the sun, Ov. Met. 2, 153.

* **EPHĒBUS**, i, m. a youth, one grown up to the age of puberty; fourteen years old: postquam excessit ex ephēbis, grew up to manhood, Ter.—

EPHEBIUM, i, n. a place where young men wrestled and exercised themselves, Vitruv. 5, 11. Plin. 16, 44.

EPHEDRA, ac, f. horsetail, a scandent herb, Plin. 26, 7 s. 20.

* **EPHĒMERIS**, īdis, f. a day-book, a journal.

EPHIALTES, ac, m. the disease commonly called the night-mare; Lat. incubus, Plin. 27, 10.

* **EPHIPPIUS**, i, n. a cloth laid on the back of a horse, when one rode on him; for the ancients did not use such saddles as ours.—

EPHIPPIĀTI, orum, s. eque, horses equipped for riding, Caes. B. G. 4, 2.

* **EPĪBĀTĀE**, ārum, m. marines, soldiers employed on shipboard, Hirt. B. Af. 11. & Apr. 20 & 62.

* **EPĪBĀTHRA**, ac, f. a ladder for helping people to mount on shipboard, Vitruv. 10, 19.

* **EPĪCĒDIUM**, i, n. a funeral song, an elegy.

* **EPĪCEPHALION** v. -ium, i, n. a poll-tax, a tax on every head, Cic. Att. 5, 16. called exactio capium, Cic. Fam. 3, 8.

* **EPĪCOENUS**, a, um, common, promiscuous: -na nomina, epicene nouns, which express both sexes; as, passer, a sparrow, Quintil. 1, 4.

* **EPĪCŌPUS**, a, um, moved with oars, Cic.

* **EPĪDĪCTĪCUS**, a, um, demonstrative, Cic.

* **EPĪDŌMI**, ōrum, m. small running ropes, used in extending and contracting nets, Plin. 19, 1.

* **EPĪGASTRION**, i, n. the outer part of the belly, which covers the intestines, Cels. 4, 1.

* **EPĪGLOTĪS**, v. -ossi, īdis, f. the cover or flap of the weasand or windpipe, Plin. 11, 37.

* **EPĪGŌNI**, ōrum, m. descendants, Cic. Off. 1, 31.

* **EPĪGRAMMA**, ātis, n. an inscription; an epigram, a short poem, as those of Catullus or Martial.—

EPĪGRAMMATION, v. -ium, i, n. a small epigram.

* **EPĪLEPSIA**, ac, f. the epilepsy or falling sickness.

* **EPĪLŌGUS**, i, m. the conclusion of a speech, the epilogue of a play, Cic. Or. 2, 69. Quinctil. 6, 1.

- * **EPINICIUM**, i, n. a *triumphal song*, a poem in praise of a victory, Suet. Ner. 43.
- * **EPIPHŌRA**, ae, f. a *defluxion of humours on the eyes*, or on other parts of the body, Plin. 10, 13.
- * **EPIRHEDIUM**, i, n. a *waggon*, a cart, Juv. 6, 66.
- * **EPISCŌPUS**, i, m. an *overseer*, a *superintendent*, a *governor*; in later times a *bishop*.—
- EPISCOPIUS**, a, um; -ius phaselus, a *spy-boat*, Cic. Att. 14, 16.
- * **EPISTŌLA**, ae, f. a *letter*, an *epistle*.—
- EPISTOLIUM**, i, n. a *little letter*.—
- EPISTOLĀRIS**, e, of a *letter*, *epistolary*: -aris charta, *writing paper*, Mart. 14, 11.
- * **EPISTYLIUM**, the *chapter of a column*, Vitruv.
- * **EPITAPHIUM**, an *inscription on a tomb*, an *epitaph*.
- * **EPITHALĀMIUM**, a *marriage song*, Quintus.
- * **EPITHECA**, ae, f. an *addition*, Plaut. Tr. 4, 3, 18.
- * **EPITHĒTON**, v. um, i, n. an *epithet*, Quintus.
- * **EPITŌME**, es, f. an *abridgement*, Cic. Att. 13, 8.
- * **EPITYRUM**, i, n. a *kind of food*, made of cut olives, Cato, 119.
- * **EPŌDUS**, i, f. an *epode*, a *kind of poem*, Quintus.
- * **EPŌPS**, ōpis, c. a *lapwing*, Ovid. Met. 6, 674.
- * **Epos**, indecl. an *heroic poem*.—
- EPICUS**, a, um, *pertaining to a heroic poem*, Cic. de Opt. gen. Or. 1.
- E-PŌTĀRE**, to *drink up*.—
- EPŌTUS**, part. *drunk up*.
- EPŪLUM**, i, n. pl. -ae, arum, f. a *feast*.—
- EPULĀRIS**, e, of a *feast*.—
- EPULĀRI**, to *feast*.—
- EPULATIO**, ōnis, f. a *feasting*, a *banquet*.—
- EPULŌNES**, um, m. *certain priests who prepared the feasts at solemn sacrifices*, Cic. Orat. 3, 19. Plin.
- E-QUĪDEM**, adv. *indeed*; in the purest writers usually joined with a verb of the first pers. sing. for ego quidem, Serv. ad Virg. Æ. 1, 576.—sometimes also with other persons, for et quidem, or e and quidem, Cic. Sext. 57. Pis. 34. Fam. 13, 1. Sallust. Cat. 51, 15. & 20, 52, 16.
- EQUISĒTUM**, i, n. *horse-tail*, an herb, Plin. 26, 13s. 83.
- EQUUS**, i, m. a *horse*.—
- EQUA**, ae, f. (dat. & abl. pl. -abus.) a *mare*.—
- EQUŪLUS**, i, m. a *little horse*, a *nag*.—
- EQUULA**, ae, f. a *little mare*, a *filly*.—
- EQUULEUS**, i, m. a *foal*; a *horse-colt*, a *young horse*; an *instrument of torture*. See ECVLEUS.
- EQUINUS**, a, um, of a *horse*: -ina seta, a *horse-hair*; -inus nervus, a *bow-string made of horse-hair*; -ina ungula, a *horse-hoof*.—
- EQUARIUS**, a, *pertaining to a horse*.—
- EQUINARIUS**, a, um, -us medicus, a *farrier*.—
- EQUARIA**, ae, f. a *steed* or *herd of horses* or *mares*.—
- EQUILE**, is, n. a *stable for horses*.—
- EQUISO**, ōnis, m. a *horse-groom*.—
- EQUES**, itis, m. a *horseman*; an *eques*, a *knight*, a *title of rank* among the Romans. —
- EQUESTRE**, v. -tris, e, *pertaining to a horseman*: *equester ordo*, the *equestrian rank*, the *order of Equites*.—
- EQUESTRIA**, ium, n. sc. *sedilia*, *fourteen rows of seats*, in which the equites sat behind the senators at the spectacles. —
- EQUITĀRE**, to *ride*.—
- EQUITATIO**, ōnis, f. *riding*.—
- EQUITĀTUS**, ūs, m. the *cavalry*, a *body of horse-men*; the *equestrian rank*, the *body of equites*, Cic. Att. 2, 1. Liv. 38, 28. 39, 44 (equitatu, abl. by riding, Plin.). —
- EQUITABILIS** (adj.) locus, to be *ridden over*, fit for riding in. —
- EQUIRE**, to *desire the horse*. —
- EQUIRIA**, orum, m. *games in honour of Mars*, consisting of horse races, Ov. F. 2, 859. —
- EQUIFERUS**, i, m. a *wild horse*, Plin. 28, 10. —
- E-RĀDICĀRE**, to *pull up by the root*, to *root out*, to *eradicate*. —
- ERADICĪTUS**, adv. *from the root*. —
- E-RĀDERĒ**, (-do, si, sum,) to *rub out*, to *scrape off*; to *blot out*: aliquem ex albo iudicio, to *erase*, Suet. Dom. 8. —
- ERCISCERE** v. *Herciscere*, & -sci, to *divide an inheritance among joint heirs*: erctum, Cic. Or. 1, 56. —
- ERĒBUS**, i, m. the *place of the dead*, the *infernal regions*.—
- EREBĒUS**, a, um, of *Erebus*, Ov. in Ibi, 227. —
- ERECTIO**, Erectus, &c. See ERĪGERĒ.
- E-RĒMĪGĀRE** undas, to *sail over*, Sil. 14, 192. —
- ERĒMUS**, i, f. a *desert*, a *wilderness*; whence in later writers, *EREMĪTA*, ae, m. and contracted *ERĒMĪTA*, an *hermit*, one who lived in a desert, or *questered from the world*. —
- E-RĒPĒRE**, (-po, psi, ptum,) to *creep out*; to *pass with difficulty*: quos (montes) nunquam erepsimus, for erepsissemus, we should never have passed, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 79. —
- EREPTĀRE**, freq. to *creep out*, Juv. 6, 526. —
- EREPTUS**, &c. See ERĪPĒRE.
- ERGA**, (præc. cum accus.) *towards*: odium erga Romanos, against, Nep. 22, 1. erga aedes, over against, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 52. —
- ERGASTŪLUM**, i, n. a *place where slaves in chains were obliged to work*, commonly below ground; a *work-house*.—
- ERGASTULARIUS**, i, m. he who had the charge of an *ergastulum*.—
- ERGASTŪLUS**, i, m. a *slave in an ergastulum*, Col. 11, 1. Plin. 18, 6. —
- ERGŌ**, adv. *therefore*, on that account: illius ergŏ, for his sake, Virg. Æ. 6, 670. —
- ERĪCA**, ae, f. *sweet broom*, *heath*.—
- ERICAEUS**, a, um, of *heath*: -um mel, a *kind of wild honey*. —
- ERICŪS** v. -ius, i, m. an *urchin*; a *warlike machine*, full of sharp spikes, Caes. B. C. 3, 67. —
- ERĪGERĒ**, (-igo, exi, ectum, à rego,) to *raise up*, to *erect*: animum, to *rouse*, to *encourage*, to *comfort*: aures, to *prick up*, i. e. to *attend*,

asciis in cliuim, to lead up, Liv. 3, 18. asciem in colle, to draw up, Liv. 10, 26. auditorem, to make attentive, Cic. Or. 95. se, tu rouse; to excite. gradum, to climb, Sil. 3, 529.—erectus expectatione, ad libertatem recuperandam, eager. crinis erectus, standing on end. animus erectus, elevated.

ERECTIO, ōnis, f. a raising or lifting up, Vitruv. 10, 5.

ERINACEUS, i, m. an urchin or hedge-hog, Plin. 8, 37 s. 56.

ERĪPĒRE (-io, ui, eptum, à rapio,) id ei, to take away: eum morti, a v. ex morte, to rescue. mortem v. necem ei, to take away the power of dying. ensem v. gladium vaginā, to draw or pull.

ERĒPTIO, ōnis, f. a taking away.

ERĒPTŌR, ōris, m. he who takes away, a pillager, a robber.

* **ERISMA, æ, f.** a buttress, a prop.

* **ERISMA, ätis, n.** a short ladder, Vitruv.

6, 11.

* **ERITHACE, es, f.** a kind of wax or honey, with which the bees join their combs, Plin. 11, 7. Varr. 3, 16, 24.

* **ERITHACUS, i, m.** a kind of bird, Plin. 10, 29 s. 44.

ERIVARE, (rivus,) to drain away water by making canals or drains, Plin. 17, 26 s. 40.

E-RŌDĒRE, (-do, si, sum,) to gnaw off, to eat into; to consume.

E-RŪGĀRE pecuniam, to procure or get money, (properly from the public treasury, by proposing a bill to the people,) Cic. Vat. 12. pecuniam in classem, to lay out, Cic. Flacc. 30. unde pecunia in eos sumptus erogaretur, might be procured to defray, Liv. 1, 20. multae pecuniae minime legitimis sumptibus erogantur, are expended or laid out on, Plin. Ep. 10, 28. in oleum, ib. 34. so ib. 46 & 111. & 5, 16, 7. Suet. Ner. 30.—(II) aquam, to distribute the water brought into the city by pipes, Frontin. passim.

EROGATIO, ōnis, f. a laying out, a profuse spending, a liberal distribution, Cic.

ERRĀRE, to wander up and down; to go wrong, to mistake, to err; to offend: erratur in nomine, (imp.) there is a mistake, the people mistake. errantia sidera, the wandering stars, i. e. the planets, the cause of whose apparent irregular motion the ancients did not understand, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 17. errāti agri, wandered over, Ov. F. 3, 655. so errata littora, Virg. Æ. 3, 690.

ERRĀTUM, i, n. a mistake, an error; a fault, an offence.

ERRĀTIO, ōnis, f. a wandering or going out of the way.

ERRĀTĪCUS, a, um, that wanders: -ca Delos, wandering, a floating island, Ovid. Met. 333. -ica herba, wild, not sown nor planted, growing here and there, Plin. 19, 8.

ERRABUNDUS, a, um, wandering much.

ERROR, ōris, m. a wandering, a mistake, an error, a false opinion; an offence.

ERRO, ōnis, & Erroneus, i, m. a wanderer, a vagrant, a vagabond.

E-RŪBESCERE, (-esco, ui, -i,) to grow red, to blush, to be ashamed; jura fidemque supplicis erubuit, he respected, Virg. Æ. 2, 541. ignis erubescendi, a flame which one should be ashamed of, a base or shameful passion, Horat. Od. 1, 27, 14.

ERŪCA, æ, f. a rocket, an herb; a kind of worm hurtful to pot-herbs; a caterpillar; a cucumber worm.

E-RŪCTĀRE, to belch, to throw up or out.

E-RUDĒRĀTUS, a, um, free, or cleared of rubbish, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 7.

E-RŪDĒRE, to teach, to instruct.

ERUDĪTUS, a. learned, skilful.

ERUDĪTĒ, adv. in a learned manner.

ERUDITŪLUS, a. little learned, a smatterer.

ERUDITIO, ōnis, f. learning; eruditiones, pl. the sciences or arts, different branches of learning.

E-RŪGĀRE, to free from wrinkles, to smooth.

ERUGĀTIO, ōnis, f. a removing of wrinkles.

E-RUMPĒRE, (-rumpo, ūpi, ptum,) to break or burst forth. stomachum in eum, to vent one's passion. se portis, to rush or sally out from.—

ERUPTIO, ōnis, f. a bursting forth, a sally, a violent assault, Liv. 42, 52.

E-RUNCĀRE herbas, to weed or pull out. areas, to clean by weeding, Col. 2, 11, 5. & 11, 3.

E-RŪĒRE, (-uo, ui, ūtum,) to pluck, root, or tear up. id ex tenebris, to search or find out. verum, to discover. obscurata, to shew, to bring to light. aurum terrā, to dig up. urbem, to overthrow, to overturn. memoriam, to improve, Cic. Or. 2, 88.

ERVUM, i, n. a kind of pulse, like vetches, Hor. the bitter vetch, Col. 2, 11, 11. 6, 4, 8.

ERYNGIUM, i, n. sca-holly or eryngo, an herb, Col. 6, 5, 2.

ERYSIPELAS, ätis, n. an eruption on the skin, commonly called St. Anthony's fire, Cels. 15, 26, 31.

ESCA, æ, f. meat, food; a bait for catching fishes.

ESCARIUS, a. -ia vasa, vessels for holding meat, plates; or simply, escaria, Juv. 12, 46.

ESCULENTUS, a. that may be eaten. enta animalia, fit for eating. enta meix, victuals to be sold. nihil esculenti, no food.

esculenta et potentula, meat and drink, Cic. N. D. 2, 56. esculento ore, sc. crocodilus, full of meat, Plin. 8, 25 s. 37.

E-SCENDĒRE, (-do, di, sum, à scandō,) to mount, to ascend.

ESCIT, antiently for erit; and escunt, for erunt.

ESCŪLUS, i, f. a kind of oak.—See **AESCŪLUS.**

ESSĒDUM, i, n. & -a, æ, f. a kind of swift carriage.

ESSEDIARIUS, i, m. the driver of an essēdum, or one that fought from its essēdarii were also a

kind of gladiators, Suet. Cal. 35.

ESSE (sum, fui,) magni robōris, v. -no -re, to be. so esse ejus opinionis, v. ea opinione; in maxima spe; in timore, luctu, opinione, itinere, &c. cum telo, in v. cum imperio; magno periculo, v. in periculo; in tuto; apud se, in his sensus. sui juris, v. mancipii, sui potens, v. in sua potestate, to be at his own disposal. res est in vado, is safe, Ter. est animus, sc. mihi, I have a mind, Virg. est ut, cur, quamobrem, quod, quin, &c. there is cause. bene, male est mihi, with me. nihil est mihi tecum, I have nothing to do with you. quid est tibi, sc. rei, what is the matter with you? Ter. cernere erat, one might see. religio est mihi id facere, I scruple to do it. si est, ut facere velit, ut facturus sit, ut admiserit, &c. for si velit, &c. Ter. est ut viro vir latius ordinet arbusta sulcis, it happens, Hor. certum est facere, sc. mihi, I am resolved, Ter. non certum est, quid faciam, I am uncertain, Id. Cassius quaerere solebat, Cui BONO FUERIT.—omnibus bono fuit, it was of advantage, Cic. nullus sum, I am undone, Ter. si modo futuri sumus; sc. salvi v. vivi, Cic. Att. 11, 4. dum ero, while I shall live, Id. est modus H. S. duobus, is sold or valued at, Cic. Verr. 3, 57. hominum, non causarum, toti erant, sc. decemviri, in their decisions they regarded only the person, not the cause, Liv. 3, 36. quae aequandae libertatis essent, i. e. valerent v. vim haberent ad libertatem aequandam, might serve to make liberty equal; might equally secure the liberty of both ranks, of the patricians and plebeians, Liv. 3, 31. nihil tam aequandae libertatis esse, quam potentissimum quemque causam posse dicere, that nothing contributed so much to secure the liberty of all, as that the most powerful should be brought to a trial, Id. 38, 50. imperium regium, quod initio conservandae libertatis fuerat, sc. causâ, had been established for the sake of preserving liberty, Sall. Cat. 6. poenam illorum sibi oneri, impunitatem reip. perdundae crederat, would be pernicious to the republic, ib. 46. quae postquam gloriosa modo, neque patranti Belli cognovit, sc. esse, and were of no use to terminate the war, Id. Jug. 88. quicquid tribunus plebis loquitur, etsi prodendae patriae dissolvendaeque reipublicae est, assuetis audire, though it tends to the ruin of your country and the dissolution of the commonwealth, Liv. 5, 6. plebs novarum, ut solet, rerum, atque Annibalis tota esse, for erat, were universally inclined to a revolution, and to the party of Annibal, Id. 23, 14. patres suarum rerum esse, amissa publicâ, sc. re, attended to their own affairs, having lost their share in the administration of the republic, Id. 3, 38. Aemilius, cujus tum fasces erant, for apud quem, in whose possession, i. e. who was then acting consul, Id. 8, 12. nec se potestatis suae esse respondebant, that they were not at their own disposal, Id. 81, 45. ea sc. loca (Lycia et Caria.) civitatis Rhodiorum essent, should become the property of the Rhodians, Id. 37, 55. Dolopes nunquam Aetiorum fuerant, Philippi erant, had never been subject to the Aetolians, but to Philip, Id. 38, 3.

Alipheram antem Megalopolitis, quod suorum fuisse finium satis probabant, restituit, that it had belonged to their territories, Id. 28, 8. aliter morientis prope totus exercitus fuit, was attached to him, imitated his example, and died with him, (al. fugit,) Id. 22, 50. eorum hominum Attalus erat, was one of those men, of that kind of men, Id. 43, 19. opus esse sibi domino ejus convento extemplo, ait, (that he wanted to speak with his master immediately;) nunciari T. Manlium L. filium esse, for adesse, that Titus Manlius, the son of Lucius, was there, Id. 7, 5. praetores trahendâ re esse, i. e. in eo erant, v. id agebant, ut rem traherent, endeavoured to protract the affair, Id. 24, 27.—ut divites conferrent, qui oneri ferendo essent, sc. pares, were able to bear the burden, Liv. 2, 9. nec tamen aere (al. aeri) alieno solvendo esset, and the republic could not pay its debts, Id. 31, 13. so non eris invidiae ferendae, i. e. non poteris ferre, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 21.—proin tu face apud te ut sies, for sis, that you be master of yourself, that you have all your wits about you, Ter. And. 2, 4, 5. fuimus Trōes (i. e. periius, are no more,) fuit Ilium et ingens gloria Teucrorum, is no more, Virg. Aë. 2, 325. sit (sc. illi, imp.) ut solet esse mihi, may he be as I usually am, Ov. Ep. 20, 122. sit mihi posse mori, let me have the power to die, Id. Art. Am. 2, 28. est cur, there is a reason that, Id. Met. 2, 518. Ep. 10, 144. quos illi fato contingere non est, prospicit occasus, he looks forward to the west, which it is not allowed him by fate to reach, Id. Met. 2, 189. quod timeas, non est, there is no ground or cause of fear, Id. Ep. 19, 159.

ENS, entis, part. being.

ESSENTIA, ae, f. the being or essence of a thing, Quint. 8, 3, 33.

EST, he eats. ESUS, ESURIO, &c. See EDERE.

ET, conj. and. et—et, both—and. et verò, and indeed.

ETËNIM, for, truly, because that.

* ETESIAS, ae, m. and oftener plur. -iae, periodical winds, which in Italy blow from the north for forty days after the rising of the dog-star.

ETESIAS, a. -ia flabra, northern breezes, Lucr. 5, 741.

* ETHOS, eos, n. a manner or custom.

ETHÏCE, es, f. moral philosophy.

ETHÏCUS, a. pertaining to morals, ethic.

ETHOLOGUS, i. one who dextrously represented the manners of people, a mimic.

ETHOLOGA, ae, the art of mimicry, Quint. 1, 9.

ETIAM, conj. also, likewise: even. an stude? etiam, yrs. etiam atque etiam, again and again. etiam dum, yet, as yet. etiamne amplius, still more?

ETIAMNUM, still, even then, till then or till now. etiam nunc, even now, still.

ETIAMSI, although.

ETSÏ, conj. (cum mid. & sub.) though, although.

* ETŶMON, i, n. *the origin or primitive of a word.*

ETŶMOLOGIA, ae, f. *that part of grammar which treats of the origin and derivation of words.*

EV, interj. *nobly done! O brave!* Pl. M. 1, 4, 26.

E-VĀCUĀRE alvum, *to empty*, Plin. 20, 6. & 32, 9.

E-VĀDĒRE (evādo, si, sum,) *manus v. ex manibus hostium, to escape. in jugum montis, ad auras superas, to mount, to reach. murum v. in murum scalis, to scale. eadem aliis aliter evadunt, happen. summus orator evasit, he became. videamus hoc quorsum evadat, to what this will turn, how it will end.—haec quorsum evasura sint, Cic.—evāsti, for evasisti, you have escaped*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 68.

E-VĀGĀRI, *to wander from the right way, to make a digression, to overflow, to grow, to spread.*

EVAGATIO, ōnis, f. *a wandering or roving about.*

E-VĀLĒRE, (-eo, ui, itum,) *to be able.*

EVALESCĒRE, *to grow strong. myrtus evaluit, grew up. vocabulum evaluit, has prevailed or come into use.*

E-VALLĒRE v. -ĒRE, *to winnow corn, to make it clean*, Plin. 18, 10.

E-VANESCĒRE, (-esco, ui, -) *to vanish away, to disappear, to fade, to decay. vinum evanescit, loses its force. eorum memoria evanuit, is lost.*

EVANĪDUS, a, *vain, fading, apt to decay or vanish*, Sen. Ep. 35.

* EVANGĒLUS, i, *a teller of good news*, Vitr. 10, 7. *whence evangĒlium, plur. -ia, good news, (written in Greek characters), Cic. Att. 2, 3. rewards or a recompense and thanksgiving for good news, ib. 12, & 13, 40.*

E-VAPŌRATIO, ōnis, f. *an evaporation*, Sen.

E-VASTĀRE, *to lay waste, to spoil or destroy.*

EVAX, interj. *expressive of joy*, Plaut. M. 1, 2, 18.

E-VĒHĒRE (-ĕho, xi, ctum,) *naves in altum, to carry out. merces navibus, to export. eum in caelum, to extol. eum ad aethera, to raise, to exalt*, Virg. Ā. 6, 130. *ad deos*, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 6.

EVECTUS, ūs, m. *a carriage, a conveyance by ship or otherwise.*

E-VELLĒRE (-ello, elli v. ulsi, ulsum,) *capillum sibi, to pull out. spinas ex agro, to pull up. memoriām rei ex animo, to remove.*

EVULSIO (ōnis, f.) *dentis, the pulling.*

E-VĒNĪRE, *to come out, to fall out, to happen.*

EVĒNIT, imp. *it happens. praeter spem evēnit, perf. it unexpectedly fell out*, Ter.

EVENTUS, ūs, m. & -um, i, n. *an event, an issue.*

E-VENTĪLĀRE, *to fan, to quinnow, to ventilate.*

E-VERBĒRĀRE, *to strike, to beat*, Virg. Ā. 12, 866.

E-VERGĒRE rivos, *to send forth*, Liv. 44, 33.

E-VERRĒRE, (-ro, ri, rsum,) *to sweep clean; to pillage, to rob. sermōnes, to sift, to examine.* Senec.

EVERRICŪLUM, i, n. *a drag-net. met. a pil-lager, a robber.*

E-VERTĒRE, (-to, ti, sum,) *to overturn, to ruin, to destroy.*

EVERSIO, ōnis, f. *an overturning, an overthrow.*

EVERTSOR, ōris, m. *an overthrower, a destroyer*, Virg.

E-VESTĪGĀTUS, *found or traced out*, Sen. C. 2, 9.

EUGE, & Eugĕpae, interj. *O brave, well done!*

EUGENIAE, arum, f. *a kind of fine grapes.*

EVŌE, *an exclamation used by the worshippers of Bacchus.*

EVIAS, ādis, f. *a worshipper of Bacchus; a bacchanal.*

EVANS, ntis, a. *shouting in honour of Bacchus, crying out EVOE*, Virg. Ā. 12, 6, 517.

E-VĪDENS, ntis, a. *evident, clear, perspicuous, manifest, apparent.*

EVIDENTER, adv. *evidently, manifestly.*

EVIDĒNTIA, ae, f. *evidence, perspicuity.*

E-VĪGĪLĀRE, *to awake. in re, to be vigilant or watchful about, to apply diligently. librum, to compose. nox evigilanda, to be passed without sleep or in watching. consilia evigilata cogitationibus, contrived, devised*, Cic. Att. 9, 12.

E-VILESCĒRE, *to become despicable. usque eō evilit, ut propālam contemptui esset*, Suet. Cl. 15.

E-VINCĪRE, (-cio, xi, ctum,) *to bind. vittā crines evinctus, sc. secundum, having his hair tied with a fillet*, Ov.

E-VINCĒRE, (-inco, ici, ictum,) *to conquer, to overcome. eum precibus, to prevail on. in-stando, to prevail by importunity, by insisting*, Liv. 2, 4. *si ratio evincet, shall evince or prove*, Hor. Sat. 8, 3, 250. *testibus evictus, part. convicted*, Cic. Verr. 1, 1.

E-VĪRĀRE, (vir,) *to emasculate, to castrate.*

EVIRATIO, ōnis, f. *a gelding, a weakening.*

EVISCĒRĀRE, (viscus,) *to embowel. evisceratum corpus, embowelled*, Cic. Div. 2, 64. Tusc. 1, 44.

E-VĪTĀRE, *to shun, to avoid. Priamo vī vitātam evitāri, sc. vidi, taken away*, Cic. ex vet. Poeta, Tusc. 1, 35.

EVITĀTIO, ōnis, f. *an eluding, a shunning.*

EVITĀBĪLIS, e, *that may be avoided.*

* EULOGIA, ae, f. (*i. e. benedictio*,) *a probable reason*, Cic. Att. 13, 22.

EUMENĪDES, um, f. *the three furies, Trisiphōnē, Alecto, and Megaera; sing. Eumēnis, voc. -i.*

EUNŪCHUS, i, m. *an eunuch*, Ter. Eun. 3, 15. *f. the name of one of the plays of Terence.*

E-VŌCARE, *to call out; to send for, to summon with authority, as a magistrate does. eum ad coenam, ad colloquium, to invite. deos ex urbe obsessā, to entreat them to leave.*

EVOCĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a calling forth, a summons.*

EVOCĀTI, sc. milites, *soldiers who, having served out their time in the army, received their discharge, but were again induced to enlist.*

E-VOCĀTOR, ōris, m. *an enlister.*

E-VŌLĀRE, *to fly out or away, to escape. evolitāre, to fly out often*, Col. 8, 8.

E-VOLVĒRE (-vo, vi, ūtum,) id quod involutum est, to evolve, to unfold, to explain. elementa, to separate or distinguish from one another. argentum sibi, to procure, Plaut. se turbā, to free, to extricate. exitum, to find out, to see, to discover. se in mare, to disembogue. arcāna deūm, to relate. causas v. oras, to explain the causes, &c. libros, volumina, versus, fastos, to unfold, to turn over, to read. anguis evolūta, unrolled from its wreaths, Liv.—
EVOLUTIO (ōnis, f.) poetarum, the perusal of, Cic. Fin. 1, 7.

E-VŌMĒRE, (-mo, mui, mītum,) to vomit or cast out. iram in eum, to vent. evomit se Nilus multis faucibus in mare, empties, Plin. 5, 9.

* **EUPHONIA**, ae, (i. e. bona vox,) the agreeable sound of a word, Quintil. 1, 5, 4.

EURUS, i, m. & Eurinus ventus, the east wind.

EUROAUSTER, tri, v. EURŌNŌTUS, i, m. the south-east wind, Col. 11, 2 & 12. Vitruv. 1, 6.

E-VULGĀRE, to publish, to spread abroad.

EVULSUS, torn, &c. See **EVĒLLĒRE**.

EX (praep.) loco, from; distinguished from a or ab, and opposed to in; thus, qui fuit ad v. apud urbem, (at or near the city,) is ab urbe recedit; qui in urbe fuit, ille ex urbe proficiscitur: so a & ex fundo dejectus, Cic. Caecin. 30.—**EX** abundanti, over and above what is necessary, Quint. 4, 5, 15. so Id. 6, 5, 2, 8, 3, 88. ex aceto brassicam edere, from, out of, Cato, R. R. 156. ex aliquo graviore actu, after acting some tragical part, Id. 6, 2, 35. ex adolescentia tua, from your earliest youth, Cic. Fam. 7, 17. ex adverso, opposite; with the gen. ex adverso Erythrarum, over against, Plin. 5, 31. so 6, 23. with the dat. Portus is ex adverso urbi ipsi (Rhodo) positus, Liv. 45, 10. ex aequo foetus facere, according to equity, Liv. 42, 25. so ex aequo et bono fieri, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 30. but ex aequo fertilis ager, equally, Plin. 17, 8. ex aequo vivere v. degere cum aliquo, on equal terms, Id. aliqd ex alio malum, one misfortune after another, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 17. so alia ex aliis bella serere, Liv. 4, 2. ex animo et verē, from the heart, sincerely, Ter. ex animi sententia, according to the opinion or sentiment of my mind, as I think, Cic. an expression used in oaths, Cic. Or. 3, 29. Tusc. 1, 9. Liv. 22, 53. used in an ambiguous sense for, to my liking, Cic. Or. 2, 64. ex aperto, openly. ex arboribus frons, for arborum, Caes. B. C. 3, 58. ex arte, according to the rules of, Cic. Inv. 1, 6. ex auctoritate senatūs, according to, in consequence of, so ex consilio patrum, Liv. ex aliquo audire, cognoscere, &c. from. ex Attica puella; ex auro poculum; ex calendis Januariis; ex causā est, useful to the cause, Quint. 4, 1, 27. but ex eā causā, on that account, Plin. 12, 17. ex commodo, leisurely, Col. ex commodo pugnam facere, on advantageous ground, Sallust. Jug. ex compacto v. composito, according to agreement or concert. so ex consuetudine; ex consulatu, dictatura, praetura, &c. after. so ex eo honore, magistratu, &c. but we do not find in the classics, ex consul, or ex

consule, for one who had been consul. e a ex continenti, immediately. ex contrario, on the contrary. ex eo v. hoc die, from after. diem ex die expectare, day after day, Cic. Att. 7, 25. so ex eo, sc. tempore, after, Tac. An. 12, 7. but ex eo fieri, for inde, from thence, on that account, Cic. Amic. 13. ex diverso, on a different occasion, Plin. Ep. 2, 19, 7. on the other side, on the opposite side, Quint. 4, 1, 29 & 42. 5, 10, 64. 6, 3, 81. in favour of the adverse party, Id. 5, 13, 44. ex diverso, quā opinati fuerant, in a different manner, ib. 12, 9, 16. ex divitiis, in consequence of, Sallust. Cat. 12. ex ephēbis excessit, he grew up to manhood, Ter. And. 1, 1, 24. so ex pueris excessit, Cic. Arch. 2. ex equo pugnare, on horseback, Plin. 7, 56. so ex equis colloqui, Caes. B. G. 1, 43. ex eventu rerum, according to, Tac. An. 4, 31. ex facili, easily, Plin. 30, 3. ex fortuna non ponderanda fides, Cic. Part. 34. Gaudium ex me, on my account, Cic. Fam. 16, 21. grāvida e Pamphilo, with child to Pamphilus, Ter. And. 1, 3, 11. ex hoc sollicita est, on this account, ib. 1, 5, 34. ex illo, sc. tempore, Virg. A. 2, 169. ex improviso v. insperato, unexpectedly. ex industria, on purpose, designedly. ex injuria, on account of, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 43. ex integro, anew, afresh. ex intervallo, after an interval of time. ex itinere, on march. ex iure aliquem vocare, from court. but ex iure manum conserere, according to law, (R. A. p. 232.) so ex iustitia, ex lege; e longinquo, from afar, from a great distance. ex longo, sc. tempore, Virg. A. 9, 63. ex me doluisti, on my account, Cic. Fam. 16, 21. so ex me gaudium, ib. ex me hic non natus est, he is not my son, Ter. Adel. 1, 1, 15. e v. ex more, according to custom. ex memoria, i. e. memoriter, by heart, Cic. Cat. 3, 6. e v. ex natura, from or according to nature, naturally. so ex necessitate, ex occasione; ex occulto, secretly. ex oculis, from one's eyes, out of sight. ex omnibus unus, for omnium; ex opinione hominum, according to. unde nec ex opinato, &c. unexpectedly, Liv. ex ordine, in order. ex parte, in part, partly. ex hac parte, on this part or side. omni ex parte, on all sides. ex interiore parte, from. ex magna parte, in. ex pari, equally. collis ex planitie editus, from. ex praecepto Ciceronis, according to the direction or order. ex professo, professedly. ex praeperato loqui, Sen. Ep. 11. ex praeterito, on account of the past, Liv. ex propinquo, ex proximo aspicere, sc. loco; ex quo fit, ex quo manifestum est, &c. for unde, whence. but ex quo regnare coepit, sc. tempore, after, since, Liv. 1, 40. so ib. 1, 37. Virg. 2, 169. amor, ex quo (sc. amore) amicitia nominata est, Cic. Am.—garrit aniles ex re fabellas, tells old stories suited to the occasion, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 77. but ex re nomen habet, from the thing, Ovid. Met. 13, 569. ex re istius, to or for his advantage, Ter. Phor. 5, 8, 76. e v. ex republica facere, esse, &c. for the advantage of. but ex rep. nihil praeter gloriam capere, from, Nep. ex scripto recitavit, Liv. 23, 11. ex mea sententia, ex legatorum sententia, as-

ording to. *but servus ex sententia, according to one's mind or liking, agreeable, Plaut. so amborum ex sententia fiat, Id. Satin' omnia ex sententia, sc. sunt? Id. res ex sententia successit, Cic. ex somno, after sleep. ex supervacuo v. supervacaneo, superfluously, more than enough. ex tabellâ pronuciassê creditur, from a writing before him, Suet. 15. dicit semper ex tempore, without preparation, Plin. Ep. 2, 3. caetera, uti res posceret, ex tempore parari placuit, on the spot, Sallust. Jug. 70. ex illo tempore, from, after, Liv. 10, 26. Virg. E. 7, 70. ex templo, immediately. ex toto, wholly. ex transverso, across, crosswise, on the flank. ex tuto, safely. ex vano, in vain, falsely, without ground or cause. ex vero, truly. e vestigio, out of hand, immediately. ex sua voluntate, according to. ex usu tuo v. tibi est, of advantage.*

EX-ACERBARE, to exasperate, to provoke.

EX-ACESCERE, to grow sour.

EX-ACTUS, Exactio, &c. See EXIGERE.

EX-ACUTERE, (-no, ui, ūtum), to sharpen, to whet; to make a sharp edge or point.

EXACUTUS, adj. sharp.

EXACUTIUS, ōnis, f. a whetting, a sharpening.

EX-ADVERSUM, &-us (adv.) ei loco, v. eum locum, opposite to, over against, Ter. Phor. 1, 2, 38.

EX-AEDIFICARE, to build. opus, to finish.—
EXAEDIFICATIO, ōnis, f. a building up, a making perfect.

EX-AEQUARE rem rei v. cum re, to equal.—
EXAEQUATIO, ōnis, f. an equaling.

EX-AESTUARE, to boil, to be in great ferment; to boil over. irâ, to rage, Virg. Æ. 9, 798.

EXAEVIRE, v. ex-saevire, to give over raging, Liv.

EX-AGGERARE, to heap up. beneficium verbis, to amplify, to set off, Cic. Planc. 29. injuriam, to aggravate, Quintil. 6, 2. rem familiarem, opes, to increase.

EXAGGERATIO, ōnis, f. a heaping up, an exaggeration; a rhetorical phrase, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26.

EX-AGITARE, to harass, to vex; to agitate. feras, to disturb. vulgum, to stir up, to excite. moerorem, to increase. res rumoribus vulgi exagitata, bawled or tossed about, much talked of.

EXAGITATOR, ōnis, m. a reprover, a censurer, Cic. Or. 13.

EX-ALBIDUS, a. somewhat white, pale.—
EXALBESCERE, to grow pale or wan, Cic. Acad. 4, 15.

EX-ALBURNATUS, a, um, freed from the alburnum, or white sap, below the bark of trees, Plin.

EX-ALTARE, (altus,) to raise, to exalt, Senec. to depress, to sink. sulcos in tres pedes, to make trenches three feet deep, Col. 3, 13, 4.

EX-ALUMINATUS, adj. -ati uniones, pearls clear like alum, orient, Plin. 9, 35.

EXAMEN, inis, n. a swarm of bees, (q. exagmen, driven out by the other bees, to find a new

settlement.) examen ditis domus, vernae, the swarm of a rich family, &c. Hor. the beam of a balance; hence, a trial, an examination.

EXAMINARE, to breed swarms as bees do; to examine, to adjust.

EXAMINATIO, ōnis, f. an examination.

EX-AMUSSIM, adv. by rule, exactly, Plaut.

EXANGUIS, e, pale, bloodless. See EXANGUIS.

EX-ANIMUS, a, um; & -is, e, lifeless, dead; astonished.

EXANIMARE, to terrify, to frighten greatly, as it were to kill with fear; to kill.

EXANIMATUS, a, um, p. & a. greatly frightened, deprived of life, killed.

EXANIMATIO, ōnis, f. a fainting, a stupefaction occasioned by fear.

EX-ANIMALIS, e, lifeless.

EXANIARE v. Exsaniare, to squeeze out the corrupt matter (sanies) of a sore, Cels. 5, 27. patimur—pondere pressam baccam velut exaniari, to be, as it were, emptied of its filth, Col. 12, 47, 10.

EX-ANTE (prep.) diem non. Jun. from the day before, &c. Cic. Att. 3, 17. exante diem quint. id. Oct.

EX-ANTLARE v. Exanclare, (antlia,) to drain out, to empty. aerumnas, labores, to endure.

EX-APTUS, a, um, very fit; joined to, Lucr.

EX-ARARE agrum, to plough. frumentum, to get by ploughing. radices, sepulchra, to dig up. literas, to write, to compose quickly. frontem senectus rugis exarat, furrows, marks with wrinkles.

EX-ARDERE, (-deo, si, sum,) to blaze, to be on fire. irâ, contra eum, to be inflamed or enraged. EXARDESCERE, to become hot or inflamed, Cic. Fam. 1, 9.

EX-ARENARE, to purge from sand and gravel.

EX-ARESCERE, (-esco, ui, -), to be or grow dry; to wither, to decay; to be forgotten.

EXAREPIERI, to become or be made dry, Plin. 26, 10.

EX-ARMARE, to disarm, to weaken. navis exarmata, stripped of its rigging. -atus aries, deprived of its horns, Columel. 7, 3, 5.

EX-ASCIATUS, roughly hewn, begun to be made.

EX-ASPERARE, to make rough or sharp. animos, to provoke, to exasperate. mare fluctibus, Liv. 37, 12.

EXATIARE, &c. See EXSATIARE.

EX-AUCTORARE, to discharge from military service, Suet. Tib. 30. to disband, to dismiss.

EX-AUDIRE, to hear perfectly. preces supplicis, to regard, to grant, Ovid. Met. 13, 856.

EX-AUGERE, (-geo, xi, ctum,) to increase greatly, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 2.

EX-AUGURARE, to make profane what was sacred, to unhallow.

EXAUGURATIO, ōnis, f. a profaning, Liv. 1, 55.

EX-AUSPICARE ex vinculis, to go out of with a bad omen, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 108.

EX-BIBERE, to drink, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 19.

EX-CAECĀRE, to make blind; to deprive of reason, Cic. Acad. 4, 23. **venas**, to stop or shut up, Ovid. Pont. 4, 2, 17. *so oculos vitis*, Plin. 17, 22. *excaecata flumina*, stopped up, Ovid. Met. 15, 272. *itinerata pituitae*, Cels. 7, 7.

EX-CALCEĀRE eum v. pedes ejus, to take off his shoes.

EXCALCEĀTUS, part. unshod, bare-footed.

EX-CALEFACĒRE v. ExcalfacĒre, (-facio, fĕci, factum,) to make very hot.

EXCALFACTIO, ōnis, f. a heating, a making hot.

EXCALFACTORIUS, a, um, that makes hot, heating. *vini natura excalfactoria*, Plin. 25, 13.

EX-CANDEFACĒRE, (-facio, fĕci, factum,) to make very hot. *annonam*, to raise the price of provisions.

EXCANDESCĒRE, to grow very hot, to be very angry. *excanduit*, he was in a great passion.

EXCANDESCENTIA, ae, f. heat, anger just forming and beginning to exist, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9.

EX-CANTĀRE fruges v. fructus alienos, to transfer from a neighbour's field to one's own by magical charms, or by repeating a particular form of words, (*cantus v. carmen*), Plin. 28, 2 s. 4. which the superstitious ancients believed could be done, Sen. Nat. Q. 4, 7. Virg. E. 8, 99. Tibull. 1, 8, 19. *clausas puellas*, i. e. *cantu foras elicere*, to bring out by charms, Propert. 3, 2, 49. *Deos Lethaeos*, to raise by enchantments from the infernal regions, Lucan. 6, 686. *sidera excantata*, moved from their places by charms, Hor. Epod. 5, 45. *pestis excantata fugit*, the poison of serpents drawn out by the charms of the Psylli, Lucan. 9, 931.

EXCARNIFICĀRE, to torture as an executioner, (*carnifex*), to kill by torture; to torment, to vex.

EX-CĀVĀRE, to scoop, to make hollow.

EXCĀVĀTIO, ōnis, f. a scooping out, a hollowing.

EX-CĒDĒRE (-ĕdo, essi, essum,) *urbe*, v. *ex urbe*, to depart. *vitā*, v. *ex vita*, to die. *modum*, to exceed bounds. *fidem*, to exceed belief. *annum tertium et octogesimum*, to live more than 83 years.

EXCESSUS, ūs, m. a departure, a decease; a digression, a deviation.

EX-CELLĒRE (-cello, ui, -) *aliis*, inter, *prae-ter v. super alios*, to excell.

EXCELLENS, ntis, adj. high, rising; excelling, excellent.

EXCELLENTER, adv. transcendently.

EXCELLENTIA, ae, f. excellence.

EX-CELSUS, a, um, high, lofty; elevated, noble.

EXCELSĒ, adv. on high, highly; loftily, haughtily.

EXCELSITĀS, ātis, f. loftiness.

EX-CERNĒRE, (-cerno, crĕvi, crĕtum,) to separate, to sift.

EXCRETUM, i, n. the refuse of meal or corn sifted.

EXCREMENTUM, i, n. excrement, ordure. ex-

crementum oris, spittle. *manūs*, the parings of the nails.

EXCRETIO, ōnis, f. the voiding of excrements, Plin. 27, 12.

EXCERPĒRE, (-po, psi, ptum, à carpo,) to pick out, to take out, to choose. *de numero*, to exempt, to except.

EXCERPTA, orum, n. select passages taken out of a book, excerpts, Senec. Ep. 33.

EXCETRA, ae, f. a serpent, particularly the hydra slain by Hercules; a term of reproach, Liv. 39, 11.

EXCĪDĒRE (-cĭdo, cĭdi, -, à cado,) to fall from. *magnis ausis*, to fail in a great attempt. *e memoria v. pectore*, to be forgotten. *e vinculis*, to escape. *uxore*, to lose, to be disappointed of. *formulā*, to lose a law-suit. *excidit libellus*, has got abroad, or into the hands of the public without the author's knowledge or will, Cic. Or. 1, 21. Att. 3, 11.

EXCĪDĒRE (-cĭdo, cĭdi, cĭsum, à caedo) *columnas rupibus*, lapides *ex terra*, *partum mulieri*, to cut out. *arbores*, to cut down. *urbes*, to destroy. *id ex animo*, to remove from one's remembrance.

EXCĪSIO, ōnis, f. a cutting down; a destroying.

EXCĪSĪORIUS (a, um,) scalper, a lancet.

EXCIDIO, ōnis, f. destruction.

EX-CĪĒRE, & **Excĭre suem latebris**, *animas sepulchris*, to raise. *milites in arma*, ad pugnam, to rouse, to incite. *pueros ad cupiditatem discendi*, to excite. *excitis longè a domo principibus*, having sent for.—**EXCĪTĀRE** multos ab inferis, to raise. *eos ad id*, to excite; to encourage. *somno v. ex somno*, to rouse.

EXCĪTĀTUS (a) *sonus*, loud, Cic. *atior clamor*, louder, Liv. 4, 37. *-atissimus odor*, a very strong smell, Plin. 20, 17 s. 71. *-ata fortuna*, prosperous, exalted, Cic. Fam. 2, 16.

EX-CĪNDĒRE v. -scindĒre (-indo, idi, -issum,) *linguam ei*, to cut out. *urbem*, to destroy. *gentem ferro*, to cut off; to extirpate.

EXCĪDIUM for **Exscidium**, i, n. destruction, ruin. *excidio aliquem dare*, to destroy, Virg. Æn.

EXCĪPĒRE (-cipio, ĕpi, eptum, à capio) *dentem forcipe*, to take out, Cels. 7, 12. *eum comiter hospitio v. hospitaliter*, to receive, to entertain. *fugientes*, to catch. *incautum*, sc. *eum*, to attack by surprise, Virg. Æ. 3, 332. *labores*, to undertake. *artus collapsos*, to take up, Ovid. Met. 10, 186. *Tarquinius moribundum*, to raise up or support, Liv. 1, 41. *sanguinem paterā*, to catch, Cic. Br. 11. *sermonem*, to overhear, Liv. 2, 4. *notis*, to write in short hand, Suet. Vesp. 3. *supremum spiritum ore*, to catch, Cic. Verr. 5, 45.—(II) *hosce ego homines excipio*, I except, Cic. Cat. 4, 7. so *Id. Tusc. 1, 5. Att. 6, 1, 11, 7, &c. exceptum est*, imp. an exception or special provision is made, Cic. Cluent. 43.—(III) *virtutem excipit immortalitas*, follows, succeeds, Cic. Sext. 68. so *nox diem excipit*, Liv. 5, 42. *turbulentior inde annus exceptit*, Liv. 2, 61. *hac re*

cognitâ, tantus luctus exceptit, Caes. B. C. 2, 7. excipit Numam Pompilium Tullus Hostilius, Flor. 1, 3. sic exceptit regia Juno, replied, Virg.

EXCEPTIO, ònis, f. an exception.

EXCEPTIUNCŪLA, ae, f. a small exception.

EXCEPTĀRE (freq.) aures ore, to take or draw in, Virg. G. 3, 274. mullos exceptans de piscina, taking out, Cic. Paradox. 5, 2.

EX-CLĀMĀRE, to cry or call out, to exclaim.

EXCLAMATIO, ònis, f. a crying out.

EX-CLĀRĀRE, to enlighten, Vitruv. 1, 2.

EX-CLŪDĒRE, (-do, si, sum,) to shut out. ova, to hatch. oculum ei, to put out.

EXCLUSIO, ònis, f. exclusion.

EX-COGĪTĀRE, to devise, to contrive, to invent.

EXCOGITATIO, ònis, f. a contrivance.

EXCOGITĀTOR, òris, m. a contriver.

EX-CŪĒRE (-cŕlo, colui, cultum,) agrum, to cultivate. animum doctrinâ, vitam per inventas artes, to improve, to polish. medicinam, to improve, Cels. praef.

EX-CONSUL, ex-quaestor, &c. one who has been consul, &c. Digest. not found in the purer classics.

EX-CŌQUĒRE (-quo, xi, ctum,) to boil thoroughly, to force out by boiling, to dry up. malm ei, to hatch, to contrive.

EX-CORS, rdis, adj. (cor,) foolish, senseless.

EXCREMENTUM, &c. See EXCERNĒRE.

EXCRĒTUM, i, m. the refuse of corn or meal sifted. excreta tritici, the refuse and siftings of wheat, Col 8, 8, 6.

EXCREĀRE, to spit out. See EXSCREĀRE.

EX-CRESCĒRE, (-esco, ēvi, ētum,) to grow up, to increase.

EXCRESCENTIA, ium, n. excrescencies, Plin. 35, 18 s. 50.

EX-CRŪCIĀRE, to torture greatly.

EXCRŪCIĀBĪLIS, e, worthy of being tortured, Plaut. Cist. 4, 1, 1.

EX-CŪBĀRE, (-cŕbo, ui, cŕbitum,) to watch.

EXCUBATIO, ònis, f. & Excubitus, ūs, m. a watching.

EXCUBĪTOR, òris, m. a watchman.

EXCUBIAE, arum, f. watch and ward, watches, either in the night or day time, Cic.

EX-CŪDĒRE (-do, si, sum,) aera spirantia, to mould the breathing brass, i. e. to make statues to imitate life, scintillam filici, to strike out. ceras recentes, to build new cells. ova, to hatch. aliquid de gloria, to compose, to write, Cic. Att. 15, 26.

EXCŪSOR, òris, m. a founder, a brasier, one who makes vessels of brass, Quintil. 2, 1.

EX-CULCĀRE, to fill up by trampling; to beat out.

EXCULPĒRE, to engrave. See EXSCULPĒRE.

EX-CURĀTUS, a, procured with care; adorned.

EX-CURRĒRE, (-curro, curri, cursum,) to run out, to sally forth.

EXCURSIO, ònis, f. & -rsus, ūs, m. an excursion, a sally, an attack or inroad.

EXCURSOR, òris, m. a skirmisher, one who sallyes forward before to attack the enemy.

EXCUSĀRE, (causa,) to excuse, to alledge in excuse.

EXCUSĀTUS, (adj.) ior, issimus, excused.

EXCUSĀTE, with reason, without blame.

EXCUSATIO, ònis, f. an excuse.

EXCUSĀBĪLIS, that may be excused, excusable.

EX-CŪTĒRE (-cutio, ssi, ssum, à quatio) jugum, somnum, &c. ignem de crinibus, to shake off. tabellarium, to search. verba, causas, to consider. excussus equo v. curru, shaken or cast from. navis excussa magistro, for de qua magister excussus est, deprived of its pilot, Virg. Æ. 6, 353. mulier a janitore excussa, examined, searched, Plin. 7, 36.

EXCŪSSĒ, adv. accurately.

EXCŪSSŌRIUS, a, um, that shakes out. -ium cribrum, a bolter for separating the flour from the bran, Plin. 18, 11 s. 28.

EXDORSUĀRE, to split in the back, Plaut. A. 2, 9, 2.

EXĒCĀRE, to cut out. See EXSĒCARE.

EXECRĀRI, v. Exsecrari (sacer,) gentem, terram, to curse, to execrate, to detest. in caput regnumque Prusiae, to utter imprecations against, Liv. 39, 51. verba execrancia edere, to utter curses, Ovid. Met. 5, 105. civitas execrata agros, &c. leaving with curses, Hor. Ep. 16, 18.

EXECRANDUS, & -abĭlis, execrable, detestable.

EXECRATIO, the imprecation or execration added in an oath, an oath, Cic. Off. 3, 13.

EX-ĒDĒRE, (-ēdo, ēdi, ēsum,) to eat up, to consume, to waste.

EXĒSOR, òris, m. a waster, Lucr. 4, 221. & 6, 926.

* EXĒDRA, ae, f. & -ium, i, n. a place for sitting and conversing in, Vitruv. 5, 11. Cic. N. D. 1, 6.

EXEMPLUM, i, & -ar, v. -āre, is, n. an example or precedent, a model, a copy; a way or manner.

EXEMPTUS, taken out, &c. See EXĪMĒRE.

EXENTĒRĀRE, to take out the entrails of; to paunch. epistola—exenterato lepori inseritur, is put into a paunched hare, Justin. 1, 5.—opes ei, to filch from. exenteror miser, I am racked or distressed, Plaut. Epid. 3, 1, 1.

EXĒQUI v. EX-sĕqui, (-quor, cŕtus,) to execute, to perform. delicta, to punish. laudes ejus, to enumerate. aliquid verbis, to narrate, to express. passiv. executus imperio regis, for executus imperium, having executed, Justin. 7, 3.

EXECUTIO, ònis, f. execution, performance.

EXECŪTOR, òris, m. a punisher, an avenger, Suet. Vesp. 14.

EXEQUIAE v. Exsequiae, arum, f. funeral obsequies.

EXEQUIĀLIS, e, -āle carmen, a funeral song, Ovid. Met. 14, 430.

EX-ERCĒRE, (-erceo, cui, cŕtum, ab arceo,) to exercise.

EXERCĪTOR, òris, m. one that exercises or trains another to any thing.

EXERCĪTUS, ūs, m. *an army.* —————

EXERCĪTĀRE, *to exercise often or much.* —————

EXERCITĀTUS (adj.) in dicendo, *having much practice, experienced.* in maritimis rebus exercitissimus, *very expert.* —————

EXERCITĀTĒ, adv. *expertly.* —————

EXERCITATIO, ōnis, f. *exercise, use, custom, practice.* —————

EXERCITĀTOR, & -ātrix, *an exerciser.*

EXĒRĒRE, v. **EX-cĕrĕre** (-ĕro, erui, ertum,) *caput undis, v. ex undis, to raise or lift up. vultus, to shew. digitum, to hold out. linguam, to put forth. manum, to stretch out. jus, to use, to exert.—dentes exerti sunt apro, the boar's teeth are pulled out. Amazon unum exerta latus pugnae, sc. secundum v. quod ad, having one breast bare for battle, Virg. Æ. 11, 649. exerta mamma, her left breast naked, ib. 1, 492. for the right breast was burnt off, (vid. G. p. 423.) exerti humeros, having their shoulders naked, Stat. Theb. 4, 235. so exertus Cethegus, Lucan. 2, 543. ipse humero exertus gentili more parentum, sc. Cethegus, having his right shoulder bare according to the custom of his family, Sil. 8. 586. ensis exertus, a drawn sword.* —————

EXERTARE humeros, *to make bare.* Scylla exertans ora, *holding or thrusting out her mouth,* Virg. Æ. 3, 425.

EXĒSUS, part. (exĕdo,) *eaten up, consumed.*

EXFUTŪTUS, i. e. *nimiā venere exhaustus.*

EX-GURGITĀRE, *to throw out profusely,* Plaut.

EXHAERES v. **Exheres**, ēdis, a. —paternorum bonorum v. bonis, *excluded from inheriting; opposed to haeres.* —————

EXHAERĒDĀRE, *to disinherit.* —————

EXHAERĒDĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a disinheriting.*

EXHĀLĀRE, *to breathe out, to exhale.* —————

EXHĀLĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a fume, or exhalation.*

EX-HAURĪRE (-haurio, si, stumi,) *poculum, to drink out, to empty. sentinam furum ex republica, to draw out, to drain, to pump out. aerarium, to pillage. pecuniam ex aerario, to take out. aegrum, to exhaust, to weaken. agrum lignonibus, to dig up. facultates suas, to spend. laborem in re aliqua, to bestow. mandata, to perform. partem de tuis laudibus, to take away. vitam sibi, to kill one's self. urbem civibus, civitatem bonis, to deprive of. provincian sump-tu, to exhaust, to impoverish by expence. so plebs exhausta impensis, impoverished. exhaustum aerarium, exhausted, emptied. —ta bella, finished. pericula, gone through. poenarum satis exhaustum est, has been undergone, Virg. Æ. 9, 356. anno exhausto, being finished, Lucan. 5, 34. labor, cui nunquam exhausti satis est, to which there is no end, Virg. G. 2, 398.*

EXHERBĀRE, *to pluck up herbs or weeds,* Col. 4, 31.

EXHĪBĒRE (-eo, ui, ĭtum, à habeo) artem, *affectum parentis, se, to shew. servum, to produce, to bring out. laborem v. negotium ei, to cause. librum, to publish. rationes, to exhibit* *Dr produce one's account.*

EX-HILĀRĀRE, *to cheer, to exhilarate.*

EX-HORRESCĒRĒ, *to be greatly afraid, to dread.*

EX-HORTĀRI eos ad virtutem, *to exhort. ci- ves in hostem, to encourage, to incite.* —————

EXHORTĀTIO, ōnis, f. *an encouraging.*

EXIBĪLĀRE, *to hiss off.* See **EXSIBILĀRE**.

EXICCĀRE, *to dry up.* See **EXSICCĀRE**.

EXĪGĒRE (-ĭgo, ĕgi, actum, ab ago,) *omnes foras, to drive out. reges ex civitate, to expel, Cic. Or. 2, 48. uxorem, to divorce, Cic. Phil. 2, 28. fabulam, to disapprove, to hiss off, Ter. And. prol. 27. virum a se, to remove, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 62. omnes maculas moerorum ex corpore, to take away, Id. Capt. 4, 4, 61. fructus, to dispose of, to sell, Liv. 34, 9. so merces, Col. 10, 317. otium, to disturb, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 17. sues pastum, to drive, Varr. R. R. 2, 4.—(II) exigere aerumnam, to bear. aetatem, aevum, annos, dies, tempus, vitam, to spend, to pass.—(III) aliquid ab aliquo, aes, aurum, pecuniam mutuan, vectigal, &c. to exact, to re- quire, to demand. poenas v. supplicium ab aliquo, to inflict.—(IV) aliquid ad normam, to try, to examine. columnas ad perpendicularum, to apply the plummet to see if they be straight, Cic. Verr. 1, 51. ad vestras leges et instituta exigere ea, quae Lacedaemone fiunt, to judge of according to, to estimate by the standard of, Liv. 34, 31. ad caelestia (sc. jura v. foedera,) humanos ritus, to reduce to the rule or standard of, Ovid. Met. 9, 500. pondus margaritarum suā manu, to examine, Suet. Caes. 47. de his, to deliberate or consider, Plin. Ep. 9, 26, 13. tempus modumque secum, to settle, Virg. Æ. 4, 475. so cum eo, Cic. Fam. 10, 24. annum quatuor spatiis, to divide, to distribute, Ov. Met. 1, 118. opus, to finish, ib. 15, 871. so monumentum, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 1. but aedilibus velut publicum exigentibus opus, requiring the performance of it, urging it on, and examining it when finished, Liv. 6, 4. sarta tecta, sc. et, to require that the public works be kept in proper repair, Liv. 39, 37. Cic. Verr. 1, 40 & 50. mare, to pass or sail over, Plin. 12, 19. fer- rum per ĩlia, to run or drive his sword through, Ovid. Met. 4, 733. so ferrum per praecordia, Id. Ep. 9, 157. eum hastā, to transfir or pierce, Val. Flac. 6, 572.—quōnam usque nocentūm exigar in poenas? shall I be provoked or incited? Stat. Theb. 1, 216.—aetate exactā, being spent. reges exacti, banished.* —————

EXACTUS, adj. *correct, exact.* —————

EXACTIO, ōnis, f. *an exaction, a demanding or requiring.* —————

EXACTOR, ōris, m. *a collector of the public taxes, an extractor or demander.* —————

EXĪGUUS, a, um, small, slender, scanty. —————

EXĪGŪĒ, adv. *very little, sparingly, slightly.* —————

EXIGŪTAS, ātis, f. *smallness.*

EX-ĪLIS, e, adj. *slender, thin, lean, empty, poor. domus, the ghosts, Hor. Od. 1.* —————

EXILĪTER, adv. *faintly, poorly.*

EXILITAS, ātis, f. *smallness, poorness.*

EXĪMĒRE (-ĭmo, ĕmi, emptum, ab ĕmo) vi- num e dolio, *to take or draw from. pateram ei, to take away from. eum ex vinculis, to free.*

e, ex, v. de reis, to take from the number of. nomen de tabulis proscriptorum, to take out from. diem dicendo, to waste the time in speaking, to prevent a decree from being passed. eum numero beatorum, to exclude, to take from. dubitationem, labem, lassitudinem, to remove. to take away.

EXEMPTIO, ōnis, f. & -tus, ūs, n. a taking away.

EXEMTOR, one that takes away.

EXEMTILIS, e, that may be taken away or off.

EXIMIUS, a, um, choice, select, excellent. remarkable.

EXIMIĒ, adv. choicely, remarkably.

EX-IN, for Exinde, adv. then, after that.

EX-INĀNIRE, to empty, to exhaust.

EXINANITIO, ōnis, f. an emptying, an evacuation. Plin. 13, 22.

EX-IRE (exeo, ii rar. i. vi, itum.) foras, e portu, ex urbe, to go out. aere alieno, to get out of debt, Cic. Phil. 11, 6. in altitudinem, to grow high as a tree, Plin. 13, 4. & 14, 1. nullus mihi per otium dies exit, passes, Senec. Ep. 8. dies stipendii exiit, has or is past, Liv. 22, 23. necdum exierat induciarum dies, had or was past, Id. 30, 24. in herbas v. radicem, to grow, to sprout, Plin. 18, 7. so semina arrosa conducunt formicæ, ne rursus in fruges exeant e terra, Id. 11, 30. exiit ad caelum arbor, rose, grew, Virg. G. 2, 81. so ad præcipuum altitudinem exeunt, sc. vites, Plin. 14, 1 s. 2. in iram, to move or excite the anger of Caesar, Lucan. 3, 112. in laudes Castoris, to digress, to launch forth, Quintil. 11, 2, 11. in eadem, quas Castor, literas, to end or terminate in the same letters with Castor, i. e. in or, Id. 1, 5, 60. so per eandem literam in infinitivo, Id. 1, 6, 8. similes positiones in longè diversas figuras per obliquos casus exeunt, i. e. nouns of the same termination in the nominative form the oblique cases very differently; as, virgo, Juno; fusus, lusus; cuspis, puppis, &c. ib. 25. modum, to exceed bounds, Ovid. Met. 9, 630. obviam ad portas, sc. ei, to meet, Liv. 24, 16. ex ore, to come, i. e. to be spoken or uttered, Cic. Br. 76. de ovo a cauda, when hatched, to come out of the shell by the tail, i. e. with the tail foremost, Plin. 10, 16 s. 18. pastum, to go out to graze, Varr. R. R. 3, 6. e Patriciis, to get out of the order of Patricians, Cic. Dom. 14. de v. ex potestate, sc. suâ, to be out of one's senses, not master of his reason, beside himself, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5. & 4, 36. in praelium, add pugnam; in rigorem, to turn, to degenerate into, Plin. 7, 19. so translationis (of metaphor) usus continuus in allegoriam et aenigmata exit, Quintil. 8, 6, 14. servitio, to become free. sors exit, the lot comes out (of the urn, ballot-box, or any other thing used for the purpose,) Cic. Verr. 2, 51. Att. 1, 16. Liv. 45, 15. Val. Max. 6, 3, 4. spiritus exit in auras, goes, vanishes, Ovid. Trist. 4, 3, 41. tela, to shun, to avoid, Virg. Æ. 5, 438. so vim viribus, ib. 11, 750. add. Lucr. 5, 1329. 6, 1215. but multa exibunt, nec ferient, many strokes shall be aimed (by a gladiator) in vain, i. e. many words will

be without effect, Senec. Ep. 100 sub fin. tempus exit, is past or elapsed, Liv. but quod tempus exit in urbis nostræ CCCXLIX annorum, falls in or coincides with, Plin. 33, 7 s. 37.—In tertium diem probationes exierunt, the proofs were prolonged or continued to, were not finished before, Plin. 2, 11, 18. licet mille annos exeat, sc. vita, though it go beyond or exceed, Senec. de brev. vit. 6. vitâ, de v. ex vita, to die. exierat in vulgus, imp. a report was spread Suet. Galb. 20. so si in turbam exisset, if it should get abroad, Nep. 14, 6. de qua sc. pecuniâ sciebat exisse famam, ib. 23, 9. literas —existimans exituras, sc. esse, would get abroad or be published, Cic. Fam. 15, 21. but libri exierunt, sc. e manibus, are finished, (for they were not yet published,) Cic. Att. 13, 13.—* cum ipsis vocibus naturaliter exeunt gestus, are made, accompany, Quintil. 11, 3, 88. si quid exierit numeris (sc. Demosthenis) aptius, if there be an oration more harmonious in its composition than the orations of Demosthenes, ib. 12, 10, 26. humeris hominem super improbus exit, exceeds him in height, Stat. Theb. 6, 858. quocunque solo pulcherrimus exis, from whatever soil thou risest or springest, Virg. Æ. 8, 75. but septem exit aquis, sc. Hister, the Danube flows (into the Euxine sea) by seven streams or mouths, Val. Flacc. 8, 187. amphora coepit institui; currente rotâ, cur urceus exit? a large vase began to be designed or formed; why, as the wheel revolves, comes out a small pitcher? (said of a potter,) Hor. Art. P. 22. Hinc exit varium coco minutal, of or from these (gourds) a hash is made by the cook, Mart. 11, 32, 11.

EXITUR foras, imp. sc. ab aliquo, somebody comes out, Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 15. exitum huc nollem, sc. a me esse, I wish I had not come out, Ter. Adel. 5, 1, 12.

EXITUS, ūs, m. an outgate; an event, an issue, an end; death.

EXITIO, ōnis, f. a going out.

EXITIUM, i, n. destruction, death.

EXITIABILIS v. Exitiabilis, e, & Exitiōsus, a, um, destructive, pernicious.

EXISTIMĀRE, (aestimo,) to think, to judge, to determine.

EXISTIMATIO, ōnis, f. an opinion, estimation, reputation, character, credit.

EXISTIMATOR, ōris, m. one that gives his opinion, a judge of the goodness of an opinion, Cic. Or. 31. de Or. 3, 22.

EX-ISTĒRE v. Ex-sistĒre, to be, to exist, to become.

EXITUM, EXITUS, &c. See EXIRE.

EXLECĒBRA, ae, f. an allurement, Plaut. B. 4, 2, 20.

EX-LEX, Ex-lĕgis, adj. without law, lawless.

EX-MŌVĒRE aliquid ex pectore, to remove.

EX-OBSĒCRĀRE, to intreat earnestly, Plaut.

EX-OCULĀRE eum, to take out his eyes. nisi exoclassit, for exoculaveritis, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 36.

* EXŌDIUM, i, n. the end or conclusion of any thing; a dramatical entertainment intro-

ended at the end of a regular play, a farce, Liv. 7, 2. Juvenal. 3, 175.

EXODIARIUS, i, m. an actor in a farce.

EX-ŌLĒRE, & -escēre, (-eo & -esco, ēvi, ētum,) to grow out of use, to fade; to be forgotten; to be effaced.

EXŌLĒTUS, a, um, worn out of use; old, stale. subst. an old catamite.

EXOLVĒRE v. Ex-solvĕre (-olvo, vi, ōlŭtum,) nodum, to loose. aes alienum, to pay debt. beneficium, to requite. fidem v. promissum, to perform. poenas, to suffer. aliquem curā, suspitione, poenā, to free from. exoluta alvus, lax, loose. -i legis nexus, explained.

EX-ONĒRĀRE, to unload, to disburden. ventrem ei, to ease, to empty. eum metu, to free. conscientiam, to ease, to disburthen, Curt. 6, 8, 12.

EX-ŌPTĀRE, to wish or desire greatly.

EXOPTĀTUS, a, greatly wished or longed for. -atior, -atissimus.

EXOPTABILIS, e, to be wished, desirable.

EX-ŌRĀRE eum, to gain, to prevail on by intreaty. veniam ab iis, pacem divūm, to obtain by prayer, to beg earnestly.

EXŌRĀTOR, ōris, m. an intreater, an intercessor.

EXORĀBĪLIS, e, to be moved by intreaty, exorable.

EXORĀBŪLUM, i, n. a motive to move or persuade, Plaut. Truculent. 1, 1, 6.

EXORBĒRE, to sup up. See EXSORBĒRE.

EX-ORDĪNĒ, adv. in order; orderly, regularly.

EX-ORDĪRI (-dior, sus,) telam, to lay the warp, to begin.

EXORDIUM, i, n. the warp of a web, a beginning. exordio priore, in the former book, Col. 7, 12. sequenti exordio, in the following book, Id. 8, 17 f. priora exordia, the former books, Id. 10 pr. 3. plur. the first elements or principles of things.

EXORSUS, ūs, m. a beginning.

EXORSUM, i, n. an undertaking or enterprise; a long preamble, Virg. Æ. 10, 111.

EX-ŌRĪRI, (-orior, ortus,) to arise; to recover from a fright, to revive. exoriens, sc. sol, the east. jubāre exorto, i. e. Lucifero, the morning star having arisen, Virg.

EXORTUS (ūs, m.) solis et siderum, the rising.

EXORTIVUS, a, um, -us oceanus, eastern, Plin. 37, 2.

EX-ORNĀRE, to adorn splendidly, to deck or dress. aciem, to draw up an army in battle order. philosophiam, to cultivate, to apply to. aliquem qui prohibeat, to suborn.

EXORNĀTIO, ōnis, f. an adorning, an ornament.

EXORNĀTOR, ōris, m. he who adorns.

EXORNATRIX, icis, f. she who adorns.

EXORS, rtis, adj. without lot. See EXORS.

EX-OS, n. EXOSSIS, e, without bones.

EXOSSĀRE, to bone, to take out the bones.

EXOSSATUM (adj.) os, toothless.

EX-OSCUĀRI, to kiss fondly.

EXOSCUĀTIO, ōnis, f. a kissing fondly, Plin.

EX-ŌSUS (part.) eos, hating; and in later

writers, exosus iis, hated by, or hateful to, edious.

* EXŌTĪCUS, a, um, from a strange country, foreign.

EXPALLĒRE, (-eo, ui, -,) to be pale.

EXPALLESĒRE, (-esco, ui, -,) to grow pale; to fear.

EX-PALLĪĀTUS, p. & a. deprived of one's pallium or cloak. expalliatu summiser, Plaut. Cas. 4, 10, 6.

EX-PALPĀRE, v. -ari id, to obtain by stroking or flattery, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 144.

EX-PANDĒRE, (-pando, pandi, passum & pansum,) to lay open. alas, to spread out, to display. flores, to expand. rerum naturam dictis, to explain, Lucr. 1, 127.

EXPANDĪTOR (-ōris, m.) fluvius, i. e. Nilus, that overflows the country to a great extent, (al. al.) Plin. pan. 50.

EXPATIĀRI, to walk abroad. See EX-SPATIARI.

EX-PĀVĒRE, & -escēre, to be greatly afraid. id v. eum, to fear. ad id, to be frightened at.

EXPECTĀRE v. Ex-spectāre, to look or wait for; to hope or wish for, to fear, to expect.

EXSPECTĀTIO, ōnis, f. expectation.

EX-PECTŌRĀRE, to throw out from the breast, to expectorate, Cic. Or. 3, 38. see Quintil. 8, 3, 31.

EXPĒDĪRE, (-io, ūvi, itum, ā pes,) to disentangle, to extricate. animum metu, molestiā, morte, to free. arma, to bring forth; to prepare. naves, to equip, to get ready. merces, to set out, to expose. se ad aliquem, to go in haste. rem verbo uno, to tell in a word. aliquid dictis, planē et dilucidē, to explain, to declare, to relate. initium rei, to enter upon a subject, Sall. Jug. 5. alimenta sibi arcu, to procure. nomina sua, to pay his debts. pecuniam, to procure, to find. salutem, to defend, to secure. caetera res expedit, the thing, i. e. the enterprise or conspiracy will make the rest easy, or will execute the rest, Sallust. Cat. 20. manus Claudias per acuta belli, to protect, to preserve, Hor. Od. 4, 4 f. flammam inter et hostes expedit, I go safe, Virg. Æ. 2, 633.

EXPĒDIT, impers. it is expedient or profitable.

EXPĒDITUS curis, free from. ad caedem, prepared, ready. trans finem jaculo nobilis expedito, noted for having thrown the javelin beyond the mark, Hor. Od. 1, 8, 12. expediti milites, -ae legiones, light armed, free from baggage. -ta oratio, not encumbered, fluent. expeditior via ad honores, more easy. reditus expeditissimus, most easy. expeditum nomen, a sure debt, or that will be soon paid, Cic. Att. 13, 19 f. fidem expeditam relinquere, to establish one's credit by answering all demands or by clearing all debts, ib. 11, 1. pecunia expeditissima, most ready, Cic. Fam. 11, 24.

EXPĒDĪTĒ, adv. quickly, easily, readily.

EXPEDITIO, ōnis, f. quick dispatch, a speedy method of doing a thing; a military expedition, opposed to bellum, Liv. 28, 32.

EX-PELLĒRE, (-pello, pūli, pulsum,) to drive out, to expel.

EXPULSIO, ōnis, f. a driving out, expulsion.—
EXPULSOR, ōris, m. an expeller.—
EXPULTRIX (icis, f.) vitiorum philosophia, that drives away, Cic. Tusc. 5, 2.—
EXPULSĀRE, to beat to and fro, to bandy about, Mart. 14, 40.

EXPENDĒRE (-do, di, sum), aurum, to weigh; mulierem auro, to buy her with her weight of gold, Plaut. Merc. 2, 4, 19. argumenta, testes, &c. to weigh, to consider, to examine. poenas, to suffer. scelus, to suffer or atone for. **EXPENSAM** alicui pecuniam ferre, to mark down in one's book of expences money as given to any one, Cic. accepti et expensi ratio convenit, the account of what is received and expended, or, as we express it, of debtor and creditor, agrees, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 146.—Pompeio expensam tulit legionem Caesar, i. e. gave him, Cic. Fam. 8, 4.

EXPENSĀRE pecuniam, to lay out money, Plaut. **EXPENSUM**, i, n. & -sa, ae, f. expence. expensas facere, to lay out expences.

EXPERGISCĪ, (expergiscor, experrectus), to awake; to rouse or bestir one's self.—
EXPERGEFACĒRE, to awaken, to excite.

EXPERĪRI, (-eror, ertus), to try, to prove; to experience. jus v. jure, to try to obtain one's right by law. haud ita me experti, sc. sunt, did not find me such, Virg. Æ. 11, 396. vos et Cyclopia saxa experti, have experienced or passed, Id. Æ. 1, 202. expertus metuit, one who has tried it, the experienced, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 87. passiv. vir expertae virtutis, of tried or approved courage, Liv. 8, 44. so vir per omnia expertus, Id. 1, 34. libertatis medicene nondum expertā, having not yet tasted or experienced, Id. 2, 1.

EXPERTUS (adj.) belli v. bello, skilled, expert.—
EXPERIENS, ntis, a. knowing-by experience, experienced.

EXPERIENTIA, ae, f. experience.—
EXPERIMENTUM, i, n. a trial, an experiment.

EXPERTS, rtis, adj. (pars), periculi, free from. rationis, virtutis, &c. void of. linguae Graecae, ignorant. patriā, famā atque fortunis, deprived of. metu, free from. belli, not concerned in, Ov.

EXPE, v. **EXSPES**, a. (found only in the nom.) without hope, hopeless. vitae, Tac. An. 6, 54.

EXPĒTĒRE (-pĕto, ūvi, itum), divitias, to desire greatly. vitam alicujus, to seek to take away, Cic. Deiot. 11. jus ab iis, to demand justice, Liv. 3, 40. poenas in aliquem v. ab aliquo, to inflict, Liv. 1, 22. & 23. 6, 29. Cic. Marcel. 6. bono si quid malefacias, aetatem expetit, sc. poenas, he (the good man) exacts punishment (i. e. resents the injury) for an age, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 23.—(II) **EXPETĒRE**, as competere, is sometimes used in an intransitive sense; thus, in servitute expetunt multa iniqua, i. e. accidunt, many unjust things happen, i. e. slaves suffer much oppression, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 20. nam Deum non par videtur facere, delictum suum suanique culpam expetere (to light or full) in mortalem ut sinat, ib.

1, 2, 32. nequiter penē expetivit (al. expedit) prima parasitatio, my first attempt at wheedling has succeeded ill, ib. 1, 3, 23. ego hodie in tergo faxo ista expetant mendacia, I will make these lies of yours fall on your back, i. e. I will make your back suffer for them, ib. 2, 1, 42. si id Alcumenae innocenti expetat, should fall upon her innocent, ib. 3, 1, 12. nunc autem insonti mihi illius ira in hanc et maledicta expetet, his anger and reproaches against her will fall on me innocent, i. e. I who am innocent of the reproaches (made by the real Amphitruo) against his wife shall suffer for them, by being excluded from her, ib. 3, 2, 15. eadem in vigilantes expetunt, quae in somnis visa memoras, the same things besul you waking, Id. Mil. 2, 4, 40.—expetitur unguentis radix aspalathi, is greatly desired or is in request for, Plin. 12, 24.

EXPETIBĪLIS, e, desirable.—
EXPĒTISSĒRE v. **ExpetessĒre**, to desire, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 3.

EXPIARE, to expiate, to atone for.—
EXPIĀTIO, ōnis, f. an atoning, a satisfaction.—
EXPIABĪLIS, e, that may be expiated.

EXPIĀRE, to rob, to pillage, to plunder.—
EXPIĀTIO, ōnis, f. a pillaging or plundering.

EXPIRĀRE v. **EXSPIRĀRE**, to breathe out, to expire, to die. expiratur, sc. ab illo, (imp.) he dies, Plin. 11, 37.

EXPIRATIO, ōnis, f. a breathing out.

EX-PISCĀRI, to fish out, to search out.

EXPISSĀRE v. **EX-SPISSĀRE**, to make thick.

EX-PLĀNĀRE, (planus), to make smooth: to explain, to interpret, Liv. 25, 12.

EXPLANĀTĒ, adv. plainly, clearly.

EXPLANATIO, ōnis, f. an explanation, an interpretation.

EXPLANĀTOR, ōris, m. an explainer, an interpreter. poëtarum, Cic. Div. 1, 51.

EX-PLĀNTĀRE, to pull up, to root out, Col.

EX-PLĒRE (-eo, ēvi, etum), pocula vino, to fill up. animum ei, to satisfy. animum suum, to gratify, to please. triginta magnos orbes, i. e. annos imperio, to reign thirty years, Virg. Æ. 1, 270. avaritiam pecuniā, to satisfy. centurias, to gain the votes of a sufficient number of centuries to obtain an office, Liv. 3, 64 f. desiderium patriae, to make up for the want of, Liv. 1, 9. cicatrices, to close up, Plin. 36, 21. diem supremum, to die. numerum Patrum ad trecentorum summam, to complete, to make up, Liv. 2, 1. legiones veteres eodem supplemento, Id. 1, 30. explebo numerum, I will complete the number of years appointed for my purgation, (al. I will make up the number of the shades,) Virg. Æ. 6, 545. sitim, to quench.—**EXPLETUS** dapibus, filled with meat. omnibus suis partibus v. numeris, complete, perfect.

EXPLETIO, ōnis, f. a completing or perfecting, Cic. Fin. 5, 14.

EXPLEMENTUM, i, n. a complement or supplement, Sen. Ep. 110.

EX-PLĪCĀRE (-plico, ui, & āvi, itum, & ātum), velum, to unfold, to spread out. frondes, pennas, alas, &c. to expand. aciem, ordi-

res, turmas, to draw up in order of battle. causam rei, to explain. consilium, to settle. frontem, to smooth, to free from wrinkles. iter, to finish. mandata, res, to execute, to perform. nomen illud, to pay that debt. provinciani periculis cinctam, to free, to deliver, Cic. Manil. 11. but provincia explicata, unembarrassed, without any law-suits left undetermined, Cic. Fam. 3, 2. se ex laqueis, to disentangle. Graecae orationes, to translate. serpentem sagittis, to kill. vitam alicujus, to give an account of. scholam, to deliver a lecture, Cic. Fin. 2, 1. se, sc. negotiis, to disengage himself from business.—ex valetudine explicatus, freed, recovered. nisi explicata solutione, non sum discessurus, till I have settled how my debts are to be paid, Cic. Att. 15, 20. non habet explicatam et exploratam rationem salutis suae, an easy and certain method of securing his own safety, Cic. Fam. 6, 1.

EXPLICATUS, adj. -ata causa, clear, plain.—

EXPLICATĒ, adv. clearly, plainly.—

EXPLICATIO, ōnis, f. & -ātus, ūs, m. an unfolding, an unrolling or untwisting; an explication or interpretation.—

EXPLICĀTOR, ōris, m. & -ātrix, icis, f. an explainer or interpreter.—

EXPLICĀBĪLIS, e, explicable, easy to be explained.

EX-PLŌDĒRE, (-do, si, sum, à plaudo.) to disapprove by clapping the hands, to explode, to reject. histrio exsibilatur et exploditur, is hissed and clapped off, Cic. Par. 3.—

EXPLOSIŌ (-ōnis, f.) ludorum, the expression of disapprobation at the games by the clapping of hands, Cic. Fam. 8, 11.

EX-PLŌRĀRE locum, to search, to explore, to examine. consilium v. iter hostium, to find out. taurus cornua explorat in truncis, tries, proves. **EXPLŌRĀTUS**, (part. & adj.) examined; certain. exploratum habes, v. exploratum est mihi, I am sure or certain. mihi est exploratissimum, very certain. Cic. ad Quir. 6. victoria explorata & -issima, sure, certain.—

EXPLORĀTĒ, adv. certainly.—

EXPLORĀTŌ (adv. or in the abl. absolute,) amicos salvos, sc. esse, having found that, &c. Tac. Hist. 2, 49.—

EXPLŌRĀTOR, ōris, m. a scout, a spy.—

EXPLORĀTORIUS, a, um, -iae coronae, given for having spied out the enemy, Suet. Cal. 45.

EX-PŌLĪRE, to polish well; to finish, to adorn, to embellish. libellus pumice expolitus, smoothed, polished.—

EXPOLĪTIO, ōnis, f. a polishing, embellishment.—

EX-PŌNĒRE (-no, sui, sĭtum,) milites v. copias ex navibus in terram, to disembark, to land: or simply exponere, sc. e navi, Caes. B. C. 1, 31. Nep. 2, 8. so exercitum in Africam, Liv. 28, 44. quartā vix demum exponimur horā, we are landed, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 20. infantem, pueros, to expose, to leave to perish, Liv. 1, 4. omnia ordine, rem breviter, to explain, to declare. frumentum, to expose to sale, Cic. Off. 3, 12. vasa Samia, to set forth, to expose to view, Cic. Mur. 36. foenum in sole, ut siccescat, Col. 11, 28.—

EXPŌSĪTUS ventis, oculis, sub dio, *exposed*. praemia exposita, *proposed*. iudiciis expositis, *the evidence being brought out or produced*, Cic. Cat. 3, 6.—

EXPŌSĪTICUS (adj.) infans, that is r has been exposed, Plaut. Cas. prol. 79.—

EXPŌSĪTIO, ōnis, f. an explication or exposition; a narration; an exposing of a child, Justin. 1, 5.

EX-PORRĪGĒRE (et contract. exporgĕre,) aciem, to stretch out, to extend the line of battle. frōntem, to clear up, to cheer, Ter. Adel. 5, 353.

EX-PORTĀRE, to carry out, to export.—

EXPORTĀTIO, ōnis, f. a carrying out, a banishment.—

EX-POSĒRE, to ask earnestly, to request or beg, to entreat. pacem precibus, Liv. 1, 16.

EX-POSTŪLARE, to demand as a right. aliquem ad supplicium, to require him to be given up to punishment, Tac. Hist. 1, 73. injuriam v. de injuria, cum eo, to expostulate.—

EXPOSTULATIO, ōnis, f. an expostulation.—

EXPRĪMĒRE (-im), essi, essum, à prĕmo,) oleum, sanguinem, succum, to press, wring, strain or squeeze out. pecuniam ab invito, to extort, to obtain by force, Cic. Verr. 3, 37. risum v. gemitum alicui, Plin. Ep. 4, 7. vocem, to extort an answer, Caes. B. C. 1, 32. so voces, quas metus exprimebat, Plin. Pan. 2. aliquem pictum tabellā, facem v. formam alicujus, to paint. casus suos in marmore, ingenium in cera, to represent, to express. incensus, vultumque modumque loquendi, to imitate, Ovid. Met. 11, 636. aliquem libris, to describe, Cic. Att. 3, 1. so bellum, Id. Arch. 9. consiliorum ac virtutum effigiem, to draw to the life, ib. 12. legem ex natura, to derive or imbibe, Cic. Mil. 4. literas, to express, to pronounce strongly, Cic. Or. 3, 11. Off. 1, 37. sensus animi, to express one's sentiments, Cic. Or. 55. verbum de v. e verbo, to translate literally, Cic. Fin. 3, 4. Ac. 4, 10. Ter. Adel. prol. 11.—

EXPRESSUS (part. & adj.) succus v. sanguis, squeezed or forced out. expressa necessitas obides dandi Romanis, was extorted from the Romans, Liv. 2, 13. expressa arbusto convicia, reproaches taken or drawn from the vineyard, i. e. coarse witticisms, Hor. Sat. 1, 7, 29. fabellae ad verbum de Graecis expressae, literally translated, Cic. Fin. 1, 2. literae neque expressae neque oppressae, neither pronounced too fully or strongly, nor mumbled or inarticulately uttered, Cic. Off. 1, 37. but expressa verba, distinctly and articulately pronounced, Quintil. 1, 11. 4. expressior sermo, a more distinct pronunciation, ib. 1, 1, 37. expressi vultus per athenae signa, represented to the life, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 248. expressa signa, non adumbrata, painted fully, not portrayed; finished pictures, not sketches, Cic. Coel. 5. so Tusc. 3, 2. expressus exemplar antiquitatis, a more express model of ancient manners, Plin. 5, 15. expressa sceleris vestigia, certain, manifest, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22. expressa indicia, express, manifest proofs, Cic. Planc. 12.—

EXPRESSIO, ōnis, f. a pressing or squeezing out, Vitruv. 1, 1, 8, 7. & 9; 9.

EXPRESSÈ, adv. properly, aptly, explicitly.

EX-PROBRĀRE fugam ei, aliquid in eo v. eum, to cast up; to upbraid or reproach.

EXPROBRĀTIO, ōnis, f. an upbraiding.

EXPROBRĀTOR, ōris, m. & ātrix, icis, f. one that upbraids, an upbraider.

EX-PROMITTĒRE (-itto, īsi, issum,) nummos, to promise strongly, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 5.—EX-PROMISSOR, ōris, m. Ulpian.

EX-PRŌMĒRE (-prōmo, psi, ptum,) nummos, to draw out, to draw or bring out. voces, to utter. quid sentias, to express, to declare. laborem et industriam, to bestow, to spend. exprompta memoria, a ready memory or wit, Ter. And. 4, 4, 2.

EX-PUGNĀRE urbem, to take by storm, force, or assault. domum v. carcerem, to force, to break into. pudicitiam, to violate by force. pertinaciam ejus, to conquer. aliquid ratione, to obtain, to prove. expugnatum est, imp. the point was gained, Liv. 4, 35.

EXPUGNĀTOR, ōris, m. one who takes by force; a conqueror.

EXPUGNĀBĪLIS, e, that may be taken by assault. non expugnabilis, impraguable.

EX-PULSUS, &c. See EXPELLĒRE.

EX-PUNGĒRE, (-go, xi, ctum,) to blot out, to expunge. expunctus manipulus, a disbanded company of soldiers, Plaut. Cūc. 4, 4, 29.

EXPUĒRE v. EXPUĒRE, (-uo, ui, ūtum,) to spit out. in os ejus, to spit. miseriam ex animo, to throw off.

EXPUITIO (ōnis, f.) sanguinis, a spitting, Plin. 31, 1.

EX-PURGĀRE, to purge, to cleanse. se, to clear, to justify or excuse.

EXPURGATIO, ōnis, f. a cleansing; an apology, Plaut. Amph. 3, 3, 10.

EX-PŪTĀRE palos, to lop off. vitem, to prune. rem, to weigh, to consider; to understand, to discover, Cic. Fam. 10, 24.

EX-PUTRESCĒRE, to become putrid, to rot.

EX-QUĪRĒRE, (-īro, īsivi, īsitum, à quaero,) to search out, to inquire into, to ask, to investigate.

EXQUISĪTUS, a, um, rare, nice, choice, exquisite; accurate, exact.

EXQUISITÈ, adv. nicely, accurately.

EX-SAEVĪRE, to cease to rage, Liv. 30, 39.

EX-SANGUIS, e, bloodless, pale; lifeless.

EX-SĀTIĀRE, to sate or satiate, to glut, to cloy.

EX-SĀTŪRĀRE, to glut, to satiate; to satisfy.

EX-SCENDĒRE, (-do, di, sum, à scandō,) e nave, to land, to disembark.

EXSCENSIO, ōnis, f. a landing, a debarkation, Liv. 8, 17. & 22, 20.

EX-SCREĀRE, to hawk or spit up.

EXSCREATIO, ōnis, f. a hawking or spitting.

EX-SCINDĒRE, to cut off. See EXCINDĒRE.

EX-SCRĪBĒRE, (-bo, psi, ptum,) to write out of one book into another, to copy; to transcribe. patrem, to imitate, to copy, Plin. Ep. 5, 16, 9.—EXSCRIPTOR, ōris, m. a copier, a transcriber, (al. scriptor,) Cic. Fin. 1, 2.

EX-SĒCĀRE v. EXĒCARE (-ēco, ui, ectum,) lin-

guam, to cut out, Cic. Cluent. 66. fundum armarii, to cut a hole in the bottom of the chest, ib.

64. arborem serrā, to cut, Col. de Arb. 26, 3. vitiosas partes reipublicae, to cut off, Cic. Att. 2, 1. so pestem civitatis, Id. Sext. 65. quas capiti mercedes, i. e. usuras, to deduct from the capital sum five per cent. a month, as we express it, by way of interest, (before the money was lent,) Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 14. testes alicui, to castrate, Suet. Ner. 28. opinio Graeciam opplevit, Caelum exsectum a filio Saturno, sc. fuisse, was castrated, Cic. N. D. 2, 24. so juvenis exsecta virum, i. e. virilitatem, sc. secundum, Lucan. 10, 134. exsecta lingua, cut out, ib. 2, 181. tua cornu (in abl.) ni foret exsecto frons, for ni cornu exsectum foret ex fronte, had not the horn been cut out, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 59. exsectus honoribus senatoriis, cut off from the hope of those honours to which senators are entitled, Plin. Ep. 2, 12.

EXSECTIO (ōnis, f.) linguae, a cutting out, Cic. Cluent. 67. fundi in armario, the cutting of a hole in the bottom, ib. 64.

EX-SECRARI, to curse, &c. See EXECRARI.

EX-SEQUI, to execute, &c. See EXEQUI.

EX-SERĒRE, see EXERĒRE.

EX-SIBĪLĀRE, to hiss, to hiss off the stage.

EX-SICCĀRE, to dry up. vina culullis, to drink out of cups, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 11.

EXSICCUS, a, um, dry.

EX-SIGNĀRE, to seal, Liv. 1, 20. vel exsignavero, I could tell as from a sealed book, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 29.

EXSILĪRE (-silio, ii, ivi, & ui, sultum, à salio,) gaudio, to leap for joy. domo stratis foras, to leap out of or from, to spring forth. carceribus, to spring from the barriers or starting place.

EXULTĪM, adv. with leaps and frisks; skittishly, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 9.

EX-SOLVĒRE, to loose, to free from. See EXOLVĒRE.

EX-SOMNIS, e, sleepless, waking, Hor. Od. 3, 25, 9.

EX-SORBĒRE, (-beo, ui, ptum,) to sup or drink up, to swallow.

EX-SORS (-ortis, adj.) culpa, having no share in, free from. vitae, deprived of. exsors ipsa secandi, sc. cos, itself incapable of cutting, Hor. Art. P. 305. exsortem ducere honorem, i. e. sine sorte, to receive an extraordinary honour, Virg. Æ. 5, 534. so exsors equus, more beautiful than the rest, ib. 8, 552.

EX-SPATIĀRI, to roam and wander up and down at pleasure. in hac parte, to expatiate, to enlarge, Quinctil. 2, 17. expatiantur equi, rush out, wander from their course, Ov. Met. 2, 202. expatiata flumina, leaving their channels, ib. 1, 285.

EX-SPECTĀRE, to look for. See EXPECTARE.

EX-SPĪRĀRE, to breathe. See EXPIRARE.

EX-SPLENDĒRE, & ESCĒRE, to shine forth, to grow bright, to become eminent, Nep. Attic. 1.

EX-SPOLIĀRE, to spoil, to rob or plunder.

EX-SPŪMĀRE, to cast out a foam or froth, to froth.

EX-SPUĒRE, to spit out. See EXPUĒRE.

EX-STILLĀRE, *to drop out, to trickle down.* lacrimis, *to melt into tears,* Ter. Phor. 5, 7, 82.

EX-STIMULĀRE, *to stimulate greatly, to incite, to spur on.*

EXSTIMULĀTOR, ōris, m. *an inciter.*

EX-STINGUĒRE v. Extinguĕre (-guo, xi, ctum.) ignem, *to put out, to extinguish.* eum, *to kill animam seni, to squeeze out the life of,* Ter. Adel. 3, 2, 16. bellum, *to suppress,* Cic. Fam. 10, 25. *so suspicionem,* ib. 11, 28.

EXTINCTIO, ōnis, f. & -inctus, ūs, m. *a putting out, an extinction.*

EXTINCTOR, ōris, m. *an extinguisher.*

EX-STIRPĀRE v. Extirpāre, (stirps.) *to pull up by the root, to root out, to extirpate.*

EX-STĀRE v. Extāre (-sto v. -to, ūti, ūtum, v. tātum.) aquā v. ex aqua capite solo, *to stand, or to be above.* ex gutture, *to stand or stick out,* Ov. Met. 6, 236. *so de pectore,* ib. 9, 128. surculi extent de arbore sex digitis, Col. de Arb. 26, 4. extat e terra sesquipedē, ib. 5, 11. duos digitos, Plin. 17, 4.—* extare ad memoriam posteritatis, *to remain.* carmina, opera, scripta alicujus extant, *remain, are extant.* *so sepulchra extant,* Liv. 1, 25. non extat alius, sc. auctor, *there is,* ib. 18. epistolae extant Philippi ad Alexandrum, Cic. Off. 2, 14. si literae non exstant, *if there were no writings,* Cic. Inv. 1, 39. sed, quod literis exstet, &c. *as is recorded,* Cic. Tusc. 1, 16. *so quem verō exstet, sc. libris, eloquentem fuisse,* Cic. Brut. 15. nostrum studium extabit, *shall be conspicuous,* Cic. Fam. 1, 8. *so quō magis extare, atque eminere videatur,* Cic. Or. 3, 26. quantum egomet Nereidas exto, *I excel,* Stat. Silv. 1, 2, 115. aedificia modicē ab humo extantia, *raised or elevated,* Plin. humeris extantem suspicit altis, *admires him raised above them by the height of his shoulders,* Virg. Aë. 6, 668. signis extantibus asper crater, *rough with figures sticking out of it, or embossed on it,* Ovid. Met. 12, 235. *so ib. 5, 81. utroque extantior aggere, higher, raised above,* Stat. Theb. 9, 455. nec vitis minor transferri debet exstatura etiamnum duabus gemmis, *nor ought a vine of less growth to be transplanted than will be so far raised above the ground, when set in the trench, as to shew two buds or eyes,* Plin. 17, 22. add. Col. 3, 16.—

EXSTANTIA, ae, f. *a protuberance or standing out.* capita sine ulla exstantia, neque aratro, neque bubus obnoxia sunt, *having nothing standing out of them,* Col. 5, 5, 12.

EX-STRUĒRE v. Extruĕre (-uo, xi, ctum.) acervum, *to pile up, to raise.* aedificium, domum, monumentum, murum, *to build, to rear.* mensam epulis, *to heap, to load.*

EXSTRUCTIO, ōnis, f. *a building, a rearing,* Cic. Nat. D. 2, 60.

EX-SUCCUS, a, um, *without juice or sap, dry.*

EX-SUDĀRE v. Exūdāre gummi v. liquorem, *to sweat, to send out as a sweat.* illis, sc. terris exudat inutilis humor, exudes, transpires, Virg. G. 1, 88. exsudare laborem, *to undergo great labour which will cause sweating,* Liv. 5, 5. exsudati labores, Sil. 3, 531. causas, *to plead*

with the utmost vigour, to sweat in pleading, Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 28.

EX-SŪGĒRE v. Exugĕre, & -ĕre (-go, xi, ctum.) succum, humorem, sanguinem, *to suck out, to drink up, to dry up.*

EXSUCTUS, part. & adj. *exhausted.* exsuctor, *more exhausted,* Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 11.

EX-SULTĀRE v. Exultāre, (salto.) *to leap, to frisk; to boil up; to exult, to rejoice greatly, to boast.* exultans verborum audaciā, *using too bold or florid expressions,* Cic. Or. 3, 9.

EXULTANTIŪS, adv. *more floridly,* Plin. Ep. 3, 18.

EXULTATIO, ōnis, f. *an excessive rejoicing, exultation,* Plin. 8, 54.

EX-SUPĒRĀRE, *to surpass, to excel, to exceed, to prevail.*

EXSUPERANTIA, ae, f. *pre-eminence.*

EX-SUPERABILIS, e, *to be overcome or surmounted.*

EX-SURDĀRE v. Exurdāre aures, *to deafen.* palatum, *to blunt the quick relish of the palate,* Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 38.

EX-SURGĒRE, v. Exurgĕre, (-go, rexi, rectum.) *to rise up, to recover strength.* exsurgit mons a mari, *rises,* Plin. 5, 27.

EX-SUSCĪTĀRE, v. Exuscitāre, *to awaken, to rouse.* animos, *to excite,* Cic. Off. 1, 4.

EXSUSCITATIO, ōnis, f. *a stirring, a wakening.*

EXTA, orum, n. *the entrails.*

EXTĀLIS, e, -is olla, *a pot for boiling the entrails,* Liv. 25, 16.

EXTISPFX, icis, m. (specio.) *a priest or soothsayer that inspected the entrails, and thence drew presages of futurity,* Cic. Div. 1, 16.

EXTISPICIUM, i, n. *the art of predicting future events from the inspection of the entrails of animals,* Suet. Ner. 56.

EX-TĀBESCĒRE, (-esco, ui, -) macie, *to pine or waste away,* Cic. Tusc. 3, 12. videmus opiniones fictas et vanas extābuisse, *have fallen into contempt, or fallen into contempt,* Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 2.

EXTĀRE, *to stand out, &c.* See EX-STARE.

EX-TEMPĒD, adv. *immediately, quickly.*

EX-TEMPŌRĀLIS, e, -is oratio, *an extemporary speech, without premeditation,* Quintil. 4, 1. facultas, *the talent of speaking extempore,* Suet. Aug. 84.

EXTEMPORALĪTAS, ātis, f. *the doing of any thing extempore, promptness,* Suet. Tit. 3.

EX-TENDĒRE, (extendo, extendi, extensum, v. -tum,) *to stretch out, to extend.* pugnam, *to lengthen out, to prolong.* vires imperii, *to exert.* *so se supra vires,* Liv. 34, 4.

EXTENSUS, a, um, (part. & adj.) extensi digiti, *extenta brachia, stretched out.* extensiores manus, *more extended,* Quintil. 11, 3, 116. extensissima vallis, *very extensive,* Liv. 21, 32.

extento aevo vivere, i. e. in aeuum, *to live to the latest ages, to have his name transmitted to posterity,* Hor. Od. 2, 2, 5. per extendum funem ire, *to walk on the tight rope,* Id. Ep. 2, 1, 210. extentum spatium vitae, *long,* Tell. 1, 11. extensus sonus, *high, loud,* Plin. 10, 29.

EXTENTĀRE vires, *to exert,* Plaut. Bacch. 4, 2, 3.

EX-TENUĀRE corpus, to *extenuate the corpulent substance of the olive*, Plin. 15, 3. *crimen, laudes, munus, querelam, &c. to diminish, to lessen*, Cic. in pulverem inutilem extenuatur, sc. medica, is reduced, crumbles, Plin. 18, 16 s. 43. a dentibus extenuatur cibus, is made small, Cic. N. D. 2, 54.

EXTENUĀTUS, part. & adj.—aēr fusus et extenuatus, made thin; opposed to concretus, ib. 39. -atae sortes, diminished, lessened, (to appearance, which was esteemed a bad omen,) Liv. 21, 62. extenuatissimae copiōiae, very small, much diminished, Brui. ad Cic. Fam. 11, 13.

EXTENUATIŌ, ōnis, f. a diminishing, Cic. Or. 3, 53. Plin.

EX-TERĒBRĀRE, to bore, to pierce, to force, Cic.

EX-TERGĒRE v. -ĕre, (-geo v. -go, si, sum,) to wipe off. manus sibi, to wipe.

EXTERSUS, ūs, m. a wiping, Plaut.

EX-TĒRMINĀRE, to drive out, to banish.

EX-TĒRMINĀTOR, ōris, m. one who drives out, or banishes.

EX-TĒRNĀRE v. Exsternāre, to terrify, to frighten.

EX-TĒRNĀTUS, terrified, Ov. Met. 1, 641.

EX-TĒRNUS, a, um, foreign, of another country.

EX-TĒRĒRE (-tĕro, trīvi, trītum,) opus limā, to wear away, to impair by the file. frontem calcibus, to strike, to pierce or wound. frumentum, to beat out the corn, to thresh. cibus, to digest, Cic. N. D. 2, 54. literam, syllabam, to take out by syncope; as dixi for dixisti, Varr. L. L. 4, 19.

EX-TĒRRĒRE, to terrify, to frighten greatly.

EXTERSUS, part. wiped, &c. See EXTERGĒRE.

* EX-TĒRUS, rar. Exter, ĕra, um, foreign. compar. exterior pars, outer. comes exterior, on the side farthest from the wall, or on the left side, Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 17.

EX-TĒRUS, adv. without, on the outer side.

EX-TĒRĒNUS, a, um, (superl.) last. extremo anno, in the end of. extremo tempore, at a critical time, in a dangerous conjuncture, Caes. B. C. 2, 4. ad extremum, at last; in the end or extremity, Liv. 21, 8. extremum diēi, v. anni, the end.

EX-TĒRĒMŌ, adv. lastly, finally.

EX-TĒRĒMITAS, ātis, f. the extremity;—& EX-TĒRĒMUS. extimae gentes, the most remote, Plin. 2, 78. extĒmĒus orbis, the outermost part of, Cic. Somn. Scip. 4. so extĒmĒum promontorium, Plin. 6, 28. omnia extrema experiri, to try all extremities, Sall. Cat. 26.

EX-TEXĒRE, (-xo, xui, xtum,) to unweave. illum, to cheat out of his money, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 5.

EX-TĒLLĀRE, to drop out. See EX-STĒLLĀRE.

EX-TĒMĒSCĒRE (-timeo, ui, -) eum v. id, v. ab eo, to be greatly afraid, to fear much.

EX-TĒMĒLĀRE, to spur on. See EX-STĒMĒLĀRE.

EX-TĒNGŪĒRE, to extinguish. See EX-STĒNGŪĒRE.

EX-TĒRĒRE, Extare, see EX-STĒRĒRE, Extare.

EX-TŒLLĒRE, (extollo, tŕli, elĀtum,) to raise up, to extol. liberos, to bring up, to educate, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 41.

EX-TŒRQUĒRE (-queo, si, tum,) articulum, to wrench, to put out of joint. ferrum e v. de manibus, to wrest, to force. nihil a miseris, to extort. victoriam hosti, confessionem erroris civibus, to force from.

EX-TŒRTOR, ōris, m. one who takes away by force, a robber, an extortioner, Ter. Phor. 2, 2, 27.

EX-TŒRRIS, e, — patriā, exiled, banished; an exile.

EXTRA (praep.) portam v. ostium, without. extra causam, without, not included in; foreign to, Cic. Caec. 32. extra conjurationem, not concerned in, Sall. Cat. 39. extra culpam, factum, jocum, numerum modumque, ordinem, telĒ jactum, periculum, turbam, vitia, urbem, without. ne extra modum sumptu et magnificentĒ prodeas, beyond, Cic. Off. 1, 39.—(11) extra unum te, nemo, besides, except, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 203. so extra unam aniculam, Ter. Phor. 1, 2, 84. extra ducent paucosque praeterea, Cic. Fam. 7, 3. montes extra praedictos, i. e. praeter Hafnum, Rhodopen, Pangaem, besides, Plin. 4, 11 s. 18. so extra eam (Euboeam) in Myrtoo (mari) multae sc. insulae sunt, ib. 6, 32.

EXTRA, adv. without, on the outside; thus, pomum simile amygdalis extra, Plin. 22, 10. Iliacos intra muros peccatur, et extra, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 16. quum extra et intus hostem haberent, Caes. B. C. 3, 69.—extra quā, except that, unless, Cic. Inv. 2, 20. so Liv. 26, 34. & 38, 38.

EX-TRĀHĒRE (-āho, xi, ctum,) hastam v. telum e corpore, to draw out, to extract. eum domo v. rure, to draw or bring, to drag. urbem ex periculis, to free. aestatem, diem dicendo, to spend, to waste. certamen in noctem, to prolong. rem in annum, to spin out, to delay for a year. se et suos incolumes, to bring off, Nep. Eumen. 5.

EXTRACTORIUS, a, um, that draws or can draw, drawing. -am vim arundo habet, Plin. 24, 11.

EX-TRĀNEUS, a, um, strange, foreign; extraneous. -anae res, dist. from res corporis et animi.

EX-TRĀORDĒNĀRIUS, a, um, (ordo,) extraordinary, contrary to common order and custom, Cic.

EX-TRĀRIUS (a, um,) canis, strange, not domestic. -ia lux, coming from without. extrariae res, external, not in ourselves, Cic. Inv. 2, 59.

EX-TRĒCĀRE cervam plagis, to free, to extricate. agrum fructĒtis, to clear. nummos, to get or procure. nihil de aliquo, to find, Cic. Fam. 5, 10.

EX-TRĒSCĒS, adv. on the outside, from without. pulmones extrinsecus spiritum adducunt.

EX-TRĒDĒRE, to thresh out, to extrude.

EX-TRŪĒRE, to rear, to build. See EX-STŪĒRE.

EX-TŪBĒRĀRE, (tuber,) to *bunch out, to swell*.
EXTUBĒRĀTIO, ōnis, f. a *bunch, a swelling*, Plin. 6, 31, 9.

EX-TŪMĒRE v. -escĕre, to *swell greatly*.—
EXTUMĪDUS, a. *swollen, that swells or rises*, Varr. R. R. 1, 51.

EX-TUNDĒRE, (-tundo, tūdi, tūsum,) to *beat or hammer out. artes, to invent. aliquid precibus, to extort, to gain. fastidia, to drive away loathing or disgust*, Hor. Sat.

EX-TURBĀRE aliquid ex civitate, to *drive, to banish. oculos ei, to put out. aliquem bonis patriis, omnibus fortunis, to dispossess, to deprive of. mentem, to disturb. spem pacis, to confound, to break*, Liv. 6, 21.

EX-TUSSĪRE, to *cough up, to void by coughing*.

EX-ŪBĒRĀRE, (uber,) to *be very fruitful, to abound*.

EXUBĒRĀTIO, ōnis, f. *exuberance, abundance*.

EXUCCUS, a. *without sap*, Sen. Ep. 3. See EX-SUCCUS.

EXUDĀRE, Exugĕre, see EX-SUDĀRE, EX-SUGĒRE.

EXŪĒRE, v. EX-suĕre (-uo, ūi, ūtum,) vestes sibi v. se vestibus, to *put off one's clothes. aegritudinem, to lay aside. animam, to lose*, Ov. Met. 14, 777. se animā, to *kill one's self. eum agro paterno, regno, &c. to deprive of. so eum armis, to strip of. hostem castris, to drive from. ense humero, to take off. ense vaginā, to draw. hominum hac, sc. pinu, to put off the human figure, and assume that of a pine*, Ovid. Met. 10, 105. so hominem ex homine, Cic. Fin. 5, 12. humanitatem, to *lay aside, to put off*, Cic. Ligar. 5. Att. 15, 2. jugum sibi v. se jugo, to *put off the yoke, to free one's self from slavery*, Liv. pectus curis, to *free. virtutes, to lose, to lay aside. palmae exutae vinclis, freed from*, Virg. Æ. 2, 153. pedem unum exuta vinclis, *having one foot bare*, ib. 4, 518.

EXŪVĪAE, arum, f. *spoils taken from an enemy; the skin of a serpent; clothes put off or left; remains*, Virg. Æ. 4, 651.

EXUL, v. Exsul, ūlis, c. (quasi extra solum, i. e. qui solum mutavit,) *banished from one's country, an exile*.

EXŪLIUM, i, n. *banishment, exile*.

EXŪLĀRE, to *live in exile, to be an exile*.

EXŪLĀTIO, ōnis, f. a *living in exile*.

EXULCĒRĀRE, to *make sore, to fret, to exulcerate, to irritate or provoke*.

EXULCĒRĀTIO, ōnis, f. a *fretting, a provoking*.

EXULCĒRĀTORIUS, a. *irritating, provoking*.

EXULTĀRE, to *leap or rejoice*. See EX-SULTĀRE.

EX-ULŪLĀRE, to *howl or cry out, to make to resound with howling*, Ovid. Met. 8, 233. Tr. 4, 1, 42.

EX-UNDĀRE, to *overflow, to diffuse itself*.

EXUNDĀTIO, ōnis, f. a *overflowing, a diffusing*.

EX-UNGĒRE, to *anoint, to besmear all over*.

EXŪPĒRĀRE, to *get over or beyond*. See EX-SUPERĀRE.

EX-ŪRĒRE, (ūro, ussi, ustum,) to *burn. sce-*

lus igni, to *burn out with fire, to purge or purify*, Virg. Æ. 6, 742.

EXUSTIO, ōnis, f. a *burning, a setting on fire*.

EXUSCIĀRE, to *stir up, &c.* See EX-SUSCĪTĀRE.

F.

FĀBA, ae, f. a *bean*.—isthaec in me cedetur faba, I shall bear that blame, Ter.

FĀBŪLA, ae, f. a *small bean*.

FĀBĀCĪUS, fabarius v. fabāginus, & fabālis, e, of or pertaining to beans.

FĀBĀLE, is, n. (sc. stramentum,) a *bean straw or stalk*.

FĀBĀCIA, ae, f. a *cake made of beans*, Pl. 18, 12.

FĀBER, bri, m. (q. faciĕre, à facio,) one that works in wood, iron, brass, marble, or the like, a workman, an artificer. faber aerarius, a *brasier, a coppersmith. aurarius, a goldsmith. ferrarius, a blacksmith. lignarius, a carpenter. faber marmoris aut eboris, a worker in marble or ivory*, Hor. quisque faber suae fortunae, the *framer or maker. duae fabrūm centuriae, of artificers*, Liv. 1. 43. fabrūm, non fabriorum, Cic. Or. 46.

FĀBER, bra, brum, artificial. Daedalus ingenio fabrae celeberrimus artis, for his *ingenuity or skill as an artist or in architecture*, Ovid. Met. 8, 159.

FĀBRĒ, (and oftener affābrĕ,) adv. *artificially, cunningly, skillfully. fabrĕfacere, to make or build artificially*.

FĀBRĪCĀRE & -ari, to *make, to frame. pass. militi fabricatur ensis, is made or forged*, Quint. 2, 16, 1. pocula fabricata fago, *made of beech*, Ov. Met. 8, 669.

FĀBRĪCĀTIO, ōnis, f. a *making or framing*—

FĀBRĪCĀTOR, ōris, m. a *maker or framer*.

FĀBRĪCA, ae, f. the *shop, properly of a carpenter. fabrica ferrea, a smithy. fabrica aeris & ferri, the art of framing or working in*, Cic. N. D. 2, 60. admirabilis fabrica membrorum animalium, the *frame, fabric, or construction*, ib. 47. fabricam apparare v. fingere, a *device, a stratagem or trick*.

FĀBRĪLIS, e, of an *artificer. tractant fabrilia fabri, sc. instrumenta, mechanics handle the tools of mechanics*, Hor. Ep. 2, 117. fabrilis dextra, *mechanical, skilful*, Ov. Met. 4, 175.

FĀBER, bri, m. the *dory, a fish*, Col. 8, 16, 9. See ZEUS.

FĀBŪLA, ae, f. (à fando,) a *report, the subject of common talk. in fabulis fuit, was much talked about*, Suet. Aug. 70. fabula fui per urbem, Hor. Epod. 11, 8. a *fable, as those of Aesopus or Phaedrus. lupus in fabula, the wolf in the fable, a proverb used when one comes in who is spoken of*, Ter. the *subject of a poem; a play. fabulae togatae, plays in which the dress of the actors, and the manners were Roman. Palliatae, Grecian. poeticae fabulae, the fables or fictions of the poets*, Liv. Praef. de te fabula narratur, the *fable or story, sc. of Tantalus*, Hor. Sat. 1, 1,

70. *fabulae! mere stories, all false*, Ter. *so fabulae manes, the fabulous manes*, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 16. *additur fabulae, to the story or narration*, Liv. 1, 11. so ib. 3, 47.

FABELLA, ae, f. *a short fable, a fable*.
FABULĀRIS, e, -is *historia, fabulous*, Suet. Tib. 70.

FABULŌSUS, a, um, *fabulous, about which many things are feigned, or many stories told; thus, fabulosus Hydaspes*, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 7. *fabulosissimus Atlas*, Plin. 5, 1. *but fabulosa antiquitas, full of fables or fictions*, Plin. 12, 19. *so fabulosa Graecorum carmina*, Curt. 3, 1, 3. FABULŌSĒ, -iūs, -issimē, adv. *fabulously*.

FABULŌSITAS, ātis, f. *abundance of fables*, Plin. 7, 52 s. 53. *fabulosity*, ib. 28.

FABULĀRI, rar. -āre, *to talk, usually in a trifling or contemptible manner*.

FABULĀTOR, ōris, m. *a teller of agreeable stories*, Suet. Aug. 78. Sen. Ep. 122. *a writer of fables*, Gell.

FĀCĒRE, (facio, fēci, factum; passiv. fio, factus, fīeri,) *to make, to do. a v. ab aliquo, to favour or assist; to side with, to be of one's party. adversus aliquem, to oppose. ad aliquid, to be useful or fit. so in aliquid, Col. 4, 13 f. id aequi bonique, to take in good part. huic aegrē, to vex, to mortify her in his turn*, Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 10. *aes alienum, to contract debt*, Liv. 2, 23. *multos ambitus circa unam rem, to be too particular*, Liv. 27, 27. *amicitiā, aliquem amicum sibi, to make. animum v. -os ei, to give spirits, to puff up, to make proud*, Liv. 1, 34. & 22, 26. *animum, to encourage*, Liv. 25, 11 & 23. *animos in aliquem, Ov. Tr. 5, 8, 3. licet tu mihi bonum animum facias, though you give me great encouragement*, Plin. Ep. 7, 30. *annos, dies, menses, pueritiā, to pass or spend, to live. arbitria de aliquo, to pronounce sentence*, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 22. *but consuli praetores in eligendō arbitrium fecerunt, left the choice of them to the Consul, allowed him to chuse which of the legions he pleased*, Liv. 43, 15. *argentariam sc. rem vel artem, to be a banker*, Cic. *artem ludicram, to be a player*.—met. *to leap, to palpitate*, Plaut. Aul. 4, 3, 3. *assulas foribus, to break in pieces*, Id. Merc. 1, 2, 20. *audupium auribus, to listen*, Id. Mil. 4, 1, 43. *audaciā hosti, to inspire*, Liv. 29, 34. *audientiam sibi, to procure attention*, Cic. Sen. 9. *omnem auritum populum, to make attentive, to order silence*, Plaut. Asin. prol. 4. *augurium, to shew or give an omen*, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 10. *so auspiciū, Liv. 1, 34. auspiciū ei, to serve as an omen, to put into his head to do a thing*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 86. *auxilia mercede, to serve as auxiliaries*, Tac. An. 6, 38. *basia, to kiss. bellum patriae, to make war upon*, Nep. 10, 4. Tac. 3, 18.—*caedem, to commit slaughter or murder*, Cic. Mil. 5. *calorem, to cause*, Plin. 11, 16. *aliquid capitale, to forbid under pain of death*, Id. 12, 14. *caput, to grow to a head, as a tumour or swelling, as a felon or whitlow*, Plin. 26, 12 s. 77. *carmina, to compose*, Virg. E. 3, 86. *carnificinā, to act the part of an executioner, to torment*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 29. *castra, to pitch a camp, to encamp. caulem, to*

grow to a stalk, Col. 11, 3, 27. *aliquem certiorē, to inform. civem, to make him a citizen of Athens*, Nep. 25, 3. *plus cladium, to cause*, Liv. 8, 2. *clamores, to excite acclamations of applause*, Cic. Br. 95. *claritatem oculis, to improve the sight*, Plin. 29, 6. *classem, to build*, Caes. B. G. 4, 21. *coenam alicui, to prepare, or, as we say, to give*, Cic. Att. 9, 13. & Fam. 9, 24. Plaut. Cas. 3, 6, 18. Plin. Ep. 7, 3 f. *cognomen colli, to give*, Liv. 1, 3. *comitia, to hold*, Cic. Fam. 13, 29. *commentarios, to write*, Caes. B. G. 8, 1. *compendium, to gain*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 16. *errationis fecerit compendium, she will save or put an end to her wandering*, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 90. *operam fac compendī quaerere, save yourself the trouble of asking*, Id. Ps. 4, 7, 42. *compotem votorum, to grant what he wishes*, Plin. Pan. 78. *conceptum, to conceive*, Col. 7, 6. *concilia, to hold*, Liv. 3, 10. *concursum, to bring together*, Cic. Dej. 10. *conjecturam, to conjecture, to gather or guess. conjurationem v. conspirationem, to conspire, to combine. conquisitionem ingenuorum, to make a scrutiny, to inspect*, Liv. 25, 5. *nova consilia ei, to suggest new schemes*, Liv. 35, 42. *consilio v. de consilio alicuius, to follow one's advice*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 22. Cic. Fam. 1, 7. *consuetudinē cum aliquo, to form an intimacy*, Cic. Fam. 13, 24. *consules, to chuse, to create. contentionem fortunarum, to make a contrast or comparison*, Cic. Pis. 22. *controversiam, to make it a matter of dispute*, Liv. 3, 40. *controversiam Jovi ipsi de felicitate, to dispute or contend with him*, Sen. Ep. 111. *so controversiam mihi de senectute, ib. 26. contumeliā ei, to affront, to injure*, Ter. Phor. 5, 7, 78. This phrase seems to have been used by Antony for afflicti contumeliā, to suffer an affront, and therefore it is blamed by Cicero, Phil. 3, 9. Quinctil. 9, 3, 13. *conviciū alicui, to reproach or upbraid. convivā, to celebrate. copiam argenti ei, to lend*, Plaut. Asin. 5, 1, 20. *his frumenti copiam, to supply or furnish them with corn*, Caes. B. G. 1, 28. *civibus omnibus consilii sui copiam, to offer his advice*, Cic. Or. 3, 33. *copiam pugnandi, to grant leave, or an opportunity*, Liv. 7, 15. *obsecrat (sc. anum), ut sibi ejus (puellae) copiam faceret, that he might have the girl*, Ter. Phor. 1, 2, 63. *quod maximē cupiebas, ejus copiam feci tibi, I have procured for you*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 14. *cum aliquo, to agree or take part with. faciebant omnia cum pupillā, every thing made or was in favour of the minor*, Cic. Verr. 1, 41. *curiam, to build*, Plin. 34, 6 s. 12. *damnum, detrimentum v. jacturam, to suffer loss. deditionem, to surrender. delectum sc. militum, to levy soldiers*, Caes. B. C. 1, 11. *delectum studiorum, to make a selection or choice, to prefer one study to another*, Quinctil. 2, 8, 7. *descensionem v. excensionem, to make a descent or hostile attack on a country*, Liv. 22, 31. & 28, 8. *dictatoris desiderium senatui, to make the senate desire or wish for*, Liv. 7, 24. *dicta, to perform what one has promised*, Ovid. Fast. 3, 515. *dies decem Iconii, to spend, to stay*, Cic. Att. 5, 20. *discessionem, to put a*

matter to the vote, to divide the house, to take the opinion of the senate, Cic. Fam. 1, 2 & 4. Caes. B. G. 8, 53. (R. A. p. 16.) ditionis suae, to reduce, to subject to one's power, Liv. divinduum face, for fac, halve the matter, Ter. Adel. 2, 2, 33. divitias ex re aliqua, to acquire or gain, Plaut. divorrium cum uxore, to divorce, Cic. Fam. 8, 7. dolorem, to cause pain, Cic. Fam. 5, 15. so dulcedinem, Senec. Ep. 112. equus non facit, will not move or stir, is restiff, Cic. Br. 51. facere excursions in provincia, to make inroads, Cic. Att. 1. 19. eruptionem, to make a sally, Caes. B. G. 3, 22. exempla in te, to punish in an exemplary manner, Pi. Most. 5, 1, 67. exercitum argento, to raise an army, Sall. apud Sen. Ep. 112.—fabulam, to write a play: agere, to act it. facinus v. flagitium, to commit. facultatem ei, to give an opportunity or leave. fallaciam, to use or practise, Ter. And. 1, 3, 7. fidem auribus alicujus, for apud aliquem, to gain or procure credit, to be believed by one, Cic. Cat. 3, 2. ea peritis amnis ejus vix fidem fecerint, will scarcely be believed by those acquainted with that river, Liv. 21, 47. fecit mihi fidem poenitentiae, he convinced me of his penitence, Plin. 9, 21. ex quo dubiis fides fiat, doubtful things may be believed, Quintil. 5, 10, 12. fidem per numina Veneris, to swear, Ov. Am. 2, 8, 18. finem operi, to put an end, Id. Met. 6, 102. fletum ei, to make one shed tears, Col. 10, 122. foedus cum aliquo, inter se, to make a treaty. fraudem legi, to elude, Liv. 7, 16. to break, to violate, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 9. fructum, to produce profit, Varr. R. R. 2. pr. 5. frugem, to procure advantage, to get gain, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 70. frumentum ex arvo, to raise, to obtain, Varr. R. R. 7, 2. fugam, to fly. fuga ex acie, amisso duce, fieri coepta est, sc. a militibus, they begun to fly, Liv. 25, 34. fugam ac vastitatem latè fecerunt, they fled and left the place, where the consul was, desolate for a great way round, Liv. 8, 9. but quas fugas fecerint, sc. Clodius, what flights did he cause or occasion, Cic. Dom. 25. so fugam nostris fecere, they made our men fly, Sen. Ep. 114. which phrase Seneca blames, ib. funus filio jam sepulto, to perform funeral obsequies, Cic. Cluent. 9. furtum, to commit theft, to steal. gloriam praecipuam iis, sc. uvis, to give them a reputation or a name, to bring them into repute, Plin. 14, 1s. 3. gradum, to make a step, to walk, Cic. Or. 2, 61. grandiozem gradum fac ad me, walk fuster, mend your pace, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 25. gradum ex his ad alia, to advance, Quintil. 3, 6, 8. majoribus nostris in Africam ex hac provincia (sc. Sicilia) gradus imperii factus est, our ancestors made a step or progress in their acquisition of empire, i. e. derived assistance and resources from Sicily for the conquest of Africa, Cic. Verr. 2, 1. gratiam aliis, sc. uvis, to give them credit or estimation, to make them valued, Plin. 14, 1. gratiam dicendi, quae vellent, to grant leave, Liv. 3, 41. suam gratiam—in obsequio liberandâ, to take the merit to himself of relieving them from a siege, Liv. 36, 25. gratiam facinorum alicui, to grant forgiveness, to re-

mit, pardon, or forgive, Liv. 3, 56, & 8, 34. so gratiam delicti Boccho, Sallust. Jug. 104. qui mihi atque animo meo nullius unquam delicti gratiam fecissem, who had indulged myself and my mind in no fault, Id. Cat. 52. criminum omnium gratiam fecit, he granted an act of grace for all past crimes, Suet. Cal. 15. fac istam cunctam gratiam, grant a general pardon, i. e. pardon Tranio as well as me, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 46. equiti Romano jurisjurandi gratiam fecit, he discharged him from the obligation of an oath he had taken, Suet. Tib. 35. jurisjurandi volo gratiam (ut) facias, sc. ei, I wish you to release him of his oath, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 58. gratiam edicti fecit, he revoked the edict, he did not exact the performance of it, Suet. Dom. 14. Bononienibus gratiam fecit conjurandi cum tota Italia pro partibus, he excused the people of Bononia from entering into an association with the rest of Italy in his favour, or he dispensed with their doing so, Id. Aug. 17. de isthac Casinâ huic nostro villico gratiam facias, give our bailiff Casina to wife, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 21. gratum alicui, to do a pleasure, to oblige, Ter. Eun. 4, 4. per mihi gratum feceris, for pergratum, you will oblige me much, Cic. Att. 1, 20. jacturam rei familiaris, gloriae, &c. to lose, Cic. jactus, to throw. impensam v. -as in aliquid, to spend impetum, impressionem, v. incursionem in hostes, to attack. initium, to begin. insidias ei, to lay snares. invidiam ei, to raise odium against him, Liv. 38, 43. Ovid. Met. 4, 547. iter pedibus, to travel, to journey. iter infestum, to make, to render, Lucr. 5, 1123. iter per auras, to fly, Ovid. Pont. 3, 2, 62. iter sceleris, to open a way, Id. Met. 15, 106. iudicatum, to obey the sentence of a judge, Cic. Flacc. 20. iudicium, to judge, Cic. Fam. 13. 20. iudicia de aliquo, to make judgments or decrees, Cic. Manil. 15. jus ei, to grant leave, Liv. justa alicui, to perform his funeral obsequies, Cic. Flac. 38. librum, to compose, Plin. Ep. liberos, to beget, Plaut. Cist. 5, 1, 50. literas, to write, Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 2. lituram, to make a blbt, Ovid. Ep. 3, 3. Pont. 4, 1, 14. ne longum faciam, not to be tedious, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 137. remp. loquentem, to represent as speaking, Cic. Or. 25. minus lucri, to gain, Cic. Flac. 37. ludos, to mock one, Ter. Phor. 5, 7, 52. to sport, Lucr. 4, 794. to exhibit games, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8. maciem, to cause, Ovid. Met. 11, 793. manum, to raise a body of men, Cic. Verr. 5, 30. medicinam, to apply a remedy, Cic. Quint. 2. Fam. 14, 7. mentionem alicujus v. de aliquo, to make mention. mercaturam, to exercise merchandise, to be a merchant, Cic. messem, to reap. metum, to cause, Ovid. Met. 5, 322. missa haec faciamus, let us omit or pass over, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 25. me missum face, dismiss, excuse, Id. And. 4, 1, 56. iram missam, to lay aside, Id. Hec. 4, 6, 14. patrem missum, to drop the prosecution against, Cic. Off. 3, 31. cohortes ad me missum facias, for mittas, send, Cic. Att. 8, 18. modum, to use moderation, Cic. Fam. 10, 3. modum contro-

versiarum, to put an end to, Cic. Leg. 1, 20. modum irae, to set bounds, Liv. 4, 50. modum sibi, to moderate or regulate, Liv. 25, 40. modum veneris in illa, to have no further connection with her, Ov. Met. 4, 258. modos, to compose the music, Ter. & Cic. Or. 3, 26. momentum, to have influence, to be of importance, Liv. moram mihi, to cause delay, to stop or stay, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 7. so moras eunti, Ovid. Met. 8, 548. moram certamini, to occasion delay, Liv. 3, 2. nullam dimicandi moram facturum, intending not to delay fighting, proposing to come to an immediate engagement, Liv. 21, 32. ille se affirmare (affirmabat) postero die moram nullam esse facturum, would not interpose his negative against the decree of the senate, would not hinder it to be passed, Cic. Sext. 34. morem sibi ut, to make it his custom, Liv. 35, 35. morem fecerat usus sc. iis, Ovid. Met. 2, 345. mortem, to cause, Col. 2, 2, 7. motus, to excite commotions, Liv. 28, 46. muros in littore, to build. navem, to build. naufragium, to suffer. negligentem, sc. eum, to put him off his guard, Ter. And. 2, 3, 23. negotium ei, to cause trouble. nidos in ramis, to build. nimiumque mihi facientia tela, too effectual or successful with me, Ovid. Ep. 2, 39. nobilem, to ennoble, Plin. 10, 26. longinquitate nobilitas facta, ib. 47. nomina stellis, to give names, Virg. G. 1, 137. so Ovid. Met. 13, 617. & 14, 616. Tr. 1, 1, 90. F. 3, 870. 4, 284. nomina fecit Hyas, their brother Hyas gave them the name of Hyades, ib. 5, 182. juvenus nomen fecit Peniculo mihi, gave me the name of Peniculus, Plaut. Mem. 1, 1, 1. so ei nomen facio Ilio, Id. Bacch. 4, 9, 21. aetas, cui fecimus aurea nomen, Ovid. Met. 15, 96. et mortem et nomen Druso Germania fecit, Germany, where Drusus died, gave him the name of Germanicus (after his death,) Id. F. 1, 597. etsi nomina jam facta sunt, although the names of the different characters in the dialogue are already written down, Cic. Att. 13, 14. hence nomina facit, he gives security for the payment of the money, by writing his own name, and that of Pythius, from whom he bought the villa, in a banker's books, Cic. Off. 3, 14. accepi Aviani literas, nomina se facturum, quâ ego vellem die, that he would lend the money, to be paid at what time I should choose, Cic. Fam. 7, 23. nunquam magis nomina facio, I lend or lay out money at interest, Senec. de vit. beat. 24. so nomina facturum, Id. Ben. 1, 1. quod quasi nomen, si, ut, foenerator cum debitore, ita rusticus cum vineis suis fecerit ejus summae, ut praedictam usuram semisium dominus constituat, but if a husbandman should settle an account, as it were, with his vineyards, (or should make his vineyards debtors, as it were,) for that sum, in the same manner as an usurer does with his debtor, so that the owner may have the foresaid interest of six per cent. per annum, Col. 3, 3, 9. nominationem pontificis, to nominate or appoint, Liv. 26, 23. notum, to make known, Plin. Ep. 10, 23. Ovid. Met. 12,

64. de domo fiet numeratio, payment shall be made from my own store without borrowing, Senec. Ep. 26. nuptias, to celebrate, to finish, Ter. And. 3, 2, 42. obsidium Ilio, to lay siege, to besiege Troy, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 24. odium vitae, to cause, Plin. 20, 18. officium, to do one's duty or part. operae pretium, to do a work of importance or worth while, Liv. praef. orbes, to form circles, to arrange themselves in that figure, Sall. Jug. 97. Caes. B. G. 4, 37. otia nobis, to grant or procure repose, Virg. E. 1, 6. ova, to lay eggs, Varr. R. R. 3, 9. pactionem v. pactum, pacem cum aliquo, to make. aliquem v. -id parvi, plurimum, to value, to esteem. pavorem, to cause. pecunias ex metallis, to gain from the mines, Nep. 5, 1. pecuniam in provincia, to raise, to acquire, Cic. Verr. 2, 6. pedem v. pedes, to trim the sails, Virg. Aë. 5, 830. periculum, to make trial, to try. periculum ei, to occasion danger, Tac. An. 13, 33. periculum summae rei, to hazard the whole matter, to risk an engagement, Tac. Hist. 4, 71. periculum ex aliis, to take example, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 36. fac periculum in literis, &c. try him in books, Id. Eun. 3, 2, 23. perniciem ipsis, to cause, ib. 2, 70. so pestilentiam, Col. 6, 5. piraticam, to be a pirate. planum, to explain, to shew. aliquem pluris v. plurimum, to value. plurimum, to do a great deal. poënia, to compose. pontem in flumine, to make. populationes, to pillage. populum Romanum, ex variis elementis, to form, to make up, Flor. 1, 1. potestatem, to grant leave or permission. potestatem populi, for populo, to leave to the people, Liv. 27, 8. potestatem sui, v. sui conveniendi, to allow application to be made to them; said of magistrates, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2. Phil. 8, 10. praëconium, to be a herald or public crier, Cic. Fam. 6, 8. but praëconia de aliquo, to praise, to extol, Ovid. Ep. 16, 139. praedam, to plunder, to get booty. praelium, to fight. precationem, to pray. pretium, to estimate, to value. professionem, to march. profectum v. progressum, to make progress. promissum, to perform, Cic. Off. 3, 25. pugnam, to fight. but pugnam in foribus, to represent, Virg. G. 3, 27. pugnum, to clench the fist, Cic. Acad. 4, 47. pullos, to hatch chickens, to produce young, Varr. R. R. 3, 9 & 22. querimonias v. questus, to complain. quaestum, to make or procure gain. quaestum corpore, to be a prostitute, Liv. 26, 33. facere non possum, quin quotidie ad te mittam, I cannot forbear sending, Cic. Att. 12, 27. nunquam quisquam faciet, quin soror ista sit germana hujus, will never hinder her from being, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 63. ratum, to ratify. reliquum, nihil reliqui, to leave. rem; to make a fortune. rem divinam, to sacrifice, to perform any religious service. rem palam, to publish, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 48. reum, to accuse, to impeach. risum, to excite. rumorem, to spread.—sacra v. sacrificium, to sacrifice, to perform sacred rites, Liv. 1, 7 & 45. sanguinem, to shed, Liv. alicui satis, to satisfy, Cic. scriptum, to be a scribe

or notary, Liv. 9, 46. se cum Curione colloquentem, to make or represent, Cic. Br. 60. se hilarem, to shew, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 38. so se fidelem hero, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 55. secessionem, securitatem, seditionem, senatûs consultum, &c. to make. but dictator senatûs consultum facit, causes to be made, Liv. 5, 50. sementem, to sow. fit sermo, a conversation takes place, Cic. Verr. 1, 26. but feci sermonem habitum in Cumano, I have supposed or represented, Fam. 9, 8. silentium; silentio facto per praeconem, Liv. sobolem, to produce young, Plin. 11, 8. Col. 6, 37, 7. societatem cum aliquo, to make an alliance. but societatem rerum, to form a partnership, Cic. Quint. 3. somnum, to sleep. sonitum, to sound. spem ei, to give or inspire, Cic. Att. 3, 6. so spiritus. Liv. 30, 11. sponsonem, to raise a law-suit, (R. A. 233 & 235.) stadia D cursu, to run, Justin. 11, 8. stipendia pedibus v. equo, sub aliquo, to serve as a soldier. suavium alicui, to kiss, Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 52. sumptum, to lay out money, to spend. taedium, to occasion a disgust or dislike, Liv. 4. telam, to weave, Ovid. Met. 6, 31. templum, to build, Plin. 15, 19. terrorem v. timorem, to cause. testem, to call to witness. transitum, to pass, Col. 11, 2. tributum, to pay, Cic. Verr. 3, 42. tumulum, to make a tomb, to raise a heap of earth for a monument, Virg. E. 5, 42. turbam, to make a bustle so as to collect a crowd, Plaut. Pers. 4, 7, 19. to cause disturbance, Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 2. tussim, to occasion, Sen. Ep. 76. —vadimonium, to give bail for appearing in court on a certain day, to promise to appear, Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 19. Cic. Quint. 18. vela, to spread the sails, to set sail, Cic. Tusc. 4, 4. Verr. 5, 34. to make way, to sail, Virg. Æ. 5, 281. ventum v. ventulum alicui, to fan, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 47. Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 37. face ventum pallio, sc. mihi, fan me with your cloak, Id. Cas. 3, 5, 14. verbum v. verba, to speak. verba de provinciis, to consult the senate, Cic. Fam. 3, 8. versus, to compose, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 51. vestigium in foro, to walk, to appear, Cic. Rabir. Post. 17 f. vestigium in possessionem, to set one's foot upon, to enter upon, Cic. Caec. 14. viam sibi, to make or open, Liv. 3, 50. vim alicui, to offer violence, to violate, Liv. 33, 24. vindemiam, vinum, to make, Varr. R. R. 1, 34. Col. 12, 40. vires, to gather or acquire, Quinctil. 10, 3. vitium, to suffer hurt, to decay, Cic. Top. 3. vitia pavimentis, to do harm, Vitruv. 1, 6. voluptatem ei, to cause. vota, to make, to offer up vows, Cic. Att. 8, 25. Plin. 17, 2. urinam, to make water, Col. 6, 30. facite ut jussi, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 1. faciam ut jusseris, ib. 1, 2, 94. facito ut sciam, let me know, Cic. Att. 2, 1. invitus feci, ut C. Flaminius ejicerem ex senatu, pleonasm., for invitus ejeci, Cic. Sen. 12. so non faciam ut enumerem miserias omnes, for non enumerabo, Cic. Att. 3, 7. facite aditis domi, sc. ut, see that you be at home, Ter. certum hominem ad eum mittas face, sc. see you send, Nep. 4, 2.—* nescit quid faciat auro, sc. de, what to do with, Plaut. Bacch. 2,

3, 10. so quid fecisti scipione? what have you done with your staff? Id. Cas. 5, 4, 6. quin responde, tuo quid factum est pallio? ib. 9. si quid eo factum esset, if any thing should happen to him, i. e. if he should die, Cic. Manil. 20. quid hoc homine facias? what can you do with this man? how can you restrain him? Cic. Verr. 2, 16. quid enim faceret huic conclusioni, i. e. how could he refute, Id. Acad. 4, 30. his nominibus deos esse facimus, we suppose, Cic. N. D. 1, 30. Phidias Atheniensis, Jove Olympiae facto, ex ebore quidem et auro: sed et ex aere signa fecit, made statues, Plin. 34, 8. fecit et ex ebore Minervam, made a statue of, ib. so Praxiteles fecit puberem Apollinem, ib. Alcamenes Phidias discipulus et marmorea fecit, sc. signa, ib. fecit et Alexandrum multis operibus, a pueritiâ ejus orsus, sc. Lysippus, he made many statues of Alexander the Great, beginning his boy-hood, Plin. 34, 8 s. 19, 6. fecit et Penelopen, sc. Zeuxis, painted, Plin. 35, 8. —FACERE (with the infinitive or pres. part.) aliquem loqui v. loquentem, to suppose or represent, to introduce or bring in. apud quem (at whose house,) Catonem, Laelium et Scipionem facimus admirantes, &c. iisque eum respondentem. Cic. Sen. 1. Plato facit Socratem disputantem, Cic. N. D. 1, 12. quem (Herculem) Homerus conveniri apud inferos facit ab Ulysse, Cic. N. D. 3, 16. Isocratem Plato laudari fecit a Socrate, Cic. Or. 6. fecit servo decessisse populum, Ter. Heaut. prol. 31. fac esse v. non esse, &c. grant or suppose. so verum fac esse omnia, Cic. Fam. 9, 16. sed fac te dedisse mihi, Cic. Phil. 2, 24. fac qui ego sum esse te, suppose or put yourself in my case, Ter. fac animum interire ut corpus, grant, suppose, Cic. fac igneam, fac spirabilem, sc. mentem hominis esse, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29. fac velle, sc. me, supposo me to be willing, Virg. Æ. 4, 540. Plato a Deo aedificari mundum facit, Cic. N. D. 1, 8. facio me alias res agere, I pretend, Cic. Fam. 15, 18.—terram sol facit are, for arefacit, dries, Lucr. 6, 962. Junoni omnes consules facere necesse est, to sacrifice, Cic. Mur. 41. so cum faciam vitulâ, sc. sacra, Virg. Æ. 3, 27.—FAXO & FAXIM, is, it, &c. for fecero & fecerim: faxo, ne juvet vox illa veto, I will cause, Liv. 6, 25. Haud sibi cum Danaï rem faxo et pube Pelasgâ esse putent, sc. ut, I will make them think that they have not to do, Virg. Æ. 9, 154. so nae isti faxim nusquam apparent, sc. ut, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 21. çave faxis, sc. ne, see that you do not do it, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 13. nemo—funera fletu faxit, let no one celebrate my funeral with weeping, Cic. Sen. 20. quos si faximus conscios, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 40. quod faxit, deos velim fortunare, Liv. 6, 41. utinam ita dî faxint, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 109.—ad unguem factus homo, an accomplished man, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 33. totus ex fraude et mendacio factus, made up of, Cic. Cl. 26. domi factus, sc. servus, instructed, Nep. 25, 13. faciendos locavit, sc. servos, he gave them out to be instructed for a certain price, Se-

nec. Ep. 27. honores factus aris, sc. est, sacrifices were offered on the altars, Virg. Æ. 5, 763. argentum factum et signatum, plate and coined silver, Senec. Ben. 1, 12. so argentum benè factum, well wrought, fine plate, Cic. Verr. 2, 34. & 4, 17. modè facta crepuscula terris, sc. erant, twilight had just overspread the earth, Ovid. Ep. 14, 21. funus egregiè factum laudet vicinia, splendidly performed, Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 106. Pluribus praeliis secundis factis, being fought, Liv. 39, 2. plusque ibi sanguinis factum, sc. est, was shed, Liv. 2, 30. palàm factum, sc. eo negotio, it being made known, Liv. 1, 41. quom nondum palàm facti vivi mortuique — complerentur, Id. 22, 55. eas (Thebas) populi Romani jure belli factas esse dicebat, that it became the property, Liv. 33, 13. factus ad imitationem stultitiæ, having assumed the appearance of an idiot, Liv. 1, 56. agmine factum, in a body, Liv. 38, 33. per interregem ea comitia facta, the comitia were held, that election was made, Liv. 10, 5.

FACTUM, i, n. a deed, an action; a making. **HOSTUM** vocant, quod ex uno facto olei reficitur, they call that quantity of oil, which is produced from one making hostus, Varr. R. R. 1, 24, 3. so facti unius mensura, a quantity of olives sufficient for one making, or for making at one time, Col. 12, 50, 19. si portionem velis in factum adjectæ baccae computare, if you will compute the portion of berries added to one making, ib. s. 20. cùm fisci expresserint facta, when the frails have served for pressing out the oil of every particular making, ib. s. 22.

FACTIO (ōnis, f.) testamenti, a making, or the power of making, Cic. Top. 11. Fam. 7, 21.—(II) a faction, a party. omnis factio nobilium, the whole party or order, Liv. 2, 27. so optimum factio, Suet. Caes. 11. Galliae totius duas esse factiones, Caes. B. G. 1, 31. factionem comparavit, he formed a party (among the nobility), Nep. 10, 6. alterius factionis principes, the leading men of the other (the popular) party, Id. 16, 1.—(III) factiones aurigarum, the parties or factions, into which the charioteers of the Circus were distributed, Suet. Dom. 7. Cal. 55. Vit. 14. (A. 342.)—(IV) cum vestris nostra non est aequa factio, power, wealth, or fortune, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 51. Cist. 2, 1, 17. so factiones, Plaut. Trin. ib. 66 & 90 & 96. Aul. 2, 1, 45.

FACTIOSUS, a. factious, seditious, Nep. 6, 1. & 17, 1. Sallust. Cat. 18. powerful, opulent, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 50. linguæ factiosi, lavish or profuse in promising, Id. Bacch. 3, 6, 13. -ōsè, adv.

FACTŪRA, ae, f. the manner of making, Plin. 34, 14 s. 41.

FACTUS, ūs, m. a making, as much as is made at a time, used chiefly by writers on husbandry.

FACTOR, ōris, m. a maker or doer, a factor.—**FACTĪTIUS** v. -īcius, a, um, made or done by art, artificial.

FACTĀRE & FACTĪTĀRE, to do or make often.—**FĀCESSĒRE** (-so, sivi & si, sītum & sum,) jussa, to do, to execute or perform. periculum ei, to

occasion or cause, Cic. Caecil. 14. Tac. An. 1, 74. negotium ei, to trouble, to vex, Cic. Fam. 3, 10. & passiv. Cic. Cluent. 57. Ver. 4, 64. hinc, ex urbe, ab omni societate reip. to depart. facesse hinc Tarquinius, Liv. 1, 47.

FĀCĒTUS, a. facetious, pleasant, humorous, witty.

FACĒTĒ, adv. pleasantly, facetiously.—**FACĒTIA**, ae, and ofstener Facetiae, arum, f. facetiousness, pleasantriy, wit, humour.

FACIES, iēi, f. the make or form of the body, or of any thing else, the appearance; the face or countenance. tam multae scelerum facies, forms or appearances, Virg. G. 1, 506. vertere se in omnes facies, shapes, Id. Æ. 12, 891.

FĀCĪLIS, e; -ior, -illimus, easy. faciles oculi, moving easily, rolling, Virg. Æ. 8, 310. pater, indulgens, good-natured. faciles cibi, easy to be procured. facilis victu, abounding in food, Virg. Æ. 1, 445.

FACĪLĒ, (et rar. facĪlĪter,) adv. easily, readily. **FACĪLĪTAS**, ātis, f. easiness, facility; gentleness, kindness.

FACULTAS, ātis, f. ability, power, faculty, occasion or opportunity. dicendi, the talent or art of speaking. facultates ingenii, the talents or powers of the mind. omnium rerum facultas, plenty, abundance, Caes. B. G. 1, 38. habere facultates, wealth, riches. medicus facultatibus, of moderate fortune, Plin. Ep. 6, 32. omnes facultates erogare, to spend all his fortune, Id. 10, 111.

FĀCĪNUS, ōris, n. (à facio) an action, a deed, an exploit, either good or bad; wickedness, villainy, guilt.

FACINŌRŌSUS, a. wicked. -osior, osissimus, Cic. Sext. 38.

FĀCUNDUS, a. eloquent. -dè, adv. eloquently. **FACUNDIA**, ae, f. eloquence. facundiae parens Cicero, Plin. 7, 30.

FĀCŪLA, ae, f. a little torch. See FAX.

FĀEDUS, a, um, base, &c. See FOEDUS.

FĀEX, faecis, f. pl. faeces, the dregs or lees of wine, sediment. faex civitatis, the dregs, the scum, the lowest of the people, Cic. Flacc. 8.

FĀECŪLA (ae, f.) Coa, sauce made of the dregs of Coan wine, Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 9.

FĀECULENTUS, a, um, of or belonging to lees or dregs; feculent.

FĀECŌSUS, a, um, full of dregs or grounds; dreggy.

FĀECATUS, a. -um vinum, wine squeezed from the lees, Cato, R. R. 154.

FĀECARIUS, v. -ae sportae, baskets used for the purpose of squeezing wine from the lees, ib. 11.

FĀECĪNUS, v. -ius, a, um; -iae vites, vines whose grapes yield more lees than other grapes, Col. 3, 2, 14. faecinum vinum, wine made of such grapes, dreggy wine, ib. 12, 45, 6.

FĀGUS, i, f. a beech tree.

FĀGĪNUS, Fāgīnēus, v. Fāgēus, a, um, of beech. faginus axis, made of beech, Virg. G. 3, 172. so fagina pocula, Id. E. 3, 37.

FĀGŪTĀLIS, e; -is lucus, a grove of beeches, Varr. L. L. 4, 32. sacred to Jupiter, who was hence called Fagutālis, Plin. 16, 10 s. 15.

FALAE v. Phalae, arum, f. a kind of round towers on the walls of cities, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 10. also in the Circus at Rome, Juvenal. 6, 589. **FALARICA**, ae, f. a kind of missive dart, which used to be thrown from these falae, Serv. Virg. Æ. 9, 706. having sometimes combustible matter fixed round it, Liv. 21, 8.

FALCARE, -atus, -arius, &c. See FALK.

FALCERE, is, n. a pile or buttress, Var. R. R. 3, 5, 14.

FALISCA, ae, f. a crib or rack for oxen or other beasts to eat their meat in; named from the Falisci, by whom perhaps these cribs were best made, Cat. 4 & 14. whence also Phalaricus venter, a pudding in a hog's belly, a haggess, Martial. 4, 46, 8.

FALLERE, (fallo, fefelleri, falsum,) to deceive, to lie concealed, to escape notice. nec me animi fallit, imp. nor am I ignorant, Lucr. 5, 98. so nec me adeo fallit, Virg. Æ. 4, 96. ni fallor, if I am not deceived or mistaken; Virg. Æ. 5, 49. so nisi me animus fallit, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 1. nisi me fortè fallo, Cic. Phil. 12, 8. ut falsus animi est! how he is deceived! Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 43. curas somno v. vino, to escape from, to forget, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 114. fallebat curas labor, beguiled, made me forget, Ov. Tr. 3, 2, 16. depositum, to refuse a return of what was deposited, Ovid. Met. 5, 480. dextras dominorum, to violate the faith plighted to their masters by shaking hands, Virg. Æ. 6, 613. so fidem datam hosti, to break their oath or promise given, Cic. Off. 1, 13. faciem illius, to assume or counterfeited his appearance, Virg. Æ. 1, 688. horas sermionibus, to beguile, to pass away agreeably, Ovid. Met. 8, 651. hostem, to escape the notice of, Liv. 31, 38. so ne alio itinere hostis falleretur (sc. Romanos) ad urbem accedens, Id. 8, 20. imperium, to fail to perform what was ordered, Plin. 7, 87. jura, to violate the rights of marriage, Ovid. Ep. 16, 284. lumina, to deceive, to elude, Ovid. Met. 4, 177. & 6, 66. mandata falle mariti, evade the execution of, do not obey, Id. Met. 9, 696. memoriã falli, to forget, Plin. 10, 42. mentem fallunt simulacra in somnis, deceive, Lucr. 5, 63. tardas moras femineã arte, to elude the tedious hours in female work, Ovid. Ep. 19, 38. so spatiosam noctem, ib. 1, 9. numen, sc. Stygiae paludis, to violate (the oath which they took, when they swore by) the divinity of the Stygian lake, Virg. Æ. 6, 824. oculos litera fallit, escapes, i. e. cannot be read, Ovid. Art. Am. 3, 627. omen, to make false, to falsify, Id. Met. 12, 218. opinionem, to deceive. so multum me opinio fallit, Cic. promissum, not to perform, Curt. 7, 10, 9. retia, to elude or escape, Ovid. Ep. 20, 45. spem, to deceive. fallitur augurio spes bona saepe suo, i. e. sanguine hope is often disappointed, Ovid. Ep. 17, 134. visum, to escape, not to be seen, Plin. 9, 50. volucrem viscatã virgã, to beguile, to catch, Ov. Met. 15, 474. speculator, qui per biennium fefellerat, had lain concealed or escaped notice, Liv. 22, 33. Nec malè vixit, qui natus moriensque fefellerit, has been unnoted or obscure, Hor. Ep. 1,

17, 10. sit spes fallendi, of being concealed or escaping notice, ib. 16, 54. fallentis semita vitae, passing away without notice, obscure, ib. 18, 103. studio fallente laborem, eagerness beguiling or making you to forget the toil, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 12.

FALSUS, p. & a. false, deceived, mistaken.

FALSO, & -è, adv. falsely, unfaithfully.

FALSUM, i, n. & Falsitas, atis, f. falsehood.

FALSARIUS, i, m. a forger, or signer of false deeds or writings.

FALSIMONIUM, i, n. v. -ia, ae, f. a trick, an imposition, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 12.

† **FALSIDICUS**, & Falsiloquus, a. that speaks falsely, lying.

FALSIFICUS, a. that acts falsely.

FALSIVIRIUS, a. that swears falsely.

FALSIPARENS, ntis, an epithet of Hercules, who was supposed to be the son of Amphitruo, although actually the son of Jupiter, Catull. 66, 112.

FALLAX, acis, a. fallacious, deceitful.

FALLACITER, adv. deceitfully.

FALLACIA, ae, f. deceit, trick, artifice.

FALK, falcis, f. a scythe or sickle, a hook, a bill, a pruning-knife; an engine of war, crooked at the end like a hook, Caes. B. G. 3, 14.

FALCULA, ae, f. a small hook or pruning-knife.

† **FALCIFER**, era, um; -er senex, bearing a scythe, i. e. Saturn, Ov. F. 5, 627. so deus, ib. 1, 334. -erae manus, i. e. the mower's hands, Id. Met. 13, 930. -er currus, a chariot used in war, armed with scythes on each end of the axle-tree, Lucr. 3, 643. so covinus, Sil. 17, 422.

FALCARIUS, i, m. a scythe-maker. inter falcarios venisse, i. e. into a place or street in Rome where scythe-makers lived, Cic. Cat. 1, 4.

FALCATUS, (part. ab obsol. falcare,) -atae arbores, cut down with scythes, bills or pruning-hooks, Plin. 17, 10. falcata novissima cauda est, the end of his tail was crooked like a sickle, Ovid. Met. 3, 681. so Plin. 10, 21. & 15, 24. sinus falcatus in arcus, a bay bent in the form of a bow, Ovid. Ep. 2, 131. Met. 11, 229. falcatus ensis, a crooked sword, i. e. a falchion or scimitar, ib. 1, 717. & 4, 727. Sil. 3, 278. falcati currus, war-chariots armed with hooks or scythes, Liv. 37, 41.

FAMA, ae, f. (q. à fari, Festus: sermo sine ullo certo auctore dispersus, Quinctil. 5, 3.) fame, report; also renown; character, reputation. FAME is beautifully described by Virgil as a mischievous divinity, Æ. 4, 173.

FAMOSUS, a, um, famosus, celebrated; also infamous. famosa, sc. mulier, a courtesan, a prostitute, Cic. Or. 2, 68. famosa largitio, infamous bribery, Sall. Jug. 15. -um carmen; a satirical poem, a lampoon, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 31. so epigramma, Suet. Caes. 73. -us libellus, a libel, Suet. Aug. 55. Tib. 28.

FAMIGER, era, um, spreading reports or slander, Var. L. L. 5, 7.

FAMIGERATOR, oris, m. a spreader of reports, a tale-bearer, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 178 & 182.

-ATIO, onis, f. tale-bearing, ib. 3, 2, 66.

FAMES, is, f. *hunger, famine.*—
 FAMĒLĪCUS, a. *hungry, famished, starved.*
 FAMŪLUS, i, m. *a slave, a servant.*—
 FAMŪLA, ae, f. *a female slave, a maid-servant.*—
 FAMŪLUS, a, um, *servile, subject, submissive.*—
 FAMŪLARIS, e, of *a slave, servile.* famularis
 vestis, *the robe of a slave.* turba, *a crowd of
 slaves.* famularia jura, *servile laws,* Ovid. Met.
 15, 597.
 FAMULĀRI ei, *to serve, to attend or wait upon.*
 FAMULĀTUS, ūs, m. & Famulitium, i, n. *the
 service of a slave.*—
 FAMĪLIA, ae, f. *the slaves belonging to one mas-
 ter,* Cic. Fam. 1, 3, & 14, 4. Brut. 12. Nep. Att.
 13. *familiā meā maximā uteris, (i. e. omnibus
 meis servis,) ego servum habeo nullum,* Cic.
 Rosc. Am. 50. *familiam verō quantam, et
 quam variis cum artificiis habeat, quid ego di-
 cam? i. e. quot servas, &c.* ib. c. 46. Cethe-
 gus *familiam atque libertos suos orabat, his
 slaves and freed-men,* Sallust. Cat. 50. Thus
 Caesar calls the people on the estate of Orge-
 tōrix, to the number of 10,000, his FAMĪLIA
 or *slaves,* B. G. 1, 4. in which condition most
 of the common people of Gaul were, ib. 6, 12.
 familia Martis, *the slaves who attended the temple
 of Mars,* Cic. Cluent. 15. *familia liberata,
 slaves made free,* Cic. Fam. 14, 4.—(II) *a school
 of gladiators who were also slaves,* Cic. Syll. 19.
 Sext. 60. *or the number of gladiators under one*
 LANISTA, Senec. Benef. 6, 12. Suet. Aug. 42.
 —(III) *one's fortune or family estate; whence
 familiam herciscere, to divide an inheritance, or
 one's estate after his death,* Cic. Caecin. 7. *de-
 cem dierum vix mihi est familia, my fortune
 will scarcely last, or I can hardly keep house for
 ten days,* Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 36. *emptor fami-
 liae, the imaginary purchaser of one's fortune,
 in the form of making a testament,* Suet. Ner. 4.
 —(IV) *a family, the part of a gens or clan.* ex
 gente Domitiā duae familiae claruerunt, Suet.
 Ner. 1. *familia patricia vel plebeia, &c. whence
 paterfamiliae, v. -as, the father or mother of a
 family.* materfamilias, v. -ae, &c. pl. patres
 familiarum, v. familias; *so filii familiarum,* Sal-
 lust. Cat. 43.—(V) *a sect of philosophers; thus,
 Peripateticorum familia,* Cic. Div. 2, 1. *famili-
 am ducere, to be the chief,* Cic. Phil. 5, 2.—
 FAMILIĀRIS, e, of or *belonging to the same fami-
 ly, familiar.* res, *a family estate, a private
 fortune.* lar, *a private house or dwelling,* Sal-
 lust. Cat. 20. *sermone familiares, familiar*—
 FAMILIĀRIS, is, m. *a slave,* Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4.
 dominum, *patrem familiae appellārent;* ser-
 vos, familiares, Senec. Ep. 47.—*meus familia-
 ris, my intimate acquaintance,* Cic. Amic. 24.
 FAMILIARĪTER, adv. *familiarly.* mortem hu-
 jus tam fert familiariter, *so nearly or tenderly,
 as if one of the same family,* Ter. And. 1, 1,
 84.
 FAMILIARĪTAS, ātis, f. *familiarly, intimacy.*
 meton. *a familiar acquaintance,* Suet. Tib. 51.
 FAMILIARĪCUS, a, of *a family.* -ca sella, *a
 family close-stool or water-closet,* Varr. R. R. 1,
 13, 4.
 FANUM, i, n. *a temple.*—

FANĀTICUS, a, *inspired, frantic, fanatical, su-
 perstitious.*

FAR, farris, n. *corn or grain of any kind;*
 a particular kind of wheat called FAR.—
 FARREUS, Farrārius, & Farracēus, a, um, of
 corn, of FAR.—
 FARREUM, i, n. *a cake made of FAR, used in
 marriage,* Plin. 18, 3.—
 FARRĀTUS, a, um; -āta olla, *a pot of pottage
 made of far,* Pers. 4, 31. *farrata, sc. cibaria,
 pottage or food made of far,* Juvenal. 11, 109.—
 FARRĀGO, ĩnis, f. *mongcorn, mescelin or meslin,*
 Varr. R. R. 1, 23. Col. 2, 11, 8. *a mixture of
 far and other grains or herbs, given to cattle, ib.
 any mixture.* farrāgo libelli, *the miscellaneous
 matter or subject,* Juv. 1, 86.—
 FARRAGINARIA, ae, f. *a place, where mescelin
 or mescellany is sown,* Col. 11, 2, 71.—
 FĀRINA, ae, f. *meal or flour; the dust or powder
 of any thing; thus, farina pumicis,* Plin. 14, 22.
 marmoris, Id. 32, 7. *foliorum arentium,* Id.
 23, 9 s. 81.—
 FARINĀRIUS, a, -um *cribrum, a sieve for sift-
 ing meal,* Plin. 18, 11 s. 29. *cum fueris nos-
 trae paulō antē farinae, i. e. of our kind or
 gang,* Pers. 5, 115.—
 FARINĀRIUS, a, um, of *meal.* s. *a mealman,
 one who deals in meal,* Cato, c. 76.
 FARCĪRE (-cio, si, tum v. ctum, q. farre im-
 plere) aves v. pecudes, *to feed, to cram or stuff,
 to fatten.* pannum in os, *to put or cram into,*
 Sen. Ir. 3, 19. *pulvĭnus rosā factus v. fartus,
 stuffed,* Cic. Verr. 5, 11.—
 FARTUM, i, n. & Farcĭmen, ĩnis, n. *a pudding
 or sausage.*—
 FARTUS v. Fartus, ūs, m. & -ūra, ae, f. *a
 stuffing or cramming.*—
 FARTOR, ōris, m. *a fattener of fowls, a poul-
 terer; a maker of puddings or sausages.*—
 FARTĪLIS, e, *crammed in order to be made fāt;*
 thus, *anser fertilis,* Plin. 10, 27.
 FĀRI, *to speak.* puer nescius fari, *that can-
 not speak,* Hor. sic fatus, *having thus spoken,*
 Virg. doctissima fandi, *skilled in speaking.*
 talia fando, *in relating.* fando auditum est, *by
 report,* Virg.—
 FANDUS, a, um, *fit to be spoken, right or just.*
 respersae fando nefandoque sanguine arae, i. e.—
 with the blood of cattle and of human victims,
 Liv. 10, 41. *memores fandi atque nefandi,
 of right and wrong,* Virg. A. 1, 543. *sine me
 haec haud mollia fatu aperire, not agreeable to
 be told, these ungrateful truths,* ib. 12, 25.
 FARRAGO, Fārĭna, &c. See FAR.
 FAS, n. indecl. (ñ fando, quod quasi FATUM
 sit a diis et sacerdotibus,) *what is just or right
 by the rules of religion.* jus et fas omne delere,
law human and divine, justice and religion, Cic.
 Att. 1, 13. *fas est, it is lawful.* audiatur Fas,
let Justice or Religion hear, as a goddess, Liv.
 1, 32.
 FASCIA, ae, f. *a bandage, a swath; a wreath.*
 FASCIŌLA, ae, f. *a small bandage.*—
 FASCIĀTUS, a, bound with bandages, swathed,
 Martial. 12, 57, 12.
 FASCĪNUM, i, n. *enchantment.* fascĭnus v.

-um, a cure against enchantment, a priapus, Plin. 19, 4 s. 19. & 28, 4 s. 7. membrum viride, Hor. Epod. 8, 18.

FASCINĀRE, to enchant, to fascinate.

FASCINATIO, ōnis, f. enchanting.

FASCIS, is, m. a bundle of wood, twigs, straw, reeds, or the like; a burden or load.

FASCES, ium, bundles of birchen rods carried on the shoulders of certain officers, called Licitors, who went before the Roman magistrates. populi fasces, the magistracies or offices conferred by the people, Virg. G. 2, 495. petere fasces, public offices or preferences, Lucr. 3, 1009.

FASCICŪLUS, i, m. a small bundle.

FASĒLUS, a little ship. See PHASĒLUS.

FASTIDĪRE, to disdain, &c. See FASTUS.

FASSUS, part. having confessed. See FATĒRI.

FASTI, ōrum; & Fastus, uum, m. a calendar, a book or register, in which all the festivals or holidays in the year were marked; also the names of the consuls and other magistrates, &c.; whence a book of Ovid's; describing the Roman festivals, is called FASTI; and a list of the consuls, FASTI CONSULĀRES.

FASTĪGIUM, i, n. the top or highest part of a house; the roof, Cic. Or. 3, 46. hence operi fastigium imponere, to finish, Cic. Off. 3, 7. a certain part on the front of temples, which was adorned with inscriptions and statues, Plin. 35, 12 s. 45. a declivity, a slope, Liv. 1, 38. dignity, rank, Liv. 2, 27. summa fastigia rerum, the chief circumstances, Virg. Æ. 1, 342. scrobibus quae sint fastigia, the depth, Id. G. 2, 288.

FASTĪGĀRE, v. -iāre, to narrow gradually into a sharp point, like the roof of a house. Africa se molliter fastigat, contracts gently, till it ends in a kind of point at the straits of Gibraltar, Mel. 1, 4. so terra se ipsa fastigat, Id. 2, 1. frementa verno tempore fastigantur in stipulam, grow up into a straw with a sharp point, Plin. 18, 7 s. 10. so folia graminis in exilitatem fastigantur, grow up slender and end in a sharp point, Id. 24, 19 s. 118. Nassam sensim fastigans, contracting, Sil. 5, 50. collis leniter fastigatus v. -iatus, sloping or sloped, Caes. B. G. 2, 8. so tigna fastigiata, ib. 4, 17. collis in modum metae in acutum cacumen a fundo satis lato fastigatus, gradually terminating in a point, like a pyramid, Liv. 38.

FASTĪGĀTIO, ōnis, f. the making of a thing sharp at the top or point.

FASTUS, ūs, m. pride, haughtiness.

FASTŌSUS, v. -uŏsus, a. proud, haughty.

FASTĪDĪRE, to despise, to disdain, with a degree of haughtiness. alicujus, to be tired of, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 67.

FASTĪDIUM, i, n. contempt, disdain; disgust, loathing.

FASTĪDĪŌSUS, a, um, disdainful, sustidious. terrae, tired of living on land, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 37.

FASTĪDĪŌSĒ, adv. scornfully, squeamishly, Cic. Planc. 27.

FATĒRI (fateor, fassus,) culpam, to confess. fidem ejus, to acknowledge, to praise, Cic. Fam.

10, 23. qui publicus esse fateatur, sc. ager, i acknowledged, Cic. Rull. 2, 21. nulline fatear audes? for fateri, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 148.

FĀTĪGĀRE se pugnā, to fatigue, to tire or weary. socios, to rouse. juvencos, hastā, to incite, to push on. Deos precibus, to importune.

FATIGATIO, ōnis, f. weariness, fatigue.

FATISCĒRE, to faint, to be exhausted. rimis, to open or gape with chinks, Virg. Æ. 1, 127. so G. 1, 180.

FĀTUM, i, n. (quod Deus de unoquoque nostrum fati est,) fate; a series of causes, the course of nature, Cic. Div. 1, 55. the appointment or determination of the Deity; destiny, Tac. Ann. 6, 22. Suet. Tib. 69. destruction, death, Cic. Cat. 2, 5. Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 29. a prediction, Cic. Cat. 3, 4.—fati dominae sorores, the three sisters, called PARCAE, or the FATES, who determine the fate or fortune of men, Ovid. Tr. 5, 3, 17. fatorum arcana canere, to foretell the secrets of the fates, Id. Met. 2, 639. fata implere, to fulfil or verify the prediction, Liv. 1, 7, & 8, 6. fata regunt homines, the Fates rule mankind, i. e. determine their fortune, Juv. 9, 52. ineluctabile fatum, unavoidable fate, Virg. Æ. 8, 334. inexorabile, Id. G. 2, 491. fatum insuperabile, Ovid. Met. 15, 807. ineluctabilis vis fatorum, Vell. 2, 57. so Tac. Hist. 1, 18. Justin. 12, 2. cui fatum foret, whose fate it would be, or to whom it was predetermined, Sall. Cat. 47. so si fatum tibi est ex hoc morbo convalescere, Cic. Fat. 12. non convalescere, ib. 13.—in fati erat sic, it was so predetermined, Ovid. F. 1, 481.

dies fati reip. the fatal day, Cic. Cat. 3, 7. duo illa reip. paene fata, i. e. Piso and Gabinius, who almost caused the destruction of the republic, Cic. Sext. 43. fata flectere, to bend, to change, Cic. Div. 3, 8. so Virg. Æ. 6, 376. mutare, Ov. Met. 9, 433. superare, ib. 429. post fata, sc. Hectoris, after his death, ib. 13, 180. arcana fatorum, the secrets of the fates.

FATĀLIS, is, fatal.

FATALĪTR, adv. fatally.

FATĪDĪCŪS, a. foretelling futurity, prophetic.

FĀTĪCĀNUS, v. -cinus, & Fatilŏquus, a. prophesying.

FATĪLŌQUA, ae, f. a prophetess.

FĀTĪFER, ěra, ěrum, fatal, destructive. fatifero Mars accingitur ense, Ov.

FĀTŪS, a. insipid, tasteless; foolish, silly.

FĀTŪSĒ, adv. foolishly.

FATŪITAS, ātis, f. folly, simplicity. fatuāri, to be silly or foolish, Sen. de Cl. morte.

FAUCIS, gen. from FAUX, f. not used; pl. FAUCES, ium, f. the top of the gullet, the larynx, Plin. 11, 37. the jaws; a narrow passage through a mountain or forest, a defile, Cic. Cat. 1, 2. the mouths of a river, Plin. 5, 9.

FĀVĒRE (faveo, fāvi, fautum,) ei v. gloriæ ejus, to favour. ore v. linguis favete, sc. mihi, favour me with silence, or abstain from words of a bad omen; an expression used in sacred rites, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 2. Virg. Æ. 5, 7. Senec. de vit.

beat. 26. *linguisque animisque favete; nunc dicenda bono sunt bona verba die*, Ovid. *Fast.* 1, 71. so *Tibul.* 2, 2, 2. *Propert.* 4, 6, 1.—
 FAVĒTUR illis, imp. *they are favoured*. non modò non invidetur illi aetati, verùm etiam favetur, *i. e. juventuti*, Cic. *Off.* 2, 13.—

FAVOR, òris, m. *favour*.—
 FAVORĀBĪLIS, e, *that is favoured; popular*, Suet. *Cal.* 4. *favorabilior, more acceptable*, Plin. 28, 8.—

FAVORABILĪTER, adv. *with favour, with approbation or applause*, Suet. *Ner.* 7. so *as to gain favour or applause*, *Quinctil.* 4, 3, 1.—

FAUTOR, òris, m. & Fautrix, icis, f. *a favourer*, Ter. *Eun.* 5, 9, 22. so FAVĪTOR; sat habet favoritorum semper, qui rectè facit, Plaut. *Amph.* prol. 79.—

FĀVILLA, ae, f. *hot embers, cinders or ashes*.

FĀVŌNIUS, i, m. (*à fovendo*.) *the west wind*.

FAUSTUS, a. (*à faveo*.) *lucky, favourable, prosperous*.—

FAUSTÈ, adv. *luckily, favourably*.—

FAUSTĪTAS, àtis, f. *the goddess of good fortune, divine favour*, Hor. *Od.* 4, 5, 18.—

FĀVUS, i, m. *a honey-comb: a six-cornered tile*.

FAX, fācis, f. *a torch, a flambeau*. faces dicendi v. verborum, *pathetic expressions*, Cic. *Or.* 2, 51. & 3, 1.—

FĀCŪLA, ae, f. *a small torch*.

FEBRIS, is, f. (*à fervore*, Isidor. 4, 6.) *a fever*. acuta, ardens, vehemens, lenta, levis, continua, perpetua, &c. tertiana, quartana, an ague. genera februm innumerabilia, Senec. *Ep.* 96. accessus, v. accessio febris, *the coming of the fit*. decessus v. decessio febris, *its departure*. impetus, intentio, remissio, reversio febris. febrēm arcere, abigere, discutere, tollere, accendere, augere, continuare, habere, &c. febris adest, accedit, desinit, abest, decrescit, evanuit, &c.—

FEBRICŪLA, ae, *a little or slight fever*.—

FEBRĪRE & Febricitāre, *to be ill of a fever*, Cels. 2, 7.—

FEBRUĀRE, *to expiate, to purify*.—

FEBRUA, òrum, n. *expiatory or purifying sacrifices offered to the MANES*, Ovid. *Fast.* 2, 19.—

FEBRUARIUS, i, m. *the month February*, anciently the last month in the year; so named, because then the people were purified by an expiatory sacrifice from the sins of the whole year, Ovid. *ib.* 49. & 4, 716. & 5, 423.—

FECONDUS, a. *fruitful*. See FOECUNDUS.

FECIĀLIS v. Fetialis, is, m. *a herald, one of those employed to declare war or to make a league*. adj. jus feciāle, *the law of arms or heraldry*, Cic. *Off.* 1, 11. *the form of proclaiming war*, Liv. 1, 32. *fetiales ceremoniae, the ceremonies used by the FECIALES*, Liv. 9, 11.—

FEL, fellis, n. *the gall of an animal; bitterness, rancour, malignity*.—

FELLĒUS, a. *of gall, as bitter as gall*, Plin. 26, 12.—

FĒLES v. Fēlis, is, m. & f. *a cat*.—

FĒLĪNUS, n. -ēus, a, um, *of a cat*. felinu m stercus, Cels. 5, 18.—

FĒLĪX, icis, a. *happy*. arbor v. ramus, *fruitful*. hortus v. ager, *fertile*. hostia, *fat*. sis felix, *propitious or favourable*, Virg. *Æ.* 1, 330. felicesque vocat pariter studiique locique, *sc. ratione, happy in respect to their way of life and place of abode*, Ovid. *Met.* 5, 267. felix et nato, felix et conjugē, *ib.* 11, 266.—

FELICĪTER, adv. *happily*.—

FELICĪTAS, àtis, f. *happiness; fertility*.

FELLĀRE lac, *to suck*. Varr. *apud Non.* 4, 25. & 2, 344.—

FELLĀTOR, òris, m. *a sucker*, Mart. 14, 74. *vid.* Plin. 10, 12.—

FĒMĪNA, v. Foemīna, ae, f. *a woman; the female in all animals*.—

FEMINĒUS, a, um, *of or belonging to a woman; womanly, like a woman, soft, delicate*.—

FEMINĪNUS, a. *pertaining to a woman, feminine, female*. -us sexus, Plin. 27, 2. -um nomen.—

FĒMĪNIS, (gen. from the obsol. FEMEN, n.) pl. fēmina, *the inside of the thigh, the thigh*, Cic.

FĒMUR, òris, n. *the thigh, properly the outside*.—

FĒMŌRĀLIA, v. Fēminālia, ium, n. *bandages for covering the thighs*, Suet. *Aug.* 82.—

FĒNUM, & Fenus, &c. See FOENUM, Foenus.—

FĒNESTRA, ae, f. *an opening in the wall of a house to admit light, a window*.—

FĒNESTELLA, v. Fenetrella, ae, f. *a little window*.—

FĒNESTRĀRE, *to open, to make a window*, Plin. 11, 37s. 55. *Vitr.* 8 pr.—

FĒRA, ae, f. *a wild beast*.—

FERĪNUS, a. *of a wild beast*. caro ferīna, *venison*.—

FĒRUS, a. *wild, savage, cruel*.—

FĒRĪTAS, àtis, f. *wildness, fierceness, cruelty*.

FĒRĀLIS, e, *deadly; mournful, belonging to funerals*.—

FĒRĀLIA, ium, n. *sc. sacra v. tempora, sacrifices to the dead, or the day in February when they were performed* (XI. Kal. Mart.) Ovid. *Fast.* 2, 569. But Cicero makes this festival three days later, (VIII. Kal. Mart.) Cic. *Att.* 6, 1. & 9, 1. It was sometimes continued for several days.—

FĒRAX, ferculum, feretrum, &c. See FERRE.

FĒRE, v. Ferme, *almost, for the most part*.

FĒRIAE, ārum, f. *holidays, on which no work was done, nor courts of justice held*.—

FĒRIARI, *to keep holiday, to be vacant or free from work or study*.—

FĒRIĀTUS, part. & adj. *doing nothing, living in repose, idle*. malè feriāti Trōes, *foolishly keeping holiday or feasting to their hurt, when destruction threatened them*, Hor. *Od.* 4, 6, 14. feriatus a publicis negotiis, *free, disengaged*, Cic. *Or.* 3, 15. so *Id. Fam.* 12, 16. deum feriatum volunt cessatione torpere Epicurēi, Cic. *N. D.* 1, 37. machaera feriatā, *not used*, Plaut. *Mil.* 1, 7.—quōusque calcei . . usquam? feriatā toga? *sc. quōusque erit, how long will your shoes not*

be worn and your toga laid aside, i. e. how long will you remain in the country, (where slippers and a tunic only were usually worn,) and revisit the city, where both the toga and calcei were worn, Plin. Ep. 7, 3, 2. so 5, 6, 45.—**FERIATI** dies, festival days, or holidays, Plin. 18, 6. Liv. 26, 17. Plin. Ep. 3, 14, 6. & 10, 24, 3.

FÉRIRE, (ferio, -, -,) to strike. porcum, to sacrifice. foedus, to make. asses sextantario pondere, to coin, to stamp. ferietur alio munere, he will be obliged to make, Ter. Phor. 1, 1, 13. metuo ne quis frigore te feriat, i. e. may dispatch or kill you, Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 62. terras remotas fama ferit, reaches.

FERMENTUM, i, n. leaven, ferment; barm or yeast, Plin. 18, 7. put for fermented liquor, Virg. G. 3, 380. made of corn, Plin. ib. in fermento esse, to be in a ferment or passion, Plaut. Merc. 5, 3, 3.

FERMENTARE, to leaven or ferment. terram, to make it ferment or swell, like leavened bread.—**FERMENTESCERE**, to ferment, or swell, Plin. 17, 2.

FERRE, (fēro, tūli, anciently tetūli, lātum,) to carry, to bear, to bring, to suffer. acceptum, to mark down in an account-book as received. quicquid mihi pater tuus debuit, acceptum tibi ferri jubeo, sc. a procuratore meo, i. e. I remit to you, or acquit you of the debt which your father owed me, Plin. Ep. 2, 4. philosophiae acceptum ferro, quod, &c. I ascribe or reckon myself indebted, Sen. Ep. 78. aciem peditum, to bear or sustain the shock of the infantry, Tac. An. 4, 24. acerbè, to be grieved or vexed, Cic. Planc. 1, quem procul Aspis conspiciens ad se ferentem, coming, advancing, Nep. 14, 4. aditum huc, to come, to approach, Catul. 50, 26 & 43. ea, quae fert adolescentia, are natural to youth, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 28. adversas res, to bear, Cic. Amic. 6. aliquid aegrè, to take it ill, to be uneasy upon it, Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 19. dum aetas tulit, allowed or suffered it, Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 12. ut aetas illa fert, inclines, Cic. Cluent. 60. aetas parentum pejor avis tulit nos nequiores, produced, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 46. omnia fert aetas, animum quoque, age takes away, wastes or consumes all things, the strength of the mind also, or the memory, Virg. E. 9, 91. animalia ramis, to bear in its boughs, Ovid. Met. 7, 636. fert animus, inclines, Ovid. Met. 1, 1, 1. Lucan. 1, 67. animumque ferebant, sc. me, inclined me to it, Ov. Ep. 13, 85. animus qui modèstè isthaec ferat, may bear, Ter. Phor. 1, 3, 18. qualem animum judex in consilium ferat, what sort of mind the judge or juryman carries with him into counsel, i. e. when he retires with the other judges to make out their verdict, Quinctil. 6, 1, 10. quod fors feret, (shall bring,) feremus aequo animo, we shall bear, Ter. Phor. 1, 2, 88. so ferre mortem alicujus forti animo, Cic. Fam. 15, 10. animo quieto et aequo, Caes. B. C. 1, 75. annos, to bear to be kept long; said of wine, Quinctil. 2, 4, 9. apertè, to declare, Cic. Planc. 14. to shew, Id. Att. 14, 13. arma contra patriam, to bear, Cic. Amic. 11. Daphnin ad astra, to

extol, Virg. E. 5, 51. so ad caelum, Cic. Fam. 10, 26. aptè et quietè quemcumque casum, to bear, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17. atrociter, sc. legem v. quaestionem ad populum, to propose a law in severe terms, Cic. Mil. 8. but quod ferretur ad Bithynos, related to or concerned, Plin. Ep. 10, 71. auras, to bear the blasts or winds, Virg. G. 2, 422. auriga fertur equis, is carried away by the horses in the chariot, ib. 1, 514. totum autumnum praedivite cornu, to bring all the fruits of, Ovid. Met. 9, 91. auxilium ei, to assist. bella, to bear the toils of, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 55. bella pro aliquo, to wage, to carry on, Ovid. Ep. 8, 26. so bella in Phrygas, Id. Sab. 1, 24. aliquid bellè, to bear properly, Cic. Att. 4, 3. so benè ferre magnam fortunam, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 4. blanditias tibi, to utter flattering words, to flatter, Ov. Ep. 8, 92. but blanditias ferat illa tuas, let her receive or bear, Id. Art. Am. 1, 439. bonum, to bear a good or happy condition, Phaedr. 1, 3, 29. brachia humeris meis, to lay or recline on, Ov. Ep. 19, 60.—calumniam, to be condemned or convicted of false accusation, Cic. Fam. 8, 8. canem et furcam, to carry a handcuff and a gibbet, i. e. to have one's hands bound behind his back, and a furca fixed around his neck, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 37. eundem casum, to bear the same fate, Caes. B. G. 6, 59. cansam nominis inde tuli, I got the name (of Alexander, sc. auxiliator vir) from thence, from assisting my companions, Ov. Ep. 16, 358. census corpore, to carry one's fortune on the body, i. e. in one's dress, Ov. Art. Am. 3, 172. centuriam praerogativam, to gain the vote of, Cic. Planc. 20. clam iram, to conceal or disguise, Liv. 31, 47. fertur cita gurgite classis, is carried, sails, Virg. Aë. 5, 33. commentarii ferèbant, bore, intimated, made it appear, Tac. Ann. 6, 47. conditioneni, to propose, to offer terms, to make a proposal or offer. ait hic sibi Juliam ferre, sc. conditionem, offers to marry him, Cic. Att. 15, 29. iis trium conditionum electionem ferre, to give or offer them the choice, Liv. 34, 19. damna, to suffer, Ovid. F. 2, 522. de re aliqua, sc. ad populum, to propose a law, Cic. Mil. 6. lares delubra tulerunt, obtained, i. e. had temples consecrated to them, Ovid. Fast. 6, 791. dolorem moderatè, to bear, Cic. Amic. 2. dolorem alicui, to cause, Virg. Aë. 6, 464. Tac. An. 2, 84.—expensum, to mark in an account-book, as expensed, given or lent, Cic. Phil. 6, 5. terna millia aeris in singulos menses expensum sumptui, to state for his monthly expences, Nep. 25, 13. mentio facta est de legione eâ, quam expensam tulit C. Caesari Pompeius, lent, Cic. Fam. 8, 4, 9. ut ferunt fabulae, say or relate, Cic. Off. 3, 9. ita fama ferebat, gave out, reported, Ovid. Met. 12, 197 & 200. but inimici famam ferunt, spread a report, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 23. so fama per urbes Ausonias tulerat, sc. haec responsa, had spread, Virg. Aë. 7, 104. hanc ego carmine famam tuli, I have gained or obtained by my poems, Ovid. Trist. 4, 10, 131. fidem tanto operi, to give credit, to allow us to believe it, Virg. Aë. 10, 792. finem laborum,

to bring, *ib.* 7, 117. flagitia ad aliquem, to tell or declare, *Ter. Adel.* 4, 7, 3. flumina ferunt classem, bear, *Virg. Æ.* 5, 832. fortunam secundam et adversam, to bear, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 5. velim fortuna ita tulisset, *sc. ut, had so ordered it, ib.* 3, 13. fraudem, to do a fraudulent action, to inflict an injury, *Liv.* 24, 38. quae fraus a tribunis occulta in lege ferretur, was proposed or intended, *Liv.* 3, 18. so quid occulta fraudis ferretur, the dangerous designs concealed under the law, *ib.* 25. id mihi fraudem tulit, hurt me, I suffered or smarted for that, *Cic. Att.* 7, 26. frigora et famem, to bear, *Catul.* 26, 5. palmae ferunt fructum, bear or produce, *Plin.* 13, 4. so fructum terra pecusque ferunt, *Ovid. Fast.* 4, 672. but non tamen e factio fructum tulit ille petitem, nor yet did he obtain the hoped-for reward of his bold action, *Id. Ep.* 17, 25. fructum industriae, to reap or receive, *Plin. Ep.* 8, 6, 6. fructus ex me, to derive advantage, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 32. fructum mihi, to bring or cause advantage, *Id.* 1, 9. fugam, to bear or endure exile, *Ov. Tr.* 3, 1, 74. furcam, to bear or carry, *Cic. Div.* 1, 26. gaudia de aliquo, to get or obtain, to enjoy pleasure, *Ovid. Ep.* 12, 22. gloriam belli, to reap or receive, *Liv.* 38, 53. gradum, to advance, *Plaut. Mœc.* 5, 2, 41. gradus per agmen, to direct her steps, to go, *Ovid. Met.* 8, 38. gratiani et gloriam rei alicujus, to gain, to obtain, *Liv.* 4, 12. graviter, to take it amiss, to be displeased, *Ter. And.* 1, 2, 20. so graviter et acerbè v. modestè, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 58. *Fam.* 4, 5. gressus, to go. herbas praesepibus, for ad praesepia, to carry, *Virg. G.* 3, 395. hoc tu ferēs? shall you vindicate or defend this? *Cic. Verr.* 3, 45. honorem virtutis, to receive, *Ovid. Met.* 8, 387. qua mercede tulerit, *sc. jaculum, for what hire or on what account he got the dart, Ovid. Met.* 7, 688. ignem stabulis, to bring upon, to set fire to, *Virg. G.* 4, 330. injurias impune, to bear without avenging them, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 14. in utero, to be with child. infortunium, to suffer, *Ter. Adel.* 2, 1, 24. illud impunè, to pass with impunity, not to be punished for, *Id. Heaut.* 5, 1, 45. haud v. non impunè ferēs, you shall not carry off this unpunished, *Ovid. Met.* 2, 474. & 14, 383. iudicem v. -es alicui, ni ita esset, to name or propose, to undertake to prove before a judge or jury; to summon to a trial, *Liv.* 3, 24 & 57. (*R. A.* 245.) jugum, ignominiam, laborem, &c. to bear. laudem, to gain or obtain, *Caes. B. G.* 6, 5. eum v. id laudibus, to praise, to extol, *Plin. Ep.* 8, 6, 9. & 18, 3. legem, *sc. ad populum, to propose a law, Cic. Fam.* 1, 9. or ferre ad populum, *sc. legem, Cic. Balb.* 11. *Liv.* 42, 30. (*A.* 86 & 94.) latoque ut solet ad populum, a bill being proposed, *Liv.* 23, 14. latum in plebem est, *imp. Id.* 27, 1. leges, to make, *Ovid. Met.* 15, 833. multa fert libido, love prompts to many things, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 3, 12. quantum Apronius libido tulit, the pleasure or caprice of Apronius permitted or allowed, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 23. duo sub nomine meo libri ferebantur, were handed about, *Quinctil. proem.* 7.—manum, to contend, to fight, *Virg. Æ.* 5, 403. but

fer manum, *sc. mihi, give me your hand, Plaut. Truc.* 2, 7, 60. mensuram nominis ipsa fero, I myself (by my merit) cause the extent of my reputation, *Ovid. Ep.* 15, 34. monstra, to produce, *Virg. G.* 1, 185. Æ. 6, 729. moram, to bear or endure, *Ovid. Met.* 10, 497. so moras, *ib.* 11, 307. munus, to receive, *Hor. Od.* 4, 8, 4. prout cuiusque eorum aut natura aut studium ferebat, inclined, was disposed, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 61. natura fert, ut, &c. orders or causes, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 5. vereor ne gravioribus utar verbis, quam natura (mea) fert, inclines, *Cic. Quint.* 18. quis hoc timeret, quod neque acciderat antea, nec videbatur natura ferre, ut accidere posset, to bear or suffer, *Cic. Att.* 13, 27. nomen suum, to bear, to be called by, *Cic. Off.* 3, 18. so nomen insani, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 6, 15. nomen ad sidera, to extol, *Virg. E.* 9, 29. so nomen in astra, *Id. Æ.* 7, 99. nomen per annos, to transmit, *Id. G.* 3, 47. grande nomen ab orbe toto, to gain, *Ovid. Tr.* 2, 118. aliquid obscure, to disguise, to dissemble, *Cic. Paradox.* 6, 1. obsequium grande tuli, I have gained a great compliance from you, i. e. I am satisfied, *Ovid. Ep.* 6, 18. id occultè, to conceal, *Ter. Ad.* 3, 2, 20. sic oculos, sic ille manus, sic ora ferebat, such eyes, such hands, such looks or such an air he had, *Virg. Æ.* 3, 490. oculos passim per cuncta, to turn, to move, *Id.* 2, 570. aliquem in oculis, to be fond of, *Cic. Q. Fr.* 3, 1. so rex te ergo in oculis, *sc. ferebat, Ter. Eun.* 2, 1, 11. hoc fructi (for fructus) pro labore ab his fero, odium, I reap or receive, *Id. Ad.* 5, 4, 16. onus, to bear. open ei, to help, to assist. nil opis nobis tua vota tulerunt, have brought me no help, *Ovid. Met.* 11, 661. ut mea opinio fert, as I think, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 67. dixi plura, quam aut opinio tulerat, aut voluntas mea, led me to do, *Cic. Dom.* 12. sine per ora hominum ferantur, *sc. ut libri, allow them to come abroad or to be published, Plin. Ep.* 2, 10. oraque ad ora fero, I apply my lips to yours, i. e. I kiss thy dead body, *Ovid. Liv.* 138. osculum alicui, to kiss, *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 4. palmam, to gain, to obtain, *Cic. Att.* 4, 14, 5. partem, to receive. sacra tulere suam, *sc. partem vaccae, the sacrifice had its proper share, Ov. Met.* 12, 154. partus octonis mensibus, to go with young, *Plin.* 8, 32. so gerere, *Id.* 7, 5. passibus rapidis ferri, to move, *Virg. Æ.* 7, 157. pectora in oppositos viros, to present or oppose, to march against, *Ovid. Ep.* 13, 82. pecuniam advocatis, to bring or procure, *Tac. An.* 11, 6. pedem domum, to go, *Virg. Æ.* 2, 756. so pedes extra limina, *Ov. Art.* 3, 4, 18. pedes retro, to draw back, *Ov. Met.* 4, 134. so pedes retro, to go back, *ib.* 14, 756. pedem altè, to raise one's foot high, (so as not to touch the threshold, which was reckoned a bad omen,) *Ov. Am.* 1, 12, 6. Caesarèum pedem famulo vertice, to submit to the dominion of Tiberius, to fall prostrate at his feet, *Ov. Pont.* 2, 2, 80. pedes extensos, to walk as on tiptoe, *Ov. Art.* 3, 302. alienam personam, to bear an assumed character, to wear a mask, *Liv.* 3, 36. pignus fidei secum, to carry, *Id.* 25, 16. ad

plebem sc. legem, to propose, Cic. Fin. 2, 16. poenam stultitiae, to suffer, Cic. p̄oetam, to produce, Ovid. Amor. 3, 15, 13. Tr. 4, 9, 125. poma, to bear, to produce, Id. Met. 10, 649. ferte pompam, lead on the procession, bring our equipage along, Plaut. Stich. 4, 4, 1. prae se ferre fiduciam, magnum animum, to shew, Quinctil. 5, 13, 51. & 11, 1, 34. prae se ferens, declaring, Liv. 42, 10. praemium, to receive, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 26. Virg. Æ. 1, 609. praesidium labenti reipublicae, to afford support, Cic. ad Brut. 18. preces Junoni, to offer up, Virg. Æ. 8, 60. pretium certaminis, to get or obtain the prize, Ov. M. 13, 19. pretium ob stultitiam, to get a reward, i. e. to suffer, Ter. And. 3, 5, 4. pretia mendicibus, to produce profit or gain, Tac. An. 11, 6. omnium faciliè primas, sc. partes, to hold the first place, to be clearly the chief, Cic. Brut. 49. privilegium, to propose or pass an act of impeachment against one, Cic. Parad. 4. omne tulit punctum, qui miscuit utile dulci, has gained every vote, has been completely successful, Hor. Art. P. 343. (A. 93.) quaestionem de morte alicujus, to propose that the people should order an inquiry to be made, or a trial to be held, Cic. Mil. 7 & 8. but in quaestionem ferre, to offer, to give up to be tortured, Cic. Cluent. 64. rationes sui periculi ita ferebant, the consideration of his dangers so required, Cic. Verr. 5, 40. so rationes meae ita tulerunt, my views or plan of conduct so required, Cic. Fam. 5, 2. but rationes in provincia relictas pro latis (al. relatis) habere, to reckon accounts left in the province as good as if given in to the treasury at Rome, Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 8. reditum, to return. reditum ad vada tetulit, for tulit, Catul. 62, 47. repulsam, to suffer a repulse, to be rejected in one's application for an office, Liv. 35, 24. Cic. Tusc. 5, 19. Att. 5, 19. dum res tetulit, for tulit, while the affair or case admitted or allowed, Ter. And. 5, 1, 13. so res ita tulisset, Cic. Phil. 4, 6. eam rem, to extol, Liv. 28. rem saepe supra feret, quam fieri possit, will exaggerate or carry beyond the truth, i. e. will use an hyperbòle, Cic. Or. 40 f. responsum ab aliquo, to receive, Cic. Cat. 1, 8. rogationem ad populum, to propose a bill to the people about enacting a law, Liv. 2, 56. Cic. Att. 1, 13. saccharon et Arabia fert, produces, Plin. 12, 8. salutem alicui, to bring, Virg. Æ. 1, 463. mittit Abÿdēnus, quam mallet ferre, salutem—tibi, Leander of Abydus sends you (his wishes for your) health, which he would rather bring or present himself, i. e. would rather come in person than send you a letter, Ov. Ep. 18, 1. so Id. ex P. 2, 2, 4. & 4, 5, 23. se aliquo, to go, ib. 456. se ingenti clamore, suffer himself to be handled, Plin. 9, 8. elephantiam in medium peditum aciem sese tulerant, had rushed, Liv. 21, 55. secundas sc. partes, to bear or to act a second part, as in a play, Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 46. de quibus tres video sententias ferri, handed about, mentioned or spoken of, Cic. Amic. 16. but sententiam de hominum fortunis ferre, to pass sentence, as a judge, Cic. Cluent. 53. also to give an opinion or vote in the senate, to pass sentence, Cic. Cat. 4, 5. Verr. 2, 31. Fam.

11, 21. so de quo fœdere populus Romanus sententiam non tulit, Cic. Balb. 15. servitutum v. servitium, sitim et inediam, to bear. signa, to advance the standards, Caes. B. G. 1, 39. so signa in hostem, Liv. 9, 23. te ducē signa tuli, I have fought, Ov. R. A. 4. hanc spem tui, to entertain, to hope this of you, Virg. 9, 297. herum sublimem, to take him up and carry him away, Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 13. sublimè ferri, for in sublime, to be raised aloft, Plin. 20, 22. subsidium, to bring relief, Caes. B. G. 5, 43. suffragium v. -ia de re aliqua, to vote, Cic. Dom. 18. Att. 1, 14. Ovid. Fast. 5, 633. satis supplicij, to suffer, Caes. B. C. 1, 84. suprema cineri, to pay or perform the last offices, Virg. Æ. 6, 213. tempora Phoebeā virgine tēta tulit, had his temples bound with a chaplet of laurel, Ovid. Pont. 2, 2, 80. alluding to the virgin Daphnè beloved by Phoebus being changed into a laurel, Id. Met. 1, 553. dum tempus tulit ad eam rem, sc. eum, led or inclined him, Ter. And. 1, 2, 17. dum aetatis tempus tulit, the time of life permitted, Ter. H. 4, 2, 18. si tempus ferret, would suffer or allow, Cic. Caecin. 27. Q. Fr. 1, 4. omnis feret omnia tellus, will bear or produce, Virg. E. 4, 39. si duo praeterea tales Idaea tulisset terra viros, had produced, Virg. Æ. 1, 286. so nec vero terrae ferre omnes omnia possunt, Id. G. 2, 109. tormenta, to endure, Quinctil. 2, 10, 10. unam tribum, to obtain the vote of, Cic. Phil. 2, 1, Liv. 8, 37. tributum, to pay tribute, Curt. 3, 2, 23. so stipendium, Id. 5, 8, 16. tura v. thura altaribus, to bring, to offer, Ov. M. 7, 589. so in aras, ib. 1, 248. superis, ib. 11, 577. ad deos, ex P. 3, 1, 162. vallum et arma, to carry, Hor. Ep. 9, 13. venationem, to carry the game, or what one had taken in hunting, Liv. 25, 9. veniam peto feroque, and I obtain the favour, Id. 8, 9. equa ventrem fert XII menses, vacca X, goes with young, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 1. verbera alicujus, to bear stripes, Mart. 1, 10. Ovid. Art. Am. 1, 2, 13. Am. 2, 533. vestigia ad aliequum, to direct one's steps, to go, Id. Met. 2, 21. si forte eò vestigia ferrent, sc. se, if the tracks or prints of their feet led thither, Liv. 1, 7. si quā forte ferant oculis sese obvia errabunda bovis vestigia, if the wandering footsteps of the bull may happen by chance to meet our eyes, to present themselves to our sight, Virg. E. 6, 57. vina, quae vetustatem ferunt, bear to be long kept, Cic. Amic. 19. viam per undas, to go, Claud. via quae fert Acherontis ad undas, leads, Virg. Æ. 6, 295. victoriam ex aliquo, to gain or obtain, Liv. 8, 8. & 39, 51. sed vim ut queas ferre, sc. vereor, that you cannot bear, Ter. And. 1, 5, 42. ut vires nostrae tulerunt, ostendimus, as our strength enabled us, to the utmost of our abilities, Quinctil. 3, 1, 1. nisi te virtus opera ad majora tulisset, had carried you, Ovid. Met. 5, 269. si vestra voluntas feret, shall permit, with your approbation, Cic. Manil. 24. si fert ita corde voluntas, if your inclination so leads you, Virg. Æ. 6, 675. quamdiu voluntas Apronii tulit, as long as Apronius inclined or pleased, Cic. Verr. 3, 23. nihil jam isthaec mihi res

voluptatis ferunt, *afford me no pleasure*, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 17. vox fertur ad aures, *is carried, reaches*, Virg. Æ. 3, 4. ad regem voces fratris uterque ferunt, *report or tell the words of his brother*, Ovid. F. 3, 478. so Liv. 3, 3. vulnera membris, *to inflict wounds, to wound*, Ov. Met. 4, 498. aequum vulnus utrique tulit, *sc. amor, gave to both an equal wound*, ib. 9, 720. so vulnus mihi, Id. Tr. 2, 20. Rem. A. 44. *but vulnus ab hoste, to receive a wound, to be wounded*, Id. Ep. 6, 82. adversum vulnus, *to get a wound in the breast or fore-part of the body*, Id. M. 12, 312. multaque fert miles vulnera, multa facit, *receives and gives*, Id. Pont. 4, 7, 50. so Id. in Ibin, 258 & 452. Art. Am. 3, 572. vulnera aratri, *to bear*, Id. M. 2, 286. vultus ad ali- quid, *to look, to gaze*, Id. Ep. 21, 178. quos spiritus gessisset, vultu ferebat, *he shewed*, Tac. Hist. 4, 85.—* servo nubere tuli, *I did not disdain, I submitted*, Ov. Ep. 5, 13. so scilicet aut ulli servire Polyxena ferrem, *I, Polyxena, forsooth, should endure or submit to be a slave to any one*, Id. Met. 13, 460. add. ib. 14, 487. ferre atque agere cuncta, *to seize and carry off, to plunder*, Liv. 40, 49. so 3, 37. 22, 3. & 38, 15. ne id quidem ab Turno tacitum tulisse ferunt, *sc. homines, they say or it is said, that he did not get off even with that, without animad- version from Turnus*, Liv. 1, 50. Faustulo no- men fuisse ferunt, *sc. ei, his name is said to have been Faustulus*, ib. 4. ex C. Caesare se geni- tum ferebat, *he said*, Tac. An. 15, 72. erant, qui ferrent, *some said*, ib. 3, 28. ut tacitum feras, *quod celari vis, that you may accomplish in silence*, Liv. 3, 45.—*classe fertur ab Antan- dro, he sails*, Ov. M. 13, 628. quo conjuge, felix et dis cara ferar, *I shall be called*, ib. 7, 60. quam (Carthaginem) Juno fertur coluisse, *is said*, Virg. Æ. 1, 15. in juvenes sus fertur, *the boar rushes*, ib. 8, 360. in hostes moriturus fertur, *is carried, rushes*, ib. 2, 511. so in arma feror, ib. 337. saltu supra venabula fertur, *leaps, springs*, ib. 9, 553. rabie ferri, *to be hurried on*, Plin. 10, 33. so praeceps amentia ferebare, Cic. Verr. 5, 46. caecam crudelitate et saevitia ferri videtis, Cic. Cluent. 70. fer- vet ferturque avaritia, *rages*, Cic. Quint. 11. illuc mentis inops feror, *thither I run distracted*, Ov. Ep. 15, 140. ad quam (gloriam) fertur optimus quisque, *aims at, pursues, tries to obtain*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 2. studio ad remp. latus sum, *I was led by a strong desire to the manage- ment of public affairs*, Sall. Cat. 3. lata est sententia tristis, *the dismal sentence was passed*, Ov. M. 15, 43. so lex per vim lata, Cic. Sext. 16. neque legem, neque poenam latam esse, Cic. Br. 14. divites conferrent, qui oneri fe- rendo essent, *sc. pares v. apti, able to bear the burden*, Liv. 2, 9. Ov. Met. 15, 403. nimum mihi sumam, *nec sim ferendus, nor ought I to be borne, my presumption would be intolerable*, Cic. Cat. 3, 9. venti ferentes, *favourable*, Virg. Æ. 4, 430. Ovid. Ep. 16, 125. quae sit rebus natura ferendis, *sc. cujusque loci, what things it is naturally disposed to produce*, Virg. G. 2, 178. so spinos pruna ferentes, ib. 4, 145. su-

peranda omnis fortuna ferendo est, *by bearing it, by patience*, Virg. Æ. 5, 710.

LATIO (ōnis, f.) legis, *the proposing or passing of a law. suffragia, the giving of a vote.*

LATOR (ōris, m.) literarum, *the carrier or bearer*, Suet. Cal. 44. so lator oneris, Sen. Tranq. 5. legis, *the proposer or passer of a law*, Cic. Cat. 4, 5.

FĒRAX, ācis, a. *fruitful, fertile.*

FERĀCĪTAS, ātis, f. *fruitfulness.*

FERĀCĪTER, adv. *fruitfully.*

FĒRTĪLIS, e, *fertile, rank, fruitful.*

FĒRTĪLĪTAS, ātis, f. *fertility, abundance.*

FĒRTĪLĪTER, adv. *abundantly.*

FĒRĪCŪLUM, i, n. a *frame on which several dishes were brought in at once, and set on the table; hence, coenam ternis aut senis ferculis praebere, a supper of three or six courses*, Suet. Aug. 74. a *dish of meat*, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 104. a *frame on which the images of the gods were carried*, Suet. Caes. 76. Cic. Off. 1, 36. or on which the spoils of the enemy were carried in a triumph, Liv. 1, 10. Sen. Herc. Oct. 110. a *bier*, Suet. Cal. 15.

FĒRETŪM, i, n. a *bier or coffin; a frame for carrying spoils in a triumph, (spolia ducis hostium caesi.)* Liv. 1, 10.

FĒRENTĀRIUS miles, *and oftener plur. ferentarii, light armed soldiers*, Tac. An. 12, 35.

FĒROX, ōcis, a. (ferus,) *insolent; fierce, bold, warlike.*

FĒRŌCĪTER, adv. *fiercely.*

FĒROCŪLUS, a. *somewhat fierce.*

FĒROCĪA, ae, & Ferocitas, ātis, f. *fierceness.*

FĒRŌCĪRE, *to be fierce.*

FĒRRUM, i, n. *iron; a sword or any other instrument made of iron.*

FĒRRĒUS, a, um, *of iron; hard-hearted, unfeeling. ferrĒum os, impudent*, Cic.

FĒRRĀRIUS, a, um, *pertaining to iron. -ius faber, a smith. -ia officina, a smithy. aqua ferraria, the water in which smiths dip their hot iron to cool it. ferraria, sc. fodina, an iron mine.*

FĒRRĀTUS, a, um; -ta hasta, *shod with iron, -ti orbes, wheels covered with iron*, Virg. G. 3, 361. -ta agmina, *covered with iron coats of mail, or completely armed*, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 30. as ferrati, *sc. militēs*, Tac. An. 3, 45. calx ferrata, *armed with a spur*, Sil. 17, 541. ferratus in pistrino, *bound with iron chains*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 6, 11. as slaves in a workhouse were; whence they are called genus ferratile, Id. Most. 1, 1, 18.

FĒRRĀMENTUM, i, n. *an instrument or rod of iron; an edged or pointed weapon.*

FĒRRŪGO, inis, f. *rust of iron; from similarity of colour put for a particular kind of purple*, Virg. 9, 582.

FĒRRUGĪNĒUS, a, um, *of the colour of rust of iron, iron-coloured, black, dusky. fons ferruginei saporis, having the taste of iron, a chalybeate spring*, Plin. 31, 10.

FĒRRŪMEN, inis, & -mentum, i, n. *solder, glue, cement*, Plin. 36, 23.

FĒRRŪMINĀRE, *to solder, to cement, to glue, to join.*

FERRUMINATOR, ōris, m. a soldierer.—
FERRITĒRUS, i, m. (qui ferrum terit,) a slave in fetters.—
FERRITĒRIUM, i, n. a prison, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 53.
FERTĪLIS, fertile, &c. See FERRE.
FERVĒRE & -ēre, (-veo & -vo, ferbui, -) to boil, to rage, to be in a ferment; to grow, to be hot.—
FERVESCĒRE, to grow hot.—
FERVĒFACĒRE, to make hot.—
FERVENS, ntis, & Fervidus, a. hot, boiling, burning; ardent, eager.—
FERVENTER & Fervidē, adv. hotly.—
FERVOR, ōris, m. a violent heat. maris, the raging or boiling, Cic.
FĒRŪLA, ae, f. fennel-giant, a kind of shrub; a rod used for correcting boys at school.—
FĒRŪLĀCEUS, a, um, like the shrub FĒRŪLA, Plin. 15, 7, & 18, 7.
FĒRUS, a, um, wild, savage, cruel: s. a wild beast; a stag, Virg. Æ. 7, 489. a horse, ib. 2, 51.—
FĒRITAS, ātis, f. wildness, cruelty, Cic. Sext. 42.
FĒSSUS, a. (à fatiscor,) wearied, tired.
FĒSTĪNĀRE, to hasten. vestes, to make speedily.—
FĒSTĪNĀTER & FĒstīnātō, adv. hastily.—
FĒSTĪNĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. haste, speed, dispatch.—
FĒSTĪNUS, a, um, quick, speedy.—
FĒSTĪNĒ, quickly, Cic. Att. 14, 14.
FĒSTŪCA, ae, f. a stalk or straw, a stem; a rod or wand; the same with vindicta, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 15.
FĒSTUS, a, um, festival, joyful, pleasant.—
FĒSTUM, i, n. a slated festival.—
FĒSTĪVUS, a, um, pleasant, jocosely, agreeable.—
FĒSTĪVĒ, adv. in a pleasant manner.—
FĒSTĪVĪTAS, ātis, f. pleasantness, mirth, good humour, Cic. Or. 1, 57.
FĒTIĀLIS, see FĒCIALIS.
FĒTUS, see FĒTUS.
FĒBER, bri, m. a beaver.—
FĒBRĪNUS, a. of a beaver. pellis fibrina, Plin. 27, 28.
FĒBRA, ae, f. a fibre; a sucker at the root of plants. fibrae, pl. the entrails, Cic.—
FĒBRĀTUS, a. fibrous. fibrata radix ceparum modo, Plin. 25, 5.
FĒBŪLA, ae, f. a clasp or buckle for joining or fastening the different parts of a garment, Virg. Æ. 4, 139. Plin. 33, 1. a brace for joining and fastening beams together, Caes. B. G. 4, 7. an instrument used by surgeons for drawing the lips of a wound together, Cels. 5, 26.—
FĒBŪLĀRE, to clasp or join together.—
FĒBŪLĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. a bracing or fastening together.
FĒCTIO, FĒCTUS, &c. See FĒNGĒRE.
FĒCUS, ūs, v. -i, f. a fig-tree, a fig; also, from similitude, the piles, a disease, Martial. 1, 16, 7, 70. & 14, 86. Cels. 6, 3. or one afflicted with the piles, Id. 4, 22.—
FĒCULNUS, v. -nēus, a. of a fig-tree.—
FĒCĀRIUS, a, um, pertaining to figs. -arii culi-

ces, flies that eat figs, Plin.—
FĒCĒTUM, i, n. a place where fig-trees grow.—
FĒCŌSUS, a. full of or distressed with the piles, Mart. 7, 70.—
FĒCĒDŪLA, ae, f. a fig-pecker, a bird, Juv. 14, 9. ficēdŭla, Mart. 13, 5.
FĒDĒLIA, ae, f. an earthen vessel or pot; a jar; a vessel in which plasterers keep their lime or colouring materials: hence duo parietes de eādē fidelīā dealbare, i. e. to pay the same compliment to two persons, or to impute to two, what is due only to one, Cic. Fam. 7, 29.
FĒDES, ēi, f. faith. fides in verbis, credit. fidei causā, for the sake of giving assurance or security. bonā fide, without fraud. apud te nulla mihi fides est, confidence, trust. in fide manere, fidelity. in fide alterius esse, in fidem alicujus venire, protection. tabularum fides, the authority of records. manifesta fides, sc. est, the truth of his words, Virg. fidem publicam ei dare, i. e. to promise impunity. publicā fide (sc. datā) dicere jussus, on the public faith or a promise of a pardon. pecunia ejus fide credita, lent on his credit. Romae fides concidit, credit is ruined or sunk, money cannot be got to borrow; so fides de foro sublata est; fidem revocare; dictis captivorum fides extitit, belief or credit was given, their words were believed. habeo fidem tibi, I believe or trust you. habuit res fidem, met with credit, was believed.—
FĒDEICŌMISSUM, i, n. a trust.—
FĒDEJŪBĒRE, to give surety.—
FĒDEJUSSOR, ōris, m. a surety.—
FĒDĒLIS, e, faithful, trusty, sure.—
FĒDELĪTER, adv. faithfully, honestly.—
FĒDĒRE (fido, fidi, & fīsus sum,) ei v. eo, to trust, to put confidence in.—
FĒDENS, ntis, a. confident.—
FĒDENTER, adv. confidently, with assurance.—
FĒDUS, a. faithful, trusty.—
FĒDĒ, adv. faithfully, trustily.—
FĒDŪCIA, ae, f. trust, confidence; a pledge, any thing given as a security for money, Cic. Flacc. 21. a kind of contract, when one's word is trusted without any formal stipulation, Cic. Rosc. Com. 6. Off. 3, 17. also the leaving by will or the selling of a thing to a person, on condition of his giving that thing to some other person, Cic. Caecin. 3. N. D. 3, 30. Top. 10.—
FĒDŪCIĀRIUS, a, um, -ia res, a thing given in trust to be restored to another, Liv. 32, 38. so Curt. 5, 9, 8, Hirt. B. Alex. 23, fiduciarius heres, a fiduciary heir, one to whose trust any thing is left to be given to some other person, in order to elude the Voconian law.
FĒDES, is, and oftener plur. FĒdes, ium, f. a stringed instrument of music, the lyre, a lute or violin, a fiddle.—
FĒDĪCŪLA, ae, f. a small lyre.—**FĒDICULĀE**, pl. an instrument of torture consisting of a number of strings, Suet. Tib. 62. Cal. 33.—
FĒDĪCEN, īnis, m. one that plays on a stringed instrument, a musician, a minstrel, a harper.—
FĒDĪCĪNA, ae, f. a music-girl.—
FĒDĪCĪNUS, v. -inius (adj.) ludus, a music-school, Plaut. Rud. Prol. 49.

FIERI, (fio, factus,) *to be made, to become.* quid mihi, me, v. de me fiet? *what shall become of me?* quid illo myoparone factum sit ostendunt, *what became of that galley*, Cic. Verr. 1, 35 f. cum pro populo fieret, *when sacred rites were performed*, Cic. Att. 1, 10. quid fit? (imp.) *how does it happen? how comes it to pass?* Hor.

FIGÛRE (figo, fixi, fixum,) palum humi, *to fix.* apros cuspidē v. hastā, *to pierce, to wound.*

FIGULUS, FIGURA, &c. See FINGERE.

FILIUS, i, m. voc. fili, a son. filius terrae, *an obscure mean fellow*, Cic. Att. 1, 10. fortunae filius, *a favourite of fortune*, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 49.

FILIÛLUS, a, little son.—

FILIA, ae, f. a daughter. dat. pl. filiabus.—

FILIÛLA, ae, f. a little daughter.

FILIX, icis, f. a fern, a brake.

FILICÛLA, ae, f. an herb like fern, rock-fern, wall-fern, polypody.—

FILICÛTUS, v. Fēlicātus, a. -atae lances v. patērae, *chargers embossed with the figures of ferns*, Cic. Att. 6, 1. Parad. 1.—

FILICÛTUM, v. Filictum, v. -ectrum, i, n. a place thick set with ferns, Columel. 2, 2.

FILUM, i, n. a thread. mulier liberali filo, *of a genteel shape.* filum orationis, *the style, the manner of speech*, Cic. Or. 2, 22. Or. 36. *the speech itself, the train of discourse*, Cic. Amic. 7. tenui deducta poemata filo, *composed in a simple style*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 225.—

FILIÛTUM, adv. thread by thread.

FIMBRIA, ae, f. a fringe.—

FIMBRIÛTUS, a, fringed, Suet. Caes. 45. fimbriata folia, *indented*, Plin. 21, 15.—

FIMUM, i, m. & Fimum, i, n. dung, ordure, compost.—

FIMÛTUM, i, n. a dunghill, Plin. 17, 9.

FINDÛRE (findo, fidi, fissum,) aëra v. caelum pennis, terram aratro, *to cleave, to cut.* via se findit in duas partes, *divides.*

FISSUM (i, n.) jecoris, *the cleft or fissure.*—

FISSIO, ðnis, f. & Fissûra, ae, f. a cleaving. fissura Nili, *the division*, Plin. 5, 2.—

FISSÛLIS, e, *that is or may be cleft.* fissile robur, Virg. Æ. 6, 181.—

FINGÛRE (fingo, finxi, fictum,) *to form, or make any thing of clay, wax or other soft substance; to fashion, to frame.* carmina, *to compose.* aliquid falsi crimina, *to feign, to forge.* equum ire viam, *to train.* nidos, *to build.* stultitiam, *to counterfeit.* eum te esse finge, *quid sum ego, suppose yourself in my place.* homo fictus et astutus, *hypocritical*, Cic.

FICTOR, ðris, m. one who makes images of wax or melted metal, a founder, Cic. N. D. 2, 29.—

FICTIO, ðnis, f. a feigning. fictio nominis, *the marking of a word to intimate the sense*, Quintil. 8, 6, 1. or the transferring of a name from one thing to another, ib. 6, 3, 61. or the using of one word for another from resemblance of sound; as, acidus for placidus, ib. 53. which Cicero calls Paronomasia, Or. 2, 63. Fictio personae, *the figure called Prosopopeia*, Quintil. 9, 29, 2.

& 9, 2, 89. personarum, *when an advocate assumes the manner and language of those for*

whom he pleads, ib. 11, 1, 39. fictio totius voluntatis, *a disguising or dissembling of the whole intention*, ib. 9, 2, 46.—

FICTÛ, adv. feignedly.—

FICTITÛS, a, counterfeited, feigned, fictitious.—

FICTÛLIS, e, made of earth or clay.—

FICTÛLÛ, sc. vas, an earthen vessel, Pers. 2, 60.—

FIGÛLUS, i, m. a potter or worker in clay.—

FIGÛLÛTUS, v. Figlinus, a, um, of a potter. figlina, sc. officina, *a potter's work-shop.* figlinam, sc. artem exercere, *the art or craft of a potter.*

FIGÛLÛRIS, e, pertaining to a potter.—rota, a potter's wheel.—creta, *potter's earth or clay*, Col. 6, 17, 6. Varr. R. R. 3, 9.—

FIGÛRA, ae, f. a figure, a shape; an image; a manner of speech.—

FIGÛRARE aes in habitum statuæ, *to form, to shape.* os pueri, *to form, to train to the best manner of speaking.* inanes species animo, *to imagine, to conceive.* orationem, *to adorn with rhetorical figures.* figurata oratio, *a figurative discourse, abounding with figures*, Quintil. 9, 1, 13.—

FIGÛRATÛ, adv. figuratively.—

FIGÛRÛTIO, ðnis, f. the figure; a figuring or imagining.—

FINIS, is, m. & f. the end. fines, ium, m. the boundaries, territories of a state. quem ad finem? *how long?* domus finis est usus, *the purpose or design.* finis bonorum et malorum, *the greatest good and the greatest evil*, Cic. finis honorum populi est consulatus, *the highest honour which the people confers*, Cic. Planc. 25. regere fines, *to settle the boundaries of an estate between litigants*, Cic. Mur. 9.—

FINIS v. Finitio, ðnis, f. a definition, Quintil. 5, 10, 54.—

FINÛRE, to end, to finish; to terminate or limit. finire, sc. vitam, *to die.* tempus ei, *to fix, to limit.* rhetorice sic finitur, *is defined*, Quintil. 2, 15. finire cupiditates, *to moderate; whence*

FINÛTÛ, adv. moderately, Cic. Fin. 2, 9.—

FINÛTIO, ðnis, f. a definition, a bounding.—

FINÛTOR, ðris, m. a land-measurer, Cic. Rull. 2, 13. a finisher, an ender, Stat. Theb. 8, 91.

the line called the Horizon, Sen. Q. Nat. 5, 17. called also Finiens, ib. & Cic. Div. 2, 44.—

FINÛTÛMÛS, a, um, neighbouring, allied.—

FINÛTÛVÛS, a, definitive, Quintil. 12, 2, & 3, 6, 5.—

FIRMÛS, a, um, firm, stable, steady, constant, solid.—

FIRMÛ v. Firmiter, adv. firmly.—

FIRMÛTAS, atis, & Firmitudo, inis, f. firmness, constancy.—

FIRMARE, to make firm, to strengthen, to establish.—

FIRMÛTOR, ðris, m. a confirmer.—

FIRMÛMÛN, inis, & Firmamentum, i, n. a support; any thing that confirms or strengthens, a ground or stay, Cic. Cl. 2.—

FISCUS, i, m. a frail used for squeezing olives. fiscus lineus, *a flaxen frail*, Columel. 12, 33, 7. a bag or basket for holding money; hence **pus**

for the emperor's private purse or revenue, Plin. Pan. 36. *res fisci est, it belongs to Caesar or the emperor*, Juv. 4, 55.

FISCĀLIS, e, -es *calumniae, false prosecutions concerning the revenue of the prince; or, as we say, in the exchequer*, Suet. Dom. 9.

FISCELLUS, i, m. a little frail or basket. *juncceus fistellus, a rush-frail*, Col. 12, 17. *lignēus, a wooden frail*, Col. 12, 38, 6.

FISCINA, ae, f. a basket, made of osiers or the like.

FISCELLA, ae, f. a little basket.

FISSILIS, FISSUS, &c. See FINDĒRE.

FISTŪCA, ae, f. a rammer, a mallet.

FISTUCĀRE, to drive down or level with a rammer or mallet.

FISTUCATIO, ōnis, f. a driving down, &c.

FISTŪLA, ae, f. a pipe for conveying water, Cic. Rabir. 1.—(I) a musical instrument, a pipe or flute. *disparibus septem compacta cicutis fistula, a pipe composed of seven unequal reeds*, Virg. E. 2, 36. so Ovid. Met. 2, 683. *joined with war*, Virg. E. 3, 25. *pastoritia fistula, a whistling or hissing sound of disapprobation raised at the spectacles*, Cic. Att. 1, 16.

—(II) any thing hollow, like a pipe.—(IV) a disease in the anus, Nep. 25, 21. Cels. 5, 18.

FISTŪLĀTOR, ōris, m. a player on a pipe or flute.

FISTULŌSUS, a, full of eyes or holes like a sponge, spongy.

FISTŪLĀRE, to be spongy. *caenationes—fistularae, ut unguenta desuper spargerentur, furnished with pipes*, Suet. Ner. 31.

FISUS. See FIDĒRE.

FIXUS, &c. See FIGĒRE.

FLABELLUM, a fan. *flabellum seditionis, an exciter*, Cic. Flac. 23.

FLABRUM, a blast. See FLARE.

FLACCUS, a, um. *flaccae aures, hanging down, flap-eared*.

FLACCĪDUS, a, um, *languid, hanging down, flapping*.

FLACCĒRE & -escĒre, to fade, to languish, to wither, to become weak.

FLĀGITĪUM, i, n. (*g. flagris dignum crimen*), a disgraceful or shameful crime, profligacy, lewdness; infamy, disgrace. pl. *flagitia, for flagitiosi, profligate men*, Sall. Cat. 14.

FLAGITIŌSUS, a. *profligate, flagitious, wicked*. FLAGITIŌSE, adv. *wickedly*, Cic. Fin. 3, 11.

FLĀGITĀRE, to ask importunately, to demand, to solicit, to dun.

FLAGITĀTIO, ōnis, f. a request.

FLAGITĀTOR, ōris, m. an importunate asker, a craver, a dunner, Cic. Brut. 5. Liv. 8, 12.

FLAGRĀRE, to burn, to be inflamed.

FLAGRANS (*p. & a.*) *crinis, burning, cupiditas, eager*. sol *flagrantissimus, very hot*.

FLAGRANTISSIMĒ (*adv.*) *aliquid cupere, very ardently*.

FLAGRANTIA (*ae, f.*) *oculorum, an eager or fond looking*, Cic. Coel. 20.

FLAGRUM, i, n. a whip.

FLAGELLUM, i, n. a whip. *summa flagella, the*

highest part of the shoots of a vine, Virg. G. 2, 299.

FLAGELLĀRE, to whip, to scourge. *annonam, to raise the price of grain*. *opes, to keep close shut up, to contain*. *messis peticis flagellatur, the corn is thrashed or beaten out with flails*, Plin. 18, 30.

FLĀMEN, ĩnis, m. a priest appropriated to some particular god; thus, *Flamen Diālis, Martiālis, Quirinālis, &c. the flamen or the priest of Jupiter, Mars, Romulus*.

FLAMĪNIUS v. -ĭcus, a, of a flamen. *flaminica, sc. uxor, the flamen's wife*, Tac. An. 4, 16.

FLAMINIUM, i, n. the office or dignity of a flamen, Liv. 26, 23.

FLAMEN, n. See FLĀRE.

FLAMMA, ae, f. a flame, a blaze.

FLAMMŪLA, ae, f. a little flame.

FLAMMĒUS, a, um, *flaming; like a flame, of a flame colour*.

FLAMMĒUM, i, n. a veil worn by women, when married, of a flame colour.

FLAMMEŌLUM, i, n. a small veil.

FLAMMEŌLUS, a, somewhat like a flame.

FLAMMĀRE, to flame, to burn; to inflame. *e-quum cuspidē, to spur on*, Sil. 4, 195. *juvenem ad facta Mavortia, to incite to martial deeds*, Sil. 1, 55. *milites, to inflame, to provoke*, Tac. Hist. 4, 24. *fax flammans, flaming*. *flamman-tia lumina, the flaming or fiery eyes of a snake*, Virg. G. 3, 433. *flammatu Phæthon, burnt*, Catull. 63, 291. *flammātus Jupiter, having a flame or thunderbolt in his right hand for a sceptre*, Cic. Div. 1, 11. *flammatum cor, inflamed, incensed, or enraged*, Virg. Æ. 1, 5.

flammandus, to be burnt, Tac. Ann. 15, 54.

FLAMMESCĒRE, to become inflamed.

† FLAMMĪFER v. -ger, ĕra, ĕrum, bearing a flame, Stat. Theb. 8, 676.

FLĀRE, to blow, to found metal.

FLĀTUS, ūs, m. & Flāmen, ĩnis, n. a blast or gale of wind.

FLABĪLIS, e, easy to be blown, airy.

FLABRA, ōrum, n. blasts, breezes, winds.

FLABELLUM, i, n. a little fan.

† FLABELLĪFER, ĕra, ĕrum, bearing a fan, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 22.

FLĀVUS, a, um, yellow, like gold.

FLĀVĒRE, to be yellow.

FLAVESCĒRE, to grow yellow, Virg. E. 4, 28.

FLECTĒRE (-cto, xi, xum,) *arcum, to bend*. *currum de foro, to turn*. *cursum ad aliquem, to direct*. *animum, to change*. *superos precibus, to bend, to move*.

FLEXIO, ōnis, f. & Flexus, ūs, m. & Flexūra, ae, f. a bending, winding, or turning; a changing.

FLEXIBĪLIS, e, that may be bent, pliant, flexible.

FLEXĪLIS, e, easy to be bent.

FLEXUŌSUS, a, um, full of turnings or windings.

FLEXUŌSĒ, adv. with windings, crookedly.

FLEXANĪMUS, a, that turns the mind.

FLEXILŌQUS, a. ambiguous, equivocal, Cic. Div. 2, 56.

† FLEXĪTES, ēdis, a. -ēdes hederæ, *ivies, with bending or winding tendrils*, Ovid. Met. 10, 99.

FLĒRE, (fleo, flevi, fletum,) *to weep. Daphnia, to lament. fletur, he or she is lamented. impers. a lamentation is raised*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 103.

FLĒTUS, ūs, m. *a weeping.*

FLĒBĪLIS, e, *to be lamented, lamentable.*

FLĒBĪLĪTER, adv. *lamentably, in a mournful manner. gemens flebiliter*, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 5.

FLEXIO, *a bending, &c. See FLECTĒRE.*

FLĪGĒRE, (-go, xi, ctum,) *to beat or strike*, Luc. 2, 85.

FLICTUS, ūs, m. *a striking or dashing against*, Virg. Æ. 9, 667.

FLOCCUS, i, m. *a lock of wool, a nap of cloth.*

FLOCCŪLUS, i, m. *a small lock of wool.*

FLOCCI-FACERE & -PENDĒRE, *to value little*, Cic. Att. 4, 15.

FLOS, flōris, m. *a flower, a blossom.*

FLOSCŪLUS, i, m. *a little flower, a blossom; an ornament of stile. flosculus pomi, the floweret or top of an apple, the part opposite to the pedicle, where the blossom was*, Col. 12, 45, 5.

FLŌRĒUS, a, um; -a corona, *a chaplet of flowers. rura, flowery.*

FLORĪDUS, a. *florid, flowery, beautiful, blooming.*

FLORĪDŪLUS, a. *a little florid or blooming.*

FLORĪCŌMUS, a. *having one's hair adorned with flowers.*

FLORĪFER, ěra, ěrum, *bearing flowers.*

FLORĪLĒGUS, a. *gathering flowers.*

FLŌRĒRE, *to flourish, to blossom; to be conspicuous or esteemed, to make a figure.*

FLORENS, ntis, a. *flourishing.*

FLORESCĒRE, *to begin to flourish or blossom.*

FLŌRA, the goddess of flowers.

FLORĀLIA, ium, n. *a festival or games in honour of Flora.*

FLORĀLIS, e. *of or pertaining to such games; Floral. florale sacrum*, Ovid. Fast. 4, 947.

FLORALICĪUS, v. -itius, a, um; -iae ferae, *will beasts exhibited at these games*, Mart. 8, 67, 4.

FLUĒRE, (fluo, fluxi, fluxum,) *to flow. graeculae vites nostris regionibus minus fluunt, yield little wine*, Col. 3, 2, 24. *fluent arma de manibus, will fall*, Cic. Phil. 12, 3. *sa capilli fluunt, fall off*, Cels. 6, 1. *but crines intonsi longā cervice fluebant, lay scattered or hung loose*, Tib. 3, 4, 27. *res fluit ad interregnum, points*, Cic. Att. 4, 16. *fluit corporis voluptas, flies away*, Cic. Fin. 2, 93. *ex illo (sc. tempore), fluere spes Danaūm, began to flag, to sink or subside*, Virg. Æ. 2, 169. *Pythagoræ doctrina cum longē latēque flueret, spread*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 1. *rebus ad voluntatem fluentibus, succeeding*, Cic. Off. 1, 26.

FLUENTER, adv. *flowingly.*

FLUENTUM, i, n. *a stream.*

† FLUENTISŌNUS, a. *sounding with streams or waters.*

FLUITĀRE, freq. *to float. fides ejus fluitat, v. is fluitat fide, wavers. flūtāre, for fluitāre*, Lucr. 3, 190.

FLŪTUS, a, um, *for Fluitans. flutæ murenæ, floating lampreys*, Col. 8, 17, 8.

FLŪMEN, īnis, n. *a river, a stream. flūmen ingenii, orationis, verborum, copiousness. magna dicendi copia per translationem flumen vocatur*, Cic. 2, 43.

FLŪMĪNĪUS, a, um, *of a river.*

FLŪVIUS, i, m. *a stream of running water, a river.*

FLUVIĀLIS, e, *of a river.*

FLUVIATĪLIS, e, & -atĪcus, a, um, *that is or lives in rivers.*

FLUVIĀTUS, a, um, *soaked or steeped in river-water. abies fluviata*, Plin. 16, 39.

FLUOR, ōris, m. *a flowing.*

FLUIDUS, v. Fluividus, a, um, *fluid, moist. fluidè pendent lacerti, languid, feeble, enervated*, Ovid. Met. 15, 231. *so corpora Gallorum mollia et fluida*, Liv. 34, 47.

FLUXUS (a, um,) *succus, flowing. fluxum vas, leaking, running out. fluxa vestimenta, hanging loose, very large. fluxiore cincturā cingī, with a slack girdle, more loose than others*, Suet. Caes. 45. *formae gloria fluxa sc. est, fleeting, transient*, Sallust. Cat. 1. *animi acetate fluxi, pliant*, ib. 14. *Drusus fluxioris animi, loose, dissolute*, Suet. Tib. 52. *fides servitorum fluxa, unsteady, not to be depended on. fluxā fide uti, to be treacherous*, Sallust. Jug. 111.

FLUXĒ, adv. *copiously.*

FLUXUS, ūs, m. & Fluxio, ōnis, f. *a flowing, a defluxion, a flux.*

FLUXŪRA, ae, f. *the liquor that flows from a wine-press*, Col. 3, 2, 17 & 32.

FLUCTUS, ūs, m. *a wave, a surge, a billow.*

† FLUCTĪFRĀGUS, a. *breaking the waves.*

FLUCTĪGER, ěra, ěrum, *bearing the waves.*

† FLUCTISŌNUS, a. *sounding with waves or billows.*

† FLUCTIVĀGUS, a. *wandering on the waves.*

FLUCTUĀRE, & -ārī, *to rise in waves; to be tossed by the waves; to fluctuate, to be in suspense; to float. quaedam insulae semper fluctuant, float*, Plin. 2, 95. *fluctuans sententia, doubtful*, Cic. Att. 1, 7. *Delos diu fluctuata, ut proditur, sola motum terrae non sensit, being tossed as a floating island*, Plin. 4, 12.

FLUCTUĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. *a floating, a wavering.*

* FŌCĀLE, is, n. pl. focalia, (à fauces,) *a bandage or cravat round the neck, to keep the throat warm*, Quintil. 11, 3, 144.

FŌCLĀRE v. Focillāre, *to cherish, to warm, to refresh. aliquem levibus remediis*, Sen. Ep. 13.

FŌCUS, i, m. (quod ignem fovet,) *a hearth or altar. pro aris et focus pugnare, for the altars of the Dii Penates in the Impluvium, and of the Lares in the Atrium*, Cic. N. D. 3, 40.

FŌCŪLUS, i, m. *a little hearth, a small portable altar*, Cic. Dom. 47. *Juvenal. 3, 262.*

FŌDĒRE (fōdio, fōdi, fossum; rar. fodire,) *terram v. agrum, to dig or delve. metallum v. argentum, to dig out of a mine. aliquem stimulis, to goad. jugulum ense, to stab, to pierce.*

FŌDĪNA, ae, f. *a pit.*

FŌSSA, ae, f. *a ditch, a trench.*

FOSSŪLA, a little ditch. —

FOSSOR, ōris, m. a digger. —

FOSSIO, ōnis: & Fossūra, ae, f. a digging. —

FOSSĪLIS, e, that is dug, fossile. —

FŌDĪCĀRE animum, to sting, to pierce, to vex. *latus, to punch, to push or jog, Horat. Ep. 1, 6, 51.*

FOECUNDUS, a, um, fruitful, abundant. —

FOECUNDĒ, adv. abundantly. —

FOECUNDĪTAS, ātis, f. fruitfulness. —

FOECUNDĀRE, to make fruitful, to fertilize. —

FOEDUS, ēris, n. a covenant or league. —

FOEDERĀTUS, a, um, joined by a league, allied, confederate. —

† FOEDĪFRĀGUS, a, um, violating a league. —

FOEDUS, a, um, ugly, deformed; filthy, nasty; base, foul, mean. —

FOEDĒ, adv. basely, cruelly. —

FOEDĪTAS, ātis, f. ugliness; baseness. —

FOEDĀRE, to pollute; to disgrace. *ora unguibus, to tear, to disfigure, Virg. Œ. 4, 55. verberibus, Tac. Hist. 3, 77.*

FOEMINA, Foeminis, &c. See FEMINA.

FOENICŪLUM, i, n. the herb fennel, Plin. 20, 23.

FOENUM v. Fenum, i, n. hay. *foenum cordum v. chordum, the latter growth of hay, Plin. 18, 28 s. 67. meta foeni, a cock of hay, Col. foenum secure v. demeterē, to cut or mow it. versare, to turn it. in manipulos colligere, to make it into trusses, Id. cum Catulus Crassum audisset, aiebat foenum alios esse oportere, ought to eat hay, i. e. were greatly inferior, Cic. Or. 2, 57.*

FOENĪS, a, um; foenī homines, images of men made of hay, by which bulls used to be irritated in the spectacles, to amuse the people, Cic. Cornel. & ibi Ascon. what is made of hay. —

FOENĪLE, is, n. a place for keeping hay, a haystack. —

FOENISĒCA, ae, m. & Foenisex, ēcis, m. a cutter or mower of hay. —

FOENISECIUM, i, n. & -ia, ae, f. the cutting of hay, hay-harvest. —

FOENUMGRÆCUM, i, n. fenugreek, a plant, Plin. 24, 19.

FOENUS, v. Fenus, ōris, n. the interest of money, usury; also the capital sum lent. —

FOENUSCŪLUM, i, n. a little interest or bribe. —

FOENĒBRIS, e, pertaining to usury. —

FOENERĀRE v. āri, to lend money on interest or usury. *metuisti ne non tibi istuc foeneraret, that it would not have returned to you with interest, Ter. Adelph. 2, 2, 11. foeneratum istuc beneficium pulchrè tibi dices, has been repaid with interest, Id. Phorm. 3, 2, 8. neque enim beneficium foeneramur, we do not do a kindness in hopes of receiving a greater, Cic. Amic. 9. foenerat sol lumen suum cæteris sideribus, imparts to the other planets, Plin. 2, 6.*

FENERĀTOR, ōris, m. & Fenerātrix, īcis, f. a lender of money, an usurer. —

FOENERĀTIO, ōnis, f. a lending on interest or usury. —

FOENERATORIUS, a, of or pertaining to usurers. —

FOETĒRE, to have an offensive smell, to stink. —

FOETĪDUS, a, stinking, fetid. —

FOETOR, ōris, m. & Foetiditas, ātis, f. an offensive smell, Senec. Ep. 110.

FOETUS v. Fetus, ūs, m. the young or offspring of any creature. *arborēi fetus, the fruit or produce of trees. so edit foetus meliores ager, Cic. Or. 2, 30. cūm planè post autumnum cessant a foetu, sc. gallinae, they entirely cease from laying eggs, Col. 8, 4, 2. matricēs custodiendae sunt, ne alibi quā in stabulis foetus edant, &c. the pea-hens that are breeding must be watched that they may not lay their eggs in any other place but in their stalls, Col. 8, 11, 8.*

FOETUS v. Fetus, a, um, big with young, pregnant; also newly delivered. *machina foeta armis, i. e. armatis, full of armed men, Virg. Œ. 2, 238.*

FOETŪRA, ae, f. the being with young, or the bearing of young, pregnancy; the bringing forth of young; the edition of a book, Plin. praef. foetura pratorum, the growth or springing of grass, Id.

FOETIFĪCUS, a, um; & Foetifer, ēra, ērum, prolific, rendering fruitful. —

FOETĀRE & Foetificāre, to bear or bring forth young, Col. 8, 8. Plin. 10, 8.

FŌLIUM, i, n. the leaf of a tree, of an herb, or flower. —

FOLIŌSUS, a, full of leaves, leafy. —

FOLIĀCĒSUS, a, of or like leaves. —

FOLIATŪRA, ae, f. the order or texture of leaves, foliage. —

FOLIĀTUS, a, leaved, having leaves. —

FOLIĀTUM, i, n. a precious ointment made of the leaves of spikenard, Plin. 13, 1. Juv. 6, 465.

FOLLIS, is, m. any leather bag for holding any thing, a purse, or the like; a pair of bellows; a ball for playing with, made of inflated leather. FOLLICŪLUS, i, m. a small leathern bag or ball; the follicle or case of certain fruits. —

FOLLĪTĪM, adv. by or for bags, Plaut. Epid. 3, 2, 11.

FŌMES, ītis, m. fuel, coal, wood. —

FOMENTUM, an application to assuage pain, &c. See FOVĒRE.

FONS, fontis, m. a fountain, a spring, the source or origin of any thing. —

FONTICŪLUS, i, m. a little fountain. —

FONTĀNUS, a, of a fountain. fontana aqua, spring water. —

FONTĪNĀLIS, is, m. a god who presided over fountains, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 17.

FONTĪNĀLIA, ium, n. a festival dedicated to fountains, when crowns or chaplets of flowers were thrown into them, Varr. L. L. 5, 3.

FŌRĀRE, to bore, to pierce. —

FORĀMEN, īnis, n. a hole. —

FORĀBĪLIS, e, that may be bored or pierced, vulnerable. *nullo forabilis ictu cygnus, Ov. M. 2, 170.*

FŌRAS, out of doors; cut, forth. See FORIS.

FŌRCEPS, īpis, f. a pair of tongs, nippers, —

pincers, tweezers, or like instrument, Ov. M. 12, 277. Virg. G. 4, 175. the claw of a crab or lobster, Plin. 9, 31. an iron hook, Vitr. 10, 2.

FORDA, ae, f. (*quae fert in ventre*), a pregnant cow, Colum. 6, 24.

FORDICIDIA, ae, f. sc. *sacra*, a festival day on which pregnant cows were sacrificed, Ov. F. 4, 631.

FÖRE, the same with *futurum esse*, to be about to be. *forem, es, et, &c. I might or should be. vellem, ea vana forent, sc. ut, that those things were groundless, Sallust. Jug. 24. dedecori foret sibi, it would be, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 52. non dubito multos fore, that there will be. spero fore, that it will happen. nunquam putavi fore, ut supplex ad te venirem, that it would happen. te ad me fore venturum, for esse, Cic. Att. 5, 21. so laudaturi forent, Nep. Att. 10.*

FÖRENSIS. See **FORIS**.

FÖRES. See **FORIS**.

FÖRFX, icis, f. a pair of scissors or sheers.—
FÖRFICÜLA, ae, f. *small scissors*, Plin. 25, 5 s. 23.

FÖRI, örüm, m. *the gangways or hatches of a ship; scaffolds or galleries for viewing the games, Liv. 1, 35. put for the combs of a bee-hive, Virg. G. 4, 250.*

FÖRÜLI, örüm, m. *cases or shelves in which books were kept, Suet. Aug. 31.*

FÖRFICA, ae, f. a public jakes or house of office. *inde reversi conducunt foricas, Juvenal. 3, 38.*

FÖRIS, is; and oftener **Föres**, ium, f. a door.

FÖRICÜLA, ae, f. a little door, a wicket.

FÖRAS (adv.) *exire, to go out through the door. edere v. proferre foras, to publish. foras vocari, to be called abroad.*

FÖRIS (adv.) *esse, to be without doors. domi forisque, at home and abroad. so caenare foris. foris petere, to seek or fetch from abroad, Cic. Tusc. 3, 3.*

FÖRINSĒCUS, adv. *from without, on the outside, Plin. 13, 22.*

FORMA, ae, f. a form or shape, a figure; *beauty; a shoemaker's last, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 106. a cheese vat or mold, Col. 7, 8.*

FORMÜLA, ae, f. a small form; a set form of words used by the Romans in almost all their transactions public and private.

FORMULÄRIUS, i, m. a person skilled in composing writs or forms of process in courts of law.

FORMÖSUS, a. *beautiful, handsome.*

FORMÖSÈ, adv. *beautifully.*

FORMÖSITAS, ätis, f. *handsomeness.*

FORMÄLIS, e, *formal, made in due form, expressed in a set form of words.*

FORMÄRE, to form, to frame, to fashion, to make. -ätio, -atüra, & -amentum: -ätor.

FORMICA, ae, f. (*à ferendo micas dicta*), an ant or pismire.

FORMICINUS, a. *of or like ants.*

FORMICÖSUS, a. *full of ants.*

FORMICÄRE, to itch, Plin. 39, 13 s. 41. *formicans pulsus v. percussus venarum, quick and*

short or low, like the motion of ants, Plin. 7, 51.

FORMICÄTIO, önis, f. *the rising of the body in small pimples, Plin. 28, 7 s. 20.*

FORMIDO, önis, f. *fear, dread.*

FORMIDÖLÖSUS, a. *fearful, dreadful.* -o-è.

FORMIDÄRE, to fear, to dread. *formidatus nautis Apollo, the temple of Apollo dreaded by mariners, (on account of the shipwrecks that happened near it) Virg. Æ. 3, 275. hic (Aethiops i. e. Aegyptius) classe formidatus, formidable for his fleet, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 15.*

FORMIDÄTIO, önis, f. *a fearing.*

FORMIDÄBILIS, e, to be feared, formidable: *serpens, Ov. Met. 2, 174.*

FÖRNAX, äcis, f. a furnace.

FÖRNACÜLA, ae, f. a little furnace.

FÖRNACÄLIA, ium, v. -iorum, n. a festival in honour of **FÖRNAX**, the goddess of furnaces, (*fornacälis dea, Ov. F. 6, 314.*) instituted by Numa, Plin. 18, 2, and the time of keeping it annually appointed by the Curio Maximus, Ov. F. 2, 527. when a sacrifice was offered to Fornax, that she would moderate the heat of furnaces in drying the corn, before it was ground; *ut vires temperet illa suas, Ovid. ibid. 526. & Festus.*

FÖRNIX, icis, m. *an arch or vault; put for a brothel, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 30. Juvenal 3, 156.—(II) a triumphal arch with a statue on the top of it, Cic. Ver. 2, 63.*

FÖRNICÄRE, to arch, to arch over.

FÖRNICÄTIO, önis, f. *the structure of an arch, parietum fornicationes, Vitruv. 6, 11.*

FÖRS, fortis, f. *chance, luck, fortune.*

FÖRTÈ, adv. *by chance; perhaps.*

FÖRSAN, Fors, Forsit, Forsitan, Fortasse & Fortassis, adv. *perhaps, perchance, peradventure.*

FÖRTÜTUS, a, um, *happening or falling to one by chance, casual, accidental.*

FÖRTÜTÖ v. -u, adv. *by chance, accidentally.*

FÖRTÜNA, ae, f. *fortune. plur. an estate, possessions, riches. fors-fortuna, good fortune, invoked as a goddess, Ter. Phor. 5, 6, 1. forte-fortunä, by good fortune or chance, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 54. Cic. Div. 2, 7.*

FÖRTÜNÄRE, to prosper.

FÖRTÜNÄTUS, a. *happy, prosperous, fortunate.*

FÖRTÜNÄTÈ, v. -ätim, adv. *prosperously, fortunately, luckily, Cic. Fin. 3, 7.*

FÖRTIS, e, *brave, valiant; stout, vigorous, strong, manly.*

FÖRTYTERE, adv. *bravely.*

FÖRTITÜDO, önis, f. *bravery, fortitude.*

FÖRTICÜLUS v. **Fortiuscülus**, a. *a little or somewhat brave, Cic. Tusc. 2, 19.*

FÖRUM, i, n. a public place in Rome, where assemblies of the people were held; justice was administered, and other public business transacted; particularly what concerned the borrowing and lending of money; hence, *foro cedere, v. de, to become bankrupt, Cic. Flacc. 29. but de foro decedere, not to appear in public, Nep. Att. 10. in foro esse, to be engaged in public business, Id. Cat. 1. in forum venire v.*

deduci, forum attingere, to begin to attend to public affairs, after assuming the toga virilis, Cic. Fam. 13, 10. & 5, 8. Senec. Ep. 4.—(II) a market place. forum boarium, the ox or cow-market. suarium, the swine-market. piscarium, the fish-market. olitorium, the green-market, &c. forum rerum venalium, a mart, an emporium, Sallust. Jug. 47. forum Aurelium, the forum or market place of Aurelius, Cic. Cat. 1, 9. so forum Julii, now Friuli, &c.—(III) a meeting held by the governor of a province to administer justice. forum agere, to hold such a meeting; or, as we say, to hold an assize or court of justice, Cic. Att. 5, 2. Fam. 3, 6. ne extra sum forum vadimonium, to litigate their differences in places without the bounds of their own district, Cic. Verr. 3, 15 & 15.—
FÖRENSIS, e, pertaining to the forum. forenses causae, to be judged of or tried in the forum, Cic. N. D. 3, 4. homo forensis, a lawyer or advocate. usus forensis, the practice of pleading in the forum; or, as we say, at the bar. opera vel opella forensis, attendance in the forum, or at the bar. Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 8. -ensia vestimenta, worn in public, Col. 12, 45. Suet. Aug. 73.

FÖSSA, ae, f. a ditch or trench.—
FÖSSULA, ae, f. a small trench, Col. 12, 44, 3.
FÖSSUS, part. digged or dug.—
FÖSSIO, &c. See **FÖDÖRE**.

FÖVEA, ae, f. a pit, a pitfall for catching wild beasts. bellua in foveam incidit, Cic. Phil. 4, 5.

FÖVÖRE (föveo, fövi, fötum,) ova plumis, to warm, to keep warm. spem animo, to cherish, to entertain. aliquem gremio, to hug, to embrace. hiemem luxu, to spend. vulnus lymphâ, to foment.—

FÖTUS, ūs, m. a cherishing.—

FÖMENTUM, i, n. a fomentation, any application to cure or relieve pain; a consolation or mitigation.—

FÖMES, itis, m. fuel, dry wood for lighting up or keeping the fire burning.

FÖACÖRE & **FÖACÖSCÖRE**, to putrify or rot with age, to grow musty or mouldy.—

FÖACÖDUS, a. over-ripe; rotting with ripeness.—

FÖACÖS, ium, f. the fleshy and gross parts of the olive, the grounds or lees of oil, the mash of pressed olives, Plin. 15, 6. Col. 6, 13 f. de arb. 14.

FÖAENUM vel **Frenum**, i, n. plur. Frëni v. -a, a bit or bridle; a curb or restraint.—

FÖENARE, to bridle, to curb, to restrain.—

FÖENÄTOR, öris, m. a curb or restrainer.—

FÖENÝGER, ëra, ërum, bearing bridles. frenigera ala, i. e. equites, a troop of horsemen, Stat. Silv. 5, 1, 98.

FÖRÄGA, örum, n. strawberries, Virg. E. 3, 92.

FÖRÄGRÄRE, to be fragrant, to smell sweetly.—

FÖRÄGRÄNS, ntis, a. fragrant, smelling sweetly.

FÖRÄGRÄNTER, adv. sweetly, fragrantly.—

FÖRÄGRÄNTIA, ae, f. fragrance.

FÖRÄMEA, ae, f. a short spear, a lance, Tac. G. 6.

FÖRÄGRÖRE (frango, frëgi, fractum,) nucem,

ovum, glebam, ollam, brachium, to break. navem, to suffer shipwreck. aliquid ad saxa, to break or dash. foedus, fidem, leges, to break, to violate. opes, vires, robur, to diminish, to weaken. eum v. animum ejus, to dishearten, to discourage. coman in gradus, to curl, Quinctil. 1, 6. gulam laqueo, to strangle, Sallust. Cat. 55 & 64. diem morantem mero, to spend a part of the lingering day in drinking, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 7. imperium, to overturn or ruin, ib. 1, 35, 16. mandata, to transgress, Id. Ep. 1, 13, 19. hostes, to conquer, to subdue, Cic. post. red. in Sen. 8. sententiam alicujus, to refuse, Cic. Fam. 1, 4. so soriten, Id. Acad. 4, 29. dum calor se frangat, abate, Cic. Or. 1, 62.—

FÖRÄCTÖRA, ae, f. a brach, a fracture.—

FÖRÄGMENTUM, i, n. & **Fragmen**, ïnis, n. a fragment, a broken bit or piece, a part of any thing broken.—

FÖRÄGRÖR, öris, m. a crash, a crack, the sound or noise of any thing broken.—

FÖRÄGRÖSUS, a. rough, steep, craggy; noisy.—

FÖRÄGRÖSÖ, -iūs, adv. with noise.—

FÖRÄGRÖTIS, e, brittle, weak, frail.—

FÖRÄGRÖTITAS, ätis, f. weakness, frailty.—

FÖRÄTER, tris, m. a brother. pl. fratres, brothers, or a brother and sister.—

FÖRÄTERCÖLUS, i, m. a little brother.—

FÖRÄTERNUS, a, um, of a brother, brotherly.—

FÖRÄTERNÖ, like a brother, lovingly.—

FÖRÄTERNÝTAS, ätis, f. brotherhood, fraternity.—

FÖRÄTRICÝDÄ, ae, m. (caedo,) the murderer of his brother.—

FÖRÄUS, fraudis, f. fraud, deceit; a fault. sine fraude, without hurt, Horat. Carm. Sec. 41.—

FÖRÄUDÖLÖNTUS, a, um, deceitful, fraudulent.—

FÖRÄUDÖLÖNTER, adv. deceitfully.—

FÖRÄUDÖLÖNTIA, ae, f. deceitfulness.—

FÖRÄUDÖRE aliquem pecuniâ, to defraud, to cheat. genium, to pinch one's appetite, Plaut. Aul. 4, 5, 19.—

FÖRÄUDÖTIO, önis, f. deceit, fraud.—

FÖRÄUDÖTOR, öris, m. a defrauder, a cheat.—

* metuo ne quam fraudem **FÖRÄUSUS** (part.) siet, lest he commit some fraudulent trick, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 20.

FÖRÄXÝNUS, i, f. an ash-tree.—

FÖRÄXÝNÖS, v. **Fraxinus**, a, um, of ash, ashens. fraxineae trabes, Virg.

FÖRÄMÖRE, (frëmo, ui, ýtum,) to roar, to rage, to murmur, to make a great noise, to bewail or lament.—

FÖRÄMÝTUS, ūs, m. a great noise, as of the boisterous sea or a tumultuous mob; any noise.—

FÖRÄMÖR, öris, m. a murmur, a grumbling noise.—

FÖRÄMÝDUS, a. fremidâ regalia turbâ atria complentur, raging, (al. fremitu turbæ,) Ovid. Met. 5, 2.

FÖRÄNDÖRE, v. -ëre (-deo, dui, v. -do, -, -,) fabam, to break, to bruise. dentibus, to grind or gnash the teeth.—

FÖRÄSSUS, v. **Frësus**, a, um, (part. & adj.) broken, bruised, granched, shaled.—

FÖRÄGRÖENS, ntis, a. frequent. senatus

crowded. aedes frequentissima, *very full of people.* auditor Platonis frequens Demosthenes, *constant, frequent.* cum illis una aderat frequens, *often, frequently.* Ter. so venio in senatum frequens, Cic. frequens redemptor, for redemptores frequentes, *numerous undertakers,* Hor. Od. 3, 1, 34. loca frequentia aedificiis, *abounding with,* Liv. 31, 23.

FRĒQUENTER, adv. *frequently, often.*
FREQUENTIA, ae, f. *any great number of people, a crowd, a throng.* frequentia literarum, *frequency,* Cic. Att. 4, 16.

FREQUENTĀRE domum Catilinae, *to come often, to frequent.* Marium, *to attend,* Sallust. Jug. 73. Italian, *to people.* homines ad aerarium, *to bring together,* Cic. Cat. 4, 7. dies solennes v. festos, *to celebrate.* orationem luminibus et sententiarum et verborum, *to fill up with ornaments, with splendid sentiments and words,* Cic. Or. 3, 52. Loca ob calorem minus frequentata, *inhabited,* Sallust. Jug. 17.—FREQUENTATIO, ōnis, f. *collecting into one place the arguments scattered through the different parts of a speech,* A. ad Heren. 4, 40. Cic. Part. 35. frequentatio verborum, *the using of a number of words to express a thing, (frequentibus efferre verbis,) A. ad Heren. 4, 19.*

FRĒSUS, part. *bruised,* Col. 2, 11, 12. fresa faba, *shaled,* ib. c. 12, 7. See FRENDERE.

FRĒTUM, i, n. *often plur. freta;* & rar. fretus, ūs, m. *a narrow part of the sea, a strait; the sea in general.* freta consita terris, Virg. Æ. 3, 127.

FRĒTUS (adj.) te uno, *trusting to, relying on.*
FRĪĀRE, to crumble, to break into small pieces.

FRIABĪLIS, e, *easy to be crumbled.* maximè friabilis.

FRĪCĀRE, (frīco, ui, ictum,) *to rub, to chafe.*
FRICATIO, & Fricatio, ōnis, f. frictus & frictus, ūs, m. *a rubbing.*

FRĪCATŪRA, ae, f. *a plastering, a pargetting.*
super fricaturam, Vitruv. 7, 1.

FRĪGĒRE, (frīgo, frixi, frixum v. frictum,) *to dry, to parch.* frumenta frigunt, deinde molis frangunt.

FRĪGUS, ōris, n. *cold.* mediis frigoribus, *in the midst of winter,* Virg. frigus colligere, *to catch a cold,* Hor. frigore tentatum corpus, *affected with cold,* Id. frigus in senatu, *a cessation from public business,* Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12. ex levi frigoris suspitione, *of coldness, loss of favour, diminution of affection,* Suet. Aug. 66.—FRĪGĒRE, (frīgeo, frixi, -) *to be cold or cool, and FRIGESCĒRE, to become or grow cold.*—* frigent hic homines, *meet with a cold reception here,* Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 37. ubi friget, *is at a loss,* ib. 3, 3, 11. planè nunc frigeo, *I have got nothing to do,* Cic. Fam. 11, 14. so ib. 7, 18. frigns ad populum, *disliked or despised by,* Cic. Brut. 50. corpus frigentis, *of him cold or dead,* Virg. Æ. 6, 219. nos hic frigore frigesimus, *are quite inactive,* Cic. Fam. 8, 6.

FRĪGĪDUS, a, *cold.* dextera bello frigida, *feeble,*

Virg. Æ. 11, 338. frigida, sc. aqua, *cold water.*

FRĪGĪDĒ, adv. *coldly.*

FRĪGĪDŪLUS, a, *a little cold.*

FRĪGĪDARIUS, a, -ium balneum, *the cold bath.*

FRĪGĒRANS, antis, part. & adj. *cooling.*

FRĪGĒFĀCĒRE & -factāre, *to make cold.*

FRĪGĪLLA, v. Fringilla, ae, f. (quòd frigore cantet et vigeat, Fest.) *a chaffinch, a bird,* Mart.

FRĪT, indecl. *a small grain at the top of an ear of corn.*

FRĪTILLA, ae, f. *a kind of pulse,* Plin. 18, 8.

FRĪTĪLLUS, i, m. *a dice-box,* Juvenal. 14, 5.

FRĪVŪLUS, a, um, *trifling, frivolous.* frivola transfert, *removes his fortune of little value, his good-for-nothing lumber,* Juv. 3, 198.

FRĪXUS, part. (frīgo,) *fried,* Cels. 2, 18.

FRONS, frondis, f. *the leaf of a tree, a branch with leaves, a green bough.* carnosa frons piscis, Plin. 9, 45 s. 68.

FRONDĒUS, a, -eā corona, *of leaves, made of leaves.* nemora, *leafy,* Virg.

FRONDŌSUS, a, um, *abounding with leaves.*

FRONDARIUS, a, -ia fiscina, *a basket for holding leaves.*

† FRONDĪFER, ěra, ěrum, *bearing leaves.*

FRONDĒRE, (frondeo, ui, -) *to produce leaves, to sprout, to spring.*

FRONDESCĒRE, to grow green, *to begin to bring forth leaves.*

FRONDĀTOR, ōris, m. *a pruner, of trees, a wood-lopper.*

FRONDĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a pruning of trees,* Col. 5, 6.

FRONS, frontis, f. *the forehead, the front, the van of an army.* frontem explicare v. exporigere, *to look cheerful.* obducere, *to look sad.* perficere, *to lay aside shame.* periit illi frons, *he has lost shame.*

FRONTĀLE, is, n. *an ornament for the forehead of horses; a frontlet, the frontlet of a bridle,* Plin. 37, 12. Liv. 37, 40.

FRONTĀTUS, a, -āti lapides, *stones which go from one side of a wall to the other, and are faced both ways, perponder or coping stones,* Plin. 35, 12. Vitruv. 2, 8.

FRONTO, ōnis, m. *one who has a large, broad, or prominent forehead, beetle-browed,* Cic. N. D. 1, 29.

FRUCTUS, FRUCTUOSUS. See FRUX.

FRŪGIS, genit. from FRUX or Frūges, f. plur. Frūges, um, ibus, &c. *corn, fruit, any production of the earth used for food.* feta frugibus terra, *fertile in fruits.*—* vir frugi bonae, sc. utilis, v. aptus, *a man of a decent character, sober, virtuous,* Cic. Att. 4, 8. ad frugem bonam se recipere, *to become virtuous, to reform,* Cic. Coel. 12. so redire, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 19. hence FRUGI is used as an indecl. adj. for moderate or temperate, Cic. Tusc. 3, 8. homo frugi omnia rectè facit, *a virtuous man,* ib. 4, 16. homo frugi es, *a brave or a fine fellow,* Ter. Adel. 5, 9, 2. homo frugi, qui multis

utilis vel fructuosus est, Quintil. 1, 6, 29. servus frugi, an useful slave who minds the interest of his master, Plaut. Amph. 3, 3, 4. so frugi servus, is the same with bonus servus, Cic. Or. 2, 61. frugi ac sobrii homines, frugal, Cic. Verr. 3, 67. so frugi severaque vita, Cic. Fam. 16, 21. atrium frugi nec tamen sordidum, plain, but not mean, Plin. Ep. 2, 17. coena non minus nitida, quam frugi, elegant, but not frugal, Id. 3, 1. so victus luxuriosus an frugi, an sordidus, Quintil. 5, 10, 27.

FRUGĀLIS, e. frugal, thrifty, temperate.

FRUGĀLĪTER, adv. in a temperate manner.

FRUGĀLĪTAS, ātis, f. frugality, temperance.

FRŪGĪFER, ěra, ěrum, fruitful, fertile.

† FRUGĪFERENS, entis, adj. bearing fruits, fertile, Lucr. 1, 3.

FRUGILĒGUS, a. (lego,) -gae formicae, the ants which gather corn, corn gatherers, Ov. M. 7, 624. FRUGIPERDUS, a. spoiling fruit. -a salix, Plin. 16, 26.

FRŪMENTUM, i, n. (g. frugmentum, à fruge,) corn or grain of all kinds, particularly wheat and barley, Plin. 18, 7. especially wheat, ibid. s. 10, 5. Cic. Verr. 3, 87. Horat. Sat. 1, 1, 45. & 2, 3, 111. grandia frumenta, large grains of corn, Virg. Æ. 4, 406. the grains or stones of ripe figs, Plin. 15, 19. & 17, 27.

FRUMENTĀRIUS, a, um, of corn. re frumentariā laborāre, to be distressed for want of corn, Caes. B. C. 3, 9. negotiātor frumentarius, a corn-merchant, Caes. B. G. 8, 35. -aria lex, concerning corn, Cic. Brut. 62.

FRUMENTĀRI, to collect corn, to purvey, to forage.

FRUMENTĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. a providing or procuring of corn, foraging.

FRUMENTĀTOR, ōris, m. & Frumentarius, i, m. a purveyor of corn, a forager.

FRUĪ (fruo, frūctus v. fructus,) aeternitate, aeo sempiterno, colloquio deorum, luce, pace, otio, vitā, voluptatibus, &c. to enjoy. virtute, to obtain the just rewards of, Cic. Brut. 97. ea, quae fructus cumque es, for quaecumque, which you have enjoyed, Lucr. 3, 953. fruendā sapientia est, Cic. Fin. 1, 1. justitiae fruendae causā videntur olim bene morati reges constituti, Cic. Off. 2, 12.

FRUCTUS, ūs, m. (antig. fructus & fructi,) dat. fructui, fruit, (of trees or of the earth;) profit, advantage, an income. certare cum usuris fructibus praediorum, to contend with the interest of borrowed money by the incomes of their estates, Cic. Cat. 2, 8. Crassus dicebat neminem esse divitem, nisi qui exercitum alere posset suis fructibus, with his income, Cic. parad. 6. posse liberalitate uti, -is est pecuniae fructus maximus, advantage, Cic. Off. 2, 18. fructus vitae, the enjoyment, Cic. Cat. 3, 12. rei familiaris despexerit fructum, he despised to increase his fortune by the profit of any public office, Nep. 25, 6.

FRUCTUARIUS, a, um, of or pertaining to fruit, bearing fruit.

FRUCTUŌSUS, a, um, fruitful, profitable, advantageous. fundus fructuosissimus, Cic.

† FRUCTĪFER, ěra, ěrum, bearing fruit. FRUISCĪ (for frui,) nihil, nisi malum, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 73.

FRUSTRĀ, adv. in vain, to no purpose. ut illi frustra sint, may be disappointed, Sallust. Jug. 85.

FRUSTRĀRE, and oftener frustrāri, to disappoint, to deceive, to frustrate.

FRUSTRĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. & Frustrātus, ūs, m. a deceiving, a di. appointment.

FRUSTUM, i, n. a bit, a piece of any thing.

FRUSTŪLUM, i, n. a small piece, a morsel or crumb.

FRUSTĀTIM v. Frustillatim, adv. by small pieces, piecemeal.

FRUSTULENTUS, a. full of small bits. aqua frustulenta, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 34.

FRUSTĀRE, to cut into small pieces or parts, Flor. 2, 2, 32.

FRŪTEX, ĩcis, m. a shrub; the stalk of an herb, Col. 2, 12, 4 & 8.

FRUCTĪŌSUS, a. full of shrubs, shoots or stems, shrubby.

FRŪTĪCĒTUM, frutĕtum, vel fructĕtum, i, n. a place where shrubs grow, a shrubbery.

FRUTĒTŌSUS v. Fructĕtōsus, a, um, abounding in shrubs.

FRUTĪCĀRE & -āri, to sprout, to send forth shoots or sprigs. laurus recisa laetiūs fruticat, Plin. 16, 31.

FRUTĪCĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. a sprouting forth into young shoots or sprigs.

FRUTĪCĒSCĒRE, to grow shrubby, Plin. 17, 27.

FUAM, fuas, fuat, anciently for sim, sis, sit, Virg. Æ. 10, 103. caveto mihi iratus fuat, se. ne, Plaut.

FŪCUS, i, m. a drone-bee; paint, dye; disguise.

FUCĀRE, to colour, to paint or counterfeit.

FUCAE, ārum, f. specks on the face.

FUCŌSUS, a. counterfeit, shewy. fucosae amicitiae, insincere, Cic. Att. 1, 18.

FŪE, interj. expressing rifling, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 37.

FŪGĒRE (fŭgio, fŭgi, fugĭtum,) aliquem v. aliquid, ab aliquo, to flee or fly, to run away from, to escape. aciem, to escape the sight, not to be seen, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22. conspectum lucemque, to shun, to avoid, Ovid. Met. 2, 594. so laborem, invidiam, suspitionem, has nuptias, &c. ventis ocior fugit, he flies, Sil. 13, 343. fugimus spumantibus undis, sc. in, we fly or sail away on, Virg. Æ. 3, 268. quid sit futurum cras, fuge quaerere, forbear to inquire, do not seek to find out, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 13. illud, quā sit difficile, non te fŭgit, does not escape your notice, you are not ignorant, Cic. Att. 12, 42. hoc me fŭgit, has escaped me, I have forgotten it, Id. de Caesare fugerit me ad te rescribere, I did not remember, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12. desidia fugienda est, ought to be shunned. fugientes hostes, the fleeing enemy. fugiens vinum, soon losing its strength, Cic. Off. 3, 23.

FŪGĪTĀRE, freq. to endeavour to flee, to shun, to avoid.

FŪGA, ae, f. flight, a running away.

FŪGĪTOR, ōris, m. a flier, Plaut.

FUGAX, ācis, a. apt to flee, running away. fugaces anni, quickly passing away. equi, fleet. volucris fugacior aurā, swifter. dux fugacissimus, very ready to flee, Liv. 30, 28.

FUGACITER, adv. like persons fleeing. fugaciū gerere bellum, in a more cowardly manner, Liv. 28, 8.

FUGITIVUS, a. fugitive, running away.

FUGITIVARIUS, i, m. one employed to catch and bring back fugitive slaves, Flor. 3, 19.

FUGĀRE hostes, to put to flight, to rout. flammās a classe fugavi, I drove, Ov. M. 13, 8. vultures qui unguento fugantur, alios appetunt odores, are made to fly away, Plin. 11, 53. armis fugatus est, Cic. Caes. 11.

FUI, fustī, &c. I have been; from the obsol. **Fuo**.

FULCĪRE, (fulcio, fulsi, fultum,) to prop, to support or uphold. vitis, nisi fulta sit, ad terram fertur, Cic. Sen. 15.

FULCĪMEN, īnis; v. Fulcimentum, i, n. & Fultūra, ae, f. a prop, a support.

FULCRUM, i, n. what props or supports a couch; the foot or pillar on which a bed stands; put for a couch, Juv. 6, 22. ad fulcra lectorum, Suet. Cl. 32. seems to denote the same thing with, in imo lecto adsidere, to sit at the feet or lower part of the couch, Suet. Aug. 64.

FULMENTA, ae, f. the sole of a shoe. fulmentas jubebo suppigi soccis, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 94.

FULMENTUM, i, n. a prop or stay, Cels. 2, 15.

FULGĒRE, & -ēre, (fulgeo, & -go, fulsi, -,) to shine, to be bright, to lighten, Cic. N. D. 25. Vat. 8.

FULGOR, ōris, m. brightness, splendour.

FULGENS, entis; & Fulgidus, a. shining bright.

FULGUR, ūris; & Fulgētrum, i, n. lightning, a flash of lightning.

FULGŪRĀLIS, e; -es libri, books which treat of omens from lightning, Cic. Div. 1, 33.

FULGŪRĀRE, to lighten, to shine with flashes of lightning. fulgurat, impers. it lightens, or it thunders.

FULGŪRĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. the flashing of lightning.

FULGŪRĀTOR, ōris, m. an interpreter of lightning.

FULGŪRĪTUS, a, um, struck or blasted with lightning, Senec. de Ir. 3, 23.

FŪLĪCA, ae, f. & Fūlix, īcis, f. a cool, a seabird.

FŪLĪGO, īnis, f. soot; blackness. assiduā postes fuligine nigri, Virg. E. 7, 49. Cic. Phil. 2, 36.

FŪLĪGĪNEUS, a. sooty, black, dark.

FULMEN, īnis, n. fire darted from the clouds, lightning; a thunder-bolt.

FULMINĒUS, a. of or like thunder or lightning.

FULMINĀRE, to lighten, to thunder; to strike with lightning.

FULMINĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. a darting of lightning, a thundering, a clap of thunder. fulguratio ostendit ignem, fulminatio enitit.

FULMENTA, & Fulmentum. See **FULCĪRE**.

FULLO, ōnis, m. a fuller or cleaner of cloth.

FULLONIUS v. -ōnicus, a. of a fuller.

FULLŌNĪCA, ae, f. sc. taberna v. ars, a fuller's shop or craft.

FULVUS, a. of a deep yellow or tawny colour.

FŪMUS, i, m. smoke; a great promise.

FŪMĒUS, a. of smoke, smoky.

FŪMĪDUS, a. smoking, smoky.

FŪMŌSUS, a. producing smoke, long kept in smoke, smoky.

FŪMIFĪCUS, a. causing smoke.

FŪMĪGER, ēra, ērum, bringing smoke.

FŪMĀRE, to emit smoke, to smoke or reek; sometimes confounded with, spumāre.

FŪMĪGĀRE, to make a smoke, to fumigate, to perfume.

FŪMIFĪCĀRE odore Arabico, to burn incense; Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 2.

FŪMĀRIUM, i, n. a place where wine was ripened in the smoke, Col. 1, 6.

FUNĀLE, a cord. **FUNARIUS**, &c. See **FUNIS**.

FUNCTIO, a function, &c. See **FUNGI**.

FUNDA, ae, f. a sling; a kind of net, Virg. G. 1, 141. a circle of gold or other metal, in which gems were set, the bezel of a ring, Plin. 37, 8 s. 37. & 9 s. 42.

FUNDĪTOR, ōris, m. one that fights with a sling; a slinger.

FUNDĪTĀRI, v. -ārier; to try to strike with a sling, Plaut. Poen. 2, 36.

FUNDĒRE (fundo, fūdī, fūsus,) aes, to melt, to cast or found. vinum v. aquam, to pour; lacrimas, sanguinem, to shed. flores, to scatter. hostes praelio, to rout. verba, preces, to utter. segetem in Tiberim, to throw, Liv. 2, 5. funditur in omnes partes vitis, is spread or extended, Cic. Sen. 15. homines fusi (p. & a.) per agros, scattered. per herbam, lying here and there, stretched. so membra fusa toro, stretched, laid. fusus alvus, lax. fusum genus orationis, diffuse, opposed to concise, Cic. Or. 2, 15.

Fusē, adv. diffusely, copiously.

FUSIO, ōnis, f. a pouring out, a spreading.

FUSŪRA, ae, f. a melting, casting, or founding.

FŪSOR, ōris, m. a caster or founder, Dig.

FUSĪLIS, e, that is or may be melted.

FUNDĪTĀRE (freq.) verba, to pour out words, rem, to waste one's fortune.

FUSUS, i, m. a spindle. versabat pollice fusum, Ov. Met.

FUNDŪS, i, m. the bottom of any thing. ciet aequora fundo, from the bottom, Virg. Æ. 2, 419. a farm in the country; an arēa in the city with or without buildings on it. avirus fundus, an hereditary farm, Cic. Laib. 8, &c.

FUNDŪLUS, i, m. a small bottom.

FUNDĪTUS, adv. from the bottom, utterly, entirely.

FUNDĀRE domum, imperium, to found. navem, to build, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 43. naves, to moor, Virg. Æ. 6, 4. urbem legibus, to establish.

FUNDĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. a founding, a foundation.

FUNDĀTOR, ōris, m. a founder.

FUNDĀMENTUM, i, n. & † Fundāmen, īnis, n. a foundation.

FUNGI (fungor, functus,) officio & -tum, to discharge, to perform one's duty. honore, vel munere & munus, to bear an office. munere

amici, to be in friendship with one, Hor. fato, morte v. vitâ functus, dead. laboribus, having finished. summis honoribus, having enjoyed, Nep. 2, 7.

FUNCTIO (ōnis, f.) muneris, the executing or discharging of an office, a function, Cic. Verr. 3, 6. labor est functio quaedam animi vel corporis gravioris operis, et muneris, an exertion of mind or body in performing some difficult work, or discharging some important office, Cic. Tusc. 2, 16.

FUNGUS, i, m. a mushroom; a sponge, a fungous excrecence round the wick of a lamp, Virg. G. 1, 392. put for a stupid person, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 23.

FUNGINUS, a, um, of or like a mushroom.

FUNGOSUS, a, full of holes, spongy, light, fungous.

FUNGOSITAS, âtis, f. sponginess.

FŪNIS, is, m. a rope, a cable or cord.

FUNICŪLUS, i, m. a little rope.

FUNĀLIS, e, of a rope. cerēs funalis, a torch made of a rope besmeared with wax. funales equi, the horses bound by a rope to each side of the two horses, which were yoked to a chariot, Suet. Tib. 6.

FUNĀLE, is, n. a torch.

FUNĒTUM, i, n. an arch formed by the branches of a vine joined together like ropes, Plin. 17, 22.

FUNAMBŪLUS, i, m. (ambulo,) a rope-dancer, Ter.

FŪNUS, ēris, n. a funeral. extinctus crudeli funere, by a cruel death, Virg. E. 5, 20. a dead body, Virg. Æ. 6, 150 & 510.

FUNERĒUS, a, um; & Funēbris, e, of or pertaining to a funeral, mournful, dismal. frons funerēa, for frondes, funeral leaves, i. e. the cypress used at funerals, Virg. Æ. 4, 507. funerēs bubo, the dismal owl presaging death, Ovid. Met. 10, 453. funebre bellum, cruel, bloody, Hor. Ep. 1, 19 f. funebria justa, funeral obsequies, Liv. 1, 20 f. funebres ludi, funeral games, Liv. 28, 21.

FUNERĀRE, to bury, to inter. prope funeratus arboris ictu, killed, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 7.

FUNESTUS, a. polluted by the presence of a dead body, in mourning, Liv. 2, 4. funestum omen, dismal, Cic. Cl. 5. Alliensis pugna funestior dies quam urbis captae, more fatal, Cic. Att. 9, 4 & 5. so funestum munus, fatal, destructive, Ovid. Met. 2, 88. funestus ensis, &c. fatal, destructive.

FUNESTĀRE, to pollute by the presence of a dead body. aras humanis hostiis, Cic.

FUR, fūris, c. a thief; put for a slave, Virg. E. 3, 16. and for a soldier, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 6. fur is called trium literarum homo, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 46. fures estis ambae, Id. Poen. 5, 4, 67.

FŪRUNCŪLUS, i, m. a petty thief, a pilferer; a furuncle, a kind of tubercle or bile, Cels. 5, 28, 8. a kind of knob or protuberance on a vine, Col. 4, 22.

FURTUM, i, n. theft.

FURTIVUS, adv. by stealth; secretly.

FURTIVUS, a. stolen; secret, clandestine.

FURTIVĒ, adv. by stealth.

FŪRĀRI, (dep.) to steal.

FŪRĀX, âcis, a. given to stealing, thievish.

FŪRĀCITER, adv. in a thievish manner.

FŪRĀCITAS, âtis, f. thievishness.

† FURTIVĪCŪS, a. (facio,) accustomed to steal, thieving.

FURCA, ae, f. a fork, a rustic instrument, Virg. G. 1, 264. & 2, 859. Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 24. any thing like a fork used as a prop, Plin. 9, 8. & 14, 2. or to bear burdens on, Id. 29, 4. an instrument of punishment resembling a fork, a cross, Liv. 1, 26. & 2, 36. Suet. Ner. 50. a warlike instrument, Liv. 28, 3.

FURCŪLA, v. Furcilla, ae, f. a small fork, a prop.

FURCIFER, ēri, m. a slave who, for some fault, was obliged to carry about with him a furca, or a piece of wood fixed round his neck, with his hands tied to it; a villain, Donat. ad Ter. And. 3, 5 f. furcifer quō progreditur? Cic. Dej. 9.

FURFUR, ūris, m. bran; plur. Furfures capitis, the scales of the head, scurf or dandriff.

FURFURŌSUS, a. full of bran or scurf, branny, scurfy.

FURNUS, i, m. an oven, a furnace.

FURNĀCEUS, a. — panis, baked in an oven.

FURNĀRIA, ae, f. sc. officina v. ars, a bake-house, or the trade of a baker; hence furnariam exercere, to be a baker, Suet. Vit. 1 f.

FŪRĒRE, to be mad, to rage. furens animi, raging.

FŪRENTER, adv. in a raging manner, like a mad person.

FŪRIBUNDUS, a. raging much.

FŪROR, ōris, m. fury, madness, rage.

FŪRIA, ae, f. a fury, a fiend; plur. Furiae, the Furies, three infernal deities who were supposed to agitate and torment the guilty, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24. Leg. 1, 14. justis furiis, with just fury or indignation, Virg. Æ. 8, 494.

FURIĀLIS, e, of or pertaining to fury, furious.

FURIĀLITER, adv. furiously.

FURIŌSUS, a. mad, frantick, furious.

FURIOSE, adv. madly, furiously.

FURIĀRE matres equorum, to make mad, to enrage, Horat. Od. 1, 25, 13.

FURVUS, a. dusky, swarthy, dark or black.

FUSCINA, ae, f. a three-pointed spear, used by gladiators, Juvenal. 2, 143. the three-forked trident or sceptre of Neptune, Cic. N. D. 1, 36.

FUSCUS, a. blackish, brown, tawny, of a dark colour like the Indians or Ethiopians.

FUSCĀRE, to make dusky, to darken or blacken.

FUSCĀTOR, ōris, m. a darkener. caeli fuscator eōi corus, Luc. 4, 66.

FUSĪLIS, Fusus, &c. See FUNDĒRE.

FUSTIS, is, m. a stick to strike with, a cudgel.

FUSTIARIUM, i, n. a kind of punishment, used chiefly in the army, when a soldier, for certain crimes, was beaten to death with sticks by his fellow-soldiers, Liv. 5, 6. Cic. Phil. 3, 6.

FUSTIM, adv. with cudgels, Val. Max. 6, 8, & 8, 1.

FŪTIRE, to pour out, to blab; obsolete; whence Effutire.

FŪTĪLIS, *e. leaky, blabbing; foolish, silly, trifling.*
 FŪTĪLITAS, *ātis, f. folly, silliness.*
 FŪTUĒRE, (vox obsc.) -ūtio, -ūtor, & -ūtrix.
 FŪTĀRE, *to blame, disprove, obsol. whence,*
 CONFŪTĀRE and REFŪTĀRE.
 FŪTŪRUS, fut. (part. of esse,) *about to be, that shall or will be, future; from the obsolete fuo.*

G.

GĀBĀLIUM, *i, n. a kind of plant.*
 GĀBĀTA, *ae, f. a porringer, a platter.*
 GAESUM, *i, n. a Gallic dart or javelin.*
 GĀGĀTES, *ae, m. an ágate-stone, Plin.*
 * GALACTOPŌTA, *ae, m. a drinker of milk.*
 GALBA, *ae, f. an animalcule, a mite or maggot breeding in meat, Suet. G. 3.*
 GALBĀNUM, *i, n. p. -us, i, m. the concreted juice or gum on an herb called ferŭla, of a strong offensive smell, Plin. 12, 25. a kind of garment, Juv. 2, 97.*
 GALBĀNĒUS (adj.) *odor, the smell of galbānum, Virg. G. 3, 415.*
 GALBĀNUS, *v. Galbīnus, a, um, green, or grass-coloured. galbani mores, effeminate, Martial. 1, 97.*
 GALBĀNĀTUS, *a. clothed in a grass-coloured robe, Mart. 3, 82.*
 GALBŪLA, *ae, f. a witwal, a kind of bird. galbula decipitur calamis, Mart. 13, 68.*
 GALBŪLUS, *i, m. the net or little ball of the cypress-tree, Varro de re Rustica, 1, 40.*
 GĀLEA, *ae, f. an helmet or cap for the head.*
 GĀLEĀRI, *to be covered with a helmet.*
 GĀLEĀTUS, *a. wearing a helmet. galeata Minerva, Cic. N. D. 1, 36.*
 GALĒNA, *ae, f. the ore of silver, Plin. 34, 16.*
 * GALEŌSIS, *īdis, f. v. Galeobdōlon, i, n. water-ebony, dead-nettle or archangel.*
 * GALEOS, *ōtis, m. a kind of fish, Plin.*
 * GALEŌTAE, *interpreters of prodigies in Sicily.*
 GĀLĒRUS, *i, m. v. -um, i, n. a round hat or cap like a helmet.*
 GALERICŪLUM, *i, n. a cap of false hair, a peruke or periwig.*
 GALERĪTUS, *a. wearing a cap, Propert. 1, 2, 29.*
 GALERĪTUS, *i, m. & -ita, ae, f. a lark, so called from the tuft on its head.*
 GALGŪLUS *v. Galbŭlus, i, m. a witwal, Plin.*
 GALLA, *ae, f. gall or oak-apple, a fruit, Plin.*
 GALLUS, *i, m. a cock. gallus spado, a capon. sub galli cantum, at cock-crowing, Hor. gallus in sterquilinio suo plurimum potest, Senec. de Morte Claud. galli victi silere solent, canere victores, Cic. Div. 2, 26.*
 GALLĪNA, *ae, f. a hen.*
 GALLINĀCEUS, *a. of a hen or cock. ova gallinacea, a hen's eggs. -acei pulli, young of the poultry kind, Col. 8, 11, 13. gallinacēi mares, cocks for hens, Id. 8, 2, 9. gallinaceum genus, the poultry kind, Id. 8, 5, 10. gallus gallinaceus,*

a coc' ; or simply gallinaceus, Suet. Vit. 9. Plin. 8, 18. & 37, 105. masculus pavo gallinaceam salacitatem habet, the salaciousness of a common poultry cock, Col. 8, 11, 5.
 GALLINĀRIUS, *a. pertaining to poultry. gallinarius curātor, one who takes care of poultry, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 7. vasa gallinaria, vessels for poultry to drink out of, Col. 8, 8, 5.*
 GALLINARIUS, *i, m. a poultterer.*
 GALLINĀRIUM, *i, n. a place for keeping poultry, a hen-coop, a hen-roost, Col. 8, 3.*
 GALLUS, *i, m. adj. a native of Gaul.—(II) a river of Phrygia, and hence, as is thought, a priest of Cybēle, Ovid. Fast. 4, 361.*
 GALLANS, *ntis, part. a. behaving madly, like a priest of Cybēle, Varro, apud Non. 2, 382.—*
 GALLICUS (adj.) *canis, a grey-hound, Ov. M. 2, 533. gallica, sc. solea, pl. gallicae, arum, f. a kind of slippers that covered only the sole of the foot, and were tied above with strings, Cic. Phil. 2, 30.*
 GALLIAMBUS, *i, m. a kind of verse, Catull. 62. Martial. 2, 86.*
 GĀNEA, *ae, f. v. -um, i, n. a stew, a brothel.—*
 GĀNEO, *ōnis, m. a debauchee, a glutton, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4.*
 * GANGRAENA, *ae, f. a gangrene, an eating ulcer.*
 GANNĪRE, *to yelp, to whine or whimper.—*
 GANNĪTUS, *ūs, m. a yelping, a whining, Plin.*
 * GARGARĪZĀRE, *to wash the mouth and throat, to gargle, to gargarize. -izātio, & -ātus.*
 GARRĪRE, (-io, īvi, ītum,) *to prate, to prattle, to tattle, to talk idly; to croak.—*
 GARRŪLUS, *a. garrula infantia, prattling. hirundo, chattering or chirping, Virg. G. 4, 307. lyra, warbling, Tibul. 3, 4, 58. rivus, purling, murmuring.—*
 GARRŪLITAS, *ātis, f. a prating or prattling; a chattering, a babbling.*
 GĀROS, *v. Gārus, i, m. a kind of fish of which pickle was made.—*
 GĀRUM, *i, n. sauce or pickle made of salted fish, salt fish-pickle, Plin. 31, 7 & 8 s. 43. Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 46.*
 GAUDĒRE (gaudeo, gavisus,) *salute ejus, to be glad, to rejoice.*
 GAUDIUM, *i, n. joy, gladness, mirth.*
 GAULUS, *i, m. a kind of cup like a boat, Plaut.*
 GAUSĀPA, *ae, f. v. -um, i, n. & Gausāpe, (indecl.) a rough shaggy cloth, used for bed-covers, Plin. 8, 48 s. 73. for covering tables, Martial. 14, 138. or for wiping them, Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 11.—(II) a kind of garment, Ov. Art. Am. 2, 3. Pers. 6, 46.—(III) a rough beard, Pers. 4, 37.*
 GAUSAPĪNA, *ae, f. sc. vestis v. venīla, a rough shaggy great coat, Martial. 6, 59. & 14, 14.—*
 GAUSAPĀTUS, *a. clothed with a rough great coat, Sen. Ep. 53.*
 GAZA, *ae, f. the treasure of a prince, Curt. 3, 12, 27. wealth, riches, Cic. Off. 2, 22.*
 * GĒLĀSNUS, *i, m. a dimple in the cheek, that is seen when one laughs, Mart. 7, 24.*
 GĒLU, (indecl.) *rar. Gēlum, i, n. frost, ice, cold.*

GĒLĀRE, to freeze, act. or neut. gelat, imp. it freezes. gelati amnes, frozen.

GELASCĒRE, inc. n. to begin to freeze.

GELĀPIO, ōnis, f. a freezing.

GĒLĪDUS, a. cold as ice.

GĒLĪDĒ, adv. coldly.

GELĪCIDĪUM, i, n. (cado) frost, frozen water; the freezing of the eaves or icicles hanging from the eaves.

GĒMĪNUS, a, um, double, twain. gemini v. Gemelli, ōrum, m. twins. geminae portae somni, two gates, Virg. *Æ.* 6, 883. ex unis mihi geminas conficis nuptias, i. e. binas v. duas, Ter. And. 4, 1, 50. geminumi partum v. prolem geminam edere, to bring forth twins. alter geminus, for ex geminis v. geminorum, one of the twins, Plaut. Men. ProL 26.

GĒMELLUS, a, um, dimin. gemellos v. prolem gemellam enixa, having brought forth twins.

† **GĒMELLIPĀRA**, æ, f. dea, the twin-bearing goddess, i. e. Latōna, who brought forth Apollo and Djana at one birth, Ov. Fast. 5, 542.

GĒMĪNĀRE, to double, to pair or couple.

GĒMINĀTIO, ōnis, f. a doubling.

GĒMELLAR, ātis, n. (quod geminas mensuras continet,) a vessel for holding oil, Col. 12, 50.

GEMMA, æ, f. the bud of a vine; a gem or precious stone.

GEMMEUS, a, um, of, like or set with precious stones.

GEMMĀRE, to bud; to shine like a precious stone.

GEMMĀTUS, a. set with precious stones.

GEMMĀTIO, ōnis, f. a budding.

GEMMASCĒRE v. -escere, to begin to bud; to sparkle as a gem.

† **GEMMĪFER**, ĕra, um, bearing or yielding gems. mare gemmiferum, Propert. 3, 4, 2.

GĒMĒRE, (gĕmo, ui, itum,) to groan, to moan, to sigh loudly; to make a sound. mala sua, to lament, to deplore. gementes leones, roaring.

turtures, cooing. gementia plaustra, creaking.

GĒMĪTUS, ūs, m. a groan or sigh.

GĒMĒBUNDŪS, a. groaning much.

GEMONIÆ, arum, f. sc. scalæ, a place in Rome where the dead bodies of criminals were exposed, Suet. Tib. 53 & 61. Tac. Ann. 3, 14.

GEMURSA, æ, f. (quod euntem gemere faciat,) a corn or swelling under the little toe, Plin. 26, 1.

GĒNA, æ, f. the cheek, the ball of the cheek.

* **GĒNEĀLŌGUS**, i, m. a genealogist, one who treats of the descent of the gods, Cic. N. D. 3, 17.

GĒNER, ĕri, m. a son-in-law, a daughter's husband, Ov. Met. 1, 144. Plin. Ep. 1, 10.—sometimes also a sister's husband, Nep. 4, 1. Justin. 18, 4, 8.

GĒNĒRE, to beget, to bring forth; the same with GIGNĒRE, Lucr. 3, 798. genit lac, Varr.

GENEROSUS, &c. See GENUS.

* **GĒNĒSIS**, is, f. the nativity or natal hour of any one, or the star which happened to be then rising.

GĒNĪSTA, æ, f. broom. genista spinosa, whin or furze. genista humilis, base-broom.

GĒNIUS, ii, m. voc. gĕni, (à gigno,) a deity or demon, that was supposed to attend every person from his birth to his death. curare genium mero, to regale, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 14. defraudare genium, to pinch one's self, Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 10. indulgere; to gratify one's appetite, Pers. 5, 151.—(II) genium habere, to have wit and native humour, Martial. 6, 60, 10. to be thought skilful in one's art, Juv. 6, 561.

GĒNIĀLIS, e, joyful, pleasant. lectus v. torus genialis, the nuptial couch.

GĒNIĀLĪTER, adv. jovially, merrily, with good cheer, Ov. Met. 11, 95.

GĒNU, n. (& antiq. genus, n. Cic. Arat. 3.) the knee.

GĒNUĀLĪS, ium, n. a kind of covering for the knees, garters below the knee, Ov. M. 16, 593.

GĒNICŪLUM, i, n. oftener pl. genicula, the joints or knots of a stalk of corn.

GĒNICŪLUS, i, m. an angle or corner, Vitr. 8, 7.

GĒNICŪLĀRE, to grow into knots, to be distinguished by knots. culmus geniculatus, knotted, jointed. caules geniculati, Plin. 25, 6 s. 30.

GĒNICŪLĀTIM, adv. by knots on each joint, Plin. 21, 11.

GĒNICŪLŌSUS, a. full of knots or joints, Vitr. 8, 7.

GĒNUĪNUS, a. (à gigno,) native, natural; genuine. genuini dentes (i. e. in extrema gena,) the back or jaw teeth, Plin. 11, 37. Cic. N. D. 2, 54. frustra quæ genuinum (sc. dentem) agitent, hard bits of bread, which strain one's grinders, Juv. 5, 69. genuinum (sc. dentem) frangere in aliquem, v. aliquem genuino rodere, to back-bite.

GĒNUS, ĕris, n. a race or descent; a kind. nobili generi natus, of a noble family. genus animale, the animal kind. genus humanum v. hominum, mankind. genus piscium, fishes. quod genus hoc hominum? what kind of people is this? Virg. herbarum genera, different kinds. in omni genere artium excellere; in omni genere vitæ, in every manner, sort or kind. tria genera dicendi, humile v. tenue, medium, sublime; orator in omni genere sermonis et humanitatis perfectus, Cic. Or. 1, 9. genus est, quod plures partes complectitur, a genus or general term, which comprehends several species or sorts; thus, animal comprehends all species of living things, Cic. Inv. 1, 22 & 28. sed sæpe eadem res alii genus, alii pars est; nam homo animalis pars est, Thebani aut Trojani genus, ib. in nominibus tria genera, genders, sc. masculinum, femininum et neutrum, Quint. 1, 7 & 10. hominum genus in sexu consideratur, virile an muliebri sit, Cic. Inv. 1, 24.

GENERŌSUS, a, um, noble, descended from illustrious ancestors; generous, brave, excellent.

GENERŌSĒ, adv. nobly, bravely.

GENEROSĪTAS, ātis, f. nobility, excellence.

GENERALĪS, e, general, universal.

GENERALĪTER, adv. in general.

GENERĀTIM, adv. by each kind or species; in general, generally.

GĒNĒRĀRE, to beget, to bring forth, to produce, to generate. Trojā generatus Aestes, descended or sprung from, Virg.

GENERATIO, ōnis, f. a begetting or producing, generation.

GENERATOR, ōris, m. a begetter or producer, a father, a breeder.

GENERABILIS, e, easy to be produced.

GENERASCERE, to be produced, to grow after its kind, Lucr. 3, 746.

GENS, gentis, f. (à genus,) a nation, more comprehensive than POPULUS, Liv. 4, 49. 6, 12. & 5, 34. gens humana, mankind, Hor. togata, the Roman nation, who wore the TOGA, Virg. gens humida ponti, the watery race, i. e. fishes, Virg. G. 4, 430. in spem gentis, in hope of offspring, ib. 3, 78. deum gens, Aeneas, the offspring, Id. Æ. 10, 229. ubinam gentium sumus? where or in what part of the world, Cic. Cat. 3. minimè gentium, by no means, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 44.—(II) a clan among the Romans, comprehending all of the same NOMEN or name, and divided into several FAMILIAE v. STIRPES or families, distinguished by different COGNOMINA or surnames; thus, the Gens Cornelia comprehended the families distinguished by the cognomina or surnames Scipiones, Lentili, Dolobellae, Sullae, and Cinnae; ex gente Domitià duae familiae claruerunt, Calvinorum et Aenobardorum, Suet. Ner. I.—The same GENS sometimes contained both plebeian and patrician FAMILIAE: patricii minorum gentium, the patricians or nobility descended from the senators created by Tarquinius Priscus; who were reckoned of inferior rank to those descended from the senators created by Romulus, called patricii majorum gentium, Liv. 1, 55. Cic. Fam. 11, 21. (familiae, quas Romulus majorum, et L. Brutus minorum gentium appellaverant, Tac. Ann. 11, 25.) hence majorum gentium dii, the greater gods, Cic. Tusc. 1, 13. Cleanthes quasi majorum gentium Stoicus, a Stoic of the first rank, Cic. Acad. 4, 41. jura gentium, the privileges of noble birth, Liv. 4, 1. habere gentein, to have a GENS or noble birth, ib. 10, 8. homo sine gente, ignoble, Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 15. GENTILIS, e, of the same GENS, called by the same NOMEN or name. (GENTILES sunt, qui inter se eodem sunt nomine, ab ingenuis oriundi, Cic. Top. 6. whence, probably, the modern term, gentilis homo, a gentleman, i. e. a man of birth.) meo regnante gentili, i. e. Servio Tullio, of the same NOMEN with M. Tullius Cicero, Cic. Tusc. 1, 16. so M. Pennus Bruti gentilis, because they were both of the Gens Junia, Cic. Brut. 28. duo gentiles, two of the same GENS with him, Suet. Tib. 1. nomen gentile, his family name, i. e. Aenobardus, Suet. Ner. 41. gentile monumentum, his family sepulchre, ib. 50. quod gentile in illo videbatur, a family mark in him, a thing common to those of the Gens Claudia, Suet. Tib. 68.—(II) of the same nation. gentiles nationes, the tribes of his nation, or the neighbouring tribes, Tac. Ann. 11, 1. levitate gentili, sc. homo, of the fickleness natural to his nation, i. e. of the Arabs, ib. 12, 14. gentilia tympana, drums or cymbals used in their country, Juvenal. 3, 64.—

GENTILIUS, v. -itius, a, um; -ia sacra, sacred

rites peculiar to his GENS, family sacred rites, Liv. 5, 52. & Cic. Harusp. R. 15. nota, a mark of infamy or a stigma imposed on his GENS, Liv. 6, 20. gentilitiae hereditates, estates to which he succeeded by consanguinity, Suet. Caes. 1. gentilium hoc illi, a talent that runs in his family, Plin. Ep. 6, 15.—

GENTILITAS, atis, f. the relation arising from one's being of the same GENS with another. stirpis ac gentilitatis jus, the right arising from one being of the same FAMILIA, and that arising from being of the same GENS, Cic. Or. 1, 39.—

GENTICUS (adj.) mos, of the nation, Tac. A. 3, 43.

GENTIANA, ae, f. the herb gentian, bitterwort, Plin. 25, 7. Scribon. 167.

* GEOGRAPHIA, ae, f. a description of the earth, geography.

GEOGRAPHICUS, a, pertaining to geography, Cic. Att.

* GEOMETRES v. -tra, ae, m. & Geomèter, tri, m. a measurer of the earth, a geometrician.—

GEOMETRIA, ae, f. geometry.—

GEOMETRICUS, a, geometrical, belonging to geometry.—

GEOMETRICÈ, adv. geometrically.

* GEORGICUS, a, pertaining to husbandry.—

GEORGICA, ōrum, & -ōn, n. sc. carmina, georgics, poems concerning husbandry, as that of Virgil.

* GERANUM, i, n. the herb storkbill.—

GERANITES, ae, m. a gen like a crane's neck.—

GERMEN, inis, n. a sprout or sprig from the branch of a tree, a bud, a shoot.—

GERMINARE, to sprout out.—

GERMINATIO, ōnis, f. & -atus, ūs, m. a sprouting, a blossoming or budding.

GERMANUS (adj.) frater, a full brother by father and mother's side; (ex eadem stirpe genitus, Festus; a brother by the father's side only, Nep. 5, 1. & praef. by the mother's side only, Cic. Verr. 1, 49. germana soror, a full sister, Cic. Mil. 27. germana patria, true, real, Cic. Leg. 2, 1. so germani artis magistri, Cic. Or. 2, 38. germanus Thucydides, a perfect imitator of, Cic. Or. 9. germanissimus Stoicus, (al. Stoicis, i. e. simillimus,) Cic. Acad. 4, 43.—

GERMANITAS, atis, f. the relation of brothers and sisters. stupra germanitatis, i. e. cum sorore, Cic. Arusp. R. 20.—

GERMANÈ, adv. truly, like a brother, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14.

GERERE (gĕro, gessi, gestum,) ancile laevâ, to bear or carry, Virg. Æ. 7, 188. so tela, ib. 1, 188. hydram clypeo, ib. 7, 658. in bella dolones, ib. 664. humero pharetras, ib. 11, 844. dextrâ sceptrum, ib. 12, 206. laevâ hastilia, ib. 488. nec rigidas silices, solidumve in pectore ferrum aut adamanta gerit, Ovid. Met. 9, 614. arbores, to bear or produce, ib. 230. quot messis aristas, silva gerit frondes, ejectas lituus arenas, ib. 11, 615. arma, to bear, Id. Ep. 13, 151. baculum dextrâ, Id. F. 1, 177. bellum manu, letumque, Virg. Æ. 7, 455. but bellum ingens geret Italia, will wage or carry on, ib. 1, 253. so bella non gero, Cic. Sen. 6. quibuscum (i. e. cum Germanis) continenter bellum gerunt, with or against whom they per-

petually wage war, Caes. B. G. 1, 1. *so bella cum Turno gerere*, Ov. Met. 15, 773. *quòd Chabrias adversum regem bellum gereret cum Aegyptiis, in conjunction with*, Nep. 12, 3. *galearum in capite, to wear*, Nep. 14, 3. *so purpuram*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 91. *vestem*, Tac. An. 16, 4. *vestes*, Ov. Ep. 13, 37. *vincla*, Id. M. 4, 681. *divitias collo comisque, i. e. jewels and diamonds*, Lucan. 10, 140. *consulatum, to bear, to enjoy, to execute the office of consul*, Sallust. Jug. 85. Nep. 24, 2. *so censuram*, Plin. 17, 1. *animum laude dignum, to have*, Cic. Parad. 5. *so animum muliebrem*, Id. Off. 1, 18. *parem animum ad cetera, to keep up the same spirit or courage*, Sall. Jug. 54. *ad ea rex aliter, atque animo gerebat, placidè respondit, otherwise than he thought in his mind*, ib. 72. *curam pro me*, Virg. Æ. 12, 48. *deum mente, i. e. to have the gift of prophecy*, Lucan. 9, 564. *factum pulcherrimum, to perform*, Cic. Dom. 35. *fidem fluxam, to be false or deceitful*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 79. *formam Sosiae, to bear or assume*, Id. Amph. prol. 132. *honores, to enjoy*, Plin. Ep. 7, 27. *so Liv. 29, 11. but tu quoque perpetuo semper gere frondis honores, wear or bear*, Ov. M. 1, 565. *inimicitias graves cum aliquo, to have a bitter enmity or grudge against one*, Cic. Caecil. 20. *so inimicitias veteres cum Caesare*, Caes. B. C. 1, 3. *si quid peccatum est, plumbeas iras gerunt, they retain heavy and lasting resentment*, Plaut. Poen. 3, 6, 18. *pueri inter sese quàm pro levibus noxis iras gerunt? for how slight offences, for what trifles do children cast out?* Ter. H. 3, 1, 30. *jussa, to perform*, Lucan. 2, 649. *magistratum, to bear or execute an office*, Cic. Sen. 4. Sext. 37. *ursae mammae quaternas gerunt, have by nature*, Plin. 11, 40. *mores, quos antè gerebant, they had*, Ov. M. 7, 655. *morem alicui, to comply with, to humour or gratify*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9. *animo morem gessero, I shall gratify my resentment*, Ter. And. 4, 1, 17. *morem mihi, to please myself*, Id. Heaut. 5, 1, 74. *adolescens morem gestum oportuit, sc. esse, the young man should have been humoured*, Id. Adel. 2, 2, 6. *mos gerendus est Thaidi, Thais must be obeyed*, Id. Eun. 1, 2, 108. *gestus et ei mos, he was complied with, his desire was granted*, Nep. 2, 7. *gestus est mos et voluntati et dignitati tuae, proper regard was shewn both to your request and dignity*, Cic. Mur. 23. *regis voluntati morem gerendum putavit, sc. esse, that obedience must be paid to the king's pleasure*, Nep. 14, 4. *gere negotium malè, to manage*, Cic. Cat. 2, 10. *nomen, to bear or have*, Ovid. M. 8, 575. *nomina fronte, to bear or shew*, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 110. *aliquid nomen, to have some renown or reputation*, Virg. Æ. 2, 89. *odium in Romanos, to entertain*, Liv. 28, 22. *gerit omnia victi, sed ducis, he shews all the marks of one conquered, but still remembering that he was a general*, Lucan. 4, 342. *opera morsu, to bear in their mouth*, Plin. 11, 30. *obsessusque gerit expugnantis opus, he acts as if he were the besieger or assaulter*, Lucan. 10, 490. *ora virginis, to have the faces or appearance of virgins*, Ovid. Met.

5, 553. *so virginis os habitumque gerens, Virg. Æ. 1, 315. partum, to be with young*, Plin. 7, 5. *personam, to bear a character*, Cic. Off. 1, 32. *est igitur proprium munus magistratùs, intelligere, se gerere personam civitatis, that he sustains the character of the state*, ib. 34. *potestatem, to use or exercise, to execute an office*, Cic. Verr. 2, 55. *praelia, to fight*, Lucan. 1, 285. *praelia mecum, to oppose*, Ovid. Ep. 18, 38. *nescio quam rem gerat, what he is doing*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 6, 25. *so reviso quidnam Chaerea hic rerum gerat, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 1. qui clam—rem gerit, does his business*, Ov. M. 13, 104. *rem malè, to manage his business badly*, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 74. *to be unsuccessful*, Nep. 1, 3. *rem benè, to be successful*. *Celso gaudere et benè rem gerere—refer, wish Celsus joy and prosperity*, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 1. *res, to perform great exploits in war*, ib. 12, 33. *res magnas*, Nep. 22, 3. *nec tecum talia gessi, nor did I perform*, Virg. Æ. 9, 203. *a rebus gerendis senectus abstrahit? from business*, Cic. Sen. 6. *republicam, to manage, to govern*, Cic. Fin. 3, 20. *resp. benè gesta est, the public business was well managed, military operations were successfully conducted*, Sall. Jug. 100 f. *so Liv. 8, 31. malè gesta resp. est, public affairs were ill managed, an unfortunate election of magistrates was made*, Liv. 3, 19. *res ab legatis gerebantur, operations were carried on*, Liv. 28, 22. *geritur res maxima, a great action is going on, i. e. the battle of Pharsalia*, Lucan. 7, 195. *viginti omnino legionibus, et centum sexaginta navibus longis res Romana eo anno gesta, sc. est, the military affairs of the Romans were carried on by, &c. i. e. the Romans employed in their service for that year, in all, 20 legions, and 160 ships of war*, Liv. 30, 2. *saxa in muros munientibus gerunt, they bring or carry*, Liv. 28, 19. *se, to behave. quanto superiores sumus, tanto nos geramus summissiùs*, Cic. Off. 1, 26. *se pro conjuge, to behave as*, Ov. Ep. 3, 99. *se sine crimine, ib. 4, 31. similitudinem speciemque sapientium, to bear or have*, Cic. Off. 3, 4. *ut seque, et exercitum more majorum gereret, how he conducted or regulated*, Sall. Jug. 55. *meque vosque in omnibus rebus juxtà geram, I will treat*, ib. 85 f. *simulatem cum aliquo, to have a difference or quarrel*, Cic. Att. 14, 13. *societatem summâ fidem, to keep or observe a partnership*, Cic. Quint. 3. *tempora adolescentiae, to spend or pass*, Suet. Dom. 1. *so aetatem, (al. agere)*, Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 5. *but tempora tecta gerebat pelle lupi, he had his temples covered*, Ov. M. 12, 380. *utilitatem prae se gerere, to promise*, Cic. Inv. 2, 52. *vulnus mente, to bear*, Ov. M. 5, 427. *vulnera gerens, sc. corpore, having*, Virg. Æ. 2, 278. *in adversis vultum secundae fortunae gerere, to assume or shew the appearance of prosperity in adversity*, Liv. 42, 62.—*hoc geritur, is done*, Virg. G. 4, 305. *luce nihil gestum, was done*, Ov. M. 13, 300. *de amicitia gerendâ libri, about cultivating or preserving friendship, about the proper behaviour of one friend to another*, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 21.

RES GESTAE, & GESTA, ōrum, n. exploits.—
 GERŪLUS, ī, m. & GERŌ, ōnis, m. a porter, a carrier.—
 GERŪLIFIGŪLUS, m. a tale-bearer, Plaut.—
 GESTUS, ūs, m. gesture.—
 GESTIO, ōnis, f. the managing or performance of a thing.—
 GESTOR, ōris, m. a tale-bearer, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 14. gestor negotiorum, a performer or manager, Digest.—
 GESTĀRE & Gestitāre aliquem v. aliquid in manibus, arma humeris, to carry. annulum, to wear. gestare in alvo v. utero, to be with young. eum in sinu, to be very fond of. GESTANS, pass. being carried in a chair, or riding in a carriage, Suet. Dom. 11. GESTATUS bijugis equis, riding in a carriage drawn by two horses, Martial. 1, 13.—
 GESTĀTIO, ōnis, f. gestation, the being carried in a litter, sailing in a ship; riding in a carriage or on horseback, Cels. 1, 15. Suet. Cl. 33. Vesp. 21. a place for taking the air in a carriage, Plin. 2, 17.—
 GESTĀTUS, ūs, m. aded teneri, ut gestatum non tolerat, cannot bear to be carried, Plin. 15, 25.—
 GESTĀTOR, ōris, m. & -ātrix, icis, f. one that bears or carries, a bearer or carrier, Plin. Ep. 9, 33. Val. Flacc. 4, 605.—
 GESTĀMEN, īnis, n. a thing carried or worn by any one, as clothes, arms, &c. gestamen Abantis clypeus, worn by Abas, Virg. Æ. 3, 286.—
 GESTĪRE (-io, īvi, itum,) lætitiā, voluptate, to express joy by some motion or gesture of the body; to crull. gestio scire, ludere, &c. I desire.—
 GESTĪCŪLARI, to use gestures, like pantomimes on the stage, Suet. Dom. 8. carmina, to adapt one's gestures to the meaning of a song, Suet. Ner. 42.—
 GESTĪCŪLATIO (ōnis, f.) digitorum, a motion of the fingers, Suet. Tib. 68.—
 GESTĪCŪLĀTOR (ōris, m.) corporis, one who regulates or forms the motions and gestures of the body, a dancing-master, Colum. praef. 1.—
 GERRAE, ārum, f. trifles.—
 GERRO, ōnis, m. a trifter.—
 * GERŪSIA, ae, f. a senate-house, Plin. 35, 14.—
 GIBBUS, ī, m. & Gibba, ac, f. & Gibber, ēris, m. a swelling, a bunch on the back.—
 GIBBUS, a. & Gibber, ēra, ērum, convex, bunched, hump or hunchbacked.—
 GIBBŌSUS v. Gibberōsus, a. bunched, crump-shouldered, Suet. de ill. Gram. 9.—
 GIGAS, antis, m. a giant.—
 GIGANTĒUS, a. of or like a giant. -um bellum, war with the giants. triumphus, a triumph over the giants.—
 * GIGANTOMACHIA, ae, f. the battle of the giants against the gods, the name of an imperfect work of Claudian.—
 GIGNĒRE (gigno, gēnuī, gēnĭtum,) filium, to beget. ova, to lay. Aenean Venus genuit, conceived or brought forth. thus aut piper, to produce. dolorem, to cause. genitus nostro sanguine, sprung or descended from.—
 GĒNĪTOR, ōris, m. a father, a creator.—

GENĪTRIX, icis, f. a mother.—
 GENĪTŪRA, ae, f. generation, the seed of generation, Plin. 20, 23 s. 96. one's native hour.—
 GENĪTĀLIS, & Genitabilis, e, serving to produce. corpora quatuor genitalia, the four elements, earth, water, fire and air, whence all things were supposed to be produced, Ovid. Met. 15, 239. genitale maris, sc. membrum, Plin. 28, 9. genitale tempus, one's birth day, Ovid. Trist. 3, 13, 17.—
 GENĪTĀLĪTER, adv. by generation, aptly, Lucr. 4, 1257.—
 GENĪTĪVUS, a. -vae notae, natural marks, born with one, Suet. Aug. 80. genitiva imāgo, his original figure, Ov. Met. 3, 931.—

GLŪVUS, a. of a yellow colour, like honey; according to others, of a flesh colour, Virg. G. 3, 29.—

GINGĪVA, ae, f. the gum in which the teeth are set.—

GĪT, v. Gith, n. (indecl.) a kind of seed, gith.—

GLĀBER, bra, brum, smooth, bare, bald, without hair or wool.—

GLĀBRĒRE. to be bare, without hair. wool, corn or grass.—

GLĀBRESĀRE, inc. to grow bare or bald.—

GLĀBRĒTUM, ī, n. a bare place, without corn or grass.—

GLĀBRĀRE, to make bare or bald.—

GLĀBRĀRIA, ae, f. a woman that plucked off the hair from any one, Martial. 4, 28.—

GLĀCIēs, icis, f. (à gelu,) ice. glacies aeris, the hardness or solidity, Lucr. 1, 493.—

GLĀCIĀLIS, e, icy, frozen. oceanus, Juv. 2, 1. hiems, Virg. Æ. 3, 285. frigus, Ov. Met. 9, 581.—

GLĀCIĀRE, to freeze, to congeal. annes glaciuntur, are frozen.—

GLĀDIUS, ī, m. (à clade,) a sword, a sword-fish, Plin. 32, 11.—

GLĀDIĀTOR, ōris, m. pl. Gladiatōres, slaves who were trained under a master called LANISTA, to the use of arms, and fought in the forum, or elsewhere, commonly in an amphitheatre, for the amusement of the people. GLADIATOR is sometimes used as a term of reproach, Cic. Cat. 2, 4. Fam. 12, 2 & 12. gladiatoribus, in abl. at an exhibition of gladiators, Cic. Att. 2, 1. & 6, 3. Fam. 10, 32. Phil. 9, 7.—

GLĀDIĀTORĪUS (adj.) ludus, a school of gladiators -um munus, v. spectaculum, a show or exhibition of gladiators. gladiatorium id quidem, sc. est, (al. gladiatorum,) is like a gladiator, Cic. Tusc. 4, 21. gladiatorius locus, a place or seat for seeing a show of gladiators, Cic. Mur. 35.—

GLĀDIĀTORĪUM, ī, n. the hire given to a gladiator, Liv. 44, 31.—

GLĀDIĀTŪRA, ae, f. the trade or employment of a gladiator, Tacit. An. 5, 43.—

GLĀDIŪLUS, ī, m. sword-grass, glader, a kind of sedge, Plin. 21, 11.—

GLANIS, is, & Glanus, ī, m. a kind of fish, which bites away the bait without meddling with the hook, Plin. 9, 43. cf. 32, 10 s. 45.—

GLANS, glandis, f. an acorn, a chesnut; a lead bullet, Sallust. Jug. 57.—

GLANDĀRIUS, a, um, of or belonging to masts or acorns.

GLANDĪFER, ěra, ěrum, bearing masts or acorns.

GLANDŮLA, ae, f. a small gland, a waxen kernel in the neck, Cels. 4, 1.

GLANDŮLŮSUS, a, full of glandules, glandulous, Col. 7, 9, 1.

GLANDIUM, i, n. the neck of a boar full of glandules, a kernel in the flesh.

GLĀREA, ae, f. gravel, coarse sand, grit. viam sternere glareā, Liv. 41, 27.

GLAREŮSUS, a, full of gravel or sand, gritty.

GLAREŮLA, ae, f. small gravel.

GLASTUM, i, n. the herb woad, that dyes blue.

GLAUCUS, a, um, grey or blue; azure, sea-green, sky-coloured.

GLAUCŮMA, ae, f. v. -ātis, n. a disease in the crystalline humour of the eye, Plin. 32, 4.

GLĚBA, ae, f. a clod or lump of earth; a lump or mass of any other matter.

GLEBĀRIUS, a, -ii boves, ploughing oxen, Varr. L. L. 6, 4.

GLEBŮSUS, a, in the form of a clod, cloddy.

GLEBŮLA, ae, f. a small clod, a little piece of land, Juv. 14, 166.

* GLECHONITES, ae, m. wine made of penny-royal. (e pulegio,) Col. 12, 35.

GLESSUM, i, n. the name given by the Germans to amber, Tac. G. 45. whence our word GLASS.

GLIS, Iris, m. a dormouse; an animal like a mouse, which slept a good part of the year, and was used for food.

GLIRĀRIUM, i, n. a place where dormice were kept, Varr. R. R. 3, 15.

GLISCĚRE, to grow, to increase; to spread.

GLŮBUS, i, m. a globe, a round body; a bowl, a ball. globus juvenum, v. armatorum, a crowd, a body.

GLŮBŮLUS, i, m. a little round ball, a globule.

GLOBŮSUS, a, round as a ball.

GLŮĀRE, to make round, to form into a round body, Plin. 2, 65.

GLŮCRE, to cluck as a hen, Columel. 8, 5.

GLŮMUS, ěris, n. & GlŮmus, i, m. a clue.

GLŮMĚRĀRE lanam in orbes, to wind up, to form into clues or balls, Ov. Met. 6, 19. tempestatem, to thicken, Virg. G. 1, 323. incendia, to roll, ib. 2, 311. so saxa sub auras, Id. Ā. 3, 577. gressus, to curvet, to prance, Id. G. 3, 117. manum bello, to collect a body of men for battle, Id. Ā. 2, 315. agmina fugā, to flock together, to form troops or round bodies, ib. 4, 155. noctem, to gather, to condense, ib. 8, 254. so nubem, ib. 9, 33. magnum glomerantur in orbem, are gathered or collected, Id. G. 4, 79. so Id. Ā. 1, 500. 6, 311. 9, 440 & 689. legiones in testudinem glomerabantur, Tac. H. 3, 51.

GLŮMĚRĀTIO, ōnis, f. a winding round, the pacing of a horse, Plin. 8, 42.

GLŮMĚRŮSUS, a, round, crowded together.

GLOMERĀMEN, ĩnis, n. a small round body; an heap.

GLOMERĀTIM, adv. in round heaps.

GLOMERĀRIUS, a, pertaining to round windings.

GLOMERĀLIS v. -abilis, e, that turns or winds about.—glomerabilis orbis lunae, Manil.

GLŮRIA, ae, f. glory, renown; a desire of glory, Cic. Fam. 7, 13. & 8, 15. pl. memorare veteres Gallorum glorias, Tac. Ann. 3, 45.

GLORIŮLA, ae, f. small or little glory.

GLORIŮSUS, a, glorious, renowned; vaunting, boasting.

GLORIŮSĚ, adv. in a boasting manner.

GLORIĀRI, to boast.

GLORIANDUS, a, to be boasted of.

GLORIĀTIO, ōnis, f. a boasting or bragging, Cic. de Fin. 1, 8.

GLOS, glŮris, f. the husband's sister, or brother's wife, Non. 19, 4. & Festus.

GLOSSA, ae, f. a tongue; an abstruse word, Quinctil. 1, 1, 35.

GLOSSĚMA, ātis, n. a word not in common use, an obsolete word, Id. 1, 8, 15.

GLŮBĚRE (-bo, -, -) ramos, to peel, to take off the bark of a tree, Varr. R. R. 1, 55, 2. pecus, to flay, to take off the skin of an animal, Festus.

GLŮMA, ae, f. the husk of corn, chaff, Varr.

GLŮTEN, ĩnis, n. v. GlŮtinum, i, n. glue.

GLŮTĪNŮSUS, a, glutinous, clammy.

GLŮTĪNĀRE, to glue, to solder. vulnus, to close up, to join.

GLŮTINĀTIO, ōnis, f. a gluing, the agglutination or closing up of a wound, Cels. 7, 27.

GLŮTINAMENTUM, i, n. glutinous matter, paste, Plin. 13, 12 s. 25.

GLŮTINĀTOR, ōris, f. a paster of books, what we call a book-binder, Cic. Att. 4, 4.

GLŮTIRE, (-io, ĩvi, ĩtum,) to swallow.

GLŮTO, ōnis, m. a glutton.

GLUTTUS, i, m. the throat or meat-pipe, the gullet.

GLŮTUS, a, (from glus, for gluten,) compact or well beaten together, Cato, c. 45.

* GLYCRRHIZON, i, n. v. -iza, ae, f. a sweet root, liquorice, Plin. 25, 15. & 11, 54.

GLYCRRHIZITES, ae, m. wine made of liquorice, Col. 12, 35.

* GLYSYSĪDE, es, v. Glycysis, ĩdis, f. piony, an herb, Plin. 2, 10. & 25, 10.

* GNAPHĀLIUM, i, n. cudwort or chaffweed, an herb that has very soft leaves, Plin. 27, 10.

GNĀRUS, a, knowing. gnarus loci, temporis, rerum, acquainted with. palus gnara vincibus, known to, Tac. Ann. 1, 63. so id nulli magis gnarus, quam Neroni, ib. 15, 61.

GNĀRŮSUS, e, knowing, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 17.

GNĀTHO, ōnis, m. a name given to parasites, Cic. Phil. 2, 15. from a character of that name in Terence.—parasiti ut Gnathonici vocentur, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 33.

GNĀTUS v. Natus, i, m. a son, Ter. And. 3, 2, 46.

GNĀTA, ae, f. a daughter, Id. Heaut. 4, 1, 2.

GNĀVUS v. Nāvus, a, active; industrious.

GNĀVĪTER, adv. actively, diligently, Liv. 10, 39.

* GNŮMA, ae, v. -e, es, f. a sentence, Quinct.

* GNŮMON, ōnis, m. the cock or pin of a dial.

GNŌMŌNĪCUS, a. *belonging to a dial.*——
GNŌMŌNĪCE, es, f. *the art of dialling, the science of making dials.*

GŌBIO, ōnis, & -ius, i, m. *a fish of small value, a gudgeon,* Juvenal. 11, 87. Martial. 13, 88. Col. 8, 17, 14.

* GONGŪLIS, ūdis, f. *i. e. rapa, a turnep,* Col. 42.1.

GOSSĪPIUM, v. -ŷpion, i, n. *the cotton-tree; cotton.*

GRĀBĀTUS, i, m. *a mean couch, either small or of little value, a bed to rest on,* Cic. Div. 2, 63.

GRĀCĪLIS, e, *lean, slender, soft, weak.*——
GRĀCĪLITAS, ātis, f. *leanness, slenderness, lankness, weakness.*

GRACILENTUS, a. *lean.*——

GRACILESCĒRE, *to grow lean,* Plin. 17, 22.

GRĀCŪLUS, i, m. *a jackdaw or jay,* Plin. 11, 29.

GRĀDI, (grādiŏr, gressus,) *to grow, to walk, to advance.*

GRĀDUS, ūs, m. *a step. citato gradu incedere, quickly. pleno gradu, at full speed. Tarpeia rupes centum gradibus aditur, by a stair of an hundred steps, Tac. Hist. 3, 71. scalarum gradus, the steps of a ladder. gradu v. de gradu dejici, depelli, demoveri, to be forced from one's station. totidem gradus distamus ab illo, degrees of consanguinity, Ovid. Met. 13, 143. efferri per omnes gradus honorum ad summum imperium, to be raised through all the steps of preferment to the highest command, i. e. through all the inferior offices to the consulship, Cic. Cat. 1, 11.*

GRĀDĀTUS, a. *made with steps.*——

GRĀDĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a gradation, a rhetorical figure, A. ad Heren. 4, 25. the regular disposition of the seats in a theatre, Vitruv. 5, 3.*

GRĀDĀTIM, adv. *by degrees, gradually.*——

GRĀDĀRIUS, a. *moving softly. equus, ambling, going at an easy pace.*

GRĀDĪVUS, i, m. *the warlike name of Mars,* Virg. Ā. 3, 35.

GRĀDĪVĪCŪLA, ae, m. *a worshipper of Mars,* Sil. 4, 222.

GRESSUS, ūs, m. *a step; a gait; a going. gressus herilis, Virg.*

GRAECIA, ae, f. *Greece.*——

GRAECUS, a. *of Greece, Greek or Grecian.*——
subst. *a Greek or Grecian.*

GRAECĒ (adv.) loqui, legere, scribere, *in Greek.*

GRAECĀRI, *to use the soft diversions or luxurious manners of the Greeks, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 11.*

GRAECŪLUS, i, m. *a poor insignificant Grecian.*

GRAECULUS esuriens in caelum, jusseris, ibit, *Juv. 3, 78.—adj. trifling, contemptible, Cic. Flac. 10. Tusc. 1, 35.*

GRAJUS, a, um, *Grecian.*——subst. *a Grecian; a word used chiefly by the poets; so GRAJUGĒNA, ae, m. Grajugenŭm domos linquimus, Virg. Ā. 3, 550.*

GRALLĀTOR, ōris, m. *one who goes on stilts, (grallae, Non. 2, 361.) and makes great strides, (al. clavator,) Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 27.*

GRALLĀTORĪUS, (adj.) *the pace of one who trode*

on stilts, a great long stride, Id. Amph. suppos. 4, 4, 52.

GRĀMEN, ūnis, n. *grass, all kinds of herbs.*

GRĀMĪNĒUS, a. *of grass, grassy.*——

GRĀMĪNŌSUS, ā. *full of grass, overgrown with grass.—osus ager, Col. praef. 1.*

* GRAMMĀTĪCĀ, ae, & Grammatice, es, f. *grammar.*

GRAMMĀTĪCUS, a. *pertaining to grammar.*——

GRAMMATĪCUS, i, m. *a grammarian.*——

GRAMMATĪCA, ōrum, n. *grammar, Cic. Or. 1, 42.*

GRAMMATĪCĒ, adv. *grammatically.*——

GRAMMATISTA, ae, m. *a smatterer in grammar, Suet. de Illust. Gram. 4.*

GRANDIS, e, *great, grand, lofty; large, sublime.*——

GRANDIUS, adv. *more loftily.*——

GRANDĪCŪLUS v. Grandiŭscŭlus, a. *somewhat big.*

GRANDĪTAS, ātis, f. *greatness, loftiness.*——

† GRANDĀEVUS, a. (aevum,) *advanced in years, aged.*

GRANDĪLŌQUUS, a. (loquor,) *speaking in a lofty style.*——

GRANDĪRE, *to make great, to increase. gradum tibi grandibo, I will make you mend your pace,*

Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 10, non potuimus nostros grandĪus grandire gradus, *we could not quicken our pace more, Id. Amph. suppos. 4, 4, 52.*

GRANDESCĒRE, inc. *to grow great or big, Lucret. 1, 192.*

GRANDO, ūnis, f. *hail.*——

GRANDĪNŌSUS, a. *apt to produce hail, haily.*——

GRANDĪNĀT, imp. *it hails.*

GRĀNUM, i, n. *a grain of corn, the seed of any fruit, a kernel.*——

GRANĀRIUM, i, n. *a place where corn is kept, a granary.*

GRĀNĀTUS, a, um, *having many grains or seeds. granĀtum malum, or simply granatum, a pomegranate.*——

† GRANĪFER, ěra, ěrum, (fero,) *bearing grains. graniferum agmen, a body of ants, Ovid. Met. 7, 638. granifero vehit ore cibum, Id.*

GRĀNŌSUS, a. *full of grains.*

* GRAPHĪCE, es, f. *the art of limning or painting, Plin. 35, 10.*

GRAPHIS, ūdis, f. *the instrument used by a limner or painter; hence put for the art of painting itself. peritus graphidis, Vitruv. 1, 1.*

GRAPHĪCUS, a, um, *exquisite, excellent, as it were done to the life, notable, nice.*——

GRAPHĪCĒ, adv. *finely, nicely, Plaut. Tr. 3, 3, 38.*

* GRAPHIUM, i, n. *an iron stylus or style for writing with on tables covered with wax.*——

GRAPHIARIUS, a. -aria theca, *a case for holding styles, Suet. Cl. 35. or Graphiarium, i, n. Martial. 14, 21.*

GRAPHISCUS, i, m. *an instrument for drawing out darts from a wound, Cels. 7, 5, 3.*

GRASSĀRI, (freq. from gradiŏr,) *to go on, to proceed. ad gloriam viā virtutis, to aspire at, Sall. Jug. 1: in v. contra aliquem saevitiā, to behave cruelly towards, Suet. Cal. 34. Aug. 67.*

X x 2

GRASSĀTOR, ōris, m. one who assaulted and maltreated passengers on the street or highways, a street robber, *Juv. 3, 305. a highwayman, Cic. Pat. 15. add. Suet. Caes. 72. Aug. 32.*—
GRASSĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. & Grassatūra, ae, f. a going about to assault and rob persons on the streets, *Plin. 13, 22. Suet. Tib. 37.*

GRĀTUS, a. grateful, thankful; acceptable, agreeable.

GRĀTĒ, adv. gratefully.

GRĀTIA, ac, f. favour, gratitude. gratiam habēre, to entertain a grateful sense of a favour. gratias agere, to give thanks in words. gratiam referre v. reddere, to make a requital. gratia villae, pleasantness, agreeableness, *Plin. Ep. 2, 17. cā gratiā, on that account.*—*plur. GRATIAE, the three Graces.*

GRĀTIŌSUS, a. in great favour or interest, agreeable; favourable.

GRĀTES, plur. (nom. acc. and voc.) f. thanks, a requital.

GRĀTIS, adv. freely, for nought.

GRĀTUŪTUS, a. given freely and without hire, gratuitous.

GRĀTUŪTŌ, adv. for nought, gratis.

GRĀTĀRI & Gratūiāri alicui, to congratulate; to thank.

GRĀTŪLĀTIŌ, onis, f. a wishing one joy, congratulation, thanksgiving.

GRĀTŪLĀTOR, ōris, m. one who congratulates.

GRĀTABUNDUS & Gratulabundus, a. rejoicing greatly, congratulating.

GRĀTĪFĪCĀRI (gratum facere) alicui, to gratify, to do what is agreeable, to oblige. hoc illi, to oblige him in this.

GRĀTIFICĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. a gratifying or obliging any one, the giving up of a thing to please another.

GRĀVIS, e. saxum v. onus, heavy. Marte gravis, with child by Mars, *Virg. Æ. 1, 274.* gravis pietate, respectable for. Acestes, aged, *Virg. auctor, worthless of belief. aēr, cibus, unwholesome. odor, offensive. sonus, grave, opposed to acute or sharp, Cic. Or. 1, 59. & 3, 61. harsh, crashing, Ovid. Met. 15, 527. senatūs consultum, severe, Cic. Cat. 1, 1. morbus, grievous. bellum, troublesome, dangerous. gravior est necari, quam verberari, more grievous or severe.*

GRAVĪTER (adv.) ad terram cadere, heavily, accipere v. ferre, to take amiss. cruciat eum, grievously, severely.

GRAVĪTAS (ātis, f.) oneris, heaviness. iudicis, gravity. audiendi, dulness of hearing, *Plin. 28, 11. morbi, severity, Cic. N. D. 3, 31. gravitās oris, a bad breath, Plin. 28, 12. gravity of countenance, Liv. 5, 41.*

GRAVESCĒRE fetu, to be loaded with fruit, *Virg. G. 2, 429. cameli lac habent, donec iterum gravescant, become pregnant, Plin. 11, 41. valetudo gravescit, the distemper increases, Tac. An. 1, 1.*

GRAVEŌLENS, ntis, a. smelling strongly or offensively, noisome.

GRAVEŌLENTIA, ae, f. an offensive smell.

GRAVĒDO, inis, f. a disorder in the head, a hu-

mour which obstructs the nostrils, blunts the voice, &c. *Cels. 4, 2. a stuffing of the head.*—
GRAVEDINŌSUS, a. liable to a gravēdo, *Cic. Tusc. 4, 12. causing a gravēdo, Plin. 8, 15.*—
GRĀVĀRE, to weigh down, *Ovid. Met. 3, 812. nec me labor iste gravabit, distress me, Virg. Æ. 2, 707. gravatum caput, weighed down, hanging down, Col. 6, 9. gravatis omnibus vino somnoque, being overpowered, Liv. 25, 24. demittere gravatum caput, to hang down their heavy heads, Ovid. Met. 10, 192. oculi morte gravati, ib. 4, 145.*

GRAVĀRI, to grudge, to refuse. neque gravabor quid sentiam dicere, *Cic. Or. 1, 23. quamquam gravatus fecisti, with reluctance, Plaut. quid si, quod voce gravaris, mente dares? what you refuse, Virg. Æ. 10, 628. homines non esse gravatos, &c. did not think it a trouble, Cic. Mur. 33. ampla et operosa praetoria, to dislike large and sumptuous palaces, Suet. Aug. 72. so dominos, Lucan. 7, 284. matrem, to bear with impatience, Suet. Ner. 34. terrerum equitem gravatus, having cast off, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 27.*

GRĀVĀTĒ, adv. & Gravātim, adv. unwillingly, with reluctance. haud gravatim, without reluctance, *Liv. 1, 2.*

GRĀVĪDUS, a, um: gravida e Pamphilo, pregnant, with child, by Pamphilus, *Ter. gravida filio v. puero mulier, with child of a boy, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 87. & 5, 2, 6. gravidum pecus, big with young, Virg. G. 3, 155. gravida sagittis pharetra, full of, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 3. pampineo gravidus autumnio ager, laden with viny autumn, i. e. with the produce of the vine, Virg. G. 2, 5. Italia gravida imperiis, for imperatoribus, pregnant with, which should produce, many great commanders, Virg. Æ. 4, 229. gravidae fruges, heavy corn, Id. G. 2, 143, so gravidae messes, heavy crops, *Ovid. Met. 8, 781. gravidae nubes, heavy with rain, Ovid. Trist. 1, 2, 107. Amathus gravida metallis, abounding in metals or mines, Id. Met. 10, 531. GRAVĪDITAS, ātis, f. pregnancy, Cic. N. D. 2, 46.**

GRAVIDĀRE, to impregnate, *ib. 32.*

GRĒMIUM, i, n. the lap, the bosom. grēmium togae, the lap or fold, *Flor. 2, 8. in grēmio Graeciae, nostri imperii, &c. the heart or middle, Cic. fluminis, the bed, Sil. 8, 191.*—
GRĒMIUM is sometimes confounded with CREMIUM.

GREX, grēgis, m. rar. f. a flock, a herd, an assemblage of any animals; a crowd, a body of men.

GRĒGĀLIS, e, of the same flock or herd. Catilināe gregales, the associates, *Cic. Dom. 28.*

GRĒGARIUS (adj.) miles, a common soldier.—
subst. a shepherd, *Col. 6 pr.*

GRĒGĀTIM, adv. in flocks or crowds.

GRĒGĀTUS, a. collected into flocks, keeping together. volucres gregatae, *Stat. Achil. 1, 372.*

GRILLĀRE, see GRYLLOS.

GROSSUS, i, m. & f. a green or unripe fig.—

GROSSŪLUS, i, m. a small unripe fig, *Col. de Arbor. 21.*

GRŪMUS, i, m. a hillock of earth.—
GRŪMŪLUS, i, m. a little hillock, a mole-hill,
Plin. 19, 6. Vitruv. 8, 3.

GRUNNĪRE, to grunt like a hog, Juv. 15, 22.
GRUNNĪTUS, ūs, n. a grunting, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40.
GRUS, gruis, m. v. f. a crane, a bird; an in-
strument to draw up stones with, Vitruv. 10,
19.

GRŪERE, to crumple like a crane, Festus.

GRYLLUS, i, m. an insect called a cricket.—
GRILLĀRE, to sound like a cricket, Ovid. Phi-
lomele. 62.

GRYPUS, gryphis, m. & Gryphus, i, m. a
griffin, a fabulous animal, with the wings of
an eagle, and the body of a lion, Virg. E. 8,
27. Plin. 10, 49.

GŪBERNĀRE, to govern, to manage, to di-
rect.—

GUBERNĀTOR, ōris, m. the pilot of a ship; a
governor or ruler.—

GUBERNĀTRIX, icis, f. a governess or direc-
tress.—

GUBERNĀTIO, ōnis, f. the steering of a ship;
the management or direction.—

GUBERNĀCŪLUS, i, n. the helm or rudder of a
ship; the government of a state. sedere ad gu-
bernacula reip. Cic. S. Rosc. 18. It is some-
times contracted: Gubernaculum; and by Lu-
cretius Gubernum, 2, 553. & 4, 441.

GŪLA, ae, f. the gullet, the weasand or wind-
pipe. laqueo gulam frangere, to break one's
neck with a noose, to strangle, Sallust. Cat. 55.
pārens gulae, gratifying one's palate, Hor. Sat.
2, 7, 111. homo profundae gulae, of an insat-
iable appetite, Suet. Vit. 15. habere gulam,
to have a nice taste, Martial. 14, 220. subtil-
lier gula, a nice palate, Col. 8, 16, 4.—

GULŌSUS, a. gluttonous, luxurious.—

GULOSIUS, adv. more nicely or delicately, Col.
praef. 1. more luxuriously, Martial. 3, 22, 5.
GUMIA, ae, m. a glutton, Cic. Fin. 2, 8.

GUMMI, n. indecl. & Gummis, is, f. gum that
drops from trees.—

GUMMŌSUS, a, um, gummy, full of gum.—
GUMMITIO, ōnis, f. a gumming, a daubing or
smearing with gum. unā gummitione contenti,
Col. 12, 50, 17.

GURGES, itis, m. a whirlpool, a gulf; a vor-
acious glutton, a spendthrift, Cic. Pis. 17.
Dom. 47.

GURGŪLIO, ōnis, m. the weasand, the wind-
pipe.—

GURGUSTIUM, i, n. a confined, mean dwell-
ing; a cottage. in gurgustio habitare, Cic.
Pis. 6.

GUSTUS, ūs, m. the sense of tasting, a taste,
a relish.—

GUSTĀRE, to taste.—
GUSTĀTIO, ōnis, f. & GUSTĀTUS, ūs, m. a
tasting; an occasional repast taken through the
day; something taken before supper to whet the
appetite.—

GUSTATŌRIUM, i, n. a place where things to
whet the appetite were kept.—

GUTTA, ae, f. a drop of any liquid; a spot
or speck.—

GUTTŪLA, ae, f. a little drop.—

GUTTĀTIM, adv. drop by drop, by drops.—

GUTTĀTUS, a. spotted with specks like drops,
specked, Martial. 3, 58.

GUTTUR, ūris, n. the throat; antiq. m. infe-
rior guttur, the lower wind-pipe, i. e. anus, v.
podex, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 25.

GUTTUS, i, m. a cruise, a cruet.—

GUTTŪLUS, i, m. a little cruise.—

* GYMNAS, ādis, f. the exercise of boxing or
wrestling.—

GYMNĀSIUM, i, n. a place of exercise, a school
GYMNĀSTĪCUS v. Gymnicus, a. of or pertain-
ing to the exercise of boxing and wrestling.—

GYMNASIARCHUS, i, v. -archa, ae, m. the mas-
ter or teacher of a gymnasium.—

GYMNOSOPHISTĀE, ārum, m. philosophers in
India, who voluntarily submitted to strange au-
sterities, Plin. 7, 2.

* GYNĀECĒUM, i, n. the apartment of the
women in Grecian houses, where the women
lived separately from the men, Ter. Phorm. 5,
6, 23.

GYPSUM, i, n. a kind of parget or plaster, si-
milar to lime. cognata calci res gypsum est,
Plin. 36, 24 s. 59.

GYPSĀRE, to cover with gypsum, to plaster, to
parget; to whiten or white-wash.—gypsati pe-
des, whitened with gypsum or chalk, as the feet
of slaves brought from beyond seas always
were, when exposed to sale, Plin. 35, 17.

GŪRUS, i, m. a circle, moving in a circle, &
circuli.—

GŪRĀTUS, a, um, shaped in the form of a
circle, rounded. chlamys orbe gyrate, Plin.
5, 10.

H.

HA, interj. of admonition, reproof; or of joy.

Ha, ha, he, interj. denoting laughter.

HĀBĒNA, ae, f. a rein. liber habenis equus,
free from the reins, Virg. G. 3, 194. habenas
adducere v. remittere, to draw in or let out the
reins, Cic. Am. 13.—(II) the thong of a sling,
Virg. Aen. 9, 588. (III) a lash, Hor. Ep. 2, 2,
15.—rerum habenae, the chief command, Sil.
1, 144. furit immisis habenis Vulcanus, the
fire rages with loose reins, i. e. with great fury,
Virg. Aen. 5, 662.

HABENŪLA, ae, f. a small thong or piece of
leather.—

HĀBĒRE (hābeo, ui, itum,) accessum v. adi-
tum ad aliquem, annulum in digito, to have.
admirationem, to deserve, to be worthy of, Plin.
10, 32. aetatem, to pass, to spend, Sall. Cat. 4.
suam aetatem benē, to pass his life agreeably,
in pleasure, Plaut. Merc. 3, 2, 6. satis aetatis
atque roboris, to have, i. e. to be old and strong
enough, Cic. Rosc. Am. 51. animus agit atque
habet cuncta, neque ipse habetur, has in its
power, possesses, Sall. Jug. 2. so Laide se ha-
bere dicebat (Aristippus), non haberi a Laide,
Cic. Fam. 9, 26. non ipsi voluptatem, sed ip-

sos voluptas habet, Senec. de vitâ beatâ, 14. add. Id. l. r. 1, 16. Ep. 8. Plin. 9, 30. aegrè, to take it ill, to be displeased, Liv. 7, 5. amorem erga aliquem, Cic. Fam. 9, 14, 11. amorem in rempublicam, Id. Dom. 39. bonum animum, to be of good courage, Liv. 6, 34. animo v. in animo, to intend, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18. so parcere victis in animum habebat, Liv. 33, 10. ea modo animo habere, for habebat, had in his thoughts, thought of, Sall. Jug. 11. animum ipsi (Romani) habent, retain his heart or affection, Liv. 40, 5. annos circiter sexaginta, to be about sixty years old, Nep. 23, 7. arbitrium neptis habebat avus, had the disposal of his grand-daughter, Ovid. Ep. 8, 32. arbitrium urbis habet, has the right to build and govern the city, Id. F. 4, 818. arcem, to inhabit, to dwell in, Cic. Fam. 7, 6. arma, to keep, to retain, Virg. Æ. 10, 827. arma humeris, to wear, ib. 701. eos in armis, to keep them engaged in war, Liv. 10, 2. auctores, to have as authors or examples, Ter. And. pr. 19. auctoritatem apud Pompeium, to have authority or influence with, Caes. B. C. 3, 10. nihil auxilii, to afford, Liv. 2, 54. bene v. bellè se habet, he is well, Cic. Fam. 16, 15. benè habet, imp. sc. se, it is well, Liv. 39, 50. in bonis, to reckon among good things, Cic. Fin. 3, 3. Par. 1. bonum caelum, to have good air, Cat. R. R. 1. castra, to be encamped, Cic. Att. 5, 18. Fam. 15, 4. casum, to be of uncertain issue, Cic. Fam. 10, 18. aliquid certi, rem certam, pro certo, to be certain, Cic. carum, to esteem, to love, Cic. Sen. 11. comitia, to hold the comitia, i. e. to preside at the assembly of the people for the election of magistrates or the making of laws, Liv. comitiis habitis, Sall. Cat. 25. comperturn habeo, for comperi, I have found, ib. 58. pro comperito, I know for certain, Liv. concilium, to hold an assembly, Liv. 29, 5. concionem, to make a speech to the people, Cic. Att. 4, 1. conquisitionem militum, to press soldiers, Liv. 23, 32. & 25, 5. consilium de rebus, to hold a consultation, to consult, Virg. Æ. 9, 227. curam alicujus v. de aliquo, aliquid curae sibi, to take care of. delectum, to hold a levy, to enlist soldiers, Caes. B. C. 1, 6. delectum civis et peregrini, to make a distinction between, to treat with a different degree of regard, Cic. Off. 1, 41. delicatum, to treat kindly, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 10. simiam in deliciis, to keep as a fondling or pet, Cic. Div. 1, 34. in deliciis virum bonum, to treat with indulgence, Senec. Prov. 1 f. oppida atque oram pro derelicto, to abandon, Cic. Att. 8, 1. aliquem v. -id despiciam, to despise, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 91. Plaut. Cas. 2, 2, 15. so sibi despiciatui, Id. Men. 4, 3, 19. hunc praesentem deum, to esteem him a propitious divinity, Ter. Phor. 2, 1, 31. haec fere dicere habui de natura deorum, these are most of the things I had to say, Cic. N. D. 3, 39 f. de Caesare satis hoc tempore dictum habeo, I shall think that I have said, Cic. Phil. 5, 18 f. id pro non dicto habendum esse, should be considered as not said, i. e. should never be mentioned, Liv. 23, 22. diem acerbum, to reckon

or account a day of sorrow, Virg. Æ. 5, 49. so diem maestum ac lugubrem, Suet. 23. dignationem sapientiae doctoribus, to respect, Plin. Pan. 47. me sibi documento, to consider me as an example to him, Cic. Rull. 9. dolores articulorum, to be ill of the gout, Cic. Att. 1, 4. dolorem capitis, to have a head-ache, Quintil. 2, 17. dubium, to doubt, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 112. so non habuit dubium, quin hostes procederent, &c. he did not doubt but, &c. Hirt. B. Hisp. 29. haec dubia, to reckon doubtful, to doubt concerning, Cic. Acad. 4, 9. ut si ducis consilia favor subsecutus militum foret, debellari eo die cum Sanniticis potuisse, pro haud dubio habitum sit, it was not doubted, that the war might have been finished, Liv. 8, 36. id effectum, i. e. effecisse, Caes. B. G. 7, 29. aliquid excusationis, to admit of some excuse, Cic. Sen. 18. exemplum bonorum, to have the example, Ter. Heaut. prol. 20. exemplum ejus rei, to have a precedent, Caes. B. G. 7, 77. Italiae sollicitam, to keep anxious, Id. B. C. 3, 22. expertem eum omnium consiliorum, to keep him ignorant, to conceal from him, Liv. 40, 5. explicatus difficilis, to be difficult to be explained, Cic. N. D. 3, 39. exploratum, to be certain, Cic. Off. 3, 19. quid habes explorati? what certainty have you? Cic. Ac. 4, 26 & 42. habet exploratum, fore se, &c. he is certain, Cic. N. D. 1, 19 f. de numero eorum omnia se habere explorata, Remi dicebant, that they knew every thing for certain, Caes. B. G. 2, 4. poteritis igitur exploratam habere pacem, can you be certain of peace, Cic. Phil. 7, 6. illud exploratum habeto, nihil fieri potuisse sine causa, be certain of that, Cic. Div. 2, 28. habui expurgationem, I have cleared or excused myself, Plaut. Amph. 3, 3, 10. so ego expurgationem habebo, Id. Merc. 5, 3, 4. ut aliquam Caesar ad insequendum facultatem haberet, might have some ability or power, Caes. B. C. 3, 29. factionem testamenti, to have the right of making a will, Cic. Fam. 7, 22. necdum omnia edita facinora habent, nor have they yet perpetrated, Liv. 39, 16. febrim, Cic. Fam. 7, 27. Att. 8, 6. falsum, to deceive, Sall. Jug. 10. familiam in potestate, to retain or keep her slaves in her power, i. e. not to free or manumit them, (that they might, if necessary, be examined by torture,) Liv. 8, 15. (A. 265.) fas habetur, it is thought lawful, Quintil. 3, 8. fidem alicui, to give credit, to believe or trust, Cic. Fam. 15, 1. Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 117. si fidem habeat, if he could believe, ib. 1, 2, 59. fidem apud aliquem, to be believed by one, Plin. 12, 14. fidem veri, to have the credit due to truth, to be believed as true, Ov. Ep. 16, 60. fidem vocis, to have his word believed, Ovid. Tr. 4, 58. resque fidem habuit, met with credit, was believed, Id. M. 9, 706. cui fidem habent, in whom they place confidence, Cic. Off. 2, 6. majorem fiduciam prohibendi habebant, were more confident of being able to hinder Caesar from transporting his army to Greece, Caes. B. C. 3, 25. non orationis habuit fiduciam, did not place confidence in his speech, or in the power of his eloquence,

Quinctil. 2, 15, 7. fortunam, *to be successful*, Liv. 24, 34. fortunaeque dies habuit satis, *the day has been fortunate enough*, Ov. M. 3, 149. gratiam, *to be agreeable*, Plin. 19, 1. & 20, 11. quamdam gratiam ex vitii similitudine, *to produce an agreeable effect from the resemblance of a fault*, Quinctil. 9, 3, 27. gratiam alicui, *to be thankful, to have a grateful sense of a favour*. habeo gratiam Trebatio familiari nostro, *I think myself much obliged to our friend Trebatius*, Cic. Fam. 11, 27 f. so tu tamen senectuti gratiam non habebas, Plaut. Merc. 5, 3, 4. gratiam habeo, sc. tibi, Ter. Adel. 5, 5, 6. omnibus gratiam habeo et seorsum tibi, ib. 5, 9, 14. add. Phor. 1, 2, 4. magna diis immortalibus habenda est gratia, *great gratitude ought to be entertained to*, Cic. Cat. 1, 5. habenda iis quoque gratia est, per quos labor nobis detractus est, *we are also much obliged*, Quinctil. 5, 10, 121. et habetur, et referetur, Thais, a me, ita ut merita es, gratia, sc. tibi, *I am both grateful for your favour, and will make a requital for it*, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 12. so inops, si bonus vir est, etiam si gratiam referre non potest, habere certè potest, *a poor man, though he cannot make a return, can at least be grateful*, Cic. Off. 2, 20. aliquem in gratia, *to treat with favour*, Suet. Dom. 11. diis, pol habeo gratias, *I give thanks*, Ter. And. 4, 5, 32. so Neptuno grates habeo, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 2. habeo gratiam diis, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 11. & 4, 4, 31. diis magnas meritò gratias habeo, atque ago, *I entertain great gratitude, and give thanks* (in words,) Ter. Phor. 5, 7, 1. nec enim tu mihi habuisti modo gratiam, verùm etiam cumulatissimè retulisti, *you have not only acknowledged, but abundantly returned, my good offices*, Cic. Fam. 5, 11. honoris causà quicquid est, quod dabitur, gratum habeo, *I shall accept with gratitude*, Id. Merc. 3, 1, 29. habebis me, habebis ipsum gratissimum debitorem, *it will be an obligation, which both he and I shall ever remember with the greatest gratitude*, Plin. Ep. 3, 2. honestas omni pondere gravior habenda est quàm reliqua omnia, *honour or virtue ought to be esteemed more important in every respect than all other things*, Cic. Off. 3, 8. gravitatem, *to have weight, to be estimable*, Cic. Amic. 18. habemus hominem ipsum, *we have caught*, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 19. & 4, 4, 7. honorem ejus ingenio, *to honour, to respect*, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 66. so habebat studiis honorem, *he honoured eloquence or learning*, Plin. Ep. 6, 2. quos praecipuo semper honore Caesar habuit, *treated with particular respect*, Caes. B. G. 5, 52. quemvis honorem regi, *to pay any kind of honour or respect*, Nep. 9, 3. ne tibi hunc honorem a me haberi forte mirere, Cic. Vat. 1. de honore diis habendo, *about decreeing a supplication*, Cic. Phil. 14, 8. in habendis honoribus, *in bestowing preferments*, Cic. Fam. 13, 4. aliquid sibi honori, *to reckon as an honour*, Sall. Jug. 31, 10. eos pro hostibus, *to treat*, ib. 103. incerta pro certis, *to reckon*, Cic. Sen. 19. infesta, *to render dangerous, to infest*, Liv. 39, 29. inimicitias cum aliquo, *to be at enmity*,

Caes. B. C. 3, 16. iter Capuam, *to march*, Cic. Att. 8, 14. nullum aliud iter, *to have no other way*, Caes. B. G. 1, 7. quae una (pars montis) habebat iter, *allowed a passage or ascent*, Liv. 38, 22. jus in aliquem, *to have power over*, Ov. Ep. 4, 12. laudem et grates alicui, *to praise and thank*, Tac. Ann. 1, 69. laudem de aliquo, *to gain*, Ov. Ep. 17, 18. literas a te, *to receive*, Cic. ad Brut. 10. literas ad aliquem, *to wish to send*, Cic. Att. 2, 13. loca tetra, *to inhabit*, Sall. Cat. 52, 13. hunc filii loco, *to esteem*, Cic. Fam. 10, 24. so patris loco, Cic. ad Br. 17. rem nullo loco, *to despise*, Cic. Leg. 2, 12. hunc hodie diem luculentè, *to spend merrily*, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 55. aliquem ludibrio sibi, *to hold in derision*, Lucr. 5, 1234. Liv. 28, 40. luxuriosè nimisque liberaliter exercitum, *to treat*, Sall. Cat. 11. so malè aliquem, Caes. B. C. 1, 63. me habet hoc malè, *verex*, Ter. And. 2, 6, 5. redeo malè me habens, *verex*, Id. Eun. 4, 2, 6. librum in manibus, *to be writing or composing*, Cic. Att. 4, 12. philosophi, quamcumque rem habent in manibus, *they are treating of*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 7. habebamus in manibus Antonii concionem, *I was reading*, Cic. Att. 7, 8. in manu et tutela, non in servitute uxores, *to hold or keep in our power and guardianship*, Liv. 34, 7. eam in matrimonio, *to have to wife*, Cic. Quint. 4. an melius quis habet suadere? *can any one give better advice?* Hor. Epod. 16, 23. id in memoria, *to remember*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 12. mentionem alicujus, *to make mention*, Quinctil. 8, pr. so consularium comitorum nulla mentio habita est, Liv. 4, 25. militem antiquà disciplinà, *to treat*, Liv. 45, 37. modum, *to admit of moderation*, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 12. modum suae vitae, *to have the direction*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 68. so momentum ad mutandos animos, Liv. 42, 46. nullum momentum ad beatam vitam, *to have no influence*, Cic. Acad. 4, 17. habeo paululum morae, *a little cause of delay*, Cic. Fam. 12, 12. nòs hìc patrem tuum mortuum habebamus, *we were told, it was reported*, ib. 15, 17. nam ferè maxima pars morem hunc homines habent, *for hominum*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 36. habebat enim hoc moris, *it was his constant custom*, Plin. Ep. 1, 12. mos habebatur, principum liberos, &c. *it was the custom*, Tac. An. 13, 6. necesse, *to think it necessary*, Cic. Or. 2, 60. reliqua non necesse habet dicere, Quinctil. 7, 2, 16. nefas, *to reckon it unlawful*, Cic. N. D. 3, 22. de pueris quid agam non habeo, *I do not know what to do*, Cic. Att. 7, 18. nullae magis res duae plus negotii habent, sc. quam navis et mulier, *cause more trouble*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 4. in magno negotio habuit, *he made it his business, he was very careful*, Suet. Caes. 23. nomen, *to have*, Quinctil. 7, 3, 10. & 9, 1, 8. nullum animal, praeter hominem habet notitiam aliquam dèi, Cic. Leg. 8. intra annum vicesimum faeminæ notitiam habuisse in turpissimis habent rebus, sc. Germani, Caes. B. G. 6, 20. aliquem numero v. in numero hostium, *to reckon*, Cic. Att. 11, 6. Caes. B. G. 1, 28. so in numero honorum, sapientùm, &c. aliq

numero haberi, *to be esteemed*, Varr. R. R. 1, 17. omnes numeros, *to be complete or perfect*, Cic. Off. 3, 3. occultum, *to conceal*, Sall. Cat. 23. odium in aliquem, Cic. Cluent. 55. id odio sibi, *to hate*, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 2. apud alios gratiam, apud alios offensionem habet, *is liked by some, and disliked by others*, Plin. 19, 1 s. 2. habuerunt officia mea, *I have done them all the good offices in my power*, Plin. 7, 19. omnes uno ordine, *to reckon them all of the same character*, Virg. Æ. 2, 102. opinionem de aliquo, Cic. Am. 9. orationem ad populum, *to deliver*, Cic. Att. 2, 16. orationem tecum, *to have a conversation*, Cic. Fam. 8, 1. id in ore, *to be always speaking of*, ib. 5, 16. Hetruriae palnam Luna habet, Liguria Genoa, *is the chief town*, Plin. 14, 6. partes, *to be introduced in a play*, Plaut. Amph. pr. 62. priores partes apud me, *to have the preference with me*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 7. in partibus Palanta, *to be supported by*, Tac. An. 13, 2. parum, *to think it insufficient*, Sall. Jug. 31. neque quidquam pensi habebat, *nor did he regard or value*, Sall. Cat. 5. so nihil pensi habere, ib. 12 & 33. Jug. 41. Suet. Dom. 12. Tac. An. 13, 15. nec quisquam in tota domo tenci habet, quid coram infante dicat, aut faciat, Id. Or. 29. equites impeditaque prae se, *to keep before him*, Liv. 44, 4. plurimum ad effectum spei in celando incepto, *to place most confidence of success*, Liv. 21, 57. ea honori, non praedae habere, sc. sibi, *to reckon*, Sall. Jug. 31. rationem alicujus, *to allow one to stand candidate for an office*, Liv. 8, 15. Caesar postulavit, ut sui absentis ratio haberetur, *that he might be allowed to sue for the consulship in his absence*, Cic. Att. 7, 3, &c. Suet. Caes. 26 & 28. Flor. 4, 2, 15. Caes. B. C. 1, 9. (A. 85.) acutiùs Nerva, sc. censuit, in sortitione provinciae rationem ejus non habendam, *that he should not be allowed to cast lots for a province, i. e. that he should be declared for ever incapable of being a pro-consul*, Plin. Ep. 2, 12. rationem dignitatis, *to have regard to*, Cic. Fam. 1, 4. so valetudinis, Id. Sen. 11. rationem cum terra, *to have a connection with*, ib. 15. rationem pecuniae cum aliquo, *to have money concerns with one*, Cic. Verr. 2, 76. habeo rationem, quid a populo Romano acceperim, *I consider, I will know what charge I have received*, ib. 5, 14. regressum, *to admit redress*, Virg. Æ. 11, 413. rem cum aliquo, *to have business or concern*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 4, 2. to have connection, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 39. jam te rem factam credis habere? *that you have accomplished the matter*, Mart. 2, 26. rempublicam, *to manage*, Sall. Cat. 5. remp. quaestui, sc. sibi, *to make gain or profit of*, Cic. Off. 2, 22. habes omnem rem, *you have heard the whole matter*, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 119. res tuas habeas, valeas, *take your effects with you, farewell, a form of divorce*, Plaut. Amph. 3, 2, 47. res suas sibi habere jussit, sc. eam, i. e. *he divorced her*, Cic. Phil. 2, 28. which phrase, in later times, was also applied to women; thus, maritum deseris, atque jubes res sibi habere suas sc. eum, Mart.

10, 41, 2. (R. 469.) rem religioni, sc. sibi, *to have a religious scruple about, to regard as an omen*, Cic. Div. 1, 35. nec tamen habendum est religioni, sc. tibi, nocentem aliquando defendere, *nor should you to have any scruple of conscience, nor thought you scruple*, Cic. Off. 2, 14. ita res se habet, *is so. ut res se habet, stands, is*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 24. ita se mores habent, are so, Sall. Jug. 54. quaesivit a medicis, quemadmodum se haberet, *how he was*, Nep. 10, 2. videbatur non graviter se habere, *not to be ill*, Cic. Art. 7, 2. se parcè ac duriter habere for habebat, *treated himself, lived*, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 20. agmen adversariorum malè, *to distress, to harass*, Caes. 1, 63. senatum, *to hold a meeting of*, Cic. N. D. 4. sermonem, *to deliver a discourse*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24. Plin. Ep. 2, 8. habentur plerumque sermones de rebus domesticis, &c. *speeches are made, men generally converse*, Cic. Off. 1, 37. sibi habeant sapientiae nomen, *let them keep to themselves*, Cic. Amic. so sibi ut haberet hereditatem, Cic. Verr. 2, 19 f. cf. ib. 31. sibi habeant pacem, *let them take back*, Liv. 9, 11. omnes sic habent (persuasum), *are persuaded, believe*, Cic. Verr. 5, 25. Romani sic habuere, *have so thought or judged, have been of opinion*, Sall. Jug. 114. sic habeto, *be persuaded*, Cic. Fam. 16, 6. Somn. Scip. 8. hi sic habeant, *let them know for certain, or be assured*, Cic. Cacl. 2. so de me sic habetote, Cic. Am. 3. spem in armis, *to place*, Virg. Æ. 11, 308. nec spem nec metum ex vano, *to derive, i. e. to have equal cause for both hope and fear*, Liv. 27, 26. suspectas domos Carthaginiis, *to be jealous of*, Virg. Æ. 4, 97. id susque deque, *to scorn, to slight*, Plaut. Amph. 3, 2, 4. nihil veniae, *to give or admit no indulgence*, Liv. 2, 3. verba cum aliquo, *to speak*, Cic. Somn. Scip. 1. Liv. 10, 24. vim, *to use force*, Cic. Verr. 1, 6. id voluptati sibi, *to take a pleasure in*, Sall. Jug. 100. urbem Romam a principio reges habuerunt, *possessed, governed, the first form of government at Rome was monarchy*, Tac. Ann. 1, 1. but urbem Romam habuere initio Trojani, *inhabited*, Sall. Cat. 6. so Id. Jug. 20. usum multarum rerum, *to have experience or experimental knowledge*, Cic. Am. 2. so non magnum in re militari usum habuere, Caes. B. G. 1, 39. quem usum belli habent, 4, 20. quaeque ipsi (philosophi) doceant, in usu habere, *to reduce to practice what the philosophers teach*, Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 10. neminem in usu habes, *you employ in your service*, Id. Pan. 88.—Modus omnibus in rebus optimum est habitus, (supin.) *in every thing the golden mean is best; literally, the best thing to have or to be had*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 29. privatim nemo habessit deos, neve novos; sed ne advenas, nisi publicè ascitos, privatim colunto, *for habeat or habuerit*, Cic. Leg. 2, 8.—* habet, sc. vulnus, *he has got it; said of a gladiator*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 55. so hoc habet, Virg. Æ. 12, 296. habet in nummis, *he is rich in money*, Cic. Verr. 3, 86. respondit, se quod in numis haberet nescire quo loci esset, *that he did not know the state of his affairs*, Cic. Att. 8,

10. nos, quod habeamus, id omne abs te habere, that I owe you all I have, Cic. Fam. 7, 29. so qui habet sc. divitias v. pecuniam, who is rich, Cic. Off. 2, 20. nihil sine auspiciis domi habent, for agunt, Cic. Div. 1, 43. qui iudicium habebant, the parties concerned in the cause, the plaintiff and defendant, Id. Verr. 2, 29. nihil habeo quod scribam, v. nihil habeo scribere, I have nothing to write, Cic. Att. 7, 19. non habeo quid scribam aut dicam, I do not know what to write habes quo modo emeris, you know or can tell how you bought it, Cic. Verr. 1, 23. quid agam, habeo, I know what to do, Ter. And. 3, 2, 18. quò se verteret, non habebat, he did not know, Cic. Phil. 2, 29. si quos aut Phyllidis ignes, aut Alconis habes laudes, if you can sing of, Virg. E. 5, 11. habes ubi ostentes, you have an opportunity of shewing, Cic. Cat. 1, 10. habebat hoc (moris) omnino Caesar, this was Caesar's custom, Cic. Phil. 2, 32. cum haberem Dolobellam, when he was at my house, Cic. Att. 13, 9. habet unde vivat, what he may live on, Ov. Pont. 1, 1, 42. quà Numidae, quà Poeni haberent sc. tentoria, in what part of the camp they were, Liv. 30, 4. virtus clara aeternaque habetur, is, Sall. Cat. 1. so audacia pro muro habetur, ib. 58.—* amor habendi, the desire of possessing wealth, of growing rich, Virg. G. 3, 177. so Ovid. M. 1, 131. quae cura boum, qui cultus habendo sit pecori, sc. apta, what care should be taken of oxen, what attention or management is proper for breeding (other) cattle, Virg. G. 1, 3. aptat habendo enseni, for wearing, Id. Æ. 12, 88. ad digitos lentiscit habendo, it sticks to the fingers in handling, while it is handled, Id. G. 2, 250. habitae Graiis oracula quercus, the oaks esteemed oracles or oracular by the Greeks, ib. 16. (G. 317.) quae cum ficis certandum habent, (al. certamen.) have to contend, Plin. Ep. 1, 7 f. so quum enitendum haberemus, ib. 1, 8, 12. tradenda minoribus haberemus, should have to transmit them to our descendants, ib. 8, 14, 4. add. 10, 82, 1. & 10, 95, 2.

HABĪTUS, a, um, (part. & adj. reckoned, treated, affected.—Dalmatae semper habiti sunt belliosi, accounted, reckoned, Cic. Fam. 5, 11. so semper ejus habita est soror, Ter. And. 4, 6, 14. ut patrem tuum vidi esse habitum, affected, disposed, inclined, Id. Heaut. 2, 4, 22. si qua est habitior paulo, a little too plump, Id. Eun. 2, 3, 23. corpulentior atque habitior, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 8.

HABĪTUS, is, m. a habit. corporis, the state or condition, Liv. 2, 23. oris, the appearance of the face, Liv. 30, 44. virginis os habitumque gerens, having the appearance and habit or dress, Virg. Æ. 1, 319. habitus naturae, disposition, Cic. Arch.

HABITUDO, inis, f. corporis, the habit or plight.

HABENTIA, ae, f. what one has, his fortune or substance, Plaut. Tr. pr. 21.

HABITURIRE, to desire to have, Id.

HABĪLIS, e, adj. fit or proper for wearing, hand-

ling, &c. calcei habiles, fitted to the feet, Cic. Or. 1, 54. arma habilia, fit for fighting, Liv. 7, 10. corpus habilissimum, most promising or favourable for health, Cels. 2. 1.

HABILITAS, atis, f. fitness, ability, Cic. de Legg. 1, 9.

HABĪTARE, to dwell, to inhabit.

HABITATIO, onis, f. a dwelling, a house; the rent of a house. annua habitatio, a year's rent, Suet. Caes. 38. what Caesars calls merces habitationis annua, B. C. 3, 21.

HABITATOR, onis, m. an inhabitant.

HABITABILIS, e, habitable, that may be inhabited, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20.

HAC, this way; & Hactenus, thus far. See Hic.

HAEDUS, i, m. a kid; pl. HAEDI, the kids; a constellation.

HAEDŪLUS & Haedillus, v. Haediculus, i, m. a little kid.

HAEDINUS, a, of a kid. haedina pellis, Cic. Mur. 36.

HAEDILE, is, n. a kid-fold.

* HAEMORRHAGIA, ae, f. an excessive flux of blood, a bleeding at the nose, &c. Plin. 23, 7.

HAEMORRHŌIS, ūdis, f. v. -ūs, i, m. a serpent, the bite of which makes one bleed to death, Lucan. 9, 709, &c.

HAEMORRHŌIDES, um, f. the hemorrhoids or emerods, the piles, a swelling of the parts round the anus, with an emission of blood, Cels. 6, 18, 9.

HAEMORRHŌICUS, a, troubled with the hemorrhoids, Firmicus, 3, 3.

HAERERE, (haereo, haesi, haesum,) & haerescere, to stick.

haerent parietibus scalae, Virg. Æ. 2, 442. ferrum haesit in corpore, ib. 11, 864. vix ossibus haerent, their flesh scarcely sticks to their bones, Id. E. 3, 102.

haeret lateri lethalis arundo, Id. Æ. 4, 73. vox faucibus haesit, my voice or tongue hung to my jaws, i. e. I could not speak, ib. 2, 774. & 5,

47. so lingua haeret metu, is tied up with fear, Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 7. aspectu conterritus haesit, he stopped, Virg. Æ. 3, 597. attonitis haesere animis, they stood fixed in amazement, ib. 5, 529.

so obtutu haeret defixus in uno, ib. 1, 495. solo immobilis haeret, he remains with his countenance fixed on the ground, ib. 7, 250.

haerent infixi pectore vultus, his looks remain fixed in her breast, ib. 4, 4. in eadem sententia, to continue, Cic. Or. 40. vestigiis ejus, to follow his steps, to imitate his example, Id. haerens in terga Romanus, keeping close to their rear, Liv. 1, 14. haerere in jure et praetorum tribunali-

bus, to be always employed in courts of law, Cic. Or. 1, 3. valde in scribendo haereo, I am much engaged, Cic. Att. 13, 39. in urbe diu haereo, I stay, Plin. Ep. 1, 22. haerebat nebulo, was at a loss, Cic. Phil. 2, 29. haeret aqua, sc. mihi, I am in doubt, or at a stand, Cic. Off. 3, 33.

HAESITARE, to hesitate, to be at a loss; to stammer, to flutter. in vadis haesitans frumentum, sticking, Liv. 2, 5.

HAESITATIO, onis, f. hesitation, doubt.

HAESITANTIA, ae, f. stammering or fluttering.

HAESITATOR, ōris, m. *one that hesitates or doubts.*—

HAESITABUNDUS, a. *hesitating greatly, doubtful*, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 13.

HAERES v. **HĒRES**, ēdis, c. *an heir or heiress.*

HAEREDITAS v. **HEREDITAS**, ātis, f. *an inheritance.*—

HEREDIUM, ii, n. *the portion of land, which fell to each citizen, when the Roman territory was divided by Romulus, at first only two acres, and which went to his heir*, Varr. R. 2, 1, 10, 2. *a farm or estate*, Nep. 24, 1.—

HEREDIOLUM, i, n. *a small farm which came by inheritance*, Col. 1, praef. 13.—

HAEREDITARIUS, a. *hereditary, coming by inheritance*, Cic.

* **HAERĒSIS**, is, f. *a sect; an opinion or doctrine*

HALĀRE, to breathe, to emit a smell.—

HĀLĪTUS, ūs, m. *breath. noxious terrae halitus, vapour.*

HALCYON v. **ALCYON**, ōnis, m. *the king's fisher, a bird.* See **ALCYON**.

HĀLEC, ēcis, n. & **Halex**, ēcis, f. *a herring; any small fish.*—(11) *a salt liquor made of the entrails of fishes, pickle, brine*, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 73.

HALECŪLA, ae, f. *a small herring, a sprat, a pilcher or pilchard*, Col. 6, 8.

* **HALIAEĒTUS**, i, m. *a kind of eagle*, Plin. 10, 3.

HALICASTRUM, i, n. *a kind of bearded wheat*, Col. 2, 9, 8.

* **HALIEUTĪCON**, i, n. *a poem of Ovid's concerning fishes, of which only fragments remain*, Plin. 32, 2.

HALLŪCĪNĀRE, to utter things at random; to mistake, to blunder.—

HALLUCINĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a blundering, a mistake, an oversight*, Sen. Vit. Beat. 26.

HĀLO, ōnis, m. *a circle round the sun or moon.*

* **HALŌSIS**, is, f. *the taking*, Suet. Ner. 38.

HALTER, ēris, m. *a ball of lead, which the Athlētae held in each hand at their exercises, to poise their bodies in leaping, running, &c.* Scholiast. ad Juv. 6, 420. Mart. 14, 49. & 7, 66, 6. Sen. Ep. 56.

HALUS, i, m. *comfrey, a plant*, Plin. 26, 7, s. 26.

HĀMA, ae, f. *a water bucket*, Juvenal. 14, 305. Plin. Ep. 10, 42.—

HAMŪLA, ae, f. *a small bucket.*

* **HĀMADRYAS**, ādis, f. *a wood-nymph*, Stat. Silv. 1, 3, 63. Propert. 1, 20, 32.

* **HĀMAXA**, ae, f. *a waggon; the constellation called the plough or Charles' wain*, Gell. 2, 21.

HAMAXĀRI, to drive a waggon, Plin. Truc. 2, 22.—

HAMAXĀGŌGA, ae, m. *one who drives away goods in cartfuls*, ib. 2, 7, 1.—

HAMAXŌPUS, ōdis, f. *the tree in which the axle of a wheel turns*, Vitruv. 10, 20.—

HAMAXOBII v. **-OBĪTAE**, arum, m. *those who live in waggons; a name given to the Scythians, because they shifted their habitations in waggons*, Mel. 2, 1. Plin. 4, 12 s. 25.

HĀMUS, i, m. *a fisher's hook; a kind of ring*

with which coats of mail were set thick, Virg. Æ. 3, 467. *a hūchel or iron comb for dressing flax or hemp*, Plin. 19, 1.—

HĀMŪLUS, i, m. *a little hook.*—

HĀMĀTUS, a. *hooked. hamatae ungues, the hooked claws or talons of a bird*, Ovid. Met. 12, 563. *arundo, a barbed arrow*, ib. 5, 384. *viscata hamataque munera, presents given, like disguised baits, to catch the property of others*, Plin. Ep. 9, 9, 30.—

HAMATĪLIS, e, of a hook. *hamatilis piscatus, fishing with a hook*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 5.

* **HAPHE**, es, f. *a yellow dust or sand with which the athlētae were sprinkled, after being anointed*, Martial. 7, 66, 5. *conf.* Ovid. Met. 9, 34. *a ceromate nos happe exceptit, after being anointed we were sprinkled with dust*, Sen. Ep. 57. *add.* Ep. 88. Ovid. Met. 9, 35. Plin. 14, 22.

* **HAPSUS**, (i, m.) *mollis lanae, a handful, a small roll or parcel*, Cels. 4, 6, 9. & 7, 26, 4.

* **HĀRA**, e, f. *a hog-sty; a goose-pen or coop*, Col. 8, 13 f.

HĀRIŌLUS, i, m. & -a, ae, f. *a diviner.*—

HĀRIŌLĀRI, to divine, to foretell.—

HĀRIŌLĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a divining, conjecturing or foretelling*, Cic. Div. 1, 31.

HĀRMAMAXA, ae, f. *a kind of sedan or litter among the Persians*, Curt. 3, 3, 23.

* **HĀRMŌNIA**, ae, f. *concord, harmony.*

HĀRMŌNĪCUS, a. of or pertaining to harmony, harmonious.—

HĀRMŌNĪCE, es, f. *the art of harmony.*

HĀRPĀGO, ōnis, m. *an instrument for laying hold of and pulling things; a grapple, a drag.*—

HĀRPĀGĪNETŪLUS, i, m. *a small drag.*

HĀRPĀGĀRE, to seize, to drag, to plunder, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 11.

* **HĀRPASTUM**, i, n. *a kind of hand-ball*, Mart.

* **HĀRPE**, es, f. *a short crooked sword, a falchion, a cimeter, the sword of Mercury*, Luc. 9, 664.

* **HĀRPYIA**, ae, f. *a harpy, a kind of ravenous bird; pl. fabulous monsters described*, Virg. Æ. 3, 216.

HĀRŪGA & **Harundo**. See **ARUGA** & **ARUNDO**.

HĀRUSPEX, īcis, m. & **Haruspica**, ae, f. *one who foretold future events, by inspecting the entrails of victims, a soothsayer, a diviner.*—

HĀRUSPĪCĪNUS, a. of or pertaining to an haruspex; -icīni libri, Cic. Div. 1, 33.—

HĀRUSPĪCĪNA, ae, f. & **Haruspicium**, i, n. *the art of an haruspex*, Cic. Div. 2, 22.

HĀSTA, ae, f. *a spear. hasta pura, a spear not pointed with iron*, Virg. Æ. 6, 760. Suet. Cl. 28. *hastam in foro ponere et bona civium voci praecōnis subjicere, to sell by public auction, because a spear was then set up where the crier stood*, Cic. Off. 2, 8, & 23. *so* Phil. 2, 26. *hasta illius venditionis, ib. 40. sub hasta veniēre, were sold by public auction*, Liv. 5, 16. *ad hastam locāre, to let by public auction*, Columel. praef. 20. *qui hastae hujus generis assueverant, to contracts of this kind*, Liv. 24, 18. *subma-*

vēre ab hasta, to exclude from having concern in the public contracts, Liv. 39, 44. iudicium hastae, i. e. centumvirale, a trial before the centumviri; who had a spear set upright before them in court, Val. Max. 7, 8, 4. centumviralem hastam cogere, to assemble the court of the centumviri, Suet. Aug. 36.

HASTŪLA, ae, f. a little spear or rod. hastula regia, the herb asphodel, Plin. 21, 17.

HASTĀTUS, a. armed with a spear. hastāti, an order of soldiers in the Roman legion who fought in the first line, Liv. 8, 8. signifer primi hastati, the standard-bearer of the first manipule of the hastati, Cic. Div. 1, 35.

HASTĪLE, is, n. the long round piece of wood on which the iron of a spear is fixed; a spear; a rod. myrtus validis hastilibus, Virg. G. 2, 447.

HAU, interj. denoting surprise, confusion or suspense. hau v. au! mi homo, sanusne es? Ter.

HAUD, adv. not. haudum, not yet. haudquāquam, not at all, by no means, Cic. Or. 1, 9.

HĀVE, hāvēto, hāvēre. See ĀVĒRE.

HAURĪRE, (haurio, hausi, haustum, rar. hausum,) aquam ex v. de puteo, to draw out water. poculum v. pateram, to drink out, to empty. vocem auribus, to hear. oculis aliquid, to see. lucem, to behold. cibos, to devour. dolorem, calamitates, poenas, supplicia, to bear. latus v. pectus, to graze upon, to wound. haurit corda pavor, rends, exhausts of blood, affects with a palpitation, which stops the free circulation of the blood, Virg. G. 3, 105. uno alteroque subinde ictu ventrem atque inguina hausit, he pierced, Liv. 7, 10. aggerem ac vineas incendium hausit, consumed, Liv. 5, 7. profundo limo HAUSTI sunt, drowned, swallowed up, Id. 31, 37. so duobus in praerapido gurgitem hausit, Id. 29, 32. velut ex diutina siti nimis avidē meram HAURIENTES libertatem, taking too large draughts of liberty as it were, i. e. using intemperately, abusing, Id. 39, 26. multae naves haustae, sunk. opus igni haustum, consumed.

HAUSTUS, ūs, m. a drawing or drinking; a draught.

HAUSTOR, ōris, m. a drawer or drinker.

HAUSTRUM, i, n. a bucket, Lucret. 5, 517.

* HEAUTONTIMORŪMĒNOS, i, m. (i. e. seipsum crucians), the self-tormentor, a play in Terence.

* HEBDŌMAS, ādis, f. the space of seven days, at the end of which certain diseases commonly take a turn to the better or the worse. ne in quartam hebdomada incideres, lest you should fall on the fourth critical day, and thus endanger a relapse of your disease, Cic. Fam. 16, 9. Ecclesiastical writers use hebdōmas and hebdomāda, ae, f. to denote a week; but this division of time was not used by the ancient Romans. (See Rom. Ant. p. 331.)

HEBĒNUS, i, f. & -um, i, n. ebony, a tree which grows in India, Virg. G. 2, 116. in Æthiopia, Plin. 12, 4 s. 8. and in Egypt, Lucan. 10, 117.

HĒBES, ētis, a. gladius, blunt. hebetiores aures, dull, Cic. Planc. 27. oculi, Suet. Ner. 51.

hebes aequae ac pecus, dull, stupid, Cic. Div. 1, 22. hebetiora ingenia, Cic. N. D. 2, 6. ictus, weak, feeble, Ovid. Met. 12, 85. spondēus hebetior, slow, Cic. Or. 64.

HĒBĒRE, to be blunt, dull, or slow.

HĒBĒSCĒRE v. HĒBĒTESCĒRE, to grow blunt, dull, dim, or languid.

HĒBĒTĀRE, to make blunt or dull.

HĒBĒTATIO, ōnis, f. a making blunt or dull. HĒBĒTRIX (icis, f.) umbra, the shadow of the earth which dims or obscures the light of the moon, Plin. 2, 13.

* HECĀTOMBE, es, f. a hecatomb, a sacrifice of an hundred bullocks, sheep, swine, or of any animals of the same species, Ovid. Met. 8, 152. Juv. 12, 101.

* HECATONPŪLUS urbs, having an hundred gates, Plin. 6, 15. & 25 f. as Thebes in Egypt.

* HĒCŪRA, the Stepmother, a play in Terence.

HĒDĒRA, ae, f. ivy, a plant sacred to Bacchus, Plin. 16, 34. and with which poets used to be crowned, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 29.

HEDERĀCĒS, a. of ivy.

HEDERŌSUS, a. full of ivy.

† HEDERĪGER, ēra, um, bearing ivy. -erae Maenades, Cat. 61.

* HĒDRYCHUS v. um, a kind of sweet ointment. hedrychum incendamus, (al. hedychrum,) Cic. Tusc. 3, 19.

HĒDYOSMUS v. um, wild mint, Plin. 35, 15.

HĒDYPNOSIS, īdis, f. succory, Plin. 20, 8.

HEDYSMĀTA, um, pl. n. sweet ointments, Plin. 13, 1 s. 2.

HEL, interj. denoting grief, ah! alas! hei misero mihi, ah wretched me! Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 5. hei mihi! qualis erat, &c. Virg. Æ. 2, 273.

HEJA, interj. denoting joy or encouragement.

* HELCIARIUS, i, m. a halep, or hauler, Mart.

* HELCYMA, ātis, n. the dross of silver, Plin.

* HELĒNIUM, i, n. elecampane, a shrub, Plin.

HELĒPŌLIS, is, f. an engine constructed by Demetrius Poliorcetes in the siege of Rhodes, Vit. 10, 22.

HELĪCE, es, f. the Great Bear, a constellation.

* HELIOCAMĪNUS, a room heated by the sun, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 20. any place for basking in.

HĒLIOTRŌPIUM v. Heliostrophon, n. the sun-flower, Plin. 2, 41. Varr. R. R. 1, 46.

HĒRIX, icis, f. a kind of creeping ivy, Plin. 16, 35.

HELLEBŌRUM, i, n. & -us, i, m. hellebore, an emetic herb, used as a remedy in many diseases, particularly for melancholy and madness, Plin. 25, 11.

HELLEBORĪTES, ae, m. wine made of hellebore, Plin. 14, 16 s. 19.

HELLEBORŌSUS, a. full of hellebore, that has taken too much hellebore, or who very much needs hellebore, mad, frantic, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 67.

HELŌPS, ōpis, m. a kind of fish, Col. 8, 16, 9.

HELŌTAE v. Ilotae, ārum, m. v. Helotes, um, the public slaves of the Lacedaemonians, Nep. 4, 3.

HĒLŪS v. HELLŪS, ōnis, m. a voracious eater,

a gormandizer, a glutton. quasi helluo librorum, an insatiable reader, Cic. Fin. 3, 2. —

HELLUĀRI, to eat like a glutton, to gormandize.

HELLUĀTIO, ōnis, f. a gormandizing, Cic.

HĒLOPS, ōpis, & helope, es, f. a kind of fish, Plin. 32, 7.

HELVUS, a. of a carnation colour, pale-red; so helvīnus, helvīnācus v. -acūs, helvōlus v. helveōlus, helvōlum vinum, Cato, R. R. 63. hence helvōlāe vites, Col. 3, 2, 23.

HEM, interj. expressing various emotions of the mind, wonder, joy, grief, &c. Plaut. & Ter. passim.

* HEMERĒSIOS tabula, a picture finished in one day, Plin. 35, 11. —

* HEMEROBIUM v. -ion, i, n. an insect, (volucres quadrupes), that lives only one day, Plin. 11, 36. Cic. Tusc. 1, 39.

* HĒMI, (Latinē, semis,) in composition, denotes the half: as, hemicyclūs, i, m. the half of a circle, a semicircle. hemicyclium, v. ion, i, n. a seat of a semicircular form, Cic. Amic. 1. hemisphaerium, i, n. an hemisphere, half a globe. hemitonium, i, n. half a tone. hemitritaeus, sc. morbus, a semitertian ague, Mart. 12, 92.

HĒMĪNA, ae, f. a small measure, the half of a sextarius.

HĒMINĀRIUS, a. of or holding an hemina.

* HENDECASYLLABUS, i, m. sc. versus, a verse of eleven syllables, Cat. 41, 1. Plin. Ep. 4, 14.

* HENDIĀDYS, a figure of speech, when, by means of a conjunction, one thing is expressed, as if there were two; as, molemque et montes insuper altos imposit, for molem montium, Serv. ad Virg. Æ. 1, 61. so maculis insignis et albo, for albis maculis, Virg. G. 3, 56. Æ. 5, 565. in praedam partemque, for in partem praedae, ib. 3, 223.

* HĒNIŌCHUS, i, m. the same with Aurīga, the charioteer or waggoner, a constellation, Plin. 18, 31.

* HĒPAR, ātos, v. ātis, n. the liver.

HEPĀTĀRIUS & Hepaticus, a, um, of or pertaining to the liver.

HEPATĪCUS, i, m. diseased in the liver, Plin. 26, 7. —

HEPATĪTES, ae, m. a gem, named from its resemblance to the form or colour of a liver, Id. 37, 11.

* HEPTĒRIS, is, f. a ship having seven banks of oars, Liv. 27, 23, 24, & 30.

HĒRA, a mistress. herilis, &c. See HĒRUS.

HERACLĒUS, adj. &c. See HERCULES.

HERBA, ae, f. an herb; grass. ignobiles herbae, weeds, Plin. 22, 3. frumentum in herba est, in the blade, Id. 22, 25. Caes. B. C. 1, 48. 30 crescenti segetes in herba, Ovid. Met. 8, 290. adhuc tua messis in herba est, your harvest is not yet ripe, i. e. you must have a little patience, Id. Ep. 17, 263. —

HERBŪLA, ae, f. a small herb. —

HERBĀCĒUS & Herbārius, a, um, of herbs or grass. herbācĒus color, a grassy colour. herbācĒum oleum, oil made of grass. ars v. scien-

tia herbaria, the science of botany, Plin. 7, 56. —

HERBARIUS, i, m. a person skilled in the nature of herbs, who gathers them, and employs them for medical purposes, a botanist, Plin. 20, 17. —

HERBĪDUS & Herbōsus, a, um, full of herbs, grassy. —

HERBĪFĒUS, a. green like grass. —

HERBĪFER, ēra, ērum, producing herbs or grass.

HERBĪGRĀDUS, -a cochlea, going on grass, Cic. Div. 2, 64. —

HERBĪLIS, (e, adj.) anser, fed on grass, Festus. HERBASCĒRE v. HerbescĒre, to grow into grass, to become green like herbs or grass.

HERCISCĒRE familiam, to divide an inheritance, Cic. Or. 1, 56. See ERCISCĒRE.

HERCŪLES, is, the most famous hero of antiquity. —

HERCULĒUS, Herculānus, v. -ānĒus, & HeraclĒus, a, um, of Hercules, herculean; great, huge, heraclĒa pocula, large cups, Cic. Verr. 4, 18. heraclĒus v. -ius lapis, a magnet or loadstone, Plin. 33, 8. —

HERACLEON, i, n. the herb milfoil or yarrow, Id. 20, 17. —

HERCLE v. HercŭlĒ, & Hercŭles, adv. by Hercules, truly. —

HĒRE v. HĒri, adv. yesterday.

HESTERNUS dies, yesterday. hesterna nox, yesterday. hesterna disputatio, yesterday's dispute, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4. —

HĒRES, ēdis, m. an heir. See HAERES.

HERINĀCEUS, i, m. an urchin or hedge-hog, Plin. 38, 37 s. 56. —

HERMES v. -ma, ae, m. the name of Mercury among the Greeks; a statue of Mercury, Cic. Att. 1, 4. —

HERMAEUM, i, n. an apartment or parlour, called from Mercury, Suet. Cl. 20. —

HERMAPHRODĪTUS, an hermaphrodite. —

HERMATHĒNA, ae, f. a statue of Mercury joined with that of Minerva, Cic. Att. 1, 4. —

HERMERAELAE, ārum, f. statues of Mercury and Hercules joined together, Cic. Att. 1, 8. —

HERMERŌTES, um, m. statues of Mercury and Cupid, Plin. 36, 5. —

HERMENEUMA, ātis, n. an interpretation, Sen. Contr. 26. —

HERMESIAS, ae, m. a curious magical compound medicine, Plin. 24, 17. —

HERNIA, ae, f. the disease when the intestines fall into the scrotum, a rupture, Cels. 7, 18. Jul. 6, 325. —

HERNĪŌSUS, a. ill of a rupture, Lamprid.

HĒROS, ōis, m. accus. -ōem v. ōa, a hero, a man who on account of his illustrious actions, was ranked among the gods; a man of singular virtue, Cic. Att. 1, 16. —

HĒRŌIS, īdis v. -īdos; acc. -īdem v. -īda; dat. pl. herōīsi, or, when followed by a vowel, herōīsin, Ovid. Trist. 5, 5, 43. & heroīna, ae, f. a heroine, a woman above the common lot of humanity by her beauty, accomplishments, or virtues. HERŌUS & Herōicus, a, um, of or pertaining to a hero, heroic; herōīca aetas, the age when heroes lived, ancient, fabulous, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3. —

so tempora, Id. Div. 1, 1. herōicus versus, an

hexamēter *verse*, used in heroic poetry, which treats of heroes, Cic. Legg. 2, 27. Quinctil. 1, 5. herōum catmen, *an epic poem*, Propert. 3, 3, 16. herōūs pes, *a foot used in epic poetry*. hi tres herōi pedes, *i. e. dactylus, anapaestus, et spondēus*, Cic. Or. 3, 47.

* HERPES, ētis, m. *a kind of erysipēlas, Antony's fire*; to which Lucretius alludes, 6, 660. *an eating ulcer, which corrodes the flesh*, Cels. 5, 28, 3.

HĒRUS, i, m. *the master of a family or of slaves; a master's son*. The former is called by Plautus herus major, Capt. 3, 5, 10. and the latter, herus minor, Asin. 2, 2, 62. heri caelestes, *the gods*, Catull. 69, 76.

HĒRA, ac, f. *a mistress*. hera fors, *fortune, the mistress of all things*, Cic. Off. 1, 12. so Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 1.

HĒRILIS, e, *of a master*.

HĒRĪFŪGA (ac, m.) *famulus, a fugitive slave*, Catull. 62, 51.

* HESPĒRŪS, i, m. *the evening star*. stella Veneris Lucifer dicitur, quum antegraditur solem; quum subsequitur autem, Hesperus, Cic. N. D. 2, 20.

HESPĒRIUS, a, *western*, because the evening star appears in the west. -ium fretum, Ovid. M. 11, 258.

HESTERNUS, a, um, *of yesterday or yesterday night*. See HERI.

HETAERIA, v. -ia, ae, f. *a society or fraternity, the meeting of a corporation, or of any body of people of the same profession, or the like*, Plin. Ep. 10, 43 & 97.

HETAERĪCE, es, f. *i. e. the social band, a name given to a body of cavalry among the Macedonians*, Nep. 18, 1.

HEU! interj. *expressive of grief, ah! alas!* heu pietas, heu prisca fides! Virg. Æ. 6, 878. heu, miserande puer! ib. 882. heu mihi! nequeo quin fleam, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 32. heu me miserum! Ter. And. 4, 1, 22. Cic. Phil. 7, 4.

* HEURĒTES, ae, m. *an inventor or adviser*.

HEUS, adv. *hark you, ho there; see, mark ye*.

* HEXACHORDUS v. os, a, *having six musical strings or chords*, Vitruv. 10, 13.

HEXACLĪNON, i, n. *an eating apartment, which held six couches*, Martial. 9, 60.

HEXAGŌNUS, a, *having six corners*, Col. 5, 2. HEXAMĒTER, tri, m. *versus, having six feet*, Cic. Or. 3, 50.

HEXAPHŌRUM, i, n. *a couch or sedan carried by six men*, Martial. 2, 81.

HEXAPHŌRI, ōrum, m. *the six men who carried the sedan*, Vitruv. 10, 8.

HEXASTĪCHUS, a, -um *hordeum, barely having six rows of corn in each ear*, Col. 2, 9, 14.

HEXASTŪLOS v. us, a, *having six columns or rows of pillars*, Vitruv. 3, 2.

HEXĒRES, is, f. *a ship of six banks of oars*, Liv. 37, 28.

HIĀRE, *to gape, to open, as flowers, &c. to chink*.

HIATUS, ūs, m. *a gaping*.

HISCĒRE & HiascĒre, *to yawn; to open the mouth, to speak; to mutter*.

HIBERNUS, &c. See HIEMS.

HIBRIS. See HYBRIS.

HIC, haec, hoc, pron. dem. *this*. hic ipse est, de quo agebam, *this is the person of whom I was speaking*, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 58. solus hic inflexit sensus, *this man, or he alone*, Virg. Æ. 4, 22. hic vir, hic est, ib. 6, 791. nimirum hic ego sum, *I am one of this character*, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 42. ne fueris hic tu, *be not you like him*, ib. 6, 40. tu si hic sis, *aliter sentias, if you were in my condition*, Ter. And. 2, 1, 12. si laudabit haec illius formam, *tu hujus contrā, if she shall praise his shape, do you, on the contrary, praise hers*, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 52. hoc erat, quodd, *was it for this, that*, Virg. Æ. 5, 564. so hoc illud esse, quodd, *that it was for this reason, that*, Liv. 5, 2. hoc est patrem esse, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 73. hoc patrium est, *this is the part or duty of a father*, ib. 1, 1, 5. quid hoc hominis est? *what sort of a man is this?* Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 8. hoc aetatis senex, *for hac aetate, at this time of life*, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 109. ad hoc aevi, *till our time*, Plin. 2, 31. uxorem his moribus dabit nemo, *will give his daughter to one of such a character*, Ter. And. 2, 3, 21. quis est omnium his moribus? *of the morals or character of the present time*, Sall. Jug. 4. so Cic. Or. 1, 1. Q. Fr. 1, 1. haec licentia, *the present*, Cic. Verr. 3, 90. Liv. 25, 40. so haec disciplina, Cic. Verr. 2, 3. jam tum in Palatino monte Lupercal hoc fuisse ludicrum ferunt, *it is said that the present festival (called) Lupercal, was even then celebrated on the Palatine mount*, Liv. 1, 5. so et hunc ordinem, *and the arrangement which still subsists*, ib. 42 f. hujus non faciam, *I will not value it this much, holding out in his hand a straw, snapping his fingers, or the like*, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 8. huic in the dat. is a monosyllable; huic conjux Sichaes erat, Virg. Æ. 1, 343. or a dissyllable, by diaeresis; Laetus huic dono videas dare tura nepores, Stat. Silv. 1, 1 f. Hic, when joined with ille, commonly denotes the former; and ille the latter: but the contrary of this is sometimes the case; as, Cic. Rosc. Com. 2. Liv. 24, 29.

HICCE, haecce, hocce, *this? hiccine, haecine, hoccine, this, such?* always interrogatively. — HIC, adv. *here, or in this place, upon this, hereupon*. huc, *hither, or to this place*. hinc, *hence, from this place, person or thing*. hinc et hinc, *on this side and that*. horsum, *towards this place, hitherward*. hāc, *this way*. hodie, *to-day*. hactenus, hucusque, *hitherto, thus far*. hujusmodi v. hujuscemodi, *of this kind*.

HIEMS v. Hyems, ēmis, f. *winter; a storm or tempest; a year*. — HIEMĀLIS, e, *of winter, winterly*. — HIEMĀRE, *to winter, pass the winter*. hiemat, impers. *it is winter, it is cold as winter*. mare hiemat, *is rough or stormy*, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 17. hiemare aquas, *to preserve or keep them through the winter*, Plin. 19, 4.

HIEMATĪO, ōnis, f. *a wintering, or subsisting in winter*.

HĪBERNUS, a, *of or belonging to winter*.

HIBERNA, ōrum, n. sc. castra, winter-quarters for soldiers.

HIBERNĀCŪLUM, i, n. the part of a house adapted for a winter residence, Plin. Ep. 2, 17. plur. winter-quarters for soldiers, Liv. 22, 32, & 30, 3.

HIBERNĀRE, to winter, to pass the winter. hibernat mare, is stormy or tempestuous as in winter, Pers. 6, 7.

HIERA, ae, f. a sacred garment, Sen. Ep. 83. a name of Cybele, Virg. Æ. 9, 673. an island of Sicily, Plin. 2, 89.

HIERATICA charta, paper of the finest kind on which books concerning sacred rites were written, Plin. 13, 12.

HIERŌNĀNE, es, f. i. e. sacra herba, vervain, Plin. 25, 9.

* **HIERŌGLYPHĪCUS**, a. -cae notae, hieroglyphic marks, signs or symbols, whereby several things were represented by one figure; a mode of writing used by the Egyptians before the invention of letters; and afterwards continued in their sacred books, Tacit. Ann. 11, 14.

HIERŌNĪCĀE, ārum, m. the victors in the sacred games of the Greeks, Plin. 18, 8. Suet. Ner. 24 & 25.

HIERŌPHANTA, v. -es, ae, m. an interpreter of sacred mysteries, Nep. 16, 3.

HILĀRIS, e; & Hilārus, a, um, cheerful, merry, gay.

HILĀRŪS, a. a little cheerful.

HILĀRE, & Hilārīter, adv. cheerfully.

HILĀRITAS, ātis, f. (& hilaritūdo, īnis, f. Plaut.) cheerfulness.

HILĀRĀRE, to cheer, to make cheerful or merry.

HILARESCĒRE, to grow cheerful, Varr. apud Non. 2, 404.

HILLA v. Hila, ae, f. a sausage, a chitterling.

HILUM, i, n. the black speck of a bean, a thing of no value. nec proficit hilum, and makes no speed, Cic. Tusc. 1, 5.

HINC, hence. See Hic.

HINNĪRE, to neigh as a horse.

HINNĪTUS, ūs, m. a neighing. hinnitus equorum, Liv. 2, 64.

HINNUS, (i, m.) an animal procreated of an horse and a she-ass, Varr. 2, 8, 1. Col. 6, 37.

HINNŪS, v. -lēus, i, m. a young mule, a young kind or fawn, a young goat, &c. hinnuleo similis, like a fawn, Hor. Od. 1, 23, 1.

HINNŪCŪS, i, m. a little mule, Varr. R. R. 5, 8.

* **HIPPUS**, i, m. (i. e. equus), a kind of fish. Hippāce, es, f. cheese made of mare's milk, Plin. 28, 9.

HIPPĀGUS v. Hippāgōgus, i, m. a ferry-boat for horses, Plin. 4, 56. Liv. 44, 28.

HIPPĒUS, i, m. a comet with beams like a horse's mane, Plin. 2, 25.

HIPPĪĀTROS, i, m. a horse-doctor, Varr. R. R. 2, 7 f.

HIPPŌCAMĒLUS, a beast partly horse and partly camel, Auson. Epigr. 90, 9.

HIPPŌCAMPUS, i, m. & -a, ae, f. a sea-horse; adj. -inus, Plin. 32, 7 & 11.

HIPPŌCENTAURUS, i, m. a monster compounded

of a man and a horse; one of which Pliny says he had seen, 7, 3 f. but Cicero denies the existence of any such, Div. 2, 21. N. D. 2.

HIPPODRŌMUS, i, m. a place for horses to run in.

HIPPOGLOSSA, ae, f. the herb horse-tongue or tongue-wort, Plin. 27, 11.

HIPPOLAPĀTHUM, the herb patience or monk's-rhubarb, Plin. 20, 21.

HIPPŌMĀNES, n. (found only in the nom. and accus.) a stinky poisonous juice said to distil from the groin of a mare, Virg. G. 3, 281. Tibull. 2, 4, 58. a tubercle or piece of black flesh said to be found on the forehead of a young colt, when

just foaled, which the mare instantly devours, or, if it is snatched away from her, she will not admit the foal to suck her, Plin. 8, 42 s. 66.

Virg. Æ. 4, 515. a philtre or love potion, Columel. 6, 27, 3. also a kind of plant, Theocrit. 2, 48 & 49.

HIPPOMARĀTHRUM, the herb wild fennel, Plin. 20, 23.

HIPPŌPĒRA, ae, f. a cloak-bag or portmanteau, Senec. Ep. 87.

HIPPŌPHĀĒS, is, f. a kind of shrub which fullers use in dressing their cloth, Id. 22, 12.

HIPPŌPŌTĀMUS, i, m. the river horse, an animal found in the Nile, Plin. 8, 25.

HIPPOSELĪNUM, the herb horse-parsley or lovage, Id. 20, 11.

HIPPŌTOXĀTĀE, ārum, m. archers who fought on horseback, Caes. B. C. 3, 6. B. Afr. 19.

HIPPŪRIS, is, f. the herb horse-tail or shavegrass, Plin. 26, 13 s. 83.

HIR, ind. the palm or hollow of the hand, as it is thought, used in tasting wine, Cic. Fin. 2, 8.

HIRA, ae, f. the gut called the intestinum jejuni, the empty gut, Festus; any gut. hirae omnes dolent, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 23.

HIRCUS & Hircus, i, m. an he-goat, a buck; the rank smell of the arm-pits, resembling that of a goat, Horat. Epod. 12, 5. whence olet hircum, he smells like a goat, Id. Sat. 1, 2, 27. & 1, 4, 92.

HIRCĪNUS, a. of a goat.

HIRCŌSUS, a. smelling like a goat, goatish.

HIRCŪS, i, m. bastard nard; an herb like spikenard, so named from its rank smell, Plin. 12, 12.

HIRRĪRE, to grin as a dog, Festus.

HIRSŪTUS & Hirtus, a. (q. horrens setis,) hairy, shaggy; rough, rugged, rude, unpolished, Hor.

HIRŪDO, īnis, f. a horse-leech. plebs hirudo aerarii, the leech, or exhauster of the treasury, Cic. Att. 1, 16. plena cruoris hirudo, Hor. Art. P. f.

HIRUNDŪS, īnis, f. a swallow.

HIRUNDĪNUS, a. of a swallow. nidus, Plaut. Rud. 3, 1, 6.

HISCĒRE, (hisco, -, -) to gape, to speak, to multer. See HIARE.

HISPĪDUS, a. hairy, bristly, thorny; rough, rugged.

HISPIDŌSUS, a. full of hairs or bristles.

HISTŌRIA, ae, f. history.

HISTORICUS, & **Historiālis**, e. of history, historical.

HISTORICUS, i, m. sc. scriptor, an historian.—

HISTORICĒ, adv. historically.—

HISTORICE, es, f. that part of grammar which treats of the explanation of authors, Quinctil. 1, 9.

HISTRIO, ōnis, m. (from a Tuscan word **HISTER**, Liv. 7, 2.) a stage-player, a play-actor.

HISTRIONĀLIS, e, & **Histicus**, a. of or pertaining to a play-actor. **histrionali studio doctus**, Tac. An. 1, 16.—

HISTRIONIA, v. -īca, ae, f. the art of an actor. **facere v. exercere histrioniam**, to be a player.

HIULCUS, a. (hio,) gaping, broken or cleft into chinks. **hiulcus verborum concursus**, the meeting of words which end and begin with vowels; as, ego omnia habeo aperta amicis, Cic. Or. 3, 43. **Orat. 44.**—

HIULCĒ, adv. in a gaping manner.—
HIULCĀRE agros, to make to gape or chink, to chap. **hiulcat aestus agros**, Catul. 67, 62.

HODIĒ, adv. (hoc die,) to day; at this time, now a days.

HODIERNUS, a. of this day, **hodierno die mane**, this morning. **hodierna epistola**, consultatio, &c. **disputatio hodierni diei**, Cic. Or. 3, 21.

HOLUS v. **Olus**, ēris, n. pot herbs, Varr. R. R. 1, 23.

HŌMO, īnis, c. a man; also sometimes a woman.

HOMUNCIO, ōnis, **Homuncūlus**, **Homūlus** & **Honūllus**, i, m. a little man, a mannikin.—

HUMANUS, a. of or belonging to a man, human; gentle, humane, polite.—

HUMANĒ v. -īter, adv. humanely, gently, patiently.—

HUMANITĀS, adv. after the manner of men. **si quid humanitus accidisset**, i. e. if I should die or be killed, Cic. Phil. 1, 4.—

HUMANITAS, ātis, f. humanity; gentleness, politeness; learning.—

HŌMICĪDA, ae, m. (qui hominem occidit,) a murderer.—

HŌMICĪDIUM, i, n. murder, manslaughter. **reus homicidii**, Cic. P. 2, 12.

HŌNOR & **Honos**, ōris, m. honour, respect; a public office, magistracy, preferment. **honos est praemium virtutis**, Cic. Br. 81. **honos alit artes**, Id. Tusc. 1, 2. **honori Miloni fuit**, quodd, &c. Cic. Off. 2, 17. **in honore apud aliquem esse**, ib. L. Sulla, quem honoris causā nomino, **en account of respect**, Cic. Rosc. Ann. 2. **maximis honoribus usus**, having enjoyed the highest offices, Sall. Cat. 49. **honorum gradus**, the steps of preferment, Cic. Planc. 24. **tuorum autem honorum cursus cui suspectus unquam fuit?** who ever suspected that you obtained by bribery the offices through which you have passed? Cic. Fam. 3, 11. **honoribus operam dare**, to seek preferments, Nep. 24, 1. **so honores petere**, capere, gerere, ib. &c. Plin. Ep. 6, 31. **honore abire**, to resign an office, Suet. Aug. 26. **indicare honores diis**, to appoint a sacrifice, Virg. Aē. 3, 264. **so factus honos aris**, ib. 5, 763. **perfecto honore**, I have performed the sacrifice,

ib. 3, 178. **Jovi Lenaeum libat honorem**, pours out wine, makes a libation of wine, ib. 4, 207.

so in mensam laticum libavit honorem, ib. 1, 736. **Junoni jussos adoleum honores**, we offer the appointed sacrifices, ib. 3, 547.

ruris honores, fruits, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 16. **so et quoscunque feret cultus tibi fundus honores**, Id. Sat. 2, 5, 13.

silvis honorem decutit, i. e. the leaves, Id. Epod. 11, 6. **so Virg. G. 2, 404.** **venit et agresti capitis Silvanus honore**, i. e. crowned with leaves, Id. E. 10, 24.

mortis honore carentes, deprived of a funeral, Id. Aē. 6, 333.

(A. 470.) **si primi Salio reddunt honores**, if the first prize is given, ib. 5, 347.

ut medico honos haberetur, that a proper acknowledgment should be made, that a reward should be given,

Cic. Fam. 16, 9. **so Id. Rosc. Am. 37 & 47.** **hic tibi pro illo munere honos est habitus**, sc. ut

pendeas, this return or reward is given to you for that service, Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 22. **caeteris quoque honos habitus est**, the rest were rewarded,

Curt. 9, 1, 6. **Apollini de praeda honorem habitote**, make an offering, Liv. 23, 11.

quibusdam civitatibus habitis honoribus, having rewarded, Caes. B. C. 2, 21.

et laetos oculis afflārat honores, had given his eyes a pleasing vivacity or beauty, Virg. Aē. 1, 591.

honora praefari, to ask permission to use an indelicate expression, Cic. Fam. 9, 22. **honos auribus sir**,

pardon the expression, Curt. 5, 1, 38. **so Sen. Contr. 1, 2.** **Quinctil. Decl. 3 pr.** **Marcellus bello Gallico aedem Honori et Virtuti vovit**, to Honour and Virtue as deities, Liv. 27, 25. **see Cic. Verr. 4, 54.** **Valer. Max. 1, 1, 8.**—

HŌNESTUS, a. honourable, respectable, graceful, beautiful.—

HŌNESTUM, i, n. what is honourable, decent or proper; virtue.—

HŌNESTĒ, adv. decently, virtuously, with proper decorum.—

HŌNESTAS, ātis, f. dignity, decency, respectability, probity.—

HŌNESTĀRE, to make honourable or respectable, to adorn, to dignify. **honore honestati**, raised to posts of honour, i. e. honoured with the consulship, Sallust. Cat. 36.—

HŌNESTAMENTUM, i, n. an ornament, a reward, Sen. Ep. 66.—

HŌNŌRĀRE eum, to honour, to respect, to reward, Suet. Aug. 49.—

HŌNŌRĀTUS, a. honoured, respected; bearing or having borne a public office; honourable, respectful.—

HŌNŌRĀTĒ, adv. with honour or respect.—

HŌNŌRĀBĪLIS, e, worthy of honour, honourable.

HŌNŌRĀS, a. honourable, graceful.—

HŌNŌRĀRIUS (adj.) arbiter, agreed on by both parties, an honorary arbitrator, Cic. Tusc. 5, 41.

tumulus honorarius, an honorary tomb, a monument to his memory, though not buried there, Suet. Cl. 1. **delectare animos audientium**, honorarium est, is a mark of honour or respect,

Cic. de Opt. Gen. Or. 1. **frumentum honorarium**, corn given to the governor of a province for his own private use, Cic. Pis. 35. i. e. in cellan; as it was called, Cic. Caecil. 10.—

HONORĀRIUM, i, n. an honorary fee, a certain sum paid by persons upon their admittance to a post of honour or station of dignity, Plin. Ep. 10, 114, in the civil law, a salary given to a magistrate, or the like.

HONORIFĪCUS, a. (facio,) -centior, -entissimus, causing honour, honourable.

HONORIFICĒ, adv. honourably.

* **HOPLITĪTES, ae, m.** one who contended at the Olympic games in running completely armed, painted by Parrhasius, Plin. 35, 10s. 36, 5.

* **HOPLOMĀCHUS, i, m.** a gladiator who fought with military arms, Martial. 8, 74.

HŌRA, ae, f. an hour, one of the twelve parts into which each day and night was divided by the Romans; a space of time; any of the four seasons. *variisque mundum temperat horis*, sc. Jupiter, by different seasons, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 15, in which sense the HORAE are considered as divinities, Ovid. Met. 2, 25.

HORARIUS, a. secretum sibi horarium (sc. spatium) sumere solebat, to spend an hour secretly by himself, Suet. Dom. 3.

* **HOROLOGĪUM, i, n.** any thing that tells or points out the hours; a sun dial, (solarium horologium,) a water-glass, (clepsydra,) or the like; for the Romans had no clocks or watches: de Horologiis, vid. Vitruv. 9, 9.

* **HOROSCŌPUS, a.** pointing out the hour. *horoscōpa vasa, vessels filled with water, for shewing the hours*, Plin. 2, 72.

HOROSCŌPUS, i, m. the star which appeared in the east when one was born; one's natal hour, which was supposed to determine the future fortune of the person. *geminos vario producis genio*, Pers. 6, 18.

HORDA, ae, f. a pregnant cow, Varr. R. R. 2, 5.

HORDEUM v. Ordeum, i, n. barley.

HORDEĀCĒUS panis, made of barley.
HORDEARIUS, a. living on barley, Plin. 18, 7. but *hordearia pira, pears that ripen at the same time with barley*, Plin. 15, 13. so *pira hordeacea*, Col. 5, 10, 18.

HORDEŪS v. Hordeus, a. fine or good, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 57.

* **HŌRIA & Horiōla, ae, f.** a small skiff, Plaut.

* **HORIZON, ontis, m.** (i. e. finiens,) the circle which bounds our view, or which seems to join the heaven with the earth, Dic. Div. 2, 44.

HORNUS & Hornotinus, a. of this year, Cic. *plantae hornotinae, plants of one year's growth*, Col. de Arb. 30.

HORRĒRE, (-eo, ui, -) to be rough or dreadful, as an animal with its hair standing on end, or the like; to shudder for fear. *minas alicujus, to dread. HORRENS leo, shaggy, dreadful with his mane*, Virg. Æ. 9, 306. *horrentibus per totum corpus villis, standing erect, or on end*, Plin. 8, 4. *agmina horrentia pilis, dreadful with spears standing erect*, Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 13. *horrentes marte Latini, dreadful in war*, Virg. Æ. 10, 237.

HORRENDUS, a. dreadful.

HORRENDUM, adv. dreadfully.

HORRESCĒRE, to shudder, to be much afraid. *mortem, to dread. segetes horrescunt flabris, are shaken or agitated by the winds*, Virg. G. 3, 169. *tempestas horrescit nimbis, grows terrible*, Sil. 1, 133.

HORROR, ōris, a. shivering, dread, terror.

HORRIBILIS, e, to be dreaded, dreadful.

HORRĪDUS, a. rough, terrible, horrid.

HORRĪDĒ, adv. in a rough or horrible way.

HORRĪDŪLUS, a. somewhat rough or rude.

† **HORRIFĪCUS, a.** dreadful.

HORRIFĪCĒ, adv. in a dreadful manner.

† **HORRIFĪCĀRE, to frighten.**

† **HORRĪFER, ěra, ěrum,** causing terror.

† **HORRĪSŌNUS, a.** sounding dreadfully, making a dreadful noise, Virg.

HORREUM, i, n. a repository for corn, a barn, a granary; a lumber-room for holding statues, Plin. Ep. 18, 11.

HORREŌLUM, i, n. a small granary or barn.

HORSUM, adv. hitherward. See HIC.

HORTĀRI aliquem ad rem v de re, to exhort, to encourage.

HORTATIO, ōnis, f. & Hortātus, ūs, m. an exhortation.

HORTĀMEN, ĩnis, & Hortamentum, i, n. an encouragement.

HORTĀTOR, ōris, m. & -atrix, icis, f. an exhorter or encourager.

HORTATĪVUS, tending to encourage, exhortatory.

HORTUS v. Ortus, i, m. a garden or orchard; anciently the same with villa, a grange or farmhouse, with its appurtenances, Plin. 19, 4s. 19.

HORTŪLUS, i, m. a little garden.

HORTENSIS, e, & Hortensius v. Hortensiānus, a. of a garden.

HOSPES, ĩtis, c. one who entertains or is entertained; an host or guest; a stranger or foreigner; an unknown person.

HOSPITA, ae, f. a hostess, a female stranger or guest.

HOSPITA, adj. faem. sing. & neut. plur. strange, foreign.

HOSPITIUM, i, n. the friendship existing between those who mutually entertained one another at their houses, a league of hospitality; a place where strangers are entertained, a lodging.

HOSPITĀLIS, e. -cubiculum, the bed-chamber for guests, Liv. 1, 58. *homo hospitalissimus, very hospitable*, Cic. Verr. 1, 26.

HOSPITĀLE, is, n. a small building annexed to a great house, where strangers were lodged, Vitruv. 6, 10.

HOSPITALĪTAS, ātis, f. hospitality.

HOSPITALĪTER, adv. in a hospitable manner, hospitably.

HOSPĪTĀRI, to lodge or reside as a guest; to grow in a different soil from what it has been sown in, as a tree transplanted, Plin. 17, 20.

HOSTIA, ae, f. an animal sacrificed, a victim. *hostibus a domitis hostia nomen habet*, Ovid. Fast. 1, 335. but is used for any sacrifice.

HOSTĪRE, to return like for like, to recompence.

HOSTIMENTUM, i, n. a compensation, a requital.

HOSTIS, is, c. an enemy; anciently the same with peregrinus, a foreigner, Cic. Off. 1, 8.---
 HOSTILIS, e, & Hosticus, a. of or pertaining to an enemy, hostile.

HOSTILITER, adv. in a hostile manner. ---

HOSTILITAS, atis, f. hostility, Sen. Vit. Beat. 32.

HOSTILITUM, i, n. an enemy's country, Liv. 8, 34.

† HOSTIFER, era, erum, hostile, Manil. 1, 419.

HOSTUS, i, m. a certain measure of oil, the quantity made at one time, Varr. R. R. 1, 24, 2. si in loco crasso, aut calido, oleam severis, hostus nequam erit, Cato, 6, 2.

HUC, adv. hither, to this place. huc rem deduxi, to this issue or point, Cic. Cat. 2, 4. hucusque, hitherto. hujusmodi, of this sort, &c. See HIC.

HUI, interj. denoting wonder or aversion.

HUMANUS, &c. See HOMO.

HUMARE, see HUMUS.

HUMERE, (-eo, ui, -) to be wet or moist. ---

HUMOR, oris, m. moisture, sap. ---

HUMIDUS, a. moist, wet, damp, dank. ---

HUMIDE, adv. moistly, damply. ---

HUMIDULUS, a. a little moist, dampish, wettish. ---

HUMESCERE, to grow moist. ---

HUMECTARE, to make moist or wet; to water. ---

HUMECTUS, a. wet, moist, damp. ---

HUMIDARE, to moisten, Cels. 1, 3. ---

HUMIFICUS, a. (facio,) making moist. ---

† HUMIFER, era, erum, bringing moisture, Cic. Div. 1, 9.

HUMERUS, i, m. the shoulder of man or beast; the ridge of a mountain, Plin. 2, 44. the shoulder of a tree, i. e. the part between the stem and the top, Col. de Arb. c. 3, 1. & 20, 1. which part of a vine was called, humerosus locus, Col. 3, 10, 5.

HUMUS, i, f. the ground, the earth. humi, adv. on the ground. ---

HUMARE, to cover with earth, to bury, to inter.

HUMATIO, onis, f. a burying or interring. ---

HUMATOR, oris, f. one who buries. ---

HUMILIS, e, low, near the earth; humble, mean, poor. ---

HUMILITER, adv. lowly, meanly, poorly. ---

HUMILITAS, atis, f. lowness, baseness, inability.

HYACINTHUS, i, m. the hyacinth, a flower. f. jacinth, a gem, Plin. 37, 9s. 42. ---

HYACINTHINUS, a. of the colour of a hyacinth. -ina laena, Pers. 1, 32. ---

HYACINTHIZONTES, um, m. emeralds of a violet colour, Plin. 37, 5.

* HYADES, um, f. five stars, in the head of Taurus, called also Haedi and Suculae, Plin. 2, 29. Cic. N. D. 2, 43. pluviae, Virg. A. 1, 744.

HYAENA, ae, f. a fierce animal produced in Africa, like a wolf, Plin. 8, 30s. 44. ---

HYENIA, ae, f. & -ium, i, n. a gem said to be found in the eye of an hyaena, Plin. 37, 10. & Solin. c. 30.

HYERNUS, of winter, wintry. See HIEMS.

HYBRIS, v. Hibris & Ibris, idis, f. & Hybrida, ae, m. an animal whose parents are of a dif-

ferent species, a mongrel animal, Plin. 8, 33s. 79. also a person whose parents were of different countries; thus, hybrida Persius, the mongrel Persius, who was a Greek by his father, and an Italian by his mother, Hor. Sat. 1, 7, 2. so Hirt. de Bell. Afr. 19.

* HYDRA, ae, f. & Hydrus, i, m. (ab idae, aqua,) a water serpent, Plin. 29, 4s. 22. a constellation, Virg. G. 4, 458. an infernal monster, Id. A. 6, 571. ---

HYDRARGYRUM, i, n. (q. aequum argentum,) quick-silver, Plin. 33, 3. ---

HYDRAULOS, v. -us, i, m. & -um, i, n. a musical instrument which played by the force of water, Plin. 9, 8. ---

HYDRAULES, v. -a, ae, m. one who played on such an instrument, Suet. Ner. 54. ---

HYDRAULICUS, a. -ica organa, musical instruments which played by force of water, Suet. Ner. 41. Plin. 7, 37. Vitruv. 10, 13. hydraulica machina, a time-teller by water, Id. 9, 9f. ---

HYDRIA, ae, f. a water-pot, a water-urn, an ewer, Cic. Verr. 4, 19. ---

HYDRŌCĒLE, es, f. a watery rupture, a disease. ---

HYDRŌCELICUS, a. labouring with a hydrocele, Plin. 30, 8. ---

HYDRŌCEPHĀLUS, i, m. a swelling of the head, occasioned by a watery humour collected below the skin, Caes. 4, 2, 1. ---

HYDROLAPĀTHON, i, n. a water-dock, Plin. 20, 22. ---

HYDROMANTIA, ae, f. a kind of divination by water, Plin. 37, 11. ---

HYDRŌMĒLI, itis, n. water and honey sodden together, methoglin or mead, Plin. 31, 6. ---

HYDRŌPHŌBIA, ae, f. the fear of water, occasioned by the bite of a mad dog, a fatal disease, Cels. 5, 27. ---

HYDRŌPHŌBUS, i, m. one seized with a hydrophobia, Plin. 29, 5. ---

HYDROPS, opis, m. & Hydropisis, f. an dropsy or dropsy, Col. 7, 7. Hor. Od. 2, 2, 13. ---

HYDRŌPICUS, a. labouring under a dropsy, dropsical, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 34. Plin. 21, 20. ---

HYEMS, emis, f. winter, &c. See HIEMS.

* HYGREPLASTRUM, i, n. a wet-plaster, Plin.

* HYLAX, actis, m. & Hylactor, oris, m. (i. e. latator, the barker,) the name of a dog, Virg. E. 8, 107. Ovid. Met. 3, 224.

* HYMEN, enis, & Hymenaeus, i, m. the god of marriage.

HYMĒNAEUS, i, m. a nuptial song, Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 7. plur. nuptials, a marriage, Virg. A. 1, 651.

* HYOSCYĀMUS, i, m. the herb henbane. -adj. -inum oleum, oil made of henbane, Plin. 23, 4.

* HYOSĒRIS, idis, f. yellow succory, Plin. 27, 10.

* HYPĀETHRUS, a, um, under the open air. hypaethrae ambulationes, walks open at top, Vitruv. 5, 9.

* HYPALLĀGE, es, f. a change of words or of construction, Cic. Or. 27. Quintil. 2, 6, 23. Serv. ad Virg. A. 2, 387. & 6, 268.

* **HYPĀTE**, es, f. *the base string of a violin*, Vitruv. 5, 4.

* **HYPĒLĀTE**, es, f. *a kind of laurel*, Plin. 15, 30.

* **HYPĒNĒMIUM OVUM**, *a wind-egg*, Plin. 10, 58.

* **HYPĒRBĀTON**, i, n. & **Hyperbāsis**, is, f. *a figure of syntax, when the common order of words in a sentence is transgressed*, Quintil. 8, 6.

* **HYPERBŌLE**, es; & -a, ae, f. *a figure of rhetoric, when a thing is magnified above the truth*, Cic. Top. 10. Sen. Ben. 7, 23. Quint. 8, 6. — **HYPERBOLICĒ**, adv. *hyperbolically*, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 6, 2.

* **HYPERBŌRĒUS**, a. *far northern, cold*, Plin. 4, 12 s. 16. *hyperboreo septem subjecta trioni gens, situate under the north-pole*, Virg. G. 3, 381.

* **HYPERCATALECTUS** & -icus v. **Hypermēter** & -ētrus versus, *a verse, having a superfluous syllable*.

* **HYPERICON**, i, n. *a kind of herb*, Plin. 26, 8.

* **HYPERTHYRON**, i, n. & **Hyperthyris**, īdis, f. *the upper lintel of a door*, Vitruv. 4, 6.

* **HYPOCAUSTIS**, is, f. (Vitruv. 5, 10.) & **Hypocaustum v. -on**, i, n. *a stove*, Stat. Silv. 1, 5, 59.

* **HYPOCHONDRIA**, ōrum, n. *the parts under the short ribs*, Plin. 30, 3.

* **HYPOCHŪSIS**, is, f. *a running of the eyes*, Plin. 25, 12.

* **HYPOCISTIS**, īdis, v. īdos, f. *a kind of herb*, Plin. 24, 10. & 26, 8.

* **HYPOCRĪTA**, ae, m. *a play-actor*, Suet. Ner. 24.

* **HYPODIDASCĀLUS**, i, m. *an assistant or usher to a schoolmaster, an under-teacher*, Cic. Fam. 9, 18.

* **HYPOMĒMA**, ātis, n. *a commentary, a memoir, a lesson, a maxim, a precept*: in the dat. pl. **Hypomnematis**, Cic. Fam. 16, 21. Att. 2, 1.

HYPOMNEMATISMUS, i, m. *a thing committed to writing, for the sake of being preserved*, Cic. Att. 5, 11.

* **HYPOTHĒCA**, ae, f. *a pledge*, Cic. Fam. 13, 52.

* **HYPOTHĒSIS**, is, f. *the subject of a discourse*.

* **HYPOTHŪRUM**, i, n. *the threshold of a door*, Vitruv.

* **HYPOTRACHĒLIUM**, i, n. *the part of a column below the neck*, Vitruv. 3, 3.

* **HYSGĪNUM**, i, n. *a plant that dyes like scarlet*, Plin.

* **HYSSŌPUS**, i, m. v. -um, i, n. *hyssop*, an herb.

HYSSOPITES, ae, m. *wine made of hyssop*, Col. 12, 35.

* **HYSTERICA**, ae, f. *a woman liable to hysterics*, Martial. 11, 72.

* **HYSTĒRON PROTĒRON**, i, n. *the putting of that first in a sentence, which the meaning requires should be last*, Cic. Att. 1, 16. as Virg. Æ. 2, 353.

* **HYSTRIX**, īcis, f. *a porcupine*, Plin. 8, 35.

I.

JĀCĒRE (jāceo, ui, itum,) *humi v. humo, sc. in, to lie on the ground. ad quartam sc. horam, to lie in bed*, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 122. *jacebat conviva centesimus, he reclined at meal, in a feast where an hundred were present*, Senec. In. 2, 33. *in lacrimis, moerore, oblivione, occulto, silentio, ruinis, &c. jacent ea semper sc. studia, quae apud quosque improbantur, are neglected or despised*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 2. *Aeacidae telo jacet Hector, is slain*, Virg. Brundisii *jacere, to remain inactive*, Cic. Att. 11, 6. *mea numina fessa jacent, the power of my divinity lies inactive*, Virg. Æ. 7, 298. *quum Marius septimum annum post praeturam jaceret, remained inactive, had no concern in public affairs, nor hopes of preferment*, Cic. Off. 3, 20. *pauper ubique jacet, is slighted or despised*, Ov. F. 1, 218. *jacet oratio, is feeble*, Quintil. 9, 2, 1. *quā valdē illi jaceant, how weak or contemptible they are*, Cic. Cat. 2, 11. *jacet pretia praediorum, are low*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 11. *jacet igitur tota conclusio, is confuted*, Cic. Div. 2, 51. *so jacent suis testibus*, Cic. Mil. 18. *terrae jacentes ad Hesperum, lying, situate*, Plin. 10, 25.

JĀCĒRE (jācio, jēci, jactum,) *hastam v. lapidem, tela manu, to throw, to cast. aggerem, to throw up a mound. ancoram, to cast anchor. fundamenta, to lay. talos, to play at dice. contumelias in aliquem, to throw out reproaches*, Tac. An. 2, 55. *convicia et probra promiscuē, ib. 1, 47. & 15, 26 & 50. so vera an vana*, Liv. 6, 14. *muros, to build*, Virg. Æ. 5, 631. *salutem in hac arte, to place*, Id. 4, 294. *vallum, to raise a rampart*, Liv. 30, 10. *jactae sunt pacis conditiones, were proposed*, Liv. 38, 25. *mentio conditionum jacta, sc. est, was made*, Vell. 2, 65. *jacto semine, the seed being sown*, Virg. G. 1, 104. *so seminibus, ib. 2, 57.* — **JACTUS**, ūs, m. *a throw, a cast. intra jactum teli, within the reach*, Virg. Æ. 11, 608.

JACTŪRA, ae, f. *the throwing of goods overboard in a storm; a loss, damage, or expence.* — **JACTĀRE lapides, to throw**, Virg. G. 1, 62. *cinerem per agros, to scatter*, ib. 84. *alterna brachia, to toss*, Id. Æ. 5, 376. *probra in aliquem, to throw out*. haec sc. verba, to utter, Id. E. 2, 5. *talia jactans, uttering*, Id. Æ. 1, 106. *vulnera inter se, to aim at one another*, ib. 5, 433. *odorem, to spread*, Id. G. 2, 132. *se, to boast, to vaunt, to display ostentatiously, to behave insolently, &c.* Cic. *Iliae se jactat ultimore, sc. fore, boasts to Iliad*, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 28. *terris jactatus et alto, tossed*, Virg. Æ. 1, 7. *res saepius jactata in senatu, was frequently canvassed*, Liv. 22, 23. *haec multum jactata sunt, agitated*, Quintil. 5, 7, 34. *jactatum (sc. est, imp.) in conditionibus, mention was made in the terms, during the negotiation*, Liv. 2, 13. — **JACTANS**, p. & a. — *jactantes epistolae, boasting*,

Plin. Ep. 3, 9. paulo jactantior, a little too vain, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 50. jactantior Ancus, vainglorious, Virg. Æ. 6, 816

JACTANTER, ntius, adv. ostentatiously, boastingly.

JACTABUNDUS, a. tossing or boasting greatly.—JACTANTIA, ae, f. Jactātus, ūs, m. maris v. navis, the tossing or shaking, Plin. 14, 18. pennarum jactatibus, by the flapping of his wings, Ovid. Met. 6, 703.

JACTATIO, ōnis, f. a tossing, a boasting.

JACTĪTĀRE ridicula versibus inexta, to throw out, to utter, Liv. 7, 2.

JĀCŪLUM, i, n. (à jacio,) a javelin, a dart.—JĀCŪLUS, i, m. a kind of serpent which darts on passengers from trees, Plin. 8, 23. Lucan. 9, 720.

(II) a rope for catching wild or unbroken oxen, Col. 6, 2, 4.

JACŪLĀRI, to throw a javelin. tela, saxa v. arbores, to throw, to dart. jaculatus ignes e nubibus, having darted lightnings, Virg. Æ. 1, 46. sacras jaculatus arces, having struck the sacred towers, i. e. the temples with lightning, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 3.

JACULĀTIO, ōnis, f. a darting. liber de jaculatione equestri, about the art of throwing the javelin on horseback, Plin. 3, 5.

JACULĀTOR, ōris, m. a thrower of the javelin, a darter.

JACULĀTRIX, ĩcis, f. a female darter.

JACULĀBĪLIS, e, that may be thrown or darted. jaculabile telum, used for darting, Ovid. Met. 7, 680.

JAM, adv. now, immediately, presently. jam jam, just now, instantly. jam inde ab initio, all along from the beginning. jam pridem, long ago, jam primū, now to begin. jam primū omnium, now first of all. jam tum, even then, Virg.

* IĀMBUS, i, m. a poetic foot, consisting of a short and a long syllable, Hor. Art. P. 251.

IAMBĒUS & Iambicus, a. of an iambus, iambic, ib. 253.

* IANTHUM, i, n. a flower of a purple colour. IANTHĪNUS, a. of a purple or violet colour, Plin. 21, 6.

JĀNUA, ae, f. a gate, a door, an entrance.—JANĪTOR, ōris, m. a janitor, a door-keeper.—

JANITRIX, ĩcis, f. a female door-keeper. anus hic recubare solet custos janitrix, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 76. laurus janitrix Caesarum, growing before the Emperor's gate, Plin. 13, 30.

JANUARIUS, i, m. January, the first month of the year. mense Januario, Cic. Att. 1, 2. (al. Januario ineunte, i. e.) Kalendis Januariis, on the first day of January, Suet. Aug. 57. ultra Kal. Jan. after the first of January, Id. Tib. 34.

* IĀPYX, ŷgis, m. the north-west wind blowing from Iapygia, and favourable to those who sailed from Brundisium to Greece, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 4.

* IĀSPIS, ĩdis, f. a jasper, a precious stone. IĀSPĪDĒUS, a. -ĕa gemma, having the colour of jasper, Plin. 37, 10.

IĀSPŌNYX, ŷchis, a kind of jasper, ib. 9.

* IATRĀLIPTES, ae, m. a physician that cures by anointing.

IATRĀLIPTĪCE, es, f. the art of curing by ointments, Cels. 1, 1. & 2, 14. Plin. 29, 1.

IĀBEX, ĩcis, m. a kind of wild goat, Plin. 28, 8. IĀI, adv. there, in that place; then, thereupon.

IBĪDEM, adv. in the same place. See IS and IDEM.

IBIS, is, v. ĩdis, an Egyptian bird, similar to a stork, Plin. 8, 27. & 10, 48. which destroys serpents, Cic. N. D. 1, 36.—Under the name of IBIS the poet Callimachus had lashed Apollonius Rhodius; whence Ovid gave this title to a book which he wrote against some person inimical to him. Nunc quo Battiades inimicum devovet Ibin, &c. 55.

IĀCĒRE (ico, ĩci, icium,) aliquem lapide, to strike. foedus, to make.

ICTUS, ūs, m. a stroke.

* ICHNEUMON, ōnis, m. an animal like a mouse, of the size of a cat; hostile to apes, and destructive to the crocodile, Plin. 8, 24 & 25. Lucan. 4, 724.

* ICHNOBĀTES, ae, m. Treader or Tracer, a dog's name, Ovid. Met. 3, 207.

ICHOGRAPHIA, ae, f. the plan of a house to be built, Vitruv. 1, 2.

* ICHOR, ōris, m. gore, the whit matter of an ulcer, Cels. 5, 26, 20.

* ICHTHYOCOLLA, ae, f. a fish with a glutinous skin, the glue made of it, perhaps isinglass, Plin. 32, 6. & 7, 56.

ICHTHYOPHĀCI, ōrum, m. people who live on fish, Plin. 6, 23. & 15, 7.

ICHTHYOTROPHIUM, i, n. a place where fishes are fed, a fish-pond, Col. 8, 1.

* ICŌN, ōnis, f. an image, a picture.

ICONĪCUS, a. ĩca statua, a statue exactly of the same size as the person for whom it is intended, Plin. 34, 4. Suet. Cal. 22. aliquem iconicum pingere, to paint to the full length, Plin. 35, 6.

ICUNCŪLA (ae, f.) puellaris, a small image of a girl, Suet. Ner. 55.

* ICTĒRUS, i, m. the jaundice; a bird of a yellow colour, Plin. 30, 11.

ICTĒRĪCUS, a. ill of the jaundice, Plin. 20, 9. Juv. 6, 564.

IDCIRCO, adv. (q. circa id,) on that account, therefore. nam idcirco arcessor, Ter. And. 4, 2, 7.

IDEA, ae, f. an idea, an image of a thing formed in the mind. forma v. species, Cic. Top. 7.

IDĒM, (is-dem,) eĕdem, ĩdem, pron. the same. amicus est tanquam alter idem, a second self, Cic. animus te erga idem ac fuit, the same as it was, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 24. non eadem est fortuna et conditio earum rerum, quas ego gessi, et illorum, qui, &c. the same with, or as that of those, Cic. Cat. 3, 12. so Peripatetici ĩdem olim qui Academici, Cic. Off. 3, 4. Dianam et Lunam eandem esse putant, Cic. N. D. 2, 27. Libera, quam eandem Proserpinam vocant, Id. Verr. 4, 48. musici, qui erant quondam ĩdem poetæ, Id. Or. 3, 44. satrapes idemque gener regis, Nep. 9, 2. Nabarzānes in eodem consilio erat cum Besso, Curt. 5, 9, 2.

cum caeteris idem aetatis nobilibus, for ejusdem aetatis, Tac. An. 13, 16. so idem virium, for eadem vires, ib. 14, 53. me nullo modo posse iisdem parietibus tutò esse tecum, within the walls of the same house with you, Cic. Cat. 1, 8.—* et nunc ille eadem nobis (in the dat. for nobiscum) juratus in arma, Ovid. Met. 13, 50. so vir tuus est epulas nobis aditurus eadem, Id. Am. 1, 4, 1. qui servat vitium, idem facit occidenti, i. e. idem quod occidens, Hor. Art. P. 467. add. Lucret. 2, 917. 3, 1051. Plin. Ep. 10, 84.

IBIDEM, adv. in the same place.

EODEM, adv. to the same place.

INDIDEM, adv. from the same place.

EADEM, sc. viâ, by the same way, Cic. Div. 1, 54. Liv. 3, 70. & 4, 39.

IDENTIDEM (adv.) ipse belli auctor esse, for erat, now and then, ever and anon, Liv. 1, 54.

IDEO, adv. (id eò pertinet,) therefore, for that cause. ideo mini non satis facio, quòd, Cic.

* IDIOTĀ, ae, m. a plain, simple, illiterate person; opposed to intelligens et ingeniosus, Cic. Verr. 4, 2. Pis. 26.

IDIOTISMUS, i, m. a rhetorical figure, the artful use of vulgar expressions, Quinctil. 4, 2, 57. as Cic. Mil. 10.

* IDŪLUM, i, n. an image or representation of a thing; a spectre, an apparition, Plin. Ep. 7. 27.

IDŌNĒUS, a. fit, meet, proper, suitable.

IDONĒD, adv. fitly, suitably.

IDUS, uum, idibus, f. the ides or 13th day of all the months in the year, except March, May, July and October, in which the ides fell on the 15th day. octonae idus, the ides which happen on the 8th day after the nones, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 75.

* IDYLLION ò. Edyllion, i, n. an idyl, a small short poem, Plin. Ep. 4, 14.

JĒCUR, Jecòris v. Jĕcìnoris, n. the liver.

JECUSCŪLUM, i, n. a little liver, Cic. Div. 2, 14.

JEJŪNUS, a.—stomachus, empty. fames, fasting hunger, Ovid. Met. 8, 791. aviditas, a greedy desire. sanies, thin gore, corrupt matter instead of blood, as in morbid bodies, Virg. G. 3, 493. torra, hungry ground, barren, unfruitful, Col. 3, 5. so ager, Cic. Verr. 3, 37. saliva, the spittle of one fasting, Id. 6, 33. jejunae hujus generis aures, ignorant, unacquainted with, Cic. Or. 30. si non jejunum, quod ego gessi, small, of little importance, contemptible, Cic. Fam. 15, 4. res, trifling, vain, Cic. Or. 3, 14. jejuna concertatio verborum, useless, impertinent, ib. 2, 16. cognitio, fruitless, useless, Cic. Off. 1, 44. malevolentia jejuni animi est, envious, Id. Div. 2, 17.

JEJŪNĒ (adv.) dicere, dryly, coldly, Cic. Or. 36. disputare, subtly, Cic. Or. 1, 11. so agere jejunè, Cic. Acad. 4, 35. haec dicuntur fortasse jejuniùs, too dryly, without richness or embellishment of expression, Cic. Fin. 3, 5.

JEJUNIUM, i, n. a fast, abstinence from food.

JEJŪNĪTAS, ātis, f. dryness or barrenness of style, opposed to richness or copiousness, Cic. Tusc. 2, 1. Or. 6. Br. 82. jejunitas bonarum artium, ignorance, Cic. Or. 2, 3.

JEJUNOSIOR, a. more fasting, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 6.

IENS, euntis, part. going. See IRE.

JENTĀRE, to breakfast.

JENTĀCŪLUM, i, n. a breakfast. usque ad jentaculum, Plaut. Tr. 2, 7, 38.

ĪĠTUR, conj. or adv. therefore, then. quid igitur sibi vult pater? Ter. And. 2, 3, 1.

IGNĀRUS, a. (in i. e. non & gnarus,) ignorant. regio hostibus ignēra, unknown, Sallust. Jug. 52. so lingua ignara, ib. 18.

IGNŌRĀRE rem v. hominem, not to know, to be ignorant of. ignoratur parens, is not known,

Plaut. ignorante rege, uter eorum esset Orestes, being ignorant, Cic. Amic. 24. ignoratus evasit, without being known, Tac. Hist. 4, 36.

IGNORĀTIO, ōnis; & Ignorantia, ae, f. ignorance.

IGNORABĪLIS, e, that is or may be unknown, Cic. Inv. 2, 32. Plaut. Ps. 2, 1, 18.

IGNĀVUS, a. (in & gnāvus v. navus,) inactive, slothful, remiss. ignavissimus hostis, cowardly,

Liv. 5, 18.

IGNĀVĒ, v. -iter, adv. slothfully.

IGNĀVIA, ae, f. inactivity, sloth, cowardice, Cic. Inv. 2, 54.

IGNIS, is, m. fire. ignis aquae pugnae, repugnant to water, Ov. M. 1, 432. crebris micat ignibus aether, with frequent flashes of lightning, Virg. Æ. 1, 90. centimanum deject igne Typhoea, with a thunderbolt, Ov. M. 3, 303.

meus ignis Amyntas, my flame or love, Virg. E. 3, 66. caeco capitur igni, is wasted by a hidden flame, Id. Æ. 4, 2. contactos artus sacer ignis edebat, the sacred fire consumed their infected members, Id. G. 3, 566. here Servius says that an erysipēlas or St Antony's fire is meant; as, Plin. 26, 11.

IGNĒUS, a. fiery; burning, shining, bright.

IGNICŪLUS, i, m. a little fire, an excitement.

IGNESCĒRE, to catch fire, to kindle, to be inflamed.

IGNIARIUM, i, n. any thing that will take fire quickly, tinder, touchwood, Plin. 16, 40.

IGNĪFER, ēra, ērum, bearing fire, fiery.

IGNĪFĒNA, ae, m. produced by fire, an epithet of Bacchus, Ov. Met. 4, 11.

IGNĪPES, ēdis, a. having fiery feet.

IGNĪPŪTENS, ntis, a. powerful over fire, an epithet of Vulcan, Virg. Æ. 8, 421. & 12, 90.

IGNĪFLUUS, a. flowing with fire, Claudian. 3 cons. Hon. 196.

IGNISPICIUM, i, n. divination from the inspection of fire, Plin. 7, 56.

IG- (for in-) NŌBĪLIS, e, ignoble, unknown, mean.

IGNOBĪLĪTAS (ātis, f.) virorum, meanness of birth, obscurity, Ovid. Met. 6, 319. vini, ignobleness, inferior quality, Col. 3, 21.

IGNŌMĪNIA, ae, f. (nomen) ignominy, disgrace.

IGNOMINIŌSUS, a. ignominious, disgraceful.

IGNOMINIŌSĒ, adv. in an ignominious manner.

IGNŌRĀRE, to be ignorant, &c. See IGNA.

IG- NOSĒRE (ignosco, ignōvī, ōtum,) alicui,

peccatum v. -o, to pardon. familiare est hominibus omnia sibi ignoscere, nihil aliis remittere, Patere. 2, 30. ignosco egomet mihi, Hor. fasque ignoscat Atrides, sc. mihi, Ovid. Met. 13, 189. vitio ignoscitur omni, impers. every defect is pardoned or overlooked, Id. Art. Am. 1, 249. ignotum est, sc. factum, it was pardoned, Ter. Adelph. 3, 5, 27. so ignota peccata, Hirt. B. Afr. 31. dementia ignoscenda, pardonable, that ought to be pardoned, Virg. G. 4, 489.

IGNOSCENTIOR, more forgiving, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 32.

IGNOTUS, a, um, adj. unknown; ignorant, not knowing. ignotos fallit, notis est derisui, Phaedr. 1, 11, 2. ignotior gens, less known, Liv. 5, 32. haud ignotissima inter nymphas, the most obscure, Ovid. M. 5, 540. so Cic. Flacc. 17. illi artifices corporis simulacra ignotis nota faciebant, made the images (of their contemporaries) known to those who did not know or had not seen them, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 22. at prius ignotum ferro quam scindimus aequor, before we plough an unknown plain or field, i. e. with the nature of which we are unacquainted, Virg. G. 1, 50.

ILIA, ium, ūbus, rar. iorum, n. the small guts, the flank. ilia inter coxas et pubem imo ventre posita sunt, Cels. 4, 1. iliis, in the dat. ib. ilia ducere, to draw the flank together, to become broken-winded, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 9. so tendere ilia, to heave or stretch the ilia, Virg. G. 3, 507. trahere, to draw them in, Plin. 26, 6. ILIOS, i, m. a distemper of the small gut, Cels. 4, 13.

ILIŌSUS, a. ill of that distemper, Plin. 20, 4.

ILEX, ūcis, f. a holm-oak, an evergreen-oak.—ILICŪS, ilignus vel ilignēus, a, um, of or pertaining to holm-oaks.

ILICĒTUM, i, n. a thicket or grove of holm-trees.

ILIAS, ādis v. -ādos, f. a poem of Homer's, concerning the war of the Greeks against Troy or Ilium: plur. ILIĀDES, um, Trojan women.

ILICET, i. e. ire licet, sc. vobis, you may go; a form used by a herald, when judges were dismissed from court, Donat. ad Ter. Phorm. 1, 3, 31. and by the chief mourner, or by the PRAEFĒCA, when the company attending a funeral were dismissed, Serv. ad Virg. A. 6, 216.—used also as an expression of despondency in a desperate case, for ALL IS OVER, UNDOING, or the like, Ter. & Plaut.—* Illicet obruimur numero, instantly, straightway, Virg. A. 2, 424. & 753.

ILIGNUS & -eus, a. of ever green oak. See ILEX.

IL- (for IN) LABĒFACTUS, part. a. unbroken, not impaired or weakened, Ovid. Pont. 4, 12, 30.

IL-LĀBI (-lābor, psus,) in stomachum, to fall or glide, Cic. N. D. 2, 54. amnis illabitur mari, falls or glides into the sea, Plin. 5, 29. so Nar 'Tiberino illabitur amni, Lucan. 1, 475. mediaeque minans illabitur urbi, glides or advances slowly into, Virg. A. 2, 240. si fractus

illabatur orbis, sc. ei vel in eum, should fall on him, Hor. Od. 8, 4, 7. so truncus illapsus cerebro, having fallen, ib. 2, 17, 27. animis illabere nostris, descend upon, enter, inspire, Virg. A. 3, 89. illa perniciēs illapsa civium animos, having slidden into or entered, Cic. Leg. 2, 15.

ILLAPSUS, ūs, m. humoris, the gliding or running in of water, Col. 2, 2, 11.

IL-LABŌRĀRE domibus, to labour in building houses, or to work laboriously in houses, Tac. G. 46.

IL-LABORĀTUS, a, um, not laboured, without labour. terra illaborata, not ploughed, Senec. Ep. 90.

ILLAC, adv. on that side or way. See ILLE.

IL-LACRĀBĪLIS, e, that cannot be torn.

IL-LACCESSĪTUS, a, um, not attacked, unprovoked.

IL-LACRĪMĀRE gaudio, to shed tears, to weep for joy, Liv. 25, 24. morti ejus, to lament, Cic. N. D. 3, 33. illacrimat templis ebur, weeps, sends forth a moisture, Virg. G. 1, 480.

ILLACRIMĀBĪLIS, e, unlamented, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 26. si plāces illacrimabilem Plutona, that cannot be moved by tears, merciless, inexorable, ib. 2, 14, 7.

IL-LAESUS, a. unhurt, sound, uncorrupted, Ovid.

IL-LAETĀBĪLIS, e, joyless, sorrowful, Virg.

IL-LAQUEĀRE, to ensnare, to entangle, Hor.

IL-LATRĀRE Mānibus, to bark at or against.

ILLĀTUS, brought in. and

ILLATŪRUS. See INFERRE.

IL-LAUDĀTUS, a. unpraised, Plin. Ep. 9, 26. unworthy of praise, detestable, execrable, Virg. G. 3, 5.

ILLAUDĀBĪLIS, -e carmen, not deserving to be praised, contemptible, Sil. Silv. 5, 5, 33.

IL-LAUTUS, part. a. unwashed, Plaut. P. 1, 2, 23.

ILLE, a, ud, pr. he, she, that. ille—hic, the former, the latter; the one, the other. ille alter, the other. sic Jupiter ille monebat, the great Jupiter, Virg. A. 7, 110. illud horae, for illā horā, Suet. Ner. 26.

ILLIC & ILLI, adv. in that place, there.

ILLŌ & ILLuc, adv. to that place, thither. illinc, thence. illā, and oftener illac, sc. viā, that way. hac atque illac, on this side and that.

ILLĪCO, straightway, instantly. illico consiste, in that very place, Ter. Adel. 2, 1, 2.—ILLIC homo, for ille hic, that, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 167. quod illac postulat, she, ib. 3, 2, 9. ubi illic scelus est? that villain, Ter. And. 3, 5, 1. nimia illac licentia, that excessive indulgence, Id. Adel. 3, 4, 63.—in illisce (for illis) aedibus, in that house, Plaut. Amph. Prolog. 97. illisce absentibus, Id. Stich. 1, 2, 74.

IL-LECTUS, a. not read, Ov. Art. Am. 1, 465.

IL-LEGITĪMUS, a, um, illegal, Val. Max. 2, 1, 3.

IL-LĒPĪDUS, a. without grace, wit or humour, inelegant, unpleasant, unhandsome, disagreeable.

IL-LĒPĪDE, adv. unhandsomely, rudely.

IL-LIBĀTUS, a. *untouched, untasted; pure.*

IL-LIBĒRĀLIS, e. in aliquem, *illiberal, not magnificent or generous*, Cic. Fam. 13, 1. -is quaestus, *a mean trade, unworthy of a free man, or, as we say, of a gentleman*, Cic. Off. 1, 42. so jocus, ib. 29. labor, Id. Fin. 1, 1 f. negotium ad cognoscendum non illiberale, Cic. Or. 1, 32. facinus, *a dishonourable action*, Ter. Adel. 3, 4, 3.

ILLIBERĀLĪTAS, ātis, f. *want of generosity, nigardliness*, Cic. Att. 8, 6.

ILLIBERALITER, adv. *ungenerously, meanly*, Ter. Adel. 4, 5, 30.

ILLICĒRE, (-icio, exi, ectum, from the obsol. lacio,) *to draw in, to allure, to entice.*

ILLECTUS, ūs, m. *an enticing.*

ILLEX v. -ix, icis, f. *an enticement; a decoy for birds, a bird-call.*

ILLICĪUM, i, n. *an enticement.*

ILLECĒBRA, ae, f. *an enticement or allurements, a charm.*

ILLECEBRŌSUS, a. *enticing.*

ILLECEBRŌSĒ, adv. *in an alluring manner.*

IL-LĪCĪTUS, a. *unlawful, illegal, illicit.*

ILLICĪTĒ, adv. *in an unlawful manner.*

ILLĪDĒRE (-līdo, si, sum, à laedo,) *caput foribus, dentes fragili, sc. negotio, caestus in ossa, to dash against, to strike upon.* aequora illisa scopulis, Virg. G. 3, 261.

ILLĪSUS, ūs, m. *a dashing against.*

IL-LĪGĀRE, to bind or tie, to entangle, to engage. illigatae post tergum manus, bound, Liv. 5, 27. juvenicis illigata pluribus aratra, Hor. Epod. 1, 25.

IL-LĪMIS, e, *without mud or slime, clear*, Ovid.

ILLINC, adv. *from thence, from that place, person, or thing.* me illinc abstraxi, from her, Ter.

IL-LĪNĒRE, (-līno, ēvi, ūtum,) & Illinire, to bedaub, to besmear. collyria oculis, to anoint my eyes with eye-salve, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 30. nives agris, to scatter snow on the fields, Id. Ep. 1, 7, 10. aliquid chartis, to write, Id. Sat. 1, 4, 36. aurum vestibus illitum, garments embroidered with gold, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 14.

ILLĪTUS, ūs, m. *an anointing*, Plin.

IL-LĪQUĒFACTUS, a. *melted, liquified*, Cic. Top. 4, 9.

IL-LITĒRĀTUS, a. *unlearned, illiterate.* vir bonus et non illiteratus, Cic. Or. 2, 6. illiteratissimae literae, *inlegant, void of genius*, Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 9.

IL-LOCABĪLIS, e. *virgo, that cannot be disposed of in marriage*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 14.

IL-LŌTUS, a. *unwashed, dirty.* illotis manibus, *with unwashed hands, i. e. hastily, without due preparation*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 103.

IL-LŪCĒRE & Illucescere (-xi, -,) alicui rar. aliquem, *to shine upon.* pessimus hic dies mihi illuxit, Plaut. pax—tuo quae capiti illuceat, Id. eā nocte cui illuxit dies caedis, *the night before*, Suet. Caes. 81. ubi illuxit, imp. when it was light, Liv.

IL-LUCTANS, ntis. verba illuctantia labris, *struggling to get utterance*, Stat. Theb. 4, 799.

IL-LŪDĒRE (-lūdo, si, sum,) eum v. in eum & in eo, *to mock.* quod meritò illudi possit, *be despised*, Cic. Or. 2, 3. illudo chartis, *I amuse myself with writing verses*, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 139. verbis virtutem illude superbis, *insult valour*, Virg. Aë. 9, 634. pene illusi vitam filiae, *I have sported away*, Ter. And. 5, 1, 3. tum Deus illudens, *sc. iis, playing upon them*, Ovid. Met. 3, 650. nostras artes, *mocking, bantering*, ib. 9, 66. vestes illusae auro, *embroidered*, Virg. G. 2, 464.

ILLŪSIO, ōnis, f. *a mocking or bantering, irony*, Cic. Or. 3, 53.

IL-LŪMĪNĀRE, to enlighten; to set off, to adorn.

ILLUMINATĒ, adv. *ornately*, Cic. Or. 3, 14.

ILLŪNIS, e, (luna,) *without moon-light, dark.*

ILLUSTRIS, e, (lustrum,) *clear, bright; evident; famous, renowned, illustrious.*

ILLUSTRĪUS, adv. *more clearly.*

ILLUSTRĀRE, to illustrate, to make clear or evident, to render famous.

ILLUSTRĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. *an enlightening or making clear, illustration.*

ILLUSTRĀMENTUM, i, n. *an embellishment*, Quintil. 11, 3 f.

ILLŪTUS, v. Illōtus, a, um, *unwashed.*

ILLŪVĪES, iei, f. *dirtyness.*

ILLUTIBĪLIS, e, *that cannot be washed clean*, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 57.

IM, used antiently to be put for eum, Lucr. 3, 876.

ĪMĀGO, ĩns, f. *an image or picture, a representation or resemblance of any thing.* imago vocis, *an echo*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 2. jus imaginis, *the right which every one, who obtained the curule edileship, or any higher office, had of making a waxen image of himself, and placing it in the atrium of his house*, Cic. Verr. 5.—* These images were carefully preserved by the posterity of magistrates, as marks of their nobility, Plin. 35, 2. Juvenal. 8. homo multarum imaginum, *a person of great nobility, many of whose ancestors had been curule ediles or superior magistrates*, Sallust. Jug. 85. imagines non habeo, *I am not noble, none of my ancestors have enjoyed any office, which entitled them to the jus imaginis*, ib.

IMAGUNCŪLA, ae, f. *a little image.*

IMAGINĀRIUS, a. *imaginary, counterfeited, pretended.*

IMAGĪNŌSUS, a. *solet haec imaginosum, sc. morbum habere, to be fanciful or visionary, to dream while awake*, Catull. 41.

IMAGĪNĀRI, (dep.) *to imagine, to conceive.*

IMAGĪNĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. *an imagination, an image of the mind.* imaginationes libidinum in somno, Plin.

IMBĒCILLIS, e; & -us, a, um, (in & bācillus,) -ior, -illimus v. -illissimus, *weak, feeble.*

IMBECILLĪTER, adv. *weakly, feebly.*

IMBECILLĪTAS, ātis, f. *weakness, imbecillity.*

IMBELLIS, e, (in & bellum,) -hostis, *unwarlike, cowardly.* cithara, *effeminate*, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 15. carmen, *not suited to war*, Stat. annus, *without war or action*, Liv. 10, 1. st im-

belle triennium, Id. telum, *feble*, Virg. *Æ.* 2, 544.

IMBER, bris, m. a shower of rain. aurëus, a shower of gold, Ter. lapidëus, et sanguinis, Cic. Div. 2, 28. ferrëus, of darts, Virg. *Æ.* 12, 284.

IMBRÏCUS, a. rainy.

IMBRÏFER, a. um, producing rain.

IMBEX, icis, m. v. f. a gutter-tile for carrying off the rain.

IMBRÏCATUS, a. crooked like a gutter-tile, laid above one another or sticking together like tiles.

IMBRÏCÄTIM, adv. like a gutter-tile.

IMBERBIS, e, (barba,) without a beard, beardless. Jupiter semper barbatus, Apollo imberbis, Cic.

IM-BÏBËRE, (-bïbo, bïbi, bïbitum,) to drink in, to imbibe; to resolve, Cic. Quint. 6. malam opinionem de aliquo, to conceive, Cic. Act. Verr. 14. neque immemor ejus, quod imberat, of that resolution which he had formed, Liv. 2, 47.

IMBITËRE; for inire. meam domum ne imbitas, do not enter, Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 42.

IMBËRE (-uo, ui, ütum,) lanam liquoribus, to wet, to moisten, to soak, Col. 9, 14, 15. testam odore, to season, to imbue, Hor. Ep. 2, 69. aram sanguine, to stain, Virg. E. 1, 8. so arma, Id. *Æ.* 7, 554. bellum sanguine, to begin the war by shedding blood, to drench the field of war, ib. 7, 542. manus imbutae sanguine, imbrued, Paterc. 2, 20. literis imbutus, instructed, initiated, Quinctil. 1, 2. animos pietate imbuerat, had filled or impressed, Liv. 1, 21. animum tenerum his opinionibus imbus, season, Cic. Att. 14, 13.

IMÏTÄRI aliquem v. mores ejus, to imitate. -atio: -ator & -atrix: -abilis, e.

IMITÄMEN, inis; & Imitämentum, i, n. an imitation, a resemblance. somnia veras aequant imitamine formas.

IM-MÄCÛLÄTUS, a. unstained. -ata tellus.

IM-MÄDËRE, & -escëre, to be wet, Ov. M. 6.

IMMÄNIS, e. huge, vast, dreadful; cruel. immania Caesaris acta, great, mighty, Ovid. Trist. immane quantum discrepat! how vast the difference is; how immensely a Median scimitar differs from, &c. Hor. Od. 1, 27, 6.—IMMÄNÏTÄS, ätis, f. cruelty. pretii, the extravagance, Plin. 35, 11. sceleris, the enormity, Cic. Cat. 1, 6.

IM- (for in i. e. non) MÄNSUËTUS, a. not gentle, wild; savage. -issimus ventus, Ov. Ep. 18, 37.

IM-MÄTÛRUS, a. unripe, before the time, untimely, unseasonable.

IMMATÛRE, adv. before the time. nimium immatÛre, too much before the season, too early, Col. 11, 2, 3.

IMMÄTURÏTÄS, ätis, f. unripeness, being below age, Suet. Aug. 34. an eagerness to do a thing before the time, Cic. Quint. 26.

IM-MEDICÄBÏLIS, e, incurable. -e vulnus, telum, &c. -is ira, implacable, Sil. 1, 47.

IM-MEJËRE, to make water in or upon.

IM-MËMOR, öris, a. -ejus, unmindful.—IM-MËMÖRÄTUS, a. unmentioned.

IM-MEMÖRÄBÏLIS, e, not to be mentioned, unspeakable; forgetful, Plaut. Cist. 2, 2, 3.

IM-MENSUS, a, unmeasurable, immense.—IMMENSÏTÄS, ätis, f. immensity.

IM-MËANS, part.—delphini immeantes Nilö, entering, going into, Plin. 8, 25.

IM-MËRENS, ntis, a. undeserving. -enter.—

IMMËRÏTUS, a. undeserving, innocent, Ovid. Trist. 2, 274. laudes immeritae, undeserved, Liv. 4, 14.—

IMMËRÏTÖ, adv. undeservedly.—immeritissimö, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 60.—

IMMËRÏTUM, i, n.—immerito meo, without my deserving it, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 18.

IMMËRGËRE (-go, si, sum,) se ponto, to plunge. in confertissimos hostes, to rush. se in alicujus consuetudinem, to insinuate himself into the acquaintance or familiarity of one, Cic. Cluent. 13.—

IMMERSÄBÏLIS, e, that cannot be plunged or overwhelmed. adversis rerum immersabilis undis, Hor.

IM-MËTÄTUS, a. unmeasured, not bounded, -ata jugera liberas fruges ferunt, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 12.

IM-MIGRÄRE, to remove, to enter, Liv. praef.

IMMÏNËRE (-eo, ui, -) alicui, to hang over. imminet his aer, Ovid. Met. 1, 52. quum bellum ab Tarquiniis immineret, sc. Romanis, threatened, Liv. 2, 3. fortunis v. in fortunas ejus, to seek an opportunity of seizing. in tribuniciam potestatem, to seek to obtain. exitio ejus, to seek to destroy him. emptioni, to be eager on the purchase, Suet. Aug. 24. interdictis aquis, to desire eagerly forbidden waters, Ovid. Amor. 3, 4, 18.—imminentes imbres, impending, threatening. homo ad caedem imminens, prone to, watching for an opportunity of committing, Cic. Dom. 6. Verres imminenti avaritiä, eager, upon the catch, Cic. Verr. 2, 54.

IM-MÏNUËRE, to lessen, to diminish. -ütio.

IM-MÏSCËRE (-sco, ui, stum v. xtum,) se turbae, to mix, to mingle. ima summis, to mix what was at bottom with things at top, Ovid. Met. 7, 278. sortem suam cum rebus Romanis, Liv. 45, 14. pr. Fidenati se bello, to join, to take part in, Liv. 5, 28. se nocti atrae, to vanish, to disappear, Virg. *Æ.* 4, 570.

IM-MÏSËRÄBÏLIS, e, unpitied, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 17.

IM-MÏSËRÏCORS, ordis, a. unmerciful. —IMMÏSËRICORDÏTER, adv. cruelly, Ter. Adolph. 7, 5, 28.

IM-MÏTTIS, e, harsh, cruel. uva, unripe, sour. immiti sociis parentibus umbræ, the companions of Achilles obeying his cruel shade or ghost, Ov. M. 13, 449. caelum, boisterous, Plin. Ep. 8, 17.

IM-MÏTTËRE (-tto, si, ssum,) servos ad spoliandum fanum, to send or let in, Cic. Verr. 4, 45. se in medios hostes, to rush, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48. corpus in undas, to throw, Ovid. Ep. 2, 133. id in aures, to listen to, Plaut. Epid. 3, 1, 14.

injuriam in aliquem, to do or offer, Cic. Par. 4. aliquem in bona alterius, to put in possession of, as the praetor did, Cic. Verr. 1, 54. equum, to spur on, to drive at full speed, Cic. Fam. 10, 30. habenas classi, to give full sail, to make all the sail they can, Virg. Æ. 6, 1. alii Tarquinium immisso aëbant, was put upon it or suborned, Sallust. Cat. 48. Danai immissi, let in, Virg. Æ. 2, 434. canes immisi cervis, set upon, let loose upon, Id. G. 3, 371. immisso lumine, being let in, Virg. Æ. 3, 246. immissa terris flumina, let in upon the land, made to flow in new channels, Plin. Ep. 8, 4. lentum filis immittitur aurum, is blended with the threads, Ov. Met. 6, 68. immissa barba, long, Virg. Æ. 3, 593. immissi humerum pro utrumque capilli, hanging down, Ovid. Met. 6, 168. IMMISSIO, ònis, f. a putting in, an engrafting, Cic. Sen. 15.

IMMO v. Imò, adv. nay; yes. immo etiam, nay more. immo magis, nay rather. imò enim, Ter.

IM-MOBĪLIS, e, immoveable, steadfast. -itas. IM-MODĒRĀTUS, a. immoderate, excessive. immoderatissimus luxuriae (in the gen.) excessively luxurious, Suet. Ner. 51. -atè, immoderately, intemperately. IM-MODĒRĀTIO (ònis, f.) verborum, intemperateness of language, Cic. Sull. 10.

IM-MŌDESTUS, a. immodest; immodest, unmannerly, rude, intemperate. -estè: -estia. IM-MŌDICUS, a. immoderate, exceeding bounds, excessive. animi, avaritiae, irae, laetitiae, libidinis, &c. amore, mero, saevitiâ, verbis, &c. IM-MŌDICÈ, adv. immoderately.

IM-MŌDULĀTUS, a. unharmonious, Hor. A. P. 263. IM-MŌLĪTUS, a. constructed or reared, Liv. 33, 44. IM-MŌLĀRE, to sprinkle with the mola or sared cake. taurum Jovi, to sacrifice, to offer up as a victim, Suet. immolatur, imp. sacrifice is made, Cic. Div. 2, 17. Liv. 21, 1. IM-MŌLATIO, ònis, f. a sacrifice. IM-MŌLATOR, òris, m. one who sacrifices.

IM-MŌRDĒRE, to bite. immorsâ hastâ, Stat. IM-MŌRI v. Immoriri (-ior, tuus,) in vino, aquis, to die in. hastae v. ferro, to die upon or by means of. studiis, to be intent on the pursuit of riches, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 85. immortuus, quite dead; (al. intermortuus, expiring,) Cic. Att. 1, 14.

IM-MŌRĀRI nidis, to remain in, Col. 8, 5. rei alicui, honestis cogitationibus, to dwell upon, to employ much time in, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 8.

IM-MŌRTĀLIS, e, immortal. IMMORTALĪTAS, âtis, f. immortality. IMMORTALITER (adv.) gaudeo, exceedingly, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3.

IM-MŌTUS, a. unmoved, immoveable, Virg. Æ. 4, 15. IM-MŪGĪRE, to bellow loudly, to resound, Virg. IM-MULGĒRE ubera labris, to milk into, Id. Æ. 11, 572. oculo si immulgeatur, Plin. 28, 7.

IM-MUNDUS, a, unclean, dirty, filthy. IMMUNDITIA, ae, f. dirtiness. valetudinaria im-

munditiis liberare, to clear or free the infirmaries from all kinds of nastiness, Col. 12, 3, 8.

IMMŪNIS, e, free or exempt from a public office, burden or charge. agri immunes, free from taxes, Cic. so civitates, Id. immunes belli, aratri, militiae v. -iâ, operis, sceleris, &c. free from, void of. immunis aram si tetigit manus, innocent, free from guilt, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 17. IMMUNĪTAS, âtis, f. an exemption or immunity, Cic. Phil. 1, 1.

IM-MUNIFICUS, a. not munificent, not bountiful, stingy, niggardly, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 69.

IM-MUNĪTUS, part. -a oppida castellaque, not fortified, Liv. 22, 11. via, unfenced, Cic. Caec. 29.

IM-MURMŪRĀRE, to murmur, to make a noise. IMMUSŪLUS v. -issulus & -ustulus, i, m. a kind of eagle or hawk, Plin. 10, 7. & Festus.

IM-MŪTESCĒRE, to become dumb, to be silent. IM-MŪTĪLĀTUS, a. not naimed, Sall. Frag. 6, 13.

IM-MŪTĀRE, to change greatly, Sall. Cat. 3. IMMUTĀTUS, a. changed; also, unchanged, Ter. And. 1, 5, 8. IMMUTĀTIO, ònis, f. a change. IMMUTĀBĪLIS, e, unchangeable; changed, Plaut. Ep. 4, 2, 8. IMMUTĀBĪLĪTER, adv. unchangeably. IMMUTĀBĪLĪTAS, âtis, f. unchangeableness.

IMMŪTĪRE, to grumble, Stat. Theb. 5, 542. IMŌ v. Immo, adv. nay. imò certè, yes surely. IM-PĀCĀTUS, a. unsubdued, restless, Virg. G. 3, 408.

IMPĀGES, is, f. (impingo,) a tenon to be put into a mortise, a pin fixed in a timber to strengthen a joint, a dove-tail, Virg. 4, 6. & Festus. IM-PALLESĒRE, to grow pale. eventus impalluit, Stat. Th. 6, 805. chartis, Pers. 5, 62.

IM-PAR, âris, a. abl. -e v. -i, unequal. -iter. IM-PĀRĀTUS, a. unprepared. imparati cum a militibus, tum a pecunia, both with respect to soldiers and money, Cic. Att. 7, 15. -atissimus, Caes.

IM-PASCĒRE, (-sco, vi, stum,) to feed in, or on. impastus, unfed, hungry. leo, Virg. Æ. 9, 339. pisces, ib. 10, 560.

IM-PĀTĪBĪLIS v. Impēibilis, e; dolor, unsufferable, intolerable, Cic. Fin. 2, 17. valetudo, Plin.

IM-PĀTIENS, entis, a. that cannot or will not bear, impatient. fanis, frigoris, irae, viae, &c. -enter: -entia, inability to bear; impatience. IM-PĀVĪDUS, a. unafraid, intrepid, bold. -idè. IM-PĒDĀRE vitem, to prop, to support. -atio. IMPĒDĪRE, (-io, ūvi, ūtum, à per,) to entangle, to hinder. saltus impeditus, difficult to be passed. so palus impedita, a dangerous morass, Caes. B. G. 3, 14. impeditissimae silvae, Caes. B. G. 8, 18. iter, difficult.

IMPĒDĪTIO, ònis, f. a hindering, an obstruction. IMPĒDIMENTUM, i, n. a hinderance; plur. the baggage and beasts of burden of an army.

IM-PELLĒRE (impello, impūli, impulsūm,) puppim dextrâ, to push forward, Virg. Æ. 10, 246. so ib. 5, 242 & 120. remos, to ply, ib. 4, 594. marmor tennis, Id. G. 1, 254. mon-

tem cuspidē, to strike, Id. *Æ.* 1, 82. *animum, to move*, ib. 4, 23. *me ad pugnas, to incite*, ib. 11, 278. *eum praecipitem, to drive headlong*, 12, 380. *aliquem ut credat, to induce*, Ter. *judicem leviter, to influence*, Cic. *Or.* 2, 79. *sonus impulsus aures, struck*, Virg. *Æ.* 12, 618. *impellentibus undas Zephyris, driving*, Id. *G.* 4, 305. *impulsa nervo sagitta, shot from the string*, Id. *Æ.* 2, 856. *Cassandreae impulsus furis, instigated or impelled by the mad predictions of Cassandra*, ib. 10, 68. *impulso vomere, the ploughshare being applied or driven into the ground*, Virg. *G.* 2, 211. *impulsa frons prima, obliged to give ground*, Liv. *impulsae pollice chordae, struck*, Ovid. *Met.* 18, 145. ——— *IMPULSIO, ōnis, f. & Impulsus, ūs, m. an impulse. impulsu Pisonis, tuo, vestro, alieno, by the advice or instigation*, Cic.

IMPULSOR (ōris, m.) sceleris, an inciter, Cic. *Vat.* 10. *me impulsore, sc. existente, by my advice or instigation*, Ter. *Eun.* 5, 6, 18.

IM-PENDĒRE, (-deo, di, sum), to hang over, to threaten. mors, quasi saxum Tantalō, nobis semper impendet, Cic. *Fin.* 1, 18. *tanta te impendent mala, threaten*, Ter. *Phorm.* 1, 4, 2. *tantae in te impendent ruinae, Plaut. invidiae tempestas nobis*, Cic. *Cat.*

IM-PENDĒRE (-do, di, sum), pecuniam in rem, to lay out, to expend. laborem v. tempus studiis, to bestow. biennium huic libro componendo, to employ. impenso pretio venibat, was sold at a great price, Liv. 2, 9. *so IMPENSO sc. pretio cōemptas, bought at an extravagant price*, Hor. *Sat.* 2, 3, 245. *impensor cura, greater*, Ovid. *Met.* 2, 405. *impensissimae preces, very earnest*, Suet. *Tib.* 13. ——— *IMPENSĒ (adv.) improbus, very*, Plin. *Ep.* 4, 1, 39. *impensĒ cupio, earnestly*, Ter. *impensius mittere, more earnestly*, Sallust. *Jug.* 47. *impensissimĒ, very earnestly*, Suet. *Dom.* 20. ———

IMPENSA, ae, f. & impendium, i, n. expense, cost, charge. tantulo impendio ingens victoria fletit, cost so small a loss of men, Curt. 3, 11 f. *foenus et impendium, principal and interest*, Cic. *Att.* 6, 1. *impendiis largitatem muneris augere, with additions*, Cic. *Brut.* 4. ——— *IMPENDIO, adv. greatly. impendio magis, more highly, to a greater degree. impendio minus, in a less degree, much less*, Plaut.

IM-PENETRĀBĪLIS, e, that cannot be penetrated, impenetrable. mens impenetrabilis irae, Sil. 7, 561.

IM-PĒRĀRE, (in & parere), to command. imperat aut servit collecta pecunia cuique, Hor. *Ep.* 1, 10, 47. *cum ipse ad imperandum (i. e. ut ei imperaretur) Tisidium vocaretur, to receive commands*, Sall. *Jug.* 62. *so ades ad imperandum, i. e. ut tibi imperetur*, Cic. *Fam.* 9, 25. *frumentum, arma, obsides, &c. iis, to order them to furnish or give, to demand from them. passiv. mihi imperatur, impers. I am commanded. Caesari imperari non potest*, Cic. *Fam.* 11, 10. *but Horace has haec ego procurare imperor, for mihi imperatur*, Ep. 1, 5, 21. *pecuniae imperatae, sc. iis, (in dat.) money was demanded from them*, Caes. *B. C.* 3, 32. *im-*

perata facere sc. iis, to do what they were ordered, to perform commands, Caes. *B. G.* 2, 3. *illo imperante, under his command*, Caes. *B. G.* 7, 17. *in gentem nomenque imperantium concessere, of their rulers*, Sallust. *Jug.* 18. f. ——— *IMPERĀTĀRE (freq.) gentibus, to command, to rule. rem, to order.* ———

IMPERĀTOR, ōris, m. a commander, the commander-in-chief of an army; a title of honour given by a victorious army to their general with acclamations on the field of battle, Caes. *B. C.* 3, 71. *Tacit. Ann.* 3, 74. *and confirmed by the senate*, Cic. *Phil.* 14, 4. *which he retained till he obtained or was refused a triumph*, Cic. *Fam.* whence Julius Caesar received the name of *IMPERĀTOR*, Suet. 76. *which his successors retained.* ———

IMPERĀTRIX, (-icis, f.) Italia, that ruled the world, Plin. 26, 3 s. 8. ———

IMPERĀTŌRIUS, a, um, of or belonging to a commander, imperial, Cic. Acad. 4, 1. ———

IMPĒRIUM, i, n. command, sway, government. imperium populi Romani, the empire or dominion. in imperiis et magistratibus, in military commands and civil offices, Suet. *Caes.* 54. *Esse in v. cum imperio, to be invested with military command.* ———

IMPERIŌSUS, a. possessed of command or dominion, Cic. *Or.* 34. *-osa dictatūra, possessed of uncontrollable power*, Liv. 7, 40. *imperiosius aequor, impetuous, violent*, Hor. *Od.* 1, 14, 8. *imperiosus sibi, who has command over himself*, Hor. *Sat.* 2, 7, 83. *imperiosa conjux, imperious, tyrannical*, Ovid. in *Ibin.* 536. *so Familia imperiosissima, imperious*, Liv. 9, 34. **L. Manlius got the surname of IMPERIŌSUS, from his having been rigid in command*, Liv. 7, 3. Plin. 22, 5.

IM-PERMISSUS, a, um, unlawful, not permitted.

IMPERPĒTUUS, a. not perpetual, Sen. *Ep.* 72.

IM-PERCEPTUS, a. unperceived, Ovid. *M.* 9.

IM-PERCUSSUS, a. unstruck, without noise.

impercussos nocte movere pedes, Ovid. *Am.* 3.

IM-PERDĪTUS, a. Grajis, in dat. not destroyed

by, having escaped from, Virg. *Æ.* 10, 430.

IM-PERFECTUS, a. unfinished, imperfect, Virg. *Æ.* 8, 428. *cibus imperfectus, undigested*, Juv. 3, 233.

IM-PERFOSSUS, a. unstabbed, Ov. *M.* 12, 496.

IM-PERĪTUS, a. unskilful, ignorant. -itē: -itia.

IM-PERJURĀTUS (a.) amnis, never falsely sworn

by, i. e. the river Styx, by which the gods having sworn, never broke their oath, Ovid. in *Ibin.* 78.

IM-PERSPICUUS, a. not clear, doubtful.

IM-PERTERRĪTUS, a. undaunted, fearless.

IM-PERTRE & -iri, (-tio, tivi, titum, & -tior, titus,) calorem caeteris, to impart, Cic. *N. D.* 2, 10. *so fortunam suis, Cic. Amic.* 19. *dolorem nemini, Id. Verr.* 2, 34. *multam salutem ei, to salute, to wish health*, Cic. *Att.* 2, 12. *eum plurimā salute, to compliment with best wishes*, Ter. *Eun.* 2, 2, 39. *civitatem ei, to give the freedom of the city*, Cic. *Arch.* 5. *studium v. tempus alicui rei, to bestow on. so lau-*

dem ei. collegae meo laus impertitur, Cic. Cat. 3, 6. heram hoc malo, to communicate this misfortune to, Ter. Adelph. 3, 2, 22. aliquem osculo, to kiss, Suet. Ner. 37. doctrinis puerilis aetas impertiri debet, to be acquainted with or instructed in, Nep. 25, 1. pro his impertitis, for these favours or concessions, Liv. 21, 41.

IMPETURBATUS, a, -a quies, undisturbed, Sen. Ep. 73. -ato ore bibere venenum, Ov. Ib. 560.

IM-PERVIUS, a, unpassable. aminis, Ovid. M. 9, 106.

IMPĒTIGO, ūnis, f. a kind of eruption on the skin. * Celsus describes four species of the Impetigo, 5, 28, 17 s. 273, &c.

IM-PĒTĒRE, (-to, tīvi, tītum,) to attack.---

IMPĒTUS, ūs, m. an attack, an assault. impetus dicendi, vehemence, Cic. tribus congiis epotis uno impetu, at one draught, Plin. 14, 22. impetus animi, a strong desire, Plin. 35, 10 s. 36. habent suos impetus animalia, instincts or natural propensities, Cic. Off. 2, 3. cepit impetum moriendi, took up or formed a resolution of putting an end to his days, Suet. Oth. 9. so Aug. 42. biformato impetu centaurus, for biformis, of two shapes, Cic. Tusc. 2, 8. impetus caeli, for caelum, Cic. N. D. 2, 38.

IMPĒTIS, (gen.) impĒtē (abl.) vasto fertur, for impetu, with vast force, Ovid. Met. 3, 79. capere impetis auctum, of force, Lucret. 6, 326.

IMPETRĀRE (patrāre) aliquid ab aliquo, to obtain. istuc confido a fratre me impetrassere, for impetratum esse, Plaut. Aul. 4, 7, 6. incipere multo est quam impetrare facilius, to finish, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 14. videndum est, ne minus impetrem, quam possem, lest I effect less than I might, i. e. lest I frustrate my design, Ter. Hec. 4, 5, 3.

IMPETRĀBĪLIS, e, that may be obtained, Liv. 37, 34. quod pax impetrabilior esset, might be more easily obtained, Liv. 30, 16.—(II) Orator impetrabilis, that may easily obtain what he desires, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 40. so impetrabilior, qui vivat, nullus est, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 20.

IMPETRATIO, onis, f, a concession, a favour obtained, Cic.

IMPETRĀRE, (-io, ūvi, tītum,) to consult the gods about any thing by sacrifice or augury, Cic. Div. 1, 16. to obtain a favourable omen, ib. 2, 15. impetritum est, impers, the sacrifice has been acceptable, i. e. the omen has been favourable, all is right, Plaut. Asin. 2, 1, 11.

IM-PEXUS, a, um, uncombed, undressed. antiquitas impexa, rude, unpolished, Dial. de Orat. 20.

IM-PĪCARE, (pix,) to daub or cover with pitch.

IMPĪGER, gra, grum, active, clever, diligent.—IMPĪGRĒ, adv. quickly, readily, actively, Liv. 1, 10.

IMPINGĒRE (impingo, impēgi, impactum, d pango,) caput parietī, to strike or dash against. colaphum, fustem, pugnum alicui, to strike. navem in scopulos, to drive upon. compedes ei, to put or clap chains on him. dīcam ei, to raise a law-suit.

IMPACTUS saxo, dashed against, Liv. 8, 6. so

fluctus impactī, sc. saxeo dorso, beating on, Plin. Ep. 6, 31 f.

IMPACTIO (ōnis, f) nubium, a collision or striking against each other, Sen. N. Q. 2, 12 f.

IM-PIUS, a. impious, irreligious, undutiful. impii cives, impious, who desire the destruction of their country, Cic. Phil. 6 f. -iē: -iētas.—

IMPĪARE, to pollute. se in parentem aut deos, i. e. esse impium, to misbehave, Plaut. Rud. 1, 3, 8.

IM-PLĀCĀTUS, a. unappeased, unsatisfied, insatiable.---

IMPLACĀBĪLIS, e, implacable. -iter.

IM-PLĀCĪDUS, a. fierce, cruel, Hor. Od. 4.

IM-PLEXUS, a. folliculis inter se implexis, being folded together; Plin. 25, 7. Gratiae, implexis manibus, joined, Senec. Ben. 1, 3. angues implexae crinibus, twisted round, Virg. G. 4, 482. aurum crinibus implexum, plaited, wrapped round, Plin. 33, 1.

IMPLEXUS, ūs, m. a folding or plaiting, an entwining, Plin. 2, 65. & 9, 51 s. 74.

IM-PLĒRE (-eo, ēvi, ētum,) vas vino v. vini, aures sermonibus, auras questibus, locum clamore, to fill. annos centum, to complete, to live. promissum, to perform. faeminas, to impregnate, to get with young, Columel. 7, 9. facultates equestris ordinis, to have the fortune requisite for an eque, Plin. Ep. 1, 19. impletæ modis satiræ, poetic medleys or plays composed in verse, adapted to music, Liv. 7, 2.

IM-PLĒCĀRE, (-ico, ūi v. āvi, tītum v. ātum,) to entangle, to involve. brachia collo, to throw or fold round, Ovid. Met. 1, 762. crinem auro, to infold it in gold or with a golden clasp, Virg. Æ. 4, 148. tempora ramo, to bind his temples with a branch, ib. 7, 135. so sarta implicatura comas, Ovid. Fast. 5, 200. morbo v. in morbum implicatus, seized with. habeo eos implicatos consuetudine, joined to me, engaged or connected by intimacy, Cic. Fam. 6, 12. implicata inter se, connected, Id. Off. 1, 5. reliquæ partes sunt implicatae, intricate, difficult, obscure, Cic. Or. 3, 14. so Fin. 3, 1.—

IMPLICĪTĒ, adv. obscurely, Cic. Inv. 2, 23.—IMPLICATIO rei familiaris, embarrassment, Cic. Sext. 46. nervorum, the entwining, intermingling, Cic. N. D. 2, 55.

IMPLICISCĪ, the same with implicari; ubi primum tibi sensisti impliciscier? sc. atram bilem, when did you first perceive it to begin to be intermingled? i. e. when were you first seized with madness, which the antients ascribed to the black bile, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 97.

IM-PLŌRĀRE, to implore, to entreat.

IMPLORATIO, ōnis, f. an imploring, an entreating. IMPLORĀBĪLIS, e, to be implored or prayed to.

IM-PLUMBĀRE, to solder or make fast with lead.

IM-PLŪMIS, e, without feathers, featherless, unpledged, callow. -ibus pullis assidens avis, Hor.

IM-PLŪĒRE (-uo, ūi, -) in aliquem locum, alicui v. in aliquem, to rain upon. impluit, imp. it rains.

IMPLUVIUM, i, n. a space open at top in the middle of a Roman house, where the rain fell; adorned with columns and statues, Cic. Verr. 1, 19, 23 & 56.

IM-POLĪTUS, a, unpolished, rude, ignorant, Cic. Or. 2, 31. *impolitee res et acerbae, unsettled and hostile*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 14. *lapides impolitiores, rough, unpolished*, Quintil. 8, 6. **IMPOLĪTĒ** (adv.) dicere, *inelegantly*, Cic. Or. 1, 49. *-itā*, Gell. 4, 12.

IM-POLLŪTUS, a, um, unpolluted, untainted.

IM-PŌNĒRE (-pono, pōsui, pōsitum,) dona aris, to place upon. *onus ei v. in eum, to put or lay upon. finem bello; supremam manum operi, to put to. leges reipublicae, to impose. vectigal, to impose taxes. regem Macedoniae, to set over. aliquem in equum, to put on horseback. exercitum in naves, to embark. praefectis Antigoni imposuit, he imposed on or deceived*, Nep. 18, 5. so Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6. *corona imposita capitū, put upon. so nomen ei impositum ex re; quasi nullo imposito, sc. iis, as if no one had been set over them, i. e. as if they had no officers*, Sallust. Jug. 100.

IMPOSITIO, ōnis, f. a putting or laying on, Plin. 27, 13.

IMPOSITICIUS & **IMPOSITIVUS**, a, imposed, Varr. & Plin. 28, 4. In later writers we find **IMPOSTOR**, ōris, m. a deceiver; and *impostūra*, ae, f. *deception, imposture*.

IMPORCĀTUS, a, reduced into furrows or ridges, furrowed, Col. 2, 10, 6. *imporcitor*, Festus.

IM-PORTĀRE frumentum, to import. *aegritudines, calamitates, clades, pericula, to cause, to produce. so suspicionem alicui*, Cic. Fam. 16, 21. *odium libellis, to make my books to be disliked*, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 5.

IMPORTĀTICIUS, a, imported, that is or may be imported. frumentum, Hirt. B. A. 20.

IMPORTŪNUS, a, -um tempus, inconvenient. *bellum, unfavourable, hopeless*, Virg. A. 11, 304. *senex, peevish, morose, surly*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 23. *vultus, fierce, savage, cruel*, Cic. in Senat. post. R. 6. *importunus et ferrēus, cruel and unfeeling*, Cic. Cat. 4, 6. *importunae libidines, violent, unbridled*, Cic. Verr. *sitis, immoderate, insatiable*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 23. *fata, unkind, cruel*, Ovid. M. 10, 634. *importunissimus tyrannus, very cruel*, Liv. 29, 17 f. *hostis, outrageous*, Cic. Cat. 2, 6. *importuna puerperies, pinching, distressing*, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 37. *eripietque curule cui v. let importunas ebur, offended, displeased*, Id. Ep. 1, 6, 54.

IMPORTUNĒ, adv. *unseasonably*.
IMPORTUNĪTAS, ātis, f. *eagerness, imprudent earnestness*, Ter. And. 1, 4, 4. *outrageous insolence*, Sall. Jug. 36. *peevishness, moroseness*, Cic. Sen. 3. *cruelty*.

IMPORTŪDUS, a, without harbours, (portus.) *importuosissima insula*, Plin. 4, 12.

IMPOS, ōtis, a. (i. e. non potis,) *unable, without power. animi v. sui, not master of*, Plaut. C. 10.
IM-POSSIBILIS, e, that cannot be done, impos-

IM-PŌTENS, entis, a, homo, *weak*, Cic. Fin. 1, 16, & Muraen. 23 f. *irae, animi, amoris, doloris, laetitiae, &c. unable to restrain. gens suarum impotens rerum, unable to manage*, Liv. 9, 14. *impotens regendi, sc. equos, unable to restrain or check*, Liv. 35, 11. *impotens ira, animus, amor, laetitia, that cannot be restrained, ungovernable, violent, excessive. adeon' impotenti esse animo, of so weak a mind, or so little master of himself*, Ter. And. 5, 3, 8. *novi, quam esse soleas impotens, sc. tui v. animi, how little command you use to have over yourself*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 130. *aquilo, furious, violent*, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 3. *impotentes domini, insolent tyrants*, Liv. 3, 38. *so impotens dominatio, insolent, cruel, intolerable tyranny*, Nep. 6, 1. Liv. 34, 42. *impotens et crudele consulum ac patrum in re regnū passuros*, Liv. 7, 39. *impotentibus instructi consiliis, furnished with tyrannical schemes or with plans of tyranny*, Liv. 3, 36. *impotens postulatūm, an insolent or exorbitant demand*, Liv. 7, 41. *impotens injuria, outrageous or tyrannical injustice*, Id. 8, 23. — **IM-PŌTENTER**, adv. *insolently, tyrannically. impotentissime facere, Senec. Ben. 4, 17. impotentius jam regi, for regebantur, sc. elephantū, were managed with more difficulty, i. e. became unmanageable*, Liv. 27, 48. **IM-PŌTENTIA**, ae, f. *weakness*, Ter. And. 4, 3, 16. *inordinate or excessive passion*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 16. *insolence*, ib. 23. & Suet. C. 77.

IM- v. IN-PRĀESĒNTIARŪM, adv. (for in praesentia, in praesenti tempore v. ad praesens tempus,) *at present*, Nep. 23, 6. Cat. R. R. 144.

IM-PRANSUS, a, that has not dined, fasting.

IM-PRĒCĀRI, to pray for what is evil to any one, Virg. A. 4, 628. *poenas Pompeio*, Plin. 8, 7. *tales filias talesque conjuges populo Romano, to wish them to have*, Suet. Aug. 65. — **IM-PRĒCATIO**, ōnis, f. *an imprecation, a curse*, Sen. Ben. 6, 35.

IM-PRĪMĒRE (-primo, pressi, pressum, a premo.) *signum pecori, to imprint a mark on the cattle by branding them with a hot iron*, Virg. G. 1, 263. *sigilla in cera hoc annulo*, Cic. Acad. 4, 26 f. *signa tabellis, to affix his seal or signet to these tablets or papers*, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 38. *dedecus reipublicae*, Cic. Phil. 5, 6. *literam A humi*, Cic. Div. 1, 13. *an imprimi, quasi ceram, animum putamus, sc. aliqua re, is impressed or receives impressions*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25. *aliquid animo, in anitio v. in animum, to impress*, Id. *Italiam vestigiis flagitiorum, to leave marks or traces*, Cic. Phil. 2, 24. *vulnus sive ungue impressum, sive dente*, Plin. 8, 16. *sulcus altius impressus, sc. humi, a deep furrow*, Cic. crater impressus signis, *marked with figures, embossed*, Virg. A. 5, 536. *impressum nefas, sc. in balteo, the horrid story of the Danaides engraved on it*, ib. 10, 497. *impressa ubera, not pressed, not sucked*, Propert. 2, 25, 70: — **IM-PRĒSSIO**, ōnis, f. *an impression, an attack; an accent or emphasis*, Cic. Or. 3, 4. *explanata vocum impressio, a distinct expression*, Cic. Acad. 1, 5.

IMPRĪMIS, adv. (*for in primis*), in the first place, chiefly, especially, Cic. Fam. 1, 7. Off. 2, 14.

IM-PRŪBUS, a. puer, cruel, Virg. E. 8, 50. so improba fortuna, Virg. Æ. 2, 80. ora, ib. 10, 727. amor, ib. 4, 412. homo, wicked, dishonest. advena, wicked, injurious, pernicious, Virg. Æ. 12, 261. testamentum, illegal, Cic. Verr. 1, 42. anser, wicked, hurtful, Virg. G. 1, 119. cornix, ominous, unlucky, ib. 3, 888. labor, incessant, indefatigable, ib. 145. anguis, greedy, voracious, ib. 3, 431. so rabies, Id. Æ. 2, 359. lupus asper et improbus irâ, fierce and mischievous or rapacious with rage, ib. 9, 62. mons improbus, the huge, destructive mass, ib. 12, 687.

IMPROBŪLUS, a. somewhat dishonest or knavish, so as to take away something, Juv. 5, 73.

IMPROBÈ, adv. wickedly. improbius, more fondly, ardently, Catul. 67, 125. improbius natus, i. e. cum enormi pene, well furnished, Suet. Vesp. 23.

IMPROBITAS, âtis, f. dishonesty, wickedness; illegal violence, Cic. Caec. 2. mischievousness, Cic. N. D. 2, 32.

IM-PRŌBĀRE animum v. vitam alicujus, to disprove, to demonstrate or prove it to be wicked, Cic. Inv. 2, 10. fidem ejus, to disregard his sincerity, Cic. Att. 10, 8. Anton. ad Cic. studia, to disapprove, Cic. Or. 2, 37. testamentum, to reckon it invalid, Plin. Ep. 8, 18. judicium, to render invalid, to annul, Cic. Verr. 2, 28. ex improbat, of those he disapproved of, Suet. Aug. 39. improbatûrus haec Jupiter, about to disapprove, Hor. Epod. 5, 8.

IMPROBATIO (ônis, f.) testium, disproving the character or declaration of, A. ad Heren. 2, 6. add. Cic. Inv. 2, 10.

IMPROBABĪLIS, e, improbable, unlikely, Cic. Ac. 4, 33.

IM-PROCĒRUS, a. not tall, low of stature, Tac. IM-PROFESSUS, a. -ssi, not having professed or declared that they were Jews, Suet. Dom. 12.

IM-PROMPTUS, a. linguâ, slow, not ready, Liv. 7, 4.

IM-PRŌPĒRUS, a. slow, Sil. 3, 96.

IMPROPERĀRE, to hasten, Plin. 36, 13. impropertata vestigia, not hastened, without haste, Virg. Æ. 9, 798.

IMPROPRIUS, a. improper.

IMPROPRIÈ, adv. improperly. haud impropriè appellata, Plin. 8, 10.

IM-PROSPER, era, um, unprosperous, unfortunate, unlucky. -era Augusto fortuna domi, Tac. An. 3, 24.

IM-PROVIDUS (a.) futuri, improvident, unforeseeing. -a tela, unforeseen, Plin. Ep. 4, 22.

IMPROVIDÈ, adv. improvidently.

IMPROVĪSUS, a. unforeseen.

IMPROVĪSO, v. -è, adv. de v. ex improvĪso, unexpectedly, Cic.

IM-PRŪDENS, ntis, a. not knowing. haec, Sulla imprudente, facta sunt, without the knowledge of, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8. imprudentes offendit, he found them off their guard, Nep. 17, 2. imprudens adolescens, inconsiderate, imprudent,

Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 40. imprudens maris, negotii, religionis, &c. ignorant, unacquainted with.

IMPRUDENTER, adv. ignorantly, unwillingly; imprudently.

IMPRUDENTIA, ae, f. want of knowledge or foresight; imprudence; ignorance; unskilfulness, Nep. 15, 7.

IM-PŪBES v. -is, is v. èris, adj. impubes genae, beardless, without the down of youth, Virg. Æ. 9, 751. Ovid. Met. 3, 422. -e corpus, delicate, youthful, Hor. Epod. 5, 13. puer, below the age of puberty, Plin. 23, 7. accus. impubem, Cic. Cat. 4, 6.

IMPUBESCENS, entis, a. cortex caprifici, growing to maturity, Plin. ib.

IM-PŪDENS, entis, a. shameless, impudent. pecunia, a shameful sum of money, which it would be imprudent to desire, Cic. Verr. 1, 54.

IMPUDENTER, adv. without shame.

IMPUDENTIA, ae, f. shamelessness.

IM-PŪDĪCUS, a. unchaste, impudent. -rcissimus Antonius, Cic. Phil. 2, 28.

IMPUDICITIA, ae, f. unchastity.

IM-PUGNĀRE eum v. id, to attack. plebem, to thwart or oppose, Liv. 5, 3. morbus impugnatur, is removed or driven away, Plin. 26, 12 s. 76.

IMPUGNATIO, ōnis, f. an attack, Cic. Att. 5, 3.

IMPULSIO, a pushing, &c. See IMPELLERE.

IM-PUNTIUS, a. unpunished, quò impunitior libido, eò effrenator est, Liv. 3, 50. so Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 105.

IMPUNITÈ, adv. without punishment or hurt.

IMPUNITAS, âtis, f. impunity.

IMPŪNÈ, adv. (sine poena,) without punishment, hurt, loss, or danger; with impunity, safely.

IMPUNISSIMÈ, sup. most safely, Plaut.

IM-PŪRUS, a. base, wicked; flagitious, impure; contemptible.

IMPŪRÈ, adv. basely, flagitiously.

IMPURĪTAS, âtis, f. baseness.

IMPŪRĀTUS, a. nasty, vile, worthless.

IMPURITAE, arum, f. rogueries, villainies, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 6.

IMPURĀRE pecuniam, to render impure, Senec. Ep. 87.

IM-PŪTĀRE aliquid alicui, to impute, to ascribe. imputavit etiam, quod, &c. he reckoned it as a favour, that, Suet. Tib. 53. so Id. Ner. 36.

imputat hunc rex, sc. cibum, your patron reckons or accounts this as a favour, Juvenal. 5, 14.

so nec data imputant, Tac. G. 21 f. servi longè plus imputant seminis jacti, quàm quod severint, charge to their masters account, Col. 1, 7, 6.

imputata civitati terna millia, are charged to the account of, i. e. this city is taxed with the sum of, Plin. Ep. 10, 52.

IMPUTATIO, ōnis, f. the charging of expences against any one.

IMPUTĀTOR, ōris, m. one who casts up to another a favour he has done, Senec. Ben.

IMPŪTĀTUS, a. (i. e. non putatus,) not pruned.

vitis imputata, unpruned, Plin. 14, 12. so imputata floret vinea, Horat. Epod. 16, 44.

IM-PUTRESCĒRE, to purify, to rot. cum animal imputruit, sc. in oleo, Col. 6, 17, 5.

IMUS, a. (*contr.* for infimus or intimus,) the lowest or inmost. ab imo ad summum, (as we say,) from top to toe, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 308. in ima aure, in the bottom of, Plin. 11, 45. per ima ossa, through the inmost part of, i. e. the marrow, Virg. Æ. 2, 120.

IMULUS, a. somewhat towards the bottom. mollior imulâ oricillâ, Catul. 25, 2.

IN (præp. cum accus. & abl.) domum venire, into, in domo esse, in. in caeteris, among.—IN urbem ire, into. amor in patriam, in te benignus, towards. in lucem, until day. in eam sententiam, to that purpose, on that head. in rem tuam est, for your advantage. in utramque partem disputare, on both sides, for and against. litura in nomen, on, Cic. potestas in filium, over. in aliquem dicere, against. mirum in modum, after. in pedes stare, in aurem dormire, on. in os laudare, to, before. in v. inter patres lectus, into the number of. in vulgus probari, spargere, &c. among. crescit in dies, in singulos dies, omnes in dies, every day. in diem posterum, proximum, decimum, against. in diem vivere, to live from hand to mouth, not to think of to-morrow. est in diem, will happen some time after, Ter. induciae in duos menses datae, in hunc diem, annum, &c. for. tennis assibus in pedem, v. in singulos pedes, transegit, he bargained for three shillings a foot, or for every foot. so in jugerum, militem, capita, naves, &c. in medimna singula, H. S. quinos denos dedisti, Cic.—* IN portu navigo, in tempore, in. esse in potestate, vel in potestatem honore vel honorem, mente v. mentem. in manu v. manibus esse. habere, tenere, in one's power, on hand. in amicis, among. in oculis, before. occisus est in provincia, for in provincia, Sall. Cat. 19. in pueritia, adolescentia, senectute, absentia, for puer or pueri, when a boy or boys, &c. hoc in tempore, Nep. in loco fratris diligere, for ut fratrem, Ter.—* IN is very frequently used in composition, and commonly signifies NOT; but sometimes it increases the signification of the word with which it is joined.

IN-ABRUPTUS, a. unbroken, indissoluble. -ptâ concordia vos junxit, Stat. Silv. 5, 1, 44.

IN-ACCESSUS, a. inaccessible, unapproachable.

IN-ACCENSUS, not kindled, not inflamed, Sil.

IN-ACESCERE, to become sour or painful. haec tibi per sensus incescant, Ovid. Rem. Am. 307.

IN-ACTUS, p. a. driven in, Varr. R. R. 1, 22.

IN-ADUSTUS, a. not hurt by the flames, jungis et acripedes inadusto corpore tauros, Ov. Ep. 12, 93.

IN-AEDIFICARE portas, to build up, to block up, Liv. 44, 45. so Caes. B. C. 1, 27. moenia in muris, to build upon, ib. 2, 16. quae in loca publica inaedificata privati habebant, the buildings which private persons had built on public ground, Liv. 39, 44. duo parietes adverso clivo inaedificati, two walls were built on the de-

clivity of a hill, straight up and down, at a small distance from each other, Col. 6, 37, 10. inaedificatur nido lapis aetites, as built into, Plin. 10, 3.

IN-AEDIFICATIO, ōnis, f. a building upon something, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 55.

IN-AEQUĀLIS & In-aequabilis, e, unequal. -iter: itas.

IN-AEQUARE haec cratibus et terrâ, to level, to make equal, Caes. B. C. 1, 27. but onus inaequatum, unequal, Tibul. 4, 1, 43.

IN-AESTIMABILIS, e, that cannot be valued, inestimable, Liv. 35, 14, & 29, 32. nihil tam incertum, nec tam inaeestimabile est, quam animi multitudinis, so little to be valued, Cic. Fin. 3, 6.

IN-AESTUARE praecordiis, to boil or rage in, Hor. Epod. 11, 15.

IN-AFFECTĀTUS, a. unaffected, natural, Plin. Pan.

IN-AGITĀTUS, a. not agitated, Senec. Ep. 45.

INAGITABILIS, e; et iners aër, that cannot be moved or agitated, Id. N. Q. 5, 5.

IN-ALBESCERE, to grow white, to wax pale.

IN-ALGESCERE, to grow cold, Cels. 3, 3.

IN-AMABILIS, e, not amiable, unpleasant.—

INAMATUS, not loved, disliked, Sil. 12, 527.

IN-AMARESCERE, to become bitter or disagreeable.

IN-AMBITIOSUS, a. void of ambition, humble.

IN-AMBULARE, to walk up and down, or to and fro.

INAMBULATIO, ōnis, f. walking, a walk; a place for walking, Plin. 14, 1.

IN-AMAENUS, a. unpleasant, disagreeable, Ov. M.

IN-ANĪMUS, a, um; v. Inanimis, e; & Inanimatus, a. (anima.) lifeless, inanimate, Liv. 21, 32.

INĀNIS, e, empty, void; vain, fruitless. subst. magnum inane, the great void or empty space, Virg. E. 6, 31. per inania, sc. loca, through the air or sky, Ovid. Met. 2, 506.—

INANĪTER, adv. in vain, uselessly, without effect.

INANĪTAS, ātis, f. emptiness, vanity.—

INANIMENTUM, i, n. emptiness, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 19.

INĀNIAE, ārum, f. vanities, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 5.

INANILŌQUUS, a. speaking vain things, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 24.

INANIRE alvum, to empty, to make empty, Plin. 20, 3, & 21, 20.

IN-APERTUS, a. not exposed, not liable, Sil. 7, 26.

IN-APPARATIO, ōnis, f. want of preparation; opposed to apparatio, A. ad. Heren. 2, 4.

IN-ĀRĀTUS, a. untilled, unploughed, Virg. C. 1, 83.

IN-ARDERE & Inardescere, to blaze, to shine; to burn, to be inflamed. cupidine victoriae, Tac. Ad.

IN-ĀRESCERE, (inaresco, inarui, -,) to become dry.—

INAREFACTUS, a. *dried, made dry*, Plin. 32, 10.

IN-ARGENTATUS, a. -a aenea lamina, covered or plated with silver, Plin. 21, 2.

IN-ĀRĀRE fimum, to plough in, to cover by ploughing, Col. 2, 2, 11. & 5; 2. columbinum stercus vel folia cupressi, to plough into the ground, ib. c. 9, 9. seīnen, ib. c. 10, 6. lupinum, ib. c. 16, 5.

INĀRĀTUS, a. terra v. tellus, unploughed, untilled, Virg. G. 1, 83. Hor. Epod. 16, 45.

IN-ARTIFICIĀLIS, e, unartificial, without art.

IN-ASCENSUS, a, um.—superbiae principum locus, not mounted or ascended to, Plin. Pan. 65.

IN-ASPECTUS, ā. not seen, Stat. Theb. 1, 50.

IN-ASSĀTUS, a, um.—in lignēis verubus, thoroughly roasted, Plin. 30, 10. & 28, 11.

IN-ASSUĒTUS, a, um, unaccustomed, unusual.

IN-ATTĒNUĀTUS, a, um.—undiminished, unimpaired, not lessened, Ovid. Met. 8, 844.

IN-AUDAX, ācis, a. not bold, timid, Hor. Od. 8, 20, 3.

IN-AUDĪRE, to overhear, to hear what another says by listening.

INAUDĪTUS, a, um, unheard of, unusual, strange; untried, without a hearing, Suet. G. 14.

IN-AUGŪRĀRE, to take an omen by observing the flight of birds, or the like, Liv. 1, 7. to predict from omens what is to happen, ib. to admit to an office, to inaugurate, particularly an augur, Cic. Phil. 2, 42. Brut. 1. Liv. 30, 26. and other priests, Liv. 40, 42. to consecrate a temple, Liv. 1, 55. & 3, 20. apud quas, sc. ilices inauguratus esse dicitur, Tiburtus is said to have been created king by augury, Plin. 16, 44 s. 87. inauguratum est; quōvis admittunt aves, the thing has been tried by augury, i. e. it is resolved on; the birds on each side give favourable omens, Plaut. Asin. 2, 1, 11.

INAUGURĀTŌ, adv. by augury, after having taken the omens, Liv. 1, 36. & 44. & 5, 53.

INAURIS, is, f. an ear-ring, Plaut. Men. 3, 3, 17.

INAURĀRE, (aurum,) to gild. inaurata extrinsecus columna, gilded on the outside, Cic. Div. 1, 27. sic vives protinus, ut te confestim liquidus fortunae rivus inaret, you will go on to live so, though a liquid stream of fortune should cover you with gold, alluding to the river Pactōlus or Tagus, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 9. puto te malle a Caesare consuli quam inaurari, to be admitted to the councils of Caesar, rather than to be enriched by him, Cic. Fam. 7, 13.

IN-AUSPĪCĀTUS, a. unlucky, inauspicious.—INAUSPĪCĀTŌ, adv. without having consulted the auspices, or taken the omens, Cic. Div. 1, 17.

IN-AUSUS, a. unattempted. -a audeat, Stat.

IN-CAEDUUS lucus, that is not cut, untopped.

IN-CALESCĒRE, (-esco, ui, -) to grow warm, to be heated. incaluerunt vino, they were heated, Liv. 1, 57.

INCALEFACĒRE, to make warm, Ovid. M. 15, 735.

IN-CALLĪDUS, a. not cunning, simple. -idē.

IN-CANDESCĒRE, (incandesco, ui, -) to become very hot, to be inflamed, to catch fire, Ov. M. 2, 729. & 12, 12.

IN-CANTĀRE carmen, to repeat a set form of words with a magical intention, Plin. 28, 2. to charm, to enchant. incantata vincula, enchanted bracelets, Hor. Sat. 1, 8, 49.

INCANTAMENTUM, i, n. a charm, incantation, or enchantment, Plin. ib.

IN-CĀNUS, a. hoary.

INCĀNESCĒRE, to wax hoary.

INCASSUM, adv. (cassus; q. sine cassibus, sine quibus venatio est inanis, Serv. ad Virg. G. 3, 100.) in vain. tela jactare, Liv. 10, 29.

IN-CASTĪGĀTUS, a. unreprieved, uncorrected, nec me dimittes incastigatum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 45.

INCĀSŪRUS, part. that may happen. See INCĪDERE.

IN-CĀVĀRE, to make hollow, Columel. 4, 25, 2.

IN-CAUTUS, a. unwary, uncautious. haud incauta futuri, not inprovident, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 35. iter incautum hostibus, not suspected or guarded against by the enemy, Tac. 1, 50.

INCAUTĒ, adv. unwarily, unguardedly. incautiūs subit muros, Liv.

IN-CĒDERE, (-do, si, ssum,) to walk with an air of consequence, to strut; to advance. ambitio et vis incedebat, arose, took place, Tacit. Ann. 3, 26. incedebat terrimo cuique licentia, seized, (al. incessebat,) ib. 36.

INCESSUS, ūs, m. a gait, walking with a stately air; a desfile, Tac. 6, 33.

INCESSĒRE, (-sso, ssi, -) hostem jaculis, to attack, Liv. 8, 24. paucitatem, sc. testium, to expose, to blame, to take advantage of, Quintil. 5, 7, 23. ipsum ingens cupido incesserat, had seized, Liv. 24, 13. discordia incescit regibus, happens between, Virg. G. 4, 68. cum majora frigora incesserunt, have come on suddenly, Col. 12, 50, 12. ubi tempestas incescit, Id. 12, 2, 5. si sterilitas frumenti incescit hominibus, if a scarcity of corn happens unexpectedly to men, Id. 2, 10, 1.

INCENDĒRE (-do, di, sum, ab *absol. cando*) agros, urbem, thura et odores, to burn. animum amore, irā, gloriā, &c. to inflame. odia in se, to raise.

INCENDIUM, i, n. a burning, a fire, a conflagration.

INCENDIARIUS, i, m. an incendiary, a firer of houses. -a avis, a certain unlucky bird, Plin. 10, 13 s. 17.

IN-CENSUS, a. (à censo,) that had not enrolled his name and the valuation of his fortune in the censor's books, Liv. 1, 44. Cic. Caecin. 34.

IN-CERNĒRE, (-cerno, crēvi, crētum,) to sift, to sierce; to scatter with a sieve, Cato, R. R. 48.

INCERNICULUM, i, n. a sieve, a sierce, Id. 13, 1. & Plin. 8, 44.

IN-CĒRĀRE genua deorum, to cover over or daub with wax, to fasten to them with wax written vows or prayers, Juvenal. 10, 55. causti-

culus intus INCERATUS, a splint smeared with wax on the inside, used in setting bones, Cels. 8, 8.

INCERAMENTUM, i, n. wax, or pitch mixed with wax for smearing ships, (al. interamenta, al. armamenta,) Liv. 28, 45.

IN-CERTUS, a. uncertain. animi, consilii, mentis, sententiae, &c. Incertum est mihi, quid agam, I am uncertain. incerta fortunae, maris et tempestatum, uncertainties.

INCERTÒ, adv. with uncertainty.

INCERTARE animum, to make uncertain, Plaut. Epid. 4, 1, 18.

IN-CASTUS, a. (castus,) unchaste, incestuous, impure, polluted.

INCASTÈ, adv. impurely.

INCASTARE classem funere, to pollute, Virg. Æ. 6, 150. thalamos novercae, to violate, ib. 10, 389.

INCESTUS, ùs, m. & -um, i, n. incest.

INCESTIFÛCUS, a. incestuous, Sen. Theb. 223.

INCHOARE opus, to begin or attempt. meos libros inchoavi, sed conficere non possum, Cic. Brut. longam spem, to form, to entertain, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 14. aras Stygio regi, to rear, to build, Virg. G. 252. inchoatum est neque perfectum, Cic.

INCIDERE (incido, ïdi, cãsum, à cado,) in foveam, in invidiam, in manus hostium, to fall into. caput incidit arae, fell upon, Ovid. Met. 5, 104. incidit ictus ad terram Turnus, fell, Virg. Æ. 12, 926. incidit Eurus navigiis, fell upon, Virg. G. 2, 107. so in segetem flamma, ïd. Æ. 2, 305. animos Deus, ib. 9, 721. homini improvisò incidi, I met, Cic. Verr. 2, 74. so cum hic in me incidit, Cic. Planc. 41. nihil mali potest incidere sapienti, happen. forte ita incidit, ut, &c. it happened. agrestes pavidi incidentes portis, running up to, Liv. 3, 3. incasura erant illa, were about to happen, Plin. 2, 27.

INCIDERE (incido, ïdi, ïsum, à caedo,) arbutum atque novellas vites malã falce, to cut (off the branches of,) to hack the trees and young vines with a blunt bill or pruning-knife, (which injured them,) Virg. E. 3, 11. faces, to cut off the branches of pine or fir trees, to make nuptial torches, ib. 9, 29. funem, to cut asunder the cable that fastened the ship to the shore, Id. Æ. 3, 667. so ib. 4, 575 & 580. amores arboribus, to carve his passion or amorous expressions on the bark of trees, ib. E. 10, 54. leges in aes v. in aere, to engrave, Cic. ligno, Hor. A. P. 339. verba ceris, to write on waxen tables, Ov. M. 9, 528. non trabibus aut saxis nomen tuum, sed monumentis aeternae laudis inciditur, Plin. Pan. 54 f. marmora incisa notis, engraved with public inscriptions, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 13. incisa tabula his literis, JUPITER, &c. Liv. 6, 29.

✱ INCIDERE lites, to cut off, to put an end to quarrels or disputes, Virg. E. 9, 14. ludum, to break off gaiety, to lay aside, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 36. poema, to tear, to cut in pieces the tables on which the poem was written, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1. spe omni reditùs incisã, being cut off, Liv. 2, 15 & 3. 58.

INCISIO, ònis, f. a cutting. incisiones circuitùs, the parts of a period, Cic. Or. 61.

INCÛSUS, ùs, & Incisura, ae, f. a cutting, Plin. 11, 39. a line in the hand, ib. 52 & 15, 11.

INCÛSUM, i, n. a short clause of a sentence called a comma, Cic. Or. 62 & 68.

INCÛSIM v. -sè, adv. in short clauses, Cic. Or. 63 & 67.

INCÛDUUS, a. not cut, Ov. Fast. 2, 435.

INCIENS, ntis, a. (in ð cieo,) incientes oves, ewes near the time of yearning or bringing forth, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 8. so sues, Plin. 11, 37 s. 84.

INCÛLE, is, n. (ab incidendo,) a kind of trench or ditch, in the side of a road, for carrying off water; a kennel or water-course in the streets, Cic. Fam. 8, 5. a furrow, or any canal for conveying water, Col. 5, 9, 13. properly an adj. thus, inciles fossae, Cato, R. R. 155.

INCÛLARE, to reprove, to blame, Lucr. 3, 978.

IN-CINGERE (-go, xi, ctum,) tempora lauro, to bind, to encircle his temples with laurel, Ovid. Met. 74, 720. urbes mœnibus, to surround, Id. Am. 3, 8, 47. incinctae pelibus, begirt or wrapped round with skins, Virg. Æ. 7, 396.

INCÛNERE, (-cino, cinni, centum, à cano,) to sing, to play on a musical instrument.

INCENTIVUS, a. -a tibia, that plays first, Varr. R. R. 2, 15. in later writers we find Incentivum, i, n. an incitement.

INCÛPERE, (incipio, cẽpi, ceptum, à capio,) & inceptare, freq. to begin, to attempt.

INCÛPIT, imp. it begins.

INCEPTUM, i, n. & Inceptio, ònis, f. an attempt, an enterprize; a beginning.

INCEPTUS, ùs, m. an undertaking.

INCEPTOR, òris, m. a beginner, an attempter.

† INCIPISCERE magnam rem, to begin, to attempt, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 73.

INCISIO, Incisus, &c. See INCIDERE.

INCÛTARE aliquem ad aliquid, to incite. celeseritatem, to increase, Cic. Or. 1, 20. so ib. 3, 6. Ligar. 4. Lex Papia Poppaea incitandis coelibum poenis, for augmenting, Tac. Ann. 3, 25.

INCITATUS, a. incitato gradu currere, quick. populus, provoked, enraged, Cic. Or. 1, 46. studium ad investigandam veritatem, eager, Id. Tusc. 5, 24. alter, sc. Thucydides, incitator fertur, moves more rapidly, Cic. Orat. 12. incitatissima conversio mundi, very swift revolution, Cic. Somn. Scip. 5. * Caligula gave the name of INCITATUS to his horse on account of his swiftness, Suet. Cal. 55.

INCITATÈ, adv. speedily, hastily.

INCITATIO, ònis, f. an inciting or instigating. sol, qui tantã incitatione fertur, rapidity, Cic. Acad. 4, 26.

INCITAMENTUM, i, n. an incitement, a motive, an inducement.

IN-CÛTUS, a. quick, swift, rapid, Cic. N. D. 2, 35. Lucr. 6, 136.—(II) immovable, fixed, (qui cieri nequit,) Varr. L. L. 2, 3. hence ad incitas (sc. lineas) v. incita (sc. loca vel spatia) aliquem adigere v. redigere, to bring to a nonplus, or to the greatest extremity; an expression derived from a game at chess, when one's men (calcũli) were brought to a point beyond which

they could not be moved, without losing the game, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 86. Trin. 2, 4, 136.

IN-CIVILIS, e, not like a citizen, uncivil, Eutrop. 10, 7.

INCIVILIUS (adv.) aliquanto egit, by much too haughtily, Suet. Tit. 6.

IN-CLAMARE servos, to call upon them to give assistance. si inclamâro (sc. te), ut accurras, Cic. Att. 2, 20. dum exercitus Albanus inclamat Curiatiis, ut opem ferant fratri, calls out to, Liv. 1, 25. hospitem inclamavit, quôd, &c. child, blamed, Plaut. Asin. 3, 2, 36. inclamatus a puero, Plin. 9, 8.

INCLAMATOR (freq.) quasi servus, I am called upon, Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 46.

IN-CLARERE v. -escere, (-eo, v. -esco, ui, -) to become famous.

IN-CLĒMENS, ntis, a. unmerciful, cruel. entis verbum, too harsh or severe, Liv. -enter: -entia.

IN-CLĪNARE, to incline. acies inclinat v. inclinatur, the army gives ground, Liv. hos ut sequar inclinat animus, inclines. haec animum inclinant, ut credam, incline, lead, dispose, Id. inclinat se sol, is going down, Liv. dies inclinabat ad vesperam, Curt. culpam in collegam inclinat, lays, Liv. 5, 8. cursum aliquòd, to bend, to direct, Ovid. Met. 2, 721. quòd postquam inclinavit fuga, Liv. 1, 27. milites in fugam inclinârunt, were ready to fly, Liv. 34, 25. genua arenis, to kneel, Ovid. Met. 11, 355. inclinatam aciem restituit, he rallied his troops giving way, Suet. Caes. 62. spe neutro inclinâtâ, inclining to neither side, Liv. re inclinâtâ, the affair having taken an unfavourable turn, the army being obliged to give way, Liv. 42, 59. re jam inclinâtâ v. proclinatâ, the strength of Pompey's party being impaired, Cic. Att. 10, 8 s. 9. res inclinata est, matters are likely to go against us, Cic. Fam. 1, 1. Phalerêus primus inclinâsse eloquentiam dicitur, to have made it decline, Quintil. 10, 1.

INCLĪNATUS, a, um, (part. & adj.) onera a pauperibus in divites inclinata, were taken off the poor and laid on the rich, Liv. 1, 43. inclinatio ad pacem animus, disposed, Id. oppida inclinata, overturned, Ovid. Met. 15, 295.

INCLINATIO (ōnis, f.) laterum, an inclining or bending downwards. voluntatis ad pacem, inclination, disposition. rerum et temporum, changes. caeli, the revolution. non inclinatio vocis, no remarkable variation of voice, Cic. Brut. 43.

INCLINABILIS, e. -es in pravum animi, inclinabile, Senec. Ep. 94.

INCLĪNIS, e.—cervix, bending forwards, stooping, Val. Flac. 4, 307. not bending, straight, Manil. 1, 596.

INCLŪDERE (-do, si, sum, à claudio,) aliquem in carcere v. -em, to shut up, to confine. me antiquo ludo, to shut me up in my old school or place of exercise, as a gladiator, i. e. to engage me in my old employment of writing verses, Hor. Ep. 1, 2. gemmam auro, to set a precious stone in gold, Plin. aestus nubibus, to enclose the heat within the clouds, Ovid. Met. 7,

529. lacrimas, to stop. vocem consuli, to take away the power of speech from the consul, Liv. 2, 2. aliquem in dialogos, to introduce, Cic. Att. 13, 40. verba versu, to compose in verse, Cic. Or. 3, 48. inclusum odium, concealed, Cic. Fam. 1, 9. inclusum supplicium, secret, Cic. Verr. 5, 9. inclusa tenebam, I did not publish, Cic. Acad. 1, 3. inclusus juris angustis, cramped by the restraints of law, Liv. 24, 8.

INCLUSIO, ōnis, f. a shutting up, a confinement, Cic. Vat. 10.

INCLĪTUS v. Inclĭtus, illustrious, renowned; remarkable. famâ, armis, artibus, &c. templum divitis inclitum, Liv. 26, 11. -issimus dux, Col. 1, 4.

IN-COACTUS, a. unforced, voluntary, Sen. Ep. 66.

INCOCTUS, sodden or boiled, &c. See INCŌQUERE.

IN-COENIS, e, (coena,) without supper, Plaut. Cas. 1, 4, 18.

INCOENARE, to sup. Suet. Tib. 39. incoenatus, not having supped, Plaut. Aul. 2, 7, 6.

INCŌGITARE fraudem socio, to think of, to contrive, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 122.

INCŌGITANS, tis, a. thoughtless, inconsiderate.—

INCŌGITATUS, a. without thought, thoughtless, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 3, 1. not thought of, Senec. Ep. 58.

INCŌGITABILIS, e, inconsiderate, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 63.

INCŌGITANTIA, ae, f. thoughtlessness, inadvertency, Id. Merc. 1, 1, 27.

IN-CŌGNĪTUS, a. unknown. causâ incognitâ damnari, not being tried, without being heard, Tac.

IN-CŌLERE (-cōlo, ui, cultum,) locum aliquem, to inhabit.

INCŌLA, ae, c. an inhabitant.

INCULTUS, a, um, uncultivated, uninhabited; undressed; unpolished, rude.

INCULTĒ (adv.) dicere, inelegantly, rudely, Cic. incultius, Sallust. Jug. 19.

INCULTUS, ūs, m. want of cultivation, neglect, ib. 2. filii, hastiness, Id. Cat. 55. disuse, Liv. 42, 12.

INCŌLŪMIS, e, safe. incolumi capite es? are you sound in your judgment, or in your senses, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 132.

INCŌLŪMITAS, ātis, f. safety, Cic.

IN-CŌMITATUS, a. unaccompanied, Virg. Æ. 2, 456.

IN-COMITIARE, to summon to a trial before the comitia, Plaut. Curc. 1, 30.

IN-COMMENDATUS, a. uncommended, disregarded, Ovid. Met. 1, 434.

IN-COMMŌDUS, a. inconvenient, unfavourable, disadvantageous, troublesome. -ōdĕ, adv.—

INCOMMŌDUM, i, n. inconvenience, disadvantage, damage, loss. Ostiense, the disaster at Ostia, Cic. Manil. 12.

INCOMMŌDITAS, ātis, f. inconvenience, unseasonableness.

INCOMMŌDARE alicui, to incommoate, to hurt.

IN-COMPĀRABILIS, e, not to be compared.

IN-COMPERTUS, a, um, *not found out, uncertain.*

IN-COMPOSITUS, a. -ita oratio, *inelegant*, Liv. 4, 41. -itus versus, *artless, unpolished*, Liv. 7, 2. moribus incompósitos, *ungraceful*, Quinctil. 4, 5. & 9, 4. agmen, *out of order*, Liv. 5, 29. motus incompósitos dare, *to dance without art*, Virg. G. 1, 350. pede incompósito currunt versus, *in careless numbers, unsmoothly*, Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 1.

IN-COMPOSITÈ (adv.) veniens hostis, *out of order*, Liv. 25, 37.

IN-COMPREHENSUS & -ibilis, e, *not to be understood, incomprehensible*. natura, Cels. praef.

IN-COMPTUS, a. *undressed, uncombed, unpolished.*

IN-CONCESSUS, a. *unlawful, forbidden*, Virg. Æ. 1, 651. voluptas inconcessa placet, Ovid. A. 3, 4, 31.

IN-CONCILIARE aliquem in alium, *to irritate, to render inimical*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 22. & Most. 3, 1, 85. aliquid, *to disapprove, to disparage*, Id.

IN-CONCINNUS, a. *inelegant, slovenly, awkward.*

IN-CONCUSSUS, *unshaken, undisturbed*, Sen.

IN-CONDÏTUS, a. -ita carmina, *rude, undigested, ill-composed*, Liv. 4, 20. Virg. E. 2, 4. milites, *out of order*, Id. turba, *confused genus dicendi, inelegant*, Cic. Brut. 44. corpora, *unburied*, Lucan. 6, 101. fructus, *not laid up in a storehouse*, Col. 3, 2, 1.

INCONDÏTÈ (adv.) dicere, *inelegantly*, Cic.

IN-CONFECTUS cibus, *undigested*, Cels. 4, 19.

IN-CONFESSUS, a. *inconfessa quid esset, not having confessed or declared*, Ovid. M. 2, 557.

IN-CONFÛSUS, a. *unconfused, regular*, Senec. Nat. Q. 3 pr. inconfusi recursus, Claud. c. Honor.

IN-CONGRUENS (-ntis, a.) sententia, *an inconsistent opinion*, Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 19. disciplina, Gell. 12, 5.

IN-CONSEQUENTIA, ae, f. *want of connection between the beginning and conclusion of a speech*. quae est -tia rerum foedissima, Quinctil. 8, 6.

IN-CONSIDERANS, ntis; & In-consideratus, a. *inconsiderate, rash, injudicious.*

IN-CONSIDERATÈ, adv. *injudiciously.*

IN-CONSIDERANTIA, ae, f. *rashness.*

IN-CONSOLABILIS, e, *not to be comforted*, Ovid. Met.

IN-CONSPICUUS, a. *not conspicuous*, Flor. 4, 2.

IN-CONSTANS, ntis, a. *inconstant.*

INCONSTANTER, adv. *inconstantly.*

INCONSTANTIA, ae, f. *inconstancy.*

IN-CONSÛETUS (a.) rei alicui, *unaccustomed*. sermo, *unusual*, Vitr. 5 pr. salsitudo, Id. 1, 4.

IN-CONSULTUS, a. *imprudent, inconsiderate*, Cic. Liv. 3, 21. INCONSULTI abeunt, *without receiving advice or an oracle*, Virg. Æ. 3, 452. inconsulto domino, servi abeunt, *without having asked the consent of their master*, Varr. R. R. 1, 10.

INCONSULTÈ, v. -tò, adv. *imprudently.*

INCONSULTUM, i, n. *ex inconsulto senatùs, ac-*

ording to the imprudent decree of the senate, Sil. 8, 216. inconsultu meo, *without my advice or consent*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 130.

IN-CONSUMPTUS, a. *unconsumed*, Ov. Met. 7, 592.

IN-CONTĀMINĀTUS, a. *unpolluted, undefiled*, Liv. 4, 2. -atâ facie gallinae, Varr. 3, 9, 16.

IN-CONTENTUS, a. *not stretched, untuned*. fidibus contingit, ut incontentae sint, Cic. Fin. 4, 27.

IN-CONTÏNENS, entis, a. *that does not contain*, Plin. 8, 43. sui, *not master of, that cannot restrain*, Senec. N. Q. 3, 30. *incontinent, libidinous, lustful*, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 77.

INCONTINENTER (adv.) facere, *immodestly, incontinently*, Cic. Off. 3, 8. cibum capere, *to eat immoderately*, Cels. 1, 3.

INCONTINENTIA, ae, f. *incontinence, indulgence of criminal appetite*, Cic. Cael. 5. urinae, *involuntary emission*, Pl.

IN-CONTROVERSIUS, a. *undisputed, undoubted*. -versi juris partem ignorare, Cic. Or. 1, 57.

IN-CONVENIENS, entis, a. *improper, unsuitable; inconsistent*. -entia inter se jungere, Sen. B. vit. 12.

IN-CŒQUÈRE (-quo, xi, ctum,) radices Baccho, *i. e. vino, to boil in wine*, Virg. G. 4, 279. so radices ahenò, Ovid. Met. 7, 265. album plumbum aereis operibus, *to cover brass vessels with white lead, to tin*, Plin. 34, 17 s. 48. so incoquere argentum equorum ornamentis, *to cover with silver, to silver*, ib. viperinus cruor incoctus herbis, *infused into by being boiled with*, Hor. Epod. 3, 7. vellera incocta Tyrios rubres, *sc. secundum, dyed with Tyrian purple*, Virg. G. 3, 307. incocti corpora Mauri, *sunburnt, i. e. black*, Sil. 17, 638. incoctum noni expromit, *i. e. non coctum, he produces no plan or trick unless well digested*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 53. incoctum generoso pectus honesto, *seasoned with virtue*, Pers. 2, 74.

INCOCTÏLIS, e; -ia vasa, *covered with white lead, tinned*, Plin. 34, 17.

IN-CORPŒRĀLIS, e, *having no body, incorporeal.*

IN-CORRECTUS, a. *not corrected, incorrect*, Ov.

IN-CORRUPTUS, a. *incorrupt, incorruptible.*

INCORRUPTÈ, adv. *incorruptly.*

IN-CREBESCERE; ventus increbrescit, *encreases*. rumor increbuit v. increbuit, *prevailed*.

IN-CREDIBILIS, e, *not to be believed, incredible*. -ile dictu; -ilis sum, *I am not believed*, Plaut.

INCREDIBILÏTER, adv. *incredibly.*

IN-CREDÛLUS, a. *hard of belief, incredulous.*

IN-CREMATUS, a. *burnt, consumed by fire*, Flor. 4, 12.

IN-CRÈPĀRE, (-po, pui, ïtum,) *to make a noise*. lyram digitis, *to strike, to play upon*, Ovid. Ep. 3, 118. aliquem lyrà, *to strike with the harp, to admonish*, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 1. Ovid. Fast. 6 f. unda increpuit latus carinae, *struck*, Id. Trist. 1, 4, 24. so Jupiter atras increpuit nubes, Id. Met. 12, 52. haec apud eos, *to speak loudly*, Liv. 6, 37. haec in regem, *to bawl out, to inveigh*, Id. 1, 51. exercitum, *to chide, to up-*

braid, Id. 2, 45. *bonos maledictis*, Sall. Cat. 21. *singulos avaritiae, to accuse*, Suet. Cal. 39. *arrogantiam ejus, to blame*, Cic. in similitudinem nominis, *to scoff or jeer at*, Liv. 27, 1.

INCREPĪTUS, part. chidden.

INCREPĪTĀRE (freq.) aliquem, *to chide, to upbraid. seram aetatem, to blame, to complain of*, Virg. G. 4, 138. *aliquem morae, to accuse*, Sil. 8, 265. *pertinaciam praetoris*, Liv. 37, 32.

IN-CRESCĒRE, (-sco, ēvi, crētum,) *to increase. acutis jaculis, to grow up into*, Virg. *Æ.* 3, 46. *increscens aquacia*, Liv. 1, 33.

INCRĒMENTUM, i, n. *an increase. debuit omnia incrementa sua sibi Cicero, preferments*, Paterc. 2, 34. *populi incrementa futura, the seeds, whence a people was to spring*, Ov. Met. 9, 108. *magnum Jovis incrementum, foster-child, progeny*, Virg. *E.* 4, 49. *promotion, advancement*, Suet. Vit. 3.

IN-CRĒTĀRE faciem, *to whiten with chalk. INCRĒTUS*, part. (incerno,) -um piper, *sifted, cleansed, (per incerniculum purgatum,)* Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 75.

IN-CRuentus, a. *bloodless, without bloodshed or slaughter.*

INCRuentĀTUS, a. *unstained with blood.*

IN-CRUSTĀRE, *to incrust, to plaster. since-rum vas, to varnish a whole vessel, that has no flaw; and therefore needs no varnish; or, to daub over, to taint with a bad smell a pure vessel*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 56.

IN-CŪBĀRE (-cūbo, ui, ūtum,) *toro, stramentis, pelibus, to lie or recline upon. ovis v. ova, to sit on, as a hen. aquila tricenis diebus incubat*, Plin. *in templo, to sleep. auro, divitiis, to brood over, to watch anxiously. incubans cortici, lying on, supported by, cork*, Liv. 5, 46. *ponto nox incubat atra, broods over, covers*, Virg. *Æ.* 1, 89.

INCUBĀTIO, ōnis, f. *incubātus & -ītus, ūs, m. a sitting on eggs to hatch them, a brooding. incubitus dextri lateris, a lying upon*, Plin. 28, 4. INCUBĪTĀRE, freq. *to sit on eggs*, Col. 8, 14. Plin. 8, 43.

IN-CULCĀRE aream, *to beat close, to ram down a threshing floor*, Col. 2, 20. *lapidibus inculcatis, with stones well driven in*, Col. 8, 15, 3. *pannis inculcatis, tents or rolls of cloth being thrust in*, Id. 6, 12, 2. *aliquid alicui, to inculcate one, to impress by frequent repetition*, Cic. *quidlibet aegris, to prescribe any thing at hazard to the sick*, Cels. praef. *vos non modo oculis imagines, sed etiam animis inculcatis, present, i. e. you Epicureans make us not only see, but also think by images*, Cic. N. D. 1, 39. *Graeca verba, to intermix, to introduce improperly*, Cic. Off. 1, 31. *add. Or.* 15 & 69. *se auribus nostris, to force themselves on, i. e. to tire us with their disputations*, Cic. Or. 2, 5. *liber inculcatus et refectus, i. e. interpolated, enlarged and corrected*, Cic. Att. 16, 3. *inculcatus*, Quint. 2.

IN-CULPĀTUS, a. *blameless, untainted*, Ovid.

IN-CUMBĒRE (-cumbo, cūbui, cūbitum,) *ba-culo, columnis, olivae, cardini, to lean upon. gladio v. in gladium, to fall upon. ad v. in ali-*

quid, to attend or apply to, to bend one's whole attention to. famae alterius, to depend on. remis, to ply. ut jam inclinatio (sc. iudici) reliqua incumbat oratio, may completely convince him already favourably disposed, Cic. Or. 2, 79 f. *Quodcumque incubuerit, sc. orator, to whatever side he chuses to lead his hearers*, ib. 3, 14. *cum incubuit ad bonum virum, has leaned*, Cic. Mur. 26. *in Caesaris cupiditates incubui, I assisted or favoured*, Cic. Att. 5, 13.

IN-CUNABŪLA, ōrum, n. *a cradle; properly cradle-clothes, swaths*, Plaut. Amph. 5, 1, 52. *Truc. 5, 13. the rudiments of learning*, Cic. Or. 2, 7. *Jovis incunabula Crete, the birth-place*, Ovid. Met. 8, 99. *so Cic. Att. 2, 15.*

IN-CURĀTUS, a. *undressed, uncured; incurata ulcera celat, conceals, (and thus prevents from being cured,)* Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 24.

INCURIA, ae, f. (cura,) *want of care, carelessness, negligence.*

INCURIŌSUS (adj.) *rei alicujus, careless or indifferent about. incuriosus vigiliis, being negligent or carelessly kept*, Tac. Hist. 5, 22.

INCURIŌSĒ, adv. *carelessly.*

IN-CURRĒRE (-curro, curri, cursum,) *in hostes, to rush in amongst. in provincias v. regiones proximas, to make an incursion. in morbos, damna, dedecora, to fall into. in odium hominum, in crimen, in varias reprehensiones, to incur. in alterum genus justitiae, to transgress*, Cic. Off. 1, 9. *in aliquid casu, Cic. Or. 2, 42. in quem diem incurrat, sc. febris, nescio, falls*, Cic. Att. 7, 7. *ne illa exceptio in aliquem incurrat, offend, hurt*, ib. 5, 4. *in me incurrit Romā rediens Curio, met, ib. 2, 8. in sapientem casus potest incurrere, attack*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 10. *densis armis, to rush upon*, Virg. *Æ.* 2, 409. *so armentis, to attack*, Ovid. Met. 7, 546. *passiv. servis incurritur, impers. Juv. 6, 333.*

INCURSIO, ōnis, f. & -us, ūs, m. *an incursion, an attack; force.*

INCURSĀRE (freq.) *agros Romanos, to make an incursion on*, Liv. 5, 31. *stellis, to run against*, Ovid. Met. 2, 205. *so rupibus, ib. 14, 190. aliquem v. in aliquem, to attack. oculis vel auribus, to meet, to strike*, Quintil. 10, 3.

INCURSĪTĀRE in aliquem, *to run against, to offend*, Sen. Vit. b. 27. *in multos*, Id. Ir. 3, 6.

IN-CURVUS, a. *crooked, bending, stooping.*

IN-CURVĀRE, *to bend. incurvata dolore membra, bent*, Ov. Met. 6, 245.

IN-CURVĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a bending.*

IN-CURVESCĒRE, *to be bent down*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28.

INCUS, ūdis, f. *a smith's anvil. eandem incudem tundere diem noctemque, i. e. to teach the same lesson*, Cic. Or. 2, 39. *et malè tornatos incudi reddere versus, to apply again to the anvil ill-formed verses, i. e. to write or polish them over again*, Hor. A. P. 441.

IN-CŪSĀRE eum v. id, *to blame, to accuse.*

INCUSĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a blaming or accusing.*

IN-CŪSUS (p. & a.) *lapis, a rough or indented stone, (for a hand-mill to grind corn,)* Virg. G. 1, 275. *incusa pingui auro dona, vase*

forged of thick gold and rough with carvings; or, according to others, gifts of unwrought gold, Pers. 2, 52.

IN-CUSTŌDĪTUS, *a. not kept, unguarded, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 58. -um captat ovile lupus, ib. 5, 10.*

INCŪTĒRE (-cutio, cussi, cussum, à quatio) colaphum servo, pedem terrae, scipionem in caput alicuius, to strike. desiderium, metum, timorem, pavorem, pudorem alicui, to cause, to strike into, to inspire with. vim ventis, to give force or fury, Virg. *Æ.* 1, 69. foedum nuntium ei, to bring suddenly, Liv. 2, 8. — INCUSSUS, ūs, m. a striking against, Tac. Hist. 4, 23.

INDĀGĀRE (*q. inde agere*), to search or trace out as hunters do.

INDĀGO, ūnis, f. a series of toils or nets placed round any wood or forest by hunters; thus, saltusque indagine cingunt, with toils, Virg. *Æ.* 4, 121. so Lucan. 6, 42. Stat. Theb. 2, 553. velut ejus indagine capi, by his nets, Tac. Ann. 15, 42. indaginibus modo, as when a forest is surrounded with toils, Id. Agric. 37. so Caes. B. G. 8, 18. poenarum indagine inclusi, i. e. restrained by the terror of punishments, Plin. Pan. 35. doctrinae indaginibus, by learned researches, Plin. 9, 7. —

INDĀGĀTĪO (ōnis, f.) initiorum, an inquiry or investigation concerning the beginnings or principles of things, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24. veri, a search after truth, Cic. Or. 1, 5. —

INDĀGĀTOR (ōris, m.) apum, a searcher for, Columel. 9, 8, 12. indagatores aquarum, those that search for water to make an aqueduct, Id. 2, 2, 20. —

INDĀGĀTRIX, ūcis, f. the tracer out or discoverer, Cic. Tusc. 5, 2. —

INDAGANTER, adv. by searching or tracing out, (*al. indagantem*), Col. 5, 1, 2. —

INDE, adv. (*ab-iss*), from thence; from that place. jam inde ab initio, ever since, all along, Liv. 1, 2. so inde usque, Cic. Arch. 1. stant calices; minor inde, &c. of them, Ovid. Fast. 5, 509. natī filii; inde ego majorem hunc adoptavi mihi, the elder of them, Ter. Adel. 1, 1, 21. —

IN-DĒBĪTUS, *a. undue. -a praemia, Ov. Ep. 16, 19. non indebita posco regna meis fatis, not destined to me by the fates, Virg. Æ. 6, 66.*

IN-DĒCET, *it misbecomes. haec juvenes non indecent, do not misbecome, Plin. Ep. 3, 1. —*

IN-DĒCENS, entis, *a. unbecoming, unseemly. — IN-DĒCENTER, adv. indecently.*

IN-DECLĪNĀTUS, *a. unchanged, constant. -ata amicitia, Ovid. Tr. 4, 5, 24. amicus, Id. P. 4, 10, 83. —*

INDECLINABĪLIS, *e, unchangeable, constant, Sen. Ep.*

IN-DĒCOR *v. -decōris, e, (decus), regno, disgraceful, a dishonour to, Virg. Æ. 7, 231. genus indecōres, sc. secundum, ignoble in their birth, ib. 12, 25. without honour, ib. 11, 845. inglorious, ib. 431. —*

IN-DĒCŌRUS, *a. (decor) unbecoming, ungraceful, dishonourable. —*

INDECŌRĒ, *indecently, Cic. Off. 1, 31.*

IN-DEFATĪGĀTUS, *a. unfatigued. -ābilis, Senec. de Ir. 2, 12. -ata caelestium officia, Id. Marc. 18.*

IN-DEFENSUS, *a. undefended, defenceless, Liv. 4, 28.*

IN-DEFESSUS, *a. unwearied, indefatigable. agendo, Ov. M. 9, 200. comes amici, Stat. — INDEFESSIM, adv. unweariedly.*

IN-DEFLĒTUS, *a. unlamented, Ov. M. 7, 611.*

IN-DEFLEXUS, *a. unbent, constant, steady. aetatis inflexa maturitas, Plin. Pan. 4.*

IN-DEJECTUS, *a. unthrown down, not cast down.*

IN-DELAŚSĀTUS, *a. unwearied, Manil. 5, 63.*

IN-DĒLĒBĪLIS, *e, that cannot be effaced or blotted out. nomenque erit indelebile nostrum, Ovid. —*

IN-DELIBĀTUS, *a. -atae opes, undiminished, Ov. Trist. 1, 4, 68. -ata virgo, chaste, Sil. 15, 271.*

IN-DEMNĀTUS, *a. uncondemned, untried, unheard.*

IN-DEMNIS, *e, (damnum) without hurt or loss. indemnis et illaesus evasit, Sen. Ep. 9. —*

INDEMNĪTAS, ātis, *f. indemnity.*

IN-DENUNCIĀTUS, *a. not declared or denounced.*

IN-DEPLORĀTUS, *a. unlamented, Ovid. Met. 11, 670. -atum barbara terra teget, Id. Tr. 3, 3, 46.*

IN-DEPRĀVĀTUS, *a. uncorrupted, undepraved.*

IN-DEPREHENSUS *v. -prensus, a. not found, not discovered. —*

INDEPREHENSĪBĪLIS, *e, not to be discovered.*

INDEPTUS, *part. having gotten, or being gotten; having overtaken; obtained, Plin. pr. See Indipisci.*

INDĒRE (indo, indīdi, indītum), guttam uni in os, to put into. ignem in aram, to put or set upon. catenas captivis; nomen alicui; inde Salinator Livio inditum cognomen, the surname of Salinator was given to Livius, Liv. 29, 37. so 1, 34. venenum potioni inditum, put into, mixed with, Curt. 10, 10, 7. inditus lecticae, put or placed in, Tac. Ann. 3, 28. castella rupibus indita, built on, ib. 4, 46. so urbs monti indita, Flor. 3, 1. —

IN-DESCRIPTUS, *a. not described, Columel. 8, 21, 4.*

IN-DĒSERTUS, *a. not forsaken, not relinquished. -rta meo pectore regna tene, Ov. Am. 2, 9, 52.*

IN-DESĪNENTER, *adv. continually. et si alter indesinenter aeger est, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 16.*

IN-DESPECTUS, *a. -ta tenet vobis qui tartara, unseen, invisible, Lucr. 6, 748.*

IN-DESTRUCTUS, *a. unhurt, Ovid. Met. 12, 94.*

IN-DETONSUS, *unshorn, unshaven, uncut. additur his Nyseus, indetonsusque Thyōneus, Ov. M. 4, 13.*

IN-DEVĪTĀTUS, *a. unavoidable, Ovid. Met. 2, 606.*

IN-DEVORĀTUS, *a. not devoured, Mart. 7, 19.*

INDEX, ūcis, &c. See INDICARE.

IN-DĪCĀRE, to shew, to discover; to tell the

price at which a thing is to be sold. *indica fac pretium*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 37 & 109. Cic. Off. 3, 16.

INDEX, *icis*, c. a discoverer, an informer.—*index pectoris color et vultus*, an indication, a mark, Ov. Met. 9, 534. so *leonum animi index cauda*, sicut et *equorum aures*, Plin. 8, 16. *morborum index ferè est arteriarum pulsus*, Id. 11, 37. *indices librorum*, the tiles or inscriptions, Cic. Or. 2, 14. Att. 4, 15. the inscription on a statue, Tibul. 4, 1, 130. a touchstone for gold or silver, Ovid. Met. 2, 707. the forefinger, Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 26.

INDICIUM, *i*, n. a discovery, evidence, a proof; information; the accusing of any one, the part of an accuser, Cic. Caecil. 11.

INDICIATIO, *onis*, f. the fixing of a price on a thing, Plin. 22, 24. Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 30.—

INDICATŪRA, *ae*, f. setting a price on a thing, estimating its value, Plin. praef. 29, 1 s. 8. the value, Id. 37, 2 s. 7.

INDICERE (-*dico*, *xi*, *ctum*), *bellum alicui*, to declare or proclaim war against any one. *choros*, to summon, Virg. *Æ.* 11, 737. *coenas familiaribus*, to invite himself to sup with, to order them to prepare, Suet. Ner. 27. *consilium*, to summon, Liv. 1, 50. *diem pugnae*, to appoint, to name, Id. 10, 27. *so feriae indictae*, Id. 3, 5 f. *forum*, to appoint a court of justice, Virg. *Æ.* 5, 758. *funus*, to notify by a proclamation, to invite people to attend a funeral by a herald, Suet. Caes. 84. Cic. Dom. 42. *honorem templis*, to appoint a sacrifice, Virg. *Æ.* 1, 632. & 3, 264. *so jejunia*, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 291. *famem populo*, to oblige to fast, Suet. Cal. 26. *multam*, to impose, Plin. 18, 3. so *tributum*, Liv. 4, 60. **INDICENS**, *i. e.* non *dicens*; me *indicente haec non fiunt*, without my foretelling them, Ter. Adel. 3, 4, 62. *etiam me indicente*, without my advice or telling, Liv. 22, 39. so **INDICTUS**, for non *dictus*; quod *dictum*, *indictum est*, is *unsaid or retracted*, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 57. *so ea se nec, ut indicta sint*, *revocare posse*, Liv. 5, 15. *nec tu carminibus nostris indictus abibis*, shall you be left or pass unmentioned without being celebrated, Virg. *Æ.* 7, 733. so *indictum alio ore*, Hor. Od. 5, 25, 8. *indictâ causâ* (*i. e.* non *cognitâ*) *aliquem occidere*, in vincula *ducere*, without being tried or heard, Cic. & Liv.

INDICTIO, *onis*, f. the imposition of a tax, Plin. Pan. 29.—

INDICTIVUS, *a. -um funus*, to which people were invited by a public crier, Festus.

INDICŪM, *i*, n. a kind of colour, indigo, Plin. 35, 6.

INDIDEM, *adv.* from the same place, Cic. Am. 27.

INDIFFĒRENS, *ntis*, *a.* *indifferent*, not very nice. *circa victum*, Suet. Caes. 53. -*enter*.

INDIGĒNA, *ae*, c. the native of a place; opposed to *Advĕna*, a foreigner, Liv. 21, 30. Tac. Agric. 11.—

INDIGĒNAE (*adj.*) *Latii populi*, native, Lucan. 2, 432. *duces*, Val. Flac. 6, 93. *aquae*, Id. 6, 294. *vinum*, produced in the country, not im-

ported, Plin. 14, 6. so *indigena potio*, Flor. 2, 18, 12.

INDIGĒRE (-*eo*, *ui*, -, *ab egeo*) *pecuniâ*, omnium *rerum*, to want. *praesidium eorum indigetur*, imp, their assistance is wanted, Plin. 10, 27. **INDIGĒNS**, *indigent*, *needy*, *poor*. *utrumque per se indigens*, defective, insufficient, Sall. Cat. 1. **INDIGĒNTIA**, *ae*, f. *indigence*, want.—**INDIGŪS**, *a.* in want of: *haud opis indiga nostrae*, not needing, Virg. G. 2, 428. *nec stipendiarum indiga*, Plin. 8, 40.

INDIGĒS, *ētis*, *m.* a man deified or worshipped as a god after death, Liv. 1, 2. *dii indigētes*, the native or peculiar gods of a place, Ovid. Met. 15, 862. Virg. G. 1, 498. *dī indigetes*, Liv. 8, 9.

INDIGĒSTUS, *a.* not separated into parts, *indigested*, confused. *rudis indigestaque moles*, Ovid. Met. 1, 7.

INDIGNUS (*adj.*) *honōre*, unworthy. *avorum*, Virg. 12, 649. *indignum facinus*, shameful, shocking, Ter. *hiemes*, cold, hurtful, Virg. G. 2, 373. *mors*, cruel, Id. *Æ.* 6, 168. so Ovid. Met. 10, 627. *indignum est vinci*, shameful, Cic. Quint. 31.—

INDIGNĒ, *adv.* unworthily, shamefully.—**INDIGNĪTAS**, *ātis*, f. unworthiness, Cic. Or. 2, 32. Caecil. 19. *meaness*, Id. Vat. 1. Dej. 1. Pis. 41. *baseness*, Id. Mur. 25. *disgrace*, Id. Fam. 6, 14. Att. 10, 8.—

INDIGNĀRI, to be very angry or displeased at a thing. *casum amici*, to be enraged at, Virg. *Æ.* 2, 93. *pontem*, to disdain to bear, ib. 8, 728. **INDIGNĀTUM** *magnis stridoribus aequor*, raging with great noise, Virg. G. 2, 162. *pater indignatus*, incensed, highly offended, Virg. *Æ.* 7, 770. so *ib.* 12, 786. *vita fugit indignata*, her soul fled indignant, with indignation, ib. 11, 831. & 12f. **VENTI INDIGNANTES**, *raging*, indignant at being confined, ib. 1, 55. *indignantia freta*, *raging*, Ovid. Met. 11, 491. *verba*, outrageous, indignant, ib. 6, 584. *servitutis indignantissimus*, very impatient of bondage, cannot live under confinement, Col. 8, 17, 7.—**INDIGNĀBUNDUS**, *a.* *raging greatly*, full of indignation, Liv. 33, 56. Suet. Cal. 35.—**INDIGNĀTIO**, *onis*, f. indignation, rage.—**INDIGNATIŪCŪLA**, *ae*, f. slight rage, Plin. Ep. 6, 17.

INDILĪGENS, *ntis*, *a.* negligent, careless. -*entior*, Caes. B. G. 2, 23. *hortus*, carelessly kept, not kept in proper order, Plin. 19, 4 s. 19, 3. *indiligentior charta*, not carefully made, Id. 18, 12. -*enter*: -*entia*.

INDIPĪSCI (et apud Plaut. *indespiscere*; *ex* in & *apiscor*), *aliquid*, to get, to obtain. *indeptus navem erat*, had overtaken or got hold of, Liv. 26, 39. so Lucr. 3, 213. *passiv.* Cato *repulsis tanquam indeptis honoribus gaudens*, obtained, Plin. Praef.

INDIRECTUS, *a. -a actio*, ungraceful, Quint. 5, 13, 2.

INDISCRĒTUS, *a.* undistinguished, not separated; indistinct.—

INDISCRĒTĒ, *adv.* without distinction, Plin. 11, 37.

IN-DISCRIMINĀTIM, adv. *indiscriminately*, without any distinction, Varr. L. L. 18.

IN-DISERTUS, a. *not eloquent, uneloquent*. -tē.

IN-DISPENSĀTUS, a. *immoderate, unbounded*. -ato lassantem corpora nisu, Sil. 16, 342.

IN-DISPŌSĪTUS, a. *out of order, confused*. -ītē.
IN-DISSOLUBĪLIS, e, *that cannot be dissolved or loosed, indissoluble*.-----

INDISSŌLŪTUS, a. *not loosed*, Cic.

IN-DISTINCTUS, a. *indistinct, confused*, Tac. An.

IN-DIVĪDUUS, a. *that cannot be divided, individual, inseparable*. individua, sc. corpuscula, atoms, Cic. Fat. 11. Fin. 2, 23. N. D. 1, 23.-----

INDIVĪSUS, a. *undivided*. unguulae, *not cloven*, Plin. 11, 45.

IN-DISTRICTUS v. -dstrictus, a. *unwounded, unhurt*. indistrictus abibo, Ov. Met. 12, 92.

IN-DOCTUS, a. *untaught, unlearned, illiterate, ignorant*.-----

INDŌCTĒ, *unlearnedly, ignorantly*.-----

INDŌCĪLIS, e, *not easy to be taught, indocile*. -e genus, *rude*, Virg. *Æ.* 8, 321. caeli agricola, *ignorant*, Plin. 18, 25. -i gutture, *without art*, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 8. -es vias currit lymphā, *natural*, ib. 4, 1, 6.

IN-DŌLĒRE (-eo, ui, ūtum,) v. -escēre factō, malis aliquid, *to be sorry or grieved at*. successurumque Minervae indoluit, *for successum, grieved at the success of*, Ovid. Met. 2, 788.-----

INDŌLENTIA, ae, f. *the absence of or freedom from pain*, Cic. Div. 2, 4.

INDŌLES, is, f. *a natural disposition or inclination; natural talents or abilities*. cum hac indole virtutum ac vitiorum, *with this natural propensity to*, Liv. 21, 4. indoles frugum, *pecudum, the nature, the native constitution*, Id. 38, 17.

IN-DŌMĪTUS, a. *unsubdued, untamed*: also the same with Indomābilis, e, *that cannot be subdued or tamed*. equus, Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 12.

IN-DŌMĪRE (-io, ūvi, ūtum,) cubilibus, saccis, *to sleep upon*. in tanto homine colendo, *to be careless*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15. tantae causae, *to nod over, not to attend to*, Cic. Phil. 2, 12. huic temporī, *not to improve*, ib. 3, 14, desidiae, *to indulge*, Plin. Ep. 1, 2.

IN-DŌTĀTUS, a. *without a dowry*. corpora, *without the usual ornaments or presents*, Ovid. Met. 7, 609.

IN-DUBĪTĀRE tuis viribus, *to doubt of, to question*, Virg. *Æ.* 8, 404.-----

INDUBĪTĀTUS, a. *undoubted, certain*. -ātē.-----

INDUBITĀBĪLIS, e, *not to be doubted*.-----

INDŪBIUS, a. *not doubtful*, Tac. An. 14, 45.

INDU or Endo, anciently for IN.

INDŪCIAE, ārum, f. *a truce or cessation from hostilities*. pax negata, induciae datae, Liv. 10, 5.

IN-DŪCĒRE (-co, xi, ctum,) testēs in senatum, *to bring in*. fontes umbrā, *to cover*, Virg. E. 9, 20. fontibus umbras, *to bring over*, ib. 5, 40. fluvium et rivos satis, *to bring rills of water into the fields of growing corn*, Virg. G. 1, 106. messorum arvis, ib. 316. caestus manibus, *to put on*, Id. *Æ.* 5, 379. so calceos v.

soles pedibus: *morem, to introduce*, Plin. Ep. 2, 14. colorem picturae, *to varnish*, Plin. 33, 10. scuta pellibus, *to cover*, Caes. B. G. 2, 33. so parietes tenui marmore, Sen. Ep. 116. Vitr. 7, 3. tectorium in parietem, Plin. 36, 23. nitorem cuti, *to bring upon*, Plin. 24, 8. nubes terris, *to draw over*, Ov. M. 2, 307. so tenebras terris, ib. 395. * animum ut v. ne, *to bring, to induce, to persuade one's self*. in animum, *to think, to imagine*, Plaut. Rud. prol. 22. Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 6.-----

pecuniam in rationem, *to state or mark down in an account as expended*, Cic. Verr. 1, 41. so Id. Fam. 3, 10. § 3, 8. Rull. 2, 26 & 36.-----

senatusconsultum, *to cancel, to reverse*, Cic. Att. 1, 20. § 7, 23. Dom. 4. locationem, *to break or revoke a lease*, Cic. Att. 1, 18. nomina, *to erase*, ib. 13, 14.-----

INDUCTUS (p.) spe, pretio, *induced*. taedae inductae sulphure, *besmeared*, Ov. Ep. 7, 23. inducto priore decreto, *having cancelled or annulled*, Suet. Caes. 16. & Ner. 52. quinta natura ab Aristotele inducta, *introduced, invented*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26 f. sermo inductus a tali exordio, *took its rise*, ib. 2, 4. Dolabeila inductus, *deceived*, Cic. Phil. 2, 52.-----

INDUCTIO (onis, f.) aquarum, *the bringing in on the fields*, Cic. N. D. 2, 60. personarum, *the introduction*, Id. Or. 3, 53. induction, *a form of reasoning, much used by Socrates*, Cic. Inv. 1, 31. Top. 10. Quinctil. 5, 11, 2. *persuasion*, Id. Tusc. 2. *propensity*, Id. Fam. 1, 8.-----

inductu alieno, *by the persuasion of another*, A. ad Heren. 5, 57. hujus, Quinctil. 5, 10.

INDUGRĒDI viam sceleris, *for ingredi*, Lucr. 1, 83. so Id. 4, 318 & 367.

INDULĒRE (-geo, si, tum, ab algeo,) illi, dolori, amori, gaudio, irae, &c. *to indulge*. precibus alterius, *to grant, to comply with*. nimis me indulgeo, *for mihi*, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 16. vestitu nimio indulges, *sc. ei, you indulge him in too fine clothes*, Ter. Adel. 1, 1, 38. aegris in potione, Cels. 3, 6. rudem gladiatori, *to grant a rod in token of a discharge from fighting*, Suet. Cl. 21. so ornamenta consularia alicui, ib. 24.

INDULGENS, a. *indulgent*—indulgentissime Imperator, *most gracious*, Plin. Ep. 10, 5.-----

INDULGENTER, adv. *indulgently*.-----

INDULGENTIA, ae, f. *indulgence, favour*.-----

INDŪĒRE (-uo, ui, ūtum,) vestes sibi, *to put on*. se vestibus, *to clothe or cover*. annulum, arma, tunicam sibi; soles jumentis v. inducere, Plin. 33, 11 s. 49. galeam induitur, *sc. secundum*, Virg. *Æ.* 2, 394. loricae, 7, 640. exuvias indutus Achilli, *for Achillei, from Achilleus*, ib. 2, 275. indutus spoliis, 10, 775. armis, 11, 83. tegumen capiti, 7, 668. vestes indutae, Id. G. 3, 364. induerat se pomis arbos, ib. 4, 142.-----

* induere formam mortalem, habitum, mores pudicos et severos, munia ducis, personam amici v. philosophi, speciem latronis, spiritus hostiles, vultus severos, *to assume*. animum bonis artibus, *to cultivate with, to habituate to*, Tac. An. 15, 45. eos ex facie hominum in vultus ferarum, *to transform*, Virg. *Æ.* 7, 20. se in laqueum, *to hang one's self*, Plaut. Cas. 1, 1, 25. but testes induuntur in la-

queum, *to be caught in a snare*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 10.-----

INDŪERE, *to put on*. induere, *to put on*. induere, *to put on*.-----

INDŪERE, *to put on*. induere, *to put on*.-----

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INDŪERE, *to put on*. induere, *to put on*.-----

queum, are drawn into a snare or an embarrassment, Quintil. 5, 7, 11. dum se expedire vult, induit se, entangles or involves, Cic. Verr. 2, 42. so induitis vos in eas captiones, Cic. Div. 2, 17. add. Verr. 5, 29. Mur. 25. Acad. 4, 6. cum anhelitus terrae se in nubem induerint, have entered, Cic. Div. 2, 19. an sese mucrone induat, whether to plunge the point of his sword in his body, Virg. Æ. 10, 681. induere pectora telis, Ovid. Am. 2, 10, 31. se stimulis, to fall upon, to entangle themselves among the caltrops, Caes. B. G. 7, 82. so ib. 73.

INDŪTUS, ūs, m. clothing, Tac. Ann. 16, 4.—

INDUTĪLIS, e, that may be put on and off, Cato, 135.

INDUCŪLA, ae, f. a kind of garment worn by women, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 39.

INDŪSIUM, i, n. the garment worn next the skin, Varr. L. L. 4, 30. called tunica indusiata, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 47.—

INDUSIĀRIUS, i, m. a maker of such garments, Id. Aul. 3, 5, 35.

INDUSTRIA, ae, f. industry, diligence.—

INDUSTRIUS, a. industrious, diligent. -iē, adv.—

INDUSTRIŌSUS, a. careful.

INDŪVIAE, ārum, f. clothes, apparel put on, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 9.

INDŪVIUM, i, n. the bark of a tree, (quo ipsa induitur,) Plin. 13, 4.

IN-EBRIĀRE, to make drunk, to intoxicate.

IN-ĒDIA, ae, f. (edo,) want of food, hunger.

IN-EFFABĪLIS, e, that cannot be uttered, inexpressible. verba, Plin. 23, 2. nomina, Id. pr.

IN-EFFĪCAX, ācis, a. ineffectual, of no force or strength. -ācius quā̄m superiora, Plin. 27, 12.

IN-ELABŌRĀTUS, a. not laboured, inaccurate.

IN-ĒLĒGANS, ntis, a. unelegant, ungraceful.

IN-ĒLUCTABĪLIS, e, inevitable, not to be resisted.

IN-ĒMENDABĪLIS, not to be amended, incorrigible. error, Val. Max. 7, 2, 2. pravitas, Quint. 1, 1.

IN-ĒMŌRI (dep.) spectaculo mutatae dapis, to die, or pine away in looking at, Hor. Ep. 5, 34.

IN-EMPTUS, a. unbought, not purchased, Hor. Ep.

IN-ENARRABĪLIS, e, that cannot be told or described, inexpressible.—

INENARRABILĪTER, adv. in a manner that cannot be told, inexpressibly, Liv. 41, 15.

IN-ENODABĪLIS, e, inexplicable, Cic. Fat. 9.

INEPTUS, a. (aptus,) unfit, impertinent; unsuitable to the time, place, and circumstance: a word, the meaning of which Cicero says cannot be expressed by an equivalent word in Greek, Or. 2, 4.—

INEPTĒ, adv. at an improper time, impertinently, Cic. Fam. 6, 7.—

INEPTIRE, to do or say what is improper for the time, place, or circumstances; to trifle, to play the fool.—

INEPTIA, ae, f. impertinence, Plaut. Merc. Prol. 26. oftener in the plur. Ineptiae, ārum, trifles, insignificant niceties, fooleries, Cic. Orat. 3, 49. Br. 63.

IN-EQUITĀBĪLIS, e, not to be ridden upon, Curt.

IN-ERMIS, e; & Inermus, a, um, (arma,) unarmed. -um pectus, Virg. Æ. 10, 425. vulgus, ib.

IN-ERRĀRE montibus, to wander in or on, Plin. Ep. 1, 6.—

INERRANS, a. not wandering; inerrantes stellae, the fixed stars, Cic. N. D. 2, 21.

INERS, tis, a. (ars,) without art, slothful, indolent, inactive, lazy; insipid.—

INERTIA, ae, f. want of art or skill, sloth.—

INERTICŪLUS, a. -a vitis, weak, insipid, Plin. 14, 2. Col. 3, 2.

IN-ERUDĪTUS, a. uneducated, ignorant.

INERUDĪTĒ, adv. ignorantly.

IN-ESCĀRE (esca,) to ensnare, to allure, to wheedle.

IN-EVITABĪLIS, e, not to be avoided, inevitable.

IN-EVOLŪTUS (adj.) liber, not rolled out, unopened. Mart.

IN-EXCĪTUS, a. not excited, formerly at peace, Virg. Æ. 7, 623.—

INEXCITABĪLIS (a.) somnūs, from which one cannot be awakened, Senec. Ep. 84.

IN-EXCOGĪTĀTUS, a. not thought of, unpremeditated. remedium, not found out, Plin. 36, 15.

IN-EXCUSĀBĪLIS, e, without excuse, not to be excused, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 58. tempus, which admits of no excuse for refusal, Ovid. Met. 7, 511.

IN-EXERCITĀTUS, a. not having taken exercise, Cels. Praef. f. histrio, not trained, unskilful, Cic. Sen. 18. miles, unexercised, undisciplined, Cic. Tusc. 2, 16. Nep. 18, S. so inexercitus, Cic. ib. 5, 38.

IN-EXHAUSTUS, a. unexhausted, inexhaustible.

IN-EXORĀBĪLIS, e, inexorable, implacable.

IN-EXPECTĀTUS, a. not expected, unexpected. hostis inexpectatus adest, Ovid. Met. 12, 65.

IN-EXPERRECTUS, a. unawakened, sound asleep, Ovid. Met. 12, 317.

IN-EXPERTUS, a. untried, Virg. Æ. 4, 415. so inexperta fides, remedia, &c. inexpertus bellis, unaccustomed to, unacquainted with, Tac. Hist. 1, 6; & 2, 75. so illis suppliciis, Id. Ann. 15, 9. exercitus bonis inexpertus et insuetus, unacquainted with, and unaccustomed to the comforts of repose or luxury, Liv. 23, 18. animus ad contumeliam inexpertus, Id. 6, 18. dulcis inexpertis, agreeable to the unexperienced, to those who have not made trial of it, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 36.

IN-EXPIĀBĪLIS, e.—religio, inviolable, the violation of which cannot be expiated or atoned for, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12. odium, implacable, Liv. 39, 51. bellum, obstinate, Cic. Har. Resp. 2. Liv. 4, 35. se inexpiablem praebere, irreconcilable, Cic. Pis. 33.

IN-EXPLANĀTUS, a. -a lingua, that cannot pronounce articulately, Plin. 11, 37 s. 65.

IN-EXPLĒBĪLIS, e.—libido, not to be filled, insatiable, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9.—

INEXPLĒTUS, a. -a caedes, *incomplete*, Stat. Th. INEXPLĒTUM (adv.) lacrimans, *for inexplēbilitē, weeping excessively, beyond measure*, Virg. *Æ.* 8, 559.

IN-EXPLICĀBĪLIS, e, *inexplicable; inextricable; intricate*.

INEXPLĪCĪTUS, a. *intricate, obscure*.

IN-EXPLŌRĀTUS, a. *unexplored, not examined, untried*.

INEXPLŌRĀTĒ v. -ō, adv. *without exploring, searching or examining before hand; rashly, precipitately*. -atō pabulatum cohortes misere, Liv.

IN-EXPUGNĀBĪLIS, e, *impregnable. amori, unconquerable by*, Ovid. *Met.* 11, 767.

IN-EXPŪTĀBĪLIS, e, *incomputable, incalculable*, Col. 9, 4, 6.

IN-EXSATŪRĀBĪLIS, e, *insatiable, implacable*.

IN-EXSTINCTUS, a. *inextinguishable*, Ov. *F.* 6, 297.

IN-EXSTIRPĀBĪLIS, e, *that cannot be extirpated*.

IN-EXSUPERĀBĪLIS, e, *insuperable, invincible*.

IN-EXTRICĀBĪLIS, e, *inextricable, irrecoverable*.

IN-FĀBRĒ, adv. (faber,) *unskilfully, rudely, without art. vasa non infabrē facta*, Liv. 36, 40.

IN-FĀBRĪCĀTUS, a. *unhewn, unfashioned*, Virg.

IN-FĀCĒTUS, a. *destitute of humour or wit, unpleasant*.

IN-FACĒTĒ, adv. *without humour or pleasantry*.

IN-FACETĪAE, ārum, f. *coarse raillery, poor puns, low wit*, Catull. 34, 19. Vell. 2, 23.

IN-FĀCUNDUS, a. *uneloquent*, Liv. 4, 49.

IN-FĀMIS, e, (fama,) *infamous, disgraceful*.

INFĀMIA, ae, f. *infamy, slander, disgrace*.

INFĀMĀRE, to *defame, to blacken or hurt the character of*, to *disgrace*.
INFANDUS, a. *not to be expressed; shocking, base, cruel. infandum! is used as an interjection for, shocking! dreadful!* Virg. *G.* 1, 479. *Æ.* 7, 251.

IN-FANS, antis, c. *a child that cannot speak, an infant; applied also to the young of brutes and birds*, Plin.—used as an adj. infans boletus, *small*, Plin. 22, 22. infantia ossa, *the bones of the infant*, Ov. *Met.* 4, 518. infantes pulli, Plin. 10, 33 s. 49. *unable to speak, ineloquent*, Cic. *Br.* 23. *Inv.* 1, 3. nihil Lentulo accusatore infantius, Cic. *Q. Fr.* 3, 4. infantissimus, Cic. *Cluent.* 18. infantissimi, Herenn. 2, 11. infans pudor, *childish bashfulness, that hinders one to speak*, Hor. *Sat.* 1, 6, 57. infantes statuæ, *mute, that cannot speak*, ib. 2, 5, 40. Hortensiana omnia fuere infantia, *all the promises of Hortensius were vain, as those of children*, Cic. *Att.* 10, 18.

INFANTIA, ae, f. *infancy; inability to speak, want of eloquence or utterance*, Cic. *Or.* 3, 51. *Atl.* 4, 6. A. ad Heren. 2, 11.

INFANTĪLIS, e, *infantile, pertaining to an infant*.

INFANTARIUS, a. *fond of infants*, Martia. 4, 88.

IN-FARCĪRE v. InfercĪre salem in aliquid, *to stuff of cram into*, Col. 12, 53, 2. verba, Cic. *Or.* 69.

IN-FATĪGĀBĪLIS, e, *unwearied, indefatigable*.

IN-FATUĀRE, (fatuus,) *to render foolish, to infatuate*, Cic. *Phil.* 3, 9. adulatio infatuat, Sen. *Ep.* 59.

IN-FAUSTUS, a. *unlucky, unfortunate*, Virg. *Æneid.*

INFECTUS, (i. e. non factus,) *unmade, undone. infectum argentum, unwrought, uncoined, i. e. bullion*, Liv. 36, 40. infectum reddere, *to render undone. omnia pro infecto sint, let all things be placed in the state in which they were before*, Liv. 9, 11. ne re infectā abiretur, *without doing any thing, without accomplishing their purpose*, ib. 32. pace infectā, *not being made*, Ter. *Eun.* 1, 1, 8. pensa infecta reponunt, *lay aside their tasks unfinished*, Ovid. *Met.* 4, 10. so infectaque sacra relinquunt, *unperformed*, ib. 6, 202. rex nihil jam infectum Metello credens, *impracticable or impossible to*, Sall. *Jug.* 76.

INFECTUS, part. *stained, infected. See INFICĒRE.*

IN-FĒLIX, icis, a. *unhappy. iciter: -icitas. INFELICĪTĀRE aliquem, to make unhappy or wretched, to plague, to vex*, Plaut. *Cas.* 2, 3, 30.

IN-FENSUS, a. (*obsol. fendo*), *angry, displeased, enraged, hostile. hominum generi infensa natura, unkind*, Cic. *Tusc.* 4, 27. opes principibus infensae, *formidable, dangerous*, Tac. *Ann.* 11, 1. ignis infensus, *destructive*, Virg. *Æ.* 5, 641. infensa valetudo, *bad health*, Tac. *Ann.* 14, 56. infensus servitium, *worse slavery, harder servitude*, ib. 1 f.

INFENSĒ (adv.) Tiberius invectus, *having inveighed bitterly, with acrimony*, Tac. *Ann.* 5, 3. infensius pugnabant, *more eagerly or furiously*, Liv. 34, 15.

INFENSĀRE pabula, *to destroy the forage*, Tac. *Ann.* 6, 34. Armeniam bello, *to ravage*, ib. 13, 37. infensantibus diis, *by the wrath of the gods*, ib. 13, 41.

INFER, for inferus or infra, *below*, Cato, *R. R.* 149.

INFĒRIUS, a, um.—vinum, *wine offered in sacrifice*, Cato, *R. R.* 132 & 134.

INFĒRIAE, ārum, f. *sacrifices to the infernal deities*, Virg. *Æ.* 3, 66. oblationes to the manes or shades of deceased friends, ib. 9. 215. Ovid. *Met.* 11, 381. Tac. *Hist.* 2, 95.

INFERNAS, ātis, a. -ātes arbores, *trees which grew on the west side of the Apennine mountains, which looked to the mare infĒrum, or Tuscan sea*, Plin. 16, 39. Vitruv. 2, 10.

INFERNUS, a.—fluctus, *from the bottom of the sea*, Plin. 2, 47. fulmina, *lightnings which issue from the earth*, Senec. *N. Q.* 2, 49. dii, *the infernal gods*, Liv. 31, 31. partes, *the infernal regions*, Cic. *N. D.* 2, 44. rex, i. e. Pluto, Virg. *Æ.* 6, 106. rates, *the boat of Charon*, Prop. 2, 20, 72. tenebrae, *infernal darkness*,

Hor. Od. 4, 7, 25. apud infernos, *in the infernal regions*, Prop. 2, 22, 49. *so inferna, sc. loca*, Tac. Hist. 5, 5. Sen. Her. fur. 423.

IN-FERRE (infero, intūli, illātum & inlātum,) pecuniam in aerarium, *to bring into*. *so consulationem in familiam*, Tac. An. 3, 30. *deos Latio, for in Latium, to introduce*, Virg. Æ. 1, 6. *bellum patriae v. contra patriam, to bring upon, to make against*. *se in v. per medios hostes, to rush. se campo, for in campum*, Virg. G. 2, 145. *se in urbem, to enter*, Cic. Pis. 23. *se per medios, to go*, Virg. Æ. 1, 439. *se concitato impetu, to advance speedily*, Liv. 2, 14. *se hostibus, to attack*, ib. 30. *so Id. 6, 12*. *se in periculum capitis, atque in vitæ discrimen, to expose*, Cic. Balb. 10. *se magnificè, to walk proudly, to strut*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 7. *pedem in locum, to set a foot upon*, Cic. Caecin. 14. *primò resistunt; deinde inferunt pedem, to advance or make advances*, Liv. 10, 33. *abortum ovibus, to cause*, Plin. 8, 47. *so calamitatem, cladem, dolorem, invidiam, maestitiam, metum, moram, mortem, periculum capitis, terròrem alicui, to cause*. *signa in hostem, to advance*. *scalas ad moenia, to apply*. *aliquid ex alio, to infer, to draw a conclusion*, Cic. vim ei, *to lay violent hands on*. *vulnera multis, to wound*. *litem, v. periculum capitis, ei v. in eum, to bring to a trial for his life*, Cic. Cluent. 41. *stuprum reginae, to violate*, Cic. Off. 3, 9. *stuprum in domum, to bring disgrace upon*, Cic. Parad. 3, 2. *Julias vetuit sepulchro suo inferri, to be buried in*, Suet. A. 101. *so Nep. 4, 5*. *aliquid rationibus, to mark down in an account-book*, Col. 1, 7. *ut rationibus vetaret inferri, to be entered in his diary of expences*, Suet. Jul. 47. *sermonem de re aliqua, to introduce or bring on*, Cic. Or. 8. *so in re severa delicatum sermonem*, Id. Off. 1, 40. *socium se inferit, joins*, Virg. Æ. 4, 242. *spe ILLATA militibus, being inspired*, Caes. B. G. 2, 25. *illatâ suspicione, being raised*, Caes. B. C. 3, 38. *multis vulneribus illatis, being made or inflicted*, Id. G. B. 5, 28. B. C. 2, 6.

INFËRUS, a, um, *below*. *inferum mare, the Tuscan sea, which was thought to be lower than the Hadriatic sea*, Cic. Att. 9, 3. *apud inferos, in the infernal regions*. *aliquem ab inferis excitare*, Cic. ———

INFERIOR (comp.) *ambulatio, the lower walk*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 4. *ex inferiore loco dicere, from a lower place than the rostra, or than the tribunal where the praetor sat*, Cic. Att. 2, 24. *omnia inferiora virtute, inferior to, less valuable than*, Id. belli laude non inferior, *quam pater*, Cic. Off. 1, 32. *inferior copiis sc. hoste v. quam hostis, inferior in forces*, Nep. 14, 8. *supplices inferioresque, as suppliants and inferiors, or as humble suppliants*, Cic. Font. 11. *inferius majestate suâ rati, si palam lamentarentur, below their dignity*, Tac. An. 3, 3. *caelum sidet inferius mari, shall sink below the sea*, Hor. Epod. 5, 79. ———

INFERIUS (adv.) *suis fraternos currere Luna admiratur equos, lower than her horses*, Ov. Met. 2, 208. *in loco INFIMO (sup. adj.) ambulare,*

lowest. so imae radices montis, Caes. B. G. 8, 40. *homo omnium infimus, the meanest*, Cic. *infimâ fortunâ homines*, Id. *infimo locò natus, of the meanest rank*. *infimis precibus aliquid petere, with the humblest intreaties*, Liv. 29, 30. **INFIMĀTES**, um, *people of the lowest condition*, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 37.

IN-FERVĒRE & -escĕre, (-bui,) *to be hot, to boil*. **INFERVE-FACĒRE**, *to make hot, to boil*, Col. — **INFERVEFACTUS**, part. *boiled, heated*, Col. 9, 13, 5.

INFESTUS (adj.) *alicui, hostile to, eager to hurt*, Nep. 18, 10. *bellum, fierce*, Liv. 9, 12. *exercitus, exasperated*, Sall. Jug. 46. *inimicus, bitter*, Id. Cat. 19. *dis hominibusque, at enmity with, odious to*, ib. 15. *hasta, menacing, ready to wound*, Virg. Æ. 10, 877. *so tela infesta ferre in aliquem, to turn in a hostile manner*, ib. 5, 582. *infesto vulnere insequi, i. e. gladio in vulnus parato*, ib. 2, 529. *signa, hostile standards, i. e. pointed against the enemy, shewing that an army is prepared to fight*, Liv. & Caes. passim. Sall. Cat. 60. *Romanum agrum adè infestum reddidit, dangerous, so infested it with depredations*, Liv. 2, 11. *so infestum habere mare, to infest, as pirates*, Cic. Att. 9, 19. & 16, 1. *provincia infestior latrociniiis*, Cic. Inv. 2. *so salus*, Id. Fam. 10, 31. *but provincia huic victoriae infesta, hostile to the cause of Caesar*, Cic. Lig. 8. *so nomen Appii est multo, quam Tarquiniorum, vestrae libertati infestius, more hostile*, Liv. 9, 34. *infestis oculis omnium conspici, by the hostile or enraged eyes of all*, Cic. Cat. 1, 7. *infestior plebs, more exasperated*, Liv. 2, 42. — * *in dies infestior Tullii senectus, more uneasy or troublesome*, Liv. 1, 47. *salus infestior, more unsafe, more exposed to danger*, Cic. Planc. 1. *so filii vita infesta, in danger*, Id. Rosc. Am. 11. *res infestae, adversity*, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 13. —

INFESTĒ (adv.) *facĕre in aliquem, in a hostile manner*, Liv. 26, 13. *infestius concursum est, more fiercely*, Id. 44, 1. *infestius circumscindere, the more violently*, Liv. 1, 55. *codicilli exprobrati infestè, letters produced against him, or cast up to him with bitterness*, Suet. Tib. 51. ———

INFESTĀRE, *to trouble, to infest, to injure, to hurt*. ———

INFESTĀTOR, ōris, m. *a troubler, a vexer, one who infests*, Plin. 6, 28.

IN-FIBŪLĀRE *adolescenculos valetudinis causâ, to infibulate, to preclude from venery by fixing a clasp in the foreskin of the penis*, Cels. 7, 25.

IN-FICĒRE (-ficio, fĕci, fectum, à facio) *aequor v. aquas, locum, manus sanguine, to stain, to tinge, to discolour*. *lanas, to dye*. *aliquem artibus, to season, to instruct*, Cic. Fin. 3, 2. *animum deliciis, languore, desidîâ, to infect*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27. *mulieribus palpebrae infectae, painted*, Plin. 11, 37. ———

INFECTUS, ūs, m. *a staining or dying, the method of dying*, Plin. 8, 48. ———

INFECTOR, ōris, m. *a dyer*. *lanarum*, Id. 20, 7. *purpurarum*, 11, 2.

INFICIAS *v.* Inficias, (*ex in* & *fateri v. facere*, used only in the accus. plur. and always joined with) *ire, to deny. non ibo inficias, I will not deny*, Tac. Ann. 15, 2. *non eam inficias, I cannot deny*, Plin. 2, 43.

INFICIĀRI *v.* Infitiari *id. to deny.*-----
INFICIĀTOR, ōris, m. *one who denies any charge brought against him*, Cic. Or. 1, 37. Flacc. 20. *who denies or refuses to pay a debt, a cheat*, Cic. Cat. 2, 10.

INFICIATIO, ōnis, f. *a denial.*-----
INFICIĀLIS, e, *pertaining to or containing a denial*, Cic.

INFIENS, entis, a. (*i. e. non faciens*), *doing nothing, idle*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 8. & L. L. 4, 8.

INFĪDUS, a, *faithless, false, treacherous.*

INFĪDĒLIS, e, *unfaithful, not keeping one's promise nor performing his duty.* -iter.-----

INFĪDELĪTĀS, ātis, f. *want of fidelity*, Cic.

INFĪGĒRE (-go, xi, xum,) *gladium hosti in pectus, ictus corpori, aliquid animo, to fix; pila infixā in tergis hostium*, Liv. 27, 14. *religio infixā animis*, Id. 29, 18. *infixus pectori dolor*, Quinctil. 9, 2, 26. *vultus haerent infixi pectore*, Virg. *Æ.* 4, 4. *infixum est, it is resolved*, Sil. 10, 688.

INFĪNDĒRE (-findo, fīdi, ssum,) *sulcos telluri, to cut or cleave into, to imprint, i. e. to plough on*, Virg. E. 4, 33. *sulcos sc. mari, to cleave furrows in the sea, i. e. to sail*, Id. *Æ.* 5, 142. -it *salum puppis*, V. Flacc.

INFĪNĪTUS, a, *infinite, endless*, Cic. Div. 2, 50. *caedes, pecunia, pondus auri et argenti, immense, vastly great. spatium, unbounded, boundless. potestas, imperium, very extensive, having no certain limits of time or place*, Liv. 3, 9. Cic. Verr. 3, 91. Agr. 2, 13. *rei infinitae questio, indefinite, distinct from the circumstances of persons or time, a cause*, Cic. Or. 1, 31. & 2, 15.

INFĪNĪTĒ (adv.) *concupiscere, without bounds, excessively*, Cic. Par. 6, 3. *infinitē secari atque dividi possunt, without end. ad infinitum, as it is expressed*, Cic. Acad. 1, 7. *paene infinitē in perorando, without intermission, through the whole peroration*, Cic. Or. 36.

INFĪNĪTĀS, ātis; & Infinitio, ōnis, f. *infinity or infinitude. infinitas naturae, i. e. infinita; as infinitus aēr, the boundless air*, Cic. Acad. 4, 37. Infinitio ipsa, tota ab illo (*sc. Democrito*) est, Id. Fin. 1, 6 f.

INFĪRMUS, a, *infirm, weak. infirmissimus valetudine, of a very weak constitution*, Vell. 2, 70. *valetudo infirmissima*, Cic. Or. 1, 45. *sum paulo infirmior, weaker, i. e. somewhat superstitious*, Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 7. *cibus, affording little nourishment*, Cels. 2, 18. *nuptiae, not sanctioned by law, not good in law*, Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 6. *vinum infirmi saporis, of a flat taste*, Col. de Arb. c. 3.

INFĪRMĒ (adv.) *animātī, weakly, faintly attached, not warm in the interest of the Romans*, Cic. Fam. 15, 1. *tonitrua et fulgura paulo infirmius expavescebat, too weakly*, Suet. Aug. 90.

INFĪRMĪTĀS, ātis, f. *weakness, invalidity.*-----
INFĪRMĀRE, *to weaken, to invalidate, to disprove, to confute.* -ātio, ōnis, f. *a weakening.*

INFĪT, (v. def.) *hē begins*, Liv. 1, 28. & 3, 71. *isque his vocibus infit*, Virg. *Æ.* 5, 708.

INFĪFLĀMĀRE, *to kindle, to set on fire, to burn. animum amore, to inflame, invidiam, to increase. odium*, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 1. *mentes in eum*, Id. -ātio, ōnis, f. *a kindling.*

INFĪLĀRE *aquam in os ejus, to blow into. buccinam, to blow, to sound. leves calamos, to play on the slender reeds or pipe. ambas buccas, to blow up. carbasus inflatur austro, is swelled or filled. animum vanā spe, to puff up. cibi inflantes, blowing up the stomach, flatulent*, Cels. 4, 5. *fluvius inflatus aquis, swelled*, Liv. 23, 19. *animum inflatus, puffed up. juvenis inflator, more elated or puffed up*, Id. 39, 53. INFĪLATĪUS (adv.) *multo, quā res erat gesta, more pompously than was true, above the truth*, Caes. B. C. 3, 79.

INFĪLĀTUS (ūs, m.) *tibicinīs, the blowing or sound*, Cic. Acad. 4, 7. *si tibiae inflātum non recipiant, are not blown*, Id. Brut. 51. *inflatus divinus, inspiration*, Cic. Div. 1, 6.

INFĪLATIO (ōnis, f.) *ventris v. stomachi, a blowing up, flatulence*, Cic. Div. 1, 30. Col. 6, 6. Plin. 20, 10.

INFĪLECTĒRE, (-cto, xi, xum,) *to bend.*-----

INFĪLEXIO, ōnis, f. & Inflexus, ūs, m. *a bending.*-----

INFĪLEXĪBĪLIS, e, *that cannot be bent, inflexible*, Plin. Ep. 10, 97.

INFĪLĒTUS, a, *unlamented*, Virg. *Æ.* 11, 372.

INFĪLĒRE (-go, xi, ctum,) *plagam v. vulnus alicui, to inflict on. inflicta vadis puppis, dashed on*, Virg. *Æ.* 11, 303.

INFĪLŌRĒRE, v. -escēre, (*in flore v. -esco, in florui, -)* *to flourish.*

INFĪLUĒRE (-uo, xi, xum,) *mare v. in mare, to flow into*, Cic. Div. 1, 35. *in animos v. aures hominum, to gain admittance to please*, Id. *influentes in Italiam copiae, rushing or breaking into*, Cic. Prov. C. 13. *influentia negotia, pressing or crowding on one*, Plin. Pan. 81. *fortunae influentis dona, prosperous*, Sen. Thy. 526. -entes *capilli, falling off*, Cels. 6, 1. INFĪLUVIUM (i, n.) *sanguinis, an effusion*, Vell. 2, 120.

INFĪDĒRE (-fōdio, ōdi, ssum, & fōdio) *sulcum, to dig*, Col. 3, 13, 5. *vites, to plant*, Virg. G. 2, 262. *fruges unguibus, to set or dig down with the nails*, ib. 3, 535. *conchas, to cover in the earth*, ib. 2, 262. *corpora terrae, to bury*, Id. *Æ.* 11, 205. *so Nep. 4, 5. puer infossus humo, fixed in the ground, but not altogether covered with it*, Hor. Epod. 5, 32.

INFĪFOECUNDUS, a, *unfruitful, unfruitful. ager infœcundus arbori, barren in trees*, Sall. Jug. 17.

INFĪFOECUNDĪTĀS, ātis, f. *barrenness*, Tac. An. 4, 6.

INFĪFORMĪDĀTUS, a, *not feared*, Sil. 15, 241.

INFĪFORMIS, e, (*forma*), *shapeless, ill-formed, deformed; ugly, hideous, disagreeable.*

INFORMĀRE clypeum, to form, to make, Virg. *Æ.* 8, 447. fulmen informatum, formed, made; but only a part of it polished, *ib.* 426. visa cogitatione, to form visions, to conceive phantoms in one's mind, Cic. *Acad.* 4, 16. oratorem, to describe, Cic. *Or.* 2. Quinctil. prooem.—oratorum eloquentiā, to accomplish or adorn with, *ib.* 9. virtutem, to form a just idea of, Cic. *Fin.* 4, 16. artes, quibus aetas puerilis ad humanitatem informari solet, to be formed, Cic. *Arch.* 3. so animus bene a natura informatus, constituted, disposed, Cic. *Off.* 1, 4. ita est informatum mentibus nostris, impressed on as an innate idea, *Id.* N. D. 1, 27. ut non nominatim, sed generatim proscriptio esset informata, was resolved on, not in particular, but in general, i. e. the individuals were not named, but the kinds of men, Cic. *Att.* 11, 16. petitorum haec est adhuc informata cogitatio, the notion or conjecture I have formed of my competitors for the consulship, *ib.* 1, 1.

INFORMATIO (ōnis, f.) verbi, a definition or description, Cic. *Part.* 29. an innate idea, an anticipation or preconception, Cic. N. D. 1, 16 & 27.

IN-FŌRĀRE medio, to bore a hole to the heart of a tree in engraving, Plin. 17, 14 s. 24.—to cite before the praetor in the forum, Plaut. *Curc.* 3, 1, 31.

IN-FORTŪNATUS, a. unfortunate, unlucky.—**INFORTUNUM**, i, n. a misfortune, a calamity, Liv. 1, 50.

INFŌSSUS, dug in, set in the ground. See **INFŌDĒRE**.

INFRA (praep.) eum, below. infra omnes infimos homines, below, more despicable than, Ter. *Eun.* 3, 2, 36. infra aetatem filii sui, younger than, Liv. 28, 43. multō infra Cyrenaicum, sc. laser, of much less value than that produced in the province of Cyrēnē, Plin. 19, 3 s. 15. infra Lucill censum ingeniumque, inferior to Lucillus in fortune and genius, Hor. *Sat.* 2, 1, 75. ova infra decem dies edita, (al. intra,) laid not above ten days, Plin. 10, 54 s. 75. non tamen infra novena, sc. ova, not fewer than nine, Plin. 18, 26 s. 62. infra septimum diem, in less than seven days, in seven days at most, Plin. 30, 13 s. 39.—***INFRA** is an adv. when it does not govern a case; as, mare quod suprā, quodque adluit (sc. Italiam) infrā, the sea that washes Italy above and below, i. e. the Adriatic and Tuscan sea, Virg. *Æ.* 8, 149. add. Cic. *Ac.* 4, 40.

INFRACTUS, part. much broken. See **INFRINGĒRE**.

IN-FRAENĀRE v. **INFRĒNARE** equos, to bridle, to put bridles upon, Liv. 37, 20. currus, to yoke the bridled horses to the chariot, Virg. *Æ.* 12, 287. navigia, to stop, Plin. 9, 31 f. impetus, sc. navium, to check, *Id.* 32, 1.

INFRENATI equi, bridled, Liv. 37, 20. but infrenāti equites, horsemen whose horses are without bridles, Liv. 21, 44.

INFRAENIS v. **INFRĒNIS**, e; & **INFRĒNUS**, a, um; equus, unbridled, or not regarding the bridle; unruly, Virg. *Æ.* 10, 750. Numidae, un-

bridled, *ib.* 4, 51. for the Numidian horse did not use bridles, Liv. 35, 11.

IN-FRAGĪLIS & **INFRANGIBILIS**, e, that cannot be broken or discouraged, invincible, Sen. B. vit. 9.

IN-FRĒMĒRE, to roar loudly, to rage, Sil. 3.

IN-FRENDENS (tis, part.) dentibus, gnashing his teeth, Virg. *Æ.* 3, 664.

IN-FRĒQUENS (entis, a.) senatus, not crowded, a thin house, Liv. 3, 6. causa, at the pleading of which few hearers attended, Cic. *Or.* 2, 79. Romae et in praediis infrequens sum, I have few slaves, Cic. *Q. Fr.* 3, 9. copiae infrequentiores, less numerous, Caes. B. C. 3, 2. infrequentissima urbis, sc. loca, the most unfrequented or solitary parts of the city, Liv. 31, 23. infrequens miles, often absent from his standards, Festus.—infrequentia armatis signa, thinly attended by armed men, Liv. 10, 20. Samnites praedā impediti, infrequentes armati, few having arms in their hands, *ib.* agmen fugientium (Hernicorum) ab Signis, (read ab Signinis,) quum praeter moenia eorum (Signinorum) infrequentia signa (sc. Hernicorum) conspecta essent, fustum, sc. est, the body of the Hernici, as they fled, was routed by the people of Signia, (a Roman colony near the country of the Hernici,) who had observed how thinly the standards of the Hernici were attended, as they passed by their walls, Liv. 7, 8 f. infrequens militia, a negligent or careless performance of the duty of a soldier, Plaut. *Truc.* 2, 1, 19. infrequens cultor deorum, unfrequent, negligent, Hor. *Od.* 1, 34, 1.

INFREQUENTIA (ae, f.) senatus, the thinness or small number, Liv. 2, 23. conf. 33, 44.

IN-FRIĀRE aliquid in aquam, to crumble into. paulum triti salis infriatur vulneribus, Col. 8, 5, 22. ruta infriata potioni, Plin. 20, 13 s. 51.

IN-FRĪCĀRE (-īco, ui, -) cinerem vasi, v. vas cinēre, to rub.

INFRICTIO, ōnis, f. a rubbing, Cels. 8, 11. fin.

IN-FRIGESCĒRE, to grow cold. infrixit, imp. it has grown cold, Cels. 5, 25, 4.

INFRINGĒRE (-ingo, ēgi, actum, ā frango) lilia, to break, Ovid. *Met.* 10, 191. vestes, to tear off, *ib.* 9, 208. lumbos et latus liminibus, to bruise upon, Hor. *Epod.* 11, 33. colaphos ei, to give, to lay or inflict on, Ter. *Adel.* 2, 1, 46. animos, to break, to humble, Liv. 38, 16. impetus hostium, to repel, Caes. B. C. 2, 19. **INFRACTUS**, p. p.—nucēs infractae, broken. so infracta tela, Virg. *Æ.* 10, 731. infractā arundine, having broken the shaft of the arrow, *ib.* 12, 387. infractae vires, weakened, *ib.* 9, 499. so infracti adverso Marte Latini, weakened or greatly discouraged, *ib.* 12, 1.—**INFRACTUS** is used in later writers for, non fractus, unbroken; but is never used by the purer classics in that sense.

INFRACTIO (ōnis, f.) animi, dejection, broken-heartedness, Cic. *Tusc.* 3, 7.

IN-FRONS, a.—infrondes agri, without leaves and trees, Ovid. *Pont.* 4, 10, 31.

IN-FRUCTUŌSUS, a. unfruitful, useless.

IN-FRŪNTUS, a. (fruur), *silly, foolish*. *i* animi est jactare divitias, Sen. Vit. Beat. 23. *that does not enjoy what one has*, Id. Ben. 3, 16.

IN-FŪCĀRE, *to paint or daub over; to disguise*.

INFŪLA, ae, f. a *fillet*; a broad woolen bandage tied round the heads of priests, of suppliants, of victims; used also in temples and for other purposes.

INFULĀTUS, a. *having one's head bound with a fillet or woolen bandage, like a victim*, Suet. Cal. 27.

IN-FULCĪRE, (-io, iui, itum,) *to cram or thrust in*, Suet. Tib. 53.

IN-FŪMĀRE, *to dry in the smoke, to smoke*.

IN-FUNDĒRE (-fundo, fūdi, fūsum,) *aliquid in vas; poculum alicui, to pour into*, Hor. Ep. 5, 77. *so venenum alicui*, Cic. Phil. 11, 6. *orationem in aures*, Cic. Or. 2, 87. *rores humeris, to pour upon*, Virg. G. 1, 385. *vitia in civitatem, to diffuse, to spread*, Cic. Legg. 3, 14. *infuso in aures succo*, Plin. 20, 13. *maria terrae*, Id. 32, 11. *mens per artus, diffused*, Virg. Æ. 6, 726. *sole infuso, sc. terris, the light of being diffused or spread over*, ib. 9, 461. *populus, pouring or crowding in*, ib. 5, 552.

INFŪSIO, ōnis, f. & -us, ūs, m. *a pouring in; infusion*.

INFUNDIBŪLUM, v. Infudibulum, i, n. *a tunnel or funnel to pour water into vessels*, Col. 3, 12. *the hopper of a mill*, Vitr. 10, 10.

INFURNIBŪLUM, i, n. *a small pipe or tunnel for conveying smoke, which one draws in at the mouth*, Plin. 24, 15 s. 85.

IN-FUSCUS, a. *dark, sullied, tawny, or dusky*.—
INFUSCĀRE vellera maculis, *to darken, to sully, to make of a dusky colour*, Virg. G. 3, 389. & Col. 7, 3. *arenam sanie, to stain*, Virg. ib. 493. *aquam, to trouble, to make muddy*, Plin. 9, 29. *vinum, to dilute with water*, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 21. *saporem ejus, to spoil, to vitiate*, Col. 12, 19, 2. *to corrupt*, Cic. Brut. 74. Planc. 9.

IN-GĒMĪNĀRE voces, *to redouble, to repeat often*, Virg. G. 1, 411. *ingeminant austria, neut. v. sc. se, redouble or are redoubled, increase greatly*, ib. 333. *nobilitas ingeminata, double, on the father and mother's side*, Ovid. Pont. 4, 16, 44.

IN-GĒMĒRE & -iscĕre, (-gĕmo, uī, itum,) *to groan*. *caesos, to lament*, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1785. *ingēmens laboribus, groaning with the toil, breathing hard while she works*, Hor. Epod. 5, 31. *morituro nemo ingemit, laments*, Senec. Herc. Oet. 13. *quem vidit nemo ulli -iscentem malo? Cic. Tusc. 2, 8. pueri Spartiatae non ingemiscunt verberum dolore laniati, when torn with stripes do not utter a groan*, ib. 5, 27.

IN-GĒNERĀRE, *to beget, to produce*. *virtutes quae ingenerantur, (sc. nobis) suapte naturā, which are naturally implanted in us*, Cic. Fin. 5, 13. *so appetitus ingeneratus omnibus, implanted in*, Cic. Fin. 5, 11 f. *ingenera, sc. tu, Tellurem, impregnate her, by sowing seeds, and setting plants*, Col. 10, 196.

INGĒNICŪLUS, i, m. & Ingeniculatus, i, m. (genu,) *Hercules, or the man on his knees, a*

constellation so called; the same with ENGENĀSIS.

IN-GĒNĒRE, the same with In-gignĕre; *inque genuntur, for ingenuntur*, Lucr. 3, 745.

INGĒNIUM, i, n. *natural disposition; genius, understanding, capacity, talents, abilities*. *provenere Athenis scriptorum magna ingenia, i. e. scriptores magno ingenio*, Sallust. Cat. 8. *campi suopte ingenio humentes, naturally moist*, Tac. Hist. 5, 14. *ingenium loci, the nature*, Flor. 2, 6. *nunc locus ingenii arvorum, now is the time to treat of the nature of the different soils*, Virg. G. 2, 177. *Hispania non quā Italia modō, sed quā ullā pars terrarum bello reparando aptior erat locorum hominumque ingenii, by the nature of the country and the genius of its inhabitants*, Liv. 28, 23. 12. *si natura insita velut ingenio terrae vinci posset, if the nature implanted, as it were, in the disposition of their country, (i. e. the national temper or genius) could be conquered*, Liv. 37, 54. *imperium suo vehemens ingenio, a command in itself absolute or incontrovertible, i. e. the office of a dictator*, Liv. 2, 30.

INGĒNIŌSUS, a. *endued with a good capacity for learning, of a quick apprehension and retentive memory*, Cic. Fin. 5, 13. *ingenious*.

INGĒNIŌSĒ, adv. *ingeniously*.

INGĒNIĀTUS, a. *of an apt genius*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 133.

IN-GENS, entis, a. (valde magnus,) -entior, -, *great, huge, vast*. *ingens inde haberi captivus vates coeptus, of great authority*, Liv. 5, 17.

INGĒNUUS, a. *native, natural, opposed to artificial*, Lucr. 1, 230. *lawfully begotten, born of parents legally married, opposed to, spurius*, Liv. 10, 8. *free born, born of free parents who had never been slaves, opposed to, libertinus, made free*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 189. *Martial. 3, 32. liberal, ingenuous, like or becoming a free-born person, or, as we express it, becoming a gentleman, not servile; thus, ingenui vultus puer, Juvenal. 11, 154. ingenuae artes et disciplinae, the liberal arts and sciences*, Cic.—*facies, elegant, genteel*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 17. *facta, noble*, Id. Mil. 4, 1, 17. *indoles, ib. 3, 1, 38. gula, a delicate taste*, Martial. 6, 11. *so latus, Id. 3, 46. vires, delicate, feeble, not so strong as a workman or rustic*, Ov. Tr. 1, 4, 71.

INGĒNUĒ, adv. *gentleman-like; ingenuously, frankly, openly*.

INGĒNUITAS, ātis, f. *the state of being free-born*, Cic. Verr. 1, 44 & 58. *Liv. 8, 28. modesty, decency*, Cic. Acad. 1, 11. *Or. 2, 59 f.*

IN-GĒRĒRE (-ro, ssi, stum,) *lapides v. saxa in aliquem, tela in hostem, hastas fugientibus, thura aris, to throw or cast on in abundance; to heap*. *aquam v. cibum alicui, to give plentifully. se in flammam, to throw*. *convicia v. probra alicui v. in aliquem, to throw out*. *praerita, to mention*, Cic. Att. 11, 6. *alicui, to cry out frequently*, Suet. Aug. 54. *postulationes ei, to bring causes to him*, Id. Ner. 7. *se periculis, to expose*, Sil. 10, 5. *pugnos in ventrem, to strike*, Ter. *humus ingesta ei, cast or heaped on*, Ovid. in Ibin. 460. *ingerens, sc. se, obrud-*

ing, Plin. Pan. 86. *ingestis vulneribus concidit, inflicted*, Tac. Hist. 3, 84.—
IN-GESTABILIS, e.—onus, *that cannot be carried*, Plin. 7, 6.

IN-GIGNĒRE, (-gigno, genui, genitum,) *to begin. natura veri inveniendi cupiditatem ingenuit homini, has implanted in*, Cic. Fin. 2, 14. *Psyllorum corpori ingenitum est virus exitiale serpentibus, natural, inbred*, Plin. 7, 2.

IN-GLOMĒRĀRE, *to gather, as into a clew.*

IN-GLŌRIUS, a. (gloria,) *without glory or renown, inglorious, ignoble*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 4. Virg. G. 4, 94.

IN-GLŪVIES, iēi, f. (ex in & glutire,) *the gullet or swallow; the gorge, the crop or craw of a bird*, Col. 8, 5. *the maw of fishes*, Virg. G. 3, 431. *gluttony, voraciousness*, Ter. E. 5, 4, 15. Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 8.

IN-GRANDESCĒRE, (-esco, ui,) *to grow big.*

IN-GRĀTUS, a.—labor, sapor, onus, oratio, &c. *unpleasant, disagreeable. superbia ingrata Veneri offensive*, Hor. Od. 3, 10, 9. *in aliquem, ungrateful*, Cic. dixēris maledicta cuncta, quum ingratum hominem dixeris, P. Syrus.— *nihil cognovi ingratus, in quo vitio nihil mali non inest*, Cic. Att. 8, 4. *ingratissimus omnium, qui oblitus est, sc. beneficii*, Sen. Ben. 3, 1. *ingratus omis, unfeeling*, Virg. Æ. 6, 213. *pericula, which will procure no return or thanks*, ib. 7, 425. *so atque id ingratum*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 61.

INGRĀTĒ, adv. *disagreeably.*

INGRĀTIS, adv. *against one's will*, Cic. Verr. 4, 9. Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 10. Cas. 2, 2, 22. *so INGRĀTIS*, abl. plur. *from the obsol. ingratia; ingratii amborum, against the will or in spite of*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 7, 7. *tuis ingratii*, Id. Mer. 2, 4, 11. *but it is commonly used adverbially; as, ut ingratii ad depugnandum omnes cogerentur, against their will*, Nep. 2, 4. *so Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 6. Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 14. Heaut. 3, 1, 37. ingratii ei datum erit, with no good will*, Id. Phorm. 5, 5, 48.—

IN-GRĀTIFĪCUS, a. *ungrateful*, Cic. Sext. ex Poet. 57.—

INGRĀTĪTŪDO, īnis, f. *is used by later writers; but does not occur in the classics. Cicero uses a Greek word in place of it*, Att. 9, 7.

IN-GRĀVĀRE puppem, *to weigh down*, Stat. Theb. 5, 402. *frutices, to affect, to destroy*, Plin. 19, 8 s. 51. *ingrāvāt haec Drances, aggravates, exaggerates*, Virg. Æ. 11, 220.—

INGRAVESĒRE, inc. *to become heavy*, Plin. 1, 7 s. 39. *to be weakened*, Cic. Sen. 11. *to increase; thus, studium hoc, sc. philosophiae, ingravescit*, Cic. Fam. 4, 4. *ingravescit malum, the mischief increases*, Cic. ad Brut. 10. *quum ingravesceret annona, the price of provisions rose to a great height*, Cic. Dom. 5. *ingravescente morbo, growing worse*, Liv. 41, 46. *ingravescens actas, old age*, Cic. Amic. 10. Fam. 2, 1. *inque gravescunt, for ingravescunt, they become pregnant*, Lucr. 4, 1247.

INGRĒDI, (ingredior, ssus, à gradior,) *to walk, to go. ingreditur solo, sc. in, walks or advances on the ground*, Virg. Æ. 4, 177. *so campo*, ib.

10, 763. *proximus donis, i. e. he receives the next prize*, ib. 5, 542. *castra, domum, urbem, to enter. consulatum, causam, disputationem, decimum annum aetatis, viam, iter, to enter upon, to begin: as often with the prep. in, intra. ingressus dicere, scribere, facere, &c. attempted, began*, Cic. tibi res antiquae laudis et artis ingredior. *I enter upon or attempt subjects*, Virg. G. 2, 174.—

INGRESSUS (p. p.) castris, *in the dat. for in castra, having entered*, Id. Æ. 10, 148. *fatis iniquis, (in the abl.) sc. terram, having landed with unlucky auspices*, ib. 3, 17. *sic contra est ingressa Venus, began*, 4, 107. *so 6, 864.*—

INGRESSIO, ōnis, f. *the entering or entrance*, Cic. Phil. 5, 4. *the beginning of a discourse*, Cic. Or. 3 & 59.—

INGRESSUS, ūs, m. *a walking*, Cic. N. D. 3, 34. *juvenum, senum, militum, matronarum, the gait, the motion*, Quintil. 11, 3, 112. *vestigii odorantes ingressus tuos, smelling or finding out your steps by the traces of them*, Cic. Pis. 34. *so campus patet planis ingressibus hosti, to walk on plain ground*, Sil. 10, 413. *vestigia ingressusque orationis, the course or progress*, Cic. Or. 1, 35. *but in ingressu, sc. orationis, in the beginning*, Quintil. 8 Pr. 7. & 9, 4, 72. *so ingressus operis*, Id. 10, 1, 48. rei, 4, 1, 2, 112. *ab aliqua re, 2, 4, 1. unde nova ingressus hominum experientia cepit, whence did this new experience of men or this art take its rise?* Virg. G. 4, 316.

INGRŪERE (uo, ui, —, i. e. more gruum invadere) alicui, *to attack, to assail, to fall on with violence or great force*, Virg. Æ. 12, 628. *vitibus ingruit umbra, grows over, i. e. they are overlaid with leaves*, Virg. G. 2, 410. *armorum ingruit horror, approaches, strikes our ears*, Id. Æ. 2, 301. *si bellum ingrueret, sc. mihi, should assail me*, ib. 8, 535. *ingruere infensos hostes, were making a furious onset*, ib. 11, 899. *ferreus ingruit imber, sc. in eos, pours down*, 12, 284. *ingruunt morbi gentibus universis, fall on, seize*, Plin. 7, 50 f. *et primò in agrestes ingruerant, sc. morbi, had fallen heavy on the peasants*, Liv. 4, 30. *pestilentia ingruerat in boves*, Liv. 41, 21. *ab cuniculo ingruens periculum, approaching, threatening*, Liv. 5, 21. *aestate ingruente, approaching*, Col. 11, 3.

INGUEN, īnis, n. *the groin*, Cels. 7, 20. (partes corporis, quas pudor velat,) *also the part of the knot of a tree or reed whence the leaves or branches spring*, Plin. 16, 36 s. 65.—
INGUINARIA, ae, v. *Inguinalis, is, f. an herb useful in curing diseases of the groins*, Id. 26, 9 s. 59.

INGURGĪTĀRE (gurgēs) merum in se, *to pour in large quantities*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 35. *se cibis, to cram*, Cic. se in vitia, *to plunge*, Cic. Pis. 18.

IN-GUSTABILIS, e, *that cannot be tasted*, Plin. 2, 106. & 16, 26.

INGUSTĀTUS, a.—a mihi porrexerit ilia rhombi, *which I had never tasted*, Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 30.

IN-HĀBĪLIS, e,—rei v. ad rem, *unfit*.—in-

ilis magnitudinis navis, *unwieldy, unmanageable*, Liv. 33, 30. **inhabile** imperitis telum ad remittendum, *that cannot easily be thrown back by persons unacquainted with it*, Liv. 24, 34.

IN-HĀBĪTĀRE, *to inhabit, to dwell.*-----

INHABITANTES, ium, *inhabitants*, Plin. Ep. 7, 27.

IN-HABITABILIS, e, *that cannot be inhabited, uninhabitable*, Cic. N. D. 1, 10.

IN-HAERĒRE, (-reo, si, sum,) *to stick or cleave to. patris cervicibus, to cling to, to hang about*, Plin. Ep. 5, 16. *virtutes semper voluptatibus inhaerent, are closely connected with*, Cic. Fin. 1, 20. *in mentibus, to adhere to, to be fixed in*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 15. *so in visceribus, ib. 4, 11.*-----

INHAERESCĒRE (inc.) in visco, *to stick fast in*, Cic. N. D. 2, 57. in mentibus, Id. Tusc. 3, 2.

IN-HĀLĀRE nobis popinam, *to breathe or inhale upon us the smell of a tavern or cook's shop*, Cic.

IN-HIĀRE uberibus lupinis, *to gape at, to desire*, Cic. Cat. 3, 8. *Parthico auro, to covet*, Flor. 3, 11. *so gazis, Sen. Herc. fur. 3. haereditatem, bona, Plaut. varias pulchrā testudine postes, to gape after or covet door-posts variegated or adorned with tortoise-shell*, Virg. G. 2, 463.

INHĪBĒRE (-eo, ui, ūtum, ā habeo,) aliquem, *cursum equorum, dolores, fletus, to check, to restrain. fraenos, to draw in the reins*, Liv. 1, 48. *remos, to cease from rowing, to rest on the oars*, Cic. Or. 1, 33. **Quinct. 12. Pr. 4.** *navem retro, sc. remis, to row backwards*, Liv. 26, 39. 30, 10, 17. *so Lucan. 3, 659. and when mariners were ordered to do this, the word INHIBĒTE, sc. navem retro, seems to have been used*, Cic. Att. 13, 21. *tela, to withhold, to cease from throwing*, Liv. 30, 10. Virg. Æ. 12. 693. *imperium in aliquem, to exercise power or authority*, Liv. 3, 38 & 50. 36, 28. *supplicium alicui, to inflict*, Cic. Phil. 13, 18. *dammum aliamque cōcritionem detrectantibus militiam, to inflict fines and other punishments on such as refused to enlist*, Div. 4, 53. *modum nimiae potestati, (al. potestatis,) to set bounds to, to impose restraints on*, Id. 3, 59. *et consulibus quoque ab ea potestate vim super tali re inhibitam referrent, said that compulsion had been used on the consuls by the tribunes in a similar case*, Liv. 4, 56.

INHIBITIO (ōnis, f.) *remigum, the motion of the rowers when the sailors suddenly stop and turn the ship backwards, (in puppem.)* Cic. Att. 13, 21.

IN-HONĒSTUS, a' *dishonourable, shameful, disgraceful. ignotā matre inonestus, debused by the obscurity and meanness of his mother, i. e. born of a slave*, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 37. *ugly, deformed*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 65. *dirty, nasty, sordid*, ib. 5, 4, 16.

INHONĒSTĒ, adv. *dishonourably.*-----

INHONĒSTĀRE, *to dishonour, to disgrace*, Ovid. Trist. 4, 8, 9.

IN-HONORĀTUS, a, *unhonoured, not honoured,*

without honour. multi inonorāti, that have enjoyed no public honours or offices, Cic. Tusc. 3, 24. *so vita inonorata, private, retired*, ib. 34. *inonorator triumphus, less honoured*, Liv. 33, 23. *inonoratissimi omnium, the least honoured or regarded*, Id. 35, 12.

INHONŌRUS, a, --- *civitates, of small note, inconsiderable*, Plin. 5, 30. *facies, a dismal appearance*, Sil. 10, 391. *sacerdos, without the badges of his office*, Stat. Theb. 3, 567. *signa, standards stripped of their ornaments, squalid; opposed to the Fulgentia signa Gallorum*, Tac. Hist. 4, 62.

INHONORĪFCUS, a. (facio,) *dishonourable*, Sen. Const. Sap. 10.

IN-HORRĒRE & -escĒre, (-eo & esco, ui, --,) *to tremble or shudder for fear, armos, to raise up the bristles on his shoulders*, Virg. Æ. 10, 711. *mihi pili inhorruerunt, my hair stood on end*, Petron. 63. *inhorrescunt edito ovo, excutiuntque se, they erect their feathers*, Plin. 10, 14. *spicea jam campis quum messis inhorruit, when the spiky harvest bristled or waved in the fields*, Virg. G. 1, 314. *unda tenebris, was terrible with, a dreadful darkness overspread the sea*, Id. Æ. 3, 19. *inhorrescit mare, grows dreadful*, Cic. Or. 3, 19. Div. 1, 14. *inhorret acies, an army is terrible or formidable with erected spears*, Liv. 8, 8.

IN-HOSPĪTUS, a. & **Inhospitālis**, e, *inhospitable, rough, barbarous.*-----

INHOSPITALĪTAS, ātis, f. *inhospitality, unkindness to strangers*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11.

IN-HŪMĀNUS, a. *unhuman, uncivil; savage, cruel; rough, rude, surly; unpolished, illiterate.*-----

INHUMĀNĒ v. -ānĭter, adv. *uncivilly.*-----

INHUMĀNĪTAS, ātis, f. *incivility.*

IN-HŪMĀRE taleas, *to bury in the ground, to cover with earth*, Plin. 17, 18.

INHŪMĀTUS, a. *unburied*, Cic. Div. 2, 69. Virg. Æ. 4, 620. & 11, 22.

IN-ĪBI, adv. *in that place, just there*, Cic. Rull. 1, 7.

INĪCĒRE (ago) pecus in pascua v. stabula, *to drive*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2. & 2, 2. & 3, 10.

INĪCĒRE (-jicio, jēci, ectum, ā jacio) se flammae v. in ignem, *to throw into. catenas, frena, laqueos, manicas, pallium, vincula alicui, to put upon. manus ei, to lay hands on, to seize, to claim as one's property, (A. 230.) brachia collo, to throw about*, Ovid. Met. 3, 389. *fugam hostibus, to make to fly. ardorem, cupiditatem, metum, religionem, spem, studium, suspitionem, timorem alicui, to inspire into one, or to inspire one with. tanta commutatio animis est injecta, was effected*, Liv. 5, 27. *injicere rem v. de re, to mention*, Cic. Att. 16, 5. *quia nuper injecti, sc. id, he mentioned or said*, Id. Quint. 21. *imperitis (sc. pueris) meum nomen injecerat, had mentioned*, Id. Dom. 6. *se in medios hostes, to rush, ib. 24.*

INJECTIO (ōnis, f.) *manūs, the laying of one's hand on a thing; the form used by the Romans in claiming the property of a thing*, Sen. Const. Sap. 5. **Quinctil. 7, 7f.**

INJECTUS, ūs, m.—*dimicatio, sc. apium, injectus pulveris discutitur, by the throwing or casting of dust on them, Plin. 11, 17 f. injectu multae vestis opprimi, by throwing on him many clothes, Tac. Ann. 6, 50. quānvis levi injectu aperto capite, his head being covered by throwing over it any thing however light, Plin. 8, 16 s. 21. trahebat vestem unguium levi injectu, by gently laying on his claws, ib. 17. in quae corpora si nullus tibi forte videtur posse animi injectus fieri, if you think that these bodies cannot be conceived by the mind, Lucr. 2, 738.*

INJECTĀRE dextram, *sc. cadaveri Tydēi, to lay upon, Stat. Theb. 9, 138. sc. ei, Sil. 3, 183. manum carinae, Lucr. 3, 606.*

INIMICUS, a. (amicus,) *unfriendly, inimical, gens inimica mihi, hostile to, or hated by, Virg. A. 1, 67. imber, hurtful, ib. 123. ignis, destructive, Virg. G. 4, 330. A. 8, 375. vomitiones inimicae oculis, hurtful, Plin. 11.—s. an enemy, properly a private foe or adversary, Liv. 39, 28. Suet. Aug. 59.*

INIMICITIA, ae, f. *oftener plur. enmity.*

INAMICĒ, adv. *in an unfriendly manner, like an enemy.*

INIMICĀRE urbes, *to set at variance, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 20.*

INIMITABILIS, e, *that cannot be imitated, inimitabile. morum dulcedo, Paterc. 2, 97.*

INIQUEUS, a. (aequus,)—*iniquo ascensu subire, to get up by a difficult ascent, Liv. 28, 16. loco iniquo subeundum erat ad hostes, sc. iis, they had to march up through difficult or disadvantageous ground, Id. 2, 31. so iniquiorem hosti locum facere, 22, 28. in locum iniquiorem progredi, to disadvantageous ground, Caes. B. G. 2, 10. in locum iniquissimum subire, ib. 27. palus iniqua nesciis, impracticable to strangers or those unacquainted with it, Tac. Ann. 1, 63. longum impedimentorum agmen, opportunum ad insidias, defensantis iniquum, difficult to be defended, unfavourable to, ib. 2, 5. spatio subit iniquo, comes up to or sails in a place too narrow for his ship, Virg. A. 5, 203. spatiis exclusus iniquis, confined within too narrow a space, prevented by the narrowness of my limits, Id. G. 4, 147. iniquo pondere ratri, barrows of unwieldy or very great weight, ib. 1, 164. dorso dum pendet iniquo, on the dangerous or fatal ridge or heap of sand, Id. A. 10, 303. pugna congressus iniqua, having engaged in an unequal combat, i. e. on foot against Mezentius on horseback, ib. 889. iniquum certamen, a disadvantageous contest, in which the victor reaped no emolument, Sall. Jug. 54. iniquior defensio, unfavourable, weak, ineffectual, Cic. Caecin. 23. iniquum littus, dangerous, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 3. lex, severe, Id. Sat. 1, 3, 67. penates moeret iniquos, unpropitious, i. e. the misfortune of her family, Id. Od. 2, 4, 16. Vertumnis natus iniquis, under the inauspicious influence of, Id. Sat. 2, 7, 14. iudex, unjust, partial, prejudiced, Ovid. Met. 13, 190. so Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 1. est iniqua patris, severe, unreasonable, too strict, Id. And. 1, 2, 16. Juno, unjust, unkind, cruel, Virg. A. 1, 663. so fa-*

ta, 2, 257. sors, 6, 332. casus, ib. 475. pax, disadvantageous, 4, 618. so conditio, sc. pacis, Cic.— animis certatis iniquis, hostile, incensed, Virg. A. 10, 7. iniquo animo istuc pati, uneasy, impatient, discontented, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 6. so iniquissimo animo mori, Cic. Sen. 23. ab iniquis observari, by un candid or malicious critics, Ter. Adel. prol. 2. subst. contra iniquos meos, enemies or adversaries, Cic. Fam. 11, 27.*

INIQUE, adv. *unequally, unjustly.*

INIQUEUS (ātis, f.) loci, *unevenness, steepness, disadvantageous nature. hominum, injustice, malignity, iniquity. temporis, difficulty, danger, Cic. Rosc. Amer. 1.*

IN-IRE (ineo, inii *rar. inivi, initum*), domum, castra, curiam, tentoria, thalamum, *to enter. aestimationem, to form an estimate, Sen. Ben. 5, 8. certamina, to begin a contest, to enter the lists, Virg. A. 5, 114. so difficile certamen iniens, Cic. Fin. 4, 12. connubia famulae, to marry, Ov. Am. 2, 7, 21. consilium de re aliqua, to form a design or plan, to enter into a plot, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 129. consilia sunt inita de me, plans were formed about my destruction, Cic. Fam. 9, 24. consulatum, to enter upon, to assume the badges and power of consul, Caes. B. C. 1, 5. so magistratum, honorem; convivium cum aliquo, to feast. so dapes, epulas; decus hoc aevi inibit, shall begin, Virg. E. 4, 11. gratiam ejus, apud eum, ab v. cum eo, to gain the favour of, to oblige, magnam ineam gratiam, would have great merit, or deserve great thanks, Cic. Fin. 4, 12. ego lepidus ineo gratiam, gain favour, am liked, Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 16. cave ne falsam gratiam studeas inire, to gain my favour by deceiving me, Id. Heaut. 2, 3, 62. imperia domini, to obey the commands, Stat. Achil. 1, 281. inducias, to make a truce, Plin. Pan. 11. interregnum, to enter on the office and assume the badges of interrex, Liv. 3, 8, 10, 11, &c. ut interregnum iniretur, that an interrex should be appointed, Liv. 5, 17. lumen vitae, to be born, Lucr. 3, 681. mensuras agrorum, to measure, Col. 5, 3. pro te tua munera inibo, I will discharge your duty, Virg. A. 5, 846. nexum, to be bound, Liv. 7, 19. numerum intersectorum, to compute, Liv. 33, 23. pastum, to go to pasture, to feed, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 16. pericula praeliorum audacibus, to expose himself to too boldly, Cic. Div. 1, 24. praelium v. pugnam, to fight. rationem, to form or contrive a plan, to consider. a me inita ratio est, a plan was formed, Cic. Fam. 5, 20. ratio de integro ineunda est mihi, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 7. cum rationem ineam, quam sint suavia, when you consider, Ter. Phor. 2, 2, 30. so Cic. Phil. 5, 19. Fam. 13, 29. Att. 12, 20. rationem inire oportet operarum, diemum, to make an estimate, Cato, R. R. 2. so inibitur ratio quaestus, (al. inietur,) a computation shall be made, Cic. Rull. 2, 25 f. inita subductaque ratione, having made and adjusted an estimate, i. e. having weighed the consequences of their conduct, and how they might escape punishment, Cic. N. D. 3, 29. sed vix rationem iniri posse, utrum,*

It could scarcely be determined, 23, 8. lucidas sedes, to enter the bright abodes or mansions, i. e. heaven, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 34. societatem defendendae libertatis, to form an association for the defence of liberty, Cic. Fam. 10, 8. somnum, to fall asleep, Virg. E. 1, 56. suffragium, to proceed to give their suffrages, to vote, Liv. 3, 71. tribunatum, to enter on the office of tribune, Cic. Att. 11, 20. viam, to enter or proceed on the way, Cic. Mur. 12. vias multas, to travel or wander far, Propert. 2, 33, 8. viam aliquam, to devise or pursue some method, Liv. 1, 23. via fraudis inita erat, a fraudulent artifice had been invented, (for evading the law,) Liv. 35, 7. vaccam, suem, &c. to copulate with, Col. 7, 3 & 9. init pecudes caper, quas creavit, Ov. Met. 10, 327. add. Plin. 8, 44. & 10, 63. Varr. R. R. 7, 8. & Suet. Aug. 69.

INITUR (pr. pass.) nemus equis nullis, in the dat. for, a nullis equis, is entered, Ov. F. 3, 266. so tempore quo vobis inita est Cerealis Eleusin, was entered by you, Id. Ep. 4, 67. tum inita potentiae societas, a partnership of power was entered into, i. e. the second triumvirate was formed, Vell. 2, 65.

INIENS, euntis, praes. part.—ab ineunte aetate, from one's youth, Cic. Or. 1, 21. Off. 2, 13. so ineuntis aetatis inscitia, of youth, Cic. Off. 1, 34. ineunte adolescentiâ, in early youth, at the age of about seventeen, ib. 32. so sunt pueritiae certa studia: sunt et ineuntis adolescentiae, Cic. Sen. 20. ineunte vere, in the beginning of spring, ib. 15. so anno ineunte, Suet. Tib. 51 & 61.

INITUS, a, um, part.—aestate inita, being begun, Caes. B. G. 2, 2. beneficium initum verbis, the favour begun in words, i. e. promised, Ter. And. 5, 1, 5.

INITUS, ūs, m. an approach or entrance, Lucr. 1, 13. Ovid. Fast. 4, 94. copulation, Plin. 8, 42 & 44.

INITIUM, i, n. a beginning.—plur. the sacred rites or mysteries of Ceres, Cic. Legg. 2, 14. Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 5. & 2, 4, 9. the elements or principles of a science, Cic. Acad. 1, 7. & 4, 36. Quinctil. 3, 3, 13. initia disciplinae, ib. 10, 2, 2. & initia literarum, the rudiments of learning, ib. 1, 1, 19. naturae, the original propensities, Cic. Fin. 2, 12. & 3, 6.

INITIARE aliquem sacris, to initiate, to admit to the knowledge of, Cic. Legg. 2, 9. quoniam es initiatus, sc. mysteriis Cereris, Cic. Tusc. 1, 13. neque sanctius est, sacris iisdem quam studiis initiari, Quinctil. 1, 2, 20.

INITIATIO (ōnis, f.) sacrorum, initiation into, Suet. Ner. 33.

INITIAMENTA (ōrum, n.) the principles or maxims of religion, Sen. Ep. 90.

IN-JUCUNDUS, a. unpleasant: -dē; -dītas.

IN-JUDICĀTUS, a. undetermined, Quinct. 10.

IN-JUNGĒRE (-go, xi, ctum,) brachium muro, to join to or with, Liv. 4, 9 f. pondus bobus, to lay upon, Col. 6, 2, 7. detrimentum reip. to cause, Cic. Fam. 11, 13. so injuriam aliis, Liv. 2, 65 f. siquid injungere inferiori

velis, to enjoin, to order, Liv. 26, 36. laborem, onus, servitutum, &c. alicui, to impose on. INJUNCTUS (p. p.) muro agger, joined or carried forward to, Liv. 22, 20. scita plebis injuncta patribus, imposed on, Id.

IN-JURĀTUS, a. that has not sworn or taken an oath.

INJŪRIA, ae, f. injury, wrong; damage, hurt. neque id injuriâ, without cause, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 20. injuriâ suspectus civibus suis, unjustly, undeservedly suspected by, Cic. Cat. 17.

INJURIĀRI, to do an injury, Sen. Const. Sap. 9. INJURIUS & Injuriōsus, a. injurious, wrongful, hurtful.

INJURIOSĒ, adv. wrongfully, hurtfully.

IN-JUSSUS, a. not ordered, without being bidden. injussa virescunt gramina, without culture, Virg. G. 1, 55.

INJUSSU (m. abl.) imperatoris, without the order or command, Cic. Sen. 73. consulam injussu, Liv. 2, 12. injussu meo, without my order, Ter. Phor. 2, 1, 1.

IN-JUSTUS, a. unjust, unreasonable. onus, very great, heavy, Cic. Or. 10. so injustus fascis, the heavy load which a Roman soldier carried on march, Virg. G. 3, 347. injustaque regna tenebat, for injustē, adv. held the sovereignty unjustly, Ov. Met. 5, 277.

INJUSTITIA, ae, f. injustice, Cic. Off. 1, 7.

IN-NĀRE aquae, to swim in, Liv. 21, 26. fluvios, Virg. G. 3, 142. classis innat mare, Sen. Thyest. s. 3. mari, Tac. Ann. 1, 70. innans Maricae littoribus Iiris, gliding near the shores of Marica, or forming a lake near her grove, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 7.

INNĀBĪLIS, e, not to be swum in, Ovid. Met. 1, 16.

IN-NĀTĀRE flumini, to swim or float in or on, Plin. 8, 25. in fluvium, ib. 40. torrentem undam innatatus alnus, Virg. G. 2, 451. innatatus aquis pluma, Plin. 18, 35. sal fontibus innatatus, Id. 31, 7. lactuca innatatus stomacho, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 59.—Haec velut innatantia videbunt, these superficial or obvious arguments, as if floating on the surface, Quinctil. 7, 1, 45. illa verborum facilitas in altum reducetur, that superficial faculty of expression will run deeper or become more solid, Id. 10, 7, 28. radices vitium velut innatantes summo solo, swimming as if were on the surface of the ground, Col. 4, 1, 7.

IN-NĀSCI (nascor, nātus,) agris, to grow in, Hor. S. 1, 3, 37. tanta vecordia innata cuiquam ut siet, that there should be so much inbred malice in any one, Ter. And. 4, 1, 1. innatum est omnibus id vitium, implanted in, natural to, Id. Hec. 4, 1, 28. so innatus est in nobis amor cognitionis, Cic. Fin. 5, 18. add. Off. 1, 19. innatae cognitiones deorum, innate ideas, Cic. N. D. 1, 17. amor habendi, an innate desire of becoming rich, Virg. G. 4, 179. libido, inbred lust, Ovid. Met. 6, 458.

IN-NAVIGĀBĪLIS, e, that cannot be sailed on: Tiberis innavigabilis fuit, Liv. 5, 13.

IN-NECTĒRE (-cto, xui & xi, xum,) vincula gutturi, to tie, to bind, to fasten nooses or cords

to, or round, *Epod. 18, 20. eam laqueo vinclicque, to bind*, *Ovid. Met. 11, 252. fauces laqueo, ib. 10, 378. tempora sertis, Id. Trist. 5, 3, 8. palmas amborum paribus armis, to bind with equal gauntlets*, *Virg. Æ. 5, 425. vincula, queis innexa pedem malo pendebat ab alto, sc. columba, ib. 511. colla auro innectuntur, are bound with chains of gold*, *Virg. Æ. 8, 661. brachia collo, to clasp, to twine around*, *Stat. Theb. 4.—colla ambobus lacertis, Ovid. Met. 11, 240. cervicibus innecti, to embrace*, *Tac. Hist. 4, 46.—(II) causas innecte morandi, frame, devise*, *Virg. Æ. 4, 51. fraus innexa clienti, contrived against*, *ib. 6, 609. Hyrcanis per affinitatem innexus, connected with*, *Tac. Ann. 6, 36.*

IN-NŪTI (-tor, sus, v. xus), baculo, to lean upon, *Ovid. Met. 14, 655. pastor baculo, stivâque innixus arator, ib. 8, 218. hastae, ib. 14, 819. hastâ, Liv. 4, 19. hac arte innixus, relying or depending on this virtue*, *Hor. Od. 3, 3, 10. salus incolumitate ejus innititur, depends on*, *Tac. Ann. 15, 60. Sallustius—praecipuus, cui secreta imperatorum inniterentur, the confidential minister of the prince*, *ib. 3, 30. in fratrem innixus, leaning on*, *Plin. 7, 53.*

IN-NŌCENS, entis, a. (qui nihil nocet, Cic.) innocent. factorum innocens sum, Tac. Ann. 4, 34. cibus, harmless, *Plin. 23, 7 s. 67. vinum, that does not intoxicate*, *Hor. Od. 1, 17, 21. epistola, that any one might read*, *Cic. Fam. 7, 19.—*

INNŌCENTER, adv. innocently, harmlessly.—INNOCENTIA, ae, f. innocence, integrity, (affectio animi talis, quae noceat nemini, Cic. Tusc. 3, 8.) disinterestedness, opposed to Avarice, *Cic. Man. 13. so Sallust. Jug. 46.—*

IN-NŌCVUS, a. -um, littus, harmless, *Virg. Æ. 7, 230. carinae, unhurt*, *ib. 10, 302.—*

INNOCUÈ (adv.) vivite, innocently, harmlessly, *Ovid. A. A. 1, 640. without hurt*, *Suet. Dom. 19.*

IN-NŌTESCĒRE, (-esco, ūi, -) to become known. libellis nostris innouit illa, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 7.

IN-NŌVĀRE terrorem, to renew, *Liv. se ad novam imperantiam, to recruit*, *Cic. Pis. 37.*

IN-NOXIUS, a. not guilty, innocent, free from fault.—(II) leo, not hurtful, harmless, *Plin. 8, 10. so flamma, Virg. Æ. 2, 683. saltus, in which there is no danger*, *Plin. 5, 5. non innoxia verba, not harmless words, i. e. baneful charms*, *Virg. G. 2, 129.—(III) innoxius permanet frutex, unhurt*, *Col. 11, 3, 38. so innoxia a curculionibus faba, Id. 2, 10, 12. ipsi innoxii, Sall. Cat. 39. gens unica terras incolit a saevo serpentum innoxia morsu Marmaridae Psylli, the Psylli of Marmarica are the only people on earth not hurt by the bite of serpents*, *Lucan. 9, 892.*

IN-NŪBĪLUS (adj.) aether, without clouds, clear, *Lucr. 3, 21. so IN-NŪBIS (e), dies, Sen. Herc. Oct. 237.*

IN-NŪBĒRE (-nūbo, psi, ptum), thalamis nostris, to marry into my bed-chamber, i. e. to come into my place, *Ov. Met. 7, 856. Tanaquil—quae haud facile iis, in quibus nata erat, humi-*

liora sineret ea, quae innupsisset, could not easily bear the family into which she had married to be inferior to that in which she was born, *Liv. 1, 34.—*

INNUPTUS, p. & a. innuptae puellae, unmarried, *Virg. Æ. 2, 238. innuptae nuptiae, an unlawful marriage*, *Cic. Or. 3, 58 f.—*

INNŪBUS, a.—innūba permaneo, unmarried, or a virgin, *Ov. Met. 14, 142. innuba laurus, the laurel is said to be unmarried, ib. 10, 92. because Daphnè was changed into that tree, to prevent her from becoming the wife of Apollo*, *ib. 1, 557.*

IN-NUMERABILIS, e, that cannot be numbered.—

INNUMERABILITER, adv. without number.—INNUMERABILITAS, atis, f. an infinite number, *Cic. N. D. 1, 26 & 39.—*

IN-NUMERĀLIS, e, innumerable, *Lucr. 2, 1085.*

IN-NUMĒRUS, a. without number, numberless, *Cic. Or. 2, 22.*

IN-NŪĒRE (-nuo, ūi, ūtum), alicui, to give a nod, *Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 9.*

IN-NŪTRĪRI (-ior, itus), castris, to be brought up in, *Sil. 2, 2, 286. innutritus amplis opibus, brought up in great opulence*, *Suet. Aug. 3. mari, accustomed to the sea*, *Plin. Ep. 9, 35. so liberalibus disciplinis, Senec. Consol. ad Polyb. 21.*

IN-ŌBLĪTUS, a. not forgetful, *Ov. Pont. 2, 15, 37.*

IN-ŌBRŪTUS, a. not overwhelmed or drowned, effugit inobrutus undas, Ov. M. 7, 356.

IN-ŌBSCŪRĀRE, to obscure, to darken, *Cic. P. 9, 5.*

IN-ŌBSĒQUENS, ntis, a. -tes frenis equi, stubborn, disobedient, *Senec. Hippol. 1065.*

IN-ŌBSERVĀTUS, a. not observed.—

IN-ŌBSERVĀBĪLIS, e, not to be observed.—

INŌBSERVANTIA, ae, f. indifference or negligence with respect to diet, *Suet. Aug. 96.*

IN-ŌCCĪDUUS (a, um), axis, the north pole that to us never sets or sinks below the horizon, *Lucan. 8, 175. -i triones, the stars of the Bear, which to us never disappear*, *Claudian. Gigant. 11. visus inoccidui, the ever watchful eyes of Argus, that never slept*, *Stat. Theb. 6, 277.*

IN-ŌCCĀRE semen, to harrow in, to cover with earth, *Columel. 11, 2, 81.*

IN-ŌCŪLĀRE arbores, to take a bud or gem from one tree and insert it in another, to inoculate, *Col. 11, 3.—*

INOCULĀTIO, onis, f. this manner of ingrafting, inoculation, *Id. 5, 11. Plin. 17, 14.—*

INOCULĀTOR, ōris, m. an engrafter, *Plin. 18, 33.*

IN-ŌDŌRĀRE halitum, to taint or infect with a smell, *Col. 11, 3, 22.—*

INŌDŌRUS, a. without odours, or spices, unperfumed, *Pers. 6, 35.*

IN-ŌFFENSUS, a.—pes, not struck against any thing, without stumbling, *Tibul. 1, 7, 62. vita, without any misfortune, easy, quiet*, *Ovid. Trist. 1, 8, 1. via, easy, smooth*, *Martial. 14, 209. copulatio vocum, not offensive to the ears, no harsh or grating*, *Quintil. 1, 10, 23. so lite-*

farum inter se conjunctio, ib. 1, 1, 31. iter, without obstruction, Tac. Ann. 1, 56. so cursus honorum, Id. Hist. 1, 48. mare, unbroken, not ruffled by the winds, Virg. Æ. 10, 292. inoffensa, sc. tu, unhurt, without being affected in point of health, Plin. Ep. 6, 4.

IN-OFFICIŌSUS (adj.) in aliquem, undutiful, wanting in attention, Cic. Att. 13, 27. testamentum, a will in which a man passed over his children and other nearest relations, and left his fortune to one not related to him, Cic. Verr. 1, 42.

IN-ŌLENS, ntis, a. without smell, Lucr. 2, 849.

IN-OLESCĒRE (-esco, ui & ēvi, itum & etum.) udo libro, to grow to, to unite with the moist bark, Virg. G. 2, 77. librum arboris inolescere sinito, allow the bark to grow over the stone, (al. in librum, allow the stone to grow into the bark,) Col. 5, 10, 20. quo gurgite tradunt duritiem lapidum mersis inolescere ramis, that branches become petrified, Sil 8, 582.

IN-ŌMINĀTUS, a. unauspicious, unlucky. inominata cubilia, Hor. Epod. 16, 38.

IN-OPACĀRE, to shade, to darken, Col. 8, 15, 4.

IN-OPERTUS, a. uncovered, naked. inoperto capite, Sen. Beat. vit. 13.

IN-ŌPINANS, antis, a. not thinking, unawares.

INŌPINANTER, unexpectedly, Suet. Tib. 60.—
IN-ŌPINUS, & In-Ōpinātus, a. not thought of, unexpected.

IN-ŌPINATĒ & -ato, adv. unexpectedly, Liv. 34, 28.

IN-OPS (ŏpis, a.) multitudo, poor, needy, indigent, Cic. Off. 2, 12. so turba, Virg. Æ. 6, 325. res inopes, the poor state, ib. 8, 100. domus, a poor mansion, Ovid. M. 8, 822. lingua, not rich in variety of expression, not copious, Cic. Fin. 3, 15. causa, incapable of ornament, Cic. Fam. 9, 17. animus, humble, unambitious, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 17.—inops animi, void of thought or reflection, Virg. Æ. 4, 300. so mentis, rationis, & auxilii, destitute of, Liv. 3, 7. ab amicis, Cic. Dom. 22. verbis, Cic. Brut. 70. inops paterni et laris et fundi, deprived of both my paternal house and land, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 50. versus inopes rerum, void of matter, Hor. Art. P. 322.

INŌPIA, ae, f. want, indigence, poverty.—

IN-ŌPIŌSUS, a.—consilii, standing in need, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 2.

IN-ŌRDĪNĀTUS, a. not arranged, not put in order, irregular, Liv. 22, 50.—

INORDINATĒ, adv. irregularly, not in order, Cels. 3, 3 f.

IN-ORNĀTUS, a. unadorned, inelegant.—
INORNĀTĒ, adv. inelegantly.

IN-ŌRĀTUS, a.—re inoratā, not being pleaded, without an audience from Sulla, Cic. Rosc. Am. 9.

IN-ŌTIŌSUS, a. not at leisure, Quinctil. 11, 5 f.

INPRĪMIS (adv.) improbissimus, remarkably or uncommonly wicked, Cic. Verr. 3, 27. inprimis eorum hominum, qui nunc sunt, exercitatus, the most, or as much as, any man alive;

Cic. Font. 14 f. but we generally find In primis in two words.

INQUANTUM (adv.) potest, as much as possible, Sen. Ep. 125. in quantumcunque, Id. Tr. vit. 15.

INQUAM, (def. v. 3. conj.) I say, inquit, for inquis, Cic. Fin. 1, 2. for inquiring, ib. 4, 24.

INQUĒS, etis, f. want of rest, Plin. 14, 22.—
adj. restless, Plin. Praef. & Patere. 2, 68.—

INQUIĒTUS, a. unquiet, restless, troublesome.—
INQUIĒTARE, to disquiet, to disturb.—

INQUIĒTŪDO, inis, f. disquietude, want of rest, Senec. Ben. 2, 8.

INQUILINUS, i, m. one who lodges in a hired house, a renter or tenant; not the proprietor, (q. incolinus, non dominus,) Cic. Phil. 2, 41. inquilinus civis urbis Romae, a citizen who lived in a hired house, Sallust. Cat. 31. Suet. Cl. 38. Ner. 44.

INQUINĀRE, to defile, to pollute. bis murice inquinatus, dyed, Mart. 4, 4. nihil illo inquinatus, more dirty, mean, base, Cic. Flac. 22. sermo inquinatissimus, Cic. Verr. 3, 26.—

INQUINĀTĒ (adv.) loqui, impurely, corruptly, barbarously. admodum inquinatē locutus, Cic. Brut. 37 & 74.

INQUĪRĒRE (-quiro, quisivi, itum, à quæro,) sedes, to seek for, Justin. 3, 4. honestatem, to desire, Cic. Tusc. 3, 2. nihil de alieno, not to inquire, Cic. Off. 1, 34. in eum quid agat, to inquire into his conduct, ib. 2, 31. so in patrios annos, Ovid. Met. 1, 148: ipsa, sc. Fama, totum inquit in orbem, inquires into the affairs of, or what is doing in, the whole world, ib. 12, 63. in competitors, to inquire into the conduct of, in order to accuse, Cic. Mur. 21. in Sicilia, to search for documents, proofs of grounds of accusation against Verres, Cic. 1. Act. in Verr. 2. nimium inquirens in se, being too nice a critic on himself, Cic. Br. 82. Flamini corpus magna cum cura inquisitum non invenit, searched for, Liv. 22, 7. rem inquisitam omittere, to drop the matter not inquired into, without examining it to the utmost, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 217 so questionem inquisitam amittere, to drop the search or inquiry before finishing it, ib. 4, 1, 9.—

INQUISITIO (ŏnis, f.) veri, an inquiry or search into, an investigation, Cic. Off. 1, 4. candidati, a prying into the conduct of a competitor, a seeking after matter for an impeachment, Cic. Mur. 21. accusatoris, his searching for documents or proofs, Cic. Verr. 2, 4. a commission for doing so, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 31. cave ne inquisitioni mihi sis, lest you be to seek, that you be not out of the way when I want you, Cic. Plaut. Cas. 3, 1, 16.—

INQUISITOR, ŏris, m. a searcher or inquirer, one on the search for any thing, Suet. Caes. 1. Plin. 8, 40. one commissioned to search for proofs in order to carry on a prosecution against any one, Cic. Verr. 2, 4. Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 29. an inquisitor or judge, Tac. A. 15, 66

IN-SALŪBBIS, e, unhealthy. insaluberrimum vinum, unwholesome, Plin. 23, 1.—

INSALUBERITAS, *ātis*, f. *unhealthiness*, Plin. 18, 5 & 31.

IN-SĀLŪTĀTUS, a.—inque salutatum linquo, *for insalutatum*, sc. matrem, *unsaluted, without taking farewell*, Virg. *Æ.* 9, 288.

IN-SĀNUS, a. *mad, frantic*. -*ānē*, adv. *madly*. INSĀNIA, *ae*, & Insanitās, *ātis*, f. *madness, frenzy, extravagancy*.

INSĀNIRE, *to be or become mad*.

INSĀNĀBĪLIS, e.—*morbis v. plaga, that cannot be healed or cured, incurable*. ingenium, *that cannot be corrected or amended, incorrigible*, Liv. 1, 28.

IN-SĀTIĀBĪLIS, e.—*animus, that cannot be satisfied, insatiable*, Liv. 4, 13. *so cupiditas veri videndi*, Cic. *Tusc.* 1, 19. *voluptas, that cannot satiate or tire by enjoyment*, Cic. *Fin.* 4, 5. *conf.* N. D. 2, 39 & 62.

INSATIABILĪTER, adv. *insatiably, excessively*.—INSATIĀTUS, a.—*ardor, insatiate, eager*, Stat. *Theb.* 6, 305. *insatiable, not to be satisfied*, ib. 7, 12.

INSATIĒTAS, *ātis*, f. *a greedy or insatiable disposition*, Plaut. *Aul.* 3, 5, 13.

IN-SĀTŪRĀBĪLIS, e. -*abile abdomen, that cannot be filled, insatiable*, Cic. *Sext.* 51.

INSCENDĒRE (-*do*, *dī*, *sum*, à *scando*.) *navim v. in navem, to go on board*. equum, *currum, to mount*. in arborem, *to go up, to climb*. equo inscensō, Suet. *Tit.* 4.

INSCENSIO, *ōnis*, f.—*in navim, an embarking*, Plaut. *Rud.* 2, 6, 19.

IN-SCIENS, a. *not knowing, ignorant*. me insciete, *without my knowledge*. inscients feci, *without thinking, through imprudence*, Ter. *Heaut.* 4, 1, 19.

INSCIENTER, adv. *ignorantly, unwittingly*.

INSCIENTIA, *ae*, f. *ignorance*.

IN-SCĪTUS, a.—*jocus, inelegant, destitute of wit or humour*, Suet. *Ner.* 28. *mulier inscita, ignorant, imprudent*, Plaut. *Men.* 2, 3, 85. *so me inscitus facere injuriam tibi*, Ter. *Hec.* 5, 1, 14. *quid inscitus est? more absurd*, Cic. *Div.* 2, 62. N. D. 2, 13. *inscittissimus, very foolish*, Plaut. *Most.* 5, 2, 16.

INSCĪTĒ, adv. *ignorantly, absurdly*.

INSCĪTIA, *ae*, f. *ignorance, unskilfulness*.

INSCIENTIA, *ae*, f.—*principium philosophiae est inscientia, uncertainty, doubting of every thing, scepticism*, Cic. N. D. 1, 1.

INSCĪUS, a.—*omnium rerum, ignorant*. *quī distingues artificem ab inscio?* Cic. *Acad.* 4, 7.

IN-SCRĪBERE (-*bo*, *psi*, *ptum*.) *sua nomina in libris, to inscribe*, Cic. *Tusc.* 1, 15. *Arch.* 11. *aliquid in statua*, Cic. *Fam.* 12, 2. *sit inscriptum in fronte uniuscujusque civis, quid de republica sentiat*, Cic. *Cal.* 1, 13. *flores inscripti nomina regum, sc. secundum, having inscribed on them*, Virg. *E.* 3, 106. *Xenophontis liber qui Oeconomicus inscribitur, is entitled*, Cic. *Off.* 2, 24. *aedes venales, to put a ticket on a house for sale*, Plaut. *Trin.* 1, 2, 131. *so aedes mercede*, Ter. *Heaut.* 1, 1, 92. *sibi nomen philosophi, to give, to assume*, Cic. *Tusc.* 5, 26. *sua quemque Deorum inscribit facies, distinguishes*, Ovid. *Met.* 6, 74. *deos sceleri, to make*

the gods the authors of, ib. 15, 129. *mea dextera leto inscribenda tuo est, my right hand ought to be charged with thy death; thy death ought to be ascribed to my right hand*, ib. 10, 199. *corpora sua, to impress marks on, to paint*, Plin. 22, 1. *servi inscripti, branded in the face*, ib. 3. *conf.* 18, 3. *quatuor inscripti, four slaves thus branded or stigmatised*, Martial. 8, 75.—* *Ins scriptum pecus, i. e. non scriptum, not marked, not branded*, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 16.

INSCRIPTIO (*ōnis*, f.) *statuae, aeris, &c. an inscription*. libri, *a title*. frontis, *a brand or mark, a stigma*, Sen. *Ir.* 3, 3. Suet. *Cal.* 27.

IN-SCULPĒRE (-*po*, *psi*, *ptum*.) *aliquid aeri, to engrave*. saxa, *to cut out on*, Hor. *Sat.* 2, 3, 90. *so non inutile erit, literas tabellae insculpi, to be graven on a table or plate*, Quintil. 1, 1, 27. *foedus aereā columnā insculptum, engraved on*, Liv. 2, 33. *insculpsit in mentibus natura, ut, &c. has imprinted*, Cic. N. D. 1, 17. *est in animo quasi insculptum*, Cic. N. D. 2, 4. *insculptus monumentum miles Gallus, the figure of—carved on*, Suet. *Ner.* 41.

IN-SĒCĀRE (-*sēco*, *ui*, *ectum*.) *olivam acutā arundine, to cut, to make an incision into*, Col. 12, 47, 3. *insecatur superior pars curvaturae usque ad medullam, an incision is made into the upper part of the bend as far as the pith*, Col. 4, 15, 3. *insecat corticem vimen, cuts*, ib. 4, 29, 10. *insecandi sunt favi, ought to be cut*, Id. 9, 15, 9. *insecti napi, cut into pieces*, Id. 12, 54, 3. *insecti pectine dentes, cut in the slay*, Ovid. *Met.* 6, 58.

INSECTA, *ōrum*, n. *insects*, so called from the incisions or notches in their bodies, Plin. 11, 1.

INSECABĪLIS, e, *that cannot be cut*. corpora insecabilia, *atoms*, Quintil. 2, 17.

INSECTŪRA, *ae*, f. *an incision, a notch*, Senec. *Nat. Q.* 1, 17.

IN-SECTĀRI, *to pursue, &c.* See INSĒQUI.

IN-SĒDĀBĪLĪTER, adv. *so that it cannot be allayed or quenched*, Lucr. 6, 1174.

IN-SĒMĪNĀTUS, a. *made fruitful*, Vitruv. pr. 8.

IN-SĒNESCĒRE (-*esco*, *ui*, -) *rei, to grow old on, to spend all one's life in*. libris et curis, Hor. *Ep.* 2, 2, 82.

IN-SENSĪLIS, e, *insensible, without feeling*. ex insensilibus, *ne credas sensile gigni*, Lucr. 2, 887.

IN-SĒPULTUS, a. *unburied*, Cic. *Cat.* 4, 6. *qui illam insepultam sepulturam effecerant, had performed an illegal or unjust funeral, because the laws forbade a tyrant to be buried—had buried Caesar without due solemnities; and therefore in law it was the same as if he had not been buried*, Cic. *Phil.* 1, 2. *vestra virtus nec oblivione eorum, qui nunc sunt, nec reticentiā posteriorum, insepulta esse poterit, i. e. cannot be deprived of a sepulchral monument either by, &c.* ib. 14, 12.

IN-SĒQUI (-*quor*, *quutus*, v. *cūtus*.) *aliquem, to follow close after, to pursue*. insequitur fugientem lumine pinum, *she follows with her eye the flying ship*, Ovid. *Met.* 11, 468. *illum vulnerē, i. e. telo v. hastā*, Virg. *Æ.* 2, 530. *aliquem bello, to persecute, to harass with war*, ib.

8, 147. Trojae cineres, ib. 5, 787. so homines contumeliâ, Cic. Att. 14, 14. clamore et minis, Id. Cluent. 8. arva, instantly to fall upon in order to break the clods, Virg. G. 1, 105. insequeris hunc, you prosecute him at law, Hor. Ep. 2, 19.—INSEQUENS annus, dies, hora, the next following year, &c. insequentes tardavit, the pursuers, Caes. B. G. 7, 51.—INSECTARI (freq.) aliquem hastâ, to pursue with a spear, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 18. eos maledictis, to inveigh or rail against, Cic. Fin. 2, 23. ejus injuriam, to blame, Cic. Att. 5, 17. carmina Livii, to attack with bitterness or ill-will, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 69. terram rastris, to work the ground with rakes, to sarcle it, Virg. G. 1, 155. INSECTARE (activ.) aliquem lapidibus, to pursue, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 61. Poen. 3, 1, 21.—hence miles ab iis insectatus, being pursued, Hirt. B. Alex. 17.—but Praetorianus insectatus, having inveighed against, Tac. Hist. 2, 96. ne verbo quidem insectatus, sc. eos, not having reproached them, not having said a harsh word to them, Suet. Tib. 32.—INSECTATIO, ōnis, f. an inveighing against, an invective, Liv. 3, 65. & 7, 1.—INSECTATOR, ōris, m. an inveigher against, a reprover, Liv. 3, 33. Quinctil. 10, 1 f.—IN-SĒRĒRE (-sĕro, sĕvi, sĭtum,) pirus, sc. in alias arbores, to engraft, Virg. E. 1, 74. fissâ cortice virgam inserit, engrafts a twig, Ov. M. 14, 630. omnis surculus omni arbori inseri potest, Col. 5, 11. frumentum arboribus, to plant among, Col. 5, 7. teipsum concute, num qua tibi vitiorum inseverit olim natura, has implanted in you, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 35. insita mala fert pirus, the pear tree bears engrafted apples, Virg. G. 2, 33. amor cognitionis insitus menti, engrafted in, natural to, Cic. Fin. 4, 7. so insita in animis nostris notio, ib. 1, 9. vim insitam promovet doctrina, innate or natural vigour, force or genius, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 33. virtus, internal; as, justice, fidelity: opposed to eloquence, knowledge of war, &c. Cic. Mur. 14. opinio penitus insita, that has taken deep root, a fixed or settled opinion, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11. ut esset insitum militibus aut vincere, aut emori, impressed on, Cic. Off. 3, 32. Pis. 7.—INSITUM, i, n. (for sui sulcus insitus,) a graft or scion, a twig engrafted, Col. 4, 29. & de Arbor. 26. Varr. R. R. 1, 41.—INSITIO, ōnis, f. & Insitus, ūs, m. an engrafting, plur. insitiōnes, the different methods of engrafting, Cic. Sen. 15.—INSITICUS, a. what is engrafted. sermo, a foreign or acquired language, Plin. Ep. 4, 3, 5.—somnus, a nap at mid-day, in the interval of business, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 5.—INSITIVUS, a. -iva pira, engrafted, Hor. Epod. 2, 19. securicula, a hatchet used in grafting, Plin. 18, 19. liberi, whose mother is an adulteress, bastardly, Phaedr. 3, 3, 10.—Gracchus, who pretended to be the son of Tib. Gracchus, but was not, Cic. Sext. 47.—INSITOR, ōris, m. an engrafter, Plin. 18, 33.—IN-SĒRĒRE (-sĕro, ūi, sertum,) ovum fauci-

bus, to put into, to insert, Col. 6, 4. caput in tentorium, Liv. 8, 36. aliquido iis in os, Cic. Verr. 4, 17. epistola exenterato lepori inseritur, Justin. 1, 5. manum in sinum huic, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 3. inseritur subtemen radiis, the woof is put into the shuttles, Ovid. Met. 6, 55. se bellis civilibus, to engage in, ib. 3, 117. deos minimis rebus, to bring in, to mix with, Liv. 27, 23. fabula huic loco inseritur, is inserted in, Liv. 5, 21. praedia agris meis vicina, atque etiam inserta, venalia sunt, an estate is to be sold contiguous to my farm, and intermixed with it, Plin. Ep. 3, 19.—INSECTARE sinistrum clypeo, to put into, to insert, Virg. Æ. 2, 672.—INSERTIM, adv. darting in, through the windows inserted in the walls, Lucr. 2, 114.—INSERTUS, a.—per insertas fenestras, Virg. Æ. 3, 152.

IN-SERPĒRE (-po, psi, ptum,) alicui, to creep on, to seize insensibly, as sleep does, Stat. Theb. 1, 340.

IN-SERVIRE (-io, ūvi, ūtum,) alicui, to serve, to attend to, to promote the interest of. famae, honoribus, to desire to obtain. plebs, cui inservitum erat, impers. who had been served or attended to, Liv. 2, 21.

IN-SERVĒRE volucres, to observe, as an omen. Stat. Theb. 3, 194. & 6, 932.

IN-SIBILĀRE sc. pinetis, to whistle or blow in. ubi trux insibilat eurus, Ovid. Met. 15, 603. membris insibilat ignis, hisses on, Sil. 12, 616.

IN-SICCĀTUS, a. undried. -ata vulnera, Stat.

IN-SĪDĒRE (-sīdeō, sēdi, essum, à sēdeo) equo, toro, in sella aurea, to sit on. in mente vel memoria, to be settled or fixed. arcem, agros, to seize. saltus, itinera, to beset, to lye in wait in. viae omnes hostium praesidiis insidentur, in the dat. for a praesidiis, are beset by, Liv. 23, 13. so saltus inessus ab hoste, Id. 7, 34. gens Lydia jugis insedit Etruscis, settled on, Virg. Æ. 3, 480. so cineres patriae, ib. 10, 59. but silvis insedit iniquis, lay insidious or in ambush in the intricate or entangled woods, ib. 11, 531. summas arcas, has possessed or sat down upon, 2, 616. Mago locum monstrabit, quem insideatis, where you shall lie in ambush, Liv. 21, 54. consul certior factus, quos saltus cum exercitu insedisset rex, what defiles or passes the king possessed, Liv. 32, 6. per inessum ab hoste saltum transitum tentare; omnibus a rege inessis, all the posts or passes being occupied, ib. so consul exercitum incautē in saltum cavā valle pervium circāque inessum ab hoste induxit, Liv. 7, 34. montes praesidiis inessi, Tac. An. 13, 39. inessae fauces Epri, beset, Id. 33, 4. inessum diris avibus Capitolium, perched on or infested by birds of bad omen, Tac. 12, 43. inessa pondere tanto humus, burdened, Stat. Silv. 1, 1, 56. horrendis inessa cubilia monstribus, possessed or inhabited by, Id. Theb. 12, 236.—INSĪDAE, ārum, f. snares, an ambush or ambuscade.

INSĪDĪOSUS, a. full of snares, crafty, insidious.—

INSIDIŌSĒ, adv. *craftily, cunningly, insidiously.*
INSIDIARI (dep.) *hostibus, to lay snares or ambuscades for, to lie in ambush or in wait for one.*

INSIDIATOR, ōnis, m. *a liar-in-wait.* viae, Cic. Cat. 2, 12. Mil. 7.

IN-SIDĒRE (-sido, sēdi, sessum,) *floribus, to sit or settle on, as bees,* Virg. *Æ.* 6, 708. *ramis, to sit on, as birds,* Lucan. 3, 407. *insidat cervicibus jugum, rest upon,* Col. 2, 2, 22. *inscicia Dido insidat quantus miseræ deus, al. insideat, sits upon and sinks down into her senses,* Virg. *Æ.* 1, 719. *dum verba memoriae insidant, be committed to, be fixed on, till he get by heart,* Quintil. 10, 7, 2. *quod non in memoria mea penitus incederit, which did not remain fixed,* Cic. Or. 2, 28. *litera I sibi insidit, sits on itself, i. e. is doubled in length, i becomes j,* Quintil. 1, 4, 11. *apex—insiditur astris, (in the dat.) is rested on by, i. e. supports,* Stat. Th. 2, 36.

INSIGNIS, e, (ex in & signum,) *distinguished by some mark, remarkable.* *maculis insignis et albo, i. e. albis maculis, a cow distinguished by white spots; or it may be a white cow with black spots,* Virg. G. 3, 56. *pietate vir insignis, remarkable for,* Id. *Æ.* 1, 1, 10. *so formâ puer, ib. 5, 295. clade duplici dies insignis, Liv. 6, 1. insignis ad deformitatem puer, Cic. Leg. 3, 8. id modo ejus anni in Hispania insigne ad memoriam est, quod, &c. Liv. 24 f. auro et purpurâ insignis, adorned with, Id. 34, 7. insigni camoenâ aliquem referre, to celebrate in a lofty strain, or in beautiful verses,* Hor. Od. 12, 49.

INSIGNITER, adv. *remarkably.* insigniùs ornari, Nep. 17, 3.

INSIGNE, is, n. *a badge, a mark of distinction, a sign.* *stellæ aureæ, insignia Castoris et Pollicis,* Cic. Div. I, 34. *pâcis est insigne et otii toga, contra autem arma tumultûs et belli,* Cic. Pis. 30. *fascës et securis insignia potestatis,* Cic. ad Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4. *summi honoris atque imperii, Id. Sext. 7. capitis insigne, an ornament,* Virg. *Æ.* 6, 683. *navis, a painting or mark on the prow,* Caes. B. C. 2, 4, Tac. An. 6, 34. *veri, the criterion of truth,* Cic. Acad. 4, 11. *moeroris insignia, the marks of grief, i. e. a change of dress,* Cic. Pis. 8. *insignia verborum et sententiarum, figures of words or tropes, and figures of thought,* Cic. Or. 2, 9.—**INSIGNĪRE** aliquem, *to render remarkable, to distinguish.* *clypeum Io auro insignibat, for insignebat, the image of Io engraved in gold, adorned his shield,* Virg. *Æ.* 7, 790.

INSIGNITAE (adj.) *notae veritatis, evident, striking marks,* Cic. Div. 1, 30. *insignitior infamia, more remarkable,* Liv. 7, 15.

INSIGNĪTE, adv. *remarkably.*—*insignite improbus,* Cic. Quint. 23. *insigniùs,* Liv. 8, 13.

INSĪLE, is, n. *the treadle of a weaver's loom,* Lucr. 5, 1351.

INSĪLIRE (-io, ii, & ui, ultum, à salio) *tergo alicujus, ramos arboris, in scapham, in equum, to leap upon.*

INSULTŪRA, ae, f. *a leaping in or upon,* Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 9.

INSULTARE solo, *to leap on, to paw or prance as a horse,* Virg. G. 3, 116. *insultans sonipes, the prancing steed, Id. Æ. 11, 600. floribus, to leap upon, Id. G. 4, 11. memora thiasis, to bound over the groves in choirs, Id. Æ. 7, 581. hostibus, to ride or prance over, ib. 12, 339. huic capiti insultans, insulting over, ib. 8, 570. so. sc. iis, 6, 591. cernis, ut insultent Rutuli, sc. nobis vel Trojanis, ib. 10, 20. so Suet. Caes. 22. alicui in calamitate, to insult, to deride, Cic. Verr. 5, 50. in omnes, Id. N. D. 2, 29 f. in miserias ejus, A. ad Herenn. 4, 39. segnitiam juvenis, Tac. Ann. 4, 59.—* *malis avi, to rejoice at the misfortunes of human life,* Stat. Theb. 2, 18. *fores calcibus, to beat against or kick with one's heels,* Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 54.—**INSULTATIO**, ōnis, f. *—extrema, an insulting over an adversary in the end of a speech,* Quintil. 8, 5, 11.*

IN-SĪMUL, adv. *together, jointly,* Flor. 2, 20.

IN-SĪMULARE aliquem v. aliquid, *to blame.* *eum avaritiæ, fraudis, proditiõnis, &c. to accuse.* *virum criminiibus falsis, Ovid. Ep. 66, 22. so aut fateri facinus insimulati falso crimine senatûs, to confess the guilt of having accused the senate falsely,* Liv. 6, 16.

INSĪMULATIO, ōnis, f. *an accusation, a charge,* Cic. Verr. 3, 9. Font. 13.

IN-SINCĒRUS, a.—*cruror, corrupted or putrid* gore, Virg. G. 4, 285.

IN-SĪNUARE, *to put in one's bosom,* Prop. 3, 7, 28. *se inter equitum turmas, to insinuate, to get in,* Caes. B. G. 4, 33. *illos animo Caesaris, to bring them into the favour,* Plin. pan. 62. *se in familiaritatem ejus, to insinuate,* Cic. Caecin. 5. *in ipsius consuetudinem,* Cic. Fam. 4, 13. *se penitus in causam, to enter deeply, to examine thoroughly,* Cic. Or. 2, 35. *se in veterem philosophiam, Id. Tusc. 5, 11 f. insinuaverat suspicio animis, sc. se, had entered or seized,* Liv. 40, 37. *novus per pectora cunctis insinuat pavor, Virg. Æ. 2, 229. per hanc insinuat Neroni, by her means having got into the good graces of Nero,* Suet. Oth. 2.

INSINUATIO, ōnis, f. *a part of an oration artfully composed to gain the favour of the hearers,* Cic. Inv. 1, 15. Quintil. 4, 1, 42.

IN-SĪPIENS, entis, a. (sapiens,) *foolish.*

INSĪPIENTER, adv. *foolishly, indiscreetly.*

INSĪPIENTIA, ae, f. *folly, want of discretion,* Cic. T. 3, 5.

IN-SĪSTĒRE (=sisto, stiti, stitum,) *pedibus, to stand upon,* Col. 3, 10, 11. *so dissolutis membris, Tac. Ann. 15, 57. in sinistrum pedem, Id. 11, 3, 125. alternis pedibus, to stand alternately on either foot, ib. 123. præaltæ nivi, to have sure footing on, Liv. 21, 36. jacentibus, to stand upon, Caes. B. G. 2, 27. ternis digitis, to stand on three toes, i. e. to have three toes on each foot, Plin. 10, 47 s. 64. ut uno crûre insisterent signa, excogitasse fertur Polyctetus, that statues should stand on one leg, Plin. 34, 8 s. 19. ramis, Sil. 7, 671. retis, Virg.*

G. 3, 114. *limes, to tread the threshold, Virg. Æ. 6, 563. vestigia, to imprint one's footsteps on the ground, i. e. to walk, ib. 11, 573. ubi quisque institerat, had stood, Plaut. Amph. 5, 1, 11. vestigium, in quo instisset, the spot on which he had stood, Cic. Or. 3, 2. insistere omnes vestigiis laudum suarum, that all should stand or tread on the vestiges or traces of his renown, i. e. should dwell at Veji, which he took, Liv. 5, 30. ad quoddam tempus insistunt, sc. stellae, stop, stand still, Cic. N. D. 2, 20. cum paullum institisset, had stooped a little, Cic. Fin. 5, 25. saepe accidit, ut citius insistendum sit, sc. nobis, Cic. Or. 66.—* **INSISTERE** illustribus rebus, to stop giving an answer in clear matters, or when the case is plain, Cic. Acad. 4, 29. in decimo, to stop at ten, in determining what deserves the denomination of a few, ib. so in reliquis rebus insistere, to withhold assent, ib. 33. the same with a rebus cohibere assensum, sustinere, ib. 32.—* **se singulis insistere velim, sc. gradibus, to insist or enlarge on, Cic. Verr. 3, 74. so in eo pars utraque insistit, both parties insist on that, Quintil. 3, 6, 5. but in quo possit insistere, sc. saxum, where it may stick or stand best in the building, Id. 9, 4, 27. non memoriae soli, sed rationi quoque, to rely or depend on, Cels. praef. so communibus, to attend to, to regard, ib. his quoque, ib. f.—ne insistas credere huic, do not persist or continue, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 53. so flagitare senatus inisticit Cornutum, ut, &c. Cic. Fam. 10, 10. fortes etiam contra fortunam iusistere spei, continued to hope, Tac. Hist. 2, 46. quod pluribus munimentis insisteret, that he might rest or depend on additional securities, Tac. Ann. 1, 3. Florus insistere destinatis, prosecuted his designs, ib. 3, 42. orabat, insisteret caedibus, sc. ut, that they should give no quarter, ib. 2, 21. curriculo quadrigarum, to contend in a chariot race, ib. 14, 14. as ib. 13, 44. crudelitati, to persist in, ib. 16, 25.—* **totus et mente et animo in bellum insisit, bends his whole mind and thoughts upon, Caes. B. G. 6, 5. nec suo nisu studiis insistent, apply to study by their own effort, by themselves, Quintil. 1, 12, 10. quâ quaerere insistam viâ? what way shall I go to look for him? Ter. Phor. 1, 4, 15. quam insistam viam? Id. Eun. 2, 3, 3. quam rationem pugnae insistent, what method of fighting they should observe, Caes. B. G. 3, 14. viam insiste domandi, pursue a method of taming or breaking the oxen to the plough, Virg. G. 3, 164. munus, to perform, Cic. Or. 3, 45. iugo imperii (quasi iugo currus), to hold the reins of government, ib. 41. ne oratio insinat interius, that the sentence may not stop in the middle of it, i. e. not be properly rounded, as a period, ib. 49. & Or. 51. in tanta gloria insistentes, placing in or enjoying, Cic. Sext. 67. laetaris, quod honoribus ejus (Ciceronis) insistam, I succeed to the same offices he enjoyed, Plin. Ep. 4, 8.—* **quamvis enim pars (bellum) posterior participio insinat, though the latter part or word (bellum) depend on or agree with the participle*******

(gerundum, in Virg. Æ. 3, 234.) **Quintil. 9, 3, 64.**

INSTĪTIO, ðnis, f. a stopping or standing still. errantium stellarum institiones, the apparent suspension of motion in the planets, their appearing to be stationary, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25. Some here read, institutiones, which they translate, the laws by which the planets move: but this word is no where else used in that sense.

INSITIO, insitus, &c. See INSERERE.

IN-SOCIABILIS, e, that cannot be joined or united together. quaedam et inter se et cum aliis insociabilia glutino, sicut robor, Plin. 16, 43. gens, unsocial, rude, uncivilized, with which no alliance can be formed, Liv. 37, 1. regnum, sovereignty that does not admit a partner, Tac. Ann. 13, 17.

IN-SOLĀBĪLĪTER, adv.—rpto de fratre dolentis, inconsolably, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 7.

INSOLĀRE (sol) uvas, to dry by the heat of the sun, Col. 12, 39, 2. so uvae insolatae, ib. 4, 27, 3. cum satis insolata sunt sc. dolia, when they have been long enough exposed to the sun, Id. 12, 18, 6. but dies insolati, sunny, in which the sun shines, Id. 11, 3, 51.

INSOLĀTIO, ðnis, f. an exposing to the sun, Plin. 21, 14. a basking in the sun, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 10. & 6, 16, 5. as Pers. 4, 17.

IN-SOLĒNS (entis, a) malarum artium, unaccustomed to, ignorant of, Sallust. Cat. 3. so bellorum, Caes. B. C. 2, 36. contumeliae, Tac. Hist. 2, 88. quid tu Athenas insolens? sc. venisti, contrary to custom, Ter. And. 5, 4, 4. —(II) insolens Achilles, insolent, arrogant, haughty, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 2. so in victoria, quae naturâ insolens et superba est, Cic. Marcel. 3.

INSOLENTER, adv. seldom, not usually, Cic. Inv. 1, 28. insolently, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17.

INOLENTIA, ae, f.—disputationis, unusualness, not being accustomed to, Cic. Or. 1, 22. so loci, Id. Dej. 2. fori judiciorumque, Id. Rosc. Am. 31. rerum secundarum, Id. Pis. 11. volupatum, Id. Cael. 31.—(II) insolence, Cic. Inv. 1, 28.

INOLESCERE, to grow insolent, Sall. Cat. 6.

IN-SOLIDUS, a. unsolid, soft, weak, Ovid. Met. 15, 202.

INSOLIDO, v.—um, adv. wholly, Sen. Ben. 3, 4. but it is better in two words, in solido.

IN-SOLĪTUS, a. unusual. rerum bellicarum, unaccustomed to, Sall. Jug. 39. ad laborem, Caes. B. C. 3, 85. insolitae foeminae in conventum virorum prodire, not accustomed, Cic. Verr. 1, 37.

IN-SOLUBĪLIS, e.—signum, indubitable, infalible, certain, Quintil. 5, 9, 3.—(II) dicetis beneficium debitum insolubile esse, a debt that cannot be paid, Senec. Benef. 4, 12.

INSOLŪTUS, a. —um accipere, as unpaid or still due, (ah. in solutum), ib. 2, 26.

IN-SOMNIS, e, (somnus), wanting sleep, sleepless.

INSOMNIA, ae, f. went of sleep, watching or waking.

INSOMNIUM, *i*, *n.* a dream, a vision in sleep.—**INSOMNIŌSUS**, *a.* troubled with want of sleep, Cato, 157. Plin. 20, 9 s. 33.

IN-SŌNĀRE, (-sōno, *ui*, *ŭtum*), to sound loudly. calamis agrestibus, to play on a rural pipe, Ovid. Met. 11, 161.

IN-SONS (-ontis, *a.*) amicus, innocent, Virg. *Æ.* 2, 93. fraterni sanguinis insons, guiltless of a brother's blood, not concerned in his death, Ovid. Met. 13, 149. regni crimine, free from the crime of aiming at sovereignty, Liv. 4, 15. culpae cladis hodiernae, innocent of the blame, Liv. 22, 49. Cerberus, harmless, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 29.

IN-SOPĪTUS, *a.*—draco, never sleeping, watchful, Ovid. Met. 7, 36. Lucan. 9, 357.

IN-SPARSUS, for *inspersus*, part.—**INSPARSA** farina, sprinkled, Plin. 26, 14 s. 87.

INSPECTIO, *Inspectare*, &c. See **INSPICĒRE**.

IN-SPĒRANS, *antis*, *a.*—*insperanti mihi occidit*, ut, &c. not hoping for it, Cic. Or. 1, 21. so Id. Marcel. 7. *insperante hoc*, contrary to his expectation, Ter. And. 3, 4, 24.

INSPERĀTUS, *a.* not hoped, un hoped for, unexpected. superl. *insperatissimus*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 8. *ex insperato v. inspirato*, adv. unexpectedly, Plin. 25, 2. Liv. 2, 35.

IN-SPERGĒRE (-rgo, *rsi*, *rsum*, à *spargo*) molam et vinum *sc. extis*, to sprinkle, Cic. Div. 2, 16. oleam sale, Cato, c. 65. aliquid potioni, Plin. 12, 17. naevi *inspersi* egregio corpore, spots or moles scattered over a beautiful person, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 67. *pars sc. stercoris, oleis et caeteris arboribus inspergenda*, ought to be sprinkled on or round the roots of olives and other trees, Col. 11, 2, 18.

IN-SPICĒRE (-spicio, *exi*, *ectum*, *ab* *absol.* *specio*) in speculum, to look into, Ter. Adel. 3, 4, 42. equos, to inspect, to examine before buying, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 36. so praedium, Cic. Fam. 9, 7. agrum, Col. 1, 3, 1. mores hominum, to observe, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 20. machina—*inspectura domos*, to view, to overlook, Virg. *Æ.* 2, 47. *tanquam si arma militum inspicienda sint, vere to be inspected*, Cic. Caecin. 21.

INSPECTOR, *ōris*, *m.* an inspector or examiner of things to be sold, Plin. 37, 7 s. 28.

INSPECTIO, *ōnis*, *f.* a viewing or beholding. *primā inspectione*, at the first sight, Col. 1, 4, 1. *inspectionis velut formula*, an inspection or examination before making a purchase, *ib.* a careful observation or inspection, Quinctil. 5, 5 f. *rhetorice et inspectione et exercitatione*, ut artes caeterae, constat, consists of theory and practice, Id. 2, 17, 42. *artium aliae positae in inspectione, some arts depend on theory alone, as astrology*, Id. 2, 18, 1.

INSPĒCTĀRE, *freq.* to behold, to observe, to look or view attentively. *multis INSPĒCTANTIBUS*, in the sight of, Cic.

INSPĒCTĀTIO, *ōnis*, *f.* a beholding, a consideration, Senec. N. Q. 6, 4.

INSPICĒRE (*in spicāe formam acuere*) faces zeuto ferro, to point torches with a sharp knife, Virg. G. 1, 292.

IN-SPĪRĀRE *venenum morsibus, i. e. ictibus aculeorum*, to breathe venom into their stings, Virg. G. 4, 237. *occulum inspirans ignem sc. ei*, breathe or inspire into, or inspire her with, Virg. *Æ.* 1, 688. so *vipeream inspirans animam, ib.* 7, 351. *magnam cui mentem animumque Delius inspirat vates*, 6, 12. *quibus viribus inspiret? sc. audientes, with what strength will he inspire his audience*, Quinctil. 2, 5, 8. *add. 5, 15, 32. qui inspirari solent, fatuari dicuntur*, Justin. 43, 1, 8. *inspirantes ramis arborum aurae, the breezes breathing or blowing on or in, ib.* 10, 3, 24. *granaria modicis fenestellis aquilonibus inspirentur, let the granaries be ventilated by the north wind through small windows*, Col. 1, 6, 10. *trita sepiae testa per fistulam oculo inspirata, the bruised shell of the cuttle-fish blown into the eye through a pipe*, Id. 7, 17, 7. so *per calamum scriptorium inspirantur, they will be blown in by a writing reed*, Cels. 7, 27. *si gravitati aurium per fistulas inspiretur, if it be blown into ears dull of hearing*, Plin. 34, 12 s. 32 f.

IN-SPOLIĀTUS, *a.* not robbed, not spoiled or stripped, Quinctil. 7, 1, 33. *arma, not taken away by the enemy*, Virg. *Æ.* 11, 594.

IN-SPŪĒRE (-uo, *ui*, *ŭtum*), in frontem, to spit upon, Senec. Ir. 3, 38. *oculis jumentorum inspuitur, sc. sal*, Plin. 31, 9. cf. Suet. Vesp. 7. **INSPŪTĀRE** (*freq.*) *aliquem v. alicui*, to spit upon, Plin. 10, 23. & 28, 3.

INSTAR, *indecl. s.* used only in the nom. and accus. denoting likeness or equality. quantum instar in ipso est, how great likeness or resemblance to the great Marcellus there is in him! Virg. *Æ.* 6, 865. *cujus (sc. equi) instar—dedicavit, a likeness, i. e. a statue as big as the life*, Suet. Caes. 61. *instar montis, like a mountain, as big as*, Virg. *Æ.* 2, 15. so *atri turbinis instar, like, as quick, or as strong as*, *ib.* 12, 923. *videritis vix duarum malē plenarum legiuncularum instar in castris regis, about the number of*, Liv. 35, 49. so 26, 28. *navis instar urbis, like, as big as*, Cic. Verr. 5, 34. so Id. Fam. 15, 4. *epistola voluminis instar*, Id. Att. 10, 4. *Plato mihi unus est instar omnium, equal to*, Cic. Brut. 51. so *unus is (sc. Hector) innumeri militis instar habet tiro instar septuaginta, sc. epistolarum, about, ib.* 16, 5 f.—* Later writers put the prep. *ad* before *instar*, which does not occur in the classics.

IN-STĀRE (-sto, *stīti*, *stītum*), *victis*, to press on, to urge, Liv. 27, 14. *ni cedenti instaturum alterum timuissent, that the other army would press on and harass them in their retreat*, Id. 10, 36. *vetarani cominus acriter instare, for instant, sc. hostibus, push or press on*, Sall. Cat. 60. so Ovid. Met. 5, 161. *tantā mole viri turritis guppibus instant, urge on the attack with so great force in their turret-bearing ships*, Virg. *Æ.* 8, 693. *instat vi patriā Pyrrhus, presses on with the same vigour as his father Achilles*, Virg. *Æ.* 2, 491. *furto hic fervidus instat, pursues his secret slaughter*, *ib.* 9, 350. *venator canis instat, sc. cervo, a hound pursues*, *ib.* 12, 751. *instantem tergo respicit, pressing*

on behind, *ib. 5, 168. so sc. sibi, ib. 11, 703.*
 ille instat aquae, stands over the water, being carried on the beam of the ship, *ib. 10, 169.*—
 * INSTĀRE aristas, to labour for (corn that has bearded ears, *Virg. G. 1, 220.* instant verbere, *sc. equis, they urge on their horses with the lash, ib. 3, 106.* sunt quidem (*sc. pueri,*) nisi institeris, (*sc. iis,*) remissi, unless you urge them, *Quinctil. 1, 3, 6.* so nec instandum teneris acerbè, *Id. 1, 1, 20.* instans operi regnisque futuris, eager to hasten the work of rearing edifices, and to provide for the security of her kingdom, *Virg. Æ. 1, 504.* funeri, to hasten, *Plin. 7, 52.* caedes Laurentibus instant, slaughter awaits, it is fast coming on, *Virg. ib. 8, 537.* non minorâ pericula reipublicae a Dolabella instarent, quam ab Antonio, should threaten, *Cic. Fam. 12, 14.* meis instare vestigiis, to tread in my footsteps, to imitate me, *Plin. Ep. 6, 11.* but vestigiis institit sequi *sc. Hannibalem, he hastened to pursue after him, (in vestigiis ejus.) Liv. 27, 2.* non ignarus, instandum famae, *sc. sibi, that he ought to improve the first impression of fame, Tac. Agr. 18.*—(II) tibi instat Hortensius, ut in consilium eas, urges or presses you, *Cic. Quint. 10.* instabant sc. mihi, ut darem, *Cic. Att. 2, 1.* Syre, insta, *sc. ei, urge him, Ter. Adel. 2, 4, 14.* nunquam destitit instare, *sc. mihi, ut dicerem, Id. And. 4, 1, 37.* evincunt instando, ut, &c. they prevail by insisting or requesting, *Liv. 2, 4.* eò intentiùs Romanus undique instat capi stationes, for ut capiantur, (*al. capere,*) the Roman consul strives the more eagerly that proper posts should be taken, (after the enemy were driven from them,) *Liv. 32, 11 f.* te instante facient, at your request, *Cic. 3, 15.*—(III) sic institit ore, he thus began to speak, *Virg. Æ. 12, 47.* aligeris instat Cytherèa, Venus addresses the Cupids, *Sil. 7, 458.* flagitare senatus institit Cornutum, began to ask, *Cic. Fam. 10, 16.* ille instat factum, says positively, insists that it was done, *Ter. And. 1, 1, 120.* instat ire ad eum, he persists to go, *Plaut. Mil. utrum hâc, an illac iter institit? did he go? Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 11.* rectam instas viam, you go, *Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 39.*—(IV) nox, quae instabat, was near at hand, *Sall. Cat. 55.* dies instabat, *Lucan. 5, 5.* ludi instant, *Cic. Pis. 27.* quibus ego confido ad instare jam planè, aut certè appropinquare, *Cic. Cat. 3, 5.*—INSTANS (p. & a.) in medio triclinio, standing up, *Suet. Tib. 72 f.* senecta, pressing on, near at hand, *Hor. Od. 2, 14, 3.* instans sibi Thucydides, rapid, introducing one thing quickly after another, *Quinctil. 10, 1, 73.* bellum, impending, approaching, *Caes. B. G. 6, 4.* periculum, that threatened him, *Nep. 4, 3.* praeteritum, instans, futurum, past, present, future, *Quinctil. 5, 10.* Tac. *Hist. 3, 36.* de instantibus verissimè judicabat, of things present, *Nep. 2, 1.* sed praeverti ad Armenios instantior, cura fuit, *sc. ei, his more urgent or pressing care was to get first to Armenia, Armenia was his chief concern, Tac. Ann. 2, 56.* eadem species, terribilior jam et instantior, more earnest or

importunate, *Id. Hist. 4, 84.* facit instantiora, quae dicimus, more impressive, *Quinctil. 9, 3, 54.* argumentatio—instantior, more pressing or earnest, *Id. 11, 3, 164.* so gestus, *ib. 93.*—INSTANTER (adv.) petere, earnestly, *Plin. Ep. 7, 22.* dicere, pressingly, forcibly, vehemently, *Id. 9, 4, 126.* so 9, 3, 30. cum quid instantiùs dicimus, in a more earnest or urgent manner, *Id. 9, 2, 50.* instantiùs Pharsamânes, *sc. concurrit, with greater force or fury, Tac. Ann. 6, 36.*—

INSTANTIA, ae, f. close application, assiduous study, *Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 18.* closeness or energy, a sententious style, *Id. 5, 8, 10.*—

INSTĀBILIS, e, unstable, unsteady. cymbae, tottering, *Virg. G. 4, 195.* animi, uncertain, wandering, *Virg. G. 4, 105.* tellus, unsolid, not to be stood on, *Ov. Met. 1, 20.*—

INSTABILITAS, âtis, f. unsteadiness. mentis, disorder or deprivation of reason, *Plin. 24, 17 s. 102.*

INSTAURĀRE sacra v. sacrificium, to renew, to perform again, *Cic. Att. 1, 13.* Liv. 5, 42. so furus Polydoro, *Virg. Æ. 3, 62.* choros, *ib. 4, 145.* epulas, 7, 146. instauratque diem donis, renews the day with gifts, i. e. offers one sacrifice after another the whole day, *ib. 63.* inceptos honores genitori, finishes the begun sacrifice, *ib. 5, 94.* di, talia Graiis instaurate, requite these things to the Greeks, i. e. make them suffer for them, *ib. 6, 530.* instaurant acies, they renew the fight, *ib. 10, 543.* so instaurata praelia, the battle renewed, *ib. 2, 669.* instaurati animi *sc. sunt mihi, my courage or ardour was renewed, ib. 451.* missi legati de instaurandâ societate, about renewing the alliance, *Suet. Ner. 57.* adversus hiemem tunicas sibi instaurant densas, *sc. hombyces, every year renew or make for themselves new tunics, Plin. 11, 23 s. 27.* ludos, to repeat or celebrate anew, *Liv. 2, 36.*—

INSTAURATIO (ônis, f.) ludorum, a repetition, *ib. & Cic. Har. Resp. 11.*—

INSTAURATIVUS, a. -vi ludi, games repeated or celebrated anew, on account of some informality in the first celebration, *Cic. Div. 1, 26.*

IN-STERNĒRE (-sterno, strâvi, strâtum,) tabulas super sc. naves, to lay planks or boards above them, *Liv. 30, 10.* pontes, to cover, to overlay with boards, *Virg. Æ. 12, 675.* conf. 9, 170 & 530. insternere pelle leonis, I am covered or clothed, *Virg. Æ. 2, 722.* conviciis ac fragminibus panis instratus, covered, (*al. infestatus, pelted with,*) *Suet. Cl. 18.* torus humilis et modicè instratus, a low couch, and meanly or plainly covered, not having a costly bed-cover, *Suet. Aug. 73.* plur. tori instrati super pelle leonis, *Sil. 7, 290.* ornatu regio instratus, dressed like a king, *Plin. 8, 42.* instratos ostro alipedes, covered or caparisoned with purple, *Virg. 7, 277.* equus speciosus tuus instratus erit, quam uxor vestita? shall your horse be more finely or beautifully caparisoned than your wife is clothed? *Liv. 34, 7.*—* jacet instrato cubili, i. e. non strato, on the bare ground, *Virg. G. 3, 230.*—

INSTRĀTUM, *i*, n. a covering for the back of a horse or ass, *a dorsel*, Cato, R. R. 10, 3.

IN-STIGĀRE homines ad arma, *to incite, to instigate*, Paterc. 1, 16. *varisque instigat vocibus alas, animates or encourages the wings of the army*, Virg. *Æ.* 11, 730. *sequentem studiis, stimulate him in the pursuit with eager applause*, ib. 5, 2:8. *Romanos in Annibalem, to instigate, to provoke*, Liv. 33, 47. *instigante te, at or by your instigation*, Cic. Pis. 11. so Liv. 10, 19.

INSTIGĀPIO, *ōnis*, f. *an instigation or incitement*, A. ad. Heren. 2, 80.

INSTIGĀTRIX, *icis*, f. *an inciter*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 15.

IN-STILLĀRE oleum lumini, *to pour oil into a lamp*, Cic. Sen. 11. *succum auribus, to infuse by drops*, Plin. 20, 1. *merum in ignes*, Ov. Ep. 19, 153. *praeceptum auribus, to instil or whisper in his ear*, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 16.—INSTILLATIO, *ōnis*, f. *a pouring in by drops, an infusion*. -atio canini lactis sedat dolorem aurium, Plin. 29. 6s. 39.

IN-STIMULĀRE aliquem verbis, *to incite, to push on*, Ov. Met. 14, 14, 495. -ātor.

INSTINCTUS, *a*, *incited, stimulated*. *instinctus divino spiritu vates, inspired*, Quintil. 12, 10, 24.

INSTINCTUS, *ūs*, m. *instigation, incitement*. *sine divino mentis instinctu, without some divine impulse or inspiration*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26. so Id. Div. 1, 6.

INSTINCTOR (*ōris*, m.) *sceleris, an inciter, encourager or prompter to*, Tac. Hist. 1, 22. *acerimus belli instinator*, ib. 4, 68.

IN-STĪPULĀRI (dep.) *aliquod ab aliquo, to stipulate, to get a promise or obligation for any thing from another*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 6, 6.

INSTĪTA, *ae*, f. *the fringe of a garment, a broad border put round the lower part of a woman's robe*, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 29. Ov. Art. An. 1, 21. *hence put for a matron*.—*in nostris instita nulla jocis*, Ov. Art. Am. 2, 680.—(II) *a bandage*, Stat. Theb. 7, 654. Petron. c. 20 & 97.

INSTĪTOR, *ōris*, m. (*insisto*), *a tradesman who sells clothes ready made*, Plin. 18, 25 s. 60. or the like, Juv. 7, 221. *a retailer, a shop-keeper; one who keeps a shop for another, and sells goods on his account; a trader or dealer, a factor, Ulpiān*.—*ipsum institorem mercis, himself the retailer of his own merchandize, i. e. of his own meat, as being a butcher*, Liv. 22, 25f. *institores et opifices, shop-keepers and artificers, who appear not to have been citizens of Capua*, Liv. 26, 16. *velut institor quidam eloquentiae, an orator displaying his eloquence, as a merchant exposing his wares*, Quintil. 8, 3, 12. *ambitiosus institor eloquentiae, an ostentatious displayer*, ib. 11, 1, 50.

INSTĪTORIUS, *a*. -ia *actio, an action against a trader, or against the master or employer of the trader, on account of his transactions*. *institoriae operae, slaves employed to keep a shop, or to trade for their master*, Suet. Ner. 27. but the passage is differently read and interpreted; *vid. Ernesti in Suet.*

INSTĪTUĒRE, (-uo, ui, ūtum, ā statuo,) *to institute, to appoint, to ordain*, Ovid. Pont. 3, 2, 75. *tempus ejus interficiendi quaerere instituerunt, they resolved*, Nep. 7, 5. so 22, 2 & 8. *petam hinc, unde a primo institui, sc. petere, from whom I at first determined, designed or resolved*, Ter. Phorm. 4, 2, 14. so Cic. Verr. 2, 23. *si perget laedere ita, ut facere instituit, has begun to do, or has hitherto done*, Ter. Eun. prol. 19. so Cic. Cluent. 3. *nunc instituerunt, have begun*, Quintil. 1, 5, 63. *si diligentiam, quam instituisti, adhibueris, which you have begun to use, or have hitherto used*, Cic. Fam. 16, 20. so *senex historias scribere instituit, began*, Nep. 24, 3. *ut neque affluentius vixerit, quam instituerat, than he had used or been accustomed to do*, Nep. 25, 14.—(II) *actionem, to draw up or prepare a process*, Cic. Mur. 9. *actiones litium*, Id. Phil. 9, 5. *amicitiam, to form, to begin or enter into*, Cic. Fam. 13, 18. & 3, 9. *amicos sibi, to procure*, Cic. Verr. 4, 9. *amphora coepit institui, a large vessel began to be formed*, Hor. Art. P. 21. *animum ad cogitandum, to compose, to settle*, Ter. Phor. 1, 5, 10. *quemquam hominem in animum instituire aut parare, sc. oportet, ought any one to admit into his heart or affections, or purchase, i. e. adopt*, Ter. Adel. 1, 1, 13. *arbores, to set or plant*, Suet. Galb. 1. *argumenta in pectus, to argue or reason with one's self*, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 1. *artes, to teach the elements of*, Quintil. 2, 3, 1. *astutiam, to contrive a device*, Plaut. Epid. 3, 2, 27. *auctionem, to propose or intend*, Cic. Att. 7, 3. *summum bonum, to fix, to determine*, Cic. Off. 1, 2. *boves ad arandum, to train*, Col. 6, 2, 8. *certamen sibi cum aliquo, to form a dispute with, to attack the opinion or system of*, Cic. Acad. 1, 12. *quinquennale certamen, to institute*, Suet. Ner. 12. so Id. Dom. 4. *civitates, to found or establish states*, Cic. Or. 1, 19. *collegium fabrorum, to institute a company of firemen*, Plin. Ep. 10, 42. *ab institutā nostrā paucorum dierum consuetudine longē refugit, dropt the familiarity that had subsisted between us for a few days before, i. e. did not come near me, avoided my company*, Cic. Att. 1, 1. *convivia, to give entertainments*, Suet. Tit. 7. *cursum quum institueris, when you have begun to run to any place, i. e. when you are in a haste*, Ter. Phor. 5, 6, 8. *ab instituto cursu aliquem devocare, to divert from the course which he had entered upon*, Cic. Man. 24. *but cursusque instruxit equorum, i. e. equos ad cursum, has prepared the horses for the course*, Virg. *Æ.* 5, 549. *dapes, to begin or prepare for the feast, to place the dishes*, Virg. *Æ.* 7, 109. *delectum, to make a levy, to raise soldiers*, Caes. B. C. 1, 16. *epulas, to prepare for, or make a feast*, Sil. 11, 272. *exemplum, to introduce, to be the author of*, Plin. Ep. 4, 29. so Quintil. 3, 7, 21. *peissimum facinus, to introduce a hurtful precedent*, Tac. Hist. 4, 25. *familia bene instituta, regulated*, Quintil. 10, 3, 9. *heredem ex asse, to make or appoint heir of one's whole fortune*, Plin. Ep. 5, 1. & 8, 18. *nec heredem institui, nec praecipere posse rempublicam con-*

stat, it is certain that a corporate city can neither inherit an estate by will, nor receive a legacy, ib. 5, 7. heres omnibus bonis institutus, appointed, Plin. 7, 36. historia nec institui potest, nisi praeprato otio, nec exiguo tempore absolvi, the composition of cannot be attempted, set about, or thought of, Cic. Leg. 1, 3. neque tam facillè interrupta contexo, quam absolvo instituta, as I finish a work at once, continued without interruption, ib. iter institutum rumpere, to stop their begun or undertaken journey, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 5. but instituto itinere, in the path or way you have hitherto pursued, in your usual manner, Cic. Fam. 15, 5. iudicia demetiae instituuntur, accusations of madness are made, trials or processes on account of insanity are raised, Quintil. 7, 4, 29. legem iniquam et miseram conditionem periculis hominum, to establish, Cic. Mur. 23. ludos, to institute, Ov. Met. 1, 446. Fast. 5, 292. mercatum domesticum, to institute or appoint a sale at his house, Cic. Phil. 3, 12. mores, to form or establish a constitution of government. ii a quibus clarissimarum civitatum mores instituti sunt, the legislators, Quintil. 1, 2, 2. naves, to build, Caes. B. G. 5, 11. navem quinquerehem, to make first, to invent, Plin. 7, 56. negotium institutum est, non datur cessatio, the affair is begun and admits of no delay, Plaut. Paen. 4, 2, 103. nundinas in suis agris, to institute, to hold a fair on his estate, Pl. Ep. 5, 4. officinam, to set up a shop or workhouse, Cic. Verr. 4, 29. officinis armorum institutis, having set up forges for arms, Nep. 17, 3. opus, to attempt, to enter upon, Quintil. pr. 21. so longum est, nec instituti operis, nor belonging to the work I have undertaken, (al. nec ex institutione operis, according to the purpose or design of this work,) Plin. 16, 4. orationem, to begin or enter upon. tecum enim mihi instituenda oratio est, I must direct my discourse to you, Cic. Fin. 5, 29. oratorem, to form, to train or instruct, to furnish with every accomplishment, Quintil. pr. 9 & 25. & 1, 1, 10, & 21.—10, 1, 4. 12 pr. 3. 12, 1, 1. ante palatum eorum, quam os, instituimus, we give children a taste for delicacies before we teach them to speak, Id. 1, 2, 7. poenam in aliquem, to appoint, Cic. Dom. 48. portorium vini, to impose a tax on, Cic. Font. 5. si unum (sc. spondeamus; videndum est, an) in re quaestionem instituamus, an in scripto, whether we place the question in a matter of fact, or in a point of law, Quintil. 7, 1, 13. quaestiones definitae a suis quaque locis, quasi propriis, instituuntur, are founded on or have each topics, as it were, appropriated to them, Cic. Top. 24. quaestum sibi ab aliquo, to promise himself gain, Cic. Quint. 3. similem rationem operis instituit, set about making a work of the same kind, as before, i. e. a naked ditch, Caes. B. C. 1, 42. sacrum, to institute the solemnity of Olympic games, Vell. 1, 8. sese, to fashion himself, Id. Amph. 3, 3, 4. si segetes instituas, if you intend to sow corn, Varr. R. R. 1, 37, 5. sermonem cum aliquo, to enter upon a discourse. sermo ad hunc modum nobis est institutus, was

introduced or begun by us, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4. so Id. Or. 2, 73. Caes. B. G. 5, 36. sudes et pila, to make, ib. 40. sumptus, to introduce, Cic. Flac. 14. templa, to build, Virg. Æ. 6, 70. textrinum, to set up or erect a weaver's shop or workhouse, Cic. Verr. 4, 26. tutorem filiorum orbitati, Cic. Or. 1, 53. vestigia nuda sinistri pedis, to set down the steps or form the prints of the left foot bare, i. e. to go with the left foot naked, Virg. Æ. 7, 690. vestigia retro, to go backwards, Lucr. 4, 474. vineam, to plant, Col. 5, 5, 16. ubi institui vineae possunt, Cic. Rull. 2, 25. so vitum, Suet. Gram. 23. vitam, to regulate his life or conduct, Ter. And. 1, 1, 40.—(III) aliquem a puero, to educate, Cic. Quint. 21. Graecis doctrinis institutus, instructed in the Greek learning or sciences, Cic. Br. 47. artibus, cognitione, literis, &c. Quint. Socrates jam senex institui lyra non erubescibat, was not ashamed to be taught to play on, Id. 1, 10, 13. Pan primus calamos cera conjungere plures instituit, first taught to join several reeds together with wax, to form the shepherd's pipe, Virg. E. 2, 23. so ib. 5, 30. Ceres mortales vertere terram instituit, G. 1, 148.—

INSTITŪTIO (ōnis, f.) aequitatis, the institution of what is just or equitable, in opposition to natural equity, Cic. Top. 23. vitae, the conduct, direction or regulation, Cic. Off. 1, 3. doctoris, the instruction, Cic. Or. 3, 9. quaedam genera institutionum ad eloquentiam praeparandam, instructions or lessons preparatory to the study of eloquence, Suet. Gram. 4, 6. brevis est institutio vitae honestae beataeque, si credas, the instruction requisite to form a virtuous and happy life is short, if you be docile, or if you believe that a virtuous life only is happy, Quintil. 12, 11, 12. numerosa et perplexa institutio, a tedious and intricate method of instruction, Id. 8. pr. 2. nos professi institutionem, having professed the forming of an orator, or to teach him every accomplishment or every thing requisite, ib. 11 pr. 5. so universam institutionem aggressi, Id. 5, 7, 6. a puerili institutione, from early instruction or habit, ib. 1, 1, 9. libri de institutione oratoria, concerning the education, the training or forming of an orator, Quintil. pr. 1. omnis institutio de aliqua re, every discourse or treatise concerning any subject, Cic. Off. 1, 2.—(II) in ulla institutione rerum, in any order or species of beings, any kind of things, Cic. N. D. 2, 13. ego conservans rationem institutionemque nostram, observing my plan and accustomed manner of acting, Cic. Att. 1, 17.—

✱ INSTITUTIONES, pl. the Institutes, a name given to the first four books of what is called the CORPUS JURIS, containing the first elements of the civil law.—INSTITUTIONES stellarum, the laws by which the planets move, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25. but the best editors have Institutiones: vid. institio, sub ipsistere.—

INSTITŪTUM, i, n. a custom, an institution, Nep. Praef. 3. so aliena instituta, foreign institutions, Sallust. Cat. 31 f. si instituta patriae paruisset, the laws or customs, Nep. 17, 4. vertere instituto vitae, by his old way or manner

of life, Nep. 25, 7. hi omnes linguâ, institutis, legibus inter se differunt, in customs, Caes. B. G. 1, 1. instituta philosophiae, rules or lessons, Cic. Off. 1, 1.

IN-STRENUUS, a, unactive, Suet. Vesp. 4. unmanly, Ter. Heaut. 11, 67.—
INSTRENUË, adv. in a cowardly or dastardly manner, Justin. 17, 2.

IN-STREPERE, (-po, pui, p̄tum,) to make a noise. si quid instrepat terroris, Liv. 4, 34. instrepat sub pondere axis, let the axle groan, Virg. G. 3, 173.

IN-STRIDENS (ex in & strido,) pelago, hissing ñ, Sil. 14, 437.

IN-STRUERE (-uo, xi, ctum,) accusationem, actionem v. litem, to prepare, to furnish the proper evidence or documents, Cic. Cluent. 6. aciem, to draw up an army in order of battle, Cic. Mur. 9. so hocce, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 11. legiones, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 66. bellum, to prepare for, Justin. 2, 10. classem, to fit out or equip, ib. 6, 3. concubinas securibus, to furnish with, Suet. Ner. 44. consilia, to adjust, to settle one's measures, Ter. Phorm. 2, 17. copias, to draw up, Caes. B. G. 7, 18.—dolus et arte Pelasga INSTRUCTUS (part. & adj.) furnished with or skilled in, Virg. Æ. 2, 152. domum, to furnish, Cic. Verr. 4, 5. domus regali luxu instruitur, is adorned with regal pomp or magnificence, Virg. Æ. 1, 637. filiam, to furnish his daughter with dress and equipage, Suet. Vesp. 14.

INSTRUENDAE fraudi aliquanto intentior, quàm muniendis castris, more attentive to concert his plot, or to prepare for the execution of his treacherous project, Liv. 23, 35. hortos statusis, to adorn, to fill or store, Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 11. so horti instructi, sc. statusis et ceteris ornamentis, Cic. Off. 3, 14. insidias alicui, to lay snares, Cic. Cl. 66. locum insidiis, to fill, Liv. 6. non instruendum illis iter ad bonam famam, succeeding emperors have not to seek a new road to true glory, as you have shewn it to them, Plin. Pan. 75. Aristo instructus mandatis ab Hannibale, furnished with commands and instructions, commissioned by, Liv. 34, 61. mensas epulis, to furnish with dishes, Ov. Met. 8, 571. misit 500 milites instructos suo stipendio, equipped or furnished at his own charge, Justin. 5, 9. navigia armamentis ministrisque, to furnish with tackling and sailors, to rig and man them, Col. 4, 1, 1. instructis navibus ibant, with ships properly equipped, well-appointed, Virg. Æ. 2, 254. ita se, ut metuantur, to conduct themselves, to behave, to endeavour to make themselves feared, Cic. Off. 2, 7. aliquem secretis notis, to furnish with secret marks, Liv. 34, 61. socios armis, to supply with, Virg. Æ. 3, 471.—(II) aliquem arte, to instruct, to teach, Ov. Ep. 16, 364. studiosos scientiâ alicujus rei, Quintil. Pr. 1. domicilia INSTRUCTA (p. & a.) rebus omnibus, furnished with, Cic. N. D. 2, 37. aedes instructas locare, to let a furnished house, Liv. 42, 19. jam instructa sunt mihi in corde consilia omnia, all my measures are settled or prepared, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 7. quàm ea nunc instructa pulchrè ad perniciem siet, how finely she is fitted

out or prepared for the ruin of her lovers, for wasting their fortune by her expences, Id. Heaut. 3, 1, 41. instructi ad caedem, prepared, Liv. 24, 24. ad mortem contemendam, Cic. Fin. 2, 17. decem vitis instructor, furnished with ten vices more than his poor friend, i. e. much more vicious than he, Hor. 1, 18, 25.—

INSTRUCTOR (p. & a.) artibus, skilled in, Cic. so instructor doctrinis, Cic. Fin. 1, 7. instructissimus artibus, Cic. ad Brut. 17. Crassus medicriter a doctrina instructus, angustius etiam a natura, Cic. Brut. 66. instructor a philosophia, ib. 43. instructus dolis, furnished with, skilled in, frauds or artifices, Virg. Æ. 2, 152. instructi ferro, armed with swords, Virg. Æ. 12, 124. so exercitus instructus telis, Caes. B. C. 3, 56. gener adversis instructus Eois, Pompey furnished with or aided by the eastern troops to oppose Caesar, ib. 6, 831. instructo Marte, with troops or rather ships marshalled in battle-order, ib. 8, 676. as legio instructa, the army arranged in battle-array, ib. 9, 368. so instructos acie Teucros, ib. 11, 449.—

INSTRUCTÈ, adv.—ludos opulentius instructisque, quam priores reges, fecit, in a more expensive and splendid manner, with greater apparatus, Liv. 1, 35.—

INSTRUCTOR, ùs, m. apparatus, preparation, Cic. Or. 3, 6.—

INSTRUCTIO (õnis, f.) balinei, the furnishing or erection, Plin. Ep. 10, 35. exercitûs, militum, the marshalling, Cic. N. D. 2. signorum, the displaying, Cic. Caec. 15.—

INSTRUCTOR, õris, m. one who prepares and sets out an entertainment, Cic. post. Red. in Sen. 6.—

INSTRUMENTUM (i, n.) regium, the furniture of the palace, Suet. Aug. 71. so vestes cum omni instrumento, Id. Tib. 36. instrumentum aut ornamenta villae, the furniture, Cic. Dom. 24. belli instrumentum, artillery or engines, Cic. Acad. 4, 1. causarium, a help or assistance in pleading, Cic. Or. 2, 34. praeter alia causae instrumenta, proofs, means of gaining, Quintil. 5, 6, 2. alterum (sc. genus falsarum expositivum,) quod instrumentis adjuvatur, one kind of false narrations, which is supported by what are called extrinsic or inartificial proofs, Id. 4, 2, 88. circa ejusmodi instrumenta firmanda vel destruenda, nullum habet operis oratio, proofs, Id. 5, 7, 36. cruenta enim vestis, et clamor, et livor, et talia, sunt instrumenta (i. e. inartificialia argumenta;) qualia tabulae, rumores, testes, Id. 5, 9, 1. omni abjecto instrumento artis, every tool or instrument of his trade, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 131. agrestia, rustic instruments or tools, Col. 12, praef. 9. instrumenta ruris, instruments of husbandry, Plin. Ep. 8, 17. instrumentum et supellex, tools or implements of husbandry and household furniture, Id. 12, 3, 1. Cic. Verr. 4, 44. instrumenta, quibus ad lanificia utuntur, the tools or instruments for manufacturing wool, Col. 12, 3, 2. vid. Quintil. 2, 21, 24. instrumenta necis ferrumque ignesque parantur, instruments of death, Ov. Met. 3, 698. anilia, the accoutrements or dress of an old wo-

man, *ib.* 14, 766.—(II) *instrumenta luxuriae, instruments of, incitements to*, Sallust. *Cat.* 25. *so virtutis, natural advantages, the means of virtue*, Cic. *Cat.* 2, 5. *ad quorum intelligentiam minus habent instrumenti, less means or assistance*, Cic. *Or.* 3, 50. *instrumenta naturae, the instruments of nature, i. e. the natural advantages of an orator, a good voice, an engaging appearance and manner, &c.* Cic. *Brut.* 77. *so naturalia instrumenta, vox, latus, decor*, Quint. 12, 5, 5. *instrumenta non artis, sed ipsius oratoris, ib.* 1. *quod instrumentum dicendi M. Tullio defuit? what accomplishment requisite for an orator*, *Id.* 12, 11, 24. *quid enim tanto opus est instrumento in optimis artibus comparandis, so great apparatus, books, teachers, &c.* Cic. *Fin.* 2, 34.—* *omne litis instrumentum, all the papers or documents relating to a law-suit*, *Id.* 12, 8, 12. *instrumentum imperii, a collection of records concerning the empire*, Suet. *Vesp.* 8. *but nullum majus boni imperii instrumentum, quam bonos amicos, support*, Tac. *Hist.* 4, 7. *instrumentum regni ab alio (sc. Caesare) relictum, the instrument or support of regal power, i. e. the troops or army of Caesar*, Cic. *ad Brut.* 4. *so instrumentum regni delatum ad Lepidum et Anonium, ib.* 15. *librarium legum—instrumentum tribunatus, a register or bundle of laws, which would serve as a book of instructions to direct him in managing the tribuneship, or would afford an instrument or materials for disturbing the republic in his tribuneship*, Cic. *Mil.* 12 f. *instrumentum triumphi, the money I had set apart to furnish out my triumph*, Cic. *Att.* 7, 8 f. *instrumentum triumphorum, the furniture, the dresses of the players, &c.* Suet. *Caes.* 84 & 37. *instrumentum venatorium, the furniture or apparatus of hunting*, Plin. 3, 19. *instrumentum bonitati quaerere, a fund or means for extending his bounty*, Cic. *Rabir. Post.* 2.

IN-STŪPENS (entis, a.) *membrum, torpid, void of feeling*, Plin. 28, 4.

INSUASUMI, i, n. a *smoaky, yellow colour. insuasio infestici pallulam*, Plaut. *Truc.* 2, 2, 16.

IN-SUAVIS, e, *unpleasant, disagreeable, odor*, Col. 12, 52. *-issima litera A saepe repetita*, Cic. *Or.* 49.

INSUCĀTUS, a. (succus,) *moistened, soaked. uvae passae vino insuccatae*, Col. 9, 13, 5.—*INSUCĀNDUS, a. to be moistened. insuccanda oleo lana*, Col. 7, 4, 5.

IN-SŪDĀRE, to sweat, to break out into a sweat, Cels. 2, 2. *queis (sc. libellis) manus insudet vulgi, on which the hands of the vulgar may sweat, i. e. which may be spoiled by the sweaty hands of the vulgar*, Hor. *Sat.* 1, 4, 72.

IN-SUESCĒRE (-esco, ēvi, ētum,) *rei, to be accustomed. insuevit potare, became accustomed or learned*, Sallust. *Cat.* 11. *qui mentiri insuevit*, Ter. *Adel.* 1, 1, 30. *actiu. eâ, sc. amurcâ pecus insuescas, accustom the cattle to*, Col. 6, 4, 4. *so insuevit pater optimus hoc me*, Hor. *Sat.* 1, 4, 103. *sic insuesci debent*, Col. 11, 3, 6. *ita se a pueris insuetos, accustomed, trained, taught*, Liv. 24, 48. *operi insuetae manus, insued to*, Tibul. 1, 4, 42.—but,

INSŪĒTUS, a. -um iter, *unaccustomed, unusual*, Virg. *Æ.* 6, 16. *so insuetata pabula*, Id. *E.* 1, 50. *insuetos moribus Romanis, unaccustomed to*, Liv. 28, 18. *laboris insuetos*, Caes. *B. G.* 7, 30. *corpora insuetata ad onera portanda*, Id. *B. C.* 1, 78. *insuetus malè audiendi, unaccustomed to hear himself ill spoken of*, Nep. 10, 7.—

INSUEFACTUS, a. *accustomed. -os equos incitare*, Caes. *B. G.* 4, 24.

INSŪLA, ae, f. (*q. in salo, i. e. in mari sita*,) *an island; an insulated house, a house not joined to the neighbouring houses by a common wall, Festus. commonly consisting of several lodgings, let to different tenants; thus, Clodii insula, cujus hic in aediculis habitet, decem, ut opinor, millibus, the insula of Clodius, part of which Coelius rented*, Cic. *Coel.* 7. *domini insularum, the proprietors of houses let to different persons*, Suet. *Caes.* 41. *Tib.* 48. *whence these insulae and the houses (domus) of individuals are distinguished*, Id. *Ner.* 38 & 16. *add. Tac. Ann.* 6, 45. & 15, 43. *so privatae aedes atque insulae*, Suet. *Ner.* 44. *but insula and aedes are confounded*, Cic. *Off.* 3, 16. *fundi et insulae, farms and houses*, Cic. *Fin.* 2, 26. *insularum fundamenta, of houses*, Tac. *Hist.* 1, 86.

INSULSUS, a. (*g. sine sale et sapientia*,) *insipid, dull, foolish, silly. te ex insulso falsum feci, smart, sharp or witty, from being dull or stupid*, Ter. *Rud.* 2, 6, 33.—

INSULSĒ, adv. *foolishly, insipidly.*—

INSULSĪTAS, ātis, f. *folly, want of sense or taste.*

IN-SULTĀRE, to insult. See *INSILIRE*.

IN-SUM, infui, inesse, to be in.—*in amore haec insunt vitia, are*, Ter.

IN-SŪMĒRE (-mo, mpsi, tum,) *aliquid sumtū aut laboris in rem, to lay out, to bestow*, Cic. *Idv.* 2, 38. *sic in provincia nos gerimus, ut nullus terentius insumatur in quenquam, sc. meorum a provincialibus*, Cic. *Att.* 5, 17. *operam frustra, to bestow pains, to take trouble in vain*, Liv. 10, 18 f. *so Cic. Verr.* 3, 64. *operam libellis accusatorum, to pay attention*, Tac. *Ann.* 3, 44. *curam portui Ephesiorum aperiendo, ib.* 16, 23. *mentes coeptibus*, Stat. *Theb.* 12, 643. *curam ad speculandum*, Plin. 9, 46. *instituta Parthorum, to assume*, Tac. *Ann.* 6, 32. *animum interficiendi domini, to form the resolution of*, *ib.* 14, 44. *nubila insumpsere latus montis, have covered*, Stat. *Theb.* 2, 39.

IN-SŪĒRE (-uo, ui, ūtum,) *aliquem in culeum, to sew into*, Cic. *Q. Fr.* 1, 2, 2. *insutus culeo v. in culeum, sewed up in a sack, as a paricide*, Cic. *Rosc. Amer.* 11. *Val. Max.* 1, 1, 13. *insuitur femori patrio infans, is stitched up in his father's thigh*, Ov. *Met.* 2, 312. *insutum vestibus aurum, Id. Art.* 3, 131. *terga bonum plumbo insuto, ferroque rigebant, sewed within them*, Virg. *Æ.* 5, 405. *privatamque publicae rei impensam insuerat, had blended his private expence with that of the public, had stated to the account of the public what should have been done at his own private expence, had, as we say, tacked the one to the other*, Liv. 40, 51.

IN-SŪPER, adv.—*quin etiam insuper, besides*,

over and above, Ter. Eun, 4, 3, 3. so ib. 5, 7, 12. Cic. Fam. 15, 16. *illa insuper, quam quae pacta erant, facinora Campani ediderunt, besides, Liv. 23, 7. so Virg. Æ. 9, 272. but ingen-temque insuper Aetnam impositam, the same with super or desuper, above him, ib. 3, 579. so ib. 1, 61.*

IN-SUPERABILIS, e.—genus bello, *invincible, not to be overcome, Virg. Æ. 4, 40. transitus Alpium, insuperable, not to be passed, Liv. 21, 23 & 36. valetudo v. morbus, incurable, Plin. Ep. 1, 22.*

IN-SURGĒRE (-go, rexi, rectum,) remis, *to rise upon, to ply more vigorously, Virg. Æ. 5, 189. tenebras insurgere campis prospiciunt, rising on, ib. 9, 34. silex speluncae dorso insurgens, ib. 8, 234. credensque suis insurgere regnis, sc. illum, that he aimed at, Ovid. Met. 9, 444. adhortatus es—insurgere, to rouse, to take courage, Plin. Pan. 66. insurgere paulatim, for insurgebat, he gradually increased his power, Tac. Ann. 1, 2. augeri enim debent sententiae, et insurgere, the sense ought to increase and rise, Quintil. 7, 4, 23. verba altius atque altius insurgentia, rising, increasing in force, Quint. 8, 4, 27. altior insurgens, Virg. Æ. 11, 697.*

IN-SUSURRĀRE in v. ad aurem ejus, *to whisper, Cic. Verr. 54, 1.—impers. a qua muliere quum erat ad eum ventum, et in aurem ejus insusurratum, he had whispered, ib. 1, 46. sometimes without, in aurem, Cic. Acad. 4, 48. mihi cantilenam, sc. in aurem, Cic. Att. 1, 19. turpissima vota diis, Senec. Ep. 10. alteri insusurrans, hic est ille Demosthenes, Cic. Tusc. 5, 36.*

IN-SUSCEPTUS, a, *not undertaken, Ovid. ad Liv. 197.*

IN-TĀBESCĒRE (-esco, ui, -) diuturno morbo, *to pine away, Cic. N. D. 3, 35. cum intabuisset pupulae, had wasted away, Hor. Ep. 5, 40. cera intabescit igne et pruna sole, melts, Ov. Met. 3, 487. so glans plumbea intabescit, ib. 14, 226.*

IN-TACTUS, a, *untouched. intacta juventus, unhurt by war, fresh, Virg. Æ. 11, 419. illa vel intactae segetis per summa volaret gramina, she could fly over the highest stalks of corn without touching them, ib. 7, 808. intactae boves, heifers that had never borne the yoke, Hor. Ep. 9, 22. so cervice intactâ juvencae, Virg. G. 4, 551. grex, Id. Æ. 6, 38. intactus infamiâ, invulnerable against scandal, of unsuspected integrity, Liv. 38, 51. vir haud intacti religione animi, not free from suspicion, Id. 5, 55. intactus a sibilo pervenerat Hortensius ad senectutem, without having ever been kissed (by his audience,) Cic. Fam. 8, 2. carmen intactum Graecis, Satira, unattempted by, Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 66. pomum intactum omnibus, tasted by nobody, Plin. 12, 10. thesauri Arabum intacti, untouched, (for none of the Romans had yet invaded Arabia,) Hor. Od. 3, 24, 2. cui pater intactam dederat, sc. eam, a virgin, Virg. Æ. 1, 345. intactior omni Sabinâ, more chaste than*

any Sabine, or than all the Sabine women, Juv. 6, 162.

INTACTUS, ūs, m. *intangibility, the property of not being perceived by the touch, Lucr. 1, 155.*

INTACTĪLIS, e, *not tangible, ib. 438.*

IN-TAMĪNĀTUS, a, *unsullied, immaculate. intaminatis fulget honoribus, Horat. Od. 3, 2, 17.*

IN-TANTUM, adv. *so much, Virg. Æ. 6, 875. Sen. Ben. 2, 25. better in two distinct words.*

INTĒGER, gra, grum, (ex in & tâgo pro tan-go,) *entire; (opposed to, truncus, maimed,) Plin. 7, 11. so Juvenal. 10, 288. & 15, 56. integra pellis, remaining entire, Virg. G. 4, 302. cetera nova atque integra, entire, sound, without any flaw, ib. 51. integra gens a cladibus belli, unhurt, not affected, Liv. 9, 41. integer ab labore, free from fighting, fresh, fit for action, Caes. B. G. 3, 26. quum crebrò integri defessis succederent, ib. 7, 41. so ib. 48. & 5, 16. B. C. 3, 40. quò integriore exercitu decerneret, fresher, more fit for action, Nep. 18, 9. integrorum promissa, of the prosperous, Cic. Muren. 25.—integer vitae, for integrâ vitâ, sc. vir, of an upright life, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 1. but integer mentis, sound in mind, in his senses, Id. Sat. 2, 3, 65. si ad quietem integri iremūs, sober; not loaded with meat and wine, Cic. Div. 1, 29.—(II) aetate integra mulier, in the flower of her age, in the bloom of youth, Ter. And. 1, 1, 45. so integer aevi Ascanius, in the prime of life, ib. 2, 638. animus, unbiassed, Cic. Syll. 31. templum omni opere integrum, finished with all care, in a state of perfect repair, Cic. Verr. 1, 50 f. cetera nova atque integra, entire, sound, without any flaw, ib. 51. audacia, unusual, never before entertained, Plaut. Casin. 3, 5, 5. biduum integrum est, without fever, the patient is well for two days, Cels. 3, 3. causa, undetermined, Cic. Fam. 1, 5. the same with, res integra est, is as it was, nothing is as yet doing concerning it, Fam. 5, 20. aliâs ut uti possim hac causâ integrâ, that I may at another time use this apology or plead this excuse anew, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 5. illi integram omnem causam reservare, to leave the whole cause to him, without deciding any thing concerning it, Cic. Fam. 13, 4. so ut integrum mihi de causa reservarem, ib. 1, 9, 19. comoedia ex integra Graeca, taken entirely from an entire Greek play, Ter. Heaut. prol. v. 5. conjuges integras ab alterius petulantia conservare, chaste, unviolated, Cic. Verr. 1 Act. 5. corpus, sound in health, free from indisposition, Cels. passim; also, whole, not cut, Id. Praef. 67. cuius, entire, not cut or broken, Cels. 2, 11. & 7, 77. decor aevi, unimpaired, i. e. your face is without wrinkles, Stat. Silv. 5, 2, 63. dies, without fever, one day's intermission, Cels. 3, 3. exercitus, undiminished, unhurt, having suffered no loss, Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 2. so equitatus, Cic. Fam. 10, 35. Nep. 18, 9, existimatio, an unsullied character, Cic. Quint. 15. integra fames, an unimpaired appetite, Cic. Fam. 9, 20.*

fontes, pure, clear, unpolluted, Horat. Od. 1, 26, 6. Lucr. 4, 2. gentes, not weakened by the war, entire, Cic. Manil. 9. integerrimae gentes, *unhurt by the rapacity of their governors*, Cic. Dom. 23. Graecia, uncorrupted, virtuous, Cic. Flacc. 26. ingenium, a sound or solid understanding, strong natural parts, Sall. Jug. 67. jus, inviolable, Cic. Rosc. A. 38. integrum iudicium inter duos tenere, to incline to neither, Tac. Ann. 3, 56. nihil usquam prisci et integri moris, nothing remained of the ancient and uncorrupted morals of the republic, i. e. of its liberty and independence of spirit, ib. 1, 3. sibi tamen adversus eum integras parentis sui offensiones, that he still retained his displeasure towards him unabated, for his offences against his father, Tac. An. 3, 25. opes, undiminished, unimpaired; opposed to, accisae, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 112. pericula, complete, nowise lessened, Cic. Fam. 10, 8. plebs, the uncorrupt or respectable part of; opposed to, sordida plebs, the lower populace, Tac. Hist. 1, 4. populi, prosperous, Cic. Planc. 35. integerrimi diutinâ pace, very strong or vigorous, Liv. 6, 7. integrum proconsulatum egerat, with integrity, Tac. Hist. 97. provincia, not before attacked, Flor. 2, 17. quies, undisturbed, Tac. Hist. 2, 4. res, entire, without doing any thing previously concerning it, Cic. Cat. 3, 3. rem integrant distuli, I deferred intermeddling in the affair, Plin. Ep. 10, 77. rem integrant ad te referre, to refer the whole affair, ib. 64. so omnia integra principi servare, Id. 7, 6 f. integrâ re, a perditâ? before the corn is delivered, or after, Cic. Verr. 3, 11. sic peractâ re, tanquam adhuc integrâ, after the matter is determined, as if still undecided, Plin. Ep. 8, 14, 16. tum poterimus deliberare, non scilicet integrâ re sed certè minus infractâ, not indeed quite free from engagements, but surely less involved or entangled, Cic. Att. 9, 10. sub fin. cum est sanguis integer, sc. tibi, while you are full of blood or in the vigour of life, Plaut. Merc. 3, 2, 7. so Virg. Æ. 3, 698. but sanguis integer, sound, in a good healthful state; opposed to, vitiosus, Cels. 2, 10 sub fin. se integrum filio praestaret, unprejudiced, Tac. Hist. 4, 52. sensus, sound, Cic. Acad. 4, 7. sententiae, chaste, pure, free from barbarous phrases, Cic. Or. 2, 45. testes, certain, never deceiving, Cic. Fin. 1, 21. valetudo, sound good health, ib. 2, 20. virgo, chaste, Catul. 59, 36. vita, upright, Cic. Planc. 1. but vita ejus in integro est, he lives, he has not put an end to his days, Tac. Ann. 3, 50.—(II) at non est integrum, the matter cannot be altered, Cic. Phil. 12, 5. haec jam in integro nobis esse non possunt, cannot be altered by us, Cic. Or. 3, 4. loquor de legibus promulgatis, de quibus est integrum vobis, which it is in your power to prevent being passed, Cic. Phil. 1, 10 f. ut quàm integerrima ad pacem essent omnia, as open as possible, Caes. B. C. 1, 85. non est integrum mihi tuo consilio uti, it is not now in my power, Cic. Pis. 24. ut damnati in integrum restituantur, should be restored into the state they were in before trial, i. e. that the

sentence against them should be reversed or annulled, Cic. Verr. 5, 6. so in integrum restituti, Cic. Cluent. 36. quod te absente hic filius egit, restitui in integrum, aequum est et bonum, ought in reason and justice to be made void, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 11. ab integro nascitur, begins anew or again, Virg. E. 4, 5. so de integro epistolam scribere, to write anew or again, Cic. Att. 23, 27. ratio de integro ineunda est mihi, I must enter on a new plan, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 7. quasdam ex integro sanxit, sc. leges, enacted some new laws, Suet. Aug. 34. dum res in integro sit, while the matter is undetermined, Liv. 3, 10f. Pansa fecit, ut id jam integrum non esset, that the matter could not now be altered or remedied, Cic. Leg. 1.—

INTEGRĒ, adv. with integrity, uprightly.—
INTEGRITAS, âtis, f. integrity, uprightness. corporis, health, Cic. Fin. 5, 14 f. sermonis, purity, Cic. Brut. 35. ex toto integritas, a total freedom from indisposition, Cels. 3, 3.—
INTEGRARE bellum, lacrimas, luctum, pugnam, to renew. carmen, to continue, Virg. G. 4, 515. aciem, to restore the line. See ACIES.—
INTEGRATIO, ônis, f. a renewal, Ter. And. 3, 3, 23.—

INTEGRASCERE, inc.—hoc malum integrascit, this evil breaks out afresh or begins anew, Ter. And. 4, 2, 5.—
INTEGELLUS, a. dim.—praestabo integellum, I will preserve him pretty safe, Cic. Fam. 9, 10. ut si quidquam animo tuo cupisti, quod castum expeteres, et integellum, Catul. 16, 4.

IN-TĒGĒRE (-go, xi, ctum,) crines casside, to cover, Stat. Theb. 4, 303. integebantur porticus lignis conjunctis inter se, Caes. B. C. 2, 2. intacta omnia stramento, well-covered, Liv. 27, 3.—

INTECTUS, a. (for non tectus,) uncovered, naked, Tacit. Hist. 5, 22. § 4, 17. G. 17. pedibus intectis incedere, bare-footed, Tacit. Ann. 4, 1.—

INTEGUMENTUM, i, n. a covering, Liv. 10, 38. a disguise, Cic. Coel. 20.

INTELLĒGĒRE, (-ġo, exi, ectum; q. inter lġgġre,) to understand, to perceive. propositio ex se intelligitur, is self-evident, Cic. Inv. 1, 39. impers. in his studiis laboribusque viventi non intelligitur, quando obrepit senectus, one employed in these pursuits, &c. does not perceive, Cic. Sen. 11 f. esse pro mala causa, qualis ea sit non intelligi, sc. a iudice, that the judge should not understand the nature of it, Quinctil. 4, 1, 37.—* ista intelligere, to be a judge of, to have skill in those things, Cic. Verr. 4, 14. res, quae sunt, et quae intelliguntur, things real and imaginary, which are conceived in the mind, as the right of inheritance, wardship, &c. Cic. Top. 5. periculum, to be sensible of one's danger, Quinctil. 12, 5, 4. so discrimen, Tac. An. 4, 52. intellectu difficile est, to be understood, Nep. 25, 15.—stulto INTELLIGENS quid interest? what is the difference between a wise or intelligent man and a fool? Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 1. in hisce rebus intelligens, knowing, a counsellor

scur, Cic. Verr. 4, 15. cupidus voluptatum, et cuiusvis ejus generis intelligens, a nice, discerning judge, Cic. Fin. 2, 30. imminetium intelligens, sensible of his danger or foreseeing what was to happen, Tac. Ann. 5, 9. intelligens principis nostri, acquainted with, knowing the character or sentiments of our prince, Plin. 6, 27.

INTELLIGENTER, adv. with understanding or judgment, Plin. Ep. 5, 16. Cic. Part. 8.

INTELLIGENTIA, ae, f. the power of discerning or understanding, Cic. Div. 1, 32. juris civilis, the knowledge, Cic. Brut. 26. ad commune iudicium popularemque intelligentiam aliquid accommodatius definire, to the understanding or capacity of the vulgar, Cic. Or. 33. disjunctum longissimè ab intelligentia sensuque imperitorum, Cic. Or. 1, 3 f. communis intelligentia, understanding or capacity, Cic. Leg. 1, 16. Or. 1, 58. concipere animo omnium rerum intelligentias, notions or ideas, Cic. Leg. 1, 22 f. so inchoatae intelligentiae, innate ideas, ib. 10 & 9. intelligentia, quam notionem voco, Cic. Top. 5. ut intelligatis in homine intelligentiam esse, taste, skill in judging of nice workmanship, Cic. Verr. 4, 21.

INTELLECTUS (ûs, m.) audientis, the understanding or capacity of the scholar, Quintil. 1, 2, 27. majora intellectus, sc. puerorum, things above their understanding, ib. 28. animi, the intellect, Id. 10, 1, 14. communis omnium intellectus, the common understanding or sense of men, Id. 5, 18. secundum communes intellectus loquendum, sc. nobis, we must adapt our speech to common understandings, Id. 3, 8, 3. animalia, quae carere intellectu videmus, Id. 11, 2, 6. credit Libya intellectum pervenire ad eos (sc. leones) precum, that they understand entreaties, Plin. 8, 16 s. 19. intellectus saporum, the power of discerning or perceiving different tastes, Plin. 11, 37 s. 65. citra intellectum acrimoniae, without the feeling or taste of sharpness, Id. 19, 8 s. 54. intellectum optimae rei amisit, the sense or feeling of gratitude, Sen. Ben. 3, 17. intellectum disciplinarum capere, to be capable of understanding what is taught, to be fit for learning, Quintil. 1, 1, 15. rudis et confusus (sc. stilus) intellectu caret, mis-shaped and confused writing cannot be understood, ib. 28. facilius eorum intellectus, the understanding of those authors, (sc. minorum, authors of inferior note,) Id. 2, 5, 18. nam neque vim eorum adhuc intellectu consequitur, will not understand, ib. 21. qua voce (sc. vox) omnis intellectus accipi potest, every idea or perception of the mind may be denoted, Quintil. 8, 5, 12. intellectus operis, the knowledge of the importance of the work, Id. 12, 5, 4. spiritum recipere, sine intellectu morae, to draw the breath without any perceptible pause, Id. 11, 3, 39. hiems et ver, et aestas intellectum ac vocabula habent, i. e. intelliguntur, are understood or named, (but they have no name for autumn,) Tac. G. 26.—(II) duplex eorum (sc. verborum) intellectus est, a double meaning (sc. two senses, i. e. VERBA denotes either WORDS in general or

VERBS, a particular part of speech, Id. 1, 5, 2. so rhetorice apud Graecos duplicem intellectum habet, Id. 12, 14, 2. quaedam diversos intellectus habent, ut cerno, Id. 7, 9, 2. intellectus nominis, ib. 10, 1. secundum certum intellectum, in a certain sense, Id. 6, 2, 10. de altero intellectu certum est, de altero, dubium, Id. 7, 6, 3. primus intellectus (sc. verbi) est sua cuiusque rei appellatio, the first or original meaning of a word is the proper name of every thing, Id. 8, 2, 1. altior intellectus, a higher sense or meaning, Id. 8, 3, 83. significatio diversum ei, quod dicit, intellectum petit, Quintil. 6, 2, 15. translata (sc. sunt verba) cum alium natura, alium loco praebent, metaphorical expressions, Id. 1, 5, 71. eadem litera alium atque alium intellectum, prout correpta, vel producta est, facit; ut mâlus, an apple-tree or the mast of a ship; and mâlus, wicked, Id. 1, 7, 2.—EMPHASIS altiozem praebens intellectum, quam verba per se ipsa declarant, Id. 8, 3, 83. dissimulato intellectu, pretending not to understand the proposal, or disguising his sentiments, Tac. Ar. 13, 38.

INTELLECTIO, ônis, f. the understanding of a whole from a part, or of a part from a whole: called usually SYNECDÔCHE, A. ad Her. 4, 33. INTELLIGIBILIS, -e bonum, that may be understood, intelligible, Sen. Ep. 124.

IN-TËMÉRATUS, a. munera, unpolluted, pure, Virg. Æ. 3, 178. fides, inviolated, ib. 2, 143.

modestia, untainted, Tac. Ann. 1, 49. INTEMERANDUS, -a templa, inviolable, Val. Flac. 5, 648.

IN-TEMPÉRANS, tis, a. intemperate, immoderate, excessive, inclement.

INTEMPERANTER, adv. excessively.

INTEMPERANTIA, ae, f. intemperance.

IN-TEMPÉRATUS, a. intemperate, excessive.

INTEMPÉRATÈ, adv. intemperately.

IN-TEMPËRIES (iëi, f. caeli,) the intemperateness or intemperature of the sky or of the weather, Col. 1 pr. & 3, 1, 4. aquarum, an excessive fall of rain, Liv. 3, 31. amici, intemperateness, want of moderation, Cic. Att. 4, 6 f.

INTEMPERIAE, ârum, f. evil spirits, madness, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 32. Mil. 2, 5, 24.

INTEMPESTUS, -a nox, still night, midnight, the dead of night, Virg. G. 1, 247. Æ. 3, 587. Cic. Verr. 4, 43. intempesta Graviscae, unwholesome, Virg. Æ. 10, 184.

INTEMPESTAS (âris, f. caeli,) the inclemency of the weather, Plin. 18, 6.

IN-TEMPESTIVUS, a. unseasonable. anseres continuo clangore intempestivi, ominous, disagreeable, Plin. 18, 35. postes, made of wood cut at an improper season, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 141.

INTEMPESTIVÈ, adv. at an unseasonable or improper time, Cic. Off. 1, 25.

IN-TENDÈRE (intendo, di, tum v. sum,) arcum, to bend or stretch, Virg. Æ. 8, 704. intentus arcus in me unum, Cic. Sext. 7. aciem acrem in omnes partes, to look sharply on every side, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17. intendi longius acies non potest, the sight cannot be stretched or reach farther, Cic. Acad. 4, 25. actionem ei v. in

eum, to bring an action against one, Cic. Mil. 14. Quinctil. 3, 6, 83. animum, to exert one's mind or attention, to be attentive, Quinctil. 10, 1, 24. § 11, 3, 151 & 158. to try what one can do in any thing, Plin. Ep. 7, 4. animum, oculos, manum ad scribendum, to apply with great attention, ib. 27. so ad illa, to attend, Liv. Praef. studiis et rebus honestis, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 35. animum miraculis, Tac. An. 2, 61. animum intendit fati Arachnes, turns her mind or directs her attention to, Ovid. Met. 6, 5. animum ordini rerum, to attend to, Quinctil. 4, 2, 78. animum ultra, to carry one's attention farther, Id. 7, 1, 54. intendendus animus, non in aliquam rem unam, sed in plures, we must bend our attention, Id. 10, 7, 16. animum in regnum Adherbalis intendit, scis his mind on, determines to seize, Sal. Jug. 20. aliquid animo, to intend, to design, Cic. Phil. 10, 4. so simply intendentes, ut oratores fiant, Quinctil. 10, 1, 45. in minimè gratum spectaculum animo intenduntur, eagerly fix their attention on, Liv. 1, 25. ardorem exercitus (al. incendere,) to increase, Tac. Ann. 12, 35. aures ad verba alicujus, to listen, Ov. Pont. 4, 4, 36. balistam in aliquem, to point, to direct against, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 58. alii totum in Hispaniam Annibalemque intendebant bellum, were for directing their whole force against, Liv. 21, 6. brachia, to stretch out, Ovid. Met. 10, 58. brachia duro tergo, to brace his arms with the hard hide, i. e. with the gauntlets, Virg. Æ. 5, 403. intentaque brachia remis, their arms were stretched on the oars, ib. 136. cervicem, to stretch, Cels. 4, 3. chordae intentae, stretched, Cic. Or. 3, 57. cithara omnibus intenta nervis, having all its strings stretched or tuned, Quinctil. 2, 8 f. coronas postibus, to fix on, Ov. Met. 14, 709. corpus intenditur, is exerted, in on the stretch, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24. omnes cogitationes ad id unum, to bend or direct all his thoughts, Liv. 40, 5. remittere potius cogitationem quam intendere, to slacken, rather than to keep it on the stretch, Quinctil. 10, 3, 24. considerationem in aliquid, to turn one's attention to, Cic. Inv. 2, 33 f. repudio consilium, quod primum intenderam, I drop the design or plan which I had formed, Ter. And. 4, 4, 12. ii in quos crimen intendebatur, against whom the charge or accusation was brought, who were impeached, Liv. 9, 26. cupiditates, to increase, Tac. Hist. 1, 12. curas, sc. in corrigendis carminibus, to exert or increase, Ovid. Pont. 3, 9, 29. curam ei, sc. pantherae, to attend to, to be concerned for, Plin. 8, 17 s. 21. totam curam in belli apparatus, to turn his whole attention to, Liv. 37, 36 f. cutem, to stretch, Cels. 7, 7. digitum vel aliud membrum, to extend, Id. 8, 10. digitum ad fontes, to point to, Cic. Or. 1, 46 f. discrimen capitis, sc. alicui, to bring one to a trial for his life, Tac. G. 12. dolorem, to increase, Cels. 4, 8. so febrem, Id. 3, 11, 7. eruditionem suam ad rem, to consider maturely, Plin. Ep. 7, 27. fallaciam in senem, to contrive some artifice to deceive, to lay a trap for, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 2. quòd falsum intenderit?

i. e. quòd falsà actione hereditatem petiverit? do you blame Flaccus for claiming the inheritance by a false or groundless action, Cic. Flacc. 34. formidinem, to increase, Tac. Hist. 2, 54. so febrem, Cels. 3, 11. formulam injuriarum alicui, to bring an action for damages against one, Suet. Vit. 7. fugam ad moenia, to direct, Lucan. 4, 262. so iter aliquod, in Italiam, ad Praetorem, Liv. huic negatus honor gloriæ intendent, increased, Tac. An. 4, 26. laborem in aliquid, to bestow, Quinctil. 2, 11, 6. latera, fauces, linguam, to exert, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24. leges, to extend the vigour of; opposed to militare, Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 17. quò magis intendam limam tuam, that I may sharpen your file, i. e. induce you to be more severe in your criticism, Plin. Ep. 1, 2. litem alicui, to raise a law-suit against one, Cic. Or. 10. locum sertis, to encircle or bind round with garlands, Virg. Æ. 4, 506. lusus principis, to increase the merriment of the emperor, (al. luxus,) Tac. Ann. 13, 20. manus, to stretch or hold out, Ovid. Met. 8, 107. manum in aliquem, to hold out the hand towards one, Quinctil. 11, 3, 89. manus Sejano, to raise his hand against, to attempt to strike, Tac. An. 4, 3. to attempt to take hold of, ib. 1, 65. mentem aliquid, to pay attention to a thing, Id. 10, 2, 27. § 13, 47. metum, to increase, Tac. Ann. 1, 28. mobilitatem (sc. aëris) plagis, to increase its celerity by strokes, Lucr. 6, 336. musculos et nervos, to stretch, Cels. 1, 10, 8. quibusdam nervis intenta, stretched by certain nerves, Quinctil. 10, 1, 76. nervos in re aliqua, to exert one's utmost abilities or power in a thing, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 20. numeros nervis, to bring musical sounds from the strings, to produce melodious notes by stretching the strings, Virg. Æ. 9, 776. oculos, to fix one's eyes in a thoughtful manner, Plin. Ep. 2, 20. odium, to increase, to hate more than before, Tac. Ann. 13, 15. officia, to over-do, to do more than is required, Sall. Jug. 75. palmas, to stretch out, Ovid. Met. 6, 533. periculum in omnes, to threaten, to raise or aim against, Cic. Rosc. Am. 3. so Id. Quint. 14. Arusp. Resp. 1. pretiis alimentorum intentis, being raised or increased, Tac. Hist. 1, 89. probra et minas alicui, to throw out opprobrious language and menaces against one, Tac. 3, 36. sagittam, to aim, to direct, Virg. Æ. 9, 590. se ad firmitatem, to exert or rouse one's self to greater firmness, Cic. Tusc. 2, 28. acriter se ad aliquid, to mark or observe carefully, Quinctil. 1, 5, 5. acris se ad questionem, to attend, Id. 4, 4, 9. neque enim se bonâ fide in multa simul intendere animus totum potest, exert its whole attention on, Quinctil. 10, 3, 23. so minus se in rem, Id. 4, 1, 39. add. Cic. N. D. 1, 20. se alienis negotiis, to intermeddle with, to attend to, to conduct or manage the affairs of others as an advocate, Tac. Ann. 11, 7. se adversarium in ejus tribunatum, to shew one's self a keen adversary, Cic. Fam. 8, 4. hanc se intendit esse, she means to make herself pass for this sister, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 9. sensus ad res percipiendas, to exert, to apply, Cic. Acad. 4, 10. quare mihi composi-

tione velut amentis quibusdam nervisve intendi et concitari sententiae videntur, *to be increased in force by composition, as darts from a thong, or arrows from a bow*, Quinctil. 9, 4, 9. *silvas, to make to grow, to increase*; Propert. 1, 14, 5. *tabernacula intenta velis, covered*, Cic. Verr. 5, 31. *et gracili geminas intendunt stamine telas, stretch two webs in two separate looms of fine thread for the warp*, Ovid. M. 6, 54. *primis se indentibus tenebris, coming on, at the first dusk of the evening*, Liv. 1, 57. *vela, to stretch the sails*, Virg. *Æ.* 3, 683. & 5, 33. *intendi brachia velis, the yards to be stretched along the sails; for vela brachiis, the sails to be stretched along the yard-arms, (al. intendi brachia remis, the arms to be stretched on the oars)*, Virg. 5, 829. *vela intenta theatris, veils stretched or spread over theatres to shade them from the heat*, Lucr. 4, 74. *so carbasus, Id. 6, 108. vera, to aggravate*, Tac. An. 2, 57. *vim praefecturae, to increase the power of the prefect of the city*, Tac. An. 4, 2. *vis omnis intendenda rebus, sc. nobis, our whole attention must be fixed on things*, Quinctil. 10, 7, 22. *mens naturalem vim habet, quam intendit ad ea, quibus movetur, directs or applies*, Cic. Acad. 4, 10. *vincula collo, to tie or put round*, Virg. *Æ.* 2, 236. *vocem, to exert or strain*, ib. 7, 514.—*quod nunc primum intendam? sc. iter, shall I go?* Ter. And. 2, 2, 6. *id, quod intenderimus, confirmare, what we intended*, Cic. Or. 1, 20 & 31. *so quomodo nunc intendit, Cic. Quint. 29. efficere quod intendimus, Quinctil. 1, 10, 49. add. 2, 12, 6. 8, 3, 41. 9, 1, 21. but is qui intendit, sc. crimen v. accusationem, who brings the charge, i. e. the accuser or prosecutor*, Quinctil. 3, 6, 15. *so intendere quid vel depellere, to bring a charge or repel*, Id. 3, 4, 15. *ubi Marius haruspici dicta eodem intendere videt, pointed to the same thing*, Sallust. Jug. 64. *quodcumque intenderat, sc. se, whithersoever he turned himself, or directed his attention*, ib. 74. *quodcumque se intendisset, wherever he directed his attack*, Liv. 4, 19. *senatu minis in praetura intendente, being less keen or earnest about, exerting itself less*, Liv. 8, 15 f. *Apuliam petere intendit, he bent his march to*, Liv. 27, 42. *quem locum Marius summâ vi capere intendit, proposed or designed*, Sallust. Jug. 92. *lupus intendere coepit, for contendere, to insist*, Cic. Fam. 1, 2. *Cicero primâ parte orationis in hoc intendit, insists on this*, Quinctil. 3, 6, 11 & 13.

INTENTUS, a.—*operi agresti, intent upon, keenly engaged in*, Liv. 3, 26. *so aliquo negotio intentus, Sallust. Cat. 2. intento opus est animo, attentive*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 5. *oculos intentos volvens, eager*, Virg. *Æ.* 7, 251. *so intenti expectant signum, ib. 5, 137. intenti in eventum periculi aleni, Liv. 4, 27. ut intentiores essent ad dicto parendum, more attentive to obey orders*, Id. 2, 18. *fraudi struendae intencior, Id. 23. 35. intentus exercitus, intent on fighting*, Sallust. Jug. 46. *intentus omnibus momentis, ready at a moment's notice*, Suet. Caes. 65. *intentissima acquisitio, a very*

diligent levy, a very keen press for raising soldiers, Liv. 29, 35. *intentissima cura, the greatest attention*, Quinctil. 10, 1, 111. *intentus numini, attentive to what oracle the deity should give*, Tac. Hist. 4, 82. *after having turned himself about*, Suet. vit. 2. *towards the right hand, as the Romans used to do when they prayed*, Plin. 28, 2. *Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 79. intenti ora tenebant, kept their faces attentively fixed on Aeneas*, Virg. *Æ.* 2, 1. *intentis omnibus, all being attentive*, ib. 3, 716.

INTENTÈ, adv. *attentively, with attention*, Quinct. 2, 2, 13. *intentiùs, Plin. Ep. 1, 4. Tac. 3, 35. locus intentiùs custodiebatur, with greater attention or care*, Liv. 25, 23.

INTENTIO v. Intensio, ònis, f.—*nervorum, a stretching*, Col. 6, 6, 1. *vocis, an exertion or straining, opp. to remissio*, Quinct. 1, 10, 25. *animus intentione suâ, &c. by its own exertion*, ib. 2, 23. *perpetua discentis intentio, attention*, Quinctil. 1, 2, 11. *so dirigere intentionem tota mente in opus, Id. 10, 3, 28. avocare ab intentione operis, ib. 23. quare nec sit tam longus, sc. sermo v. contextus, a period, ut eum prosequi non possit intentio, attention*, Id. 8, 2, 14.—(II) *genus judiciale officis constat duobus, intentionis et depulsionis, accusation and defence, the bringing of a charge and repelling it*, Id. 3, 9, 1. & 6, 4, 2. *omnis quaestio constat ex intentione et depulsione, consists of an assertion and a denial of that assertion, of an allegation by the plaintiff, and a negation by the defendant*, Id. 3, 6, 7 & 13. *intentio (the charge or accusation) est, ARTEM LUDICRAM EXERCUVISTI: depulsio, (the denial of the charge), NON EXERCUI ARTEM LUDICRAM, ib. 19. add. 6, 4, 2. intentionis depulsio, the repelling of the charge*, Cic. Inv. 1, 10.—(III) *a proposition or point to be proved*, Quinctil. 5, 14, 7 & 10.

INTENTUS, ùs, m.—*palmarum, a stretching or holding out of the hands*, Cic. Sext. 5.—

INTENTARE (freq.) *manus in Appium, to stretch or hold out in a menacing manner*, Liv. 3, 47. *manus ei, Hirt. B. Hisp. 22. praesentem mortem viris, to threaten*, Virg. *Æ.* 1, 91. *intentans angues sinistra, sc. in soutes, holding out in her left hand*, ib. 6, 572. *intentantes Romanum imperium sc. iis, threatening them with the displeasure of the Roman government*, Liv. 42, 12. *litigatores idem crimen invicem intentant, mutually accuse one another*, Quinctil. 3, 10, 4. *quantum ab ea periculum intenteretur, is threatened*, Id. 4, 3, 7. *gladii etiam plerisque intentati, pointed at*, Liv. 9, 6. cf. 6, 39, 8, 33.—

INTENTATUS, (is usually put for non tentatus), *untried, unattempted*, Virg. *Æ.* 10, 39. *Ovid. Met. 10, 584. miseri, quibus intentata nites, untried*, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 13. *nil intentatum nostri liquere poetæ, unattempted*, Hor. Art. P. 285. *vacca jugo intentata, unaccustomed to*, Senec. Med. 62.—

INTENTATIO; ònis, f.—*digitorum, a holding out in a menacing manner*, Senec. Ir. 2, 4.

IN-TÈPÈRE, *to be warm, & intepescere, to*

grow warm. ut semel intepuit mucro, Virg. Æ. 10, 570.

INTER (præp.) te et me est murus, *between*. inter omnes, *among*. inter agendum, *sc. capellas, i. e. dum agis, while you drive them*, Virg. E. 9, 24. inter tot annos vel dies, *during*. so inter tot bella, Liv. 1, 10. inter coenam, *in the time of*, Suet. Aug. 71. venisti inter falcarios, *into the street or part of the city where the scythe-makers live*, Cic. Cat. 1, 4. inter haec, *for interea, in the mean time*, Liv. 1, 29. inter initia principatûs, *in the beginning of*, Plin. Ep. 10, 2. inter patres lectus, *into the number of the senators*, Liv. 2, 16. inter poenam, *during the infliction of*, Suet. Tib. 60. inter quæ, *for interea, Cels. 4, 2. inter rem istam agendam, while that thing was doing*, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 55. inter se amant, *one another*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1. inter se loquuntur, *together*, Cic. inter se haud procul erant, *not far from one another*, Sallust. Jug. 57. qui inter sicarios damnatus est, *i. e. caedis, of murder*, Cic. Cluent. 7. so inter sicarios iudicium, *i. e. de caede*, Id. S. Rosc. 5. inter omne tempus, *during all the time*, Liv. 2, 5. inter vias, *on the way*, Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 1. so si se inter viam obtulerit, Cic. Att. 4, 3. inter vina, *for inter bibendum, in the time of drinking*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 28. vobis inter vos conjuncta voluntas, *joined together*, Cic. Caecil. 11.—* Quos inter, *for inter quos*, Cic. Amic. alias inter caput exulit urbes, *for inter alias urbes*, Virg. E. 1, 25. so Faesulas inter Arretiumque, Liv. 22, 3.

INTER-AESTUANS, *tis, part.—stomachus, hot by fits or starts*, Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 19.

INTERĀNEA, *ōrum, n. the inwards or entrails*, Plin. 8, 27. Col. 9, 14, 14. si venter aut interanea rheumatismum sentiant, Plin. 23, 1 s. 23. *sing.* interaneum, Plin. 32, 9.—INTERĀNEUS, *a. -a tormina, the gripes, a griping of the guts*, Plin. 20, 11.

INTER-ĀRESCĒRE, *to dry up*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14.

INTER-BĪBĒRE, *to drink up wholly*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 22.

INTER-BĪTĀRE, (*for intervenire*), *to intervene, to happen in the mean time*, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 47.

INTER-CĀLĀRE, *to insert between, to interpose a day or a month*, which the Romans occasionally did, to make their year, composed of lunar months, to correspond with the course of the sun. And as this insertion was in the power of the PONTĪFICES, they made the year longer or shorter, to gratify their friends, as they thought proper; hence, Rogo, ut pugnes, ne intercaletur, (*impers.*) *use your influence, that no intercalation may be made, or supernumerary days interposed in this year*; so that I may have to stay as short time as possible in the province, Cic. Att. 5, 9. so Id. Fam. 7, 2. & 8, 6. diligenter habenda ratio intercalandi; quod institutum peritè a Numa, posteriorum pontificum negligentia dissolutum est, Cic. Leg. 2, 12. Fastos (the calendar) correxerit, *sc. Caesar, jam pridem vitio pontificum per intercalandi licen-*

tiam aded turbatos, ut neque messium ferias aestati, neque vindemiarum autumnum competere, Suet. Caes. 40. hanc jam ut intercalatae poenae usuram habeant, *this interest for their punishment having been so long delayed*, Liv. 9, 9.—

INTERCALĀTIO, *ōnis, f. the act of intercalating*, Plin. 2, 47.

INTERCĀLĀRIS, *e; & -ius, a, um.—mensis intercalarius, the intercalary month, or the month inserted*, Liv. 37, 59. intercalares menses interponere, Liv. 1, 19. intercalarius, (*sc. mensis*) XLV dies longus, Cic. Verr. 2, 52. calendae intercalares, *the first day of the intercalary month*, Cic. Quint. 25. hoc anno intercalatum, (*sc. est, imp. an intercalary month was inserted*), tertio die post Terminalia Calendae intercalares fuere, Liv. 43, 11. calendae intercalares priores, *the first day of the former of the two months inserted by Julius Caesar, when he put an end to this custom of intercalating*, Cic. Fam. 6, 14. intercalaris annus, *leap year*, which, after the arrangement of Julius Caesar, happened every fourth year, Plin. 2, 47 f. ad CCCLXV adjiciunt etiamnum intercalarios diei noctisque quadrantes, *to 365 days they still add, every year, an intercalary fourth of a day and a night, i. e. six hours*, (in reality, however, only 5 hours, 8 minutes, 57 seconds;) *which, in four years, made an intercalary day*, Plin. 18, 25 s. 57. annum ad cursum solis accommodavit, *sc. Caesar*; ut trecentorum sexaginta quinque dierum esset; et intercalario mense sublato unus dies quarto quoque anno intercalaretur, *should be inserted*, Suet. Caes. 40.

INTERCĀPĒDO, *īnis, f. an interval of time*, Cic. Fam. 16, 21. Suet. Aug. 38. Vesp. 10. molestiae, *a respite from trouble*, Cic. Fin. 1, 18.

INTER-CĀRDĪNĀTUS, *part. -atae trabes, joined by hinges*, Vitruv. 10, 20.

INTER-CĒDĒRE, (*intercēdo, ssi, ssum*), *to be or come between, to intervene*. silvae et paludes intercedebant, *were in their way*, Caes. B. G. 5, 52. si nulla aegritudo huic gaudio intercesserit, *disturb or interrupt*, Ter. And. 5, 5, 5. quod saepe in bello parvis momentis magni casus intercederent, *great changes arose from trifling causes*, Caes. B. C. 1, 21. huic cum reliquis civitatibus continentia bella intercesserant, *there had been continual wars between him and the neighbouring states*, Caes. B. G. 5, 12. unus et alter dies intercesserat, *had passed*, Cic. Cluent. 26. so dies nondum decem intercesserant, *ib. 9. nox nulla intercessit, intervened*, Cic. Car. 1, 2. si in reipublica partibus dissensio intercesserit, *shall happen or take place*, Cic. Amic. 21. si mihi cum Siculis causa tantae necessitudinis non intercederet, *if I had not, if there was not*, Cic. Caecil. 2. Gracchus, cui inimicitia cum P. Scipione intercedebat, *who was at enmity with, between whom and Scipio there subsisted an enmity*, Liv. 38, 52 — (II) intercedere pro aliquo, *to interpose one's credit, to become surety for one*. adscribit, *intercessisse se pro iis magnam pecuniam, that he had en-*

gaged for them in a great sum, Cic. Att. 6, 1 m. so tantum enim se pro te intercessisse dicebat, that he had interposed his credit for you to that amount, Id. Phil. 2, 18. add. Att. 1, 1, 16. the same with interponere se, Nep. 25, 2 & 9.—(III) intercedere legi, to give a negative against a law, to prevent it being passed; as the tribunes of the commons did by pronouncing the solemn word VETO, I forbid it, Cic. Att. 2, 16. Liv. 6, 35. 45, 21. praetori, to prevent the praetor from passing the bill into a law, Liv. 38, 60. praetor, cui nemo intercedere possit, can obstruct or restrain in the exercise of his judicial office, Cic. Verr. 2, 12. Piso—intercessit (sc. Verri) Piso, the praetor Peregrius, prevented the decrees of Verres, who was praetor Urbanus, from being executed, i. e. he reversed them, upon an appeal being made to him, (quod iste, sc. Verres, aliter atque ut edixerat, decrevisset,) Cic. Verr. 1, 46. et ibi Ascon. si quis intercedat senatûs consulto, auctoritate se fore contentum, sc. dixit, if any one should interpose or protest against a formal decree of the senate being made, he said that he would be content with a vote, a judgment, opinion, or order of the senate, Liv. 4, 57. si quis huic senatûs consulto intercesserit, senatui placere, auctoritatem perscribi, Cic. Fam. 8, 8. so ib. 1, 2 & 7. huic (sc. Herennio), frequenter interceditur, he, or the law proposed by him, is opposed by several tribunes, Cic. Att. 1, 19 m. nunquam succedet illis, nisi cum eâ lege referetur, qua intercedi de provinciis non licebit, they will never get a successor, unless the matter shall be laid before the senate, or the senate shall be consulted, (concerning the provinces,) by that law (i. e. the Sempronian law,) by which a negative or a protest concerning the provinces will not be allowed, (for the Sempronian law permitted the tribunes to interpose concerning the provinces of the praetors, but not concerning the provinces of the consuls,) Cic. Prov. Cons. 8 & 15. cum—oceanus bello intercedere videretur, to interpose, to hinder the war, Flor. 3, 10. quadingentorum remigum obsequio contra se intercederet, (sc. pisciculus echenëis,) rendered abortive or useless the exertion of 500 rowers against it, i. e. the little fish sticking to the rudder or helm, stopped the progress of the ship, Plin. 32, 1. non quia intercedendum puto imaginibus, not that I think opposition should be made to, or that I should oppose, not that I am against, the erecting of images or statues in honour of Agricola, Tacit. Agric. 46.—* INTERCEDERE is not found in the classics signifying, to intercede or intreat in behalf of one.

INTERCESSIO, ònis, f.—tribunorum, the interposition or protest of the tribunes to prevent a decree of the senate, or a law from being made, Caes. B. C. 1, 2. his intercessionibus incitatus est, by the interpositions or obstructions of Metellus, the tribune, Cic. Fam. 8, 16. Caes. B. C. 1, 33.—(II) intercessiones pecuniarum, the giving of sureties or securities for the payment of money, Cic. Paradox. 6, 2. mea intercessio et

est, et fuit parata, my interposition, mediation, or assistance, Cic. Att. 1, 4.—INTERCESSOR, òris, m.—intercessores agrariae legis, the opposers of, the tribunes who protested against, Liv. 4, 53. so intercessor rei malae salutaris civis esto, Cic. Leg. 3, 19. quantâ contentione Titium intercessorem abjecerim, with how great warmth or force of argument I humbled or exposed the contemptible conduct of Titius, who interposed his negative on the decree of the senate, for conferring honours on Plancus, Cic. Fam. 10, 12. isto interessore, by his interposition, mediation, or influence, Cic. Rosc. Am. 33.—* nolo per intercessorem muteris, sc. ut, by means of a surety, or, to use a Scotch term, a cautioner, Senec. Ep. 119.—utinam semper esses tribunus, intercessorem non quaereres, you would not require a surety, or one to interpose his credit for you, in borrowing money, (a witticism which turns on the double meaning of the word,) Cic. Fam. 7, 27.—

* INTERCESUS, ùs, m.—consulens graviter saucium suo intercessu servavit, by his intervention or assistance, Val. Max. 5, 4, 2.

INTERCEPTIO, -ceptor, &c. See INTERCIPERE.

INTERCIDERE (-cido, ìdi, ìsum, à caedo) ponem, to cut down, Caes. B. G. 2, 9. isthmum, to cut through the isthmus of Corinth, Quint. 3, 8, 16. commentarios, to cut out pieces from a day-book, Plin. Ep. 6, 22. venas, to cut the veins or strings of those that are tongue-tied, Plin. 11, 37 s. 65. jugum mediocri valle a castris hostium intercisum, separated, Caes. B. G. 14. intercisi valibus colles, interrupted by, interspersed with, Hirt. Bell. Al. 72. intercisa (part.) dies, interrupted by mid-day darkness, Claudian. consul. Olyb. et Prob. 172.—

INTERCISI (adj.) DIES, days of which part was devoted to religious purposes, and part to ordinary business, Macrobius Sat. 1, 16.—

INTERCISÈ (adv.) atque permistè aliquid dicere, to place the words of a sentence (not directly or in the order of nature, as, Alexander vicit Darium; nor inversely, as, Darium vicit Alexander: but) in a mixed manner, by interposing the person or thing acted upon between the agent and the verb; as, Alexander Darium vicit; and contrariwise in the passive, Darius ab Alexandro victus est, Cic. Part. 7.

INTERCIDERE, (-cido, cidi, -, à cado,) to perish, Cic. Leg. 9. Plin. 9, 51 s. 74. ne tantus ille labor meus—mecum pariter intercidat, perish, Plin. Ep. 5, 8 m. credo memoriaâ intercidisse, sc. illum ex, has fallen out of, has been forgotten, Liv. 2, 8. nomen longis intercidit annis, is forgotten by length of time, Ovid. Fast. 2, 443. nec honos intercidit aevo, nor is the fame of Pyrenè extinguished by time; (as the Pyrenèan mountains retain her name,) Sil. 3, 440. ut vix ullum telum vanum in mare intercideret, fell, Liv. 26, 39. nullo vanum intercidente telo, falling, Liv. 21, 8. so Id. 38, 22. quòd si interciderit tibi nunc aliquid, sc. ex memoria, if any thing escape you or shall have slipped from your memory, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 6. utrùm tu pe-

jorem vocas, apud quem gratia beneficii intercidit, an apud quem etiam memoria, *in whom a grateful sense or gratitude for the favour is vanished, or who has totally forgotten it*, Sen. Ben. 3, 1. quod intercidit, *what, escaped the birds, and fell to the ground*, Liv. 3, 10. si quae interciderunt, non tam re quam suspitione violata, *if any violations or interruptions of this friendly disposition have happened, not in reality, but by suspicion, (al. suspicione violenta)*, Cic. Fam. 5, 8.

INTER-CINCTUS, a.—condore interincto, (*al. interincto*) variis coloribus, *interspersed with*, Plin. 35, 10 s. 54. *so* Id. 36, 8 s. 13 f.

INTERCIPĒRE (-cipiō, cepi, ceptum, à capio) aliquid, *to take or seize by surprise or unexpectedly*, Suet. Aug. 14. *so* Caes. B. G. 5, 38. agrum a populo Romano, *to get fraudulently*, Liv. 3, 71. Cererem in spicis, *to intercept or destroy the corn in the ears*, Ov. Met. 8, 292. *so* spem anni, ib. 15, 113. colla intercepta videntur, *their necks seem to have been cut off between their backs and their heads*, ib. 6, 379. epistolam, *to intercept, to seize in the way*, Curt. 6, 9, 13. *so* literas, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 2. Att. 1, 13. exercitus intercepti, *intercepted or cut off by surprise on their march*, Tac. Agr. 5. *so* Nep. 11, 2. nec Agricola unquam per alios gesta avidus intercept, *nor did Agricola greedily assume to himself the praise or honour of*, Tac. Agr. 22. Myrrha fugit tenebris et caecae munere noctis intercepta neci, *saved from death by darkness, and the favour of the dark night*, Ov. Met. 10, 477. praeceps in salum murus pedestre intercepterat iter, *had stopped the passage on foot*, Curt. 14, 2, 9.—hostiles ingressus praesidiis intercepti, *he prevents the inroads of the enemy, by placing forts on the places where they could enter*, Tac. Ann. 15, 3. nam magna arca veram laudem intercepti, *hinders or prevents, seduces men from the pursuit of true glory*, Phaedr. 4, 11, 2. liber notando interceptus, *taken down from the mouth of one speaking in notes, or by writing a kind of short hand*, Quintil. prooem. 7. interceptarum pecuniarum reus, *guilty of having purloined money from his mistress*, Suet. Dom. 17. exaudi; nec res intercepte nostras, *and do not steal away or fraudulently carry off my property*, Ov. Met. 9, 122. quod nos capere oportet, haec intercepti, *she carries off*, Ter. Eun. 1, 1 f. quam (sc. sagittam) medius Rhoetensis intercepti, *intercepts, prevents from reaching Ilius, being killed by it himself*, Virg. Æ. 10, 402. sermone medios, *to interrupt in the middle*, Quintil. 6, 4, 11. intercepta decem quereris sestertia fraude, *taken away*, Juven. 19, 71. nec titulos intercepte faemina nostros, *and do not you, a woman, intercept or take from us our honours*, Ov. Met. 8, 433. urbem regi, *to take from*, Id. Pont. 4, 7, 25. si fata me interceptissent, *should cut me off*, Quintil. 6. pr. 1. intercepto rege mortalitate, *being cut off by death, while the work was going on; which prevented the completion of it*, Plin. Ep. 10, 51. *so* saepe morbis interceptiuntur, Col. 9, 3, 4. caeterum interceptus, *sc. morte*, Quint. 10, 1, 120. si nau-

fragio intercepta sit, Tac. Ann. 14, 3. plures in tabernis et cubilibus intercepti, *sc. subita inundatione Tiberis, were drowned in their shops and beds*, Tac. Hist. 1, 86. quae (sc. facta v. negotia) ne qua interciperet oblivio, *should extinguish or destroy the remembrance of*, Plin. Pan. 75. venenum, *to drink in place of another*, Cic. Cluent. 60. but interceptus veneno, *cut off by poison*, Tac. Ann. 3, 12.

INTERCEPTIO (ōnis, f.) poculi, *the taking of before another*, Cic. Cluent. 60.

INTERCEPTOR (ōris, m.) praedae, *a fraudulent embezzler*, Liv. 4, 50. litis alienae, *the fraudulent usurper of the claim or law-suit of another, (who being chosen arbitrator, became a party in the cause, and adjudged to himself the property in dispute)*, Liv. 3, 72. donativi, *the embezzler of the donative (intended for the soldiers)*, Tac. Hist. 3, 10.

INTER-CLŪDĒRE (-do, si, sum,) omnes aditus ad Sullam, *to shut up, to stop, to prevent*, Cic. R. Am. 38. *so* Scipiones, qui Carthaginiensium adventum corporibus suis intercludendum putaverunt, Cic. Par. 1. animam, *to stop the breath, to suffocate or stifle. ubi fervore atque aestu animā interclusā foedum in modum expirant, being suffocated*, Liv. 23, 7. *so* Lucr. 6, 1264. interclusā animā creditus est animam explevisse, *his breath being stopped, having ceased breathing, he was thought to be dead*, Tac. Ann. 6, 50. inimicis commeatum, *to prevent from getting provisions*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 68. nostros commeatibus, Caes. B. G. 3, 23. Caesarem frumento commeatuque, ib. 1, 48. frumentariā re intercludi, *to be hindered from foraging or getting grain*, Id. B. C. 1, 23. hostem Ibero, *sc. ab, ib. 68. fugam, to hinder*, Id. B. G. 7, 11, *so* iter, Cic. Att. 8, 11. omni interclusus itinere, *all the ways being beset*, Caes. B. C. 2, 20.—intercludor dolore quod minus ad te plura scribam, *I am hindered by grief from writing*, Cic. Att. 8, 8. illos aspera ponti interclusit hiems, *hindered them from sailing*, Virg. Æ. 2, 110. fluminibus interclusus, *aut valetudine, hindered by*, Quint. 7, 4, 14. interclusi a suis, *shut out from their friends*, Liv. 26, 5.

INTERCLŪSIO (ōnis, f.) animae, *a stopping or suspension of the breath*, Cic. Or. 3, 46. the figure called Parenthesis, Quint. 9, 3, 23.

INTER-COLUMNĪUM, i, n. (columna,) *a space between the pillars of a building—umnia ambulationis*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2. Verr. 1, 19.

INTER-CONCILIĀRE, *to conciliate, to gain*, Quintil. 12, 10, 59.

INTER-CULCĀRE.—*ut interculcarī possint vineae, sc. inter ollas, that the grape-stones and husks of the vine may be trodden in between them*, Col. 12, 10, 10.

INTER-CURRĒRE, *to run in betwixt. pugnatur acerrimē; qui intercurrerent, misimus tres principes civitatis, who might interpose and prevent the continuance of the combat, or of the siege of Mutina*, Cic. Phil. 8, 6. his laboriosis exercitationibus et dolor intercipit nonnunquam, *intertangles, or is intermingled with*, Cic. Tusc.

2, 15 f. folium mali Assyriæ est unedonis, intercurrentibus spinis, the leaf of the citron tree is like that of the urbate tree, with sharp prickles intermixed, Plin. 12, 3 s. 7.

INTERCURSARE, freq.--segniùs intercurtantibus barbaris, making incursions, or attacking less furiously, Liv. 21, 35. intercurtant cinguntque has urbes tetrarchiæ, lie between and surround, Plin. 5, 18 s. 16. reliquâ parte corporis nigrâ, albis intercurtantibus guttis, with white spots interspersed, Plin. 29, 4 s. 27. aestuariis tenui alveo intercurtantibus, with arms of the sea, or washes of a shallow channel intervening, Plin. 3, 26 s. 30.

INTERCURSUS, ūs, m. an intervention or interposition, assistance, Liv. passim.

INTERCUS, ūtis, a.—aqua, water between the skin, (inter cutem) and the flesh; an hydropsy or dropsy, Cic. Off. 3, 24. Gell. 13, 3.

INTER-DATUS, a.—cibus, taken occasionally at proper intervals. ut recreet vires, Lucr. 4, 866.

INTER-DICERE, (-co, xi, ctum,) to say by the way, to insert something in the middle of a discourse, A. ad Heren. 2, 11.—(II) interdico, ne extulisse extra aedes puerum usquam velis, I forbid you to carry, I charge you not to carry, or prohibit you from carrying, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 48. interdixit hariolus, the soothsayer forbade it, Id. Phor. 4, 4, 27. interdixi tibi de medicis, I have warned you concerning physicians, I have forbidden you to have any thing to do with them, Plin. 29, 1 s. 7 f. sed id neque feci adhuc, nec mihi tamen, ne faciam, interdictionem puto, that I am prohibited or debarred from doing it, Cic. Fin. 1, 3.—*INTERDICO is construed commonly with the dat. and abl. thus, Vos interdicitis Patribus commercio plebis, you hinder the patricians from having any intercourse with the plebeians, Liv. 5, 3 f. alteri domo et provinciis suis interdixit, excluded the other from his family and the provinces under his direction, Suet. Aug. 66.—impersonally in the passive; as, nostro more malè rem gerentibus patribus, bonis interdici solet, use to be debarred from the management of their fortune, Cic. Sen. 7. interdicerè alicui aquâ et igni, to forbid any one the use of water and fire, i. e. to banish, Caes. B. G. 6, 43. leges Caesaris jubent ei, qui majestatis damnatus sit, aquâ et igni interdici, impers. to be banished, Cic. Phil. 1, 9. cf. Paterc. 2, 69. velitis, jubeatis, ut M. Tullio aquâ et igni interdicator, Cic. Dom. 18 & 31. paulo post futurum puto, ut hostes judicemur, aut aquâ et igni interdiciamur, instead of aut ut nobis aquâ et igni interdicator, Cic. Fam. 11, 1. carent enim togæ jure, quibus aquâ et igni interdictionem est, exiles are not permitted to wear the toga, Plin. Ep. 4, 11. "illa—cui quondam regia Juno orbè interdixit, she, whom Juno banished from the world, i. e. Latona, Ov. Met. 6, 333. moribus eorum non potuerat interdici socero gener, could not be hindered from keeping company with, Nep. 22, 3. ut paenè vestigiis quoque interdicit, sc. cariosâ terrâ, that he

almost forbids it to be trodden upon, Plin. 17, 5. Cic. Fam. 11, 1.—* Sometimes with the acc. and dat. as, faeminis purpuræ usum interdico—mus? shall we prohibit or forbid, Liv. 34, 7. interdixit histrionibus scenam, he forbade the players acting in the theatre, Suet. Dom. 7. so in the pass. interdicia mihi Roma, forbidden to me, i. e. from which I am banished, Ov. Trist. 4, 5, 106. non interdictâ cui licet urbe frui, who is allowed to enjoy the city freely, Ib. 3, 12, 26. poma mensis non interdicta secundis, not forbidden at, not banished from, Id. Nux. 71.— Sometimes with the infin. interdixit comneatus peti, he forbade furloughs to be asked, Suet. Galb. 6.—* INTERDICO was a word commonly used by the Praetor, especially in his decrees concerning the possession of any thing, till the right of property should be ascertained; as, Praetor interdixit, ut, &c. ordered or decreed, Cic. Caecin. 3, 8 & 13.—* non debuisti interdico, sed petere, you ought not to have brought an action concerning possession, in consequence of the interdict of the Praetor, but concerning the right of property, Quintil. 3, 6, 70. & 7, 5, 3.

INTERDICTUS, part.—interdicta voluptas, forbidden, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 64. so spes, Ov. Met. 10, 336. sic interdictis imminet aeger aquis, eagerly desires forbidden waters, Id. Amor. 3, 4, 18.

INTERDICTUM, i, n. an interdict or prohibition; a decree of the Praetor ordering or forbidding any thing. Italiae parci veterè interdicto Patrum diximus, by an old interdict or prohibition of the senators, Plin. 11, 37 s. 58. alluding to what is said, sed interdictum id veterè consulto Patrum, Italiae parci jubentium, it was forbidden by an old decree of the senate to dig mines in Italy, Id. 3, 20 s. 24 f. interdicto huic omne adimam jus Praetor, would, by an interdict, take from him all right of managing his estate, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 217. possessio per interdictum repetita, Cic. Caec. 3. add. ib. 30.—* Interdictum sceleris, a wicked interdict, whereby Cicero was interdicted from fire and water, or banished, Cic. Dom. 26.

INTERDICTUM (onis, f.) tecti, et aquae et ignis, a prohibition or debarring from the use of, i. e. banishment, Cic. Dom. 30.

INTERDIU, adv. in the day-time, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 15. anciently INTERDIUS, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 14. interdiu noctuque, by day and night, Cels. 2, 4.

INTER-DUCTUS, ūs, m. a mark of distinction used by transcribers of books, pointing, Cic. Or. 68.

INTERDUM, adv. sometimes, now and then, Cic.

INTERDUO, for Interdo, -dare: dum pereas, nihil interduo, I do not care, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 36. qui sis, non qui sis, floccum non interduim, for interdem, I do not value in the least, Id. Trin. 4, 2, 152. Rud. 2, 7, 22.

INTER-EA, adv. in the mean time. so interea loci, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 16. interea temporis, Id.

IN-TĒRĒRE, (-tĕro, trīvi, trītum,) *to crumble bread, or the like, into any thing.* nuces juglandes interito, (*al. inserito*), Col. 12, 57, 2. *ed ciminum interito*, Cato, c. 156. veteri lateri later conteritur, eoque intrito prius, quam disjungantur, colla conspergi oportet, *one old brick is rubbed upon another, and with the dust that falls from them, the necks of the oxen should be sprinkled, before they are unyoked*, Col. 6, 14 f. triticus panis intritus in aquam, *wheaten bread crumbled into water*, Varr. 3, 9, 21. tute hoc intriti, *for intrivisti, tibi omne est exedendum, you have prepared this dish, you must eat it up*; or, as we say, *you have made up this pill, you must swallow it*, i. e. *you have brought us into difficulties, you must extricate us*, Ter. Phor. 2, 2, 4. hordeum intritum in aqua, *barley soaked or macerated in water*, Varr. R. R. 3, 10, 6. intritus (*part. & adj.*) cibus, *minced or mashed meat*, Phaedr. 1, 26, 7.

INTRITA, *ae, f. a mash, a mixed mass composed of several ingredients*, Col. 12, 40, 1. *resoluta intrita folliculorum, having loosed the bruised mass of the husks*, Col. 12, 43, 10. intrita panis e vino satiantur, *with a sop of bread from wine, with crumbs of bread soaked in wine*, Plin. 9, 8 s. 9 f. intrita ex vino danda est, Cels. 3, 19, 14. intrita ex aqua calida, *a kind of panado*, Id. 3, 6, 34. intrita bene madida, Id. 4, 3, 22.—*Donatus informs us, that INTRITA, among country people, denoted the same thing with ALLIATUM MORETARIUM, a mixed composition of garlic, onions, cheese, eggs, and other ingredients*; ad Ter. Phor. 2, 2, 4.—(II) INTRITA quod vetustior, *ed melior, mortar, slaked or slacked lime, mixed with water and sand, a cement used in building*, Plin. 36, 23 s. 55. *add. Vitruv. 7, 2. Plin. 35, 14 s. 49.*—(III) *a kind of plaster used in engrafting trees*, Plin. 17, 16 s. 26; *the composition of which is described, Cat. R. R. 40, 2.*

INTER-ESSĒ (-sum, fui), *omnibus negotiis, to be present at*, Cic. Fam. 1, 6. so nostro sermone, ib. 11, 7. non ulli negotio, 13, 20. rebus divinis, Caes. B. G. 6, 12. spectaculo, Liv. 2, 38. laetus intersis populo Quirini, *be present with, live among*, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 46. in convivio interfuit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 14. ludis, *to assist as a player in the games*, Tac. An. 1, 73. exercitus, cui cives, socii, externi interessent, *composed of*, Id. Hist. 3, 33. saepenumero in hoc ordine interfui, *I have been present in this house*, i. e. *in the senate*, Tac. An. 14, 43. * ut Tiberis inter eos et pons interesset, *was or lay between*, Cic. Cat. 2, 2. quod interest spatii Sopheni tenent, *the intervening space*, Plin. 6, 9 f. inter Lavinium et Albam Longam coloniam deductam triginta ferme interfuerit anni, *intervened between the transplanting of a colony to Lavinium and to Alba Longa*, Liv. 1, 3. so Cic. Sen. 17. triduum non interest aetatis, *uter major siet, there is not more than three days difference between their ages*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 57. inter quae nihil interest, *there is no difference*, Cic. Acad. 4, 26. aliud, quod ab eo nihil inter-

sit, *does not differ*, ib. so illa vis negant quidquam a falsis interesse, ib. 7. inter hominem et belluam hoc maximè interest, *this chiefly is the difference*, Cic. Off. 1, 4. tantum interest, subeant radii, an superveniant, *so great is the difference*, Plin. 2, 16. neque rem ullam, nisi tempus, interesse, (*sc. inter eos*) iudicet, *and will judge that there is no difference between them but that of time*, Nep. 13, 8. hoc pater et dominus interest, *differs in this*, Ter. Adel. 1, 1, 51. stulto intelligens quid interest? *what is the difference between*, Id. Eun. 2, 2, 2. quid illis (*sc. formicis*) et nobis interest, *nisi exigui mensura corpusculi*? Senec. Nat. Q. 1 praef.—(II) *seri etiam radices illitas fimo interest, (impers.) it is of use*, Plin. 19, 8. interest enim, an, &c. *it is of importance*, Cels. praef. & alibi. euidem ad nostram laudem non multum video interesse, *that is of no great importance*, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 6. quanquam magni ad honorem nostrum interest, *quam primum ad urbem me venire*, ib. 16, 1. magni interesse et ad decus, et ad laudem civitatis, *res tam praeclaras Latinis etiam literis contineri*, Cic. N. D. 1, 4. plurimum enim intererit quibus artibus aut quibus hunc tu moribus instituas, Juvenal. 14, 74. quid ergo interest proferantur necne? *sc. an, of what importance is it*, Cic. so quid interfuit, *utrum hoc decerneres, an, &c. Cic. Verr. 3, 61.*—* interest omnium rectè facere, *it is the interest*, Cic. Fin. 2, 22. mundi externa indagare, *nec interest hominum, &c. it neither concerns*, Plin. 2, 1. reipublicae interesse putavi, *that it concerns or is the interest of*, Cic. Dom. 35. utriusque nostrum magni interest, prius uti te conveniam, *quam decedas, it greatly concerns, it is of great importance to*, Cic. Fam. 3, 6. ostendam alio loco, quantum salutis communis intersit, *duos consules in republica Kalendis Januariis esse, how much it concerns, of how great importance it is to*, Cic. Mur. 2 f. Theodori quidem nihil interest, *humine a sublimè putrescat*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43. mea quidem nihil interest, *humine a sublimè putrescam, it is of no importance to me*, Val. Max. 6, 2. extern. 3. tua, et mea maximè, *interest te valere, it concerns you and me very much that you be well, your health is of the greatest importance to you and me*, Cic. Fam. 16, 4. magni autem illi sua interesse arbitrabantur, *that it was of great importance to them*, Cic. Cluent. 15. magni interest Ciceronis, *vel mea potius, vel utriusque, me intervenire discenti*, Cic. Att. 14, 17. si quid esset, *quod eos scire aut nostra aut ipsorum interesset*, Cic. Fam. 2, 4. intererat vestra, *qui patres estis*, Plin. Ep. 4, 13. magis nullius interest, *quam tua*, Liv. 24, 8.

INTEREMPTUS, *killed, &c. See INTERIMERE.*

INTER-EQUITANS ordines, *riding between the ranks*, Liv. 7, 6.

INTER-FARI concionantem, *to interrupt one while speaking*, Val. Max. 9, 5, 2. quem interfari nefas esset, *sc. tribunum plebis*, Plin. Ep. 1, 23. nec plura querentem passa Venus, *me-*

quo sic interfata dolore est, sc. eum, *interrupted him*, Virg. *Æ.* 1, 386. add. Liv. 3, 47. & 7, 36.

INTERFATIO, ōnis, f. an *interruption of one while speaking*, Cic. Sext. 37. *expedit expositiones brevi interfatione distinguere, it will be of use to distinguish narrations by a short notice or remark interposed*, Quintil. 4, 2, 50.

INTERFICĒRE (-ficio, fēci, fectum, à facio,) *aliquem, to kill, to slay, to murder.* salve, qui me interfecisti paene vitā et lumine, *had deprived me of*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 37. *interfice messes, destroy my harvests or crops*, Virg. G. 4, 330.

INTERFECTIO, ōnis, f. a *slaying or murdering*, Brut. ad Cic. 3.

INTERFECTOR, ōris, m. *one who slays or kills, a slayer*, Cic. ad Brut. 16. Paterc. 2, 58. *quorum (sc. Maelii et Gracchi) interfectores implerunt orbem terrarum nominis sui gloria, destroyers or slayers*, Cic. Mil. 27. *interfectores patris, murderers*, Tac. An. 1, 9.

INTERFECTRIX, icis, f. a *murderess*, Tac. An. 3, 17.

INTER-FIERI, (obsol. for Interfici:) ut—aut flammis interfiat, malisve ferarum, *be consumed by the flames, or devoured by the jaws of wild beasts*, Lucr. 3, 885. *si possint interfieri, (sc. mali mores, sicut herbae,) if they could be destroyed*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 131.

INTER-FLUĒRE (-uo, uxi, uctum,) *mediam urbem, to flow or run through*, Curt. 3, 1, 2. *so flumine medium oppidum interfluente*, Plin. 36, 14. *fretum quod Naupactum et Patras interfuit, flows between*, Liv. 27, 29. *cum inter duos consulatus anni decem interfuxissent, had intervened*, Cic. Sen. 6. *nec requies inter datur ulla fluendi, for interfuendi*, Lucr. 2, 228.

INTERFLUUS a.—interfluo Euphrate, *running through the middle of the city Babylon*, Plin. 6, 26.

INTER-FŪDĒRE (-fōdio, fōdi, fossum, à fōdio,) *populas, to pierce, to penetrate*, Lucr. 4, 720.

INTERFRINGĒRE, (frango,) *to break*, Plin. 17, 18 s. 30. Cato, c. 44.

INTER-FŪGĒRE, (fugio,) *to fly between*, Lucr.

INTER-FULGĒRE (-geo, si, sum,) *cumulo aliorum rerum, to shine between or among*, Liv.

INTER-FŪRĒRE.—*dum aeternum Mavors interfurit orbem, rages or exercises his fury betwixt the one and the other world, amidst both worlds, i. e. excites both Europe and Asia to war*, Stat. Achil. 1, 395.

INTER-FUSUS, part.—*idem (sc. oceanus Atlanticus) interfusus (flowing between or running up into the land between two continents from the Straits of Gibraltar,) intrat per tot maria, quibus Africam, Europam, Asiamque dispescit*, Plin. 2, 68. *interfuso mari defenditur, by the intervening sea*, Plin. Pan. 16. *novies Styx interfusa coërcet, flowing nine times round Erēbus, or the infernal regions, confines them, prevents from returning*, Virg. G. 4, 480. *Æ.* 6, 439. *maculis interfusa genas, sc. secundum,*

having her cheeks interspersed with spots, ib. 4, 644.

INTERGERIUM, i, n. (gera,) *the glutinous substance put between two membranes or coats of the papyrus, to make them stick together in manufacturing paper*, Plin. 13, 12 s. 26.

INTERGERINI v. -ivi parietes, *common walls between neighbouring proprietors of houses, (so called, quod inter confines struntur, et quasi intergeruntur.)* Festus, Plin. 35, 14 s. 49 f. *ruentes ceras fulcitur sc. apes, pilarum intergerinis for intergerinis pills, with partition walls or pillars reared between to support the cells*, Plin. 11, 10.

INTER-JĀCĒRE, (jaceo,) *to lie between.* regio, quae duas Syrtis interjacet, Plin. 5, 4. *interjacentes campi*, Liv.

INTER-JĀCĒRE (-jacio, jēci, jectum, à jacio,) *pleraque Latino sermone, to express the most of what he said in Latin, to interlard his speech with Latin expressions*, Tac. Ann. 2, 10.—*but we usually find, INTERJĀCĒRE.—Galli inter equites raros sagittarios interjecerant, had interposed or intermixed a few archers among the horsemen*, Caes. B. G. 7, 80. *legionarias interjuncti cohortes, Id. B. C. 1, 73. interjicere preces et minas, to interpose, to use in order to hinder something*, Tac. An. 1, 23. *cum arma militum interjicissent, caesi milites, when they employed the Roman soldiers, (to quell the disorderly conduct of the Galileans and Samaritans,) the soldiers were cut to pieces (by the insurgents or Jews.)* Tac. An. 12, 54. *interjectum equiti pedes, interspersed among*, Tac. Hist. 3, 79. *nisi interjecti licitores utrisque obtitissent, interposed or placed between them*, Tac. Ann. 16, 32. *aēr, ut Stoici disputant, interjectus inter mare et caelum, Junonis nomine consecratur, interposed*, Cic. N. D. 2, 26. *Nasus ita locatus est, ut quasi murus oculis interjectus esse videatur, interposed or placed between*, Id. 2, 57. *interjectae collibus valles, situate between*, Liv. 1, 38. *interjecta inter Romam et Arpos, sc. loca*, Liv. 9, 13. cf. 21, 45. & 34, 28. *sententiā brevi interjectā, by interposing or inserting, (at interjectione,)* Quintil. 4, 2, 121. *interjecti inter philosophos, et eos qui rempublicam administrarent, those who followed a middle course betwixt philosophers and statesmen*, Cic. Off. 1, 26. *quae quasi longo intervallo interjecto videmus, ib. 9. paucis interjectis diebus, having intervened, after an interval of*, Liv. 1, 58. *so spatio interjecto, ib. 2, 2, 17.*

INTERJECTUS, ūs, m. Luna—*cum est e regione solis interposito interjectuque terrae, repente deficit, is eclipsed by the interposition and intervention of the earth*, Cic. N. D. 2, 40. *so interjectu noctis*, Tac. An. 6, 39. *petito paucorum dierum interjectu, an adjournment or respite, ib. 3, 67.*

INTERJECTIO, ōnis, f. *the insertion of something extraneous in the middle of a sentence; a figure called Parenthesis*, Quintil. 8, 2, 15. & 7, 10, 17. & 8, 3, 4. & 9, 3, 29. A. ad Heren. 1, 6, 2.—(II) *an interjection, a part of speech*, Quintil. 1, 5, 51. & 1, 4, 19.

INTER-ŸBI, adv. *in the mean time*, Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 81.

INTERIM, adv. *in the mean time*, Cic. *sometimes*, Quinctil. 1, 2, 8 & 20, &c.

INTERIMERE (-imo, emi, emptum, ab emo,) vitam suam, *to take away, i. e. to kill one's self*, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 45. *interimere ait velle vitam, sc. se tuam*, Cas. 3, 5, 29. *se ipsa interimit Lucretia, killed herself*, Cic. Fin. 2, 20. *stirpem fratris virilem interimit, destroys, slays*, Liv. 1, 3. *interimi veneno*, Plin. 7, 13 & 11, 37. *me quidem exanimant et interimunt voces Mionis, i. e. greatly distress or affect*, Cic. Mil. 34. *interimendorum sacrorum causa, for the sake of taking away the sacred rites, i. e. of exempting the heir from the obligation of observing them*, Cic. Mur. 12. *interimere res ad nihilum, to reduce*, Lucr. 1, 217. *nec sic interimit mors res, ut materiã (for materiae) corpora conficiat, does not destroy things, as to annihilate material bodies, or the particles of matter*, Id. 2, 1001. *Hasdrubãle interempto, being slain*, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 72.

INTEREMTIO, õnis, f. *slaughter, destruction*, Cic. Manil. 11.

INTEREMPTOR, õris, m. *a slayer, a murderer*. *interemptorem sui fieri*, Senec. Ep. 70. *virginis pudicæ interemptor, quam corruptæ pater esse maluit, sc. Virginius*, Val. Max. 6, 1, 2.

INTERIOR, *more inward*, &c. See INTRA.

INTER-IRE (-eo, ii, ïtum, ab eo,) fame, naufragio, &c. *to perish*. *ignis interit, nisi alatur, goes out*, Cic. N. D. 3, 14. *ira interit morã, ceases*, Ovid. Art. Am. 3, 374. *interent segetes, the corn is lost, perishes*, Virg. G. 1, 152. *pecunia interit largitione magistratum, was spent or squandered*, Nep. 2, 2. *aestas interitura, about to terminate*, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 10. *ne credas interitura (sc. esse) verba, that the words or poems will be forgotten*, ib. 9, 1.

INTERITUS (ũs, m.) patriæ, reipublicæ, &c. *the destruction or ruin*, Cic. *consulum, the death*, Cic. Fam. 10, 17. *tuus interitus, thy death*, Virg. E. 5, 28.

INTERITIO, õnis, f. *a decaying or perishing, destruction*, Cic. Verr. 3, 54. Hirt. B. Hisp. 24.

INTER-JUNGERE (-go, xi, ctum,) dextras, *to join right hands with one another*, Liv. 22, 30. *what Virgil calls, dextram jungere dextræ*, Æ. 1, 408.—* *equos, to unyoke horses by the way in order to rest, to bait at a place*, Martial. 2, 6, 16. & 3, 67, 7. *brevisimo somno utor, et quasi interjugo, I take a very short nap (at noon), and as it were rest my horses*, Sen. Ep. 83. & Tranq. An. 15.

INTER-LABI, (-lãbor, psus,) *to glide through or between*, Virg. G. 2, 349. *stellis interlabentibus, gliding amidst the darkness*, Stat. Theb. 2, 649. *nervis interlabentibus, failing*, Sil. 6, 18.

INTER-LATÈRE, *to lurk or lie hid between*, Sen. N. Q. 6, 16.

INTER-LEGERE poma, *to gather here and there*, Pallad. Febr. c. 25, 16.

INTER-LYGARE:—*alterno maculas interligat*

ostro, interingles a purple colour among the spots, Stat. Theb. 7, 571.

INTER-LINERE (-lino, lĩvi, litum,) *testamentum, to erase or blot out in different places*, Cic. Cluent. 44. *sc. codex interlitus, ib. 33. tabulæ corruptæ atque interlitæ*, Cic. Verr. 2, 42.—* *murus bitumine interlitus, cemented with*, Curt. 5, 1, 25 & 16. *caementa interlita, intermixed with clay or mud*, Liv. 21, 11.

INTER-LŒQUI (-loquer, cutus v. quutus,) *aliqui, to interrupt one while speaking*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 13.—* *This word is used in the civil law, when the praetor, the emperor, or any judge, pronounced an opinion concerning any incidental point of law which occurred in a process, previous to the final decision of a cause.*

INTERLOCUTIO, õnis, f. *a dialogue or conference, a discourse*, Quinct. 5, 7, 26.

INTER-LŪERE (-luceo, xi, -,) *nocte interluxisse, impers, that it had shined, that an uncommon light had appeared*, Liv. 29, 14. *Servius conditor ordinum, quibus inter gradus dignitatis fortunaque aliquid interlucet, the author or instituter of the different ranks by which the degrees of dignity and fortune are distinguished*, Liv. 1, 42. *quã—interlucet corona, non tam spissa viris, where the circle (or the ring or band of Trojans defending the walls) is seen through*, Virg. Æ. 9, 508.

INTERLŪCATUS, a.—*interlucata densitate ramorum, being lopped or thinned, so that the branches may be seen through*, Plin. 17, 23 s. 35 f.

INTERLŪCATIO, õnis, f. *a lopping or thinning of the branches*. *arboribus prodest*, ib. 27 s. 45.

INTERLUNIUM, i, n. *the change of the moon, the space of time between the disappearing of the old moon, and the appearance of the new*, Plin. 18, 32s. 75. *Tiberius et in capillo tendendo servavit interlunia, observed the changes of the moon*, Plin. 16, 39 s. 75. *Thracio bacchante magis sub interlunia vento, the north wind raging more about the time of the change*, Hor. Od. 1, 25, 11.

INTER-LŪERE (-uo, ui, ïtum,) *manus, to wash one's hands while doing any thing, as between the acts of a sacrifice*, Cato, 132. *arvaque et urbes littore ductas angusto interluit aestu, sc. pontus, flows with a narrow tide between, i. e. separates with a narrow frith the lands and cities divided from one another on the Italian and Sicilian shores*, Virg. Æ. 3, 419. *quos (sc. populos) interluit Allia, ib. 7, 717.*

INTER-MANERE (-eo, si, sum,)—*defessus Caesar mediis intermanet agris, remains in the middle of the grounds to rest himself*, (the extent of his works is so great that he cannot visit them all in one day, without taking a night's rest.) Lucan. 6, 47.

INTER-MEDIUS, a. *in the middle, between two, (al. inter hos medius,) Cic. Or. 6. intermediis arbusculis humilibus, having two trees or shrubs planted between the pillars*, Varr. R. R. 5, 11.

INTER-MENSTRUUS, a. & *Intermetristis, e,*

(mensis,) intermenstruus dies, *the day when the moon changes*, Varr. R. R. 1, 37, 1. maxime intermenstruâ (sc. lunâ) dimidiâque sterco-rata, *when the moon is in the change, and half full*, Plin. 18, 32 s. 75. so intermestri lunâ atque dimidiatâ, Plin. 16, 39 s. 75. cf. Cato, 53.

INTER-MEARE, *to run or flow through*. Pergamum intermeat Silenus, Plin. 5, 30 s. 33.

INTER-MICARE (-ico, ui, -) *to shine at intervals, to twinkle as a fire going out, (moriens ignis,)* Stat. Theb. 12, 252. rutilum squamis intermicat aurum, *shines among*, Claudian. de Rapt. Proserp. 1, 183.

INTER-MINATUS, a. *unbounded, boundless*, Cic. N. D. 1, 20. -ata cupiditas imperii, Vell. 2, 33.

INTER-MINARI: interminatus sum, (sc. tibi,) *ne faceres, I threatened you, I charged you not to do it*, Ter. And. 5, 2, 16. istucine interminata sum hinc abiens tibi? *did I not charge you about that at my departure?* Id. Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 14. viro suo quae interminatur vitam, *who threatens the life of her husband, i. e. threatens to kill him*, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 28. mihi tibi-quae interminatus est, nos futuros ulmeos, *threatened that we should be beaten with elm rods*, Id. Asin. 2, 2, 96.—*activ.* quis homo interminat? *calls with a threatening voice*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 43. interminatus cibus, *forbidden food*, Hor. Ep. 5, 39.

INTER-MISCERE, (-sco, ui, stum,) *to intermix*. sic tibi—Doris amara suam non intermiscet undam, *so may bitter Doris not intermix her water with thee, i. e. with thy water*, Virg. E. 10, 5. turbam indignorum candidatorum intermiscendo dignis, Liv. 4, 56. intermistis hostibus, Liv. 10, 40. contendit Megaram captivâ classe, mulieribus intermixtis, *being intermixed*, Justin. 2, 8.

INTER-MITTERE (-mitto, isi, ssum,) *opus, iter, laborem, bella, studia, &c. to give over for a time, to intermit, to discontinue*. nunquam unum intermitit diem, quin semper veniat, *he never lets one day pass without coming*, Ter. Adel. 3, 1, 6. bibunt aves suctu, ex iis quibus longa sunt colla, intermittentes, et capite resupinato veluti infundentes sibi, Plin. 10, 46. tempus a labore, Caes. B. C. 1, 59. atque ea—Hyginus non intermisit, *has not passed over, nunc continua, nunc intermissa tecta villarum, sometimes adjoining, and sometimes detached villas*, Plin. Ep. 2, 17 f. et timidè verba intermissa retentat, *tries again words long disused*, Ov. Met. 1, 746.

INTERMISSIO (ōnis, f.) *literarum, a discontinuance of literary correspondence*, Cic. Fam. 7, 13. ab actione, *intermission*, Cic. Off. 1, 6. sine ulla intermissione, Cic. N. D. 1, 41. verba disposita aut circumscriptione conclusâ, aut intermissione, *either in a full connected period, or in detached members*, Cic. Orat. Partit. 6. sine intermissu cantus, *without intermission, incessant*, Plin. 10, 29 s. 43.

INTER-MORI, (-ior, tuus,) *to die, (properly while something is doing,)* Cato, R. R. 161.

Plin. 19, 1. ex profluvio sanguinis intermorientes, *fainting, like to die*, Cels. 5, 2, 156. in ipsa concione intermortuus, *being struck lifeless by an apoplectic fit in the middle of his speech*, Liv. 37, 52. si nullum officium tuum apud me intermoriturum existimas, *will be forgotten*, Cic. Fam. 6, 16. prope intermortuus jacuit, *almost dead, like one dead*, Suet. Ner. so Plin. 32, 30 s. 46. illam manum ex intermortui Catilinae reliquis concitâstis *you have raised that band from the expiring remains of Catiline's associates*, Cic. Pis. 7. intermortuae conciones, *languid, feeble harangues*, Cic. Mil. 5. memoriam prope intermortuam generis sui, *virtute renovare, almost extinct*, Cic. Mur. 7, so candor in hoc aevo res intermortua paene, Ov. Pont. 2, 5, 5. ita plerique omnes (sc. boni mores) jam sunt intermortui, *extinct, i. e. are corrupted*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 7.

INTERMUNDIA, ōrum, n. (mundus,) *the spaces between the different worlds of Epicurus*, Cic. Fin. 2, 23. N. D. 1, 8. where that philosopher supposed his gods to reside; (habitantes, tanquam inter duos lucos, BETWEEN TWO GROVES, the name of a place inclosed on the road by which they went down from the capitol, Liv. 1, 8. Ovid. Fast. 1, 3, 430.) sic inter duos mundos, *propter metum ruinarum, (for fear the worlds should fall like ruinous,)* Cic. Div. 2, 17.

INTER-MURĀLIS, e.—amnis, *a river which runs between the walls*, Liv. 44, 46.

INTER-NASCI, (-scor, tus,) *to grow among*. internascentes herbae, *growing between*, Plin. 18, 16 s. 43. so internatas saxis herbas velentes, *which grew among*, Tac. Hist. 4, 60. internatae herbae sc. fabae, Col. 2, 12, 6. angustiae, et internata virgulta, *ordines dirimebant, the narrow passes, and the bushes interspersed or growing here and there in these passes, disordered their ranks*, Liv. 38, 2. dilatatae, cicatrices, et internato corpore expletæ, *the incisions or apertures being widened and filled up with (a kind of callous substance or) the body of the tree growing between the aperture*, Plin. 17, 27 s. 42.

INTER-NĒCARE, (-co, cui v. cavi, ctum v. cātum,) *to kill*. internectis (al. internecatis) hostibus, *being slain or utterly destroyed*, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 34.

INTERNECIO, ōnis, f.—gentis, *the utter destruction*, Tac. Ann. 2, 21. Samnites ad internecionem caesi, *were to a man put to the sword*, Liv. 9, 26. neque enim resisti sine internecione posse arbitrabamur, *without a massacre, a carnage or general slaughter*, Cic. Att. 2, 20. multi prae dolore armis inter se ad internecionem concurrerunt, *till they dispatched one another*, Suet. Oth. 12.

INTERNECĪNUS v. -IVUS, a. -um bellum, *deadly, mortal, destructive*, Liv. 9, 25 f. so Plin. 8, 24 s. Cic. Phil. 14, 3.

INTER-NECTĒRE (-cto, xui, v. xi, ctum,) *crinem auro, to interlace, Virg. Æ. 7, 816. plagas, to sew up, to stitch together the wounds*, Stat. Theb. 8, 168.

INTER-NIDĪFĪCARE, to build nests here and there, at intervals, Plin. 10, 33 s. 49.

INTER-NIGRANS, nti, a.—noctemque diemque assimulant, internigrantibus albae, sc. equae Admeti, having white hair with black spots interspersed, they represent both the night and the day, Stat. Theb. 6, 336.

INTER-NITĒRE (-ro, ui, -) —quā sidera internitebant, shone amidst the darkness, Curt. 5, 4, 25. tellure internitent sc. smaragdi, (al. tellure tersa, nitent.) Plin. 37, 5 s. 17. internitentes gemmae, shining amidst the gold and silver, Curt. 3, 3, 16. armorum internitentium fulgor, Id. 4, 13, 2. caeli fulgor internitens, Plin. 3, 3.

INTERNŌDIUM, i, n. the space between two knots or joints. arundines (in India sunt) tantae proceritatis, ut singula internodia alveo navigabili, (that each of the parts between two joints made into a boat.) ternos interduo homines ferant, Plin. 7, 2. so navigiorum etiam vicem praestant (si credimus) singula internodia, Id. 16, 36 s. 65. a medio internodio, ib.—alia (arundo) brevis internodiis, alia, majoribus, ib. s. 66. vitis internodiis rarior, thinner of joints, having fewer joints, Col. 3, 2, 9. internodium cannae cum suis articulis, Pallad. Apr. 8, 3. internodiis articulorum longis, sc. canes, dogs having long spaces between their joints, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 4. so longa internodia crurum, Ov. M. 11, 691. ictus erat—quā mollia nervosus facit internodia poples, where the sinewy ham makes the space between joints soft, i. e. in the back part of the leg below the knee, lb. 6, 256.

INTER-NOSCĒRE, (-nosco, nōvi, nōtum) to distinguish. internosci a falsis non posunt sc. vera, Cic. Acad. 4, 7. quā notā internoscantur, (sc. vera et falsa,) scire velim, Id. Div. 2, 62. quas cum non possent internoscere, Id. Or. 2, 86. quae non facillē internoscantur, Cic. Acad. 4, 15 f. dignum atque indignum nequit internoscere, A. ad Heren. 2, 23. nunc internōsse ut vos positis facilius, Plaut. Amph. Prol. 142. uti mater sua non interiōsse posset, sc. eos, could not distinguish them, Id. Men. Prol. 20.

INTER-NUNDĪNUM, i, n. the space of time between two market-days, Varro apud Non. 3, 145.

INTER-NUNTIUS, i, m. & -a, ae, f. a messenger that goes between two parties, a go-between, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 56. Caes. B. C. 1, 20. servus—totius internuntius et minister rei, employed to carry messages and to manage the whole affair, Liv. 33, 28. quin et internuntiae in rebus magnis fuere, sc. columbae, Plin. 10, 37 s. 53. INTERNUNTIĀRE.—paulisper internuntiano cunctatio fuit, utri transgredierentur, some time was spent in sending messengers between Perseus and the Roman ambassadors, to determine which of them should cross the river, Liv. 42, 39.

INTERORDINIUM, i, n. (ordo) a space between two rows of vines. minimum est quinque pedum interordinium; septem, maximum, Col. 3, 13, 3. sive medio interordinio pangetur, whether it shall be fixed in the middle of the space

between the two rows, Id. 4, 16, 3. laxiora interordinia, larger spaces, Id. 5, 5, 8.

INTER-PELLĀRE aliquem, to interrupt one while speaking, Cic. Tusc. 1, 8. Suet. Tib. 27. locus interpellandi hic erat, Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 26. nequis se interpellaret, edixerat, should interrupt or disturb, Suet. Tib. 40. sin casus aliquis interpellārit, if any accident shall hinder, Cic. Fam. 11, 28 f. so quod Caesar nunquam interpellavit, ib.—Cato interpellans, sc. acta Caesaris, hindering, Suet. Caes. 20. so interpellent me, quo minus honoratus sim, Cic. Fam. 11, 20. nec saxa cotesque, quae interpellant specus, obstabant, which hindered or obstructed the digging of the mine, Curt. 4, 6, 8. otium interpellandum erat bello, was to be disturbed by war, Id. 6, 6, 12. tribunus interregem interpellantibus, ne senatus consultum de comitiis consularibus faceret, preventing by their veto the interrex from passing a decree of the senate about electing consuls, Liv. 4, 43. stupro interpellato, magis quam caede motus, Id. 3, 57. infensi ob interpellatam dulcedinem irae, incensed at being interrupted or stopped in the gratification of their resentment, Liv. 9, 14. interpellatus adventu Caesaris, being hindered from executing his purpose, Caes. B. C. 3, 105. interpellatus ab adversariis de propria lite, being summoned before the emperor about a cause of his own, Suet. Cl. 15. ne ream quidem interpellare desiit, to ask, Id. Tib. 45. nemo extabat, qui adiri interpellarique possit, who could be applied to and solicited, ib. 75.—

INTERPELLATIO, ōnis, f. an interruption, hindrance, Cic. Att. 12, 42.

INTERPELLĀTOR, ōris, m. an interpreter, Cic. Off. 3, 14. Att. 15, 13. Fam. 6, 19 f. one who applies to a judge for justice, Suet. Aug. 97.

INTER-PLĪCĀRE, to fold or plait between, to interlace, Stat. Theb. 4, 218. & 2, 282.

INTERPŌLĀRE (ā pŏlio) togam, to whiten anew by means of the fuller, to give it a new appearance, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12. eādem, sc. terrā Chiā lacte dilutā tectoriorum albaria interpolantur, the whitening of plasters on walls are renewed or refreshed, Plin. 35, 17 s. 56. interpolando, sc. tabulas cerā, by covering the tables anew with wax, where the letters were erased, to conceal the rasure, (curando ne litura appareret, which words are thought by some to have been inserted by some transcriber,) Cic. Verr. 1, 61. illic homo me interpolabit, will vamp or patch me up anew, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 161. novā picturā interpolare vis opus lepidissimum, would you sully a pretty piece of work by a new varnish, i. e. you would spoil a pretty face by painting, Id. Most. 1, 3, 105. satietatem epularum ludis interpolabat, varied, refreshed, relieved, Curt. 6, 2, 5. so gemitu interpolabo, sc. silentium, I will break or interrupt, Id. 4, 6, 28. magno malo ullā voce interpolatum silentium luitur, silence interrupted by any word is punished severely, (al. interpellatum,) Senec. Ep. 47.—

INTERPŌLĀTIO, ōnis, f.—tenuatamque (sc. Ana-

phitheatricam chartam) curiosâ interpolatione, principalem fecit e plebeia, by a curious dressing he made the best paper from common, Plin. 13, 12 s. 23.

INTERPŌLIS, e.—est ejus (sc. sparti) interpolis, the nature of SPARTUM or Spanish broom is such, that when old it is easily renewed, by mixing new with the old; or it is properly joined with new spartum in mending or repairing any thing made of it, Plin. 19, 2 s. 8. mutatur ars quotidie toties interpolis, so often vamped up anew, like an old toga, or a wall new-whitened, Plin. 29, 1 s. 5. so veteres, quae se uncitant, interpoles, old women vamped up anew, i. e. who paint themselves to conceal their age, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 117.

INTERPŌLUS, a.—si vestimenta interpola quis pro novis emerit, old clothes vamped up so as to appear new, Martianus in Digest. lib. 18, tit. 1, 45.—D. Laqueo de contrah. emt. & vend. ib.

INTER-PŌNĒRE, (-no, sui, sĭtum,) to interpose, to put in between; thus, quasi enim ipsos induxi loquentes, ne INQUAM ET INQUIT saepius interponerentur, Cic. Amic. 1. so subinde interponens precibus, Quid respondebo patri meo? Quinctil. 6, 3, 64. aliquid, to insert, by way of parenthesis, Id. 8, 2, 15. accusatorem interposuistis, you brought in an accuser of some criminal, who demanded 108 days to go to Achaia, in order to prevent my proceeding to accuse Verres, Cic. Verr. 1, 11. so binis ludis interpositis, being interposed between the time of Cicero's bringing the charge against Verres, and his advocates making their reply, ib.—quid enim me interponerem audaciae tuae, why should I oppose, Cic. Phil. 2, 5. nec Claudius arma certantibus barbaris interposuit, nor did Claudius interfere in this quarrel, Tac. Ann. 12, 29. auctoritatem sine armis, to interpose, use or employ, Cic. Phil. 13, 7. causam interponens, alleging as a reason, Nep. 2, 7. cibos, to take, to use, Cels. 3, 24. condimentis interponitur, sc. Aethiopicum cuminum, is mixed with sauces, Plin. 20, 15 s. 58. qui cunctatus fuerit et suum consilium meo interponet, shall hesitate, and intermingle any plan of his own with mine, shall let any scheme of his interfere with mine, i. e. shall oppose me, Liv. 35, 35. ob decreta interponenda pecuniam accipere, interposing, as a judge, Cic. Verr. 2, 48. quadraginta diebus interpositis, being interposed between my pleading and their reply, Cic. 1 Act. in Verr. 18. interpositis quinque diebus, five days having intervened, Plin. 18, 16 s. 43. interpositâ fide publicâ, Romam duceret, sc. Jugurtham, having given him a public promise of security, Salust. Jug. 32. suam fidem interposuit, sc. Jugurthae, he pledged his own word of honour to him, ib. so fidem reliquis interponere, for interponerebat, Caes. B. G. 5, 6. inque eam rem fidem suam interponeret, pledged his credit for the performance of, engaged his word for that purpose, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32. fidem suam in omni re interponit, engages his honour, or pledges his faith, Hirt. B. Alex. 63. gladiatores sunt interpositi, the story of gladiators is fabricated,

Cic. Sull. 19. interpositâ horâ, after the interval; Cels. 3, 19. cum proprium sit academiae iudicium suum nullum interponere, to interpose, to deliver no opinion or decision of their own, Cic. Div. 2, 72 f. iudicium suum his omnibus, Quinctil. 1, 7, 29. iurejurando interposito, having given and received an oath of fidelity, Liv. 34, 25. menses intercalares, to insert, Liv. 1, 19. nullam moram interponendam putavimus, quin videremus hominem, &c. that we should not delay to visit, that we should lose no time in waiting on, Cic. Acad. 1, 1. magnâ morâ interpositâ, being occasioned, Cic. B. C. 1, 64. tridui morâ interpositâ, Id. B. G. 4, 11. nox interposita saepe perturbat omnia, Cic. Mur. 17. so Quinctil. 11, 2, 43. offensione aliqua interposita, on occasion of any quarrel or offence, Cic. Phil. 2, 4. operam, studium, laborem interponere, to employ, Cic. Caecil. 19 f. so poenis compromissis interpositis, Id. Verr. 2, 27. postulata, Id. Att. 7, 15. querelas, Id. Q. Fr. 2, 7. rationibus non interpositis, (al. interpolatis,) the accounts not being vitiated or corrupted by the insertion of words, Cic. Verr. 3, 75. se interponebat, he interposed as a sequester or agent in distributing the money which the candidates gave to bribe the tribes, Cic. Mil. 9. semper se interponebat, interposed, and lent the money, Nep. 25, 2. so ille se interposuit, ib. 9. num quem putes tribune plebis posse reperiri, qui se interponat, quò minus reus fias, who will intercede or interpose his negative, to prevent your being impeached, Cic. Vatin. 15 f. me nihil interpono, I will give no obstruction, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4. sapientius ages, si te in istam pacificationem non interpones, if you will not interpose as a mediator of that peace, Cic. Fam. 10, 27. sententiam, Quinctil. 5 prooem. 3. spatio interposito, after some interval, Cic. Cluent. 2. so tempore, Cels.—verbum de re, to speak a word in the mean time, Cic. Quint. 4. vinum, to use together with something else, Cels. 3, 6.—

INTERPŌSITIO, ōnis, f.—columnarum, an interposition or putting in between, Vitruv. 6, 5. personarum, the introduction or insertion, Cic. Inv. 1, 6. interpositio de quadrimo Catone, an insertion or interlineation about an incident in the life of Cato when four years old, Cic. Fam. 16, 22. novorum interpositione priora confundunt, confound the former matter by the interlining of new, Quinctil. 10, 3, 32.—

INTERPŌSĪTUS, ūs, m.—terrae, the interposition of the earth between the sun and moon, Cic. N. D. 2, 40.

INTERPRĪMĒRE (-īmo, essi, essum, à premo) fauces sacerdoti, to squeeze the jaws of the priestess, to take her by the throat, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 41.

INTERPRĒS, ĕtis, c. an intermediate agent between the two parties in making a bargain or in transacting any business; quod te praesente istic egi, teque interprete, you being mediator or umpire, by your means, Plaut. Curc. 3, 64. interpretes corrupendi iudicii, agents employed in corrupting or bribing the judges, Cic. Att.

1. Verr. 12. nummarius interpres pacis et concordiae, the hired agent, mediator or procurer, Cic. Cluent. 36. se pacis ejus interpretem fore pollicetur, the negociator, Liv. 21, 12. A. Valentius est in Sicilia interpres, an interpreter, and agent or mediator employed in concluding bargains or transacting other business between the Greeks and Romans, Cic. Verr. 3, 37. so ib. 4, 22 f.—Interpreters were among the requisite attendants of a proconsul or governor of a province, Cic. Fam. 13, 54.—A nostris CXXX. interpretibus negotia ibi gesta, sc. Dioscuriade, the Romans employed there 130 interpreters in transacting business, Plin. 6, 5.—* INTERPRETES comitorum, the HARUSPICES, who determined whether the COMITIA were properly held, and of consequence whether the election of the consuls created in the COMITIA was valid, Cic. N. D. 2, 4. interpretes deorum, the augurs, who, from certain omens, discovered the will of the gods, and thus predicted what was to happen, ib.—cujus (sc. Jovis,) interpretis internuntioque constituti sumus, i. e. augurs, Cic. Phil. 13, 5 f. so Iugena interpres divum, Virg. 3, 555. augurium atque extum (for auguriorum atque extorum) interpretes, Cic. Or. 46. hominum divumque interpretes, the interpreter of men and gods, i. e. who declares or explainest to men the will of the gods, Virg. Æ. 10, 175. interpres Phoebi, i. e. Helênus, skilled in the art of divination, ib. 3, 474. interpres divum, i. e. Mercury, the messenger of the gods, ib. 4, 378. tuque harum interpres curarum, et conscia Juno, (as being the goddess of marriage,) ib. 4, 68. interpretes portentorum in Sicilia GALEOTAE nominabantur, Cic. Div. 1, 20. somniorum atque ominum CONJECTORES vocantur, Quinctil. 3, 6, 30. interpretes auspiciorum, interpreters or explainers of omens, Cic. Phil. 5, 4. interpretes armorum, those who judged whether one had taken up arms against the state, ib. fallaces interpretes et nuncii, false interpreters of things, who misrepresented things, Cic. ad Brut. 10.—(II) pōst effert animi motus interprete lingua, expresses the emotions of the mind by the tongue its interpreter, Hor. Art. P. 111. dixerat interpres, the interpreter of dreams, Ovid. Amor. 3, 5, 45. called nocturnae imaginis augur, ib. 31. malus interpres, he who interpreted in a wrong sense the poems of Ovid concerning Tomi, Ovid. Pont. 4, 14, 41. Oedipus, qui Sphingi interpres fuit, who explained the riddle of the Sphinx, Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 35. tuis (i. e. Apollinis) oraculis Chrysippus totum volumen implevit partim falsis,—partim obscuris, ut interpres egeat interprete, Cic. Div. 2, 52. quorum omnium interpretes, ut Grammatici poetarum, proximè ad eorum, quos interpretantur, divinationem videntur accedere, Cic. Div. 1, 18.—(III) interpres juris, an expounder or explainer of law, a lawyer, Cic. Top. 1. interpres legum sanctissimus, Juvenal. 4, 79. nec converti ut interpres, sed ut orator, as a literal translator, Cic. de optim. gen. dicendi 5. fidus interpres, Hor. Art. P. 133.

operis alieni, a translator, Quinctil. 10, 1, 87. quidam interpres, a kind of interpreter, a go-between, a solicitor in a cause, an agent or attorney, Id. 12, 8, 4.

INTERPRĒTĀRI (-prĕtor, prĕtātus,) somnium, to interpret, to explain, quid ego, quae magi Cyro interpretati sunt, proferam? Cic. Div. 1, 23. so monstra, et fulgura interpretantes, ib. 6. nec quidquam aliud est philosophia, si interpretari velis, quàm studium sapientiae, to interpret, Cic. Off. 2, 2. verborum vim interpretantur, explain the meaning or import, Cic. Fat. 9 f. hujus verba interpretor, I consider the meaning of, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 2, 15. cautiores voluntatem complecti quam nomina interpretari maluerunt, more cautious authors have chosen rather to comprehend the meaning of these two words (πρόσ and ἕδος,) than to interpret the names, or literally to translate them, Quinctil. 6, 2, 9. neque rectè an perperam interpretor, nor do I determine or judge, Liv. 1, 23. reditu in castra liberatum se esse jurejurando interpretabatur, he imagined, supposed or concluded, Cic. Off. 3, 32. sic velim existimes, me de tua liberalitate ita interpretatum, judge, Cic. Att. 16, 16. nec consilium ex necessitate, nec voluntatem ex vi interpretari, to judge of, i. e. and not to construe the necessity into design, nor force into inclination, Cic. Rabir. Post. 11. religiones, sapienter interpretando, conservabant, sc. pontifices, preserved religion, by explaining or interpreting it properly, i. e. by giving wise decisions concerning such religious matters as were referred to their determination, Cic. Dom. 1. miles qui jussa ducum interpretari, quam exequi mallet, to enquire into the causes of, to cavil at, Tac. Hist. 2, 39. ut plerique famam quaerent, pauci interpretarentur, most desired the splendour, which might have been expected in a person of so great fame, few understood or could give an account of the cause of his declining all shew, Tac. Agric. 40. callidum et simulatorem interpretando, by judging or supposing him to be, Tac. Ann. 13, 47. Tiberius pro confecto interpretatus, sc. bellum, considering the war as finished, ib. 3, 74. quod alii modestiam,—quidam, ut degeneris animi, interpretabantur, some imputed to modesty, some considered it as a mark of a degenerate mind, Tac. Ann. 4, 38. diversi interpretabantur, judged differently, ib. 2, 73 f. vulgus sibi tantam fatorum magnitudinem interpretati, adjudging or assuming to themselves, Id. Hist. 5, 13. interpretando accendere, sc. injurias, by considering the causes of them, Id. Agr. 15. aliquid mitiorem in partem, to soften, to mitigate, Cic. Mur. 31. gratè beneficia, to accept with gratitude, Plin. Ep. 2, 13. summam ejus felicitatem non satis grato animo interpretatur, we judge of, i. e. we consider as a misfortune, what is a great happiness to him, Cic. Brut. 1 f. suum numen violari interpretabatur, judged or thought, Plin. Pan. 33. tuae memoriae interpretari, to assist, Plaut. Epid. 4, 1, 25.

INTERPRĒTĀTUS, a, um.—verba ex Etruscis

libris conversa atque interpretata, translated and explained, Cic. Har. 17. Vesta quasi focus urbis, ut Graeco nomine est appellata, quod nos prope idem Graecum interpretatum nomen tenemus, interpreted, Cic. Leg. 2, 12. verba supplicis interpretata pronuntiare, i. e. in Latin, Suet. Ner. 13.

INTERPRĀTĪO, ōnis, f. interpretation, translation, or explanation, Cic. Or. 1, 6. quod (sc. πρῶτος) si propriā interpretatione dicere FIDEM possumus, apertius PROBATIONEM interpretabimur, Quintil. 5, 10, 8. malitiosa interpretatio juris, Cic. Off. 1, 10. foederis, the meaning or import, Cic. Balb. 6. non crederit factum, an tantum animi roboris animo fuerit, non traditur certum, nec interpretatio est facilis, whether he did not believe the fact to be true, or had so great firmness of mind, is not handed down for certain, nor is it easy to determine from conjecture, Liv. 2, 8. linguae secretioris, the interpretation of abstruse or more difficult words, Quintil. 1, 1, 35. verborum, an explication of the meaning of the terms in which a law is expressed, Id. 12, 3, 7. cum est in lege aliqua obscuritas, et in ea aut uterque suam interpretationem confirmat, et adversarii subvertit, Id. 7, 6, 2. haec (sc. etymologia) habet aliquando usum necessarium, quoties interpretatio res, de qua quaeritur, eget, Id. 1, 6, 29. huc illuc tracturus interpretationem, prout conduxisset, (al. interpretatione, sc. dictae epistolae,) about to interpret them in this sense or that, as should be of advantage, Tac. Hist. 3, 3. interpretationes delatorum, the false interpretations of the law, the arts and chicanery of accusers, Tac. Ann. 3, 25. deos, interpretatione Romanā, Castorem, Pollucemque memorant, the gods whom they worship, according to the Roman explanation, ure said to be Castor and Pollux. The Naharvali call them ALCI, Tac. G. 43.—* INTERPRĀTĪO is put for a figure of speech, when the same meaning is repeated by a different word, A. ad Heren. 4, 28. which, Quintilian says, is not a figure, 9, 4, 98.

INTER-PUNGĒRE, (-go, xi, ctum,) to distinguish words or sentences by putting notes or marks between them, to point, Senec. Ep. 40. festivitatem habet narratio distincta personis, et interpuncta sermonibus, a narration is agreeable, in which the different persons spoken of are distinguished, and what they say is inserted, Cic. Or. 2, 80. interspirationis enim, non defatigationis nostrae, neque librorum notis, sed verborum et sententiarum modo, interpunctas clausulas in orationibus esse voluerunt, sc. veteres oratores, that there should be clauses or pauses in periods, for our suspending the voice or taking breath, not for our resting when fatigued; and distinguished not by the marks of transcribers, but by the measure of the words and sentences, Cic. Or. 3, 44.

INTERPUNCTIO, ōnis, f.—verborum, the placing of marks of distinction between words, pointing, Cic. Mur. 11.

INTERPUNCTUM, i, n.—clausulas atque inter-

puncta verborum animae interclusio atque angustiae spiritus attulerunt, the necessity of taking breath every now and then has occasioned the division of sentences into clauses, and the marking of these by putting points or marks of distinction between words, Cic. Or. 3, 46.

INTER-PURGĀRE ficus, to cleanse between, (al. interputare,) Plin. 18, 26 s. 65.

INTER-PŪTĀRE, to prune here and there, to cut off the small branches or twigs up and down, Col. Arb. 30. Varr. R. R. 1, 30.

INTER-QUĒRI, (-eror, estus,) to interrupt with complaints, to complain while one is speaking or doing any thing, Liv. 33, 35 s. 37.

INTER-QUIESCĒRE, (-sco, vi, tum,) to rest in the middle of any work; to pause in speaking, Cic. Brut. 23. bibe, interquiesce, rest a little, after drinking, Cato, R. R. 158.

INTER-RĀDĒRE (-do, si, sum,) arbores, to lop or cut the intermediate branches, Col. de Arb. 19, 3. interradi gaudent, they require to have their branches thinned, Plin. 15, 1 s. 2. so vetus olivetum interradi alternis annis, melius inventum, sc. est, that old olives should have their branches thinned, Id. 17, 18 s. 30, 3. This Pliny calls alterna tonsura, a pruning or thinning of the branches every two years, ib. 26 s. 45.—(II) ad sustinenda opsonia interradiamus latera, we engrave or cut out figures on the sides here and there on the plain surface, Plin. 33, 11 s. 49. interrasso marmore, vermiculatisque ad effigies rerum et animalium crustis, the plain surface of the marble being cut or hollowed here and there, and pieces (of different colours) being inserted so as to represent various things and animals, (in the manner of what we call inlaid or mosaic work,) Plin. 35, 1.

INTER-RĀSĪLIS, e.—coronas ex cinnamo interrassili auro inclusas—primus dicavit Vespasianus, garlands or chaplets of cinnamon inclosed in fine polished gold, perforated or pierced here and there, so that the figure of garlands might be seen, and the odour of the cinnamon transmitted, Plin. 18, 19 s. 42.

INTER-REX, ēgis, m. a person appointed to discharge the royal functions, during the vacancy of the throne, or between the death of one king and the election of another, Liv. 1, 17. § 32. Under the republic, an extraordinary magistrate, appointed to hold the COMITIA for electing new magistrates, when there were no consuls or dictator, Liv. 3, 35. which happened on their sudden death, or when the election of magistrates had been hindered by the interposition of the tribunes of the commons, Liv. 6, 35. An Interrex was always created (PRODIUS) by the Patricians from among their own number; and his power lasted only five days, whereupon a new one was appointed, Liv. 1, 17. § 4, 43. § 5, 17. Cic. Dom. 14.

INTER-REGNUM, i, n. an inter-reign, a vacancy of the throne, the space of time between the death of a king and the appointment of a successor, Liv. 1, 17. Under the republic, the space of time, when, from some accident, there were no curule magistrates in the state, who had a right

to hold the *COMITIA*, Liv. 4, 7. ad interregnum res rediit, the government came to an interregnum, Liv. 8, 23 f. res videtur spectare ad interregnum, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 2. permagni ejus interest, rem ad interregnum non venire, Cic. Att. 9, 11. interregnum iniiit P. Cornelius Scipio interrex, Liv. 6, 1. quum aliquot interregna existiissent, after several interregns had expired, Liv. 3, 8.

IN-TERRĪTUS, a. unfraid, undaunted. mens interrita lethi, fearless, not afraid of death, Ovid. Met. 10, 616.

INTER-RŪGĀRE eum, an viderit, an audierit, to ask, Plin. Pan. 64. meus servus si ad eum venerit, necne, Plaut. Poen. 3, 4, 20. aliquem quaedam de re aliqua, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24. item illud interrogo, utrum, &c. Liv. 8, 32. sententiam interrogatus, Vell. 2, 35. sententiae interrogari coeptae, the opinions of the senators began to be asked, Liv. 30, 23.—(II) interrogare testem, to ask, to examine, Cic. Flacc. 10. so aliquem per cruciatum, Tac. Hist. 2, 13. servos per tormenta interrogari placuit, Id. Ann. 2, 30. ut tormentis interrogarentur, ib. 3, 67. reum—ita fertur interrogasse, Suet. Aug. 33. solebant testes in reos, non in damnatos interrogari, to be interrogated as to the character of, Plin. Ep. 1, 5. quid tam commune quam interrogare vel percontari? as to ask a question, a figure in rhetoric. nam utroque utimur indifferenter, cum alterum (sc. percontari) noscendi, alterum (sc. interrogare) arguendi gratiā videatur adhiberi; interrogatum Apollinis simulacrum, super nuptiis imperatoris, was consulted, ib. 12, 22. so avium voces, volatus interrogāre, Id. Ger. 10.—(III) Capitonem repetundarum, to accuse of extortion, Tac. Ann. 16, 21. so ib. 14, 46. ne cuius facti in praeteritum interrogaretur, ib. 13, 14. quis me interrogavit ullā lege, accused, Cic. Dom. 29. legibus ambitus interrogāti, accused of bribery, Sallust. Cat. 18. so ipse lege Plautiā interrogatus a Lucio Paulo, ib. 31.—(IV) sic enim interrogant, they reason or argue, Cic. Fat. 12 f.—

INTERROGĀTIO, ōnis, f.—nec me laqueis tam insidiosae interrogationis involveram, I had not entangled myself in the snares of so insidious a question, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 7. interrogatio mea, the questions or interrogatories which I put to Vatinius, when called to give his evidence as a witness in the trial of Sextius, Cic. Fam. 1, 9. whence Cicero calls his speech against Vatinius INTERROGATIO, Cic. Vat. 16 f. testium interrogatio, the examination of, Tac. Ann. 6, 47. add. Quinctil. 5, 7, 3 & 22, &c.—* a figure in rhetoric, Quinctil. 8, 5, 5. & 9, 3, 98. when we ask a question, in order to give the greater force to what we say; thus, quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientiā nostrā? is much more forcible than, diu abuteris patientiā nostrā. so patē:e tua consilia non sentis? is more strong than, patent tua consilia, Quinctil. 9, 2, 7.—* a form of reasoning or argumentation, Cic. Acad. 1, 2. rectē genus hoc interrogationis ignavam atque iners nominatum est,

this kind of reasoning or arguing, Cic. Fat. 13. the same with what, a little before, he calls IGNAVA RATIO, ib. 12 f.—

INTERROGATIUNCŪLA, ae, f. dimin. a little or short question, Cic. Fin. 4, 3.

INTER-RUMPĒRE (-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum,) pontem, to break down, Cic. Fam. 10, 23. Liv. 2, 10. mediam orationem, to interrupt, Caes. B. C. 3, 19. so iter amoris nostri, Cic. Att. 4, 7. somnos, to disturb, Plin. 18, 4. pendent opera interrupta, interrupted or suspended, Virg. Æ. 4, 88. et quae, dum paveat Romanus, interrupta acies videatur, eam, &c. that what seemed to be a broken line or a disordered army, while the Romans were in a trepidation, that same army, namely the Romans, &c. Liv. 26, 5. venae interruptae, opened, cut, Tac. An. 16, 15. voces, low, broken murmurs, ib. 1, 65.—

INTERRUPTĒ, adv. in a broken manner, interruptedly, Cic. Or. 2, 80.—

INTERRUPTIO, onis, f. the figure called Apopsiopēsis; as, quos ego—, Quinctil. 9, 2, 54. Virg. Æ. 1, 135.

INTERSCALMIUM, i, n. (scalmus,) the space between two oars of a ship, Vitruv. 1, 2.

INTER-SCINDĒRE (-scindo, scīdi, ssum,) pontem, to cut down, Caes. B. C. 29. Cic. Leg. 2, 4. venas, to lay open, Tac. Ann. 15, 35. Chalcis—adēo arcto interscinditur freto, ut ponte continenti jungatur, is separated from the continent by a narrow streight, Liv. 28, 7.

INTER-SCRĪBĒRE (-bo, psi, ptum,) alia, to interline or insert. alia rescribere, to write over again, to correct, Plin. 7, 9.

INTER-SĒCĀRE (-co, ui, ctum,) res, to divide, to separate, to intersect, A. ad Herenn. 3, 14. INTERSECTIO, onis, f. an intersection.

INTER-SĒPĪRE urbem vallo, to block up, to hem in, to enclose, Vitruv. 3, 3. Liv. 25, 11. intersepiendo quaedam (sc. loca) operibus, Liv. 34, 40. id factum magnae parti peditum Romanorum conspectum Albani exercitus abeuntis intersepsit, shut up from, prevented the Romans from seeing, Liv. 1, 27. so ne interseptum sit his iter ad hoc amplissimum praemium civitatis, Cic. Balb. 18. nunc foramina illa, quae patent ad animum a corpore, terrenis concretisque corporibus sunt intersepta quodammodo, in a manner stopped up, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20.

INTER-SĒRĒRE, (-sēro, ēvi, itum,) to plant or sow between. malleolus ordinariis vitibus interserendus est, the cutting or shoot must be planted among the vines that grow in the rows, Col. 3, 16, 1. quennam igitur existimas vitium numerum intra tantundem temporis interseri posse duorum jugerum malleolis? what number of vines then do you think might be planted within the same space of time from the shoots or cuttings of two acres? Id. 3, 9, 7. quae (sc. loca) pomis intersita, planted with apple-trees, Lucr. 5, 1376. ea (sc. cubilia) contegantur intersitis buxēis et myrtēis fruticibus, with box and myrtle shrubs planted among them, Col. 8, 15, 5.

INTER-SĒRĒRE, (-sēro, serui, sertum,) -me-

is interserit oscula verbis, *intermixes*, Ovid. Met. 10, 559. *causam interserens, se hostem esse Atheniensibus, alleging as a reason*, Nep. 1, 4.

INTER-SISTĒRE, (-sisto, stīti, -) *to stop in the middle of a sentence, between two words or syllables*, Quintil. 8, 3, 45. & 10, 7, 10. *ne intersistat fatigatus, stop*, Id. 12, 11, 2. *intersistit oratio*, Id. 9, 4, 33. *impers. quasi intersistatur, as if there were a stop or pause*, ib. 36. *intersistentes clausulae, et debita actionibus respiratio, short clauses where one may stop and draw breath, as in pleading*, ib. 18. *sic in mediis quoque sunt quidam conatus, qui leviter intersistunt, so in the middle of sentences or of members of sentences, there are certain stresses of the voice which are slightly or gently stopt, or there are certain gentle suspensions of the voice*, ib. 67.

INTER-SŌNĀRE (-sōno, ui, itum,) *mediis remigiis, to sound or play among the middle of the rowers*, Stat. Theb. 5, 344.

INTER-SPĪRĀRE, *to breathe between, to vent. relinquo quā interspiret, it may admit air*, Cat. c. 12.

INTERSPIRATIO, ōnis, f. *a drawing or fetching breath. ut et illa essent paria, quae dicerent, et aequalibus interspirationibus uterentur, that the clauses or parts of a period, which they pronounced, should be equal, and that they might pause or draw breath at equal intervals*, Cic. Or. 3, 51 f. & 44. See INTERPUNGERE.

INTER-STINGŪERE (-guo, xi, ctum,) *ignes, to extinguish*, Lucr. 5, 760. *spatia interstincta columinis, adorned with, supported by*, Stat. Silv. 3, 5, 90. *candore interstincto variis coloribus, variegated or intermingled with different colours*, Plin. 37, 10 s. 54. *Thebaicus (sc. lapis) interstinctus (al. intertinctus) aurēis guttis, the Thebaic marble is variegated or marked here and there with drops of a golden colour*, Plin. 36 s. 13. *facies interstincta medicaminibus, covered here and there with salves or medical applications*, Tac. Ann. 4, 57.

INTERSTĪTIUM, i, n. (inter & sto,)—*dandumque intersticium poenitentiae senis, an interval, time for his wrath to cool, (al. aliter)*, Tac. Ann. 5, 4.

INTER-STRĀTUS, a. (sterno,)—*bitumine interstrato, sc. inter lateres, being laid between the bricks*, Justin. 1, 2. *alii assulus tediae subjectis, et subinde interstratis, oleo adpersam accendunt, sc. lanam, having put slices of torchwood under the locks of wool, and having mixed several layers of this kind one above the other, after sprinkling the wool with oil, they set it on fire*, Plin. 9, 2 s. 9.

INTER-STRĒPĒRE (-ēpo, ui, itum,) *anser olores, for inter argutos olores, to scream like a goose among the harmonious or sweet-singing swans*, Virg. E. 9, 36.

INTER-STRINGĒRE (-go, xi, ictum,) *gulam illi, to break his gullet by squeezing, to strangle him*, Plaut. A. 4, 4, 31.

INTER-STRŪERE, (-uo, ui, uctum,) *to con-*

nect or join together. quā spina interstruit artus, Sil. 10, 149.

INTER-SUM, interfui, &c. See INTERESSE.

INTER-TEXTUS, (adj.)—*flores hederis (in dat.) intertexti, interwoven with or among*, Ovid. Met. 6, 128. *intertexta pluribus notis vestis, a vest interspersed with various spots*, Quintil. 8, 5, 28. *intertextas retexere telas, to unweave by night the web which she had wrought in the day time*, Stat. Sil. 3, 5, 9. *intertexta auro chlamys*, Virg. A. 8, 167.

INTERTIŪMIUM, i, n. *the interval or space between two beams, (tigna)*, Vitruv. 4, 2.

INTER-TRĀHĒRE (-ho, xi, ctum,) *omnem animam (i. e. aquam) illi puteo, to draw out all the water from the well*, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 41.

INTERTRĪGO, inis, f. (terēre) *a galling, chaffing or fretting of the skin by rubbing against any thing. intertrigines prohibet sc. menta, chaffings*, Plin. 20, 14 s. 53. *so nucleus gallae sedar intertrigines*, Id. 24, 4 s. 5. *the same with attritus*, Id. 26, 8 s. 58. cf. 24, 9 s. 38. *remedium intertrigini*, Cato, 159.—(II) *a hurt or sore in a horse's foot, made by interfering, or by knocking one heel against another*, Col. 6, 32, 1. *the chafe-gall in sheep, in ipso discrimine unguulae*, Id. 7, 5, 11 & 12.

INTERTRIMENTUM, i, n. (tero,) *the waste of gold or silver in melting or working it, that part which in melting turns into what is called calx*, Liv. 32, 2. & 34, 7. *hence sine ullo intertrimento, without any loss to either party*, Cic. Verr. 1, 50. *sine magno intertrimento non potest haberi, without great expence*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 39.

INTER-TURBĀRE, *to disturb, to interrupt*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 81.

INTERTURBATIO, ōnis, f.—*Patre animi quoque ejus haud mirabilem interturbationem causante, alleging the disorder or disturbed state of his son's mind, which was not then to be wondered at, as being in the presence of Annibal*, Liv. 23, 8.

INTER-VĀCANS, ntis, a.—*bulbus tripedanēis intervacantibus spatiis obrutus, the bulb being put under ground, with vacant spaces of three feet between each*, Col. 4, 32, 2.

INTERVALLUM, i, n. (inter vallos spatium, the space between the stakes of the rampart of a camp, Isidor. 15, 9.) *annuum intervallum regni fuit, an interval of a year without a king*, Liv. 1, 17. *intervallo locorum et temporum disjuncti, by an interval or intermediate distance of place and time*, Cic. Fam. 1, 7. *tu, si intervallum longius erit mearum literarum, ne sis admiratus, an interval between*, ib. 7, 18. *so neque enim quisquam hoc Scipione elegantius intervalla negotiorum otio dispunxit, Paterc. 1, 13. intervalla requietis, intervals of rest or ease*, Cic. Fin. 1, 15. *siderum intervalla, distance between*, Quintil. 2, 17. *so intervalla arborum*, Id. 8, 3, 9. *horum*, 12, 10, 66. *arbores raris intervallis serito, plant the trees thin, at a considerable distance from one another*, Col. 5, 10, 5. *proximus huic, longo sed proximus intervallo, at a great distance*, Virg. A. 5,

320. paribus intervallis, at equal distances, Caes. B. G. 1, 51. ex tanto intervallo, after so long a time, Liv. 3, 38. hoc intervalli datum, Liv. 3, 25. sine intervallis loquacitas, without pauses, Cic. Or. 3, 48. numerus intervallis apparet, by the quantities of the syllables, whether long or short, Cic. Or. 54. intervallo- rum longorum et brevium varietas, of long and short syllables, ib. 58. pedum et digitorum ictu intervalla signant, mark the different quantities of the syllables or the time they take up in pronouncing by a stroke of the feet or fingers; beat time with their feet or fingers, as in music, Quintil. 9, 4, 51. periodos majoribus intervallis, et velut laxioribus nodis resolvemus, we shall make the periods more loose, less elaborate, ib. 127.

INTER-VELLĒRE (-vello, vulsi, sum,) poma, to pull here and there, from different parts of the tree, Plin. 17, 27 s. 47 f. castaneas, to pluck up here and there, Col. 4, 33, 3. barbam, to thin, by pulling hairs here and there, Sen. Ep. 115. nec ipsae (sc. arbores) fructuosae erunt, nisi intervulseris, unless you thin them, unless you pull some of them here and there, Col. 5, 10, 5. * intervelli sine confusione non possunt, they cannot be taken asunder or out of their place, Quintil. 10, 7, 5. num aliquid ex illis (sc. antè praeparatis) intervelli, atque ex tempore dicendis inseri posset, if any thing can be taken from the things prepared or premeditated, and inserted in what must be said, extempore, Id. 12, 9, 17.

INTER-VĒNĪRE, (-vñio, vñi, entum,) to come in while any thing is doing, Cic. Att. 15, 11. si litura, aut adjectio aliqua aut mutatio interveniat, intervene or occur, Quintil. 11, 2, 32. so Id. 5, 14, 17. quamquam illi (sc. Catullo) epòdos intervenire non reperitur, there is no epode, i. e. a short iambic verse after a long, in Catullus: (some delete the NON, and apply it to Horace, as by its position it ought,) Id. 10, 1, 96. haec (sc. fabula) dum data est nova, novum intervenit vitium et calamitas, while this play was first exhibited, an uncommon unlucky accident and calamity intervened, Ter. Hec. Prol. 2. verboque intervenit omni plangor, lamentation intermixes with all her words, Ov. Met. 11, 708. Graeci *μαγεβαρις* vocant, dum continuationi sermonis aliquis sensus intervenit, when any sentence is inserted in the middle of a period or continued discourse, Quintil. 9, 3, 23. ludorum diebus qui cognitionem intervererant, in the time of the games which had interrupted the trial, Tac. Ann. 3, 23. plures cecidissent, ni nox praelio intervenisset, had not night stopt or put an end to, Liv. 23, 18. so Sabinum bellum coeptis intervenit, Liv. 1, 36. intervenit majori minor cogitatio, a matter of smaller importance prevented the execution of a greater, Liv. 29, 6. intervenit deinde his cogitationibus avitum malum, regni cupido, intervened or came in amidst, interrupted, Id. 1, 6. irae interveniunt, quarrels now and then happen between them, Plaut. Amph. 3, 2, 59. interest animis nostris et cogitationibus mediis intervenit, sc. Deus, is

privy to our inmost thoughts, Sen. Ep. 83. mihi quiritanti intervenisses, you should have assisted, Liv. 40, 9.—* *impers.* ubi de improvviso est interventum mulieri, (sc. a nobis,) when we came in upon the woman unexpectedly, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 40. Zeno dicere solebat, eum esse beatum, qui praesentibus voluptatibus fruereetur, dolore non INTERVENIENTE, without pain, no pain interfering or interrupting his pleasures, Cic. Tusc. 3, 17. intervenientibus desertis, intervening, lying between, Plin. 5, 8. so interveniente flumine, cui nomen est Vior, ib. 1. * Neque senatu interveniente, not interposing, Suet. Caes. 30. so villicum intervenientem flagellavit, Suet. Cl. 38. aut interveniente aliqua potestate, by the interposition or intercession of some magistrate, Quintil. 7, 1, 32. intervenientes extrinsecus causae, extrinsic causes, Id. 3, 8, 18.

INTERVENTUS, ūs, m.—aliquid agentibus cujuscunque interventus impedimento est, the coming in, Quintil. 1, 2, 12. aliquorum, 11, 2, 39. interventu collegae servatus est, by the intervention of his colleague, Liv.—noctis interventu, by the night coming on, Caes. B. G. 3, 15. praelium diremit nox interventu suo, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 99. suppeditatio bonorum, nullo malorum interventu, an abundant supply of good things, without any mixture of bad things, i. e. constant pleasure without pain, Cic. N. D. 1, 40. Caleni interventum et Calvenae cavebis, take care that Calenus and Matius (called also Calvena, Cic. Att. 14, 4, 5 & 9.) do not come in, or be not present, at the reading of the oration, Cic. Att. 16, 11. vitia erunt, donec homines; sed neque haec continua, et meliorum interventu pensantur, and the vices of bad emperors are compensated by the virtues of better princes who come after them, Tac. Hist. 4, 74. interventus alicujus, aut interpellatio, the sudden coming in or interruption of any one, Cic. Orat. Part. 8. retinentes creditores interventu sponsorum removit, he got free of his creditors, who were for stopping him from going to Spain, his province, by the interposition of sureties, Suet. Caes. 18.

INTERVENTOR, ōris, m. one who comes in, an interpreter, Cic. Fat. 1.

INTERVĒNIUM, i, n. the intermediate space between the different veins of the earth, Vitruv. 8, 1. & 2, 6 & 7.

INTER-VĒTĒRE aliquem, to deceive, to dupe, to cheat, Plaut. Asin. 2, 1, 10. ut me, si posset, muliere intervorteret, to cheat me out of this girl, Id. Ps. 3, 2, 110. the same with abducere a me dolis mulierem, ib. 112. promissum et receptum (sc. consulatum) intervertit, sc. Caesar, in seque transtulit, he intercepted and took to himself what he had promised and engaged to give to Dolobella, Cic. Phil. 2, 32. intersersā aedilitate, (is supposed to be by a mistake of transcribers for intermissa,) having dropt pretensions to, Cic. Dom. 43. interservo hoc regali dono, being purloined, fraudulently taken away, Cic. Verr. 4, 30. interservis patroni rebus, having embazled or stolen the effects of

his patron, Tac. Ann. 16, 10. * canaliculi intervertuntur, *are turned aside*, Vitruv. 4, 3.—* novies millies sestertium, paucissimis mensibus, intervertisse creditur, *to have spent or squandered*, Tac. Hist. 2, 95.

INTER-VERSARI, (-versor, ātus,)-nisi editis ovibus interversando mares vitale asperserint virus, *unless the male fishes sprinkle their vivifying seed on the ova when produced, by moving up and down among them, (al. inter se versando mares et feminae, unless when the eggs are laid, or the spawn cast, the males and females turn it up and down together, and sprinkle it with a vital dew, as it lies on the water.)* Plin. 9, 50 s. 74.

INTER-VIGILĀRE somno, *to awake now and then during sleep*, (al. interjuncto,) Sen. Ep. 83.

INTER-VIRĒRE, neut.—laetisque minax interviret herbis, *sc. anguis, is green among*, Stat. Theb. 4, 98. quum tramite flexo semita discretis interviret humida nimbis, *when the moist part of the rainbow appears green in separate clouds*, Claudian. de Rapt. Proserp. 2, 100.

INTER-VISĒRE, (-viso, visi, sum,) *to visit in the mean time or now and then*. nos minūs intervīsīs, *you visit us less, more seldom*, Cic. Fam. 7, 2. ipse crebro intervīso, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2 f. uxores, Suet. Aug. 24. inmo intervīsam priūs domum, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 90. sed tamen volo intervīsi, *I wish a person now and then to be sent to see*, ib. 97.

INTER-VOLĀRE medias urbes, *to fly between*, Val. Flacc. 2, 614. add. 5, 27. maestitiam eorum mitigant intervalando, *by flying up and down among them*, Col. 8, 10, 1.

INTERVOLITĀRE.—inter alia prodigia et carne pluit; quem imbrem ingens numerus avium intervalando rapuisse fertur, *is said to have intercepted in its fall, by flying frequently up and down*, Liv. 3, 10.

INTER-VOMĒRE (-vomō, ui, -) dulcēs inter salsas aquas, *to send forth sweet waters among salt*, Lucr. 6, 894.

IN-TESTĀTUS (a.) mortuus est, *without making a testament or will*, Cic. Cluent. 60. so Verr. 2, 22. ad coenam si intestatus eas, Juv. 3, 274.—(II) not convicted by witnesses, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 17. & 5, 2, 24.—(III) testiculis privatus, *castrated*, Plaut. Mil. 5, 23. *as it is explained*, ib. 27.

INTESTĀTÒ, adv.—si paterfamilias intestatò moritur, *without making a will*, Cic. Inv. 2, 50.

INTESTĀBĪLIS, e, not permitted to give evidence in a court of law, nor to make a testament, Digest. hence—(II) detestable, Sallust. Jug. 67. Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 181. Plin. 30, 2 s. 6. Tac. Ann. 6, 40. intestabilis saevitiā, *detestable for his cruelty*, ib. 51. intestabilior, Tac. Hist. 4, 42.—(III) used by Plautus in an ambiguous sense, for one not admitted to be a witness or allowed to make a testament; or for one (testiculis privatus) who is castrated or emasculated, Plaut. Mil. 5, 24. Curc. 1, 1, 30.

INTESTĪNUS, a.—(al. intus,) bellum, *internal, intestine, civil*, Cat. 2, 13. so intestinum ma-

lum, Id. ad Brut. 10, 1. civitas secum ipsa discors intestino inter patres plebemque flagrabat odio, Liv. 2, 22. scelus intestinum, domesticum, Liv. 1, 48. opus tectorium et intestinum, the plastering and wainscotting or inner wood-covering of a wall, Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 10.

INTESTĪNA, orum, n. the intestines. a visceribus ad intestina veniendum est, *from the bowels to the intestines*, Cels. 4, 11.—sing. medium intestinum, the mesentery, Cic. N. D. 2. 55. ex intestinis laborare, *to be disordered in one's bowels*, Cic. Fam. 7, 26. tenuioris intestini morbus quem ILEON vocant, Cels. 2, 1. morbus majoris intestini, quod Graeci καλον vocant, Cels. 2, 12, 10. mihi inanitate intestina murmurant, *my inwards grumble with emptiness*, Plaut. 4, 3, 6.

IN-TEXĒRE (-xo, ui, xtum,) literas vestibus, *interweave or embroider letters on clothes, to mark letters or to write on cloth*, Plin. 13, 11 s. 22 f. mollibus intextens ornabat cornua sertis, *interweaving his horns with soft garlands*, Virg. Æ. 7, 448. so casiā atque aliis intextens suavibus herbis, *sc. palentes violas, &c. intermixing or plaiting*, Virg. E. 2, 49. utque purpurea intexti tollant aulea Britanni, *and how the interwoven Britons raise the purple tapestry, i. e. how the Britons, represented on the purple curtains of the theatre, seem to raise them*, Virg. G. 3, 25. Some think that real Britons were employed to raise the curtains on which their countrymen were represented, Serv. in locum. But the other sense seems most probable according to the beautiful description of Ovid, Met. 3, 111. chlamys intexta variis coloribus, *interwoven or embroidered with*, A. ad Heren. 4, 47. intextus puer, *sc. in chlamyde, the youth Gany-mēdes interwoven or embroidered on the cloak*, Virg. Æ. 5, 252. tribus intextum tauris opus, *sc. clypei, the texture of the shield covered with three bulls hides*, ib. 10, 785. sectaque intextum abiete costas, *they line the ribs of the wooden horse with cut fir, they cover the ribs on the inside with fir planks*, Virg. Æ. 2, 16. utraeque (sc. venae et arteriae) toto corpore intextae, *intermingled or interlaced through the whole body*, Cic. N. D. 2, 55.—(II) intexere laeta tristibus, *to intermingle*, Cic. Part. 4. facta charitis, *to describe in writing or in verse*, Tibul. 4, 1, 5. scis me antè orationes, aut aliquid id genus solitum scribere, ut Varronem nusquam possem intexere, *that till of late I used to write orations, or something of that kind, that I could no where introduce Varro, (as a speaker in a dialogue) Cic. Att. 13, 12. so te autem libentissimè intexui, faciamque id crebrius*, ib. 22.

INTEXTUS, ūs, m. an interweaving. caeterum aeterna est caelestibus natura, intextentibus mundum, *intextuque concretis, but the nature of the heavenly bodies (i. e. the stars) is eternal or immortal; which stars interweave or interlace the canopy of heaven, (supposed by the ancients to be material,) and by doing so are themselves of a compact texture*, Plin. 2, 8 s. 6.

INTĪMUS, innermost. See INTRA.

IN-TINGĒRE v. tinguere (-go, v. guo, xi, ctum,) aliquid in acetum, to dip, Cato, R.R. 156. omnibus quaeque condiuntur, quaeque intinguntur, desideratum, sc. anesum, *is in request or useful for all things that are seasoned or preserved, and are dipped, i. e. for seasonings or preserves and sauces*, Plin. 20, 17 s. 72. crebrā relatione, quoad intinguntur calami, morantur manum, sc. membranae, parchment retards the hand, by the frequent necessity of dipping the reeds in ink, Quintil. 10, 3, 31. faces intinctae in fossa sanguinis, *dip, wetted*, Ov. Met. 7, 260.

INTINCTUS, ūs, m. a sauce. ad intinctus additis myrtis, *myrtles being added to the sauce*, Plin. 15, 29 s. 35. ex hoc intinctu sumenda, sc. brassica, *from this sauce*, Id. 20, 9 s. 33.

IN-TŪLĒRĀBĪLIS, e, not to be borne, intolerabile: multò (compar.) intolerabilior, Cic. Fam. 4, 3. intolerabilius nihil est quam femina dives, Juvenal. 6, 459. add. Suet. Caes. 78.

INTOLERABILĪTER, adv. intolerably, Col. 1, 4.

IN-TŪLERANDUS, a. intolerable, insufferable, Cic.

INTŪLERANS, tis, a.—caelibis vitae, *unable to live a bachelor, disliking a life of celibacy*, Tac. Ann. 12, 1. et loquimur de Alexandro nondum merso secundis rebus, quarum nemo intolerantior fuit, *which no one was more unable to bear*, Liv. 9, 13. so Gallorum corpora intolerantissima laboris atque aestis, Liv. 10, 23. but subjectis intolerantior, *more insolent, oppressive or intolerable to his subjects*, Tacit. Ann. 11, 10. quanto intolerantior servitus iterum victis, *how much more intolerable would their servitude be, if again vanquished*, ib. 3, 45 f. curae intolerantes, *for intoleranda*, Laev. apud Gell. 19, 7.

INTOLERANTER (adv.) dolere, *immoderately, intolerably*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 9 f. so si intolerantius se jactant, Cic. Or. 2, 52. de tuis divitiis intolerantissimè gloriaris, Cic. Vat. 12.

IN-TŪLERANTIA (ae, f.) regum, *insolence, insufferable pride, intolerableness*, Cic. Rull. 2, 13. so Cluent. 40. intolerantia morum, *the insolence of his temper*, Suet. Tib. 51.

IN-TŪNĀRE, (-tōno, ui, -) to thunder loudly, Virg. Æ. 1, 90. intonuit laevum, *it thundered on the left*, ib. 2, 693. hic pater omnipotens ter caelo clarus ab alto intonuit, *thundered aloud*, ib. 7, 142. silvae intonere profundae, *resounded*, ib. 515. portibus intonuit caeli pater ipse sinistris, Cic. Div. (ex Poëta,) 1, 42.—* canis intonuit ingenti latratu, *sounded*, Plin. 8, 40. intonuit vox, Cic. Mur. 38. intonat ore, sc. iis, *thunders over them with her mouth*, i. e. frightens them with her terrible voice, Virg. Æ. 6, 607. intonare minas, *to thunder out threatenings*, Ov. Amor. 1, 7, 46. quae (sc. fortuna) simul intonuit, proxima quaeque fugat, i. e. when Fortune proves adverse, she chases away the nearest friends, Id. Pont. 2, 3, 24. so Id. Trist. 1, 4, 29.—* si quos (sc. scaros) Eois intonata fluctibus hiems ad hoc vertat mare, *if a storm mixed with thunder or a violent tempest drive any from the eastern part of the Mediterranean to the Tuscan sea*, Hor. Ep. 2, 51.

IN-TONDĒRE (-deo, di, sum,) summas partes fibrarum, sc. porri, *to clip off*, Col. 11, 3, 31.—IN-TONSUS, a.—Arabes mitrati degunt, aut intonso crine, *with their hair uncut, unshorn*, Plin. 6, 28. so capilli, Hor. Epod. 15, 9. caput, Ov. Fast. 4, 655. Sen. Ep. 5. coma, Cic. Tusc. 3, 26. ex Accio—intonsi avi, *unshorn, unshaved, rough*, Ov. Fast. 2, 30. Tibul. 2, 1, 34. so Cato, Hor. 2, 15, 11. deus, i. e. Apollo, Ov. Trist. 3, 1, 60. homines intonsi et inculti, sc. Alpini, Liv. 21, 32. intonsae oves, *unshorn, not having their wool cut*, Col. 7, 3, 7. so intonsa bidens, *an ewe-lamb or sheep that had never been shorn*, Virg. Æ. 12, 170. intonsa capita, *uncut, not pruned, not having their leaves crott*, Virg. Æ. 9, 681. intonsi montes, *uncut, woody*; or, according to others, *uncultivated, rough, where no cattle browse or feed*, Virg. Æ. 5, 6. the opposite of which is TONSÆ VALLES, *browsed or fed on by the cattle*, Virg. G. 4, 277. so tondent dumeta, ib. 1, 15. tonsae novales, *the mowed fields*, ib. 71.

IN-TORQUĒRE (-queo, si, sum v. tun,) petiolos, quibus mala pendent, *to twist the stalks, on which the apples hang*, Col. de Arbor. c. 23, 2. mentum in dicendo, *to writh the chin in speaking*, Cic. Or. 2, 66. ardentibus oculis intorsit lumine glauco, *rolled his eyes, flashing with bluish light, i. e. rolled his sparkling blue or grey eyes*, Virg. G. 4, 451. involvolus, quae (sc. bestia) in pampini folio intorta implicat se, *which winds itself up in a vine leaf*, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 63. jaculum intorquens emitit in auras, *brandishing his javelin lets it fly into the air*, Virg. Æ. 9, 52. hastam, *to hurl, to cast or throw*, ib. 744. so tela per fenestras, ib. 534. telum in hostem, ib. 10, 882. jaculum, 10, 323. hastam equo (in dat. for, in equum, ib. 11, 637. cunctanti sc. Turno) telum Aeneas—corpore toto intorquet, *throws with the whole force of his body*, ib. 12, 921. intorto figit telo, *pierces him with a dart thrown at him*, ib. 10, 382. si quod in me telum intorsit, (al. intenderit,) Cic. Arus. Resp. 4. alternis versibus intorquentur inter fratres contumeliae, *abuses or reproaches are thrown out by the brothers against one another*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 36. paludamento circum laevum brachium intorto, *having wrapped or rolled his military robe round his left arm*, Liv. 25, 16 f. aut contra renitentes, vertice intorti, *affligebantur, or making head against the tempest, being whirled round by the hurricane, they were thrown on the ground*, Liv. 21, 58. faucium certè intortice muricatim intorto, *with a wreathed or spiral top, having sharp prickles interspersed; wrinkling and winding upwards to the top like caltrops*, Plin. 9, 33s. 51. intorti funes, *twisted ropes*, Ovid. Met. 3, 679. capilli, *curled or frizzled hair*, Martial. 8, 33, 19. crines, *twisted round in locks or ringlets*, Sil. 3, 284. intorta cauda, sc. est, *suibus, have a curled or writhed tail, (id etiam notatum, facilius litare, in dextermum quam in laevum, detortā, it is remarked that those are fitter for being sacrificed, that have their tail bent or turned to*

the right, than to the left,) Plin. 8, 51 s. 77. caudice duro et intorto, sc. myrrha est, the trunk of the myrrh is hard and writhed, Plin. 12, 15 s. 34. intorta oratio, involved, intricate, obscure, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 64.

INTORTIUS, adv.—buscum intortius crispum, a knur or knot curled in a more winding or intricate manner, Plin. 16, 16 s. 27.

INTRA, praep. cum accus. within. intra annum, decem annos, paucos dies, menses, &c. within, in the space of and not more than. intra moenia, within the city, Liv. 34, 3. intra parietes meos, within my house, Cic. Att. 3, 10. Antiochum majores nostri intra montem Taurum regnare jusserunt, i. e. not to pass the west side of, Cic. Sext. 27. locus intra oceanum, within the ocean, or on this side of the straits of Gibraltar, Cic. Verr. 3, 89. or surrounded by the ocean, Gell. 12, 13. nosse regiones, intra quas venire debeas, Cic. Or. 2, 34. ager intra eos terminos, Liv. 34, 62. ille intra tecta vocari imperat, sc. eos, into, Virg. Æ. 7, 168.

* intra biennium, quam, for postquam, in not more than two years after, Quintil. 1, 12, 9. si quid intra cutem subest vulneris, i. e. if there is any secret disaffection or enmity to the republic in the army of Lepidus, Cic. Fam. 10, 18. simul laudibus Sejanum extulit, tanquam labore vigilantique ejus tanta vis unum intra damnum stetit, et, the fire had been confined to the theatre alone, and had not extended to the other houses, Tac. Ann. 3, 72. Hortensii scripta tantum intra famam sunt, qui, &c. are so much below his reputation as an orator, Quintil. 11, 3, 8. intra fortunam qui cupis esse tuam, (al. infra,) Propert. 3, 9, 2. so Ovid. Trist. 3, 4, 26. intra gloriam facinus fuit, the guilt of Horatius in slaying his sister was more than counterbalanced by the glory of his victory, Flor. 1, 3. intra haec est omnis vituperatio, all blame or censure is included within or comprehended under these (three heads before mentioned,) Quintil. 6, 3, 37. nulla ars—intra initium stetit, has remained confined within the limits of its first origin, i. e. unimproved, Id. 10, 2, 8. intra juventam, in the prime of life, below the age of forty-five, which, among the Romans, was the period of youth, Tac. Ann. 2, 71. intra legem epulamur, less expensively than the sumptuary law allows, Cic. Fam. 9, 26, 9. intra manus, et sine motu laterum, confined to the hands, Quintil. 11, 3, 165. secunda classis intra centum usque ad quinque et septuaginta millium census instituta, the second class was appointed (to consist of those who had an estate) within or below the valuation of 100,000 asses, down to the value of 75,000 asses, Liv. 1, 43. modicè hoc faciam, aut etiam intra modum, I will do this moderately, or even less than moderation would permit, i. e. I shall do it now and then, but however very rarely, Cic. Fam. 4, 4, 14. intra modum loquendi, in the way of ordinary discourse, not exceeding the tone of common conversation, ib. 45. cogitatio rerum ordinem contra se ipsa disponit, Id. 10, 6, 2. (dum quasi intra se ipsum,) Id. 10, 7, 25. so Id. 11, 3, 2 &

176. nam pulchritudo infra pudicitiam principis fuit, the beauty of Cleopatra was unable to affect the chastity of Augustus, Flor. 4, 11. Correllius se intra silentium tenuit, was silent, Plin. Ep. 4, 17. intra spem veniae cautus, cautious to commit no faults, but such as may be excused, Hor. Art. P. 266. intra verba peccare, to offend only in words, Curt. 7, 1, 25. quum affirmetis, intra vos futura, donec placeat emitte, since you promise, that they shall be kept in your own hands, (without shewing them to any body,) till I think proper to publish them, Plin. Ep. 3, 10.—* INTRA is sometimes used as an adverb; thus, extrinsecus et intrâ, without and within, Col. 12, 43. hujus (fistulae) ea pars, quae intrâ, paulo longior esse debet, quam quae extrâ, Cels. 7, 15, 7. so 5, 18, 211. & 8, 1, 34.—

INTÉRIOR, -or, us, ôris, a. compar. more within. in interiore aedium parte, in the inner or more retired part of the house, Cic. Sext. 10. so interior domus, Virg. Æ. 1, 497. interiore tecto, ib. 4, 494. interiora domûs limina, ib. 645. radit iter laevum interior, brushes along the left hand path on the inside, i. e. quickly sailed forward between the ship of Gyas and the goal, which was on the left hand of him who steered the vessel, according to the method of running with chariots in the Circus at Rome, ib. 5, 170. so dum proram ad saxa suburget interior, ib. 203. thus, nunc stringam metas interiore rotâ, I will graze on the goal with the left wheel of my chariot, within the chariot of my antagonist, or being nearer to the goal than his, Ovid. Amor. 3, 2, 12. so interior curru meta terenda meo est, Id. Art. 2, 426. et medius juvenum, non indignantibus ipsis, ibat (sc. senior :) interior, si comes unus erat, an aged man, when he walked with two young men, obtained the middle place, as being most honourable; if with one young man, the place next the wall, or on the right hand, Ov. Fast. 5, 67. ab interioribus consiliis (sc. regis) segregari, to be secluded from his secret counsels, Nep. 23, 2. nam cursu interiore brevi convertitur orbe, for the Lesser Bear is turned round in a short circle by an interior path, i. e. nearer to the pole than the Ursa Major, Cic. N. D. 2, 41. & Acad. 4, 20. interiore epistolâ, in the middle of the letter; (according to Manutius, nearer the end,) Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5. gentes interiores, sc. Asiae, the inner nations, i. e. more remote from the Egean sea and the Roman province, Cic. Manil. 22. so Perseus in interiora (sc. loca) regni recepit se, retired into the heart of the kingdom, into the most remote places, Liv. 42, 39. so interiora regni sui petere, to go to the most remote parts, Curt. 4, 9, 1. salus interioris hominis, saviour of my soul or life, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 66. qui interiores scrutantur literas et reconditas, who carry their researches into the profound and abstruse parts of mythology, who study books that are little known, Cic. N. D. 3, 16. opus est huc limatulo et polito tuo judicio, et illis interioribus literis, quibus, &c. we need your correct and refined judgment, and your profound

erudition, Cic. Fam. 7, 33. interiores literae, (studying together) the *abstruse sciences*, or the *more profound branches of philosophy*, Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 28. ignes interiorem edunt medullam, the *flames of love consume her inward marrow*, Catull. 93, 15. motus interior, *internal*, Cic. Somn. Scip. 9. interior os, the *middle of the three bones which compose the finger*, Cels. 8, 1. alii interiorem potentiam adepti, *greater power by intimacy with the emperor; secret influence*, Tac. Hist. 1, 2. interior eorum (societas,) qui ejusdem gentis sunt, *more close or intimate*, Cic. Off. 3, 17. so interior est, esse ejusdem civitatis, it is a *more near, close, or intimate connection*, ib. 1, 17. tactus, quem philosophi interiorem vocant, aut doloris aut voluptatis, the *touch which philosophers call inward*, i. e. the *sensation*, Cic. Acad. 4, 7. prior interiorque torus, the *fore-part and back-part of a bed*, Ov. Am. 3, 14, 32. interiores vicini tui, *your neighbours in Asia, the prefects of Cilicia and Syria; for Octavius, who is called simply vicinus, was prefect of Macedonia*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2f. referam nunc interiorem ac familiarem ejus vitam, *his private and domestic life; opposed to his public conduct*, Suet. Aug. 61.—* nos autem illa externa, cum multis; haec interiora cum paucis ex ipso saepe cognovimus, *his private virtues or endowments, his great erudition or intimate acquaintance with philosophy*, Cic. Acad. 4, 2. haec impromptu fuerint; nunc interiora videamus, *let us now inquire into things that are more difficult, more subtle or abstruse*, Cic. Div. 2, 60. est quoddam contentiois extremum, (quod tamen interior est, quam acutissimus clamor,) quod, &c. *there is a certain extremity or utmost point of exertion in speaking, (which, however, is lower, more soft or gentle, than a very shrill cry,)* Cic. Or. 3, 61. pars maxima rerum offendat, si non interiora tegas, the *secret or inner parts*, Ov. Art. 3, 230. interiora sacri, the *recesses of a temple*, Quinctil. 1, 4, 6. omnium interiorum morbi curationesque, the *diseases of all the internal parts, and their methods of cure*, Cels. 4, 1.—

INTERIUS, adv. *internally*, Cels. 5, 28, 1. a summa costa, paulo interiorius quam ea media est, *os excrecit, &c. a little within the middle of it*, Id. 8, 1, 69. ipsa quoque interiorius cum duro lingua palato congelat, *her tongue itself congeals within her mouth with her hard palate*, Ovid. Met. 6, 306. possum de natura queri, quod aurum et argentum non interiorius absconderit, *farther within the surface of the earth, deeper*, Sen. Ben. 7, 10. oratio—ne insistat interiorius, *ne excurrat longius, that the periods of a discourse may not stop or be cut short in the middle, nor run out to too great a length*, Cic. Or. 3, 49. interiorius flectendum, sc. nobis, *we must bend or turn round our horses in a narrower circle, nearer the goal*, Senec. Tranq. Anim. 9.—

INTIMUS, superl. -ae aedes, the *innermost part of the house*, Cic. Verr. 1, 50. in eo sacrario intimo, *in the most secret part of that temple*, ib. 4, 45. in urbis intimam partem venire, *into the heart of the city*, ib. 5, 37. Cicero testatur,

dicendi facultatem ex intimis sapientiae fontibus fluere, *from the most secret sources of wisdom*, Quinctil. 12, 2, 6. traxit ex intimo ventre suspirium, *he fetched a deep sigh from the bottom of his breast*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 41. ab iacinto angulo, *from a secret corner*, Horat. Od. 1, 9, 21. discordia, ira acerbior, intimo odio (al. animo) et corde concepta, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9. so intimo pectore, *in the bottom of the breast*, Catul. 59, 177. intimaque praecordia movit, *their inmost vitals*, Ov. Met. 4, 507. angor intimis sensibus, Cic. Att. 5, 10. so pictura—in intimos penetraat affectus, Quinctil. 11, 3, 67. intima friguis ossa receperunt, *his inmost bones received a cold*, Ov. Met. 11, 416. sermo intimus, cum ipse secum, a *secret reasoning or consultation with one's self*, (sc. ait,) cave turpe quidquam, languidum, non virile, sc. ne facias,) Cic. Tusc. 2, 22. tactu intimo aliquid sentire, *to perceive with an internal touch or sensation*, Cic. Acad. 4, 24. in alicujus studii, vel artificii, vel facultatis (i. e. eloquentiae) disputationem paene intimam venire, *to enter into a profound disputation concerning*, Cic. Or. 1, 21. cum illa verba gravissima ex intimo artificio depromisset, *from his profound skill or thorough knowledge of the art of eloquence*, Cic. Cluent. 21. Quinctil. 6, 3, 40. ipse vires intimas, molemque belli ciet, *rouses his inmost or greatest strength, and the weight of the war*, i. e. the *whole force of his kingdom*, Tac. An. 15, 2f. nec alia tam intima Tiberio causa, cum Rhodum abscederet, *so strong or powerful a cause*, ib. 1, 53. exin promptum, *then was brought before the senate a grievance, which was concealed by the secret complaints of many, which had long been felt with secret discontent*, ib. 3, 36. loci ex intima questionum naturalium subtilitate repetiti, *topics drawn from the most profound or abstruse researches into natural causes*, Quinctil. 1, 4, 4.—(II) erat intimus Dionysio priori, *familiar or intimate with*, Nep. 10, 1. qui ex intimis regis, ab amicitia ejus defecerat, *from being one of the intimates or familiar acquaintances of the king*, Nep. 9, 2. in intimis est meis, Cic. Att. 4, 16. intimus Catilinae, Cic. Cat. 2, 5. intimus quisque libertorum vincit abreptique, Tac. Ann. 15, 35.—Davius, qui intimus est eorum consiliis, *intimately acquainted with their designs*, Ter. And. 3, 3, 44. Poppaea et Tigellino coram, *quod erat saevienti principi intimum consiliorum, which was the privy or cabinet council of the emperor, when meditating acts of cruelty*, Tac. Ann. 15, 61.—

INTIMÈ (adv.) commendari alicui, *to be strongly recommended to any one*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2.—

INTERNUS, a, um.—bellum, *internal, civil, domestic*, Tacit. Hist. 2, 69. so discordiae, Id. An. 2, 26. caedes, ib. 2. ignes, *fires in the bowels of the earth*, Sen. Nat. Q. 6, 27. maria, *seas that come far up into the land; as the Mediterranean, the Arabian gulf or Red sea*, &c. Plin. 2, 68. internae arae, the *altars of the penates in the inner part of the house*, Ov. Ep. 7, 113.—

INTERNATUS, a. (nascor,) internatas saxis herbas vellentes, growing between, Tac. Hist. 4, 60.

INTRACTATUS, a.—equus, untamed, not broken, wild, Cic. Am. 19. ne quid inausum aut intractatum sclerisive dolive fuisset, unatempted or untried, Virg. Æ. 8, 206.

INTRACTABILIS, -e genus bello, a race not to be meddled with, fierce in war, Virg. Æ. 1, 339. bruma, rough, severe, scarcely to be borne, intolerable, Virg. G. 1, 211. so loca frigore intractabilia, Justin. 24, 4. virus illi intractabile est, its bad taste cannot be removed or got rid of, Plin. 19, 5 s. 27. respice aetatem ejus jam duram et intractabilem, intractable, unmanageable, stubborn, Sen. Ep. 25. so animus, Sen. Hippol. 270.

INTRARE, to enter, to go in, &c. See **INTRO**.

INTREMERE & **Intremiscere**, to tremble, to quake; thus, genua intremuere timore, Ov. M. 2, 180. undae intremuere, Virg. Æ. 3, 673. intremuit malus, the mast quivered, ib. 5, 505. —Annibalem senectus intremuit, sc. propter, old men, (as Fabius Maximus, and others) are afraid of Hannibal, Sil. 16, 666. intremiscunt terrae, the earth quakes, Plin. 2, 72.

INTREPIDUS, a. intrepid, unafraid, undaunted, Ov. Met. 13, 478. intracta hiems, spent without fear, Tac. Agr. 92.

INTREPIDE, adv. boldly, without fear, Liv. 26, 4.

INTRIBUERE, to contribute, to pay a contribution or tax for any purpose, Plin. Ep. 10, 35.

INTRICATUS, a. entangled. nunc ego lenonem ita hodie intricatam dabo, I will so hamper or entangle the procurer, Plaut. Pers. 4, 1, 9.

INTRINSECUS, adv. (intra & secus,) on the inside, Cels. 4, 1. Col. 12, 43, 5

INTRITA, & -um. See **INTERERE**.

INTRITUS, for non tritus, part. not bruised. intrita oliva novo fisco includitur, the unbruised olive is shut up in a new frail, Col. 12, 49, 2.

INTRÒ, adv.—vos isthaec intro auferte, carry these things in, Ter. And. 1, 1, 1. sequere me intro, ib. 3, 1, 9. aciem; intrò adspexi, I looked in, ib. 2, 2, 28. venit intrò ad nos erans, he came into our house in a mistake, Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 2.

INTRARE aedem et in aedem, to enter the temple, Suet. Vesp. 7. in Capitolium, Cic. Dom. 3. cubiculum cum ferro, Quinctil. 4, 2, 72. maria, Virg. Æ. 6, 59. aprum cuspidem, to pierce, Mart. 14, 80. in familiaritatem alicujus, to insinuate himself into, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5. intrabo etiam magis, sc. in causam, I will examine or treat it more accurately, Cic. Flacc. 10. si judicem intrârît oratio, Quinctil. 4, 5, 5. nihil intrare potest in affectum, quod in aure, velut quodam vestibulo offendit, Id. 9, 4, 10. ubi rursus silvae intratae, sc. a Romanis, when they again entered the woods, Liv. 21, 25. cum quibus (sc. prociis) ut socii domus est intrata petiti, sc. a me, as soon as I entered the house of Æneus, the father of Dejanira, whom I wished

to have for my father-in-law, Ov. Met. 9, 11. sè nondum tibi curia, nec dum templorum intrati postes, you have not yet entered, Sil. 11, 255. intratam Senonum capietis millibus urbem, ib. 12, 583. Gallias primùm Domitio (v. a Domitio) intratas cum exercitu, &c. Vell. 2, 29. intrata protinus Germania, ib. 105.

INTRABILIS, e, that may or can be entered. quam adversi annis os lato agmine ac tam multis simul venientibus haud sane intrabile esset, could not be entered by them coming in so broad a line, and in such numbers, i. e. could not admit so large a squadron at once, Liv. 22, 19.

INTRODUCERE (-co, xi, ctum,) copias suas in fines Bellovacorum, to bring in, to introduce, Caes. B. G. 2, 5. praesidium in oppidum, Id. B. C. 1, 13. novum exemplum in republica, ib. 7. hos prius introducam; post exeo, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 39. tu isthic mane, ut Chremem introduceas, ib. 5, 2, 70. Socrates primus philosophiam devocavit e caelo, et in urbibus collocavit, et in domos etiam introduxit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 4. mundum non modò factum, sed etiam manu paene factum, to represent in a book, or by one's opinion, Cic. N. D. 1, 8. so Lucr. 3, 630. Cic. Acad. 4, 42. deliberationem ejusmodi, in qua, &c. to introduce, Cic. Off. 3, 3. so hac introductâ consuetudine, Cic. Fam. 16, 21. Catonem introduxi senem disputantem, Cic. Amic. 1. jam enim ipse tecum, nullâ personâ introductâ, loquor, without introducing a feigned character, Cic. Coel. 15. quam ambitionem L. Caesar in senatum introduxit, Cic. Phil. 11, 8. possumus enim, ut sponsores appellentur, procuratores introducere, we may attack or call upon the agents or managers of Dolabella for payment, so that through them the sureties may be called upon, Cic. Att. 16, 15.

INTRODUCTIO, ònis, f.—adolescentulorum nobilium introductiones, the bringing in, or introducing of, for criminal purposes, Cic. Att. 1, 16.

INTROIRE (-co, ivi, itum,) in aedes, in alienam domum, in urbem, to go into, to enter. me fuerat aequius, ut prius introieram, (sc. in vitam,) sic prius exire de vita, (sc. quam Scipionem,) Cic. Amic. 4. videre aliquem exuentem aut introëntem, Teren. Hec. 4, 1, 35.

INTROITUR, impers. sc. ab hominibus, men enter, Varr. R. R. 1, 63. caveat quàm minimum in cellam introëatur, sc. ut, Cato, R. R. 66.

INTROITUS, ùs, m.—militum, the coming in, the entrance, Caes. B. C. 1, 21. adventus meus atque introitus in urbem, Cic. Dom. 28. facit sol introitum in Geminos, Col. 11, 2, 43. in Cancro, ib. 49.—* introitus portus, the entrance to the harbour, Caes. B. C. 3, 39. hic introitus defensionis, this beginning, introduction, or entrance to the defence of Coelius, Cic. Coel. 2. introitus in causam, Cic. Att. 1, 18. aperto suspitionis introitu, an entrance to suspicion being laid open, Cic. I Act. in Verr. 6 f.

INTROFERRE (-fêro, tûli, lâtum,) cibum ei, to bring or carry in, Cic. Verr. 5, 45. lecticâ

in urbem introferri solitus est, ib. 12. so lectica introlata est, Liv. 43, 7. but this verb is usually printed in two words.

INTRO-GRĒDI, (-gredior, ssus, à gradior;) postquam ingressi, sc. sunt, after they entered, Virg. Æ. 1, 520.

INTRO-MITTĒRE (-mitto, isī, ssum,) aliquem in aedes v. in aedibus, to let in, to admit, to allow to enter, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 20. te ad eam, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 40. aliquem conissatum, Id. Eun. 3, 1, 52. Cic. Fam. 1, 9. lepores in leporarium, Varr. R. R. 3, 12, 4.

INTRO-RUMPĒRE (-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum,) in aedes, to break or burst into the house, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 50. eā, to break in that way, (al. eas sc. portas,) Caes. B. G. 5, 49.

INTRORSUS & -um, adv. (intra versus,) inwardly, inwardly. turpis introrsum, Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 65. foris nitent, introrsus misera sunt, Sen. de Vit. Beat. 3. clamantibus tribunis nihil introrsus roboris ac virium esse, that the line was not deep enough to have any strength or firmness, Liv. 25, 21. hostem introrsum in media castra accipiunt, they permit the enemy to penetrate into the heart of the camp, Liv. 10, 33. equus genibus rotundis, nec magnis, nec introrsus spectantibus, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 5.

INTRO-SPĪCĒRE, (-spicio, spexi, ctum, à specio,) to look in. causas omnium, to look into, to examine or consider, (al. casas,) Cic. Div. 2, 51. so penitus introspicite Catilinae, Lentuli, caeterorumque, mentes, Cic. Sull. 27. voluntates aliquorum, Tac. Ann. 1, 7. in tuam mentem, Cic. Fin. 2, 35. in omnes reipublicae partes, Cic. Font. 15.

INTROSPECTĀRE, freq.—quid introspectant! why do they look in! Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 27.

INTRO-TRŪDĒRE, (-do, si, sum,) to thrust in, Cat. R. R. 157, 14.

INTRO-VŪCĀRE, to call in. cur ad nos filiam tuam non introvocari jubes? Cic. Verr. 3, 26. ut quaeque introvocata erat centuria, when each century was called in to the ovile or septum, to give their votes, Liv. 10, 13.

INT-TRŪDĒRE (-do, si, sum,) se, to obtrude one's self, al. ingerebat v. intro dabat, Cic. Caecil. 5.

INTŪBUS & Intŷbus, i. m. & -um, i. n. endive or succory, au herb. plur. amaris intuba fibris, succory with bitter roots or fibres, Virg. G. 1, 120. intubi quoque non extra remedia sunt, the two kinds of intuba, cultivated and wild, are used for medical remedies, Plin. 20, 8 s. 29. Col. 8, 14, 2.

INTUBACEUS, a. -a folia, the leaves of succory, Plin. 27, 12s. 82.

INTUĒRI & Intui (-ueor, v. uor, ūtus,) aliquem v. aliquid, to look at, to behold. quid ut noverca me intuēris, Hor. Epod. 5, 9. annuo terram intuens, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 32. aliquid acri et intento animo, to view, to consider, Cic. Fin. 1, 17. in me intuens, Cic. Brut. 72. in te, ib. 97. aliquem ut deum, to regard, Quinctil. 12, 3, 65. quod intueri debeant, to follow or imitate, Cic. Sext. 45. so ut totā mente Crassum intueretur, Cic. Or. 2, 21.—* quisnam hic adolescens, qui nos

intuitur? Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 23. cornicem intuetor, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 148.

INTUĒTUS, ūs, m. a beholding, a view, an insight, a glance, Plin. 16, 10.

INT-ŪMĒRE & -escere, (-eo & esco, ui, -) to swell. bilis intumuit sub pectore, swelled with rage, Pers. 5, 145. humus intumescit viperis, Hor. Epod. 16, 52. vidi virginē intumuisse genas, swollen with weeping, Ovid. Fast. 6, 700. intumescens fluctus, Plin. 2, 81. intumescere potestate, to be puffed up, Quinctil. 1, 1, 8.

* intumuit Juno, swelled with rage, Ovid. Fast. 6, 487. Jupiter intumuit, ib. 2, 607. ut—irae intumuere satis, Stat. Theb. 1, 412. intumuit vati nec tamen Ascra suo, the inhabitants of Ascra were not angry at the poet Hesiod their countryman for writing against the situation or soil of his native city, Ovid. Pont. 4, 14, 34.

INT-ŪMŪLATUS, a. unburied, Ovid. Ep. 2, 36.

INT-TURBĀTUS, a. undisturbed, Plin. Pan. 64.

INT-TURBĪDUS (adj.) externis rebus annus, not disturbed by foreign wars, Tac. Ann. 3, 52. in quibus sc. agris tutā et inturbidā juventū fruere, undisturbed, in quiet, ib. 14, 22.

INTUS, adv. within. est Simo intus? is Simo within, or in the house? Ter. And. 4, 4, 50. so anne est intus Pamphilus? ib. 5, 2, 10. illis quae sunt intus, clamat de via, to the women within, ib. 3, 2, 11. intus domique, in private, by himself, at home, or in his family, Cic. Sen. 4. * nos tamen adductos intus agemus equos, will drive round the horses in a narrower circle, nearer the goal, i. e. will be brief, Ovid. Fast. 6, 586.—* INTUS canere, to touch the strings with the left hand only, and not to use also the plectrum with the right hand, (as was usually done by musicians; a phrase taken from the statue of a harper at Aspendus, a town in Pamphylia), Cic. Verr. 1, 20. et ibi Ascon.—hoc carmen sibi intus canit, he plays his tune secretly to himself, i. e. consults only his own advantage, Cic. Rull. 2, 26.—* INTRO nos vocat ad sese, tenet INTUS apud se, Charis. hence, Eo INTUS, et INTUS SUM, soloeicisms sunt, Quinctil. 1, 5, 50. But this does not always hold; thus, sequere me hāc intus (for intro) ad Glycerium, Ter. And. 5, 6, 14. so jam ducitur intus, she is led in, Ovid. Met. 10, 457. ubi intus hanc novam nuptam deduxi, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 7. intus ruere, for intro, Tac. Hist. 1, 35. so mare—ruit intus arenam, Lucr. 6, 726. nam illum hinc jam exiturum esse intus, from within, from this house, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 60. so ubi ille exierit intus, ib. 4, 4, 33. intus egreditur, Id. Pers. 2, 4, 30. argentum intus efferri foras jubebo, Id. Bacch. 1, 1, 62. intus evocabo aliquem foras, Id. Ps. 2, 2, 10. & Most. 3, 1, 147. ut aliquis intus prodeat, Id. Cist. 3, 8.—* INTUS domum, for intro, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 55.

—* nam cibus atque humor membris adsumitur intus, meat and drink are received into the stomach, and diffused through the members of the body, Lucr. 4. 1085. tellurem intus exquirere, to ransack the earth inwardly, to dig into it for mines, Plin. 33, p.

IN-TŪTUS, a, um, *unsafe, insecure*, Liv. 5, 45. *intuta, quae indecora*, Tac. Hist. 1, 33. *intuta moenium firmare, the weak places*, ib. 3, 76.

IN-VĀDĒRE (-do, si, sum,) *urbem, to attack, to fall upon*, Virg. *Æ.* 2, 265. Liv. 10, 10. *in urbem*, Cic. Verr. 1, 20. *in arcem illius causae, to attack the fortress of that cause, i. e. the favourite point of Caesar and Pompey, the distribution of the lands of Campania among a number of the poorer citizens*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 4. *castra*, Virg. *Æ.* 9, 147. *jam invasurum castra Samnitum credentibus, sc. Romanis*, Liv. 10, 35. *non diffidebant—urbem parte aliquā se invasuros*, Id. 24, 33. *aliquem ferro*, ib. 6, 361. *in aliquem cum ferro*, Cic. Caec. 9. *aliquid magnum, to attempt*, Virg. *Æ.* 9, 186. *Martem, to begin the battle, to rush on the combat*, ib. 12, 712. *so certamina*, Sil. 17, 473. *invasit multitudinem rabies, seized*, Liv. 31, 18. *omnes terror invaserat*, ib. 28, 20. *eum morbus invasit gravis*, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 40. *invasit homines habendi cupido*, Plin. Ep. 9, 30. *tanta lubido cum Mario eundi plerosque invaserat*, Sallust. Jug. 84. *add. Cat. 5. * lubido atque superbia invasere, sc. imperantes, seized the rulers; or intransitively, took place*, Sallust. Cat. 2. *so dulcedo invasit, sc. populum, a strong desire seized the people, or took place*, Liv. 5, 13. ✱ *sometimes, though more rarely, with the dative; invaserat furor non solum improbis, sed etiam his, &c. Cic. Fam. 1, 12. in fortunas ejus, to seize upon*, Cic. Phil. 2, 26. *in multas pecunias hominum*, ib. 16. *consulatum, to seize, to obtain by force*, Suet. Aug. 26. *praeruram, Quinctil. 9, 2, 41. regium nomen, to assume*, Tac. Hist. 5, 9. *exercitum, to seize the command of*, Tac. Hist. 4, 68. *genua, to lay hold of*, Id. An. 12, 47. *viam, to enter upon, to begin a journey*, Virg. *Æ.* 260. *invasit thalamum natae, entered by force the bed-chamber of his daughter, i. e. violated*, Virg. *Æ.* 6, 623. *aliquem minaciter, to reprove, to upbraid*, Tac. Hist. 1, 33. *Agrippa consules anni prioris invasit, cur nunc silerent? suddenly asked*, Id. Ann. 6, 4. *biduo tria millia stadiorum invadit, marches, makes a march of*, ib. 11, 8. —in the passive, *Undique ex insidiis invaditur, he is attacked*, Sallust. Jug. 113. *sperans, mox effusus hostes invadi posse*, ib. 87.

IN-VĀLĒRE, (-eo, ui, -) *to be strong, to be in health; & INVALESCĒRE, to grow strong, to acquire strength. tantum ipse opibus conatuque invaluit, became so strong or powerful*, Cic. Mur. 15. *invaluit consuetudo, has prevailed*, Plin. Ep. 6, 2. *tenuit consuetudo, quae quotidie magis invalescit, Quinctil. 2, 1 pr. quum verba intercidant invalescantque temporibus, words grow obsolete and come into vogue or use by time*, Id. 10, 2, 13. *est longē vehementissimus hic, cum invaluit, effectus, sc. dolor, is a most powerful passion, when it has taken possession of the heart*, Id. 6, 1, 44.

IN-VĀLĪDUS, a, um, *not strong, infirm, weak, feeble. invalidi senes*, Virg. *Æ.* 12, 132. *oves, ib. 232. nati, Id. G. 3, 128. et quicquid tecum*

invalidum est, all that are infirm or weak, Id. Æ. 5, 714.

IN-VĀLĒTŪDO, īnis, f. *want of health, indisposition*, Cic. Att. 7, 2.

INVALETŪDINĀRIUS, i, m. *a person indisposed or valetudinary, a valetudinarian*, Sen. Quaest. Nat. praef. 1.

IN-VĒHĒRE (-vēho, xi, ctum,) *res externas, to import foreign commodities*, Plin. 6, 19. *opposed to evehere merce, ib.—multa in Pontum invecta sunt*, Cic. Verr. 4, 58. *nihil non ex cogitavit ad invehendos etiam in hiberno tempore commeatu, he used all possible means to bring provisions by sea to Rome*, Suet. Claud. 18. *plures (sc. legiones) Caesar classi impositas per flumen Amisiam oceano invexit, for ad oceanum, carried down, sailed with them down the river Amisia to the ocean*, Tac. An. 2, 23. *tantum in aerarium pecuniae invexit sc. Paulus Aemilius, ut unius imperatoris praeda, finem attulerit tributorum, brought*, Cic. Off. 2, 22. *casum, to bring, to cause or occasion a misfortune*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17. & 3, 21. *so nec tantum tristis invexit Eurysteus mali, Ib. 2, 8. incommoda per aliquem invecta, Cic. Inv. 1, 1. divitiae luxuriam invexere, brought in, introduced*, Liv. praef.—(II) *dictator triumphans urbem invehitur, (sc. curru,) is carried in a chariot into, enters*, Liv. 2, 31. *so cum eris curru Capitolium invectus, Cic. Somn. Scip. 2. ipse triumphans, urbem invectus, dictaturā se abdicavit*, Liv. 4, 29. *ipse quoque aetherēas meritis invectus es arces, thou too enteredst or gottest admittance into heaven by thy merits or virtues*, Ov. Trist. 5, 3, 19. *Berecynthia mater invehitur curru, is carried, rides*, Virg. *Æ.* 6, 786. *invecta rotis Aurora, for curru, ib. 12, 77. so Ov. Met. 3, 150. at Caesar triplici invectus Romana triumpho moenia, having entered the walls (i. e. the gates) of Rome in a triple triumph*, Virg. *Æ.* 6, 714. (*curules triumphos tres egit, Dalmaticum, Actiacum, Alexandrinum; continuo triduo omnes*, Suet. Aug. 22.) *invectus equis Sol, carried by his horses in a chariot*, Virg. G. 3, 358. *so aurasque invecta (sc. curru v. equis) tenebat, sc. Juno, Id. Æ. 7, 287. caeloque invectus aperto, being carried through the open sky, ib. 1, 155. perque leves auras junctis invecta columbis, sc. Venus, carried through the air by pigeons yoked to her chariot*, Ov. Met. 14, 597. *so domitis invecta leonibus, sc. Cybēle, ib. 538. equo invectus est, was carried on, rode*, Liv. 8, 9. *Cartalo, concitatis equis invectus, riding at full speed, in full career*, Liv. 22, 15. *invehitur celeri barbarus hostis equo, is carried, advances on*, Ov. Trist. 3, 10, 54. *Triton pingitur natantibus invehens belluis, is represented as riding on swimming animals, i. e. his upper part is human, and is joined to several fishes, which form his lower parts, and carry him through the sea, as if riding on them*, Cic. N. D. 1, 28. *quantumque Romana se invexit acies, as far as the Roman army or cavalry advanced*, Liv. 6, 32. *Centaurio invehitur magnā Sergestus, is carried or sails in the large (ship called the) Centaur,*

Virg. *Æ.* 5, 112. in portum ex alto invehi, to sail into, to enter, Cic. *Mur.* 2. portum in-
vectus, being carried into, having entered, Plin.
6, 22 s. 24. so jamque invectae mare, *Ov. Met.*
11, 54. eodem flumine (sc. Tiberi) invectus,
sailing up or on, Cic. *Fin.* 5, 24. classes in-
vectas Tybridis alveo, non, ut rère, meas effu-
git nuntius aures, that a fleet has entered, or
arrived in, the channel of the Tiber, Virg. *Æ.*
7, 436.—(III) INVEHI in aliquem, to inveigh
against, to rail at, to upbraid, Cic. *Am.* 16.
Or. 2, 75. & 3, 1. *Phil.* 2, 29. *Sext.* 6. cum
in oratione sua multa invectus esset in Theba-
nos, inveighed much, *Nep.* 15, 6. cum non-
nulla inveheretur in Timoleonta, inveighed
somewhat against Timoleon, *Id.* 20, 5. talibus
invectus verbis, *Ov. Trist.* 2, 133. ille in me
absentem invehens, (al. invectus,) inveighing,
Cic. *Phil.* 3, 15. so Caesar apertè in te inve-
hens, *ib.* 2, 29.

INVECTIO, ònis, f. importation, Cic. *Off.* 2, 3.
an inveighing or upbraiding, an invective, Cic.
Inv. 2, 54.

INVECTUS, ùs, m.—amnis Achelòus e Pindo
fluens, atque Acarnaniam ab Ætolia dirimens,
et Artemitam insulam assiduo terrae invectu
continenti annectens, by a continual bringing in
of earth, *Plin.* 4, 1 s. 2.

INVECTICIUS, v. -itus, a, um, imported from a
foreign country, not indigenous or native in a
place, *Plin.* 10, 29 s. 41 f. quodcumque invecti-
cium gaudium est, fundamento caret, every
foreign joy, not one's own, derived from some-
thing external, *Sen. Ep.* 23.

IN-VENDIBĪLIS, e, not saleable, *Plaut. P.* 1,
2, 128.

IN-VĒNĪRE (-vĕnio, vĕni, ventum, à venio,)
aliquem v. aliquid, to find, *Plaut. Cist.* 4, 2, 93.
Ter. Heaut. 2, 7 f. argentum huic, *Id. Phorm.*
3, 3, 1. hominem ad eam rem utilem, *Plaut.*
Epid. 2, 2, 106. hostes, *Liv.* 3, 7. hostem
populabundum in agro, *ib.* 4. eodem anno
descisse Antiates, apud plerosque auctores in-
venio, I find in most authors, that, &c. *Liv.* 3,
23. invenimus in monumentis, we find, *Plin.*
7, 16. inter exempla, *Id.* 14, 13. invenitur
in annalibus, *impers.* *Id.* 10, 21 s. 25. et quos
non habuit, sub nubibus invēnit ignes, finds,
Ov. Met. 2, 730. quae nos tirones in foro in-
veniunt, for deprehendunt, find us ignorant, i. e.
surprise us unprepared, *Quinctil.* 2, 10, 9. in-
vĕni nuper quandam, sc. fallaciam, I have found
out or discovered a certain device, I have hit on
an expedient, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 3, 36. ego, quod
me in te sit facere dignum, invenero, I shall
find out, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 56. dictum ac factum
invenit aliquam causam, said and done,
i. e. quickly, he will find or contrive some pretext,
Ter. And. 2, 3, 7. orationem sperat invenisse
se, quī (for qua) differat te, that he has found
out or contrived a speech, whereby he may dis-
concert you, *ib.* 2, 4, 4. dicam aliquid jam in-
venturum, ut, sc. me, that I will devise some-
thing, *ib.* 3, 5, 9. facite, fingite, invenite,
contrive or devise, *ib.* 2, 1, 34. inveni remedi-
um huic rei, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 3, 11. invēni,

germana, viam, I have found a way, I have de-
vised an expedient, Virg. *Æ.* 4, 478. ego hanc
primus invenī viam, I first invented or dis-
covered this method of gaining or imposing on
people, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 16. fata viam invenient,
the fates will find out a way, (for accomplishing
the will of the gods, and for your eluding the
famine predicted by Celaeno,) Virg. *Æ.* 3, 395.
whatever may happen, the fates shall be accom-
plished, *ib.* 10, 113. nihil est simul et inven-
tum et perfectum, invented or discovered, Cic.
Brut. 18. tum laqueis captare feras, et fallere
visco, inventum, sc. est, it was discovered, the
art or method was found out, Virg. *G.* 1, 140.
so ex eodem (sc. cotoneo) inventum est surcu-
los abscessos serere, *Plin.* 17, 10 s. 13. hæc
tanta in republicam (al. republicā) conjuratio
manifestò inventa atque deprehensa est, has
been found out or discovered and detected, Cic.
Cat. 3, 7. poculaque inventis Achelōia miscuit
uvīs, and mixed cups of water with the (juice
of) grapes lately discovered; (the river Ache-
lōus is said to have been the first that broke
out of the earth, and therefore put for water
in general,) Virg. *G.* 1, 9. inventas aut quī
vitam excoluere per artes, improved or polished
human life by the arts they invented, by the in-
vention of arts, Virg. *Æ.* 6, 663. respublica,
quae auspiciis inventis constituta est, by the dis-
covery of omens or auspices, Cic. *Vat.* 9. in-
venta est ratio, qua, &c. a method has been dis-
covered, *Plin.* 19, 5 s. 24. inventa Britannia,
sc. est, has been explored, discovered or traversed,
Tac. Agr. 83. tu non inventa repertā luc-
tus eras levior, thou when not found by my
searching wast matter of less grief, than now
when found or discovered by accident, *Ovid.*
Met. 1, 654.—(II) ita—laudem invenias,
you may get or obtain, *Ter. And.* 1, 1, 39.
sic forte correcta Marii temeritas gloriam in-
venit, procured, *Sall. Jug.* 94. ex quo illi glo-
ria opesque inventae, were acquired or ordained
by him, *ib.* 70. opes inventae sanguine, *Ovid.*
Am. 3, 8, 54. quaerit, et inventis abstinet uti,
does not use the riches he has acquired or gained,
Hor. Art. P. 174. utinam tam aliquid facile
invenire possis, Phaedria, quàm hoc peribit,
gain or get, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 1, 4. pluribus mo-
dis austeritate victā gratiam invēnit, sc. inula,
procures favour, i. e. becomes agreeable to the
taste, *Plin.* 19, 5 s. 29. facilius, si qui prius
est, a dīs supplicans, quàm qui scelestus est,
invenit veniam sibi, (al. gratiam,) *Plaut. Rud.*
Prol. 27. mortem suo ictu, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 61.
pecuniam magnam bono modo, to procure, *Plin.*
7, 43 s. 45. perniciem sibi aliisque, *Tac. Ann.*
1, 74. salutem fugā, *Sil.* 7, 505.—
INVENTUM, i, n. an invention, a contrivance or
device, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 5, 6. novicium inven-
tum, a new invention or discovery, *Plin.* 23, 1.
so Galliarum inventum, *Plin.* 34, 17 s. 48. tot
inventa, Cic. *Sen.* 21. inventa Zenonis, Cic.
Mur. 29. Arcadii memoranda inventa magistri,
the memorable invention of Aristaeus of produc-
ing bees from the putrified carcase of an ox, Virg.
G. 4, 283. inventis aliorum uti, *Quinctil.*

PROOEM. 17. *audeat haec* ... et *inveniat*, et *inventis gaudeat*, Id. ... *indicare* quae cujusque inventa sint, *Minervae*, *numerus Minervae inventum*, Liv. ...

INVENTIO, ōnis, f. *rar. inventus*, *inventionis*, the power of finding out or discovering something new. *illa vis, quae investigat occulta, inventio atque excogitatio dicitur*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25. *refrigerato inventionis amore*, Quintil. Ep. ad Tryph. 2. *haec sunt antiquae inventionis genera, these are the kinds of inventions invented by the ancients*, Plin. 13, 1 f. *ex eodem inventu est, surculos abscissos serere, of the same invention or art*, Plin. 17, 10.—**INVENTION**, as the first of the five parts of rhetoric, is thus defined by Cicero, *Inventio est excogitatio rerum aut verisimilium, quae causam probabilem reddat*, Cic. Inv. 1, 7. *add.* Quintil. 3, 3, 1, &c.—

INVENTIUNCŪLA, ae, f. dim. *a little invention*, Quintil. 8, 5, 22.—

INVENTOR, ōris, m. *an inventor, a finder out of something new*. *inventor olei Aristaeus*, Cic. Verr. 4, 57 f. *Mercurium omnium artium inventorem ferunt, sc. Galli, Caes. B. G. 6, 16. scelerumque inventor Ulysses, the inventor or contriver*, Virg. A. 2, 164.—

INVENTRIX, icis, f. *an inventress*. *inventrix belli Minerva*, Cic. N. D. 3, 21. *inventrix antorque carminis*, Ovid. Fast. 6, 709. *oleae inventrix Minerva*, Virg. G. 1, 18. *inventrices doctrinarum Athenae, Athens the inventress of the arts and sciences*, Cic. Or. 1, 4.

IN-VĒNUSTUS, a, um, *unlucky in love, not favoured by Venus*, Ter. And. 1, 5, 11. *actor, ungraceful*, Cic. Brut. 67. *inelegant*, Catull. 12, 5, 10, 4. *void of wit, insipid, unhandsome*, Id. arbustum, *a plantation of trees disagreeable to the sight, not beautiful*, Col. 5, 6, 37.—**INVENUSTĒ**, adv. *improperly, without reason*, Quintil. 1, 6, 27.

IN-VĒRĒCUNDUS, a, um, *immodest, shameless*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 38. *ingenium, a shameless disposition that blushes at nothing*, Cic. Inv. 45. *deus, i. e. Bacchus, who prompts men to drink to excess, and to utter indelicate things, to tell secrets, which ought to be concealed*, Hor. Epod. 11, 19. *frons, impudent*, Quintil. 2, 4, 16.—**INVERĒCUNDĒ**, adv. *shamelessly, without being ashamed*, Senec. Ep. 114. *improperly, without having cause for shame*, Quintil. 7, 4, 10.

IN-VERGĒRE (-go, -, -), *vina fronti, to pour upon*, Virg. A. 6, 244. *liquores in aliquem*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 12. *add.* Ovid. Met. 7, 246. Val. Flac. 2, 611.

IN-VERTĒRE (-to, ti, sum), *se, to turn upside down; speaking of a fish, to turn the belly upmost*, Plin. 32, 2 s. 5. *see* Ovid. Halieut. 46. *but videant—quām se citō inverterit, he has completely changed himself or his conduct*, Cic. Har. Resp. 24. *annulum in locum, to turn the ring to its proper place, i. e. to turn the bezel of the ring to the outside of the finger*, Cic. Off. 3, 9. *campum horrentem, to turn up the rugged soil, to plough the plain covered with thorns and*

grass, Virg. G. 3, 161. *so terras vomere, ib.* 526. *pingue solum, ib.* 1, 65. *nox invertit caelum, turns round*, Id. A. 11, 202. *invertunt Alifānis (sc. poculis) vinaria tota (sc. vasa, i. e. cados,) they turn over or empty whole wine casks in Alifanian cups*, Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 39. *invertuntur verba, words are inverted, when they are ironically put for the contrary of their literal meaning; as, when a deformed person is called beautiful*, Cic. Or. 2, 65. *inversa verba, ambiguous expressions, double entendres*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 131. *invertere, sc. quae novissimo momento scriptoribus tradidit Seneca, Tac. Ann. 15, 63 f. invertatur ordo, let the order of the words be inverted, i. e. the first put last, and the last first; as, omnia parent necessitati, in the natural order: necessitati parent omnia, in the inverted order*, Cic. Part. 7. *nos virtutes ipsas invertimus, we invert, i. e. call virtues vices*, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 35. *inverso mari, being turned up from the bottom*, Hor. Epod. 10, 5. *inversi mores, degenerate morals, changed for the worse*, Id. Od. 3, 5, 7. *vomer, the inverted plough-share, turned up so as not to touch the ground*, Id. Epod. 2, 63. *consuetudo, a preposterous custom, the writing of that part of a speech last, which is to be delivered first*, Quintil. 3, 9, 9.—

INVERSIO (ōnis, f.) *verborum, a changing or turning of words from their proper sense to the contrary, a kind of irony*, Cic. Or. 2, 65. *the putting of a word before another, which should be put after it; as, mecum, for cum me, quibus de rebus, for de quibus rebus, (called properly anastrophe)*, Quintil. 1, 5, 40. & 8, 6, 65. *an allegory*, Id. 8, 6, 44.—

INVERSŪRA, ae, f. *a turn or bend. sine inversuris*, Vitruv. 5, 3.

IN-VĒSPĒRASCIT, impers. *evening is coming on. jam invesperascebat*, Liv. 39, 50.

IN-VESTĪGĀRE, *to trace or find out by the prints of the feet or by the smell; thus, incredibilis ad investigandum canum sagacitas narium*, Cic. N. D. 2, 63. *ubi quaeram? ubi investigem? Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 2. neque ille investigatur, is he found out? can he be found out? Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 9. nihil tam difficile, quin quaerendo investigari possit, but may be discovered or found out by searching carefully for it, i. e. there is nothing so difficult, but may be accomplished by care*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 8. *diligentiā investigatum est, quod latebat, the secret has been discovered*, Cic. Ligar. 1. *veri investigandi cupidus*, Cic. Fin. 4, 8. *quae si quis investigare et persequi vellet, to trace out and understand, to decypher and read*, Suet. Caes. 56. *undique investigatis exemplaribus, sc. tabularum, having searched for copies*, Id. Vesp. 8.—

INVESTĪGĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a searching for in order to discover, a tracing or finding out*, Cic. Fin. 5, 4. Off. 1, 4.—

INVESTĪGĀTOR, ōris, m. *a tracer or finder out, a discoverer*, Cic. Brut. 15. Syll. 30. de Univers. 1.

IN-VESTIRE (-io, Ivi, Itum,) publicas porticus picturâ, to clothe, to cover, Plin. 35, 7 s. 33. focum, Senec. Ep. 114.

INVĒTĒRĀRE (vetus) oxymeli, to preserve or keep for a long time, Plin. 23, 2 s. 29. quod si diutiùs allium cepamque inveterare libeat, to preserve fresh, to keep from spoiling or rotting, Plin. 19, 6 s. 34. levissimum est, quod celerrimè inveteratur, that is the lightest wine, which is soonest brought to a fit state for drinking or to have the taste of old wine, soonest becomes stale, Plin. 23, 1 s. 22. vinum si sit fumo inveteratum, insaluberrimum est, ib.

INVETERASCĒRE (incept.) in Gallia, to grow old, to continue long, Caes. B. G. 2, 1. (It borrows the pret. from inveterâre;) erant praeterea equitum millia duo, qui inveteraverant compluribus Alexandriae bellis, Id. B. C. 3, 110. quibus quisque in locis miles inveteraverit, ib. 1, 44. hanc inveterascere consuetudinem nolint, to prevail, to gather strength by age or time, Caes. B. G. 5, 41. ejusmodi dolores, ubi inveteraverint, pains of that kind, when they have continued long, Cels. 4, 23. ubi inveteravit malum, when the disorder has continued long, ib. 8. so hic morbus, ubi inveteraverit, Id. 3, 22, 24. si res inveteraverit, if the distemper has become inveterate, Id. 3, 13. 4. novas qui exactas feci ut inveterascent, have made new plays, after being exploded or hissed off the stage, to be brought on again and continue in vogue, Ter. Hec. Alter. Prol. 4. the same with what is said a few lines after, ut spectarentur, that they should be viewed and approved of, ib. 12. neque indulgens inveterascere eorum aes alienum patiebatur, to grow old, Nep. 25, 2. macula, quae inveteravit in populi Romani nomine, Cic. Manil. 3. res nostrae—literarum monumentis inveterascent, will long remain, Cic. Cat. 3, 11. inveteravit opinio, has long prevailed, Cic. Verr. 1 Act. 1. intelligo in nostra civitate inveterâsse jam a bonis temporibus, ut, &c. that it has been an old custom or practice, even from the virtuous days of the republic, Cic. Off. 2, 16. ac, si tibi nos peregrini videmur, quorum jam et nomen et honos inveteravit et huic urbi et hominum famae ac sermonibus, has long been known or familiar to, Cic. Sull. 8. sive illa (sc. mala) ante provisa et expectata sint, sive inveteraverint, sc. iis, have continued long or become habitual to them, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15. ulcus enim vivescit et inveterascit alendo, gathers strength by nourishing it, or by being nourished, Lucr. 4, 1062.

INVETERĀTUS, a. cold, long kept.—acētum, Plin. 23, 2 s. 28. so inveterato praecipuè commendabilis vino, sc. uva, Id. 14, 2. dolor, inveterate, confirmed by long continuance, Cic. Tusc. 3, 16. vehementius contra inveterata (sc. animi vitia) pugnandum est, inveterate diseases of the mind, as grief strengthened by long continuance, Senec. ad Marc. 1. but jam omnibus conglutinatio recens, aegrè, inveterata, facillè devellit, old, weakened by length of time, Cic. Sen. 20. nostra non instituta sed jam inveterata amicitia, not newly begun, or lately

formed, but which has long subsisted between us, Cic. Fam. 3, 9. so inveteratae familiaritates, old intimacies, (al. inveterata querela,) Cic. Amic. 10. inveterata prudentiae fama, an established character for prudence, Liv. 28, 43. invidia, an inveterate odium or dislike, of old standing, Cic. Off. 2, 17. Cluent. 1. phalanx Alexandri Magni—inveteratâ cum gloriâ, tum etiam licentiâ, having long enjoyed both great renown, and also licentiousness, Nep. 18, 8. omne malum nascens facillè opprimitur, inveteratum fit plerumque robustius, Cic. Phil. 5, 11 f. querela, Cic. Amic. 10. servitus, inveterate, of long continuance, Nep. 20, 1.

INVETERĀTIO, ōnis, f. an inveterate disorder, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37 f.

IN-VĒTŪTUS, a. not forbidden, unrestrained. invetutum saltus penetrat pecus, Sil. 2, 242.

IN-VĒCEM, adv.—accusant, sc. se, one another, each other mutually, Quintil. 7, 2, 19 & 23. so invicem se mutuis exhortationibus exacuere, Plin. Ep. 3, 7 f. jussi invicem dicere, one after another, by turns, Liv. 1, 40. invicem modò aqua modò vinum bibendum est, by turns, Cels. 1, 3. alitum cantus, canumque latratus invicem audiuntur, Plin. 6, 1. habes res urbanas; invicem rusticas scribe, in return, Plin. Ep. 2, 11 f. vastetur invicem Africa, in its turn, Liv. 28, 44. invicem flebis, in your turn, Hor. Od. 1, 25, 9.

IN-VICTUS, a.—cursu, invincible in running, Ovid. Met. 8, 311. so invicta bello, Virg. Æ. 6, 878. invictissimus heros, Cic. Verr. 4, 38. vixi, invictus morior, unconquered, Nep. Epaminond. 9. animus invictus adversus divitias, invincible, proof against, Sallust. B. Jug. 47. so corpus invictum ad vulnera, Ovid. Met. 12, 167. invictum se a labore praestare, not to be overcome or fatigued, Cic. Off. 1, 20. clypeus, impenetrable, Virg. Æ. 10, 243. so adamas, Ovid. Pont. 4, 12, 32. arx capitolii invictissima, impregnable, Tac. Hist. 3, 78. dentes invicti ignibus, not to be consumed by fire, Plin. 7, 16 s. 15.

IN-VĪDĒRE (-video, vīdi, sum,) alicui, to envy, Cic. Acad. 4, 2. Or. 2, 52. Troâsin invideo, I envy the Trojan women, Ovid. Ep. 13, 137. mavelim (for malim) mihi inimicos invidere, quàm me inimicis meis, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 30. invidet ipsa sibi, she envies herself, i. e. prevents her own happiness, Ov. Fast. 2, 591.—* sometimes used without a case or absolutely: invidet aut favet semper dignitatis iudex iniquus populus, Cic. Planc. 3. qui invidet, minor est, Plin. Ep. 6, 17. non cadit autem invidere in sapientem, ergo ne misereri quidem, a wise man is incapable of envy, and consequently of pity, Cic. Tusc. 3, 10. so neque illè aut doluit miserans inopem, aut invidit habenti, sc. rem, neither has he been grieved with pity for the poor, nor has he envied the rich, Virg. G. 2, 499.—passiv. illi, quibus invidetur, rem habent, those who are envied, have an estate or are rich, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 32. sibi ne invidetur, caveat, Id. Bacch. 3, 6, 15. non modò non invidetur illi assati (sc. juventuti)

verum etiam favetur, Cic. Off. 2, 13.—* ego cur invidior, for invidetur mihi, why am I envied, Hor. Art. P. 56. but this form of construction hardly occurs any where else.—* INVIDERE honori alicuius, to envy one's preferment, Cic. Rull. f. invident honori meo; ergo invident et labori, innocentiae, periculis etiam meis, Sallust. Jug. 85, 18. si fortunae vestrae fortuna inviderit, Id. Cat. 58 f. est haec seculi labes, et macula, invidere virtuti, Cic. Balb. 6. invidit operi, sc. Veteris, (for opus Veteri, envied or grudged Vetus the honour of the work, Tac. Ann. 13, 53. postquam non utilis auctor victibus invidit, some hurtful adviser envied or was displeas'd with the former simple food of men, Ovid. Met. 15, 104. paribus non invidet armis, does not envy your equal arms, i. e. does not envy you for having performed equal actions to his, (for Apollo, when a boy, slew the serpent Python with his arrows, in defence of his mother, as Ascanius slew Numanus, in defence of his country,) Virg. Æ. 9, 655.—* Cicero quotes from Accius, Quisnam florem liberum invidit meum, which, he says, seems to be improper, (malè Latinè videtur,) for flori. But some think that the phrase may be defended by supplying MIHI; thus, who hath envied or grudged me the flower of my children? or, by taking INVIDIT for FASCINAVIT, who has fascinated or bewitched, &c. Cic. Tusc. 3, 9. pass. laus atque gloria, cui maximè invideri solet, which uses to be envied, Cic. Or. 2, 51. video, non, ut antea putabam, novitati esse invisum meae, that my ignoble birth has not been envied, i. e. that I am not envied for having been raised to honour, though of mean birth, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 19.—* nolite id mihi dare, quod multi invident, will envy, Nep. 8, 4. hence aula invidenda, to be envied, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 6. postes invidendi, ib. 3, 1, 45. non invidenter laudes suas mulieribus viri Romani, did not envy or grudge, were, not niggardly in bestowing, Liv. 2, 40. quia non, ut forsit honorem jure mihi invident quisvis, ita te quoque amicum, because, though or as perhaps any one may justly envy me the honour of being a military tribune in the army, he cannot so or with equal justice envy me your friendship, Hor. Sat. 6, 49. tene—invidit fortuna mihi? did fortune envy me the enjoyment of thee? i. e. has she invidiously snatched thee from me? Virg. Æ. 11, 43. Ascanione pater Romanus invidet arces? does he a father envy Ascanius the Roman towers? i. e. is it consistent with his paternal affection to envy or keep from Ascanius the glory of founding the empire of Rome? ib. 4, 234. nec bonus Eurytion praelato invidit honori, for honorem Acestae praelato sibi, envy the honour of Acestes, who was preferred to him, ib. 5, 541. jampri dem nobis caeli te regia, Caesar, invidet, envies us the enjoyment of thee, as our emperor, Virg. G. 1, 504. sed mihi—senectus invidet imperium, envies me the enjoyment of the empire, prevents me from accepting, Virg. Æ. 8, 509. invidit Amyntas, sc. fistulam mihi, Virg. E. 2, 39. liber pampineas invidit collibus um-

bras, Bacchus has envied or refused the shade of the vines to the hills, i. e. the vines are parched or stript of their leaves by the heat, ib. 7, 58. nobis optimam naturam (al. magistram) invidisse videntur, to have envied us (or deprived us of) our best guide, Cic. Tusc. 3, 2. sunt qui tibi mensis honorem—invideant, grudge, Ovid. Fast. 4, 85. so Id. Pont. 2, 8, 59.—* Instead of the accus. of the thing, we sometimes find an infinitive or the part of a sentence; as, nullus est, quoi non invideant rem secundam obtingere, there is no one, whose prosperity they do not envy, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 14. invidere alii bene esse, tibi male esse, miseria est, to be grieved that it is well with another, and ill with yourself, is misery, Id. Truc. 4, 2, 31. adfers —purpuram Tyriam. In qua tibi invidio, quòd unis vestimentis tamdiu lautus es, Cic. Flacc. 29. and by a Greek construction the genitive; as, neque illi sepositi ciceris nec longae invidit avenae, for cicer and avenam, he neither grudged him the hoarded vetches, nor the long oats, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 83.—* After the age of Cicero, we find, Invidere alicui hac re, for hanc rem, Quintil. 9, 3, 1. thus, neque enim ego invidio alii bono, quo ipse careo, for bonum, Plin. Ep. 1, 10 f. quousque et tibi et nobis invidetis? tibi maximà laude: nobis voluptate? Id. 2, 10, 1. add. Id. 2, 20, 8. & 3, 8, 2. & 9, 13, 6. invidet igne rogi miseris, for ignem, Lucan. 7, 798. sed et hi (cervi) bono suo invident, for bonum, sc. nobis vel hominibus, grudge us the benefit of their horns when they cast them, Plin. 8, 32 s. 50. ne hostes quidem sepulturâ (al. sepulturam) invident, sc. mortuis, grudge, refuse, Tac. Ann. 1, 22. non invidetis exemplo, sc. tibi, I will not hinder you from exhibiting so noble an example, ib. 15, 63. (But EXEMPLO here may be in the dative; sc. tuo; as, invident honori meo, Sallust. Jug. 85.) INVIDENTES speciosis, envying men of high rank, Vell. 2, 73. alterius res secundae nihil nocent invidenti, the person that envies, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8. saevis Liburnis scilicet invidens privata deduci superbo non humilis mulier triumpho, i. e. invidet Caesarem hanc gloriam, ut deduceretur v. deportaretur, &c. being a queen (non humilis mulier) she scorned to be carried as a private person in the cruel Liburnian ships, (saevae, quia saevos portabant,) to adorn the proud triumph of Augustus, (superbo triumpho, in the dative, for ad triumphum;) or (it may be in the abl. sc. in,) in a proud triumph, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 30. The old scholiast on this passage informs us from Livy, that Cleopatra, when she was on purpose treated kindly by Augustus, often used to say, NON TRIUMPHABOR, I shall not be led in triumph.—INVIDIA, ae, f. envy. non in eo solum, qui invidet, dicitur; sed etiam in eo, cui invidetur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 7. invidiâ Siculi non invenere tyranni majus tormentum, than envy, i. e. the envy of the prosperity of others, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 58. digna imitatione, non invidiâ hominum excellentium virtus, Cic. Phil. 14, 6. assidua eminentis fortunae invidia, Patere. 1, 9 f. sine

invidia laudem invenias, *without envy*, i. e. *without being envied by others*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 39.—(II) incendium invidiæ, *the flame of odium, blame, censure, or dislike, on account of the abuse of power*, Cic. Cat. 1, 11 f. sed si quis est invidiæ metus; num est vehementius severitatis ac fortitudinis invidia quam inertiae ac nequitiae pertimescenda? ib.—* It is sometimes difficult to express precisely in English the meaning of the Latin word INVIDIA. Cicero thus distinguishes it from ODIIUM, *hatred*: In ODIIUM adducuntur, sc. adversarii, si quod eorum spurcè, superbè, crudeliter, malitiosè factum proferetur; in INVIDIAM, si vis eorum; potentia, divitiarum, cognatio, pecuniarum proferuntur atque eorum visus arrogans et intolerabilis; ut his rebus magis videantur, quam causae suae confidere, Cic. Inv. 1, 16. hic non effugit civium suorum invidiam, *the odium or illwill*, Nep. 2, 8. & 12, 3. add. Id. 5, 3, 7, 7. id factum magnæ erat invidiæ tyranno, *brought great odium, illwill or hatred on the tyrant*, Id. 10, 4. add. Liv. 4, 49. so quod dictum magna invidia consecuta est, Nep. 10, 6. crimen invidiæ, *for invidiousness*, Id. 7, 4. res in invidia erat, *was odious, unpopular, publicly blamed*, Sallust. Jug. 25. so Cic. Att. 2, 9. per invidiam decemviralem, *taking occasion from the public aversion to the decemvirs, to mention or propose secretly to the common soldiers the creation of tribunes, &c.* Liv. 3, 43. orant ac moment, sc. Patres, ut ipsis ab invidia caveatur, *that they might be screened or protected from public resentment or odium*, ib. 52 f. dandus invidiæ est sanguis, *our blood must be shed to gratify the public odium or the spite of our enemies*, ib. 54. in summam invidiam adductæ res, *rendered odious or unpopular*, Cic. Fam. 1, 1 f. invidiam commovere, *concoctare, conflare, &c. in aliquem, to raise odium against one*. so facere invidiam alicui, *to make one odious*, Cic. Fam. 11, 1 f. Ovid. Met. 4, 548. Suet. Cal. 56. invidiam ut deis lugendo facias, *that you may raise odium against the gods by your grief*, Senec. Herc. Oet. 1861. invidiâ aestuare, *ardere, flagrare & conflagrare, to burn or blaze with odium, to be the object of public dislike*. mortis illius in Flaccum Laelius conferebat, *laid the odium or blame of his death on Flaccus*, Cic. Flacc. 17. in invidiam aliquid adducere, *rapere v. trahere, to expose to odium*, Cic. invidiam lenire, *mollire, placare, &c. to mitigate odium*. non eris invidiæ ferendæ, sc. aptus v. par, *you will not be able to bear the odium*, Ovid. Amor. 3, 6, 21. add. Met. 10, 628.

INVIDENTIA, æ, f. *the act of envying the property of another*. ab invidendo invidentia recte dici potest, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9. invidentiam esse dicunt aegritudinem susceptam propter alterius res secundas, quæ nihil noceant invidenti, ib. 4, 8.—* a word seldom used, Invidentia, (utendum esse enim docendi causâ, verbo minus usitato; quoniam invidia non in eo, qui invidet, solum dicitur; sed etiam in eo, cui invidetur,) ib. 4, 7.—

INVIDÛS, a, um, *envious*. fortuna viris invidiæ fortibus, *envious of*, Senec. Herc. fur. 524. nox, coeptis invidiæ nostris *envied my attempts by shortening my pleasure*, Ovid. Met. 9, 485.— INVIDIOSUS, a, *invidious; both in an active and passive sense*. invidiosus dici potest et qui invidet et qui invidetur, Gell. 9, 12. tempus edax rerum, tuque invidiosa vetustas, omnia destruitis, *grieved at their continuance, and therefore wishing their destruction, malignant*, Ovid. Met. 15, 234. ante Jovem passis stetit invidiosa capillis, *full of rancour, for the loss of her daughter Proserpine, spiteful*, Id. Met. 5, 513. so invidiosâ Saturnia, *inflamed with hatred against the Romans, as being descended from the Trojans*, Id. Fast. 1, 266.—(II) But it is used more frequently in a passive sense.—duplex invidia; altera invidium, altera invidiosum facit, *there are two kinds of envy or hatred; the one makes a person envious of the prosperity of others, the other makes them the object of envy, odium or dislike to others*, Quintil. 6, 2, 21. sunt enim illi invidiosi apud bonos, *odious, objects of dislike or aversion among men of worth*, Cic. Att. 2, 19. quæ sunt invidiosa, ea laudando et efferendo invidiosiora faciunt, *more odious*, Cic. Or. 2, 75. quod in illo iudicio invidiosissimum, Cic. Cluent. 37. moenia finitimis invidiosa locis, *fit to raise the envy of the neighbouring states*, Ovid. Ep. 7, 120. arma invidiosa tulisti, *you have borne arms in an odious cause, against your mother Clytaemnestra and Aegysthus*, Ovid. Ep. 8, 49. invidiosa feri radiabant arria regis, *the odious palace of the cruel tyrant Nero shone with gold*, Martial. 1, 2, 3. hence called domus AUREA, Suet. 31. comes, *a companion that would bring odium on him*, Ovid. Met. 8, 144. crimen, Cic. Cluent. 52. fortuna Caesaris, *odious on account of his having oppressed the liberty of his country*, Paet. 2, 60. imploratio, *invidious, tending to excite odium or indignation in the minds of the hearers*, Quintil. 9, 2, 38. iudicium illud, *for judges illi, odious on account of the infamy of having received a bribe*, Cic. Cluent. 50. so iudex, ib. 58. quò mors foret invidiosior, *more odious or offensive to the gods*, Ov. Met. 7, 603. inventor muneris etiam diis invidiosi, *envied by, or an object of envy to the gods, on account of its excellence*, Plin. 32, 2 f. nomen sapientiarum et invidiosum et obscurum, *disliked, hated*, Cic. Anic. 5. so nomen invidiosum voluptatis, Cic. Acad. 4. & Fin. 2, 4. fecit itaque nomen parentis non filio invidiosum, sed ipsi, in quam dicebatur, *to excite odium not against the son, but against the mother herself, against whom the pleading was made*, Quintil. 11, 1, 63. Pactolus—invidiosus arenis, (in the abl.) *to be envied for its sands, which produced gold*, Ov. M. 11, 88. pecunia, Cic. Balb. 25. possessiones, Id. Rull. 2, 26. præmia, *rewards which would raise odium against them*, Ovid. Met. 13, 414. rapina, *odious*, Ovid. Amor. 1, 8, 55. so res, Quintil. 6, 5, 9. reus, Cic. Cluent. 59 f. spes, *invidious, the acquisition of which would cause envy to others*, Ovid. Met. 4, 795. & 9, 10.

turba non invidiosa, *not to be envied, despicable*, Ovid. Fast. 3, 434.

INVIDIŌSE (adv.) vivis, *in a manner to raise envy or odium*, A. ad Heren. 4, 20. neque post Numidici exilium aut reditum, quisquam aut expulsus invidiosus, aut receptus est laetiùs; *did any one's banishment cause greater odium, or his return greater joy than Cicero's*, Paterc. 2, 45.

IN-VĪSUS, a.—dis, hominibus, odiosus or offensive, *to, hated by*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1. caelestibus, Virg. Æ. 1, 387. divis, ib. 2, 647. numen, *an odious or hated deity*, ib. 7, 571. so caput, ib. 9, 496. facies, ib. 2, 601. lux, 4, 631. fratres, 6, 608.—filius invisa aratris, *the fern detested by the ploughs*, Virg. G. 1, 189. so invisa Minervae aranea, *the spider hated by Minerva*, ib. 4, 246. for the reason of which, see Ovid. Met. 15, 145. invisa dis regna, Virg. Æ. 8, 245. Troja jacet certè Danais, invisa puellis, Ovid. Ep. 1, 3. quid me invisum fatis genuisti? *why didst thou bring me forth detested by the fates?* Virg. G. 4, 324. quo enim quis versutior et callidior est, hoc invisor et suspectior, detractâ opinione probitatis, *the more hated and suspected*, Cic. Off. 2, 9. urticâ quid esse invisus potest? Plin. 22, 19. cuius marito inimicissimus, ipsi invisissimus fuerat, *very odious to herself*, Plin. Ep. 2, 20.* INVĪSUS is also used for non visus: maribus non invisa solum, sed etiam inaudita sacra, *sacred rites not only not seen, or unlawful, to be seen by males*, Cic. Arusp. Resp. 27. But we oftener find in this sense, IN-VĪSĪTATUS, a, um.—Clusini, quum formas hominum invisitatas cernebant, *when they saw men of a form which they had not seen before, (al. inusitatas)* Liv. 5, 35. invisitatis alienigenis, *having never been visited by foreigners*, Liv. 27, 39. quae enim est forma tam invisitata, (al. inusitata,) *so uncommon*, Cic. Div. 2, 67.

IN-VISIBILIS, e, *invisible, that cannot be seen*, Cels. praef. 28.

IN-VĪSĪERE (-so, si, -) aliquem hominem v. locum, *to visit*. ut invisas nos, suadeo, Cic. Att. 1, 20f. ad meam majorem filiam inviso domum, *I am going home to visit my elder daughter*, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 9.

IN-VĪGĪLARE rei alicui, *to watch over, to pay attention to*. aliae (sc. apes) victu invigilant, for victui, *some labour to procure food*, Virg. G. 4, 158. so venatu invigilant pueri, for venatui, *are intent on hunting, keenly engaged in the chase*, Id. Æ. 9, 605. invigilant animo curae, *cares are awake in his mind, i. e. disturb his mind though asleep*, Stat. Theb. 3, 4. so curam invigilare quieti, *that care should disturb our repose while asleep*, ib. 8, 623. curis invigilat mens, *is awake to, is agitated by*, Sil. 19, 331. so nec capiat somnos, invigiletque malis, Ovid. Fast. 4, 530.

IN-VĪOLĀBĪLIS, -e pignus pacis, *inviolable*, Virg. Æ. 9, 363. caput telis, *that cannot be hurt by weapons*, Sil. 16, 16. inviolabilia haec ne credas forte vigere, *unimpaired, undiminished by time*, Lucr. 5, 306.

IN-VĪOLĀTUS, a, um.—corpus, *inviolated, unhurt*, Cic. Rabir. Perd. 4. add. Id. Sext. 67. Paterc. 2, 74. fama, *an untainted, irreproachable character*, Sall. Jug. 47. fides, *incorrupted fidelity or honour*, ib. 38. mens inviolata mero, *unaffected by wine, sober*, Sil. 11, 309. pudicitia, *pure, immaculate*, Ovid. ad Liv. 43. et cum religione inviolatos eos, (sc. tribunos,) tum lege fecerunt, *inviolable*, Liv. 3, 55.—INVĪOLĀTE, adv. *inviolably*, Cic. Sen. 22.

INVĪTĀRE (q. in invitam, i. e. ad convivium v. convivendum vocare) aliquem ad coenam, *to invite*, Cic. Fam. 10, 28. § 12, 4. Off. 3, 14. homines domum, (sc. ad) *to invite to his house*, Liv. 3, 14. domos suas, Sall. Jug. 66. Nep. 25, 13. utrumque in hospitium invitat, *to invite them both to become his guests, or to lodge at his palace*, Liv. 28, 18. aliquem hospitio, (in the dat. for ad or in hospitium,) Cic. Phil. 12, 9, invitati per domos hospitaliter, Liv. 1, 9. Neptunus magnis poculis em invitavit, i. e. ad magna pocula, *to drink plentifully*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 32. mira sunt, nisi invitavit sese in coena plusculum, *it is a wonder, if he has not drunk a little too much at supper*, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 127. so quoties largissimè se invitaret, *when he drank most freely*, Suet. Aug. 77. quum se cibo vinoque laeti invitarent, (for ad cibum vinumque,) *when they ate and drank freely*, Sall. Hist. Fragm. 4. vid. Cort. p. 991. invitat (sc. apes) decedere calori, *invites them to retire from the heat*, Virg. G. 4, 23. Aenean solio acerno, (for ad solium acernum,) *Evander invites Aeneas to sit with him on his maple throne*, Virg. Æ. 8, 178. so invitant moenibus hostem, for ad moenia, ib. 9, 676. invitant omnia culpam, Ovid. Ep. 17, 183. invitat pretiis animos, (sc. ut contendant cursu,) *he encourages or allures by the value of the prizes*, Virg. Æ. 5, 292. celeri certare sagittâ invitat, *he invites, i. e. 486. praemiis etiam invitabat, Sylla encouraged or enticed assassins to murder his enemies by rewards*, Cic. Ligar. 4. mirum quò procedat improbitas cordis humani, *parvulo aliquo invitata successu, it is wonderful how far the presumption or folly of the human mind proceeds, when encouraged by some small success*, Plin. 2, 23. praeclara illa quidem ingenia, quae gloriâ invitantur, *are incited*, Cic. ad Brut. 15. jucunditate quadam ad legendum invitati, *induced, allured*, Cic. Acad. 1, 2f. somnos quod invitet leves, *may invite or bring on*, Hor. Epod. 2, 28. so somnos invitavit unda, Ov. Met. 11, 604. aqua mulsa calefacta invitat vomitiones, Plin. 22, 24s. 52.—* nisi isthunc istis (sc. fustibus) invitassitis, for invitaveritis, *if you do not ply or beat him with your cudgels*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 31.—* gladium ancilla Casinum intus habere ait, qui me atque te invitet, (al. evitet, i. e. vitâ privet,) *that Casina has a sword to kill you and me*, Plaut. Cas. 3, 6, 21.

INVĪTATIO (ōnis, f) in Epirum, *an invitation*, Cic. Att. 9. ad dolendum, *an incitement or encouragement, as it were a courting of grief*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 34. invitationes, Id. in Vat.—

INVITATUS, ūs, m. found only in the abl. invitatu tuo mittendum duxi, *on your invitation*, Cic. Fam. 7, 5.

INVITAMENTUM, i, n.—prima invitamenta naturae, *the first natural incitements or motives of action*, Cic. Fin. 5, 6f. invitamentum ad tempus, *a temporary incitement*, Cic. Fam. 10, 10. temeritatis invitamenta, *incitements to rashness*, Liv. 2, 42. invitamentum sceleris, Paterc. 2, 67.

INVITATOR, ōris, m. *one who invites, an inviter*, Martial. 9, 93, 2.

INVITUS, a, um, *unwilling, reluctant*. invitatus quidem feci, *unwillingly, with reluctance*, Cic. Sen. 12. hoc significant, atque aded apertè ostendunt, sese ad status pecuniam metu ac malo coactos invitissimos contulisse, Cic. Verr. 2, 60 f. itaque feci non invitus, ut prodessem multis tuo rogatu, Cic. me invitissimo, *very much against my will*, Cic. Att. 5, 21. add. Fam. 3, 10. invitis diis hominibusque absolutus, *against the will of*, Cic. Verr. 1. nihil decet invitâ (ut aiunt) Minervâ, id est, adversante et repugnante naturâ, Cic. Off. 1, 31. add. Hor. A. P. 385. invito processit Vesper Olympo, Hesperus, *or the evening star, appeared in the unwilling sky, i. e. the very heaven was delighted with the song of Silenus, and grieved that a stop was put to it upon the approach of night*, Virg. E. 6, 86. quàmque (i. e. et antequam) invitae properes anni spem (i. e. semen) credere terrae, *unwilling to receive it, because sown too early*, Virg. G. 1, 224.

INVITÈ, adv. *unwillingly*, Cic. Att. 8, 3. invitius, *more unwillingly*, Cic. Or. 2, 89. invitissimè, *very unwillingly*, Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 8. but the best editions now have, a me invitissimo decessisset.

INVIUS, a, um, (*ex in & via*), *impassable, not to be passed*. maria invia Teucris, (in the dat.) Virg. Æ. 9, 130. so vivis regna, ib. 6, 154. templa, *inaccessible*, Ovid. Met. 11, 714. per invia (sc. loca) pleraque et errores, *mostly through pathless places and wanderings from the right way, through wrong roads*, Liv. 21, 85.

INŪLA, ae, f. *elecampane or starwort*, Horat. Sat. 2, 2, 44. & 2, 8, 51. Plin. 20, 95. Col. 12, 46.

IN-ULTUS, a, *unrevenged, unpunished*, Cic. Div. 1, 27. pati et relinquere aliquid inultum, Cic. Manil. 5. inulti moriemur, *unrevenged, without resistance*, Virg. Æ. 2, 670. sed inultum id nunquam a me auferet, *I shall not get off with impunity*, Ter. And. 3, 5, 4.

IN-UMBRĀRE (umbra) toros obtentu frondis, *to shade*, Virg. Æ. 11, 66. so palma vestibulum inumbret, Id. G. 4, 20. ora inumbant coronis, Lucr. 3, 926. Cydnus multâ riparum amoenitate inumbratus, *shaded*, Curt. 3, 4.

IN-UNCĀTUS, part. a.—lana in pecore rubis velut hamis inuncata, *caught with the brambles, as with hooks*, a tergoribus avellitur, Col. 7, 3, 10.

IN-UNDĀRE, *to overflow*. ut terram inundet aqua, Cic. N. D. 1, 37. Tiberis agros inundavit, Liv. 24, 9. Arnus per eos dies solito magis

inundaverat, *neut. had overflowed*, Liv. 22, 2. aestus maris non inundat insulam, Plin. 5, 1. omnes aestus in oceano majora integunt spatia inundantque, *quam in reliquo mari, i. e. interiore, the tide rises higher in the ocean, and consequently overflows a larger space of land, than the tide does in a mediterranean sea*, Plin. 2, 97s. 99. humor ex his (nivibus)—velut ex ubere alij omnia quae non inundat, Plin. 17, 2. itaque crastino die aut vestro, aut Ennensium sanguine Enna inundabitur, *shall be deluged*, Liv. 24, 38. cujus mihi sanguis inundet guttur, *might drench my throat*, Ovid. Met. 14, 195. inundant sanguine fossae, *neut. overflow with blood*, Virg. Æ. 10, 24. hinc densi rursus inundant Troës, sc. campum, *fill, cover, or crowd*, ib. 12, 280. quibus exercitibus Europa inundata est, Curt. 5, 7, 8.

INUNDĀTIO, ōnis, f. *an inundation*, Col. 3, 11, 8.—Joppe Phoenicum antiquior terarum inundatione, *more ancient than the flood or deluge*, Plin. 5, 13s. 14. cum igitur anno permansit inundatio, *when the overflowing of the lake has continued a year*, Plin. 16, 36s. 66.

IN-UNGĒRE (-go, xi, ctum), *aliquid oleo, to anoint*, Plin. 18, 30s. 73 f. visco inungi, Id. 8, 54s. 80. cum tua praevideas (al. praevideas for praetervideas, al. praetereas) mala (for vitia) lippus inunctis, *when you slightly notice or overlook your own faults as a near-sighted person, having, on that account, your eyes anointed with eye-salve, i. e. when you are blind to your own failings: the best copies have malè for valdè, and join it with lippus: as, malè falsus, malè parvus, &c.* Here the poet is supposed humorously to allude to himself, as having sore eyes, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 25.

INUNCTIO, ōnis, f.—succu, *an anointing with the juice*, Plin. 20, 5s. 30. felle glaucomata et suffusiones corrigi propè creditur, tridui inunctione, *by anointing the eyes with it for three days*, Id. 28, 8 s. 29.

IN-VŌCĀRE Junonem Lucinam in pariundo, *to invoke, to beg the assistance of*, Cic. N. D. 2, 27. advocatum ad defendendum, Cic. Or. 2, 47. omnes in auxilium deos, Quinctil. 4. proem. 5. auxilia libertati, Tac. Ann. 15, 59. arma Romana adversus hostem, ib. 2, 46. nullos impios deos, nullas devotiones, nec aliud infelicibus precibus invocavi, quàm, &c. *I have invoked no infernal gods, I have used no incantations, &c.* ib. 16, 31. majoribus vestris invocantibus, sc. Romanos, *imploing the assistance of, inviting them*, Tac. Hist. 4, 73. so unde metus et justae preces invocantium, *of the Agrippenses imploring the assistance of the Romans*, ib. 79. blandius alia in aurem invocabat, *one called upon him by whispering softly in his ear*, Quinctil. 4, 2, 124. erit locus invocandi leges, *an opportunity of demanding the assistance of the laws to revenge my death*, Tac. Ann. 2, 71. Acerbae viri nomine cum multis lacrymis invocato, *having called upon the name of her dead husband Acerbas*, Justin. 18, 6, 5.—* sublime candens quem invocant omnes Jovem, *the bright heaven or sky, which all invoke*

and call Jupiter, Cic. N. D. 3, 4 & 16. tu isthaec hodie cum tuo magno malo invocavisti, you have imprecated or prayed for these things against me, i. e. for my death, to your great loss, Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 60. reginas dominasque invocantes, calling them, Curt. 3, 11, 25. so 10, 5, 9.

INVOCATIO, ōnis, f.—deorum, a calling upon, Quintil. 6, 1, 33. deorum, Id. 10, 1, 48. a species of the rhetorical figure ΑΡΟΣΤΡΟΦΗ, Id. 9, 2, 38. as, vos enim jam ego, Albani tumuli atque luci, Mil. 31.

INVOCATUS, part. a. (i. e. non vocatus,) uninvited, not invited, or not called, Cic. Fam. 8, 8. N. D. 1, 33. quotidie sic coena ei coquebatur, ut quos invocatos vidisset in foro, omnes devocaret, Nep. 5, 4, 3. add. Vitruv. 6, 8. invocato ut sit locus semper, sc. mihi, without invitation, though not invited, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 29.

INVOLARE nidis, (in the dat.) to fly into their nests, Col. 8, 3, 5. in villam intrò involant columbae, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 1. ne eò involare aquila possit, neve ex ea evolare anas, Id. 3, 11, 3. so ne aut evolandi sit potestas domesticis avibus, aut aquilis vel accipitribus involandi, Col. 8, 15, 1.—metaph. ut ego unguibus facile illi in oculos inivolem venefico! how cheerfully or eagerly I would fly at the eyes of that wretch with my nails! Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 6. so vix me contineo, quin involem in capillum, ib. 5, 2, 20. singulos (sc. pisces v. antheas) involat veriùs quàm capit, Plin. 9, 59 s. 85. atque ita correptum captivarum agmine matrum involat, and Ilius Hecuba, with her band of captive matrons, having seized Polymnestor, flies upon him, Ov. Met. 13, 560. animos cupido involat, quickly seizes, Tac. 1, 49. improvisi castra involavere, they unexpectedly attacked, Tac. Hist. 4, 33. in possessionem doctrinae involaverunt, they seized, Cic. Or. 3, 31. hic ardor, solusque labor, quid corpore magni (Pompeii) projecto rapiat, quos Caesaris involat artus, this was the only solicitude of the sorceress, what part of Pompey's body, when slain, she should carry off, what limbs of Caesar she should seize, Lucan. 6, 587.

INVOLATUS, ūs, m.—ex involatu alitis, the flight, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 13.

INVOLUTARE, freq.—cum, quae nunc humeris (sc. in) involtant, deciderint comae, the hairs which flow, hang loose and waving on your shoulders, Hor. Od. 4, 10, 3.

INVOLVĒRE (-vo, vi, ūtum,) laevam togâ, to wrap up, to cover, Quintil. 11, 3, 246. vulpem stipulâ foenoque, to wrap round with, Ov. Fast. 4, 705. nemus flammis, to involve in, to cover with, Virg. G. 2, 308. domum caligine, Virg. A. 8, 253. terram umbrâ, ib. 2, 251. navem aquâ, to overwhelm, to drown, ib. 6, 336. crinem casside, to cover, Sil. 7, 460. scilicet hydros infantem cunis involuisse manum, that the hand of Hercules, when an infant in the cradle, grasped the two snakes, (al. caudis for cunis,) Ov. Ep. 9, 85. involvitur undique fumo, Ov. Met. 2, 232. involvĒre diem nimbi,

shut up, hid, concealed, Virg. A. 3, 198. involventes os telâ, sc. aranei, the spiders entangling and wrapping round the mouth of young locusts in their web, Plin. 11, 24 s. 28. lutea sed niveum involvat membrana libellum, let yellow parchment wrap round or cover, Tibul. 3, 1, 9.—* Ossae involvere Olympum, to roll or place

Olympus on Ossa, Virg. G. 1, 282. saxa trabesque super, (sc. eum) totosque involvite montes, roll or tumble upon, Ov. Met. 12, 507. involvitur aris, (in the dat.) he falls or tumbles on the altars, Virg. A. 12, 292.—* meâ me virtute involvo, I wrap myself up, as it were, in my virtue, i. e. I shield myself up by virtue against the assaults of fortune, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 54. libris me involvam, I will shut myself up among books, I will devote myself to study, Cic. Fam. 9, 20. obscuris vera involvens, wrapping up truth in obscurity, i. e. concealing what things were truly to happen, in dark expressions, Virg. A. 6, 100. historiis involvami carmina caecis, Ov. in Ibin, 57. saevum ingenium variis involvens modis, disguising or concealing, Phaedr. 4, 6, 14.—* domum venit capite involuto, (al. obvoluto,) with his head muffled up, Cic. Phil. 2, 31. so candelabrum involutum, wrapped round, Cic. Verr. 4, 28. bellum involutum pacis nomine, concealed under, Cic. Phil. 7, 6. nequitia frontis involuta integumentis, Cic. Pis. 7. so involvere se otio, to wrap one's self up in retirement, Plin. Ep. 7, 3. causa involuta obscuritate, involved in, Cic. Div. 1, 18.—* notio de fortitudine tecta atque involuta, obscure and intricate, Cic. Tusc. 4, 24. occulta quaedam et quasi involuta aperiri, as it were wrapt up, obscure, Cic. Fin. 1, 9. add. Acad. 1, 4. res involutissima, very intricate, Sen. Q. Nat. 6, 5.

INVOLUTIO, ōnis, f. an enfolding, Vitruv. 10, 11.

INVOLVĪLUS, i, m. a small worm or caterpillar, that winds itself round the leaves of vines, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 63.

INVOLVĪCRE, is, n. a cloth which barbers used to put round the shoulders of the person, whom they shaved, to prevent his clothes from being fouled, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 17.

INVOLVĪCRUM, i, n. any thing with which another thing is wrapt round, a covering, Cic. N. D. 2, 14. ornamenta ejus ingenii per involucrea atque integumenta perspexi, veils and coverings, Cic. Or. 1, 35. involucra simulationum, the coverings of hypocrisy, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1.

IN-URBĀNUS, a, um, unpolite, unpolished, rude, Cic. Or. 2, 10. Brut. 63. scimus inurbanum lepido seponere dicto, to distinguish a coarse rustic joke from a smart, humorous or witty saying, Hor. Art. P. 273. gestus non inurbanus, not ungraceful, Quintil. 6, 3, 26.—

INURBĀNĒ, adv. without wit or humour, unpleasantly, Cic. N. D. 3, 19. add. Plin. Ep. 2, 14, 15. Quintil. 8, 3, 54.

IN-URGĒRE, to press strongly, Lucr. 5, 1034.

IN-URĪNĀRE, to dive, to plunge into the water and emerge again, Col. 8, 14, 2.

IN-URĒRE (-ūro, ssi, stum,) notas vitulis, 16

brand, to imprint marks upon them with a burning iron, Virg. G. 3, 158. picturam, to enamel or paint by means of fire, Plin. 35, 11 s. 39 & 41. so Nicias scripsit se inussisse sc. tabulam vel picturam, Id. 35, 4 s. 10.—metaph. ignominiam alicui, to put a mark of ignominy or disgrace on any one, to brand, Cic. de Prov. Consul. 7. nota Certo quasi censoria inuratur, that Certius should be banished with some mark of the senate's displeasure, as if by the censor, Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 16. summam mihi superbiae crudelitatique famam inussisset, should have branded my reputation with an indelible stain of pride and cruelty, Cic. Mur. 4. orabat, ne Claudiae genti eam inustam maculam vellent, not to put such a stain on the Claudian family, Liv. 3, 58. M. Tullius aeternas Antonii memoriae inussit notas, fixed an eternal stain on, Paterc. 2, 64. quas ille leges fuerit impositurus nobis omnibus, atque inustus, would he have imposed and fixed on us as a brand of infamy, Cic. Mil. 12. ei quam maximum dolorem, to cause to him or inflict on him the greatest possible pain, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9. so dolorem cineri ejus atque ossibus inussisti, Cic. Verr. 1, 44. add. Att. 1, 16. odium inustum animis hominum, deeply imprinted on, which has strongly taken possession of, Cic. Har. Resp. 25. signa probitatis—domesticis inusta notis veritatis, confirmed by familiar marks of truth, Cic. Planc. 12. omnes ii motus, quos orator adhibere volet judici, in ipso oratore impressi esse atque inusti videbuntur, the orator himself will appear to be strongly affected with the same emotions which he wishes to excite in the judge, Cic. Or. 2, 45.—vulnere sanguis inustus, being burnt in the wound, i. e. made to hiss by the firebrand which caused, Ov. Met. 12, 275. vetus hominis urina testis candentibus inusta, a man's stale urine heated by red-hot tiles, Col. 7, 5, 9.—ossa—inustus plena medullis, (i. e. non ustis,) not burnt, consumed by the funeral pile, Lucan. 8, 787.

IN-USITATUS, a, um, *unusual, uncommon, -is verbis uti, Cic. Fin. 3, 1. species navium inusitator, Caes. B. G. 4, 25. est inusitatum, regem capitis reum esse, Cic. Deiot. 1.—INUSITATÈ, v. -ò, adv. unusually. inusitatè loqui, in an unusual manner, Cic. Brut. 75. idem poeta (sc. Ennius) inusitatius contraxerat,—meum factum pudet, for meorum factorum, Cic. Or. 46.*

IN-USUS, ùs, m.—ego sum inusu (al. in usu, in two words,) factus nimio nequior, by sloth or negligence I am become worse and worse, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 65.

IN-UTĪLIS, e, *unuseful, useless; sometimes also, hurtful: thus, qui consensus privatius interdum inutilis esset, Liv. 3, 38. absinthii succus inutilis stomacho capitique est, Plin. 27, 7 s. 28. Clodius a Milone exemplo inutili, factò salutari reipublicae jugulatus est, Paterc. 2, 47. vomitus inutilis gracilibus et imbecille stomachum habentibus, Cels. 1, 3. an hoc inhoneustum et inutile factu (al. factum,) necne sit, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 124. solertior isto, sed sibi inu-*

tilior, more hurtful, Ovid. Met. 13, 58. stomacho inutilissimum, very hurtful, Plin. 22, 24.—

INUTILĪTER, adv. *uselessly, Liv. 3, 51.—*

INUTĪLITAS, atis, f. *uselessness, hurt, Cic. Inv. 2, 52.—*

IN-VULNERĀTUS, part. *unwounded, not wounded, Cic. Sext. 67.—*

INVULNERĀBĪLIS, e, *that cannot be wounded, invulnerable, Senec. Ep. 9. Helv. 13.—*

IO, interj. denoting (I) *an exclamation; as, io, matres, audite, Virg. Æ. 7. 400. clamat io conjux, Sil. 5, 781. add. Tibul. 2, 4, 6. Ov. Fast. 5, 447.—(II) joy or exultation; as, dicite io paeon, Ov. Art. Am. 2, 1. io hymen hymenaeae, o hymen, Plaut. Casin. 4, 3, 3. io triumphe, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 49.—(III) derision; as, io! quae tu somnias? (al. eho!) Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 110.—*

JOCUS, i, m. (*plur. hi joci, vel haec joca*), a *joke or jest, a humorous or merry saying, Cic. Or. 2, 34, &c. jocone an serio illaec dicat, nescio, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 30. Eun. 1, 2, 89.—JOCŪLUS, i, m. a small jest, Plaut. Most. 3, 3, 20.—*

JOCŌSUS, a, *merry, sportive, jocose, furtum, a pleasant stealth, committed so artfully as to make one laugh, Horat. Od. 1, 10, 7. jocosa imago, sc. vocis, the sportive echo, Id. 1, 12, 4. dictorum urbanorum alia seria, alia jocosa, alia media, Quinctil. 5, 4. sermo tristis et jocosus, a grave and jocose style, Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 11. add. Id. Ep. 1, 19, 89.—*

JOCŌSÈ, adv. *pleasantly, merrily, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12. Fam. 9, 24. si forte jocosius, sc. quid dixerò, if I say any thing too ludicrously, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 103.—*

JOCULĀRIS, e, & Jocularius, a, um, *jocular, laughable, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 84. Cic. Fat. 8. jocularium in malum insciens paene incidit, into a comical or laughable scrape, Id. And. 4, 5, 43.—*

JOCULĀRĪTER, adv. *in a jocular manner, Plin. 22, 22. Suet. Aug. 75.—*

JOCĀRI, to speak in jest, not in earnest, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 86. Cic. Fam. 2, 4. in faciem permulta jocatus, having passed many jokes on his face, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 62.—Plautus has jocabo for jocabor, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 20. me appellabat jocans, in jest, jesting, Cic. Acad. 4, 6.—

JOCĀBUNDUS, a, um, *jesting greatly or much, Val. Max. 2, 4, 4. & 3, 2. ext. 7.—*

JOCĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. *a facetious or jocular saying, Cic. Fam. 9, 16.—*

IŌTA, n. *the name of a Greek letter, Cic. Or. 3, 12. a jot, a tittle, the least thing that is, Mart. 2, 93.—*

IPSE, a, unt; (*ant. ipsus*), gen. ipsius v. ipsius, dat. ipsi, *he himself, she herself, itself. ego ipse v. ipsa, I myself. tu ipse v. ipsa, thou thyself or you yourself. pl. nos ipsi, we ourselves. vos ipsi, you yourselves. ipse vidi, sc. ego, I myself saw. ipse vēni, sc. tu, come yourself. et ipsum ludere quae vellem permisit, sc. me, Virg.—inter ipsos, for inter se.—* IPSE, when joined with, me, mihi; te, tibi; se, sibi, does*

not agree with them in case, but is commonly put in the nom. as, mihi ipse displiceo, Cic. Se ipsum fallit, Ter. It is, however, used both ways.—Id ipsum, *that very thing*. so hoc ipsum, quod ipsum; flos ipse, *the very flower or prime*.—Plautus uses ipse in the superlative, ergo ipsusne es? C. ipsissimus, *the very person, his very self*, Trin. 4, 2, 146.

IRA, ae, f. *anger, displeasure, wrath, passion, maris, fulminis, rage*. ira praedae amissae, *anger or resentment for having lost*, Liv. 1, 5. so ira dictatoris creati, *resentment or pique on account of the creation of*, 4, 57. uxoris corruptae, 5, 33. diremptae pacis, 9, 8. finitae potestatis, ib. 34. fugae, 27, 7. provinciae ereptae, 37, 51. amantium irae amoris integratio est, *the quarrels*, Ter. And. 4, 3, 20. irae sunt inter Glycerium et natum, *a variance or difference*, ib. 3, 3, 20.

IRACUNDUS, a. *angry, passionate; raging, boisterous*.

IRACUNDÈ, adv. *angrily, passionately*.

IRACUNDIA, ae, f. *anger, rage, passion*.

IRASCI (irascor, irātus), ei, *to be angry*. celer v. facilis irasci, *apt or ready to be angry*, Hor. irasci in cornua discit taurus, *to vent his wrath on his horns by pushing against a tree*, Virg. G. 3, 232. Æ. 12, 104. ne nostram vicem irascaris, sc. Argivis ob, *be not angry with them on our account*, Liv. 34, 32.

IRĀTUS, a. *angry*. rator ei, Cic. Tusc. 4, 36. illis fuerat iratissimus, Cic. Phil. 8, 6. -ātum mare, *tempestuous*, Hor. Epod. 2, 6. -us venter, *a craving stomach*, Id. S. 2, 8, 5.

IRĀTÈ, adv. *angrily, in anger*, Phaedr. 4, 24, 14. -ātius, Col. 7, 12.

IRE, (eo, ivi, itum), *to go*. hinc celeriter, leniter, foras, pedibus, equo; ad coenam; ad tonsorem; ad ora genitoris, *to go to see, to the presence of*, Virg. Æ. 6, 108. aquā v. aquis, *to sail*, Ov. Ep. 13, 126. *to fly as an arrow*, ib. 8, 695. so plumbum incandescent eundo, ib. 2, 723. *to swim*, Id. Ep. 18, 59. & 19, 32. so pisces ire nequibant, Lucr. 1, 381. hinc ibat Simois, *flowed*, Ov. Ep. 1, 33. M. 1, 111. & 2, 456. Euphrates ibat jam mollior undis, Virg. Æ. 8, 726. incipit res ire melius, *to go on, to proceed*, Cic. Att. 14, 15. obviam hostibus, *to meet, to oppose*, Nep. 1, 4.—* ad arma, *to take up arms, to go to war*. so in arma, Ov. Ep. 3, 136. sub arma, *to be subdued*, Lucan. 10, 5. ad saga, *to assume the military dress*, Cic. (A. 372.) in aciem, *to go to battle, to fight*, Quint. 9, 2, 85. Tac. H. 2, 46. in adversum hostem, *to advance against the enemy, to attack*, Ov. Met. 8, 403. Ep. 1, 13. F. 5, 713. so Virg. Æ. 9, 424. in amplexus, *to embrace*, Ov. Ep. 16, 86. in auras, *to mount into the air*, Ov. Met. 7, 351. *to vanish*, Id. Ep. 10, 121. in ignes, *to rush upon, to go against the fire breathed from the nostrils of the bulls*, ib. 12, 15. si in articulum seges ire coeperit, *to joint, to gather into knots*, Plin. 18, 17 s. 44. in bona alicujus, *to take possession of*, Digest. —ad Celtiberos in colloquium, *to go and hold a conference with*, Liv. 34, 19. in consilium, *to retire as a jury to make out a*

verdict, Cic. Cluent. 20. in corpus, *to grow fat*, Quintil. 2, 10, 5. in duplum, *to be decreed to pay double*, Cic. Flac. 21. in exemplum, *to serve as an example*, Tac. Ann. 3, 50. so exemplis deorum, *to make use of, to compare one's self with the gods*, i. e. to Bacchus, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 27. in hominem, *to attack with words*, Cic. Att. 10, 16. so in hostem, *to attack with arms*, Stat. Th. 10, 258. in jus, *to go to a court of justice, to enter an action against one before the Praetor*, Ter. Phor. 5, 8, 88. (A. 230.) in lacrimas, *to have recourse to*, Virg. Æ. 4, 413. *to weep, to dissolve into tears*, Stat. Th. 11, 193. in leges, *to yield or submit to*, Ov. Ep. 4, 62. in litem, *to quarrel*, Ov. F. 6, 89. in malam rem, *to go to the mischief*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 59. so in crucem, Id. As. 5, 2, 41. in matrimonium, *to marry, or be married*, Id. Tr. 3, 3, 4. in melius, *to grow better*, Tac. An. 12, 68. in nervum, *to go to prison*, Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 15. in opus alienum, *to meddle with*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 6. in ora deae, *to fly in her face, to attack with her nails*, Val. Flac. 7, 294. in poenas, *to proceed to punishment*, Ov. M. 5, 668. in possessionem, *to take possession (of any thing litigated before a judge)*, Cic. Verr. 1, 48. in praelia, *to go to battle, to fight*, Ov. M. 14, 545. in mea Thersites regna licebit eae, sc. ut, *may take possession of, may usurp my power*, Ov. Rem. Am. 482. in rotis, *to ride in a chariot*, Id. Am. 1, 2, 42. in scelus, *to commit*, Id. F. 6, 526. ibit in saecula, *fuisse principem, &c. imp. it will be remembered in future ages, for ever*, Plin. Pan. 55. so factum in saecula iturum, *to be recorded or celebrated*, Sil. 12, 312. in sententiam alicujus, v. pedibus in sententiam, *to agree to any one's opinion*. in alia omnia, *to go into a contrary opinion*, Cic. Fam. 1, 2. & 10, 12. Caes. B. G. 8, 53. Plin. Ep. 8, 14. so in eandem sententiam, Liv. 1, 32. in quam sententiam quum pedibus iretur, imp. sc. a senatoribus, *when the senators were giving their assent to this opinion*, Liv. 5, 9. add. Id. 7, 35. in subsidium, *to assist*, Cic. Att. 7, 8. & subsidio alicui, Nep. 17, 8. in suffragium tribus oportebat ire, *to go to give their votes*, Plin. 18, 6. in sudorem, *to break out into a profuse sweat*, Flor. 2, 4. in thalantum Caesaris, i. e. to become the wife, Luc. 8, 88. so Ov. Ep. 3, 72. Am. 1, 5, 11. in ventos, *to vanish into air*, Ov. Ep. 13, 92. in viscera patris, *to be eaten by*, (as the son of Thyestes.) Ov. in Ibin, 548. itum est in viscera terrae, sc. ab hominibus, *they went or dug*, Ov. M. 1, 138. in vultus unguibus, *to fly upon*, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 64. ✕ IRE per amnes Stygios, *to sail over*, Ov. M. 14, 591. so per aequora, Ov. F. 4, 132. per mare, Ov. Ep. 2, 34. per Symplegadas, Tr. 1, 10, 47. per aquas, *to swim*, Id. Ep. 19, 194. so per fluctus, ib. 5, 64. per undas, ib. 19, 161. per astra, *to fly*, Ov. M. 15, 147. so per auras, ib. 2, 203. per exemplum deorum, *to take example from*, Ov. Art. A. 3, 87. per exempla, *to imitate*, Id. M. 4, 431. per ora novem it sc. Timæus, *flows*, Virg. Æ. 1, 245. per caelum, *to move*, Virg. G. 1, 433. per omnes, *to*

be published, Luc. 10, 197.—* IRE inficias v. infitias, to deny, Plaut.—neque ibo inficias, Tac. An. 15, 2. eunt anni more fluentis aquae, pass, Ov. Art. A. 3, 62. so populo gratior it dies, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 7. sex mihi natales ferant, sc. dies, i. e. I was six years old, Ov. Ep. 15, 61. ire praecipites, to go headlong, i. e. to degenerate rapidly, Liv. praef.—seminaque in latos ferant aequaliter agros, was sown or thrown, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 33. miror ista sic ire, go on so, Sen. Ep. 5. istuc ibam, I was going to speak of that, Ter. And. 5, 3, 35. so ibit ad illud illico, ib. 4, 2, 41.—* vos celsis nunc primùm a navibus itis? do you come? Virg. Æ. 2, 375. sed ecum Syrum ire video, I see Syrus coming, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 7.—IRE cubitum v. dormitum, to go to bed. cur is te perditum? why do you go to destroy yourself? Ter. And. 1, 1, 107. so tu tibi laudem is quaesitum? Id. Heaut. 2, 3, 74. sed ne, ignoscendo malis, bonos perditum eant, Id. Cat. 52, 12.—I nunc, & ite nunc, forms of upbraiding, Virg. Æ. 7, 425. Juv. 12, 57. Ov. Am. 3, 3, 1. et ibi Heins.—eamus jam nunc intro, for introëamus, let us go in.—i prae, for praei, go before, Ter. And. 1, 1, 144. ibimus Afros, for ad Afros, Virg. E. 1, 64. ibitis Italiam, for ad Italiam, Id. Æ. 3, 254. voltisne eamus visere, sc. ut, that we go to see her, Ter. Phor. 1, 2, 53. sic eat, imp. let it be so, Luc. 2, 304.—* passiv. itur in antiquam silvam, sc. ab illis, they go, Virg. Æ. 6, 179. sic itur ad astra, sc. ab hominibus, mortals reach or ascend to heaven, ib. 9, 641. paulatim longiùs itur, sc. a Proserpina, she goes, Ov. F. 3, 443. hoc ordine belli ibitur, imp. in this manner shall the war proceed, Luc. 2, 223. postquam audierat non datum iri filio uxorem suo, that the daughter of Chremes was not to be given in marriage to his son, Ter. And. 1, 2, 6. rumor venit datum iri gladiatores, that a shew of gladiators was to be exhibited, Ter. Hec. prol. 20. terruit auster euntes, sailing, departing, Virg. Æ. 2, 111. so ventosque aspirat eunti, sc. Iridi, as she flies, ib. 5, 607. certus eundi, determined on sailing or departing, ib. 4, 554. viresque acquirit eundo, by moving, as she moves, ib. 175. so opes acquirit eundo, sc. amnis, as it flows, in its progress, Ov. Art. 2, 243. quã sit sibi nescit eundum, sc. viator, what way to go, Ov. F. 5, 3.

ITIO, ònis, f. & itus, ùs, m. a going. crebrae itiones, journeys, Ter. Phor. 5, 8, 24. de obviam itione ita faciam, ut suades, about meeting Caesar, Cic. Att. 11, 10. & 13, 50. Rhodiorum classi domum itionem dari, Cic. Div. 1, 32. vota prò itu et reditu, for his good journey and safe return, Suet. Tib. 38.

ITARE, to go frequently, Cic. Fam. 9, 24.—

ITER, rar. itiner, itineris, n. a journey.

* IRIS, is, & idis, f. acc. irim, the rainbow; a kind of flower; the flower de luce; a precious stone.

IRINUS, a. of the flower de luce. irinum unguentum, Plin. 13, 1.

IRIO, ònis, m. winter-cresses, Col. 12, 20.

* IRONIA, ae, f. irony; a figure of speech,

when one means the contrary of what is said, Cic. Q. fr. 3, 4.

IR- (for IN-) -RADIARE, to enlighten, to irradiate.

IR-RASUS, p. a. unshaven, -um caput, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 16. -a clava, rough, unpolished, Sil. 8, 586.

IR-RATIONĀLIS v. -ābilis, e, without reason, irrational. equus est animal -ale, Quinctil.

IR-RAUCESCERE, to grow hoarse, Cic. Or.

IR-REDIVIVUS (adj.) pons, irreparable, Catul.

IR-REDUX (ūcis, adj.) via, from which one cannot safely return, Lucan. 9, 408.

IR-RĒLĪGĀTUS, a, um, not tied, unbound, loose.

IR-RELIGIŌSUS, a, um, irreligious, undevout.—IRRELIGIŌSĒ, adv. in an irreligious manner.

IR-RĒMĒĀBĪLIS, e, from which there is no return, not to be repassed. unda, Virg. Æ. 6, 425.

IR-REMĒDIĀBĪLIS, e, not to be cured, Sen.

IR-RĒPĀRĀBĪLIS, e, not to be repaired, Virg.

IR-RĒPĒRTUS, a, um, not found out, Hor.

IR-RĒPĒRE, & Irrepāre, fr. to creep into, to steal into; to insinuate one's self, Cic. Or. 28.

IR-REPREHENSUS, without blame, irreprehensible.

IR-RĒQŪIĒTUS, a. without rest, restless; troubled.

IR-RĒSECTUS, a, um, uncut, unpared, Hor.

IR-RĒSŌLŪTUS, a, um, never slackened or loosed.

IR-RESTINCTUS, unextinguished, Sil. 3, 29.

IR-RĒTĪRE, (rete), to ensnare, to entangle.

IR-RĒTORTUS, not turned aside, unmoved.

IR-RĒVĒRENS, ntis, a. not paying due respect, irreverent.

IRREVERENTER, adv. irreverently.—

IRREVERENTIA, ae, f. want of reverence, Tac. Ann. 13, 26.

IR-RĒVŌCĀTUS, part. not recalled, or not to be recalled. -ābilis, -e verbum, Hor. -andus.

IR-REVŌLŪTUS (al. in-evolutus) liber, not unrolled, i. e. unopened, Martial. 11, 1, 4.

IR-RĪDĒRE eum, rar. in eum, to laugh at, to mock, to ridicule. irrisio, & -isus, ūs; -isor.

IR-RĪDICŪLĒ, adv. not unpleasantly, wittily.

IRRĪDICŪLM, i, n. a laughing stock, Plaut. Casin. 5, 2, 3.

IR-RĪGĀRE, to water, to moisten, to bedew.—

IRRIGATIO, ònis, f. a watering, a moistening.

IR-RĪGUUS, a, um, watered, wet, moist; that waters. -ua aquaru-, springs or rills of water.

IRRĪTĀRE, to provoke, to irritate, to enrage; to move or affect. -atio, -ābilis. irritāmen, & -amentum, i, n. an incitement. -a malorum, Ovid. M. 1, 140.

IRRĪTUS, a, um, (rātus) not ratified, vain, fruitless. spei, disappointed. ad -um, to nought.

IR-RŌGĀRE multum, poenam, &c. ei, to impose. leges, to make, Cic. Dom. 17. -atio.

IR-RŌRĀRE, to bedew, to besprinkle, Ov. M. 7, 190.

IR-RUBĒRE, & -escere, to be or grow red.

IR-RUCTĀRE, to belch, to belch out, Plaut.

IR-RŪGĀRE, (in & ruga) to make wrinkled.

IR-RŪMĀRE, (ruma,) to give suck or milk.—
IRRUMĀTUS, a, um, polluted. -atio, -ator.

IR-RUMPĒRE, (-rumpo, rūpi, ptum,) to break
in violently.

IRRUPŦIO, ōnis, f. an irruption.

IRRUPTUS, adj. unbroken, firm, Hor. 1, 13, 18.

IR-RUĒRE, (-uo, ui, ūtum,) to rush in or on
furiously, to attack.

Is, ea, id, he, she, it; that, such. (adv. ibi,
eò, inde, eà, eatēnus.—isce, ejusce, for is &
ejus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38.) id aetatis, for eà ae-
tate, id temporis, for eo tempore, Cic. Fam. 6,
20. Cat. 1, 1.

* ISĀTIS, is, v. ūdis, wild lettuce, or the herb
wood. in silvis nascens, Plin. 20, 7 s. 25.

* ISCHAEMON, ōnis, m. an herb good for
stanching blood, Plin. 26, 12. & 25, 8.

* ISCHIAS, ādis, f. the sciatica or hip-gout.—
ISCHIĀCUS, v. ischiadicus, a. ill of that disease,
Plin.

* ISCHNON, i, n. a slender thing; put for a
lean girl, Lucr. 4, 1159.

ISCHNŦOTES, ae, m. (i. e. gracilitas,) a too small
pronunciation, Quintil. 1, 5.

* ISELASTĪCUS, a. -a certamina, the solemn
games of the Greeks, Plin. Ep. 10, 119. so call-
ed because the victors were carried back to their
native city in a chariot, and entered by a
breach in the wall, Vitruv. 9 pr. Suet. Ner. 25.
(G. 282.)

ISĪCIUM, v. -ia, a kind of pudding, a sausage.

ISTE, ista, istud, gen. istius v. istius, he, that;
often used to express contempt.—(adv. istò, is-
torsum; istiusmòdi, of that kind. isthic v. istic,
(iste hic,) istaec, istoc; adv. isthic, v. istic, ist-
hic, isthinc, isthàc, istactēnus; istuc aetatis,
for ista aetate. istuccine interminata sum hinc
abiens tibi? did I not threaten that? Ter. Eun.
5, 1, 14.)

* ISTHMOS, v. -us, i, m. a neck of land sepa-
rating two seas.

ISTHMĪUS & isthmīācus, adj. Liv. 33, 32.

ĪTA, adv. so; yes. itane est? is it so? Cic.
ITĀQUE, therefore, and so. ĪTEM, also, like-
wise. ĪTĪDEM, in like manner, likewise, Cic.
Leg. 2, 3.

ĪTER, Ītĭnĕris, n. (ire) a journey, a march;
a road or path; a passage by water. We find
itiner, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 72. Lucr. 6, 338.

ĪTERE, in the abl. Lucr. 5, 652.

ĪRIO, ōnis, f. & Ītus, ūs, m. a going.—
ĪTĀRE, to go often. See IRE.

ĪTĒRUM, adv. again, a second time.—
ĪTĒRĀRE, to do over again; to renew, to repeat.

ĪTERATIO, onis, f. a repetition, Cic. Or. 25.

JŪBA, ae, f. the mane of a horse, or of any
other beast; the feathers which a cock raises on
his neck; the red flesh like crests in the neck of a
serpent.

JUBĀTUS, a, um, having a mane or crest;
mained, crested. -ati angues, Plaut. Amph. 5,
1, 56.

JŪBAR, āris, n. the morning star; the splen-
dour of light, or of any other thing; a sun-beam.

JŪBĒRE (jubeo, jussi, jussum,) filium necari,
to order, to command, Salk. Cat. 56. aliquem

facere quodvis, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 42. fuscum
salvere, to wish him health, to salute, Id. Ep. 1,
10, 1. so Dionysium jube salvere, Cic. Att. 4,
24. eum bonum animum habere v. bono animo
esse, to bid him be of good courage. Caesar—te
sine cura esse jussit, Cic. Att. 12, 6. jubeo
Chremetem, sc. salvere, Ter. And. 3, 3, 1.
tumultum composuit vultu, dextràque silentia
jussit, ordered silence, Luc. 1, 298. so Ov. Met.
9, 691. jubet silentia omnibus, orders all to be
silent, Stat. Th. 7, 373. pacemque jubebo om-
nibus, to be at peace, ib. 32. jamque secuturo
jussurus classica Phoebò, he was to engage on
the following day, Luc. 2, 528.—* JUBERE
legem, to vote for, to pass a law, Cic. Balb. 17.
(A. 90.) senatus censuit, populus jussit, Cic.
Ad Brut. 4. senatus eam pacem servandam
censuit, et paucos post dies populus jussit, sc.
eam servari, ratified it, Liv. 37, 55. Tullum
Hostilium regem populus jussit, chose, elected,
Id. 1, 22. so duumviros, ib. 9, 30. id modò
excepere patres, ne postea eosdem tribunos
juberent, ib. 3, 30. de foenore atque agro
rogationes jubebant, voted for the bills, de ple-
beio consulatu antiquabatur, sc. rogationem, vot-
ed against it, ib. 6, 39. ad unum omnes cen-
turiae P. Scipioni imperium esse in Hispania
jusserunt, ib. 26, 18. so 30, 41. postquam ei
(Mario) provinciam Numidiam jussit, appoint-
ed, Sall. Jug. 84. num apud populum de legi-
bus jubendis aut vetandis, sc. dici possit, about
passing or rejecting laws, Cic. Or. 1, 14. so Id.
Leg. 3, 16. ut tempus rogationum jubendarum
proferretur, that the time of determining, de-
ciding, or voting about the proposed laws should
be deferred, Liv. 6, 42. populus jussit de bello,
Liv. 38, 45. quòd bellum senatus Perseo jus-
sisset, had determined on war against Perseus,
Liv. 42, 33. senatus consules sortiri provincias
jussit, ib. 7, 19.—* interroganti scribae—
jussit, Liv. 27, 16. cui jussum erat, ib. 42, 28.
cf. 30, 34.—pass. jubetur ire, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 75.
perferre juberis, ib. 13, 7. Aeneadis indicare
bella Latinus jubebatur, Virg. Æ. 7, 616.
jussu confundere foedus, ib. 5, 496. jussa
mori viri, ib. 3, 323. jussi discumbere, ib.
1, 708. Junoni Argivae jussos adolemum ho-
nores, we perform the appointed sacrifices, ib. 3,
547. socii cesserunt aequore jusso, retired from
the plain as they were ordered, ib. 10, 444.
jussos asperge saporibus, sprinkle the juices which
I direct or advise, Id. G. 5, 62. jussorum poena
laborum, enjoined or imposed, Ov. Met. 9, 22.
(G. 398.) quà jusso, for jussero, where I shall
command, Id. Æ. 11, 467. Sen. Ep. 58. so ubi
jusso, when I order, Sil. 12, 175. (some think
jusso a freq. from jubeo: uti jussitur, obsol. for
jubetur, sc. faber, as he is ordered or directed,
Cato. R. R. 14.)

JUSSUM, i, n. an order or command. jussu (abl.)
Jovis, by the command, Plaut. Amph. prol. 19.
vestro jussu, Cic. Manil. 9. sine populi jussu,
without the order, Sall. Cat. 29.

JŪBLUM, i, n. a joyful shout.—
JUBĪLĀRE, to shout, Varr.

JŪCUNDUS, a. (ex jŭvāre, Cic. F. 2, 4.) pleas-

ant; agreeable, delightful, joyful, merry. —
 JUCUNDĒ, adv. pleasantly, agreeably. —
 JUCUNDĪTAS, ātis, f. pleasantness.
 JUDĪCĀRE, (g. jus dicere,) to judge. —
 JUDICATIO, ōnis, f. & Judicātus, ūs, f. a judg-
 ing. —
 JUDICATRIX, īcis, f. she or it that judgeth. —
 JŪDEX, īcis, c. a judge. —
 JŪDĪCIUM, i, n. judgment; a trial; a sentence;
 the power of judging, a commission to try causes;
 a body of judges. —
 JŪDĪCIĀLIS, e; & -ārius, a, um, of a judge or
 trial, (A. 225, &c.)
 JŪGIS, e, perpetual. fons jugis aquae, a per-
 ennial spring, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 2. —
 JŪGĪTER, adv. continually.
 JŪGLANS, ndis, f. a walnut or walnut-tree.
 JŪGŪLUM, i, n. the throat. —
 JŪGŪLĀRE, to cut one's throat, to butcher, to kill:
 to confute; to spoil. —
 JŪGULĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. a cutting of one's throat.
 JŪGUM, i, n. a yoke; the beam of a balance,
 or of a loom; a bench for sitting on; a frame
 for supporting vines; the ridge of a mountain.
 tribus hastis jugum sit, humi fixis duabus, su-
 perque eas transversā unā deligatā, a yoke or
 machine under which vanquished enemies were
 made to pass naked, Liv. 3, 28. sub hoc jugo dic-
 tator Aequos misit, ib.—nudos enim emiserat,
 ib. 29. tela jugo juncta est, the web was bound
 to the beam, Ov. Met. 6, 55. juga montis, the
 tops or ridges, Virg. E. 5, 76. jugum Alpium,
 Liv. 21, 35. collis, ib. 31, 39. per isthmi jug-
 um, across the neck or ridge of the isthmus,
 Liv. 42, 16. immensis jugis tumet Ida, Ov.
 Ep. 5, 133. jugum vocant, quod juncti boves
 uno die exarare possunt, as much land as two
 oxen can ear or plough in a day, i. e. an acre,
 Varr. R. R. 1, 10, 1. qui in singulis jugis arant,
 who plough one acre each, i. e. who possess a very
 small farm, Cic. Verr. 3, 11. hoc jugum im-
 piorum nefarium, this yoke or pair, i. e. Anto-
 nius and Dolabella, Cic. Phil. 11, 2. aquilarum
 jugum, a pair of eagles, i. e. two standards with
 the image of a silver eagle on the top of them,
 Plin. 10, 4 s. 5. pari jugo niti, with equal ef-
 fort or exertion, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 8. jugum huic
 imponere, to impose the yoke of servitude, to
 make a captive, to enslave, Ov. Ep. 9, 6. so ac-
 ceptare jugum, to submit, Sil. 7, 41. non solum
 frenis, sed etiam jugo accepto, Liv. 37, 36.
 jugo Rhenus adactus, i. e. gens Gallorum, sub-
 dued, Stat. Th. 1, 19. a cervicibus jugum ser-
 vile dejicere, Cic. Phil. 1, 2. eripe turpi colla
 jugo, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 91. subtrahe colla jugo,
 Ov. Rem. A. 90. jugum exuere, Tac. Agr. 31.
 jactare, to throw off the yoke, Juv. 13, 21.
 animas, quae per juga longā sedebant, on the
 benches or beams placed across the boat, Virg.
 A. 6, 411. in jugo quum esset luna, i. e. in
 the constellation Libra, Cic. Div. 2, 47. —
 JŪGĀLIS, e; -ales equi, fit for being yoked in a
 chariot. -ālē vinculum, the bond of marriage.
 -āles taedae, nuptial torches. so lectus. —
 JŪGĀRIUS, i, m. one that yokes and drives oxen.
 JŪGĒRUM, i, an acre, as much land as a yoke of

oxen could plough in a day. pl. jugera, um, ībus;
 which has sometimes jugeris, and jugere in
 the sing. —
 JŪGERĀTIM, adv. by acres, acre by acre. —
 JŪGŌSUS, a. full of ridges. —
 JŪGĀRE, to yoke, to join, to couple together; to
 marry. —
 JŪGATIO, ōnis, f. a yoking or coupling. —
 JŪGĀTŌRIUS, a. -ii yokes, used to the yoke. —
 JŪGĀMENTUM, v. jugumentum, i, n. the lintel
 of a door. —
 JŪGĀMENTĀRE, to fasten together.
 JŪMENTUM, (juvare,) a beast of burden, a
 pack-horse. clitellarium, dossuarium, sarcinari-
 um, &c.
 JUNCUS, i, m. a bulrush, a flag. —
 JUNCĒUS, -īdus, -īnus, ōsus, a. of or pertaining
 to a bulrush. —
 JUNCĒTUM, i, n. a place where rushes grow.
 JUNGĒRE (-go, xi, ctum,) dextram dextrae,
 to join, Virg. A. 1, 408. equos currū for cur-
 rui, to yoke, ib. 7, 724. leones ad currum, Plin.
 8, 16. mulos ad vehiculum, Suet. Caes. 31.
 rhedam equis, Cic. Att. 6, 1. affinitatem, foed-
 us, amicitiam, pacem cum aliquo, to join, to
 make, Cic. & Liv. foedere alicui regi jungi,
 Liv. 26, 24. mulierem viro sibi connubio,
 to join in marriage, Virg. A. 1, 73. & 4, 126.
 puellam alicui, to give in marriage, Ov. Met.
 7, 697. aliquem sibi connubio filiae, to unite,
 to himself by the marriage of his daughter, Ov.
 Met. 6, 428. se viro, to marry, Virg. A. 4, 28.
 so Ov. Met. 10, 82. mulierem sibi, to take to
 wife, Ov. Met. 13, 752. oscula, to kiss, to ex-
 change kisses, Id. passim.—pontes et propugna-
 cula jungunt, i. e. propugnacula pontibus, they
 join the bulwark by bridges, Virg. A. 9, 170.
 so Euphrate pontibus juncto, having made
 bridges upon that river, Curt. 3, 7, 1. & 4, 9, 12.
 pons lapideus flumini impositus jungit urbem,
 sc. Babylonem, ib. 5, 1, 29. —
 JUNCTUS, p. & a.—per hos juncta societas An-
 nibali et Syracusano tyranno, an alliance was
 formed between, Liv. 24, 6. junctus alicui cog-
 natione, affinitate, amicitia, foedere, matrimo-
 nio, &c. joined. juncti leones, yoked, Virg. A.
 3, 113. junctos conscendebat equos, i. e. cur-
 rām, ib. 12, 735. Proteus, magnum qui pisci-
 bus aequor et juncto bipedum curru metitur
 equorum, i. e. curru piscibus et equis juncto,
 in a chariot drawn by fishes and two-footed
 horses, i. e. by sea-horses in their hind parts like
 fishes, Id. G. 4, 389. juncti orbes, the wheels,
 put for the chariot, ib. 3, 173. oratio juncta,
 harmonious, opposed to, hulca, Cic. de Or. 3,
 43. verba, compound words, Cic. Or. 36. ver-
 sibus impariter junctis, i. e. in elegiac verse,
 consisting of an hexameter and pentameter al-
 ternately repeated, Hor. Art. P. 75. junctissi-
 mus illis, very closely united to him by the ties
 of friendship, Ov. Met. 5, 60. cum tibi sit
 junctissima, junctor esse expetit, ib. 9, 548. —
 JUNCTIO, ōnis, f. a joining, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20. —
 JUNCTŪRA (ae, f.) lapidum, a joining, Suet.
 Aug. 92. so tignorum, Caes. B. G. 4, 17.
 genuum, the joint, Ov. Met. 2, 824. verbo

rum, a composition, Quintil. 9, 4. Hor. Art. P. 47.

JUNCTIM, adv. jointly, successively, without intermission. magistratus percurrit, Suet. Cl. 14.

JUNIOR, (comp. a.) younger. Junius mensis, &c. See JUVENIS.

JUNIPĒRUS, i, f. the juniper tree, Plin. 16, 25.

JURĀRE aras, sc. per, to swear. in facinus, in eum, to conspire. in legem, to swear to observe. in verba ejus, to swear allegiance. morbum, to swear that one is in bad health, as an excuse for not attending.

JURĀTUS, a, um, p. & a. having sworn; sworn by. juratissimus auctor, approved, creditable. juratus amicus, trusty.

JURANDUM, i, n. an oath, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 26. JUREJURĀRE, to swear, Liv. 41, 15.

JURGĀRE, & -āri, to quarrel, to chide.

JURGUM, a dispute, a quarrel, an altercation, Cic. Am. 21.

JUS, jūris, n. & jusculum, i, n. broth, a liquor, Col. 12, 9 & 10. spissamento aridi foeniculi deprimitantur ita sorba, ut so semper jus supernatet, let the service-apples be so pressed down by a stuffing of dry fennel, that the liquor may always swim above them, Col. 12, 16 f.

JURĒUS, a. -ea sc. placenta, a kind of cake made of broth.

JURULENTUS, a, um, stewed in broth; juicy, Cels. 2, 28.

JUS, jūris, n. right, law, justice. jura civium, the rights of citizens, (A. 44.) summum jus, the rigour of law. quo jure, quaque injuriā, right or wrong, Ter. (A. 181.) in jus ire, to a court of justice. jus dicere, to administer justice. juris dictio, the administration of justice.

JURĪDICUS, a. -ici conventus, assemblies for administering justice, sessions or assizes. s. a judge.

JURIDICIALIS, e, pertaining to law.

JURIS v. jure-consultus, juris v. jure peritus, i, m. a lawyer.

JUSJURANDUM, jurisjurandi, n. an oath. jusjurandi verba, Tac. Hist. 4, 31.

JUSSUM, & Jussus, ūs, an order. See JUBERE.

JUSTITIUM, i, n. (jus stat.) a total cessation from business, ordained in a public mourning, on account of some signal calamity, when courts of justice did not sit. justitium indicere, Liv. 10, 21. & 4, 26.

JUSTUS, a. just.—amor, sc. uxoris, lawful, Luc. 2, 379. annos justos peragere, to live the appointed time, Ov. Met. 10, 36. justa arma movere, just arms, a just war, Ov. Ep. 2, 98. Art. A. 2, 398. M. 7, 458. so bella, ib. 8, 58. but ab justis armis aliquid expectare, complete armour, the arms of the legendary soldiers; opposed to the Velites, (levis armatura), Liv. 38, 22. so justum bellum, a regular war, opposed to nocturnal excursions and open robbery, ib. 29, 31. or to secret snares, Cic. Cat. 2, 1. nec adiri usquam ad justum cursum poterat amnis, sc. ab aliquo, nor could one any where get access to the regular or usual channel of the river, Liv. 1, 4. carina, i. e. navis, a fair-trading vessel, not a pirate, Lucan. 3, 228. justus dies, appoint-

ed, lawful, Cic. Leg. 2, 9. dolor, grief for which there is just or sufficient cause, Ov. Ep. 12, 133.

so lacrimae, ib. 11, 115. eloquentia, full and perfect, Cic. Br. 90. excusatio, sufficient, valid,

Cic. Or. 41. exercitus, complete, deserving the name of an army, Vell. 2, 61. id ei justum

exilium esse scivit plebs, Liv. 26, 3. forma, complete beauty, not needing the aid of ornament, Ov. M. 2, 733. funus, performed with proper solemnity, Cic. Prov. Cons. 19. (A. 474.)

justa gloria est fructus verae virtutis, true, solid; opp. to falsa, Id. Ps. 24. honores, just,

deserved, Cic. Cat. 3, 10. justa itinera facere, sufficiently great, of a proper length, to go every

day as far as a proconsul, in marching to his province, ought or used to do, Cic. Att. 5, 2.

justo jure aliquid repetere, by a just right, to which one is entitled, Liv. 21, 3. libertas, complete freedom from slavery, the full enjoyment of the rights of citizens, Suet. Aug. 40.

magnum, the full or proper size, Plin. 10, 53. magnitudo, the full or proper size, Plin. 10, 53.

Quintil. 8, 5, 26. materfamilias, a lawful wife, Liv. 39, 53. miles, a complete soldier, having all the requisites, Liv. 24, 14. a legionary soldier, opposed to a rower or marine, Suet. Galb. 12. opus, a large work or book, Plin. praef. 8. so quis fuerit eo tempore habitus civitatis, justo servemus operi, let us reserve to a larger work, of a bulk suited to the subject, Vell. 2, 99. add. ib. 89 & 103. labant curvae justo sine pondere naves, without a proper weight, to balance them, Ov. M. 2, 163.

jam gravidus justo pondere venter erat, sc. matris, i. e. she was near the time of her delivery, Ov. Ep. 16, 44. jumenta justam operam reddentia, labouring oxen which perform the full task of labour, Col. 6, 3, 3. praelium, a regular engagement, a pitched battle, Liv. 39, 2.

so pugna, ib. 22, 28. servitium, easy, gentle, not rigorous, Ter. And. 1, 1, 9. but justum pati servitium, complete slavery, Liv. 41, 6.

supplicium, just, deserved, Cic. Cat. 1, 8. tempus comitorum, the regular or usual time of holding the comitia for the election of magistrates, Liv. 5, 9. triumphus, just, fairly won, (A. 387.) victoria, complete, such a number of the enemy being slain that he was saluted by the title of IMPERATOR by his army. Cic. Ep. 2, 10. justum et tenacem propositi virum, i. e. vir tenax justo propositi, steadfast to a just purpose or resolution, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 4.

justis voluminibus, i. e. in a larger work, (ad justius, more largely,) Vell. 2, 48. so ib. 119. uxor, a lawful wife; opp. to pellex, a concubine, Cic. Tusc. 1, 95.—pius justo, more than is fit or proper, too much, Ov. P. 3, 9, 8. so gravius justo, Id. M. 3, 383. add. ib. 6, 470. Ep. 21, 30 & 170.

JUSTA, orum, n.—funebria, funeral rites, Liv. 1, 20. so justa Catilinae facta sunt, Cic. Flacc. 38. add. Id. Rosc. A. 8. Leg. 2, 22. hospitalia, the proper offices of hospitality, Liv. 9, 6. militaria, the duties of soldiers, Id. 24, 48.

justa fieri nequeunt, the usual tasks, Col. 2, 4, 7. ut justa reddantur, that the daily tasks be performed, Id. 1, 8, 11. so 11, 1, 26. justa la-

officio (al. ii) exigere, to exact the usual tasks of spinning and weaving, Id. 12, 3, 6. quorum justa certa esse non possunt, of which no certain tasks can be assigned, Id. 11, 2, 16. paulatim ad justa perducitur, sc. bos, is brought to perform his ordinary tasks, Id. 6, 14, 4. so ib. 30, 5. nisi omnia justa perceperis, sc. novella vinea, if it do not receive all due care and attention, Id. 4, 3, 5. an ex sua constitutione justa percipiant, sc. servi vincti, whether they receive their just dues (with respect to meat and clothes,) Id. 1, 8, 18. justis operum peractis, having finished their ordinary task of work, Id. 9, 8, 12. justa praebenda servis, their dues or just allowance, Cic. Off. 1, 13.

JUSTÈ, adv. justly, lawfully, regularly. —

JUSTITIA, ae, f. justice. —

JUSTIFICUS, a. doing what is just, Catull. 63, 406.

JŪVĀRE (jūvo, jūvi, jūtum,) eum, to help, to aid, to assist. —

JUVAT, imp. it delights; it avails or profits. fut. p. juvātūrus v. jūturus? diis juvantibus, deo juvante, by divine aid, Cic. Fam. 7, 20.

JŪVENCUS, i, m. a bullock, a steer; also a young man. —

JUVENCA, rar. jūnix, icis, f. an heifer. —

JUVENCUS (adj.) equus, a young horse, Lucr. 3, 1373. —encae aves, young birds, Plin. 10, 53.

JŪVĒNIS, e, adj. young. jūnior, (q. juvenior) comp. younger. juvenis femina, sc. ovis, a young ewe, Col. 7, 3, 6. —es anni, youthful, Ov. Met. 7, 295. —

JŪVĒNIS, is, c. g. a young man or woman. —

JŪVĒNĀRI, to act or speak like a young man, to wanton, Hor. A. P. 346. —

JUVENESCĒRE, to grow young, to grow up, Id. —
JUVĒNTUS, ūtis, f. youth; the youth, a body of young men. —

JUVĒNTA, ae, & —as, ātis, f. youth; the goddess of youth. —

JUVĒNILIS, v. ālis, e, youthful, juvenile. —

JUVĒNILĪTER, adv. youthfully, like a young man. —

JUXTA (praep.) se, te, viam, &c. nigh, near to. so juxta genitorem adstat Lavinia virgo, by her father, Virg. Aë. 7, 72. ceteri, sc. centuriones juxta suam quisque centuriam, with, at the head of, Tac. H. 2, 89. gravitate anno-nae juxta seditionem ventum, sc. est, imp. a sedition was neither raised by the dearth of corn, Tac. An. 6, 13. populi imperium juxta libertatem; paucorum dominio regiae libidini propior est, Tac. An. 6, 42. periculosiores sunt inimicitiae juxta libertatem, among free men, in a free state, Id. G. 21. velocitas juxta formidinem est, resembles, ib. 30. qui juxta erant, sc. avum, about him, i. e. intimate with him, Suet. Cal. 10. homines, apud quos juxta divinas religiones fides humana colitur, next to, as much as, Liv. 9, 9. juxta se conjuges liberosque vexari, were harassed or abused as much as themselves, Liv. 41, 6. —

JŪXTA, adv. equally, alike; as, eorum ego vitam et mortem juxta aestimo, Sall. Cat. 2.

juxtā mecum omnes intelligitis, ib. 68. juxtā boni malique—obtruncati, Id. Jug. 67. add. Id. Cat. 37 & 61. juxtā ac si meus frater esset, just as if, Cic. post. red. in Senat. 8. omnittendam rem parvam ac juxtā magnis difficilem, i. e. aequē ac v. non minū quam magnas, as difficult as great enterprises, Liv. 24, 19. a feminis juxtā virisque gestarentur, sc. margaritae, Plin. 9, 35 s. 53. —

JUXTIM, adv. nigh, Lucr. 4, 504 & 1206.

L.

LĀBĀRE, & Labascēre, to fail or faint, to waver, to totter. lābans, giving way, decaying; wavering. —

LĀBĒFĀCĒRE, to make to totter, to loosen; to shake. —

LĀBEFACTIO, ōnis, f. a loosening. —

LĀBĒFACTĀRE, to weaken, to undermine, to hurt. —

LĀBĒFACTĀTIO, ōnis, f. a weakening or undermining. —

LĀBĒLLUM, i, n. a little pan, Col. 12, 28, 3. labellum ficile novum, a small new earthen pan, ib. c. 43, 1. See also LABRUM. —

LĀBI, (labor, lapsus,) to fall gently, to descend, to glide; to decay; to fall into a mistake, to err. mente, to be delirious. labentes anni, passing away. lapsus spe, disappointed. lapsae res, a ruined state or condition; adversity. —

LĀBES, is, f. a great fall of rain or hail; a sinking of the ground; ruin; a stain or blot. —

LĀBĒCŪLA, ae, f. a small stain. —

LĀPSIO, ōnis, f. a falling or sliding. —

LĀPSUS, ūis, m. a fall, a gliding; a mistake. —

LĀBĪDUS, adj. slippery. —

LĀPSĀRE, to slip, to trip or fall often, Flor. 2, 10 f. —

LĀBIUM, i, n. the lip. —

LĀBIŌSUS, a. having large lips. —

LĀBEO, ōnis, m. one that has large lips, Plin. 11, 37 s. 60. —

LĀBOR, v. -os, ōris, m. labour, distress. —

LĀBŌRĀRE, to labour, to be in distress. morbo, to be ill of a disease. frigore v. a frigore, a do-lore; animo, to be anxious or uneasy. arma ei, to make, Stat. non virtuti, sed gloriae, to labour for, to endeavour to obtain, Sen. maxime laboratur, imp. the struggle is the hardest, or the chief stress of the battle is, Caes. B. G. 7, 85. laboratum est peste, siccitate, there was a great plague, drought, &c. Cic. —

LABORIŌSUS, a. laborious, operse. —

LABORIŌSĒ, adv. in a laborious manner. —

† **LABORĪFER**, bearing labour, inured to labour. —

—Hercules, Ov. 9, 285. —

LABRUM, (q. lavabrum,) i, n. the basin of a bath, the place in which they bathed; any large open vessel, a vat or tub, Col. 12, 22. a lip, the brim of a vessel, the brink of a ditch. —

LĀBELLUM, a small vat or tub; a lip. —

LĀBRŌSUS, a. having large lips or brims.

LĀBRUSCA, ae, f. a weed called a wild vine, Virg.

LĀBURNUM, i, n. a kind of shrub, Plin. 16, 18.

LĀBYRINTHUS, i, n. a labyrinth. —

LĀBYRINTHAEUS, v. -ēus, a. of a labyrinth.

LAC, (anciently lacte,) lactis, n. milk. recens, new milk. pressum v. coactum, cheese. lac coit, curdles. lac bubulum v. vaccinum, asininum, humanum v. muliebre, &c. cows milk, &c. —

LACTĒUS, a, um, of milk, milky. —

LACTEŌLUS, a, um, milk-white. —

LACTĀRIUS, a, um, giving or producing milk. -aria bos, a milch cow. —

LACTĒRE, to suck milk. lactens Romulus, hanging at the breast, sucking. —

LACTĀRE, to give suck, to suckle; to feed with milk; to allure, to deceive. —

LACTĀTUS, ūs, m. the giving of milk. —

LACTESCĒRE, to turn into milk, to grow milk, Cic. N. D. 2, 51. to have milk, Plin. 11, 41.

LĀCER, & Lācerus, a, um, torn, rent, rending. —

LACERĀRE, to tear, to mangle; to waste; to revile, to defame. —

LACERĀTIO, onis, f. a tearing, Liv. 7, 4.

LĀCERNA, ae, f. a kind of great coat. —

LACERNĀTUS, a. drest in a lacerna. -āta amica, Juv. 1, 62.

LĀCERTĀ, ae, f. & Lacertus, i, n. a lizard; also a kind of fish.

LĀCERTUS, i, m. the arm, the part next the shoulder; strength, force. —

LACERTŌSUS, a. brawny, strong, Ov. Met. 11, 33. Cic. Phil. 8, 9.

LĀCESSĒRE, (-sso, ūvi, ūtum,) & -īre, to provoke, to challenge, to attack. pugnam, to stir up, Liv. 37, 16. Virg. Æ. 5, 429. ad pugnam, to excite, Id. 2, 45. mare carinā, to cut, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 7. deos nihil supra, to importune the gods for nothing more, ib. 2, 18, 12. aera lacessita sole, struck, Virg. Æ. 7, 527.

LACHRYMA, lacryma, lacruma, & lacrima, ae, f. a tear. —

LACHRYMŪLA, ae, f. a little tear. —

LACHRYMŌSUS, a. full of tears, doleful. —

LACHRYMŌSĒ, adv. dolefully. —

LACRIMĀRE, to shed tears, to weep. -ātio, -ābilis; -ābundus, weeping much, Liv. 3, 46.

LĀCĪNIA, ae, f. the flap or tippet of a garment; the hem or fringe; a separate fold for cattle. —

LACINIŌSUS, a, um, full of plaits or folds, crumpled. —

LĀCIO, -, -, ěre, to allure. —

LACTĀRE. See LAC. —

LACŌNĪCUM, i, n. the sweating room in a bath, Cels. 2, 17, 2. 3, 21, 20.

LACTES, ium, f. the small guts, chitterlings, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 85.

LACTŪCA, lettuce. -ucŭla, a little lettuce, Col.

LĀCUS, i, v. ūs, m. a lake; a vat or large cask into which new wine or oil was poured. —

LACUSCŪLUS, i, m. a small lake; a little vat. —

LĀCŪNA, ae, f. a ditch, a pool; a small hole or cavity, a cleft or opening; a chasm; a want, a defect. —

LĀCŪNŌSUS, a. full of ditches or cavities. —

LĀCŪNĀRE, to fret or pit, to variegate with protuberances and hollows. —

LĀCŪNĀR, āris, n. a carved ceiling, usually gilt and painted, Vitr. 7, 2. Hor. Od. 2, 18, 2.

LĀEDĒRE (laedo, laesi, laesum,) eum, to hurt, to injure, to offend. —

LĀESUS, a. injured. -laesa majestas, treason. —

LĀESIO, ōnis, f. a hurting. —

LĀLNA, ae, f. an upper robe or mantle, Juv. 5, 181.

LĀETUS, a, um, glad, joyful; fruitful, fat, verdant. —

LĀETĒ, adv. joyfully, verdantly. —

LĀETITIA, ae, f. joy. —

LĀETĀRI, to rejoice. -ātio; -ābilis; -andus. —

LĀETIFICĀRE, to make joyful, to gladden. —

LĀETĀMEN, īnis, n. dung, manure, any thing used to fertilize the ground. —

LĀETĪFĪCUS, a, um, making glad, Cic. Tusc. 5, 28.

LĀEVUS (adj.) oculus, left. laeva, sc. manus, the left hand. laevum iter, intonuit laevum, on the left. laeva mens, foolish, infatuated, fata, unlucky. numina, unpropitious, adverse. tempore laevo, at an improper or inconvenient time. laevum lumen, noxious, hurtful, Virg. Æ. 10, 275. —

LĀEVĒ, adv. slowly, carelessly, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 52.

LĀEVIS v. Lēvis, e, smooth, sleek; without hair. —

LĀEVOR, ōris, m. & Laevitas, ātis, f. smoothness. —

LĀEVĀRE, & Laevigāre, to smooth, to polish. —

LĀEVĀTIO, ōnis, f. a glossing, or planing, Virg. Æ. 10, 275. —

* LĀGĀNUM, a pancake, or the like, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 115.

LĀGĒNA, a flaggon or bottle, an earthen vessel for boiling wine. —

LĀGUNCŪLA, ae, f. a small bottle or flaggon, Cic. Att. 6, 1. Plin. Ep. 2, 6. Col. 12, 38.

LĀGĒOS, i, f. & Lagēa, sc. uva, a kind of grape. —

* LĀGŌIS, īdis, f. a kind of fish; (al. a bird.) —

* LĀGŌPŌNOS, i, m. (i. e. ilium dolor,) the gripes, a pain in the bowels, Plin. 20, 4 s. 13.

* LĀGŌPUS, ōdis, f. a kind of bird, Plin. 10, 48. Mart. 7, 86, 1. an herb called hare's-foot, Plin. 28, 8.

LĀGŌTROPHIUM, i, n. a warren of hares, Col.

LĀLISIO, ōnis, m. the foal of a wild ass, Plin. 8, 44.

LĀLLĀRE, to sing as a nurse to a child, to entice to suck or sleep by singing. —

LALLUS, i, m. a *lullaby*, Auson. Epist.
LAMA, ae, f. a *bog, a ditch, a slough, a puddle*.
LAMIUM, i, n. *dead-nettle*, archangel.
LAMBĒRĀRE, to *tear in pieces, to beat*, Plaut.
LAMBĒRE, (lambo, lambi, -), to *lick; to flow gently by*.
LAMENTĀRI, dep. to *lament, to bewail*.—
LAMENTĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. & **Lamentum**, i, n. a *lamentation*. -ābilis, to be *lamented, lamentable*. -ārius, *causing lamentation*, Plaut. Capt.
LAMIA, a *sorceress, an enchantress*, Hor. A. P. 340.
LĀMINA, ae, f. (contr. lamna,) a *plate of metal or wood*.—
LĀMELLA, a *small plate*, Vitruv. 7, 3.
 * **LAMPAS**, ādis, f. & **Lampada**, ae, f. a *lamp*.
LAMPĀDIAS, ae, m. a *blazing star, a comet*, Plin. 2, 25.
LĀNA, ae, f. *wool; the down of birds*. lana caprina, *goats hair, a thing of no value*.
LANŪLA, ae, f. a *small lock of wool*.—
LANŪS, a. *made of wool, woolen*.—
LANĀRIS, a. -are pecus, *bearing wool*.—
LANĀRIUS, i, m. *one that works or deals in wool*.—
LANĀRIA, ae, f. *fuller's weed, cudwort*. lanaria herba, *soapwort*, Plin. 24, 17 s. 104. radix lanaria, *soapwort-root*, Col. 11, 2, 35.
LANĀTUS, a, um, *having or bearing wool, wooly; covered with moss or down, mossy, downy*. lanāta, sc. ovis, a *sheep*, Juv. 8, 135.
LANŌSUS, a. *abounding with wool*.—
LANŪCIUM, i, n. *the working of wool, the wool trade*.—
LANŪFĪCUS, a. *working in wool, making wool into cloth*. -icae sorōres, i. e. *the Fates*, Mart. 6, 58.
LANŪFICIUM, i, n. *the art of making wool into cloth*.—
LĀNĪFER, & **Laniger**, a, um, *bearing wool*, Plin. 13, 14. & 12, 10.
LANŒEA, ae, f. a *lance, a spear or javelin*.—
LANŒINĀRE, to *strike, to tear; to waste, to consume*, Plin.
LANGA v. **Languria**, ae, f. a *kind of beast said to have been found near the Po, from the urine of which amber was believed to have been produced*, Plin. 37, 2 s. 11.
LANGURIUM, i, n. *amber, ibi*.
LANGŪERE, (langueo, langui, -), to *languish, to fade, to droop*.—
LANGUOR, ōris, m. *faintness, languor; a disease*.—
LANGŪIDUS, a, um, *fiunt, languid*. -idē.—
LANGŪIDŪLUS, a. a *little languid*.—
LANGŪESCĒRE, to *grow languid*.—
LANGŪĒFĀCĒRE, to *make languid*, Cic. Leg. 2, 15.
LĀNIUS, i, & -io, ōnis, m. a *butcher*.—
LANIĒNA, ae, f. & **Laniarium**, i, n. a *butcher's shop or stall*.—
LANIŌNIUS, a. -ia mensa, a *butcher's table or board*.—
LANIĀRE, to *cut like a butcher, to tear*.—
LANIĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. & ātus, ūs, m. a *tearing or cutting*.

LĀNISTA, ae, m. a *teacher or trainer of gladiators, a fencing-master*. avium, a *cock-master*, Col.

LĀNŪGO, īnis, f. *the soft tender hair or down which grows on the faces of young people; also on certain herbs, trees and fruits*.—

LĀNŪGINŌSUS, a, um, *downy, mossy*, Plin. 19, 3. -osior, Id. 22, 20.

LANK, cis, f. a *broad plate, a platter; the scale of a balance*, Cic. Acad. 4, 12.——

LANCŪLA, ae, f. *the scale or bason of a small balance*, Vitruv. 10, 8.

LĀPĀTHUM, i, m. a *kind of sorrel, monk's rhubarb or dock; of different kinds*, Plin. 20, 21 s. 85.

LĀPIS, īdis, m. a *stone*.——

LAPILLUS, i, m. a *little stone*.——

LAPIDĒUS, a, um, *of stone*.—murus, a *stone-wall*.—imber, a *shower of stones*.——

LAPIDŌSUS, a. *abounding in stones, stony*.——

LAPIDĀRIUS, a. -iae latumiae, *quarries of stones*. s. a *worker in stone*.——

LAPĪDĀRE, to *strike with stones, to stone to death*. imbri lapidavit, v. de caelo lapidatum est, imp. *it rained stones, there was a shower of stones*, Liv.——

LAPĪDĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. a *throwing of stones, a stoning to death*.——

LAPĪDĀTOR, ōris, m. a *thrower of stones*.——

LAPIDESĒRE, to *wax hard as stone, to turn to stone*.——

LAPĪCĪDA, ae, m. (caedo,) a *cutter or hewer of stones*.——

LAPICIDĪNA, ae, f. a *quarry of stones*, Cic.

LAPPA, ae, f. a *bur*.——

LAPPĀCĒUS, a, um, *of or like a bur*.——

LAPPĀGO, īnis, f. a *kind of herb*, Plin. 26, 10.

LAPSĀNA, wild *colewort or docklet, nipplewort*, Varr. 3, 16, 25. Col. 9, 4, 5. 12, 7, 1. Plin. 19, 9.

LAPSĀRE, to *slip*. lapsus, &c. See LABI.

LĀQUEAR, v. -āre, āris, n. a *fretted ceiling*.——

LAQUEĀTUS, a. -ata tecta, *the roofs of rooms or temples, fretted or formed into raised work and hollows, often also adorned with ivory, gilt and painted*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 35. laqueatum auro templum, Liv. 51, 20.

LĀQUEUS, i, m. a *noose, a halter, a snare; an artifice or trick, an equivocation*, Cic. laqueis captare feras, Virg. G. 1, 139.——

LAQUEĀRE, to *ensnare, to entangle*.——

LAQUEĀTUS, part. *entangled*, Col. 6, 19, 3.

LAR, āris, m. a *household god; a house, Hor.*

LARDUM v. **Lāridum**, i, n. *bacon, the fat of bacon, lard*. uncta pingui oluscula lardo, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 64.

LARGUS, a, um, *large, extensive; copious, plentiful; liberal*. -gē, v. -gīter; -gītas.——

LARGĪRI, & -gītari, to *give or grant liberty, to lavish*.——

LARGĪTIŌ, ōnis, f. *liberality, prodigality, bribery*.——

LARGĪTOR, ōris, m. a *profuse spender*.——

† **LARGĪFĪCUS**, a. *liberal*.——

LARGĪFLUUS, a. *flowing copiously*.——

LARGILOQUUS, a. *talkative*. -a lingua, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 47.

LĂRĪX v. -ex, ĭcis, f. & m. *the larch tree*.

LARVA, ae, f. a ghost. pl. *noxious spirits or manes; a mask*.

LARVĀLIS, e, *like a ghost, ghastly*.

LARVĀTUS, a, um, *frighted with ghosts, distracted*.

LĀSĀNUM, a chamber-pot, a close-stool, Hor. Sat.

LASCĪVUS, wanton. -Īvè; Īvia; Īvĭre; Īvĭbundus, a. *wanton, sportive*.

LĀSER, ěris, n. v. *Laserpitium, an herb, producing a gum or resin; laserwort, of which one kind is called benzoin or benjamin, and another assa foetida*.

LASERPITIĀTUS; a, um, *seasoned with laserpitium*.

LASERPITĪFER, a. *producing laserpitium*, Ca-tull. 7, 4.

LASSUS, a, um, *weary, worn out*.

LASSŪLUS, a. *somewhat weary*.

LASSITŪDO, ĭnis, f. *weariness*.

LASSĀRE, to weary, to tire, to fatigue.

LASSESCĒRE, to grow weary, to begin to be tired, Plin. 30, 16.

LĀTER, ěris, m. a brick or tile.

LĀTERCŪLUS, i, m. a small brick.

LĀTERĀRIUS, a. -ia terra, *fit for making bricks*. -Āria, sc. officina, a place for making bricks.

LĀTERĪCIUS, a. made of brick, Plin. 18, 30.

LĀTĒRE, (-eo, ui, ĭtum,) *latescere, & latĭ-tāre, to lurk, to lie hid*.

LĀTENTER, adv. *secretly*.

LĀTĒBRA, ae, f. & Latibŭlum, i, n. a *lurking-place*.

LĀTEBRŌSUS, a. *full of lurking-places*.

LĀTEBRŌSĒ, adv. *privily*.

LĀTĪFĀTIO, ōnis, f. a *lurking or hiding*.

LĀTEBRĪCOLA, m. one that dwells in *lurking places, a lurcher*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 14.

LĀTERNA v. *Lanterna, a lanthorn or lantern*.

LĀTERNĀRIUS, i, m. a *lantern-bearer*, Cic. Pis. 9.

LĀTEX, ĭcis, m. any liquor, water, wine, Virg.

LĀTIO, lator, &c. See FERRE.

LĀTĒ, widely, &c. See LĀTUS.

LĀTIUM, lĀtinus, -ĕ; -itas. See G. Index.

LĀTRĪNA, ae, f. (q. lavatrĭna,) a *necessary-house, a water-closet; the sink of a private house, Col.*

LĀTRĀRE, to bark; to vociferate. eum, to bark at; to rail at. canes nubila latrant, bark at, Stat. latratur a canibus, he is barked at, Plin. ei latratur, imp. Ovid. latrāre id sibi, to require, to demand, Lucr. caput latratum, beaten by the noisy waves, Stat. cibi latrati, importunately asked or craved by a cynic philosopher, as by a dog, Mart. 4, 53.

LĀTRĀTUS, ūs, m. a barking.

LĀTRĀTOR, a barker. -Anŭbis, like a dog, Virg. Ā. 6, 698.

LĀTRO, ōnis, m. a robber; a mercenary soldier; a hunter; a chess-man.

LĀTRUNCŪLUS, i, m. a little robber; a chess-man.

LĀTRUNCULĀRIUS, a. -ia tabŭla, a chess-board.

LĀTROCĪNĀRI, dep. to rob, to plunder like robbers; to serve as a mercenary soldier.

LĀTROCINIUM, i, n. a robbery; fraud, artifice, Sall.

LĀTUMIAE, v. *Latomiae, Ārum, f. quarries of stone; a prison in Syracuse*, Cic. Verr. 2, 25. See LAUTUMIAE.

LĀTUS, a. broad, wide; spacious, extensive. -LĀTĒ, adv. widely, extensively, far and wide.

LĀTITŪDO, ĭnis, f. breadth, latitude. verborum, a vicious pronouncement, with too wide a mouth, Cic. Or. 2, 22.

LĀTESCĒRE, to grow broad.

LĀTĪFOLIUS, a. having broad leaves.

LĀTIFUNDIUM, i, n. (fundus,) an extensive estate.

LĀTICLĀVIUS, a, um, (clavus,) -ia tunica, a tunic, having an oblong stripe of purple on the breast.

LĀTICLĀVIUS, i, m. one who had a right to wear the *latus clavus* or tunica laticlavica, before he was made a senator, Suet. Aug. 38. a quodam laticlavio caesus, Id. Ner. 26.

LĀTUS, ěris, n. the side; pl. strength, Cic. Sen. 9. bona latera, strong lungs, ib. 5. a latere, on the side, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 29. ex alio latere, on another side, Plin. Ep. 1, 17, 10.

latus mundi, a region or part, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 19. latus ei tegere, i. e. as we say, to give him the wall, to walk on his left side, Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 18. so claudere latus alicujus, Juv. 3, 131. vid. Suet. Cl. 24. Eutrop. 7, 13. hence Eutyclus ille tuum dulce latus, i. e. comes v. assecla qui latus tibi tegit, Mart. 6, 68. tecto latere abscondere, to come off safe, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 5. nullique malo latus obdit apertum, lays himself open, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 59. so dare nudum latus, (as a gladiator,) Tibul. 1, 46.

LĀTUSCŪM, i, n. a little side.

LĀTERĀLIS, e; & LaterĀrius, a, um, of or in the side, Plin. 21, 21. Vitru. 10, 20.

LĀVĀRE, (lāvo, lāvi, lautum, lōtum & lāvātum,) & Lāvĕre, to wash.

LĀVĀTIO, lotio, ōnis, & lotŭra, ae, f. a washing.

LOTIUM, i, n. urine used for washing.

LĀVER, ěris, n. an herb growing in water, Plin.

LĀURUS, ūs, v. i, f. a laurel or bay-tree.

LĀURĒUS, a, um, of laurel. laurea, sc. arbor, a laurel-tree. sc. corona, a garland of laurel.

LĀUREŌLA, ae, f. a small laurel garland.

LĀUREĀTUS, a. crowned or wreathed with laurel, Liv. 45, 39. -Āti fasces, Cic. Div. 1, 28. literae, Id. Att. 7, 10.

LĀURĒTŪM, i, n. a thicket of laurels.

LĀURĪNUS, a, um, of or like to laurel.

† LĀURĪFER, v. -ger, bearing or wearing laurel.

LĀURĪCŌMUS, a. -i montes, covered with laurel trees.

LĀUS, laudis, f. praise; glory, renown; merit, excellence.

LĀUDĀRE, to praise, to commend; to quote.

LĀUDĀTUS, a, praise-worthy; quoted. -ĀtĒ.

LAUDATIO, ōnis, f. commendation, an attestation of one's good character, Cic. Font. 2. Fam. 1, 9. Verr. 5, 25. a funeral oration in praise of a person deceased, Cic. Sen. 4.

LAUDATOR, ōris, m. & -atrix, ūcis, f. a praiser or commender; a witness brought to attest the character of a criminal; the pronouncer of a funeral oration, Liv. 2, 47.

LAUDABILIS, e, commendable. -iliter, adv.

LAUDATIVUS, a, um, commendatory.

LAUDICOENI, orum, m. (coena,) persons hired to applaud an advocate while speaking, Plin. Ep. 2, 14.

LAUTUMIAE, ārum, f. stone quarries; a prison at Syracuse, Sil. 32, 26. a place at Rome, Liv. 26, 27.

LAUTUS, a, um, (lavo,) part. washed, dressed. adj. elegant, neat, splendid, sumptuous, rich.

LAUTĒ, adv. elegantly, sumptuously.

LAUTITIA, ae, f. elegance, splendour.

LAUTIA, ōrum, n. presents to foreign ambassadors, Liv. 35, 23.

LAXUS, a, um, loose, slack, open, large, spacious.

LAXĒ, adv. loosely, slackly, widely.

LAXITAS, ātis, f. looseness, openness.

LAXARE vincula, to loose. se a vinculis, to free. claustra, to open. forum, to enlarge. frenos, to slacken, to let out. membra, mentem, to ease. laxaverat annona, sc. se, the price of provisions had fallen, Liv. 26, 20.

LAXATIO, ōnis, f. a loosing.

LAXAMENTUM, i, n. space, room; a relaxation, indulgence; ease, respite, Cic. Cluent. 33.

LEAENA, & Lea, ae, f. a lioness. See LEO.

* LĒBES, ētis, m. a cauldron or kettle, Ovid. M. Ep. 3, 31. geminos ex aere lebetas, Virg. A. 5, 266.

LECTUS, i, m. a bed or couch. lectus genialis, a marriage bed, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 87. so jugalis, Virg. A. 4, 496. cubicularis, a bed for sleeping in, Cic. Div. 2, 65. to distinguish it from, lectus tricliniāris, a couch for reclining on at table, Plin. Plin. 37, 2. funebris, a couch on which a corpse was laid, Val. Max. 4, 4, 1. Pers. 3, 108. lecto teneri, to be confined by sickness, Cic. Verr. 5, 7.

LECTŪLUS, i, m. a small couch.

LECTISTERNIUM, i, n. (sterno) a spreading or covering of couches, a ceremony used at solemn sacrifices.

LECTISTERNIATOR, ōris, m. a coverer of couches.

LECTICA, ae, f. a couch or litter, a sedan or chair.

LECTICŪLA, ae, f. a small sedan.

LECTICARIUS, i, m. the bearer of a sedan, a chairman.

LECTICARIOLA, ae, f. a girl, the favourite of litterbearers; a woman fond of such, Mart. 12, 58.

* LĒCŪTHUS, i, m. a painter's vessel for holding oil; a rhetorical ornament of speech; a common place or topic, Cic. Att. 1, 14. Plin. Ep. 1, 2.

LĒGĀLIS, e, lawful, legal, &c. See LEX.

LĒGĀRE, to send as an ambassador. eum si-

bi, to chuse a lieutenant. pecuniam, to leave as a legacy.

LĒGĀTUS, i, m. an ambassador, a lieutenant.

LEGATIO, ōnis, f. an embassy, a licutenancy; the office of an ambassador or lieutenant.

LEGĀTUM, i, n. a legacy or bequest.

LEGĀTOR, ōris, m. he that leaves legacies.

LEGATĀRIUS, i, m. a legate or legatory, he to whom a legacy is left. legatārius, adj. -ia provincia, governed by a lieutenant, Cic. Att. 15, 9.

LĒGĒRE, (lēgo, lēgi, lectum,) to gather, to read, to chuse. flores, fraga, herbas, lilia, lapillos, mala v. poma, oleas, vites, &c. to gather. fila, to wind up a clew, Ov. F. 3, 462. funem, to draw in the anchor rope of a ship, Val. Flac. 1, 314. halitum ore, to gather or catch, (the last breath of one dying,) Virg. A. 4, 684. (A. 471.) oscula ore, to kiss, Ov. Met. 13, 491.

ossa, to gather the bones, (of a friend after being burnt on the funeral pile,) Ov. Ep. 10, 150. so reliquias, Suet. Aug. 100. fractos in gurgite remos, to gather up, Virg. A. 5, 209. spolia, to gather the spoils of a slain enemy, to strip him of his spoils, Liv. 5, 36. vela, to gather or draw in, to furl or contract the sails, Virg. G. 1, 373. A. 3, 532. Ov. Ep. 12, 216. Val. Flac. 2, 13.

vestigia presso gradu, to follow slowly, or step by step, Ov. M. 3, 17. vestigia retro, to trace back one's steps, Virg. A. 9, 393. Aeneas tortos legit obvis orbes, traces the intricate windings of Turnus to meet him, ib. 12, 431.

(II) LĒGĒRE librum, orationem, scripta, verba, versus, &c. to read. doctos, to read (the writings of) the learned, i. e. of philosophers, Hor. Ep. 18, 96. Antonii edictum legi a Bruto, sc. mihi datum, et horum, (sc. Bruti et Casii,) contrā, scriptum praclarē, Cic. Att. 16, 7. liber tuus et lectus est, et legitur a me diligenter, Cic. Fam. 6, 5. a posteritate legar, i. e. my works shall be read, Ov. P. 3, 2, 30. so legiturque Tibullus, Id. Tr. 2, 463. in toto plurimum orbe legor, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 128. but legor Oenōne falce notate tuā, i. e. my name is read, Ov. Ep. 5, 22. Tityrus, et fruges, Aenēiaque arma legentur, i. e. the works of Virgil shall be read, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 29. nec verba minacia fixo aere legebantur, nor were threatening words (i. e. laws) read in (tables of) brass fixed or set up to public view, Ovid. M. 1, 2. dominae verba legenda suae, to be read by his mistress, Id. T. 3, 10, 74. so Id. Pont. 4, 5, 2. & 3, 5, 29.

(III) LĒGERE domum sibi, to chuse, Ovid. M. 12, 43. so locum sibi, ib. 1, 27. idonea tempora, ib. 9, 610. tempus, Id. Art. A. 1, 357. tum loca sorte legunt, they chuse their places by lot, Virg. 5, 132. geminas de classe biremes, ib. 8, 79. praestantes virtute, ib. 548. legit virum vir, ib. 11, 632. milites, to enlist, Liv. 37, 51. senatum, to review, to chuse new members and inspect the character of the old, Liv. 40, 51 & 53. senatum deinde censores legunt; M. Aemilius ab tertius jam censoribus princeps lectus, was chosen prince of the senate for the third time, Liv. 43, 15. aliquem in senatum, to chuse, Cic. Cluent. 47. conscriptos, videlicet, in novum senatum appellabant lec-

tos, Liv. 2, 1. jura magistratusque legunt, sanctumque senatum, they chase or appoint, Virg. *Æ.* 1, 426.—(IV) *LEGERE* oram Illyrici maris, to coast along the shore, Virg. *E.* 8, 7. littora Epiri, to sail past, Id. *Æ.* 3, 292. so oram Italiae legens, Liv. 21, 51. crebris legimus freta consita terris, we sail through the seas, planted with frequent islands, i. e. the Egean sea, Virg. *Æ.* 3, 127.—pars cetera pontum ponè legit, sweeps the sea, ib. 2, 208. unde omnes longo ordine possit legere adversos, whence he may observe or survey them all opposite in a long row, ib. 6, 755. corpora praecipue matrum legat, let him examine or consider, Id. *G.* 3, 51. sacra divum, to steal, to carry off by stealth, to commit sacrilege, Hor. *Sat.* 1, 3, 117. soceros, to deceive or impose on, Virg. *Æ.* 10, 79. sermonem, to overhear, Plaut. *Ps.* 1, 4, 21. aliquem pugno, to strike, Id. *Amph.* 1, 1, 160. capillos homini, to pick, to pull, Phaedr. 2, 2, 7. so albentes comas, Ovid. *Art.* 2, 666.—pabula parva legens nidisque loquacibus escas, sc. hirundo, gathering, picking up, Virg. *Æ.* 12, 475. miseros fallunt aconita legentes, the wretched gatherers, Id. *G.* 2, 152. ex arbore lecta mala, gathered, picked, Id. *E.* 3, 70. so Ponto venena, ib. 8, 95. mactat lectos de more bidentes, chosen, Id. *A.* 4, 57.

LECTUS, adj. choice, select, excellent; as, lecta manus, ib. 10, 294. lectissima corpora, ib. 9, 272.—mi flores, Cic. *Verr.* 4, 48. viri, ib. 3, 6.—ma verba, Cic. *Or.* 37 & 68. —ma uxor; ut neque foemina lector in terris sit, Cic. *Inv.* 1, 31. *LECTÈ*, adv. finely, in a choice manner. —issimè, Cic. *Or.* 68.

LECTIO, ònis, f. a gathering, a chusing, a reading, a lesson.

LECTIUNCŪLA, ae, f. a small or short lesson, Cic. *Fam.* 7, 1.

LECTOR, òris, m. a reader.

LECTĀRE & *LECTĪTĀRE*, to read often, to read, Hor. *Sat.* 1, 6, 122. Cic. 1, 21. Br. 31. conchulas, to gather now and then, Val. 8, 8, 2.—

LEGŪLUS, i, m. a gatherer of grapes or olives, qui uvas aut oleas colligit, Varr. *L. L.* 5, 7. Catō, *R. R.* 64 & 144.

LĒGIO, ònis, f. (à legendo,) a legion, a body of soldiers divided into ten cohorts, more or less numerous at different times.

LEGIUNCŪLA, ae, f. a small legion.

LEGIONĀRIUS, a, um, of a legion, legionary.

LEGITĪMUS, *LEGULEIUS*, &c. See *LEX*.

LĒGŪMEN, inis, n. all kind of pulse; as, pease, vetches, &c. a legendo, quòd manu legatur. Serv.

LĒMA, ae, f. a white humour in the eye congealed. si lemae in oculis erunt, Plin. 23, 1.

LEMBUS, i, m. a pinnace, a boat.

LEMBUNCŪLUS, i, m. a small pinnace or bark, Tac. *Ann.* 14, 5.

LEMMA, àtis, n. the argument or title of an epigram. si malueris, lemmata sola legas, Mart. 14, 2.

LEMNISCUS, i, m. a ribbon.

LEMNISCATUS, adorned with ribbons. —àta palma, Cic. *Rosc. Am.* 35.

LĒMŪRES, um, m. ghosts, hobgoblins.

LEMURIA, òrum, n. a festival consecrated to the Lemures, or shades of departed friends, Ov. *F.* 5, 421, 479, & scd.

LĒNIS, e, gentle, soft, mild: —iter.

LENĪTAS, & *Lenītūdo*, f. gentleness, mildness.

LĒNĪRE, to soften, to mitigate, to calm.

LENĪMEN, & —entum, a softening, an alleviation. —imen dulce laborum, Hor. *Od.* 1, 32, 15.

LĒNO, ònis, m. a pimp, a procurer.

LĒNA, ae, f. a bawd, a procurer.

LENŌNIUS, a, of a procurer.

LENOCIINIUM, i, n. the trade of a procurer; finery or nicety in dress; an allurement or enticement.

LENOCIŪNĀRI (dep.) ei, to flatter, to allure. libro, to set off, to recommend, Plin. *Ep.* 2, 19. so formae puerorum virilitate excisā, Quinctil. 5, 12, 17.

LENS, lendis, f. a nit, the egg of a louse. lentes tolluntur adipe canino, Plin. 26, 11.

LENS, lentis, f. lentiles, a kind of pulse.

LENTICŪLA, ae, f. a small lentil; a freckle on the skin, Cels. 6, 5.

LENTIGO, inis, f. a pimple on the face.

LENTIGINŌSUS, a, full of pimples. lentiginosī oris vir, *V. Max.* 7, 7.

LENTISCIVUS, i, f. & —um, i, n. the mastich-tree; a tooth-pick made of that wood.

LENTISCIVUS, a.—lentiscinum oleum, oil made of mastich.

LENTISCYFER, v. —fĒRUS, a, um, producing mastich-trees, Ov. *Met.* 15, 713.

LENTUS, a, um, slow, dull, gentle; slender, pliant; clammy. —ntè, adv. slowly.

LENTŪLUS, a, um, a little slow or slack.

LENTITIA, ae, f. & —ies, iei, f. pliantness.

LENTITŪDO, inis, f. slowness.

LENTOR, òris, m. toughness, clamminess.

LENTESCĒRE, to become clammy or gluish; to stick like pitch.

LENTĀRE remum v. arcum, to bend; to ply, Virg. *Æ.* 3, 384. Stat. *Ach.* 1, 436.

LEO, ònis, m. a lion.—leo, quem pardus generavit, a leopard, Plin. 8, 16.—

LEAENA, ae, a lioness.

LEONINUS, a, um, of a lion. The word *LEOPARDUS* does not occur in the classic authors; it began to be used about the time of Constantine, Vopisc. *Prob.* 19.

* *LEONTICE*, es, f. wild chervil, an herb, Plin. 25, 11.

LEONTIOS, i, m. a kind of gem, like a lion's skin, Id. 37, 11.—

LEONTOPETĀLON, i, n. an herb, having leaves like coleworts, or the foot of a lion, called pata de lion, Id. 37, 11.—

LEONTOPHŌNOS v. —on, a small worm, which is said to kill any lion that eats it, Id. 8, 38.—

LEONTOPODION, i, n. an herb called lion's-foot, Id. 26, 3.

* *LĒPAS*, àdis, f. a kind of shell-fish, Plaut. *Rud.* 2, 1, 8.

LEPIDIUM, i, n. dittander or pepperwort, an herb; a kind of cressas, Plin. 19, 8. Col. 11, 3, 16 & 41.

LEPIDŪTES, ae, m. a kind of gem, Id. 37, 10.—
LEPIS, idis, f. the scales of brass, Id. 34, 11.

LĒPOR, v. -os, ōris, m. wit, humour: elegance.

LEPIDUS, a, um, pretty, humorous, witty; pleasant. -dē, & -idūlē, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 115.

*LEPRA, ae, f. the leprosy; used oftener in the plural.

*LEPTON v. Leptocentaurium, i, n. small centaur, an herb, Plin. 25, 6.

LEPTOPHYLLON, i, n. a kind of spurge with small leaves, Id. 26, 8.

LEPTORĀGES, um, f. (uvae minutos acinos habentes,) a kind of small grapes, like corinths or currants, Id. 1, 4, 1.

LĒPUS, ōris, m. a hare.

LEPUSCŪLUS, i, m. a little hare.

LEPORINUS, a, um, of a hare.

LEPORARIUM, i, n. a place for keeping hares, a hare-warren, Varr.

LESSUS, ūs, m. a lamentation for the death of any one, Cic. Leg. 2, 23. Thetis lessum fecit filio.

*LETHARGUS, i, m. v. -gia, ae, f. the lethargy.

LETHARGICUS, a, of the lethargy, lethargic. s. one ill of the lethargy, Plin. 20, 4. Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 30.

LĒTHUM, v. Lētum, i, n. death.

LETHĀLIS, e, deadly. -āliter.

LETHĀRE, to kill.

†LETHIFER, & Lethificus, a, causing or bringing death, Luc. 9, 90+.

*LEUCACHĀTES, ae, m. a white agate, Plin. 87, 10.

LEUCANTHĒMIS, idis, f. & Leucanthēmum, i, n. the herb chamomile, Id. 22, 21.

LEUCARGILLION, v. -ium, i, n. (i. e. candida argilla,) white clay, Id. 17, 7.

LEUCOUM, i, n. the stock gilliflower, Col. 9, 4, 4.

LĒVĀRE manus v. palmas ad caelum, to lift up, to raise. so se de cespite, Ovid. Met. 2, 427. membra cubito, to support, Id. Ep. 21, 16. ter sese attollens, cubitoque adnixa, levavit, leaning on her elbow, raised herself up, Virg. Æ. 4, 69. levat ipse tridenti, sc. naves, ib. 1, 145. corpus levabat arboris adclinis trunco, eased, supported, ib. 10, 884. multa Dircaeam levat aura cyncum, raises, supports, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 25. pendentem Pallas levavit, sc. eam, stayed, held up, Ovid. Met. 6, 135. dum levat hunc Peleus, lifts him up, ib. 8, 380. pluma levat casus, his feathers lighten or ease the fall, ib. 11, 791. non illas pluma levavit, did not raise or support them, ib. 4, 410. me levat Musa, relieves, Id. Tr. 4, 1, 19. auxilio viros, to assist, Virg. Æ. 2, 452. angorem v. anxietatem, curam, dolorem, famem, inopiam, laborem, luctum, mōrbum, poenam, sitim, &c. to ease, allay, relieve or mitigate. metum ejus v. ei, & eum metu; eum onere, to ease. vincula ei, & eum vinculis, to loose. fidem v. auctoritatem, to lessen, to weaken. annonam, to lower the price of provisions, Liv. 4, 13. foenus v. foenebrem rem, to lower the interest of money,

to grant relief from debt, Liv. 6, 27. & 32, 7, 21. foenore levavi, to be relieved or freed from usury, Liv. 6, 39. so obsidione levavi, Virg. Æ. 10, 25. atqui non indignitas rerum spon-

sionis vinculum levat, the indignity of the terms does not lessen or loose the obligation of the compact, Liv. 9, 9. animos religione, to free from a religious scruple or apprehension, Liv. 21, 72.

omen, to mitigate, to avert the evil threatened by the omen, Virg. Æ. 3, 36. dentes levare pen-

nā, to clean, Mart. 14, 22. levandum fronde nemus, must be lightened of its leaves, i. e. the leaves must be thinned, Virg. G. 2, 400. haud sane quicquam bono causae levatur dedecus judicii, the infamy of the sentence is not lessened by the goodness of the cause or by the equity of the title, Liv. 3, 72.

LEVĀTIO, ōnis, f. -āmen, inis, n: & -amentum, i, n. an alleviation or mitigation. aegritudinis, miseriarum, Cic.

LĒVIS, e, light, small, slight, nimble, swift; inconstant; corrupt, worthless. -iter, itas.

LEVICŪLUS, & Leviuscūlus, a, somewhat light or vain.

LEVĪDENSIS, a, -e munus, a small present.

†LEVĪDUS, a, of slight credit, not to be trusted.

LEVĪFES, ēdis, a, light-footed, swift of foot.

LEVĪSOMNUS, a, watchful, easily waked, Lucr. 5, 862.

LEX, lēgis, f. a law or rule; a statute or ordinance; a condition. legem rogare v. ferre, to propose a law to the people; whence legis lator, the proposer of a law. legem suadere & dissuadere, to speak for and against a law. legem jubere, to pass or enact a law. antiquāre, to reject it. abrogare, to repeal it. legi derogare, v. de lege, to repeal or take away some clause of a law. legi obrogare, to enact a new law contrary to an old. legi surrogare, to add a new clause to a law, or to put one clause in place of another. lege agere in aliquem v. cum aliquo, to go to law with one. legem v. lege agere, to execute the law against malefactors, Liv. 26, 15 & 16. Sen. de Ir. 1, 16. fixit leges pretio atque refixit, he made and unmade laws for money, Virg. Æ. 6, 622. (A. 95.) legibus teneri, to be bound by the laws. solvi, to be freed from the obligation of the laws. vetita legibus alea, gaming forbidden by the laws, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 58. aliae in historia leges observandae sunt, aliae in poëmate, rules or laws, Cic. Leg. 1, 1. so Id. Or. 58. de Or. 3, 49. ultra legem opus tendere, to stretch the work beyond rule, i. e. to carry railery too far, Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 2. legem sibi dixerat ipse, he had prescribed a rule or law for himself, Ovid. Met. 13, 72. leges pacis, the conditions, Virg. Æ. 4, 618. ictum jam foedus, et omnes compositae leges, sc. sunt, all the articles are settled or agreed on, ib. 12, 315. hac lege, on this condition, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 22. so And. 1, 2, 29.—LEGES consulares, tribunitiae, decemvirales, &c. laws proposed by a consul, &c. see R. A. p. 181, &c.—LEGĪTĪMUS, a, um, required by law, legal, just; complete.

LEGĪTĪMĕ, adv. *legally, justly, completely.*—

LEGĀLIS, e, of or pertaining to law.—

LEGĪFER, ĕra, ĕrum, *making or giving laws.*—

LEGLĒLIUS, i, m. *one acquainted only with the little niceties of law, a pettifogger, Cic. Orat. 1, 55.*

* LEXIPŪRĒTUS, a, (*i. e.* cessare faciens feres), *good against fevers, Plin. 20, 28 s. 76.*

LEXIS, is, v. eos, f. a word, Cic. Or. 3, 43.

LĪBĀRE, to taste, to touch gently; to pour out, to make a libation, to offer in sacrifice; to make excerpts from books. a natura deorum libatos animos habemus, *derived, Cic. Div. 1, 49.*

LĪBĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. Libamen, ĩnis, n. & Libamentum, i, n. *a libation, a drink-offering, any thing offered in sacrifice. libamina prima, the highest hairs between the horns of the victim, which the priest plucked and threw into the fire, Virg. Ē. 6, 246.*

LĪBĀNŌTUS, i, m. *the south-west wind, Plin. 2, 47.*

LĪBER, ĕra, ĕrum, *free. metu v. a metu.*—

LĪBERĪ, ōrum, m. *children, (freeborn, not slaves;)* also, *an only child, whether son or daughter.*—

LĪBERĒ, adv. *freely.*—

LĪBERTAS, ātis, f. *liberty.*—

LĪBERTUS, i, m. (*contr. for liberātus*), *a slave made free, a freed man.*—

LĪBERTA, ae, f. *a freed woman, (in relation to their master; as, libertus v. -ta Caesaris, &c. liberti Carthaginiensium, Liv. 23, 9.)*—

LĪBERTĪNUS, i, m. & -a, ae, f. *a freed man and freed woman, (in relation to their state or condition, i. e. not free-born, non ingenuus, v. -ua.)*

LĪBERTĪNUS, a. -us homo, Cic. Balb. 11. *libertino patre natus, born of a father that had been a slave, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 6 & 45. cives Romani libertini ordinis, Liv. 43, 12.*—

LĪBERĀLIS, e, *liberal, bestitting a free man; or, as we say, a gentleman, genteel; bountiful, generous. -āliter, ālitas.*—

LĪBERĀRE eum metu, curā, &c. *to free. regem ejus culpae, for eā culpā, Liv. 41, 19. urbem obsidione, a. obsidionem urbis, to raise a siege, Id. ensem vaginā, to draw a sword, Ovid. M. 6, 551. fidem, to perform a promise, Cic. Flac. 20. -ātio: -ātor, oris, m. a freer, a deliverer.*

LĪBER, libri, m. *a book; properly the inward bark or rhind of a tree, on which, before the invention of paper, the ancients used to write.*—

LĪBELLUS, i, m. *a little book, any small writing; a letter; a charge in writing against a person in court, a libel; a satire; a petition. a libellis, sc. servus v. minister, one who took care of the petitions (libelli,) presented to the emperor, as we say, the master of requests, Suet. Ner. 49.*—

LĪBRĀRĪŪS, a. *pertaining to books. -ia taberna, a bookseller's shop. -ius scriptor, a transcriber of books.*—

LĪBRĀRIUS, i, & -iōlus, i, m. *a clerk, a copier or transcriber.*—

LĪBRĀRIUM, i, n. *a chest or box for holding books.*—

LĪBELLIO, ōnis, m. *a poor transcriber or seller of books.*

LĪBĒT v. LĪbet, libuit v. libitum est mihi, tibi, &c. imp. *it pleases:—sometimes used personally in the third pers. sing. and plur. as, quod liberet, Cic. quae cuique libuissent, Suet. Caes. 20.*

LĪBĒTUS, ntis, *willing. -enter, adv. willingly.*—
LĪBITUM, i, n. & -us, ūs, m. *ad libitum ejus, according to his pleasure. ad libita Caesarum, Tac. An. 12, 6.*—

LĪBĪDO, ĩnis, f. *desire, lust, passion, pleasure, criminal appetite or indulgence; extravagance; partiality, injustice, Cic. Verr. 2, 16.—cupidity, unlawful wish or desire, ib. 22.*

LĪBĪDĪNŌSUS, a. *lustful, libidinous. -osae dapes, exquisite, delicious. sententiae, partial.*—

LĪBĪDĪNŌSĒ, adv. *according to one's pleasure or caprice.*—

LĪBĪDĪNĀRI, to gratify a criminal appetite.

LĪBRA, ae, f. *a pound, twelve ounces; a balance; one of the twelve signs of the zodiac.*—

LĪBELLA, ae, f. *a small coin. ad libellam deberi, to be due, as we say, to a fartling, Cic. Rosc. C. 4.—(II) an instrument for examining an horizontal plane, a plummet. ad libellum exigere, to measure by line and level, Plin. 36, 63. locus ad libellam aequus, quite level, Varr. R' R. 1, 6, 6.*

LĪBRĀLIS, e, & -arius, a, um, of a pound weight. *libraria frusta, pieces of a pound weight, Col. 12, 53, 4.*—

LĪBRĀRIA, ae, f. *a female slave who weighed out to those that spun their portions of wool.*—

LĪBRĀRE, to weigh, to poise, to balance; to throw; to divide.

LĪBRĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. *a weighing or poisoning.*—

LĪBRĀTOR, ōris, m. *an examiner of the height from which water might be brought, a person skilled in collecting springs to form an aqueduct, Plin. Ep. 10, 50. an engineer, Tac. An. 2, 20.—*
LĪBRĀMEN, ĩnis, & -amentum, i, n. *an equipoise, the tongue of a balance; the height or level from which water may be brought.*

LĪBUM, i, n. *a kind of sweet-cake, Virg. E. 7, 33.*

LĪCĒRI, (liceor, licĭtus,) & Licĭtare, to bid a price, to bid at an auction. illo licente, contra liceri audeat nemo, *while he bade, no one durst bid against him, Caes. B. G. 1, 18.*—

LĪCĪTĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. *a bidding or offering of a price.*—

LĪCĪTĀTOR, ōris, m. *a bidder.*—

LĪCĒRE, to be lawful; to be valued or exposed to sale.

LĪCĒT, licuit & licĭtum est, imp. *it is lawful or allowed. per me licet, v. licitum est, sc. tibi, you may for me. si esset licitum per nautas, if it had been allowed, Cic. Fam. 14, 4. ei liciturum esset, it would be allowed, Cic. Att. 2, 1. licet tibi esse beato v. beatum sc. te, you may be happy. istis legibus habeas licet, sc. servam, you may have her on these conditions, i. e. if you pay me the price, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 35. licebit bibas, sc. ut, you may drink, Cic. —sis, licet, felix, may you be happy, Hor. Od.*

3, 27. sic amet iste licet, so let him love.—

LICERE is sometimes used personally; as, hoc licet, this is lawful. haec licent; non idem mihi licet, quod iis, &c. Cic. parvo cum pretio diu liceret, sc. puella, was put up or exposed to sale at a great price, Mart. 6, 66, 4. venibant, quique licebant, praesenti pecuniâ, Plaut. Menaech. 5, 8, 97. (vid. A. p. 235.)—

LICENS, ntis, a. free, unrestrained, licentious.—

LICENTER, adv. licentiously, too freely.—

LICENTIA, ae, f. licence, liberty.—

LICENTIÖSUS, a. licentious, dissolute.—

LICET, conj. though, although, Virg. Æ. 6,

803.

* LICHEN, ñnis, m. a letter or ring-worm, Mart. 11, 99. Plin. 26, 1. also a kind of herb, Plin. 26, 4.

LICIUM, i, n. a thread. licia, ðrum, pl. the threads or thrums, which tied the web to the jugum, or beam, (A. 523.) licia telae addere, Virg. G. 1, 285.

LICTOR, ðris, m. a lictor, an officer or sergeant who attended on the principal Roman magistrates, (A. R. 178.)—

LICTÖRIUS, a. -ii fasces, the bundles of rods carried by the lictors, Plin. 7, 30. virga, Flor.

LIEN, ñnis; & liënis, is, m. the spleen.—

LIENICUS, & lienösus, a. sick of the spleen, splenic, Plin.

LIGARE, to bind, gird or tie. guttura laqueo, to hang one's self, Ov. Met. 134. vulnera veste, to bind up, ib. 7, 849. aliquem legibus, Stat. Silv. 4, 3, 75.—

LIGÄMEN, ñnis, n. & ligamentum, i, n. a band, bond, or bandage, Tac. An. 15, 54.

LIGNUM, i, n. wood, timber; a log of wood.—

LIGNEUS, & -cölus, a, um, of wood, wooden.—

LIGNÄRIUS, i, m. a dealer or worker in wood. inter lignarios, the place where the timber merchants or carpenters lived, Liv. 43, 12.—

LIGNÖSUS, a, um, hard as wood, ligneous, Plin. 12, 7.—

LIGNÄRI, to get, gather or fetch wood for firing or for other purposes.—

LIGNÄTIO, ñnis, f. a gathering of wood.—

LIGNÄTOR, ðris, m. a woodmonger.—

LIGNICIDA, m. (caedo) a wood-cutter, Varro de Lat. Ling. 7, 33.

LIGO, ñnis, m. an instrument for digging or delving with, a spade, a mattock, Plin. 18, 6. Luc. 1, 169.—

LIGULA, ae, f. the latchet of a shoe. See LINGUA.

LIGUSTRUM, i, n. a privet or primprint, a kind of tree; or, as some think, bindweed, a vile and noxious weed, with a very white flower, Virg. E. 2, 18.

LIGURIRE v. ligurrire, to eat nicely, to pick out the most choice bits. pisces et jus, to eat or lick up. aliquem, to waste his substance. lucra, to taste or take a small part of. curationem, to hanker after.—

LIGURITIO, ñnis, f. eager desire, lickerishness, Cic. F.

LILIUM, i, n. a lily.—

LILIÄCÖSUS v. lirinus, a, um, of a lily.—

LILIETUM, i, n. a place where lilies grow.—

LILMA, ae, n. a file.—

LILMARE, to file, to polish, to correct.—

LILMÄTUS, & -ätulus, a, um, polished, correct, neat, elegant, Cic. Or. 1, 39. Br. 34. Fam. 7, 33.—

LILMÄX, äcis, f. rar. m. a snail, Colum. 10, v. 324.—

LIMBUS, i, m. the hem, welt, or border of a garment; a selvedge, a fringe.—

LIMBOLARIUS, i, m. a maker of fringes, an embroiderer, Plaut. A. 3, 5, 45.—

LIMEN, ñnis, n. a threshold; also a lintel; an entrance, a beginning.—

LIMINÄRIUS, e, of a threshold or lintel. liminares trabes, Vitruv. 6, 4.—

LIMES, itis, m. a cross-road, a path; a limit, a boundary.—

LIMITÄRIUS, a. -äre iter, a narrow way separating two contiguous estates, Varr.—

LIMITÄRE, v. äri vineas, to limit, to bound, to divide.—

LIMITÄTIO, ñnis, f. a limiting or bounding.—

LIMPIDUS, a, um, clear, pure, transparent. lacus, Catul. 4, 42. -ior aqua, Vitr. 8, 7. -issimum vinum, Col. 12, 28, 3. -itudo.—

LIMUS, i, m. slime, mud, clay.—

LIMÖSUS, a, um, full of mud, muddy. aqua, Col. 5, 9. flumina.—

LIMUS, a, um, rar. limis, e, looking askance, askew or awry, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 53. Quinct. 11, 3, 76.—

LINAMENTUM, i, n. a lint or tent for wounds. See LINUM.

LINEA, ae, f. a line.—

LINEÄRIUS (e, adj.) pictura, the figure of any thing marked by lines, a sketch or outline, Plin. 35, 3 s. 5. linearis ratio, that part of geometry which treats of lines and figures, Quinctil. 1, 10, 35. lineares probationes, geometrical proofs, ib. 49.—

LINEÄRE, to delineate, to mark by lines.—

LINEÄTIO, ñnis, f. a marking out by lines.—

LINEÄMENTUM, i, n. a line; a lineament. lineamenta Catonis, the simple writings, unadorned descriptions, Cic. Br. 87. but extrema lineamenta orationi afferre, to add the last strokes or finishing touches to an oration, as to a picture, i. e. the highest ornaments, Cic. Orat. 56. add. Plin. 35, 10 s. 36, 5. -enta animi, Cic. Fin. 3, 22.—

LINERE, (lino, livi, v. levi, litum,) & linire, to anoint, to daub, to besmear.—

LITUS & linitus, ñs, m. an anointing.—

LINIMENTUM, i, n. an ointment.—

LITURA, ae, f. a rasure, the rubbing out of a letter or word, a blot or blur. nomen est in litura, is written where something was erased, Cic. Ver. 2, 42. litura ejusmodi, a smearing or anointing, Col. 4, 24.—

LINGERE, (-go, xi, ctum,) to lick.—

LINCTUS, ñs, m. a licking.—

LINGVA, ae, f. the tongue; a language; a small promontory.—

LINGŪLA v. ligūla, ae, f. a little tongue; a shoe-latchet; a spoon; a small measure; a tenon.

LINGULĀTUS, a, um, having a tongue or tenon.

LINGŪLĀCA, ae, f. a sole fish; a talkative woman.

LINGŪARIUM, i, n. a penalty for a rash promise. Sen. Ben. 4, 36. an instrument for stopping the tongue, a gag.

LINQUĒRE (linquo, liqui, -) arva, to leave, to forsake, Virg. E. 1, 3. animas, to resign, Id. Æ. 3, 140.

LINTER, lintris, m. a boat; a vessel for carrying grapes in, Tibul. 1, 5, 23.

LINTRICŪLUS, a little boat.

LINUM, i, n. line or lint, flax; any thing made of flax, a thread, a net, &c. lini semen, lint seed. linum incidere, to cut the thread with which a letter was bound, i. e. to open it, Cic. Cat. 3, 5.

LINAMENTUM, i, n. a linament, any thing made of lint, Plin. 32, 10 s. 46.—a tent for a wound made of scraped lint or linen, Col. 6, 11. & 12, 3; Cels. 8, 25, 12. 5, 26, 96, &c.

LINĒUS, & lintĒus, a, um, made of lint or flax, flaxen.

LINĒUM, i, n. linen cloth, a sheet or sail.

LINTEŌLUM, i, n. a little piece of linen cloth, a rag, a pledge.

LINTEĀTUS, a. clothed or dressed in linen.

LINTEO, ōnis, m. a linen-weaver.

† LINGĒRE, wearing linen. -ĕra dea, i. c. Isis; lingĕri, ōrum, v. ĕra turba, the priests of Isis, clothed in linen, Mart. 12, 29.

LIPPUS, a. blear-eyed. -itudo.

LIPPĒRE, to be blear-eyed. cum leviter lippirem, Cic. Att. 7, 4.

LĪQUĒRE, (liqueo, licui, -) to melt, to be liquid, to be clear. liquet, imp. it is clear or manifest. non liquet, sc. mihi, I am not clear, I am uncertain.

LĪQUOR, liqui, dep. to be dissolved, to melt; to waste or wear away. campi liquentes, the liquid plains, i. e. the sea. liquentia mella, vina, pure, clear.

LĪQUESCĒRE, to grow liquid, to melt or thaw.

LĪQUOR, ōris, m. fluidity, moisture, juice, liquor.

LĪQUĪDUS, a, um, liquid, moist, pure, clear, evident.

LĪQUĪDUM, i, n. water, Hor.

LĪQUĪDUM (adv.) cantat, clearly, sweetly, Ov.

LĪQUĪDŌ, clearly, truly, with confidence, with a clear conscience.

LĪQUĪNUSCŪLUS, a, um, somewhat more soft, mild or gentle, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 71.

LĪQUĀRE pila, to melt. alvum, to make lax, to loose. vina, to rack or fine; to cool by making it pass through a strainer, and mixing it with snow or ice, Hor. Od. 1, 11, 6. guttae liquatae solis ardore, melted, Cic. T. 2, 10.

LĪQUĀMEN, inis, n. juice or liquor squeezed or dropping from any thing; grease, pickle.

LĪQUĒFĀCĒRE, to make liquid, to dissolve. tellus liquesfit, will melt, Sen.—sic mea perpetuis liquefiunt pectora curis, Ov. Pont. 1, 2, 57.

LĪRA, ae, f. the ground thrown up by the plough, a ridge.

LĪRĀTIM, adv. by ridges, ridgewise.

LĪRĀRE, to cover the seed in ploughing, Plin. 18, 20. Varr. 1, 29.

LIS, litis, f. strife, a controversy, a law-suit. gen. pl. litium.

LITĪGĀRE, to quarrel, to sue at law, to litigate.

LITĪGĀTUS, ūs, m. litigation.

LITĪGĀTOR, ōris, m. a litigant. -atōres, the parties who litigate.

LITĪGIUM, i, n. quarrelling, strife, Plaut.

LITĪGIŌSUS, a. quarrelsome. ager, the subject of dispute. -ōsa fora, full of wrangling or disputes, noisy, Ov. Fast. 4, 188.

LĪTĒRA v. littĕra, ae, f. a letter. plur. an epistle, writings, books; learning, literature.

LITĒRŪLA, ae, f. a small letter. pl. a little epistle; learning.

LITĒRARIUS, a. of letters. -ius ludus, a school.

LITĒRĀTUS, a. marked with letters, learned.

LITĒRĀTĒ, adv. learnedly, accurately.

LITĒRĀTOR, ōris, m. a teacher of letters, a grammarian.

LITĒRĀTŪRA, ae, f. the art which treats of letters, grammar; writing, Sen. Ep.

LĪTĒRE sacra diis, to perform sacred rites to the gods, to sacrifice, Ovid. F. 4, 630. diis victimā v. hostiā, to appease by sacrifice, Suet. Oth. 8, diis litatur, the gods are appeased, Cic. Div. 2, 17. hostiā, ib. 15.

LITĀTIO, ōnis, f. an appeasing of the gods by sacrifice. senatus majoribus hostiis usque ad litationem sacrificari jussit, ordered victims to be slain, till favourable omens should appear in their entrails, Liv. 41, 15. hence consules non facile litabant, sc. diis.—per dies aliquot majores hostiae sine litatione caesae, without the appearance of favourable omens, Liv. 27, 23. The consuls sacrificed each a separate victim for himself. If the sacrifice of either was acceptable to the gods (si accepta diis hostia esset), or presented favourable omens, he was said, egregie litasse; if the contrary, non litasse. hence bene habet, inquit Decius, si ab collega litatum est, Liv. 8, 9. attendit et extispicio, nec unquam litavit, Suet. Ner. 56. pluribus hostiis caesis, cum litare non posset, Suet. Caes. 81. sacrificio non litante, not presenting any favourable omens, Id. Aug. 96. sacrisque litatis, having properly performed sacred rites, Virg. Æ. 4, 50. Ovid. Met. 14, 156. animaque litandum Argolicā, sc. est diis, the gods must be appeased, or atonement must be made to them, by a Grecian life, i. e. by sacrificing a Grecian, Virg. Æ. 2, 118. nec auspicio, nec litato, instruunt aciem, having neither taken the auspices, nor appeased the gods by sacrifice, Liv. 5, 38.

LITHOSPERMON v. -um, i, n. grummel or stoncrop, an herb, Plin. 27, 11 s. 74.

LITUS v. litus, ōris, n. the shore, the seaside.

LITTORĒUS, a, um; v. littorālis, e, of or on the shore.

LITORŌSUS, a. -um mare, near the shore, Plin. 37, 10.

LITŪUS, i, a staff a little bent at the end, used

by the augurs; a kind of crooked trumpet uttering a shrill sound, a clarion. strepunt litui, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 18.

LIVĒRE, to be black and blue, to be pale or wan. ei, to envy.

LIVESCĒRE, to grow black; to envy.

LĪVOR, ōris, m. blackness or blueness, the mark of a wound; envy, spite, malice.

LIVĪDUS, a, um, black and blue; envious. -idē.

LIVIDŪS, somewhat envious and spiteful, Juv. 11, 110.

LIX, lĕis, f. ashes, or water mixed with ashes.

LIXIVĪUM, i, n. v. -ia, ae, f. lee, ley or lie, a kind of wash made of ashes.

LIXĪVUS v. -ius (adj.) cinis, lie ashes, Plin. 14, 20.

-um vinum, the wine which runs out of the grapes before they are pressed, Col. 12, 41. mustum, Cat. 22, 2.

LIXA, ae, m. pl. lixae, retainers or followers of the camp, who sold to the soldiers what things they needed, Liv. 39, 1. & 23, 16. Sall. Jug. 44. Sil. 5, 31.

LŌCUS, i, m. pl. loci v. loca, a place, a part, room, rank, station, dignity; an opportunity.

LOCI, ōrum, topics of discourse, sources of arguments, common places. interea loci, in the mean time. ad id locorum, at that time. cui loco consulite ac providete, which thing or circumstance do you guard against, Cic. Verr. 1. Act. 15.

LOCŪS, i, m. a small place, a small coffer or chest; a bag or pouch, a pocket, a coffin.

LOCĒLLUS, i, m. a little bag or purse.

LOCULĀTUS, a, -ata arca, a box or chest of drawers with a number of small distinct divisions.

-ata piscina, a fish pond with partitions for different kinds of fishes, Varr.

LOCULĀMENTUM, a partition or apartment; a place for pigeons to build their nests in, a locker, a small division of a book-case.

LOCULŌSUS, a, um, full of holes or distinct places.

LŌCĀRE, to place. aedes, domum v. fundum, to let. filiam, to give in marriage. pecuniam foenori, to lay out at interest. beneficium apud gratos, to confer. operam in re, to bestow pains. operam pistori, to hire one's self. urbem, to found.

LOCĪTĀRE agrum, to let.

LOCĀTIO, ōnis, f. a letting, a lease.

LOCĀTOR, ōris, m. he who lets.

LOCĀRIUS, i, m. one who took possession of a seat at the spectacles, and parted with it for hire, Mart. 5, 25, 9.

LOCARIUM, i, n. money paid for the use of a stable or tavern, Varr. L. L. 4, 2.

LOCŪPLES, ētis, a. rich, opulent; worthy of credit, Cic. Off. 3, 2. Div. 2, 58.

LOCŪPLĒTĀRE, to enrich.

LOCUSTA, ae, f. a locust, an insect; also a kind of shell-fish, Plin. 9, 30 s. 50. Suet. Tib. 60.

LŌCŪTUS, having spoken. -ūtor, &c. See Loqui.

LŌDIX, ūcis, f. a sheet or blanket, a coverlet, Juv. 6, 194. & 7, 66.

LŌDICŪLA, a small blanket, Suet. A. 83.

* LŌGI, ōrum, m. mere words, fooleries, nonsense.

* LOGĒUM, the part of the stage where the actors spoke, described by Vitruvius, 5, 8.

* LOGĪCA, v. -ice, es, f. logic, the art of reasoning.

LOGĪCA, ōrum, n. subtle disputations, Cic.

LŌLĪGO, ūnis, f. a kind of fish, (q. volīgo a volando, Varr. L. L. 4, 13.) a calamary, Plin. 9, 28 s. 44, &c. 29 s. 45. containing a poisonous juice. hence succus loliginis, malice, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 100.

LŌLIUM, i, n. darnel, a weed in corn.

LŌLIĀCĒUS, a. -ea farina, meal made of darnel, Varr. R. R. 3, 9.

LŌLIĀRIUS, a. -ium cribrum, a sieve for separating the darnel from the corn, Columel. 8, 5, 16.

LŌMENTUM, (q. lavamentum,) bean meal, Plin. 18, 12 s. 30. used by the ancients as a wash for concealing wrinkles, Mart. 3, 42, or any other deformity, Cic. Fam. 8, 14. azure refined, a kind of paint or powder, Plin. 33, 13 s. 57.

LŌNCHĪTIS, ūdis, f. the herb spleen-wort, Plin.

LONGUS, a, um, long, tall, tedious.

LONGŪM, adv. for a long time.

LONGĒ, adv. far off, at a distance. longē latēque, far and wide. longē melior, longē doctissimus, by far.

LONGŪS, a, um, somewhat long.

LONGŪLE, adv. a little far, at a little distance.

LONGIUSCŪLUS, a. somewhat longer than usual.

LONGITŪDO, ūnis, f. length.

LONGĪPES, ēdis, a. long-footed.

LONGĀEVUS, long-lived, aged, of long continuance.

LONGINQUUS, a. far off, remote, distant.

LONGINQUĪTAS, ātis, f. distance, remoteness.

LONGURIUS, i, m. a long pole, Caes.

LŌQUI, (lŌquor, lŌcūtus v. loquūtus,) to speak; to tell, to declare. loquens, speaking. cum aliquo, inter se, alicui, ad v. apud aliquem; aliquid v. de aliqua re; hero absenti malē loqui, to speak ill of, to abuse, Ter. Phor. 2, 3, 25.

LŌCŪTUS, having spoken.

LOQUENTIA, ae, f. talk, fluency of words.

LŌCŪTIO, ōnis, & loquēla, ae, f. speech, discourse, a manner of speaking, a word.

LOQUAX, ācis, a. talkative, loquacious.

LOQUĀCĪTER, adv. prattlingly.

LOQUĀCĪTAS, ātis, f. talkativeness.

LOQUACŪS, a. a little loquacious, Lucret. 4, 1158.

LŌRA, ae, f. a small wine made of the husks of grapes, Varr. R. R. 1, 54, 3. Col. 12, 40. Plin. 14, 10.

LŌRUM, i, n. a thong of leather; a whip, a lash. pl. the reins of a bridle.

LOREUS (adj.) funis, a rope made of leather thongs.

LORĀRIUS, i, m. one who beat or bound with thongs, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2. Gell. 10, 3.

LŌRICA, ae, f. a coat of mail, originally made of raw hides (e loris), the covering of a wall, or

of a pavement ; a parapet, a breast-work. —
 LORICŪLA, ae, f. a small breast-work, Caes.—
 LORICĀRE, to cover with a breast-plate, to plas-
 ter.

LORICĀTIO, ōnis, f. an harnessing, &c.

LŌRĪPES, ēdis, a. bandy-legged, Juv. 2, 23.
 & 10, 308.

LŌTUS, washed, lotio, -ūra, &c. See LĀ-
 VĀRE.

LŌTIUM, i, n. urine used for washing, Suet.
 Vesp. 23.

* LŌTOS, v. -us, i, f. the lote tree, or its fruit.

LŪBET, it pleases. lubĭdo, &c. See LIBET.

LUBRĪCUS, a, um, slippery, inconstant. -icus
 locus, difficult, dangerous. lubricus aspicī, for
 aspectu, dangerous to be looked on, Hor. Od. 1,
 19, 8.

LUBRĪCUM, i, n. a slippery place, slipperiness,
 inconstancy.

LUBRĪCĒ, adv. doubtfully, dangerously.

LUBRĪCĀRE, to make slippery, Juv. 11, 175.

LŪCĒRE, luxī, (lux,) to shine. lucet, imp. it
 is light.

LŪCESCIT, (imp.) it grows light.

LUCESCĒRE, inc. to shine.

LUCERNA, ae, f. a lamp.

LUCĪDUS, a, um, bright, clear.

LUCĪDĒ, adv. clearly, plainly.

LUCĪFER, ēri, m. (fero,) the morning star.

LUCĪFER, v. ērus, a. -ēri equi, bringing light.—

LUCIFŪGUS, a. flying or shunning the light.

LUCRUM, i, n. gain, profit, advantage.

LUCULLUM, i, n. a little gain.

LUCRŌSUS, a, um, gainful, profitable.

LUCRĀRI, dep. to gain. lucratus nomen ab
 domitā Africā, z. e. Scipio Africānus, Hor. Od.
 4, 8, 19.

LUCRIFACĒRE, to gain, to make profit.

LUCRĪFĪCUS, a, um, producing gain.

LUCRĪFŪGA, ae, m. one who shuns gain.

LUCRĪPĒTA, ae, m. one who seeks gain, Plaut.
 Mostel. argument. v. 6.

LUCTĀRI, rar. -āre, cum eo, inter se, to
 wrestle, to struggle. luctans fluctibus, in dat. for
 cum fluctibus, contending, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 15.—

LUCTĀTIO, -ātus, ūs, & -āmen, a wrestling, a
 struggling or striving.

LUCTĀTOR, ōris, m. a wrestler, Ov. ib. 393.

LŪCŪBRĀRE, to work or study in the night
 time by the light of a lamp. -ātio, -ātor.—

LUCUBRĀTORIUS, a. -ia lectucula, a couch for
 studying in by candle-light, Suet.

LUCULENTUS, a. bright, clear. See Lux.

LŪCUS, i, m. a wood or thicket of trees con-
 secrated to some deity.

LUCŪSUS, i, m. a small grove, Suet. in vita Horat.

LŪCUS, ūs, m. (for lux,) cum primo lucc, with
 the first dawn of morning, Ter. A. 5, 3, 55.

LŪDUS, i, m. play, sport, diversion ; a place
 of exercise, a school. ludus gladiatorius, a place
 for training gladiators. ludus literarum v. lite-
 rarius, a school for literature. ludi, plur. games,
 public spectacles.

LŪDĪMĀGISTER, tri, m. a schoolmaster.

LUDĪUS, i, & ludio, ōnis, m. a play-actor, a
 singer.

LUDĪA, ae, f. an actress that danced upon the stage.

LŪDĒRE, (lūdo, lūsi, lūsum,) to play. aleā v.
 -am, to play at dice. so tessēris, Ter. Ad. 4, 7,
 21. talis, Suet. Aug. 71. par impar, to play at
 odds and evens, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 248. quae vel-
 lem calamo agresti, to play what I pleased on a
 rural pipe, Virg. E. 1, 10. carmina pastorum,
 to recite the verses or songs of shepherds, Virg.
 G. 4, 565. civem bonum, to act the part of,
 to pretend to be, Cic. operam, to lose one's la-
 bour, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 18. in numerum, to dance
 to the music of a tune or song, Virg. E. 6, 18.

Davum, to mock, Ter.—amantem, to deceive a
 lover, Virg. Ā. 1, 356. levibus nunc luditur
 armis, imp. sc. a juvenibus, they exercise them-
 selves with light arms, Ovid. Tr. 3, 12, 19.—

LŪSIO, ōnis, f. & lūsus, ūs, m. a playing, a di-
 version, a game.

LŪSOR, ōris, m. a player, a deceiver. lusor
 amorum, a writer of love-poems, Ovid. Tr. 4,
 10, 1.

LŪSŌRIUS, a. pertaining to play. -oria pila, a
 ball for playing with, Plin. 7, 56. -oriae flam-
 mae, & -orium fulmen, harmless, Sen. Nat. Q.
 2, 44. -ōria arma, fit for exercising with, blunt-
 ed at the end, Sen. Ep. 117.

LUSĪTĀRE, to play often.

LUDĪ-FĀCĒRE, ludificāre, & -āri, to mock, to
 deceive, to make a fool of. pass. ludificati incer-
 to praelio, mocked, deceived, Sall. Jug. 50.—

LUDIFICĀTIO, ōnis, f. & -ātus, ūs, m. a mocking.

LUDIFICĀTOR, ōris, m. a mocker or scerner.—

LUDIFICĀBĪLIS, e, pleasant, laughable, Plaut.
 Casin. 4, 1, 3.—

LUDIBRIUM, i, n. a laughingstock, sport or
 scorn.—

LUDĪCER v. -crus, cra, crum ; -crae tibiae,
 used for playing on. -cra ars, the art of a player,
 play-acting. but cor meum coepit artem facere
 ludicram, to leap, to flutter, to play pitapat,
 Plaut. Aul. 4, 3, 3. ludicra ars armorum, fen-
 cing, Cic. Or. 2, 20. -cra praemia, trifling,
 frivolous. -cri sermones, ludicrous, calculated
 to make sport, raillery, Cic. Acad. 4, 2.—

LUDĪCRUM, i, n. a pastime, a shew, a diversion,
 Liv. 1, 5 & 35. Tac. An. 1, 14.

LUES, is, f. a contagious disease, a plague,
 Virg.

LŪGĒRE, (lugeo, luxī, -,) to mourn, to la-
 ment.—

LUCTUS, ūs, m. mourning.—

LUCTŪŌSUS, a, um, mournful. -ōsē.—

† LUCTĪFĪCUS, & -fer, a. causing grief, sorrow-
 ful.—

LUCTIFICĀBĪLIS, e, sad.—

LUCTISŌNUS (adj.) mugĭtus, mournful, pitiful.

LUGŪBRIS, e, mournful, dismal, lamentable. lu-
 gubria, sc. vestimenta, the dress of mourning.

lugubria sumere v. induere, to put on mourn-
 ing, Ov. M. 10, 669. ponere v. exuere, to lay
 it aside, Ovid. Tr. 4, 2, 73. Sen. Helv. 16.

LŪMA, ae, f. a kind of thorn.—

LUMĀRIUS, a.—lumaria falx, a hook for cutting
 thorns.—

LUMECTUM v. Lumētum, i, n. a thicket of
 briars, Varr. L. L. 4, 81.

LUMBRĪCUS, i, m. an earth-worm, Colum. 7, 9.

LUMBUS, i, m. the loin.-----

LUMBŪLUS, i, m. a little loin.-----

LUMBRIFRAGIUM, i, n. a breaking of the loins.

LŪMEN, inis, n. (à luce, q. lucimen.) light, a luminous body. secundo lumine, on the second day, to-morrow, Cic. Att. 7, 26. quarto lumine, on the fourth day, Virg. Æ. 6, 356. festis luminibus, on holy days. mundi lumina, the luminaries of the world, the sun and moon, Virg. G. 1, 5. vaga lumina noctis, the stars, Stat. spirabile lumen caeli, the vital air, Virg. Æ. 3, 600. cassus lumine, deprived of life, dead. altero lumine orbis, deprived of one eye. orbis luminis, sc. Polyphemus, blind. cui lumen ademptum, sc. est, whose eye, the only one he had, was put out, Virg. Æ. 3, 658. claudere lumina, to shut one's eyes. Democritus, luminibus amissis, alba et atra discernere non poterat, Cic. Tusc. 3, 39. luminibus obstruere, i. e. lumen fenestrarum aliquid impedire, to stop the light of one's windows by building before them, Cic. Dom. 44. lumina verborum et sententiarum, figures of words and of thought, Cic. Br. 79. Top. 8. Or. 27. lumina civitatis, the luminaries or ornaments, i. e. the chief men of the state, Cic. Cat. 3, 10. tot luminibus extinctis, Cic. Phil. 2, 21.-----

LUMINĀRE, i, n. a window, Cic. Att. 15, 26.

* lumina, the openings for the admission of light: luminaria, the shutters or frames which covered these apertures, Cato, R. R. 14, 2.-----

LUMĪNŌSUS, a, um, luminous, full of light or windows. -osa aedificia, bright, remarkable, Cic. Or. 36.

LŪNA, ae, f. (à lucendo,) the moon, a day of the moon, Col. 8, 7, 5. trigesimā lunā, quae est fere nova, ib. c. 11, 12. the figure of a half-moon marked on the shoes of senators, Juv. 7, 192.-----

LUNŪLA, ae, f. a clasp or toy in the form of a crescent, Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 33.-----

LUNĀRIS, e, of or pertaining to the moon, lunar.

LUNĀRE arcum, to bend like a half-moon. lunata pelta, formed like a crescent, Virg. Æ. 1, 494. lunata pellis, the shoe of a senator, put for a senator, Mart. 1, 50, 31.

LUĒRE (luo, lui, luītum,) aes alienum, to pay. poenas, to suffer. culpam suam v. alterius morte, sanguine, to expiate or atone for. obsides sexcenti equites imperati, qui capite luerent, si pacto non staretur, who should suffer death, if the compact should not be fulfilled, Liv. 9, 5. acerbum est, parentum scelera filiorum poenis lui, should be expiated by, Cic. ad Brut. 12.

LŪPERCI, ōrum, m. the priests of Pan; Ov. F. 2, 423.-----

LUPERCALIA, ium v. iorum, n. a festival in honour of Pan.-----

LUPERCĀLIS, a, -e sacrum, Suet. Aug. 31.-----

LŪPĪNUS, i, m. & -um, i, n. a lupine, a kind of pulse; used for money on the stage, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 23. Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 20.-----

LUPILLUS, i, m. a little lupine.-----

LUPINARIUS, a. -ium labrum, a tub for soaking lupines, Cato de re rustica, 10 & 11.

LŪPUS, i, m. a wolf; a voracious kind of fish; a sea-pike; a sharp bit or snaffle.-----

LŪPA, ae, f. a she-wolf; a courtesan.-----

LŪPĀNAR, āris, n. a brothel, a house of ill fame.

LŪPĪNUS, a. of a wolf.-----

LŪPĀTUS, a. -ātum frenum; or simply lupatum, i, n. a curb or snaffle bit for a horse, with unequal jugs, like a wolf's teeth.

LURCŌ, ōnis, m. a glutton, a gormandizer, Plaut.

LŪRĪDUS, ā. pale, ghastly, dismal, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 47.-----

LŪROR, ōris, m. paleness, Lucr. 4, 333.

LUSCĪNIA, ae, f. & -ius, i, m. a nightingale, Plin. 10, 39. Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 245.-----

LUSCINIŌLA, ae, f. dim. Plaut. B. 1, 1, 4.

LUSCĪNUS, v. Luscĭosus, a. dimisighted, Plin. 8, 37.

LUSCUS, a. blind of an eye, Cic. Or. 2, 60.

LUSIO, playing. lusor, -orius, &c. See Ludere.

LŪSTRUM, i, n. a den or haunt of wild beasts, used commonly in the plural; a stew or brothel; a purifying sacrifice, offered by one of the censors after finishing the census or review of the Roman people, at the end of every five years; when he was said, condere lustrum, to close or finish the census, Liv. whence lustrum is put for the space of five years; octavum claudere lustrum, to complete the 40th year of one's age, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 24. circa lustra decem, about 50, ib. 4, 1, 6. novemque addiderat lustris altera lustra novem, i. e. had completed his 90th year, Ovid. Trist. 4, 10, 78.-----

LŪSTRĀLIS, a. -e sacrificium, a purifying sacrifice, Liv. 1, 28. probably the same, with that offered at the conclusion of the census, ib.

44. lustrale certamen, a contest celebrated at the end of every five years, Tac. Ann. 16, 4.

lustralia exta, the hallowed entrails of the victim which had been sacrificed, Virg. Æ. 8, 183.

lustralis aqua, water sprinkled on the victim to purify it, Ovid. Pont. 3, 2, 73.-----

LŪSTRĪCŪS (adj.) cantus, a sacred song or form of words uttered in performing an expiatory sacrifice, Val. Flacc. 3, 448. Tibull. 1, 5, 12.-----

LŪSTRĪCUS (adj.) dies, the day of purification, when children got their name, Suet. Ner. 6.-----

LŪSTRĀRE agros, to purify by offering an expiatory sacrifice, and by leading the victim round the fields, before it was killed, Virg. E. 5, 75. & G. 1, 445. or the victims, a swine, a sheep, and a bull, (suovetaurilia circumagendo,) Catō, R. R. 141. populus Rom. cum lustratur suovetaurilibus, circumaguntur verres, aries, taurus, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 10. so urbs lustrata est, Liv. 21, 62. & 35, 9. lustrare aegrotos, to purify with sulphur, Tibull. 1, 5, 11. Ovid. Art. 2, 329. viros, to purify by sprinkling with water, Virg. Æ. 6, 231. lustramur Jovi, we are purified by sprinkling, that we might sacrifice to Jupiter, Virg. Æ. 3, 279. lustrare totum corpus lumine, to survey, Virg. Æ. 8, 153. aequora, to traverse, to wander over, ib. 3, 377.

terras, to enlighten, ib. 4, 6. exercitum, to re-

view. id animo, to consider. pericula, to view, to encounter.

LUSTRARI, dep. to *whore*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 5, 61.
LUSTRATIO, ōnis, f. an expiatory sacrifice; a going round, a travelling over.—
LUSTRAMEN, inis, n. a surveying, V. Flac. 3, 409.

LUSUS, *play*. Lusurus, &c. See LUDĒRE.

LŪTEUM v. LŪTUM, i, n. *woad; the yolk of an egg.*

LŪTEUS, a, um, *pale, yellow.*—
LŪTEŪLUS, a, um, *yellowish.* -ola caltha, Virg. E. 2, 50.

LŪTUM, i, n. *clay, mire, mud.*—
LŪTĒUS, a, um, *made of clay or mud.*—met. dull, stupid. homo luteus, (al. lyncēus,) Cic. Verr. 3, 14.

LŪTŌSUS & LŪTĒLĒTUS, a, um, *full of clay; muddy, dirty.*—

LŪTĀRE, to cover or bedaub with clay.—
LŪTŪLĀRE, to *aspersc*, to bespatter.—

LŪTESCĒRE, to *turn to clay, to wax dirty.* stagna, quae limo coenoque lutescunt, Col. 8, 17, 9.—

LUTĀMENTUM, i, n. a *wall of mud or clay.*—

LUTENSIS, e; & Lutarius, a. *living in or fed on mud.*

LUTRA v. Lytra, ae, f. an *otter*, Plin. 3, 80. Varr.

LUX, lūcis, f. *light; a day.*—

LUCI, adv. *in the day-time.*—

LŪCIDUS, a. *bright, clear.* -idē.—

LŪCIDŪLUS, a, um, *a little bright.* See LŪCĒRE.—

LŪCŪLENTUS, a. *bright, clear, perspicuous; beautiful, elegant.* -tus auctor, *worthy of credit.* -tus scriptor, *excellent.* -ta res, *a large fortune.*—

LUCULENTĒ & -enter, adv. *clearly, finely, bravely, merrily*, Cic.

LUXĀRE, to *loosen*, to put out of joint.—

LUXUS, a. *the same with LUXATUS*, p. out of joint, Cat. R. R. 160.

LUXUS, ūs, m. Luxūria, & -ies, iēi, f. *luxury, excess, riot; luxuriance.*—

LUXURIŌSUS, a. *luxurious, excessive; luxuriant.*

LUXURIŌSĒ, adv. *luxuriously.*—

LUXURIĀRE, & -ari, to *wanton or licentious, to riot, to be luxuriant or exuberant*, Liv. 1, 19. Ov. Art. A. 2, 437.

LYAEUS, i, m. *a name of Bacchus, put for wine*, Virg.

* LYCHNUS, i, m. *a lamp.*—

LYCHNŪCHUS, i, m. *any thing that supports a lamp.*—

LYCHNOBII, ōrum, m. (qui ad lucernam vitam degunt,) *men who turn day into night, who work by night*, Senec. Ep. 122 f.

LŪCISCA, f. *a mongrel dog, or the name of a bitch*, Virg. E. 3, 18. & ibi Serv. Ov. M. 3, 220.

LYMPHA, ae, f. *water.*—

LYMPHATICUS, a. *mad, frantick.* -us pavor v. metus, *a panic fear.*—

LYMPHĀRE, to *frighten, to intoxicate, to make mad.*—

LYMPHĀRI, to *become distracted.*—

LYMPHĀTUS, a. *frantic, distracted, intoxicated.*

LYMPHATIO, ōnis, f. & -atus, ūs, m. *a causeless fright or terror.*—

LYNX, cis, m. vel f. *a lynx or ounce.*—

LYNCEUS, a. *quicksighted.* homo lyncēus, (al. lūtēs,) Cic. Verr. 3, 14.—

LYNCURIUM, i, n. *a gem supposed to be formed by the urine of a lynx*, Plin. 8, 38. see Ovid. Met. 15, 413.

LŪRA, ae, f. *a lyre or harp.*—

LYRICUS, a. *of a lyre, lyric.* Lyrica, sc. carmina, *lyric poems, to be sung in concert with the harp.*—

LYRISTES, v. -a, ae, m. *a lyrist or harper*, Plin. Ep. 9, 17.

LYTTA, ae, f. *a small worm in the tongue of dogs, which being taken out when they were young whelps, was supposed to prevent their becoming mad*, Plin. 29, 5 s. 32.

M.

MACELLUM, i, n. *a market-place for all kinds of provisions; the shambles.*—

MACELLARIUS, a. *of the shambles.* -aria taberna, *a butcher's shop or stand*, Val. Max. 3, 4, 3 s. *a seller of any kind of victuals*, Suet. Caes. 26. *sometimes distinguished from lanuus, a butcher*, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 11. & 3, 4, 2.

MĀCĒRE, to *be lean, meagre, or thin.*—

MĀCER, -cra, -crum, *lean, thin, barren.*—

MĀCĒLĒNTUS, a, um, *lean, lank.*—

MACIES, ēi, rar. macrītas, ātis, & macrītūdo, inis, f. *leanness, thinness.*—

MĀCESCĒRE, v. macrescĒre, to *grow lean, to pine away.*—

MĀCĒRĀRE, to *soak in liquor, to soften by steeping, to macerate*, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 27. Col. 11, 3, 51. Cato, 156. *to make to pine away, to waste or consume; to fret or vex*, Ter. And. 4, 2, 2, & 5, 3, 15.—

MACERĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a soaking.*—

MĀCĒRESCĒRE, to *lie to be soaked or steeped*, Cato, 99.

MĀCĒRIA, ae, f. & -ies, ēi, f. *any wall inclosing grounds, built with lime*, Varr. R. R. 2, 14, 4.

* MĀCHAERA, ae, f. *a sword, dagger, or knife*, Suet. Cl. 15.—

MACHAERIUM, i, n. *a cook's knife*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 9.—

MACHAERŌPHŌRUS, i, m. *an attendant that bears a sword or dagger*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10.

MĀCHĪNA, ae, f. *a machine, an engine.* machina mundi, *the frame or fabric*, Lucr. 1, 80.

aliquam machinatur machinam, *some device, trick, or artifice*, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 54. in this sense oftener plur. Cic. Dom. 11. N. D. 3, 29. amicum de machinis emit, i. e. de casta, Cic. pet. Cons. 2.—

MACHĪNALIS, e.—scientia, *skill in making engines*, Plin. 7, 37 s. 38.—

MACHINŌSUS, a, um.—*navigium, artfully made, so contrived as to fall to pieces (navis solutilis,)* Suet. Ner. 34.

MACHINĀRI (dep.) *necem, pestem v. perniciem alicui, to contrive or devise.*

MACHINATIO, ōnis, f. *an engine, a machine, a device or artifice.*

MACHINĀTOR, ōris, m. *an architect, an engineer; a cunning deviser.*

MACHINĀTRIX, icis, f. *a female contriver.*

MACHINĀMENTUM, i, n. *an engine to batter walls with, Tac. Ann. 12, 45. & 15, 4. Hist. 4, 30. Liv. 24, 34. a surgeon's instrument for setting bones, Cels. 8, 20.*

* **MACROCŌLUS**, & -collus, a. -a charta, & macrocollum, sc. vōlūmen, v. macrocōlon, i, n. *paper of the largest size, Plin. 13, 12 f. 24.*

MACTĀRE (q. magis augere) oves v. juvenecos, *to sacrifice. deos extis puerorum, (in the abl.) to try to appease, Cic. Vat. 6. se Orco, i. e. Plutoni, to devote, Liv. 9, 40. meritos honores aris, to offer, Virg. Æ. 3, 118. eum testimonio, to hurt, to overwhelm, to destroy, Cic. Flacc. 22. eum malo, damno, infortunio, morte, to punish. summo supplicio mactari, to be cut off by the severest punishment, Cic. Cat. 1, 11.*

MACTUS, a. (found only in the nom. and voc.) *appeared or honoured with a sacrifice, Cato, R. R. 134. virtute v. virtutis macte esto, et macti estote, increase in virtue, go on and prosper. sometimes used adverbially; as, jube rem macte virtute esse, sc. te, Liv. 2, 12.*

MACTĀTUS, ūs, m. *a killing for sacrifice, Lucr. 1, 100.*

MACTĀTOR, ōris, m. *a slayer, a sacrificer.*

MACTEA v. Mattea, ae, f. *a delicate kind of food, Suet. Cal. 39. Martial. 10, 59. Varr. L. 4, 22.*

MĀCŪLA, ae, f. *a stain or spot; a fault; a slur or disgrace; the mesh or interstice of a net; thus, reticulum minutis maculis, Cic. Verr. 5, 11. hanc maculam nos decet effugere, this reproach, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 32. aliquem maculā v. -is afficere v. -is, to defame or asperse, Cic. maculam susceptam delere, to wipe off a stain contracted, to remove a dishonour incurred, Cic. Manil. 3.*

MĀCŪLŌSUS, a. *spotted, speckled, stained, blotted; infamous or scandalous.*

MĀCŪLĀRE, *to stain, to pollute, Virg.*

MĀDĒRE, (-eo, ui, -) *to be wet or moist. vino, to be drunk. igni exiguo properata, to be boiled in water on a small fire to quicken them, Virg. G. 1, 196. sermonibus Socraticis, to be seasoned with or instructed in the philosophy of Socrates, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 9.*

MĀDESCĒRE, *to grow moist or wet.*

MĀDĒFĀCĒRE, rar. *madificare, to make wet, to moisten.*

MĀDŪSUS, a. *wet, moist; dyed; drunk; deeply instructed.*

MĀDĪDE, adv. *moistly, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 7.*

MADULSA, ae, m. *a drunkard, ib. 5, 1, 7.*

MAELIS, i, f. *a badger, Varr. R. R. 12, 3. See MELES.*

MAELIUM, i, n. *a dog's collar, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 15.*

MAENA v. Mēna, ae, f. *a kind of small fish, Plin. 31, 7. which used to be pickled, Pers. 3, 76.*

* **MAENAS**, ādis, f. *a bacchanal, Ov. M. 11, 22.*

MĀGĀLIA, ium, n. *Carthaginian cottages. miratur molem, sc. arcis, magalia quondam, Virg.*

MAGIS, ūdis, f. *a vat for kneading bread in; a dish or platter, Plin. 31, 11.*

MAGĪDA, ae, f. *Varr.*

MĀGIS, rar. Māgē, adv. (magnus) *morb, rather. sometimes redundant, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 22. sometimes understood, Id. Rud. 4, 4, 70.*

MĀGISTER, tri, m. *a master.*

MAGISTRA, ae, f. *a mistress.*

MĀGISTĒRIUM, i, n. *the office or power of a master or governor; mastership; the direction of a feast.*

MAGISTRĀTUS, ūs, m. *a magistrate, a magistracy, a civil office opposed to a military command, (imperium). Cic. Amic. 17. (see R. A. p. 103, &c.)*

MAGMA, ātis, n. *the dregs of an ointment; the dross or refuse of any thing, Plin. 13, 2. Cels. 5, 18.*

MAGNES, ētis, m. *a loadstone, a magnet. MAGNETĪCUS, a, um, *of a magnet, magnetical, Claud. M.**

MAGNUS, major, maximus, *great, large, strong, loud.*

MAGNĪTŪDO, ūnis, f. *greatness.*

MAGNŌPĒRE, adv. (opus,) *greatly.*

MAXIMŌPĒRE, adv. *very greatly.*

MAGNĀNĪMUS, a. *of a great spirit, brave, magnanimous. -ītas, ātis, f. bravery.*

MAGNĪDĪCUS, a. *boasting.*

MAGNĪFĪCUS, a. -centior, -centissimus, *great, noble; splendid; pompous, magnificent. -ficē, & -ficenter; -ficientia.*

MAGNĪFĪCARE, *to extol, to magnify.*

MAGNĪDŌQUUS, a. *speaking in a lofty style, sublime; vaunting. -loquentia.*

MAGNĪ FACĒRE v. *pendere id, to value greatly.*

MAJŌRES, um, m. *ancestors, forefathers.*

MAJUSCŪLUS, a, um, *somewhat greater or older.*

MĀGIS, & Magē, adv. *more, rather.*

MAXĪMĒ, *very greatly, most of all, chiefly; yes, maximē necessarius, very necessary. quān maximē abs te oro, very much, very earnestly.*

MAJĒSTAS, ātis, f. *greatness, majesty. crimen majestatis sc. laesae, treason against the state, Cic.*

MĀGUS, i, m. *a priest or philosopher among the Persians; a magician, diviner, or enchanter. adj. artes magae, vel magorum, the arts of magicians.*

MAGIA, ae, & magīce, es, f. *magic.*

MAGĪCUS, a, um, *of magic, magical. -ae artes, Virg. Æ. 4, 493.*

MĀIUS, i, m. *the month called May. adj. Māiae Calendae, Nonae, Idus.*

MALĀLIS, is, m. *a fat hog, sacrificed to Maia*, Cic. Pis. 9.

MĀLA, ae, f. *the ball of the cheek, the cheek; the cheekbone, the jaw*.

MAXILLA, ae, f. *the jaw-bone*.

MAXILLĀRIS, e, *of the jaw-bone*. -es dentes, Plin.

* **MĀLĀCHE**, es, f. *a kind of mallow*, Col. 10, 247.

MALABĀTHRUM, v. *Malobāthrum, an aromatic ointment, supposed to have been produced from the betel nut*, Plin. 13, 26. Hor. Od. 2, 7, 7.

MALOBATHRARIUS, i, m. *one who sells malobathrum, (al. murobathrarius)*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 57.

* **MĀLĀCUS**, a, um, *soft, delicate, pliant*.—**MALACISSĀRE**, *to soften, to make soft*, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1.

MĀLĀCIA, ae, f. *a calm at sea; a squeamishness of the stomach, the longing of women with child*. **MALAGMA**, ātis, n. *an emollient poultice*, Cels. 5, 17.

MALĒ, malitia, maleficus, &c. *See MALUS*.

MALLE—i. e. *magis velle, to be more willing*. *Plautus has mavēlo, mavēlim, mavellem, for malo, malim, mallem, &c.* Amph. 1, 3, 14, &c.

MALLEUS, i, m. *a mall or maul, a mallet, a hammer*.

MALLEŪLUS, i, m. *the new shoot of a vine, springing from a rod or branch of the former year, cut off for the sake of planting, with a bit of the old wood on each side of it, in the form of a mallet; hence called, a mallet-shoot*, Col. 3, 6, 3. Cic. Sen. 15. *a spear, with a handful of spartum or Spanish broom covered with pitch fixed to the end of it, thrown at the fortifications of an enemy to set them on fire, a firebrand*, Cic. Cat. 1, 13. Mil. 24. Liv. 38, 6. **MALLEŪLĀRIS** (e, adj.) *virga, a mallet-shoot-rod, fit for planting*, Col. Arb. c. 3, 4.

MALLEĀTUS, a, um, *beaten with a beetle or mallet, hammered*. non malleatum spartum, *not beated*, Col. 12, 19, 4.

MALLEĀTOR, ōris, m. *one who beats with a mallet or hammer, a hammerer*. paludis Hispanae, *a beater*, Mart. 12, 57.

MALTHA, ae, f. *a strong kind of cement*, Plin. 36, 24.

MALTHĀRE, *to glue or solder with maltha*.

MALVA, ae, f. *mallows, a plant*.

MALVACĒUS, a, um, *of or like mallows*. -aceus caulis, Plin. 21, 4.

MĀLUS, i, f. *an apple-tree*.

MĀLUM, i, n. *an apple*.

MALĪNUS, a, um, *of an apple-tree*.

MALĪFER, ēta, ērum, *producing apple-trees*, Virg. Æ. 7, 740.

MALICŌRIUM, i, n. *the rind or outer coat of a pomegranate (malum Punicum)*, Plin. 23, 6.

MĀLUS, i, m. *the mast of a ship*, Cic. Sen. 6.

MĀLUS, a, um.—pejor, pessimū, *bad, evil, wicked*. pessimo publico, *with very great hurt to the public*, Liv. 2, 1.

MĀLUM, i, n. *an evil, a mischief, a misfortune*.

MĀLUM! *interj. with a mischief*.

MĀLĒ, pejus, pessimē, *badly, wickedly; ill, unfortunately*. malē amicus, *unfriendly*. concors malē, *not agreeing*. malē dispar, *very unequal in strength; weaker*, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 25. malē fidus, *unfaithful, not to be trusted; unsafe*, Virg. Æ. 2, 23. malē parvus, *deformedly little*, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 45. malē pertinax, *faintly resisting*, Id. Od. 1, 9, 24. malē pinguis, *unfertile, barren*, Virg. G. 1, 105. malē praecinctus, *loosely girt*, Suet. Caes. 45. sanus, mad, Cic. Att. 9, 15. Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 3. sana, sc. Dido, *love-sick*, Virg. Æ. 4, 8. malē salsus, *arch, waggish*, Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 65. malē sarta gratia, *an ill-patched reconciliation*, Id. Ep. 1, 3, 31. malē sobrius, *drunk*, Ov. Tr. 6, 785.

* **MĀLĒ** accipere, *to treat ill*. malē audire, *to be ill spoken of, to have a bad character*. malē conciliatus v. emptus, *dearly bought, at too high a price*, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 2. malē feriat, *keeping holiday at an improper time, to their hurt*, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 14. malē est mihi, *it is ill with me, I am unhappy*. malē vendere, *at too low a price*, Cic. Verr. 3, 98.

MALĒDICĒRE, (-dico, xi, ctum,) & **Maledictare** ei, *to rail at, to revile*.

MALĒDICTIO, ōnis, f. *railing, slander, detraction, backbiting*.

MALĒDICTUM, i, n. *a reproach, opprobrious or abusive language*.

MALĒDĪCUS, a, um, -centior, -centissimus, *slanderous, foul-mouthed, scurrilous, abusive*.—**MALĒDĪCĒ**, adv. *slanderously, abusively*.

MĀLĒFĀCĒRE ei, *to injure, to hurt*. metuo, ne quid malefaxit (for malefecerit) mihi, *lest he do me some mischief*, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 188. huic malefactum est, imp. *he has been injured or offended*, Id.

MALĒFACTUM, i, n. *an ill turn or deed, an injury*.

MALĒFACTOR, ōris, m. *an evil doer*.

MALĒFĪCUS, a. -centissimus, *hurtful, mischievous*.

MALĒFĪCĒ, adv. *mischievously*.

MALĒFICĪUM, i, n. *hurt, wrong, injury, mischief*.

MĀLĒSUĀDUS, a, um, *ill-advising, persuading to do wrong*.

MĀLĒVŪLUS, & -ens, a. *envious, ill-natured, malevolent*. -entia.

MĀLIGNUS, a, um, *spiteful, envious, malignant; too sparing, niggardly*. -ni colles, *unfruitful*. aditus, *narrow, difficult*. -na lux, *scanty*, Virg. -gnior terra, *less fruitful*.

MALIGNĒ, adv. *too sparingly, niggardly, enviously*.

MALIGNĪTAS, ātis, f. *malignity, niggardliness*. **MĀLĪTIA**, ae, f. *malice, perversity, villainy; artfulness, cunning, craft*.

MALITIŌSUS, a. *malicious, crafty*. -ōsē, adv.

MAMMA, ae, f. *a breast or pap, a teat or dug; the bump or protuberance of a tree, from which the branches sprout*, Plin. 17, 16. ma-

mūla, manilla v. mammilla, a small pap or dug.

MAMILLĀRE, is, n. a breastcloth, a stomacher.
MAMMŌSUS, & Mammeātus, a. full breasted, having large breasts, dug or paps.

MAMMĀTUS, a. resembling a breast or pap, Plin. 35, 12 s. 46. so mammillāna ficus, Id.

MĀNĀRE, to flow, to drop; to spread; to get abroad, to be published.

MANABĪLIS, e, flowing, penetrating. -abile frigus, Lucret. 1, 535.

MANCEPS, īpis, m. (q. manuceps, qui manu capit,) a farmer of the public taxes, Cic. Dom. 10. Caecil. 10. Verr. 3, 76. an undertaker of any public work, Cic. Verr. 1, 54. Tac. Ann. 3, 21. a purchaser of the goods of the proscribed, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8. Att. 12, 3. Dom. 18. Nep. 25, 6.

MANCĪPĀRE, v. mancūpare agrum ei, to dispose of the property, to sell, Cic. Br. 16. quaedam mancipat usus, use or possession gives a title to or secures the property of some things, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 159. mancipatus nemini, enslaved, given up or subjected to the power of no one, Cic. Sen. 11. add. Phil. 9, 21.

MANCĪPĀTIO, & -ātus, ūs, v. mancīpium, the act of transferring the property of certain things, called RES mancīpī, (contr. for mancīpīi,) as, farms, slaves, &c. which could take place only between Roman citizens, and was performed with particular solemnities, (R. A. p. 48.) mancīpīi lex, the law or form observed in transferring property, Cic. Or. 1, 39. jus mancīpī, the right of property conveyed by this act, Cic. Har. R. 7. dare mancīpīo, (in the abl.) to convey the property of a thing in this manner, Cic. Top. 26. Att. 13, 5. esse sui mancīpīi, to be at one's own disposal, under the dominion of no one, Cic. Br. 16.

MANCĪPIUM, v. Mancupium, i. n. (q. ab hostibus manucaptus, Plin. 28, 2.) a slave. -pīa nobilium tribuni pl. Liv. 10, 37. Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 39. Sat. 2, 7, 3.

MANCUS, a, um, (q. manu carens,) lame, maimed; weak, feeble; imperfect, Cic. C. Rabir. 7.

MANDĀRE, (q. in manum dare) to commit, to command, to send away.

MANDĀTUM, i, n. a commission, a command or charge.

MANDĀTOR, ōris, m. a suborner, he who employed informers or accusers, Suet. Tit. 8. -atrix, īcis, f. a female commander, Claudian.

MANDĒRE, (mando, di, sum,) mandūcare, & manditare, to chew, to eat.

MANDŪCUS, i, m. a great eater, a terrific figure exhibited on the stage, with wide jaws and large teeth gnawing, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 51.

MANDŪCUM, i, n. meat.

MANSUM, i, n. meat chewed by the nurse, and given to a child, Cic. Or. 2, 39.

MANDRA, ae, f. a place for holding any sort of cattle; a number of horses, mules, or carriages stopping in the street, Juv. 3, 237. Mart. 5, 22. mandrae, the places on a gaming-table where the tali or tesserae stood, Mart. 7, 72.

MANDRAGŌRAS, ae, m. the herb mandrake, Plin. 25, 13 s. 94. stigmata in facie mandragoras illitus delet, Id. 25 f. called semihomīnis vesanum gramen, the maddening grass of half a man; because its root was supposed to resemble the lower part of a man; and its juice was said to inspire the madness of love, Col. 10, v. 49. for this last reason it was called also CIRCAEUM v. -A, Plin. 25, 13 s. 94.—But the herb mandrake does not possess any of these qualities.—See Miller's Gardener's Dictionary.

MĀNĒ, adv. in the morning. s. indecl. the morning. clarum mane, a clear morning. a mane ad vesperam; multo mane, early in the morning. postero mane, next morning, Col. postridie mane, Cic. mane totum dormies, Mart. 1, 50, 36.

MĀNĒRE, (māneo, mansi, mansum,) to stay, to tarry, to remain. domi, apud aliquem, in urbe, in castris, &c. ad urbem, to stay at or near the city, (without entering it,) Liv. 30, 27. ad exercitum, to remain in or with the army, Liv. 3, 29. quō abis, Antipho? mane, mane, inquam, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 40. apud nos hīc mane dum redeat ipsa; stay here with us till she return, Id. Eun. 3, 3, 28. add. Ad. 2, 3, 11. Heaut. 3, 5, 52.—manet sub Jove frigido venator, i. e. pernoctat, stays all night under the cold air, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 25. eodem cubiculo hieme et aestate mansit, he slept, Suet. Aug. 72. so Id. Caes. 39. Liv. 3, 45. & 44, 38. Cic. Phil. 1, 8. apud alium mansit, sc. mulier, Sen. Ben. 3, 16. —tua rura manebunt, sc. tibi, your fields will remain to you or be left in your possession, Virg. E. 1, 47. add. ib. 4, 13. & 5, 78. munera vobis certa manent, pueri, remain fixed, Id. Æ. 5, 349. so ib. 9, 302. manent ingenia senibus, modo permaneat studium et industria, the understanding and mental abilities of old men continue or remain in them, Cic. Sen. 7. so nulli sua mansit imago, Ovid. Met. 14, 415. so ib. 15, 252. contentio sibi manet cum illo, Cic. Att. 14, 13. mansit Silvīus postea omnibus cognomen, qui Albae regnaverunt, the surname of Silvius continued to be given, Liv. 1, 3. so genti mansit Saturnia nomen, Ovid. F. 1, 237. manere his bellum, quod positum simulatur, that the war against them was not at an end, Liv. 1, 53. cujus sc. Clodii tibi fatum manet, al. te, awaits, Cic. Phil. 2, 5. hīc me mane, stay or wait for me here, Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 49. so mansurus patrum pater est, dum huc adveniat, Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 16. add. ib. 4, 1, 4. omnes una manet nox, i. e. mors, awaits, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 15. so te triste manebit supplicium, Virg. Æ. 7, 596. illos sua fata manent, ib. 10, 439. maneat nostros ea cura nepotes, ib. 3, 505. nec partum gratia talem parva manet, nor does a small requital await (her for having brought forth) such a son, ib. 9, 299. add. ib. 2, 194, 6, 84. 10, 630. 11, 167. G. 1, 168. Ovid. Met. 8, 60. 9, 49 & 725. 11, 540, &c.—* MANERE in amicitia, fide, officio, &c. to continue steadfast or firm. promissis, to stand to, to keep, Virg. Æ. 2, 160. so dictis, 8, 643. in sententia, to continue, Cic. Fam. 7, 24. Div. 1, 3. si sententia

manet, Cic. Att. 8, 22. suo v. eodem statu, Cic. Att. 5, 9. Liv. 31, 29.—lex manet, *continues in force*; opposed to, *abrogata est*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 19. nec diu pax Albana mansit, *did not last or continue*, Liv. 1, 27.—MANEAT (imp.) ergo, quod turpe sit, id nunquam esse utile, *let it remain fixed as an established truth*, Cic. Off. 3, 12. in Italia fortasse manebitur, sc. a me, *I shall remain*, Cic. Att. 8, 3. nam hic maneri diutius non potest, sc. a me, *I cannot stay*, ib. 11, 15. mansum oportuit, sc. esse a te, *you ought to have staid*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 26.-----

MANSIO, ònis, f. *a staying or remaining*, Cic. Fam. 4, 2. in vita, *continuance*, Id. Fin. 3, 18. mansiones diutinae Lemni, *long stays at Lemnos*, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 23.-----

MANSÏTARE, *to stay often or usually*, Tac. Ann. 13, 44.

MANES, ium, *the ghosts or shades of the dead; a dead body; the abode of the dead, the lower regions; the infernal gods*, Cic. Top. 23. Liv. 3, 58.

MANGO, ònis, m. *a slave-merchant*, Suet. Aug. 69. Dom. 7. Plin. 7, 12. Juv. 11, 147. Mart. 1, 59. Sen. Ep. 80 f. *a seller of different commodities*, gemmarum, Plin. 37, 13. vini, Id. 21, 1s. 23.-----

MANGONÏCUS, a, um, *of or pertaining to a slave-merchant*, Plin. 21, 26s. 67. Suet. Vesp. 4.-----

MANGONÏUM, i, n. *the art of dressing out things for sale*, Plin. 10, 50.-----

MANGONIZARE, *to trim up a thing to make it sell the better*, Plin. 23, 1s. 16. & 37, 10.

MANÏCA, ae, f. (*à manu*), *a sleeve*.-----

MANÏCÆ, pl. *manacles, chains for the hands; coverings for the hands; grappling irons for taking hold of ships*.-----

MANICATUS, a, um, *having sleeves*, Cic. Cat. 2, 10.

MANIFESTUS, & -arius, a. *manifest, clear, evident*. -tè, & -tò, adv.-----

MANIFESTARE, *to make evident*.

MANÏPULUS, *contr.* for Maniplus, i, m. (*quòd manum pleat, i. e. impleat*), *a handful; a maniple, a body of soldiers; the third part of a cohort; so named, because anciently they had a handful or small bundle of hay tied to the top of a pole for a standard*.-----

MANÏPULARIS, v. -plaris, e, & -arius, a, um, *of a maniple*. -aris miles, *a common soldier*. -arius habitus, *the dress of a common soldier*.-----

-MANIPULATIM, adv. *by maniples or companies*.

MANNUS & -ulus, i, m. *a little horse, a nag*.

MANSÏTARE, &c. See MANDERE & MANERE.

MANSUËTUS, a, um, (*manus & suetus*), *tame, gentle, mild*, -ètè, adv.-----

MANSUËTUDO, inis, f. *gentleness, clemency*.-----

MANSUËSCERE, *to grow tame or gentle; to become soft or mellow*.—mansuëfacere, *to make tame, to soften, to mitigate*. pass. mansuefio.

MANTARE, for Manere, *to stay, to wait*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 22, & 49. Most. 1, 2, 35.

* MANTES v. -is, is, m. *a diviner*, Cic. Div. 1, 43.-----

MANTEUM, i, n. *an oracle, the place of an oracle*, Plin.

MANTÏCA, *a wallet, a cloak-bag or portmantean*.

MANUS, ùs, f. *the hand; a body of men: a hand-writing; manus ferrea, an iron hand, to lay hold on ships*.-----

MANICÛLA, ae, f. *a little hand; the plough-tail handle*.-----

MANUÁLIS, e, *of the hand*. -alis fasciulus, *a bundle which fills the hands*. -alia saxa, *which may be thrown by the hands*.-----

MANUÁLE, is, n. *a manual, a small book which may be carried in the hand*.-----

MANÛBÏAE, pl. *spoils taken in war*.-----

MANUBIÁLIS (a.) pecunia, *got from the spoils of war*, Suet. Aug. 30.-----

MANUBRIUM, the *hilt, haft, or handle of a thing*. MANUBRIOLUM, i, n. *a little handle*.-----

MANULEA, ae, f. *a sleeve or flap covering the hands*.-----

MANULEATUS, a. *having or wearing long sleeves, effeminate*.-----

MANULEARIUS, i, m. *a maker of garments with sleeves*.-----

MANTÏLE, v. -èle, is, n. *a towel, a cloth for wiping the hands, a table-cloth*.-----

MANUMITTERE, *to free a slave*.-----

MANUMISSIO, ònis, f. *the freeing of a slave*.-----

MANUFACTUS, a, um, *made by the hand or labour; opposed to naturális*.-----

MANUPRETÏUM, wages *for work, a reward*, Cic.

MAPALIA, ium, n. *the cottages of the rustic Numidians*, Sall. Jug. 18. Plin. 5, 3. Virg. G. 3, 340.

MAPPA, ae, f. *a table napkin; a white cloth, which the magistrate who presided at the public games, used to drop (mittere) as a signal for beginning the chariot races*, Suet. Ner. 22. Mart. 12, 29.

MARÁTHRUS, i, m. & Marathrum, i, n. *the herb fennel*, Plin. 20, 10. 21, 9. & 30, 4.-----

MARATHRÏTES, ae, m. *wine made of fennel*, Col. 12, 35.

MARCERE, (-eo, ui, -) *to wither or shrink, to pine away*.-----

MARCSËRE, *to become withered, to putrify, to grow dull, to languish*.-----

MARCÏDUS, a, um, *withered, rotten, languid, flat*.

MARCOR, òris, m. *smuttness in corn; languor, drowsiness, sloth*, Stat. Theb. 10, 269.

MARCÛLUS, i, *a brazier's little hammer*, Plin.

MARE, is, n. *the sea*.-----

MÁRÏNUS, a, um, *of the sea, living in the sea*.-----

MARITÏMUS, a, um, *lying near the sea*. -marea, *the sea-coast*. -mi fluctus, *the sea waves*. -mus cursus, *a sea voyage*. -um bellum, *a war by sea*. -mus praedo, *a pirate*.-----

MARGA, ae, f. *marl, a kind of earth*, Plin. 17, 6.

MARGARÏTA, ae, f. & -itum, i, n. *a pearl*.-----

MARGARÏTYFER, *producing pearls*, Plin. 52, 11.

MARGARÏDES, uni, f. *dates, like pearls*, Plin. 13, 14.

MARGO, ònis, m. v. f. *a brink or brim, the margin*.-----

MARCINÆRE vias, to make raised foot-paths on each side of the public roads, Liv. 41, 27. tabulæ marginatæ, wooden tables or frames with raised borders, as in the frames of pictures, Plin. 35, 12 s. 45. called lignæe formæ, ib. s. 49.

MARISCA, a kind of large insipid fig; a swelling in the body like a fig; the piles or hemorrhoids.

MĀRĪTUS, i, m. a married man, a husband.—

MĀRĪTA, ae, f. a wife.—

MĀRĪTUS, a, um, & -ālis, e, pertaining to a marriage. mārītæ falis, marriage torches. mārītæ arboreæ, the trees by which the vines are supported. lex mārīta, the Julian law concerning marriage. mārītale capistrum, the marriage noose, Juv. 6, 43.—

MĀRĪTĀRE, to marry or give in marriage; to join the vines to the trees which support them, Hor. Ep. 2, 10. Col. 4, 22.

MARMOR, ōris, n. marble.—

MARMORĒUS, a, um, of marble; white, smooth or hard, like marble.—

MARMORĀRIUS, i, m. v. -ius (adj.) faber, a worker in marble.—

MARMORĀTUS, a, um, cased or covered with marble.—

MARMORĀTUM, i, n. a plaster made of beaten marble and lime.—

MARMORŌSUS, a, um, hard as marble, like marble for hardness, Plin. 35, 6 s. 20.

MARA, ae, f. a mattock, a pick-axe, weeding-hook or hoe.

MARRUBĪUM, i, n. horehound, a plant, Col. 6, 4, 2. & 10, 356. marrubium nigrum, ballote, black horehound, Plin. 20, 32. marrubii vinum, horehound wine, Col. 12, 23.

MARS, Martis, m. the god of war; often put for war, a battle, forces, strength.—

MARTIUS, & Martiālis, adj. of Mars, warlike, (See Class. Biogr.)

MARSUPIUM, i, n. a purse or bag for holding money.

MARTES, is, f. a marten, a large kind of weasel.

MAS, Māris, m. & Mascūlus, i, m. the male of any creature.—adj. masculine, manly, brave.—**MASCULĪNUS**, a, um, of the male kind, masculine.—

MASCULĒTUM, i, n. a place where mule vines grow.—

MASCULESCĒRE, to become of the male kind, to turn male. ut rapa densiore satu, Plin. 18, 13 s. 34.

MASSA, ae, f. a lump or mass.—

MASSŪLA, ae, f. a small mass or lump. massŭla salis, a grain of salt.—

MASTĪCHE, es, f. mastich, a kind of gum, Plin. 12, 17.—adj. mastichātus & mastichīnus.

MASTIGIA, ae, m. a slave often beaten, Ter.

MASTRŪCA, ae, f. a kind of fur garment, worn by the mountainous Sardinians, Cic.—

MASTRUCĀTUS, a, clothed in a fur garment, Cic. Prov. Cons. 7. Plaut. Poen.

* **MASTUS**, i, m. the cock to a water-pipe, Varr. R. R. 3, 14. the pipe itself, Vitruv. 8, 3. -f. a herb, Plin.

MATĀRA, ae, & Matāris, is, f. a Gallic javelin.

MĀTELLA, ae, f. a chamber-pot, &c. See MATŪLA.

MATEŪLA, ae, f. a small wooden mallet or beetle.

MĀTER, Mātris, f. a mother: a female that brings forth. foeta mater, i. e. vacca, Stat. Th. 9, 116. prohibent a matribus hoedos, Virg. G. 3, 398. so Id. E. 1, 22. mellis matres, i. e. apes, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 5. magna mater, i. e. Cybèle, Cic. mater deum, Virg. & Ov. P. 1, 1, 39. castæ matres, matrons, noble ladies, Virg. Æ. 8, 666. so Lucr. 4, 76.—

MATERCŪLA, ae, f. dim. a mother, Ep. 1, 7, 7. Cic. Flac. 36.—

MĀTERNUS, a, of a mother, motherly, maternal. avus maternus, a grandfather by the mother's side, Virg. Æ. 4, 258. maternaque tempora complet, completes the time he should have remained in his mother's womb, Ov. Met. 3, 312. rebus maternis atque paternis absumtis, having spent the fortune left him by his father and mother, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 26.—

MATRĪCĪDA, ae, m. (caedo,) a murderer of his mother.—**MATRĪCĪDIUM**, i, n. that crime.—

MATRŌNA, ae, f. a married woman, a wife, a matron.—

MATRŌNĀLIS, e, of a matron.—

MATRŌNĀLIA, ium, n. a festival kept by matrons.—

MATRĪMŌNIUM, i, n. marriage.—

MATERĒRA, ae, f. the mother's sister, or aunt.

MATRUĒLIS, e, f. a child of the mother's sister or brother.—

MATRĪMUS, a, whose mother is alive.—

MATERFAMILIAS, v, ae, f. the mistress of a family; a wife, a matron.—

MATRIX, icis, f. a female of any kind kept for breeding young; the womb; a tree with respect to its shoots, Plin.

MĀTERĪA, ae, & -ies, iei, f. matter or stuff; timber or wood. materiem superabat opus, the workmanship surpassed the materials, Ov. Met. 2, 5. materia cujusque generis, timber or wood, Caes. B. G. 5, 12. jacet omnis ad undam materies, wood or materials for building ships, Virg. Æ. 11, 327.—sumite materiam vestris, qui scribitis, aequam viribus, a subject or argument, Hor. A. P. 38. materies est, ut—possis consumere, matter to speak upon, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32. materia abundantior, Quintil. 2, 4, 7. in-gens ad dicendum, ib. 19. erat etiam major orationi materia, Liv. 35, 12. materiamque suo praebebat seges arida damno, matter or fuel for its own destruction, Ov. Met. 2, 213. materia mali, the source, occasion, or cause, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 49. so Sall. Cat. 10. ingentis decoris, Liv. 1, 39. gloriae, Cic. Mil. 13. laudis, Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 50.—materia artis, the object, the scope or design, Cic. Inv. 1, 5. so Id. Div. 2, 4.—materia Catonis, natural genius or abilities, Cic. Verr. 3, 68. so Id. Inv. 1, 2. Liv. 1, 46. non sum materiā digna perire tuā, by love for you, by the flame which your accomplishments have inspired, Ov. Ep. 4, 86.—generosa mate-

ries, a generous breed of horses, Col. 6, 27, 1. so mularis sc. materies, & vulgaris, ib.—

MATERIĀRIUS, a. of or pertaining to timber: s. a dealer in timber, a timber merchant.—

MATERIĀRI, dep. to provide timber for trenches or other uses in war.—

MATERIĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. & -ātūra, ae, f. timber work.

MATERIĀTUS, a, um, made of timber. aedes malē materiātas, built of bad wood, Cic. Off. 3, 15.—

MATERĪNUS, a. -a terra, hard, solid earth; or rather ground abounding with the wood and rubbish of old houses, which had stood on it, Cato, R. R. 34.

MATHĒMĀTĪCUS, i, m. a mathematician; an astrologer, a fortune-teller, Juv. 14, 248.—

MATHEMATĪCA, ae, f. v. aticus, a.—a disciplina, the science of mathematics; the art of astrology, Plin. 30, 1. Vitr. 1, 1.

MATTA, ae, f. a mat or mattress, Ovid. Fast. 6, 680.

MĀTŪLA, ae, f. a chamber-pot, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 39.—

MATELLA, ae, f. a small chamber-pot.—

MATELLIO, ōnis, m. an ewer, a water-pot. Cic. Parad. 5, 2.

MĀTŪRUS, a. -ior, -issĭmus v. urrĭmus; -ae fruges, ripe, Virg. E. 3, 80. so uvae, ib. 10, 36. aristae, Id. G. 1, 348. maturis albescit messis aristis, Ovid. Fast. 5, 357. poma, Virg. G. 4, 142. Cic. Sen. 19. autumnus, Ovid. Met. 15, 210. partus, mature births, Hor. Car. Saec. 13. infans, ripe or ready for being brought forth, Ovid. Met. 7, 127. so pondus, ib. 9, 684. onus, Id. F. 2, 452. venter, ripe for delivery, Id. M. 11, 311. femina quā maturissima, as ripe as possible, Col. 11, 3, 5. cum matura adoleverit aetas, when your age shall grow to maturity, Virg. A. 12, 438. but in aetate maturissimā, i. e. adolescentia prima, in early youth, A. ad Heren. 4, 17. aevi matorius Acestes, ripe in age, i. e. aged, ib. 5, 73. animo et aevo, ripe in understanding and age, Ov. Met. 8, 617. so annis, Tac. An. 1, 4. maturior annis, ripe in years, i. e. older, Ovid. Met. 14, 617. ad arma, fit for bearing, Sil. 16, 656. imperio, ripe, ready, or fit for government, Liv. 1, 3. so militiae, Id. 42, 52. filia matura viro, ripe or ready for a husband, Virg. A. 7, 52. facultas discendi major et maturior, more improved or perfect, Cic. Or. 1, 21. so ipse Thucydides, si posterius fuisset, multo maturior fuisset ac mitior, more mellow or polished, Cic. Br. 83 f. funeri maturo propior, i. e. morti, Hor. Od. 3, 15, 4. gloria, complete, at the greatest height, Liv. 2, 7. iudicium, ripe, mature, Cic. Caec. 8. matura jam luce dies, with full or complete light, Virg. A. 10, 257. iis, quae rhetorice praecipit, maturus puer, ready or fit for learning the rules of rhetoric, Quintil. 2, 1. senecta, mature, advanced, Ov. Met. 3, 347. soles, the hot beams of the sun in summer, Virg. G. 1, 66. surculi maturissimi, the ripest cions or shoots, Col. 4, 29, 5. nec puer ut posses maturo tempore nasci, in proper time, when ripe for birth, Ovid. F. 3, 717. so satietas vitae

tempus maturum mortis affert, Cic. Sen. 20. quoni par connubium maturo tempore adepta est, sc. virgo, has gotten a suitable husband, when ripe for it, Catull. 61, 57. scribendi exspectandum tempus maturius, more fit or proper, Cic. Att. 15, 4. viribus jam maturus, being now come to maturity or confirmed, Liv. 2, 1.—(II) in his locis maturaesunt hiemes, early, Caes. B. G. 4, 20. matura discessio, a speedy or quick departure, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1. so reditus, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 3. ut taedio regum maturior veniret libertas, might come the sooner, Liv. 1, 46. ego sum maturior illo, more early than he, i. e. I came sooner to the war, Ov. M. 13, 300. robur aetatis quā maturum precari, for precabatur, that he might grow to maturity as soon as possible, Tac. Ann. 12, 65. supplicium maturius, more speedy punishment, Cic. Verr. 5, 57. maturior vis, a premature death, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 6.—

MĀTŪRĒ, adv. soon, speedily: maturē facto opus est, there is need of speedy execution, Sall. Cat. 1.—

MĀTŪRĪTAS, ātis, f. ripeness, maturity: festinata maturitas occidit celerius, i. e. soon ripe, soon rotten, Quintil. 6, pr. 10. inducendi senatūs consulti maturitas nondum est, it is not yet a fit time, matters are not yet ripe, for cancelling the decree of the senate, Cic. Att. 1, 20.—

MĀTŪRĀRE poma, uvae, &c. to ripen; fugam, mortem ei, to hasten; maturat venire, proficisci, persequi Catilinam, &c. he hastens or makes haste; maturato (part.) opus est, there is need of haste, Liv. 1, 58.—

MATURĀTĒ, adv. hastily, Liv. 32, 16.—

MATURĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. a hastening, A. ad Her. 3, 2.—

MATURESCĒRE, to grow ripe, Caes. B. G. 6, 28. ut primum pleno maturuit anno, sc. lucus, was of a full year's growth, Ov. 11, 191. ubi nubilibus primum maturuit annis, when she was fully marriageable, ib. 14, 335. eos (libros) non satis opinabar maturuisse, were not ripe enough, i. e. were not sufficiently correct for publication, Quintil. Ep. ad Tryph.—

MĀTŪTA, ae, f. the goddess of the morning, Ov. F. 6, 479 & 545.—

MĀTŪTĪNUS, a, um, of the morning. -um tempus, the morning, Cic. Fam. 7, 1. Ov. M. 13, 581. pruinae, the morning hoar frosts, ib. 3, 488. radii, the early rays of the sun, ib. 1, 62. so lumina solis, Lucr. 5, 463. matutinā periturus arenā, in the arena of the amphitheatre in the morning, Ov. M. 11, 26. matutino, sc. tempore, Plin. 7, 53. matutinis omnibus, every morning, ib. 10, 43. eodem matutino, the same morning, Quintil. 12, 8, 2. matutini volucrum cantus, the early songs of birds, Virg. A. 8, 456. nec minus Aeneasse matutinus agebat, and Aeneas no less early was advancing to meet Evander, ib. 465.—

MAVORS, tis, m. Mars, the god of war; mavortius, a warlike; mavortia facta, Sil. 1, 55.—

MAVSŌLĒUM, i, n. any sumptuous monument; a splendid tomb, Suet. Aug. 100. vid. N. Propr.—

MAXILLA, ae, f. the jaw-bone in which the teeth are fixed; the lower jaw, Cels. 8, 1, 11,

12, &c. Timarchus duos ordines habuit maxillarum, had two rows of teeth in both jaws, Plin. 11, 97 s. 68. miserum populum Romanum, qui sub tam lentis maxillis erit, under so slow jaws, i. e. under Tiberius, who would inflict long torture before putting one to death, Suet. Tib. 21. tu cum maxillis (i. e. in genis) balanatum gausape (i. e. barbam) pectas, when you comb the performed beard on your cheeks, Pers. 4, 37.—MAXILLĀRIS, e; -es dentes, the back teeth, grinders, Plin. 11, 97 s. 68.

MAXĪMUS, greatest. -imē, &c. See MAGNUS.

MAZŌNŌMUM, i, n. a platter or large dish, Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 86. Varro de re rustica, 3, 4, 9. ME, accus. of ego: me, for mī or mihi, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 2.

MEĀRE, to go to and fro, to pass.—MEĀTUS, ūs, m. a going, a passage, a course; the mouth of a river, Tac. G. 1, 4.—MEĀBĪLIS, e, to be passed. meabilis aēr per cuncta rerum, going or passing easily, Plin. 2, 5. bubus meābilis transitus, passable, a passage which may be crossed by oxen; hence called a Bospōrus, Plin. 6, 1.

* MECHĀNICUS, i, m. a mechanic or engineer, Suet. Vesp. 18.

MECHANĪCŌS, adv. mechanically, Vitr. 10, 1.

MĒCON, ōnis, f. poppy.—

MECONIS, i, n. the juice of poppy.—

MĒCŌNIS, īdis, f. a kind of lettuce of a soporific quality.—

MĒCŌNĪTES, ae, n. a gem like poppy.

MĒCUM, for cum me, with me, Cic. Or. 45. Fam. 9, 22.

MĒDERGA, for erga me, Plaut. Ep. 3, 3, 9.

MĒDĒRI (-eor, -) morbo, vulneri, homini, to cure, to heal. cancri contra ictus serpentium medentur, are good against, Plin. 9, 31 s. 51. bello v. discordiae, to prevent, Cic. Fam. 16, 11. so satietati lectorum, Nep. 16, 1. labori, to relieve, Ov. M. 7, 837. reipublicae, to apply remedies to, Cic. Sext. 13. inopiae, to relieve, Caes. B. G. 5, 24. cupiditates, to gratify, Ter. Phor. 5, 3, 2. ars mederdi, the art of medicine, Ov. A. A. 2, 735. permulta sunt, quibus erit medendum, many abuses which must be corrected, Cic. Fam. 12, 10. aegrescit medendo, he grows worse by the attempt to cure him, Virg. A. 12, 46.

MĒDĪCUS, i, m. a physician, a surgeon.—adj. medica ars, the medical art. medicas adhibere manus ad vulnera, healing, Virg. G. 3, 455.—MEDĪCĪNA, ae, f. medicine; the art of physic.—MEDĪCĪNĀLIS, e; ---herba, ars, medicinal, healing.—

MĒDĪCĀRE ei, to heal, to cure. semina, to medicate, to prepare by some artificial tincture, Virg. G. 1, 193. capillos, to tinge, to colour, Ovid. Am. 1, 14, 1.—

MĒDĪCĀRI (dep.) alicui, v. aliquid, to cure, to heal, to reform.—

MĒDĪCĀTĪO, ōnis, f. & -ātus, ūs, m. a medicating or tincturing with medicinal ingredients.—

MĒDĪCĀBĪLIS, e, curable, medicinal.—

MĒDĪCĀMEN, īnis, n. & medicamentum, i, n. a

medicine, a drug, a paint, a tincture, poison. MEDĪCAMENTĀRIUS, i, n. a maker up of medicines, an apothecary, a druggist, Plin. 19, 6. adj. -āria, sc. ars, the art of composing medicines, Plin. 7, 56.—

MĒDĪCAMENTŌSUS, a, um. -a aqua, medicinal.—

MĒDIĀSTĪNUS, i, m. a mean slave, a drudge, Hor. See MEDIUS.

MĒDĪCA, ae, f. medick, a kind of clover-grass, Virg. G. 1, 215. the citron-tree, Plin. 13, 9 s. 7. medica fert tristes succos, i. e. citrum, Virg. G. 2, 126.

MĒDIMNUS, i, m. & -um, i, n. a measure of corn among the Athenians, containing six modii, or pecks, Nep. 24, 2. Cic. Verr. 3, 45, 47, 49, &c.

MĒDĪTĀRI, dep. to muse or think upon, to meditate; to prepare to play or warble a tune.—MEDĪTĀTUS, part. having meditated.—pass. meditated on, prepared; intended or designed, Cic. Cat. 1, 10. Off. 1, 8. Phil. 2, 54. Ter. Ph. 1, 5, 18.—

MĒDĪTĀTĪO, ōnis, f. meditation, study, exercise.—

MĒDĪTĀMEN, īnis, & -amentum, i, n. an exercise.—

MĒDĪTĀTĒ, adv. by premeditation, perfectly, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 16.

MĒDIUS, a, um, mid, middle; middling; neutral. medius ager, amnis, crater, cursus, dies, ensis, fluctus, focus, hostis, ignis, locus, lucus, mensis, mons, pes, pollex, pontus, &c. the middle of: so media aedes, aetas, aqua, aula, domus, nox, pars, regio, terra, turba, via, unda, urbs, &c. medium aequor v. mare, arum, flumen, forum, fretum, iter, opus, pectus, &c. Ov. in medios dormire dies, till mid-day, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 30. ad medium conversa diem, to the south, Virg. G. 3, 303. mediis frigoribus, in the midst of winter, Virg. E. 10, 65. medio aestu, in the heat of noon, Id. G. 1, 297. so ib. 4, 401. mediā plus parte, more than one half, Ov. M. 3, 43. medium sermonem abruptit, sc. Dido, breaks off in the middle of her speech, Id. A. 4, 388. so mediā in voce resistit, she stops short in the middle of her discourse, ib. 76. but pauca prius mediis sermonibus ille locutus, in discoursing about indifferent matters, Ov. M. 7, 674. sed neque declament medio sermone disertī, orators do not declaim in ordinary or familiar conversation, Id. Art. Am. 2, 507. medium erat in Arco ingenium, a genius or temper of a middle kind, neither too fond of war nor too pacific, Liv. 1, 32. but ipsi, sc. Gaibae medium ingenium, magis extra vitia, quam cum virtutibus, middling talents, not remarkable, not above mediocrity, Tac. Hist. 1, 49. so Pompeius—eloquentiā medius, Vell. 2, 29. medium decretum, a temperate decree not entirely agreeable to either party, but somewhat favourable to both, Liv. 3, 13. medium responsum, indeterminate, not explicit, Liv. 39, 39. medium se gerendo, by acting a middle part, by gratifying neither the plebeians nor patricians, Id. 2, 27. quid si media via consilii caperetur,

what if a middle way of conduct, a middle course or plan should be taken, Id. 9, 3. se mediâ (sc. viâ) lapsos, having erred or blundered by following a middle course, ib. 12. nihil medium, sed immensa omnia volentes animo, conceiving or expecting nothing moderate, Id. 2, 49. media bella, ordinary or common wars, as with the neighbouring states, Liv. 5, 37. medius honos, i. e. ovatio, a middle honour between a triumphal entrance into the city and a triumph on the Alban mount, Id. 39, 49. in medio umbilico Græciæ, in the very centre, 41, 23. altera arx urbis media est, in the middle, 28, 6. se medius omnium rex erat, 42, 58. per medios hostes perrumpere, through the midst or thickest part of the enemy, 38, 41. sensit medios delapsus in hostes, (a Gr. constr.) he perceived that he had fallen among, Virg. Æ. 2, 377. in media jam morte tenetur, as it were, in the jaws of death, in the utmost danger, ib. 533. so ex media morte reservatus, Cic. Cat. 4, 9. —mediam mulierem amplectitur, clasps her by the waist, Ter. And. 1, 1, 106. sublimem medium arriperem, I would snatch up by the middle, Id. Ad. 3, 2, 18.—media officia, the common duties of life, Cic. Off. 3, 3. medium officium id esse dicunt sc. Stoici, quod cur factum sit, ratio probabilis reddi possit, ib. 1, 2 & 29. so Fin. 3, 17. inter rectè factum atque peccatum, officium et contra officium, media locabat quædam, certain intermediate or indifferent things, Id. Ac. 1, 10.—medios esse jam non licebit, to be neuter, Cic. Att. 10, 8. so ib. 10, 12, &c. Suet. Caes. 75. Ner. 2. at medius fratrisque sui moestæque sororis Jupiter, a mediator between, Ov. Met. 5, 564. pacis eras mediusque belli, equally fitted for peace and war, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 26.

MEDIUM, i, n. the middle, the midst. in medio aedium sedens, in the middle of the house, Liv. 1, 57. medium diei erat, Id. 27, 48. medio campi, montium, &c. Tacit.—orbis in medio positi—Delphi, Ov. Met. 10, 168. ferri lunam in medio solis et terræ, moved in the middle between, Plin. 2, 23. in medium consulere, for the public good, Virg. Æ. 11, 335. postquam animadvertit—undique consuli in medium, that the designs of all aimed at the promotion of the public happiness, Liv. 24, 22. in medium quaerebant, they acquired not for themselves but for the public, i. e. all things were in common, Virg. G. 1, 127. cf. Justin. 43, 1. Sen. Ep. 90. so debemus communes utilitates in medium afferre, for the public benefit, Cic. Off. 1, 7. in medium producere v. proferre, to publish, to make public. e medio discedere, to abscond, to conceal one's self, Suet. Caes. 1. excedere e medio, to die, Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 14. de medio tollere, to kill, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7. ex medio res accedit comoedia, takes its subject from common life, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 168. so tantum de medio sumtis accedit honoris, such grace and beauty is added to vulgar subjects, Hor. Art. P. 243. P. Cornelium de medio adjecit, sc. judicem, a disinterested person, unprejudiced, attached to neither party, Liv. 26, 48. rem in

medio relinquere, to leave undetermined, Sall. Cat. 19. mater virginis in medio est, is here, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 33. tabulae sunt in medio, the papers are ready to be produced, Cic. Verr. 2, 42. si in medio ponetur, sc. cupiditatis regni crimen, if the charge is made in general or against both, Liv. 40, 11. inter bellum et pacem nihil medium est, no mean, Cic. Phil. 8, 1. virtus est medium vitiolorum, the mean or medium between two opposite vices, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 9. in medium discenda dabat, he gave them to be learned by his scholars, Ov. Met. 15, 66. in medio omnibus palma est posita, the prize of honour is proposed in common to all, Ter. Phor. prol. 17. atque ego hæc, quæ in medio posita sunt, commemoro, known to all, Cic. Caes. 11. hæc in medio, sc. dicebant, openly.—illa sibi quisque, Tac. H. 3, 19. dicendi omnis ratio in medio posita, is obvious or plain, Cic. Or. 1, 3. voluptates in medio sitae sunt, easy to be had, Id.

MEDIŌCRIS, e, middling, moderate, ordinary, indifferent.

MEDIOCRITER, adv. moderately, indifferently.—MEDIOCRITAS, âtis, f. moderation, mediocrity.—MEDIOCRĪTAS, a, um, the moderate, Plaut.—MEDIĀNUS, a. —anae columnæ, middle, not in the corner, Vitruv. 3, 1.

MEDIĀSTĪNUS, i, m. (q. in medio stans,) a mean slave, a drudge.

MĒDĪTERRĀNEUS, a. inland, remote from the sea. in mediterraneo, sc. agro, in the middle of the country, Plin. 3, 1. —anei mare esse non credunt, Cic. N. D. 1, 31. Mediterraneum mare, the Mediterranean sea, is not used by the classics.

MEDIUSFIDIUS, i. e. me deus fidēi, sc. juvet, may the god of faith or honour (Hercules) assist me! an oath or form of asseveration of the same import with Meherle, Sallust. Cat. 35. Cic. Att. 8, 24. See Classical Biography in voce HERCULES.

MEDIXTUTĪCUS, i, m. the name of the chief magistrate among the Campanians, Liv. 23, 35.

MĒDULLA, ae, f. the marrow of bones; the pith or heart of trees or herbs; the prime or quintessence of any thing. suadae medulla, the marrow of persuasion, i. e. an excellent speaker, Enn. apud Cic. Brut. 15. Sen. 14. qui mihi hæret in medullis, i. e. whose image is deeply stamped on my heart, Cic. Fam. 15, 16. so Id. Phil. 1, 15.—

MEDULLŪLA, ae, f. a little marrow.—

MEDULLŌSUS, a, um, full of marrow.—

MEDULĪTUS, adv. intimately, cordially, affectionately, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 86.

* MEGALOGRAPHIA, ae, f. a drawing of pictures at large, Vitruv. 7, 5.

MĒGĪSTĀNES, um, m. grandees, nobles, Tac. Ann. 15, 27. Suet. Cal. 5.

MEJĒRE v. mingĒre, (Mejo v. mingo, minxi, mictum,) to make water.

MICTŪRĪRE, to desire to make water.

MEL, mellis, n. honey.—

MELLICŪLUM, i, n. a little honey, a sweet-heart.

MELLA (sc. aqua,) ae, f. bees-wax-water, or

honey-water, a liquor made with water, and fresh bees-wax steeped in it for a certain time, and then boiled, Col. 12, 11 & 17.

MELLĒUS, a, um, of or like honey, sweet.—
MELLĀRIUS, a, of or pertaining to honey. -ia vasa, vessels for holding honey. s. a maker of honey, a bee-master.

MELLARIUM, i, n. a place for keeping bees.—
MELLĪTUS, a, um, sweetened with honey, of a honey taste, sweet, delicious.

MELLĪTŪLUS, & mellillus, a, um, (terms of endearment,) my honey, my dear.

MELLĀTIO, ōnis, f. the time of taking honey from the bees, Plin. 11, 16.

MELLIGO, inis, f. the gummy substance where-with bees daub their hives, Plin. 11, 6. the juice of an unripe grape, Plin. 12, 27 s. 60.

MELLĪFER, ěra, ěrum, producing honey.—

MELLĪFĪCUS, a, that makes honey.

MELLĪFĪCĀRE, to make honey.—

MELLIFICIUM, i, n. the making of honey.—

MELLĪGĒNUS, a, um, of the same kind with honey, like honey.

*MELLĪTURGUS, i, m. a dealer in honey, one who keeps bees, a bee-merchant, Varr. R. R. 3, 16.

*MELANCHŌLIA, ae, f. black bile or choler, a disease supposed to proceed from a redundancy of black bile, melancholy; a kind of madness.

MELANCHŌLICUS, a, abounding with black bile, melancholic.

*MELĀNIA, ae, f. blackness, a black speck or spot.

MELANION, i, n. the black violet, Plin. 21, 21.

MELANTHIA, ae, f. & ion, i, n. fennel-flower, Col. 10, 245. Cato, 102.

MELANŪRUS, i, m. the sea-bream, a fish, Col. 8, 16, 8.

MELAPIUM, i, n. a pearmain, an apple resembling a pear, Plin. 15, 14.

MELIAGRIS, ĩdis, f. a guinea-hen, Plin. 10, 26.

MĒLES v. mĕlis, is, f. a badger or brock, Plin. 8, 38 s. 58.

MĒLINUS, a. -Īna sc. crumena, a purse or bag made of a badger's skin, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 21.

MELICĒRIA, ae, v. -cĕris, ĩdis, f. a kind of imposthume or sore, from which matter like honey runs, Plin. 20, 21.

MĒLĪMĒLI v. mĕlŏmĕli, the syrup of quinces preserved in honey, Col. 12, 45, 3.—mĕlĪmĕlum, a kind of sweet apple, a honey-apple, ib. s. 5. Plin. 15, 14. Mart. 7, 15. Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 31.

MĒLĪNUM, i, n. an oil or ointment made of the blossoms of apples or quinces; a kind of white paint.

MĒLIOR, better. meliorescere, &c. See BONUS.

MELISSOPHYLUM v. melisphyllum, i, n. baum.

MĒLOS, n. a song or poem, a tune. pl. mĕle, songs; found only in the nom. and acc.—

MELĪCUS, a. -ĭci sonores, melodious, harmonious, Lucr. 5, 335. -ĭcum poĕma, elegiac or lyric, Cic. Opt. gen. Or. 1.

MEMBRĀNA, ae, f. a membrane, a thin skin which covers the joints, parchment for writing on.

MEMBRĀNĀCEUS, a, um, like a thin skin or parchment. -ĕcĕus cortex, a bark consisting of thin films, as that of the vine, Plin. 16, 31. -aceae pinnae, skinny wings, as those of a bat, Id. 10, 61.

MEMBRĀNŪLA, ae, f. a little membrane, a small piece of parchment, Cic. Att. 4, 4. Cels. 7, 7.

MEMBRĀTŪRA, ae, f. the formation or structure of the limbs, Vitr. 8, 5.

MEMBRUM, i, n. a member, a limb; a part of a discourse or period, a clause or colon.—

MEMBRĀTIM, adv. limb by limb, in pieces; by members, by short clauses, Cic. Or. 66 & 67.

MEMĪNISSE (def.) id v. ejus, to remember. ejus rei v. de eĀ re, to make mention of. memento, imper. &c.

MĒMOR, ōris, adj. mindful; memorable; lasting.

MĒMŌRIA, ae, f. memory, remembrance, a record.—

MEMORIŌLA, ae, f. a small or weak memory, Cic. Att. 12, 1.

MEMORIĀLIS (adj.) liber, a memorandum-book.

MEMORĪTER, adv. by heart, readily.—

MEMŌRĀRE, to mention, to recount, to tell, to say.—

MEMORĀTOR, ōris, m. & -ātrix, ĩcis, f. one who tells or recounts, a relater.—

MEMORĀBĪLIS, e, worthy of memory, worth being mentioned or recounted, memorable.

MENDA & -um, a blemish; a fault, a mistake.

MENDŌSUS, a, um, full of blemishes, faults or blunders, incorrect; faulty.—

MENDŌSĒ, adv. incorrectly, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 5.

MENDĀX, ācis, a. lying, deceitful, false.—

MENDĀCIUM, i, n. a lie, an untruth.—

MENDACIUNCŪLUM, i, n. a small falsehood.—

MENDACILŌQUUS, a. telling lies, false. nihil mendaciloquus, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 168.

MENDĪCUS, i, m. a beggar.—a. beggarlike, beggarly, mean, pitiful. -ĭcĕ, adv. meanly.—

MENDĪCĪTAS, ātis, f. beggary, poverty.—

MENDĪCĀBŪLUM, i, n. -ula hominum, beggary, fellow, Plaut.—

MENDĪCĀRE, to beg, to ask alms. in aurem, to beg in one's ear, Juv.—

MENDĪCĀTIO, ōnis f. a begging.

MENS, mentis, f. the mind, the soul, the understanding; thought, judgment. suae mentis esse, to be in one's senses, Cic. Pis. 21. eadem mente esse, to be of the same mind or opinion, Nep. 23, 2. mihi mens fuit, I desired, wished, or resolved, Ovid. Ep. 2, 134. so erit, ib.—non eadem est mens, sc. mihi, my inclination or genius for poetry, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 4. animos, qui nostrae mentis sunt; eosdem in omni fortuna gessimus, gerimus, our spirit or courage, which depends on our own mind, has always been, and still is the same, Liv. 37, 45.

MENSA, ae, f. a table or board to eat on; a trencher or plate; a table for counting money on; mensa secunda, the second course, as we say; or desert, fruits, &c. (A. 438.)—

MENSŪLA, ae, f. a little table.—

MENSĀRIUS, i, m. a money-changer, a banker, Liv. 7, 21.

MENSIS, is, m. *a month.*—
MENSTRUUS, a, um, *of a month, monthly.*—
MENSTRUUM, i, n. *a monthly allowance.*—
MENSES, ium, m. & menstrua, ōrum, n. *the monthly courses of women.*—
MENSTRUĀLIS, e, *monthly.* menstruale animal mulier, *i. e. quae menstrua patitur*, Plin. 7, 15.
MENSOR, mensūra, *a measure, &c.* See METIRI.
MENTA v. *Mentha*, ae, f. *mint, an herb. menta v. menthula, i. e. membrum virile*, Cic. Fam. 9, 22. **MENTASTRUM**, i, n. *wild mint*, Plin. 20, 14. Col. 11, 3, 37.
MENTĀGRA, ae, f. *a foul letter or scab, which begins on the chin and spreads over the face*, Plin. 26, 1.
MENTĪGO, īnis, f. *a scab, with which sheep are seized about the mouth and lips*, Col. 7, 5, 21.
MENTIO, ōnis, f. (a memini,) *mention*, Cic. **MENTIRI**, (mentior, mentitus,) *to lie, to deceive, to feign.*—
MENTITUS, part. *having lied; or. pass. feigned, false, counterfeited.*—
MENTITIO, ōnis, f. *a lying, a telling a lie*, A. ad Herenn. 3, 2.
MENTUM, i, n. *the chin.* nulli praeter hominem, Plin. 3, 37. *the same part in a beast*, Virg. G. 3, 53.
MEOPTE (for meo) ingenio, *by my wit*, Plaut.
MĒPHĪTIS, is, f. *sulphureous smell*, Virg. A. 7, 83.
MĒRĀCUS, a, um, *pure, without mixture.*—
MERACŪLUS, a, *pretty pure, with very little mixture*, Plin. 20, 19.
MERCĀRI, dep. (merx,) *to buy, to purchase.*—
MERCĀTUS, part. *having bought, or being bought.*—
MERCĀTUS, ūs, m. *a buying or selling, a market.*—
MERCĀTOR, ōris, m. *a merchant, one who trades to remote countries; one who buys and sells his own commodities.*—
MERCATŌRIUS, a, -ia navis, *a merchant ship.*—
MERCATŪRA, ae, f. *merchandise, the trade of a merchant, mercaturas facere, to trade as a merchant*, Cic. Verr. 5, 28.
MERCĀBĪLIS, e, *that may be bought or hired.* meretrix certo cuius mercabilis aere, *a common prostitute*, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 21.
MERCES, ēdis, f. *hire or wages, pay, a reward for labour; the rent of a farm or house; loss.*—
MERCĒDŪLA, ae, f. *a little hire, a small rent.*—
MERCĒNARIUS, i, m. *a day-labourer, one who works for hire.*—
MERCENARI (adj.) milites, *mercenary soldiers, hired from another country.* -ārī testes, *bribed.* -aria vincla, *mercenary engagements, as of one working for hire*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 67.
MERCŪRIĀLIS, e, (a Mercurio,) *ingenious, learned.* -ālis sc. herba, *the herb called mercury.*
MERCĪMONIUM, i, n. (merx,) *any commodity bought or sold*, Plaut. Amph. prol. 1.

MERDA, ae, f. *ordure, excrement, a turd.*
MĒRENDA, ae, f. *food taken between dinner and supper*, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 51.
MĒRĒRE, & ēri, (-eo, ui, itum, & -eor, itus,) *to deserve, to earn or gain, sc. stipendia, to serve as a soldier. meritus triumphum, having deserved. vicena stipendia meriti sc. milites, having served twenty campaigns*, Tac. An. 1, 36. *meriti honore, deserved, due; so paenae merita.*—
MĒRĪTUM, i, n. *merit or desert.* pro v. ex merito ejus, *according to his desert.* Astyages meriti sui in Harpagum oblitus, *of his desert or cruel behaviour*, Justin. 1, 6. cf. c. 5. meritisimum ejus, *his very great desert*, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 147.
MĒRĪTŌ, adv. *meritissimō, sup. deservedly*, Cic. Or. 1, 55.
MĒRĪTĀRE, to earn, to gain.—
MĒRĪTŌRIUS, a, um, *that earns or gains, that brings in of rent or hire.* s. m. *a catamite*, Cic. Phil. 2, 42.
MĒRĪTORIUM, i, n. *a place of entertainment for hire, an inn, tavern, or public house*, Juv. 3, 234.
MĒRĪTRIX, -īcis, f. *a harlot, a courtesan.* -īcūla; -īcis; -īciē. **MĒRĪTRICUM**, i, n.—aut lenocinium facere, *to exercise the trade of a harlot or procurer*, Suet. Cal. 40.
MĒRGA, ae, f. *a pitchfork.*—
MĒRGES, itis, f. *a sheaf or handful of corn, which may be raised to the stack with a fork, Festus.* a hichel or ripple to take off the ears of corn, Col. 2, 21.
MĒRGĒRE, (mergo, mersi, mersum,) *to plunge or dip, to put under water; to overwhelm.*—
MĒRSĀRE, freq. *to plunge often.*—
MĒRGS, i, m. *a sea fowl, a cormorant; a heron; a layer, i. e. a vine branch, bended into the earth, and carried under ground a little way, and then raised up again; so called from fowls, which dive under water and rise up again at some distance from the place where they first plunged into it*, Col. 4, 15, 4.
MĒRĪDIES, iē, m. (medius dies,) *mid-day, noon; the south.*—
MĒRĪDĪANUS, a, um, *of mid-day, south or southern.* -ani, sc. gladiatores, *gladiators who fought at noon, (meridiano. sc. tempore.)* Suet. Cl. 34.
MĒRĪDĪARE, v. -ari, *to take a nap, to sleep at noon.* -atio; pl. -ationes, Cic. Div. 2, 68.
MĒRŌPS, ōpis, m. *the bee-eater, a bird*, Plin.
MĒRŪLA, ae, f. *a blackbird; a kind of fish, the merle or merlin*, Col. 8, 16, 8. & ib. c. 17, 8. *an instrument of music moved by water*, Vitruv. 10, 12.
MĒRUS, a, um, *mere, pure.* sulcos et vineta mera, *talks of nothing but*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 80. so scelera mera loquuntur, Cic. Att. 9, 12 f. mero pede, *barefoot*, Juv. 6, 158.
MĒRUM, i, n. sc. vinum, *pure unmixed wine.*—
MĒRĒ, adv. *merely.*—
MĒRŌBĪBUS, a, (qui merum bibit,) *that drinks wine without water, pure and unmixed*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 77.

MERX, cis, f. & Mercimonium, i, n. any kind of ware or merchandise, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 76. & Plaut.

* **MĒSA**, ae, f. the middle, Plin. 19, 9. the middle part of a house, Vittr.—**MESAUŁAE**, arum, a passage between two halls, Vittr. 6, 10.—**MĒSE**, es, f. the middle string of an instrument, Vittr. 5, 4.—**MESES**, ae, m. the north-west wind by north, Plin. 2, 47.—**MESŌCHŌRUS**, i, m. one who stands in the middle of a choir, the director of a band of music, Plin. Ep. 2, 14, 6. **MESŌLĀBUM**, -ium, i, n. a mathematical instrument for finding out middle proportional lines, Vittr. 9, 3.—**MESŌLEUCOS**, i, m. a gem with a white streak in the middle Plin. 37, 10. an herb, Id. 27, 11.—**MESŌMĒLAS**, a gem, with a black vein parting every colour in the middle, Plin. 37, 10.

MESPĪLUS, i, f. the medlar-tree, Plin. 17, 24.—**MESPĪLUM**, i, n. a medlar, the fruit, ib. 15, 20.

MESSIS, harvest. messor, ōris, a reaper.—and **MESSŌRIUS**, a. of reaping, &c. See **MĒTĒRE**.

MĒTA, ae, f. a cone, or any thing in the form of a cone; a conical pillar, round which the chariots turned in a race, a goal; a bound or limit. meta foeni, a rick of hay, Col. 2, 19. meta lactis, a cheese like a cone. et sol ex aequo metā distabat utrāque, was equally distant from each limit, from east and west, from the place of his rising and setting, i. e. was in the meridian, Ovid. Met. 3, 145. nox mediam caeli metam contigerat, the middle part, Virg. Ā. 5, 835. longarum haec meta viarum, the end of my long voyage, ib. 3, 714.—**MĒTŪLA**, ae, f. a small conical pillar or obelisk, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 35.

MĒTĀRI agrum, to measure or lay out ground for planting. castra, to measure or mark out ground for a camp, to pitch. caelum, to divide into quarters or regions, as astronomers do.—**MĒTĀTUS**, part. having measured, or being measured out. -ātio, -ātor, a surveyor or measurer, Cic. Phil. 14, 4.

MĒTĀLLUM, i, n. metal, a mine.—**MĒTĀLLĪCUS**, a, um, of metal. s. a digger, worker, or refiner of metals.

MĒTĀLLĪFER, a. yielding or producing metal, Sill. 15, 498.

* **MĒTAMORPHŌSIS**, is, f. a transformation or change of shape, a book of Ovid's, Quinctil. 4, 1.

* **MĒTAPHŌRA**, ae, f. a metaphor, the transferring of a word from its proper signification for the sake of beauty or force. nihil gratius est quāmetaphorae, Cic. Or. 3, 38. Quinctil. 8, 6, 4. (Gr. 243.)

* **MĒTHŌDUS**, i, f. a method.—

MĒTHŌDICE, es, f. that part of grammar which teaches the art of speaking.—

MĒTHŌDICI, ōrum, m. sc. medici, a sect of physicians, who thought it sufficient to observe certain common symptoms of diseases without investigating their causes, Cels. praef.

MĒTĪRI, (metior, mensus,) to measure.—

MĒNSŪS, part. having or being measured.—

MĒNSIO, ōnis, f. a measuring.—

MĒNSŌR, ōris, m. a measurer.—

MĒNSŪRA, ae, f. a measure, capacity, proportion.

MĒTĒRE, (mĕto, messui, messum,) to cut down, to mow, to reap.—

MĒSSIO, ōnis, f. a reaping.—

MĒSSŌR, ōris, m. a reaper.—

MĒSSŌRIUS, a, um, of a reaper.—

MĒSSIS, is, f. harvest, a crop, reaping-time.

* **MĒTŌNŪMĪA**, ae, f. a melonymy or change of name. cum summutantur verba pro verbis, Cic. Or. 27.

* **MĒTŌROSCŌPUS**, i, m. a physiognomist, who foretold one's fortune from the face, Suet. Tit. 2.

MĒTRĒTA, ae, f. a large measure of liquids among the Greeks; the same with amphōra among the Latins; a cask, a firkin or rundlet, Cato. 100.

MĒTRUM, i, n. metre or measure, a certain disposition of long and short syllables.—

MĒTRĪCUS, a, um, of metre, metrical. -icae leges, Plin. 11, 37.

MĒTUS, us, m. fear.—

MĒTUĒRE, (metuo, ui, -,) to fear. eum v. ab eo, to be afraid of. ei, v. de eo, to be afraid for or concerning.—

MĒTŪTUS, part. feared, Lucr. 5, 1139.—

MĒTICŪLŌSUS, a, um, fearful, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 137. Most. 5, 1, 52.

MEUS, mea, meum, voc. mi v. meus, my; see Ego:—mi, to me; the dat. sing. for mihi; and for mei, the voc. plur. of meus.

MĒCA, ae, f. a crumb, a broken bit. saliens mica, a grain of salt leaping in the fire, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 20.

MĒCŪLA, ae, f. a small crumb, Cels. 2, 5.

MĒCĀRE, (mīco, mīcui, -,) to shine, to glitter; to glance, to flash; to beat, to part; to move quickly. digitis, to play at the game called in Italy MORRA (vid. R. A. p. 458.)

MĒCTŪRĪRE, (mingĕre,) to desire to make water.

MĒGRĀRE, to change one's dwelling; to remove, to depart from. promissa, to break, not to keep, Cic. Off. 1, 10. jus, to transgress, to violate, Cic. Fin. 3, 20. quod quis earum rerum migrasset, for migraverit, shall violate, Cic. Leg. 3, 4. relicta, quae migratu difficilia essent, were difficult to be removed, Liv. 10, 34. impers. migratur a me, ab illis, &c. Romam inde frequenter migratum est, sc. ab hominibus, a great number removed. a parentibus maxime, &c. Liv. 1, 11.

MĒGRĀTIO, ōnis, f. a removal, a changing of one's habitation.

MĒLES, ĭtis, c. a soldier, a foot soldier, Liv. 22, 37. 26, 19. 28, 1. 35, 28. put for milites or the whole army, Id. 7, 85.—

MĒLĪTĀRIS, e, of or pertaining to a soldier, military, warlike.—

MĒLĪTĀRĪTER, adv. like a soldier, in a military manner.—

MĒLĪTĀRE, to serve as a soldier. militat in silvis catulus, hunts, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 67. passiv.

hoc bellum militabitur, *shall be served*, Hor. Epod. 1, 23.

MILĪTĪA, ae, f. *the service of a soldier, warfare; soldiers or an army*, Justin. 32, 2. *an expedition*, 20, 1. *militiae, in war*, Liv. 5, 12. *domi militiaeque, at home and abroad*. *militia urbana, the profession of a lawyer*, Cic. Mur. 9.

MĪLĪUM, i, n. *millet, a kind of small grain*. MĪLĪĀRIUS, a, um, *of millet. miliaria sc. avis, a linnet that feeds on millet. sc. herba, an herb that kills millet*, Plin. 22, 25.

MĪLĪĀRIUM, i, n. *a cylindrical vessel used for heating water and other purposes*, Col.

MILLE, (apud vet. MILE,) subst. n. sing. indecl. *a thousand; plur. millia, ium, ūbus, &c. mille hominum*, Cic. Mil. 20. *nummūm, for nummorum*, Cic. Phil. 6, 5 f. *drachmarum*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 40. *mille passuum, a thousand paces, a mile*, Liv. 23, 44. *quot millia passuum ambulasset*, Quintil. 11, 3, 126. *mille passūm, for passuum*, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 64. *millia X progressi, sc. passuum*, Caes. B. G. 8, 16. *duo millia armatorum*, Liv. 10, 1. *multis cum millibus ibat*, Virg. Æ. 5, 75. *si hunc possum illo mille nummūm Philippo circumducere, if I can cozen or cheat him out of that thousand philippeans*, Plaut. Trin. 117.

MILLE, an adj. is always plur.—*mille passus, & mile. mille et quingenti passus, a mile and a half. mille cadis intus positus, abl.* Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 116. *plus mille capti, sc. quām*, Liv. 24, 41. *primus de mille fuisses*, Ov. Ep. 17, 105. *mille meae Siculis errant in montibus agnae, i. e. plurimae*, Virg. E. 2, 21. *so mille nova consilia*, Liv. 35, 42. *mille pro uno Caesones extitisse*, Id. 3, 14. *haec et mille alia sc. negotia*, Id. 29, 18.

MILLĒSĪMUS, a, um, *the thousandth*.

MILLĪES, adv. *a thousand times*.

MILLIARIUS, a, um, *of a thousand. -us grex, consisting of a thousand*, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 11. *-us aper, weighing 1000 pounds*, ib. 3, 2. Sen. Ep. 19. *-ia olea, producing 1000 pounds of oil in an year*, Plin. 17, 12 s. 19.

MILLIĀRIUM, i, & -iāre, is, n. *a mile. milliārium aureum, a gilt pillar in the Forum, where all the public ways in Italy terminated*, Plin. 3, 5. Tac. H. 1, 75. Suet. Oth. 6.

MILVUS, v. -vius, i, m. *a kite or glead; a kind of fish*.

MILVĪNUS, a, um, *of or like a kite*, Col. 2, 7.

MĪMUS, i, m. *a mimic; one who imitated by his gestures what another spoke or sung; a mimical performance, a farce*.

MĪMA & Mīmūla, ae, f. *a female mimic, an actress*.

MĪMĪCUS, a, um, *of or pertaining to a mimic*.

MĪMĪCĒ, adv. *mimically, like a mimic*.

MĪMOGRĀPHUS, i, m. *a composer of farces*, Sueton. de Grammat. c. 18.

MĪNA, ae, f. *an Attic weight, nearly equal to the Roman libra or pound; a coin, equal to 100 drachmae or denarii, about £3 of our money*.

MĪNAE, arum, f. *threats*.

MĪNAX, ācis, a. -aciōr, acissimus, *threatening, menacing; fierce, valiant. -aciter, adv.*

MĪNĀRI alicui, *to threaten. crucem ei*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45. *mortem*, Virg. Æ. 10, 900. *bellum*, ib. 3, 540. *mihī multa minantur aquae, threaten me with*, Ov. Ep. 10, 94. *abiturum se abs te esse illico minabitur*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 80. *minantur in caelum scopuli, i. e. rursus their heads to*, Virg. Æ. 1, 162. *illa, sc. ornus usque minatur, sc. casum, threatens to fall*, ib. 2, 628. *Lapithis cratera minans, Id. G. 2, 457. vultus erat multa et praeclara minantis, you had the air or looks of one that threatened, promised, or projected many fine things*, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 9. *so Id. Ep. 1, 8, 3. nec plura minata, sc. Diana, and having threatened no more*, Ov. M. 8, 467. *so Tr. 3, 2, 25*.

MĪNĀNTER, adv. *in a threatening manner*, Art. A. 3, 582.

MĪNĀTĪO, ōnis, f. *a threatening*, Cic. Or. 2, 71.

MĪNĪTĀRI (dep.) *mortem fratri, to threaten often or much*, Cic. Phil. 6, 4. *omnibus bonis cruces et tormenta*, ib. 13, 9. *Caesari gladio, to threaten with*, Sallust. Cat. 49 f. *so vobis atque huic urbi ferro flammāque minitans*, Cic. Cat. 2, 1. *vulnera cuspidē*, Ov. M. 2, 199. *ectiu. quae minitas mihī, for minitaris*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 85.

MĪNĪTĀBUNDUS, a. *threatening greatly*, Liv. 39, 41. Tac. An. 2, 10.

MĪNĒRE, (mineo, minui, -) *to hang over*, Lucr. 6, 562. & 1194.

MĪNERVAL, & -āle, is, n. sc. munus, *a present or fee given to a teacher*, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 18.

MĪNGĒRE, v. Mejëre, (mingo, v. mejo, minxi, mictum,) *to make water. urina super potionum modum mingitur*.

MĪNĪMUS, the least. *summa minimaque reum*, Lucr. 1, 613.

MĪNĪMĒ, adv. *not at all, &c. See PARVUS*.

MĪNĪSTER, tri, m. & MĪnĪstra, ae, f. *a servant, a helper, a tool, an instrument. adj. assistant, attendant*.

MĪNĪSTERĪUM, i, n. *service, attendance. inter publicae poenae ministerium, during the infliction*, Liv. 2, 5.

MĪNĪSTRĀRE ei, *to serve, to serve up; to afford, to furnish. -atio, -ator, & -atrix; -atorius; -orii urceoli*, Mart. 14, 105.

MĪNĪUM, i, n. *vermilion, red lead*.

MĪNĪĀRIUS, v. -iāceus, a, um, *of vermilion. miniarium metallum, v. miniaria, sc. fodina, a place where vermilion is dug*.

MĪNĪĀRE, *to tinge with vermilion, to paint red*.

MĪNĪĀTUS, adj. & MĪnĪātūlus, a, um, *red, of the colour of vermilion*.

MĪNĪĀNUS (adj.) *Jupiter, so called, because on solemn occasions his image was painted with vermilion*, Plin. 33, 7 s. 36.

MĪNUS, less; *mīnōres, posterity. See PARVUS*. MĪNUĒRE, (mīnuo, ui, ūtum,) *to lessen, to impair*.

MĪNŪTUS, adj. & MĪnŪtūlus, a, um, *minute, nice, small, little; mean*.

MINŪTĒ, adv. *minutely, subtly.*-----

MINŪTIM, adv. *in small pieces.*-----

MINŪTĀTIM, adv. *in very small pieces, in bits or crumbs, drop by drop.*-----

MINŪTĀ, ae, f. *any very small thing, a mite.*-----

MINŪTĀL, ālis, n. *minced meat, a hash,* Juv. 14, 129.

MIRMILLO, ōnis, m. *a kind of gladiator; a name given to Antony,* Cic. Phil. 6, 4.

MIRUS, a, um, *wonderful, strange.* -ē, adv.

MIRĀRI, to wonder, to admire. -ātio; -ātor, & -ātrix; -ābilis, -ābiliter; -ābilitas; -ābundus.-----

MIRĀCŪLUM, i, n. *a wonder, a miracle.*-----

MIRĪFĪCŪS, a. *marvellous, strange.* -ice, adv. Cic. Or. 1, 13.

MISCĒRE (miscēo, ui, stum v. xtum,) vinum aquā, to mix or mingle, Plin. 7, 56. so aquas nectare, Ov. Ep. 16, 198. mulsum alteri, to mix for another to drink, Cic. Fin. 2, 5. aliquem dīs superis, in the dat. for cum dīs, to mingle with, to raise or exalt to, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 30. utile dulci, to mix or join, Id. Art. P. 343. pacem duello, to mix or confound, Id. Od. 3, 5, 38. sacra profanis, Id. Ep. 1, 17, 54. miscetque viris, sc. se, mixes or mingles with, Virg. Æ. 1, 440. so fulgones, &c.—operi, ib. 8, 431. genus et sanguinem cum aliquo, to mix or unite by marriage, Liv. 1, 9. miserive probet populos, to be joined or united, Virg. Æ. 4, 112. miscentur fors et virtus in unum, are confounded, ib. 12, 714. miscere tres legiones in unam, to incorporate, Tac. An. 1, 18. praelia, to engage, Virg. G. 2, 282. ictus, to come to close combat, Tac. Agr. 36. but dubias utrinque manus, to make two armies to fight, Propert. 2, 27, 8. dextras, to take one another by the hand, Tac. An. 15, 28. desertores sibi, to join or associate with themselves, ib. 1, 21. so sese sc. his, Id. H. 4, 55. se victoriae, to join the victors, ib. 3, 17 f. consilia cum aliquo, to communicate, Id. An. 15, 68. to consult together, Id. Agr. 38. so consiliis mixtis, having consulted together, Id. H. 2, 7. omnia armis tumultuque, to confound or embroil, to disturb, to put into disorder or confusion, Vell. 2, 74. so coelum terramque, Virg. Æ. 1, 133. magno misceri murmurē pontum—sensit Neptunus, ib. 124. add. 4, 160. hymenaeos luctu, ib. 12, 805. diverso interea miscentur moenia luctu, the city is confounded or filled with various scenes of grief, ib. 2, 298. so ib. 486. Sinon incendia miscet, scatters or spreads the flames, ib. 329.—plurima miscere coepit, to contrive or project, to form plans for disturbing the public tranquillity, Nep. 4, 1. so quanto ille plura miscebat, Cic. Mil. 9. miscet ac turbat, Cic. Har. R. 22. ita tu isthaec misceto, ne me admisceas, manage your plots so, as not to bring me into them, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 35. nova quaedam misceri et concitari mala videbam, I saw new mischiefs or mischievous designs hatching or devising, Cic. Cat. 4, 3. animorum motus aut judicibus aut populo dicendo miscere, to move the passions of the judges or people by oratory, Cic. Or. 1, 51.-----

MISTIO v. mixtio, ōnis, f. mistus, ās, m. & mistūra, ae, f. *a mixing, or mixture.*-----

MISTIM v. mixtim, adv. *proniscuously.*-----

MISCELLUS, a. *mixed.* -ēlli ludi, games of various kinds, Suet. Cal. 20.-----

MISCELLĀNEA, ōrum, n. *a hash of different sorts of broken meat, a gallimaufry, a hotch-potch; or the same with, ludi miscelli. sic veniunt ad miscellanea ludī, for ludii, thus they are reduced to the mixt coarse diet of a gladiator; or, they are obliged to act as players at the ludi miscelli,* Juv. 11, 20. vites miscellae, common, Cato, 6, 5.

MISER, ēra, ērum, *miserable, wretched, distressed.* -ēre, rar. -ēriter, -ēria.-----

MISELLUS, dim. a. (contr. for miserulus,) *poor, wretched, pitiful.*-----

MISĒRĒRI, (-eor, tus,) & miserescere ejus, to pity. miseret (imp.) me ejus, I pity.-----

MISĒRĀRI (dep.) eum, to pity, to commiserate; to deplore, to compassionate.-----

MISERĀTIO, ōnis, f. *commiseration.*-----

MISERANDUS, & -ābilis, a. to be pitied.-----

MISERĀBĪLĪTER, adv. *deplorably.*-----

MISĒRĪCORUS, -rdis, a. (cor,) *compassionate, merciful.*-----

MISERICORDIA, ae, f. *mercy, compassion.* est aegritudo ex miseria alterius, Cic.

MISSĪLIS, missio, a sending, &c. See MITTĒRE.

MISY, yos, n. *yellow copperas, or Roman vitriol;* Plin. 34, 12s. 29 & 30. also a kind of mushroom.

MĪTIS, e, meek, mild, gentle, tame; soft, mellow.-----

MĪTIUS, mitissimē, adv. *more meekly or mildly.*-----

MĪTESCĒRE, to grow meek, gentle, or mellow.-----

MĪTĪGĀRE, to mitigate, to make meek or mild, to soften.-----

MĪTĪGĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a mitigation.*-----

MĪTĪGĀTĪORĪUS, a. *causing meekness.*-----

MĪTĪFĪCĀRE, to tame, to soften. mitificātus (part.) cibus, concocted.

MĪTRA, ae, f. *a mitre, a turban, a covering for the head, worn by the people of Asia.*-----

MĪTELLA, ae, f. *a little mitre.*-----

MĪTRĀTUS, a. *wearing a mitre.*-----

MĪTTĒRE (mitto, misi, missum,) aliquid alicui v. ad aliquem, to send. lapidem v. saxum, hastam, v. telum alicui v. in aliquem, to throw or cast. miserunt Delphos consultum, quidnam facerent de rebus suis, sc. legatos, they sent, Nep. 2, 2. so Id. 1, 1. Curio misi, ut, &c. I wrote to Curius, Cic. Fam. 16, 9. so Nep. 23, 20. Caesarem ad se misisse hoc exemplo, had written to him in the following terms, Cic. Att. 9, 14. tibi mandavi, ut mihi gladiatorum compositiones, &c. mitteres, that you should write me an account of, Cic. Fam. 2, 8. so ib. 10, 8. hunc librum de senectute ad te misimus, I have sent, or, as we say, have dedicated, Cic. Sen. 1. so liber tibi mittetur, Id. Att. 1, 13. beneficium in acta non mitto, I do not mark or register in the public records, i. e. I do not publish, Sen. Ben. 2, 10. aliquem ad umbras Tartareas, sub

Tartara, ad Styga v. Stygias undas, i. e. to kill, Ov. so aliquem orco, Virg. Æ. 9, 785. pulchrum in auspicia, to send the keeper of the chickens to take the auspices, Liv. 10, 40. cenzuriam in suffragium, to send to give their vote, Liv. 31, 7. (A. 90.) aliquem in possessionem bonorum alicujus, to put in possession by a judicial sentence, to take from one his effects, Cic. Caecil. 17. hostes sub jugo v. jugum, to make to pass under the yoke, Liv. 3, 29. Caes. B. G. 1, 11. in consilium, to send the judges or jurymen to make out their verdict, Cic. Verr. 1, 9. & ibi Ascon. (A. 267.) hence in consilium de te deos mittis, Plin. Pan. 67. manu mittere servum, for emitting, to free, Liv. 41, 9. hostem e manibus, to let slip, Liv. 32, 9. mappam, to drop a white cloth as a signal for the starting of the chariots, Suet. Ner. 22. i. e. signum mittendis quadrigis dare, Liv. 8, 40. milites in expeditionem, to send, Caes. B. G. 5, 10. orbem sub leges, to reduce, to bring under subjection, Virg. Æ. 4, 231. rem in discrimen, to risk an engagement, Tac. H. 2, 40. salutem alicui, to wish one health, in a letter, Ovid. Ep. 4, 1. sanguinem, to let blood, Cels. 2, 10. metaph. to pillage a province, Cic. Att. 6, 1. missus est sanguis invidiæ sine dolore, i. e. the odium against me is diminished, Cic. Att. 1, 16. se saxo, to throw or precipitate, Ov. 11, 340. so se in aquas, Id. Am. 3, 6, 40. super aquora corpus, Id. M. 11, 790. se super portum, ib. 4, 529. se in socios, potius quam in vestras possessiones, to fall upon, to attack, Cic. Mil. 28. semen in humum, to sow, Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 2. signa tibi, to give signs, i. e. to give direction or warning of the proper time for sowing vetches, Virg. G. 1, 229. signum, to send a signal, to give notice, Id. Æ. 8, 534. signa timoris, to shew marks, Caes. B. C. 1, 71. in phimum talos, to throw them into the box, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 17. vocem liberam, to utter, Liv. 35, 32. vocem pro republica, to speak, Cic. Sext. 19.—

✱ MITTERE is often put for its compounds; thus. mittere equos carcere, for emitting, to let go from the barrier or place of starting, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 66. corticem, to put forth, to produce, Plin. 17, 24. so folia, ib. 12, 13. fructum 12, 6. radices, Col. 3, 18. & 5, 10. nonne vides croceos ut Tmolus odores, India mittit ebur, &c. yields, produces, affords, Virg. G. 1, 57.—Inferias Orpheï mittit, he makes oblations or offers sacrifices to the shade of Orpheus, Virg. G. 4, 553. so vinxerat et post terga manus (sc. eorum) quos mitteret umbris inferias, he might send as offerings to the shade of Pallas, i. e. might slay as victims to appease his manes, Id. Æ. 11, 81. hence cinerique hæc mittite nostro, present these offerings to my ashes or shade, ib. 4, 623. et tumulo solennia mittent, shall offer sacrifices on your tomb, ib. 6, 380. sed memi admissi Nereïda colligit orbam damna sui inferias extincto mittere Phoco, Pæleus mindful of his crime, (of killing his brother Phocus), concludes that the daughter of Nereus, deprived of her son, sent these losses of his, (sui for sua,) as offerings to the deceased or murdered Phocus, Ov. Met.

11, 380. but mitte supervacuos honores sepulchri, for omitte, forbear, do not pay or offer, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 24.—* non habet quod mittat amico, what he may send or give in a present, Juv. 7, 74. so hos illi mittimus hædos, Virg. E. 9, 6. solum te in tanta pericula mittam? shall I allow you to go, Id. Æ. 9, 200. ab alto aethere se mittit Apollo, flings himself, i. e. descends, ib. 645. clypeo micantia fulgura mittit, emits, darts gleaming lightning from his shield, ib. 733. se in foedera, to submit to, ib. 12, 191. funera Teucris, to inflict death upon, ib. 629. mitti eum se jubere sc. e vinculis, that he ordered him (Scipio) to be discharged or freed from prison, Liv. 38, 60. ambages, to lay aside subtleties, evasions, or evasive answers, to cut the matter short, Liv. 6, 16. & 34, 59. Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 81. curam de pectore, to dismiss, Virg. Æ. 6, 85. so timorem, ib. 1, 202. lacrimas, to give over, to forbear, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 37. maledicta, ib. 5, 3, 9. odium, to drop, to lay aside, Liv. 40, 46. so mitte leves spes, et certamina divitiarum, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 8. mitte malè loqui, forbear abusive language, Ter. And. 5, 3, 2. so mitte orare, give over intreating, ib. 5, 4, 1. pro nobis mitte precari, Ov. Met. 3, 614. caetera mitte loqui, forbear to talk about other things, avoid speaking of any thing that may disturb our pleasure, Hor. Epod. 13, 10. vitam duram mitto, I renounce or give up, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 6. sollicitudinem falsam mittas, lay aside, Id. Heaut. 1, 2, 3. mitto rem, i. e. omitto, I say nothing of fortune or money, Id. Ad. 5, 3, 4. mitto imperium, I wave or pass over authority, Id. Phor. 3, 1, 2. so mitto omnia, ib. 63. mitte ista, Id. Ad. 2, 1, 31. mitte id quod scio, omit, say nothing of, Id. And. 4, 5, 25. so mitto vincula, carcerem, &c. Cic. Verr. 3, 24. mitto de melle, ib. 2, 74. add. Id. Pis. 20. Fam. 15, 4. mitte hunc ire, allow, Plaut. Mil. 5, 20. so mitte me, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 5. hanc noxiam mitte, pardon or forgive this fault, Id. Eun. 5, 2, 14. mitte in venerem pecuaria primus, give your cattle the enjoyment of love as soon as possible, i. e. admit the males to the females, Virg. G. 3, 64.—

MISSUS (part.) in bellum dux, sent, Hor. A. P. 315. so missi magnis de rebus uterque legati, Id. S. 1, 5, 28. alnus missa Pado, i. e. immissa in Padum, put or thrown into, lunched on, Virg. G. 2, 452. e cavea leo missus, let out, A. ad Her. 4, 39. vox nescit missa reverti, uttered, Hor. A. P. 390. voces missae velut oraculo, sc. ex, Liv. 34, 50. vox caelestis ex Albano monte missa, Id. 1, 31. missus e corpore sanguis, let out, Lucr. 2, 194. sagitta missa, shot, discharged, Ov. Met. 8, 696. & 9, 127. quem, sc. Alcibiadem, telis eminus missis, interfecerunt, having thrown or discharged, Nep. 7, 10. missos cum tolleret arcus, when he was taking up the bow which he had thrown over the river, Ov. M. 9, 118. lapis missus, thrown, ib. 11, 10. so saxa missa viri manibus, ib. 2, 412. fulmina, Id. Ep. 7, 72. misso fulmine, Id. M. 1, 154. corpora missa neci, put to death, ib. 7, 606. so leto, Id. F. 2, 664. carcerè missus

equus, sc. e, let go from the barrier, starting, Ov. Ep. 18, 166. so equi de carcere, Id. Am. 3, 2, 9. carceribus, Id. Tr. 5, 12, 26. quadrigis missis, sc. e carceribus, being let go, having started, Liv. 45, 1. certamine misso, the contest being over, Virg. Æ. 5, 286. so misso convivio, Id. 26, 14. aulaeo misso, the curtain being let down, Phaedr. 5, 7, 23.—missos facere nautas, to discharge, to let go, Cic. Verr. 5, 24. misso- rum stipendium, the pay of those that were discharged, ib. so Cato senex ad M. filium scrip- sit, se audisse, eum missum factum esse a con- sule, that he was discharged as a soldier, Cic. Off. 1, 11. Cn. Magnum, Pompeii praefectum —missum feci, I discharged or let go, Caes. apud Cic. Att. 9, 8. missum facere eum, to dismiss with impunity, Cic. Verr. 5, 40. colum- bas e sinu missas faciunt, let go, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 7. me missum face, dismiss me, Ter. And. 4, 1, 57. missum te facimus, we discharge you, Id. Ph. 5, 7, 53. non missos face, excuse, dis- charge, or free me from my obligation, Ter. And. 5, 1, 14. aut interfici, aut missum fieri iuberet, to be set at liberty, Nep. 18, 11.—haec missa facio, I pass over, I say nothing of, Cic. Rosc. Am. 45. so horum agrorum ego missos faciam, quaestus triennii, I will not take notice of the profits which Verres exacted from these districts for three years, Cic. Verr. 3, 44. ut haec missa faciam, ib. so missa isthaec face, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 10. missa haec faciamus, ib. 5, 2, 25. add. Id. Adel. 5, 7, 8; § 5, 9, 34.—missos faciant honores, let them not meddle with or think of public offices, Cic. Sext. 66. missam iram faciet, she will drop her anger, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 14. so quem (amorem) ego tum consilio missum feci, I got the better of by consideration, ib. 3, 3, 48. uxorem missam facere, to divorce, Suet. Cal. 25.

MISSIO (ōnis, f.) literarum, a sending, Cic. Att. 1, 5. so legatorum, Id. Phil. 7, 1. a discharge from serving in the army or navy, Liv. 26, 1. § 43, 16. Tac. An. 1, 20. Cic. Verr. 5, 25. Suet. Caes. 7. (A. 393.) missio ludorum, the con- clusion or breaking up of the games, Cic. Fam. 5, 12.

MISSUS, ūs, m. a sending, a throwing, or shoot- ing. nuncius eī domo venit ephōrūm missu, (al. jussu) sent or dispatched by the ephōri, Nep. 17, 4. so missu Germanici, Tac. An. 1, 60. patris, ib. 3, 21. principis, 2, 43.—Galbae, Id. H. 1, 9. Caesaris, Caes. B. G. 6, 6. Bruti, Id. B. C. 2, 22. vehementius ictu missuque telum, a weapon more forcible in striking and throwing, Liv. 9, 19. so gladiatorum ictus telo- rumque missus expectantes, Hirt. B. Hisp. 17. vix absunt nobis missus bis mille sagittae, are scarcely 2000 shots of an arrow distant from us, Lucr. 4, 410.—(II) a match or heat at a race, Suet. Dom. 4.—(III) In later writers, a course at an entertainment, or a number of dishes set on the table at once, Lamprid. Heliog. 27, 30 & 31. Capitolin. Pertin. 12.—

MISSOR, ōris, m. a thrower, Cic. Arat. 84.—

MISSILIS, e, that may be thrown. missile, is, n. se. telum, a missile weapon. missilia, sc. dona, gifts

which used to be thrown by the emperors among the people.—

MISSITARE, to send often, Liv. 9, 45.—

MISSICULARE, to send, Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 29.

MIRULUS, i, m. a limpet, a kind of shell-fish.

MOBILIS, e, moveable. -itas, &c. See MO- VĒRE.

MŌDIUS, i, m. & -ium, i, n. the chief Roman measure for things dry, somewhat more than a peck English.—

MŌDIĀLIS, e, containing a modius or peck.— MŌDIŪLUS, i, m. a small vessel for drawing wa- ter, a bucket, the nave of a wheel, in which the spokes are fixed, and the axle moves, Plin. 9, 4. a chirurgical instrument for cutting out small bones, somewhat like a trepan, Cels. 8, 3.

MŌDŌ, adv. just now, lately, in a little; sometimes, only. modō si v. ut, provided. modo non, only not, nearly, almost.—* non modo is sometimes put for non modo non; and non modo et, for sed et. See SED.

MŌDUS, i, m. a measure, a manner, a fashion, a method, a rule; management or direction; time or measure in music, a quantity.—

MODŪLUS, i, m. the measure or size of a small thing; a model, a mold, a last; a musical note.—

MODŪLARI vocem, to modulate, to regulate the sound of, Cic. Or. 3, 48. orationem, to har- monise, Cic. Or. 18. carmen, to play a tune, Virg. E. 10, 51. Ovid. Met. 11, 154. sonum vocis pulsu pedum modulantes, following, mea- suring, i. e. beating time with their feet to the music of their voice, Liv. 27, 37. modulans al- terna notavi, sc. carmina, singing each verse, or suiting the words to the music, before I marked it; I sang and wrote alternately, Virg. E. 5, 14. ita modulante naturā, so ordering or adjusting it, Plin. 2, 54. tenera delicataque modulandi voluptas, of harmony, or of using a musical ar- rangement of words in a discourse, Quintil. 9, 4, 31. barbite, Lesbio primūm modulate civi, in the dat. for a cive, a lyre, first tuned or played on by Alcaeus, a citizen of Lesbos, Hor. Od. 1, 32, 5. verba fidibus modulanda, to be set to music for the lyre, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 143. ea secum modulati, having repeated like a song, Quintil. 2, 11, 5. cantica ad aliorum simili- tudinem modulata, composed, Id. 9, 2, 35.—

MODULĀTA (adj.) carmina, verses or poems set to music, melodious songs, Suet. Aug. 57. Cal. 16. so modulatissimus tibiarum aut fidium cantus, very harmonious music, Flor. 2, 7, 15.—

MODULĀTĒ, adv. harmoniously, Cic. N. D. 2, 8. MŌDĪFĪCĀTUS, a. modified. -ata verba, trans- ferred from their proper sense, taken metaphorically, Cic. Part. 5. membra, harmonious, hav- ing an agreeable cadence, Cic. Or. 3, 43.—

MODIFICĀTIO (ōnis, f.) versuum, the composi- tion or harmony, Sen. Ep. 89.—

MŌDĪCUS, a. moderate; small.—

MŌDĪCUM, i, n. a little. adv. little, Plaut.—

MŌDĪCĒ, adv. moderately; but a little, not much.—

MŌDICĒLLUS, a. very little, mean or small, Suet. Ner. 48.

MŌDĒRĀRI (mōdus), linguae v. -am, irae v. iram, to moderate or restrain. omnia, to govern, to regulate. fidem, to tune a lyre. equum fraenis, to manage.

MŌDĒRĀTUS, a. moderate.

MŌDĒRĀTĒ, -āum, & -anter, adv. moderately.

MŌDĒRĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. moderation; power, direction, government.

MŌDĒRĀMEN, inis, n. government, management.

MŌDĒRĀTOR, ōris, m. a governor, a ruler.

MŌDĒRĀTRIX, icis, f. a governess, a directress.

MODESTUS, a moderate, keeping within due bounds; gentle not arrogant; modest.

MODESTĒ, adv. modestly.

MODESTĪA, ae, f. moderation, orderly behaviour; modesty, Cic. Div. 1, 66.

* **MOECHUS**, i, m. an adulterer, a gallant, a debauchee.

MOECHA, ae, f. an adulteress.

MOECHĀRI, & moechisāre, to commit adultery.

MOENIA, ium, n. the fortifications of a city, the towers, ramparts, &c. the walls; the buildings of a city; the city itself; cities, Flor. 1, 4.

MOERĒRE, (-eo, ui, -) to be sad, to grieve, to lament, to mourn.

MOEROR, ōris, m. the expression of grief, lamentation, sorrow.

MOESTUS, a sad, sorrowful, mournful, dismal.

MOESTĒ, (& moestiter, Plant.) adv. sorrowfully.

MOESTITIA, ae, f. sadness, grief, sorrow. -am sapietia pellit, Cic. Fin. 1, 13.

MŌLA, ae, f. a mill or millstone. mola trusatiles v. versatiles, mills turned by the hand. asinarie, turned by an ass. aquariae, turned by the force of water.

MŌLA, ae, f. i. e. mola salsa, a salted cake, made of meal and salt, which used to be sprinkled on the head of the victim, before it was sacrificed.

MŌLĀRIS, e; & -arius, a, um, of or pertaining to a mill.

MOLĀRIS, is, m. sc. lapis, a large stone, as big as a millstone; sc. dens, a cheek-tooth, a grinder.

MŌLĒRE, (mōlo, ui, itum,) to grind. molita cibaria, ground victuals or provisions.

MOLĪLE, is, n. an instrument put on the neck of oxen, or shoulders of slaves, for turning a mill, Col. 10, 4.

MOLĪTRĀ, ae, f. a grinding, Plin. 18, 9. & 15, 23.

MŌLES, is, f. an heap, a mass, a great pile; huge bulk; difficulty.

MŌLĪRI, dep. to attempt something difficult; to contrive, to move, to labour; to rear or build.

MŌLITIŌ, ōnis, f. the labour of pulling down and raising up, or of moving; an attempt; machinery.

MOLĪMEN, inis, n. v. -entum, i, n. an attempt, an effort or exertion; difficulty.

MŌLĪTOR, ōris, m. an attempter, a maker, a builder.

MOLĪTRIX, icis, f. a female contriver, Sueton. Ner. 36.

MŌLESTUS, a. troublesome; painful; uneasy, teasing.

MŌLESTIA, ae, f. trouble.

MŌLESTĒ (adv.) ferre, to take it ill. molestissimē pati v. ferre, Cic. Q. fr. 1, 1.

MOLLIS, e, soft. -iter, adv. softly.

MOLLĪTIA, v. -ities, & -itudo, f. softness.

MOLLĪCŪLUS v. mollicellus, a. softish, somewhat tender, nice or delicate.

MOLLĪRE, (-io, iui, itum,) to soften.

MOLLIMENTUM, i, n. a softening or mitigation.

MOLLESCĒRE, to grow soft.

† **MOLLĪPES**, ēdis, a. having soft feet. -pēdes boves, Cic. D. 1, 9.

MOLLŪGO, inis, f. a kind of herb, Plin. 20, 10.

MOLLUSCA, ae, f. a kind of nut, Plin. 15, 22.

MOLLUSCUM, i, n. the bunch of the tree acer, Plin. 16, 16.

* **MŌLŌCHE** v. malāche, es, f. mallows, an herb.

MOLŌCHĪNES (adj.) color, the colour of the flower of mallows.

MOLŌCHINĀRIUS, i, m. a dyer of cloth of that kind of colour.

MOLŌCHĪTES, ae, m. a gem of a green colour, like mallows, Plin. 37, 8.

MŌLY, yos, n. a kind of herb, Plin. 25, 4.

* **MOLYBDAENA**, ae, f. a vein of lead and silver, Plin. 34, 18. the name of an herb, Id. 25, 13.

MOLYBĪTIS, is, f. the spume or foam of lead, Plin. 33, 6.

MOLYBDIS, idis, f. a plummet, Stat. Silv. 3, 2, 30.

MŌMENTUM, i, n. (q. movimentum, a moveo,) motion, or any thing that causes motion, as a touch or push; weight, force, power; importance, moment, value; a minute or moment of time.

MOMENTŌSUS, a. of great importance.

MOMEN, inis, n. a motion or impulse, Lucr. 2, 220. & 3, 145.

* **MONAULOS**, v. -us, i, m. (unica et simplex tibia,) a simple pipe, Plin. 7, 56. Mart. 14, 64.

MONĒDŪLA, a jack-daw, Ov. Met. 7, 468. said to steal money, Plin. 17, 14. whence non plus aurum tibi, quāmonedulae committebant, Cic. Flac. 31. nigra pedes, nigris pennis, Ov. Met. 7, 468.

MŌNĒRE (-eo, ui, itum,) eum officii v. de officio, eum id, to put in mind, to advise, to admonish, to warn.

MONĪTIŌ, ōnis, f. the act of admonishing, admonition.

MŌNĪTUM, i, n. & -itus, ūs, m. an advice, an admonition, a warning.

MONĪTOR, ōris, m. an adviser, a prompter, a nomenclator.

MONĪTORIUS, a. -ium fulmen, warning of what was to happen.

MONĪMENTUM, v. monūmentum, i, n. a monument, a memorial, a record, a sepulchre or tomb.

* **MŌNĒRIS**, is, f. a ship of one bank of oars, Liv.

MŌNĒTA, æ, f. *money, the mint*. (see Prop. N.)
MONETĀLIS, e, of *money*. -ales Triumvirī, *three men who had the charge of the mint*. s. a *moneyer, a dealer in money*, Cic. Att. 10, 11.—
MONETĀRIUS, i, m. a *coiner of money*, Eutrop. 9, 6.

MŌNĪLE, is, n. a *necklace, a collar*, Suet. Galb. 18. Ov. M. 5, 12. & 10, 264. Cic. Verr. 4, 18. a *poitrel for the breast of a horse*, Virg. Æ. 7, 278.

MŌNŌCĒROS, ōtis, m. an *unicorn*, Plin. 8, 21.

MONOCHRŌMĀTOS, v. -us, v. -ēus, a. of *one colour*, Plin. 35, 3, 5, &c.

MONOCŌLUS, a. of *one member*

MONOPŌDIUM, i, n. a *table with one foot*.—

MONOPŌLIUM, a monopoly, *the exclusive privilege of selling any thing*, Suet. Tib. 71.—

MONOXYLUS (adj.) *linter, a boat made out of one piece of wood*, Plin. 6, 3.—

MONOPTĒRUS, a. of *one wing*, Vitruv.

MŌNS, montis, m. a *mountain, a rock, a mass*.

MONTĀNUS, a. of, *or from a mountain*. montani, sc. *homines, living on or among mountains, a mountaineer or highlander*. montāna, sc. *loca, a mountainous country*

MONTŌSUS v. Montuŏsus, a. *full of mountains, mountainous, hilly*.

MŌNTICŌLA, æ, m. an *inhabitant of the mountains*.

MONTĪVĀGUS, a. *wandering on the mountains*, Cic. Tuscul. 5, 27. Sil. 3, 546.

MONSTRĀRE, to *shew, to point out, to tell or declare*. -atio, & -ātus, ūs; -ātor; -ābilis.

MONSTRUM, i, n. a *monster, a prodigy*.—

MONSTRŌSUS, monstruosus, & monstrificus, a. *monstrous, preternatural, strange*. -ōse, & -ice.

MONSTRĪFER, a. *producing monsters, monstrous*, Plin.

MŌRA, æ, f. a *delay, stay, stop, let or hinderance; incumbrance, impediment*. moram addere, afferre, creare, facere, inferre, injicere, interponere, moliri, nectere, præbere, trahere, to *cause delay, to delay*. moram tollere, rumpere v. abrumpere, amovere v. a se movere, to *make no delay*. esse morae v. in mora alicui, to *make one wait*. sine mora, nec v. haud mora, *without delay, presently*. nulla quin v. quod minus, &c. fossarum morae, *the obstacles or obstructions of their trenches*, Virg. Æ. 9, 143. loricae moras transverberat, *pierces the strong folds*, ib. 10, 485. morae respirationesque, *stops or pauses in speaking*, Cic. Or. 16. moram Lacedaemoniorum interfecit, *the body or band of soldiers called MORA, consisting of 500, 700 or 300 men; for authors differ about the number*, Nep. 11, 2.—

MŌRĀRI, neut. to *delay, to tarry, to stay, to linger; to remain, to live*. aliquem, to *detain, to stop, to hinder*. quid multis moror? sc. te, *why do I detain you with many words? to be short*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 87. ne multis morer, sc. vos, *not to be tedious*, Cic. Verr. 4, 46 f. ne te longis ambagibus morer, *not to detain you with tedious circumstances or a long story*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 82. carmina, quae possint oculos auresque

morari Caesaris, *may amuse or please*, ib. 18, 17. nihil moror eos salvos esse, *I do not hinder, I am not displeased*, Cic. insequeris tamen hunc, et lite moraris iniquā, *you prosecute and engage him in an unjust law-suit*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 19. ne quis—liberos nepotesque ejus (sc. militis) moraretur, *should keep in custody*, Liv. 2, 24. so C. Sempronium nihil moror, i. e. *I have nothing more to say to Sempronius, I drop my accusation*, Liv. 4, 42. se nihil morari magistrum equitum pronunciat, *that he no longer detained, that he gave him liberty to depart*, Liv. 8, 35. nihil ne ego quidem moror, quominus decemviratu abeam, *I no longer hesitate or denuit to resign the dictatorship*, Liv. 3, 54. in Volscente solo moratur, *he fixes his eyes or attention on Volscent alone*, Virg. Æ. 9, 439. nec dona moror, *nor do I regard or value*, ib. 5, 400. so ut multum, nil moror, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 13. nam vina nil moror illius orae, Id. Ep. 1, 15, 16. nil moror officium, quod me gravat, *I do not value a service or mark of respect, which makes me uneasy*, ib. 2, 1, 264.—

MŌRĀRI, (à mōrus,) to *play the fool; whence MORARI eum* (sc. Claudium) *inter homines desuisse, productā primā syllabā*, iocabatur, Suet. Ner. 33.

MŌRANS (p.) *fluminum lapsus Orpheus, stopping*, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 9. so dimovit populum reditus morantem, *stopping or hindering*, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 52. nec longo dēinde moranti tempore, and in a *short time*, Virg. G. 3, 565. morantes apes, *loitering, lingering*, ib. 4, 28 & 70. portae, *slow, difficult to open*, Id. Æ. 7, 620. ipsūque morando sustinuit, and *sustained his attack by parrying the stroke*, ib. 10, 798. morantem diem mero frangere, to *spend a part of the long day in drinking*, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 6.—

MŌRĀTUS (part.) *ibi unum diem, having staid*, Liv. 40, 22. haud multa moratus, *without delay*, Virg. Æ. 3, 610. nec plura moratus, *without farther delay*, ib. 5, 381. oculos paulum tellure moratos sustulit ad proceres, *he raised his eyes after remaining fixed for a little on the ground*, Ov. M. 13, 125.

MŌRĀTUS, adj. See **MOS**.—

MŌRĀTIO, ōnis, f. a *delaying; a standing still or stopping*, Virg. 9, 4.—

MŌRĀTOR, ōris, m. a *loiterer, one who stays behind*, Liv. 24, 41. a *hinderer or obstructor*, Liv. 2, 44. a *mean orator*, Cic. Caecil. 15.

MORBUS, i, m. a *disease*.—

MORBĪDUS, a. *diseased, liable to diseases; morbidic, causing diseases*.—

MORBŌSUS, a. *full of diseases, sickly; passionate*. Cic.

MORDĒRE, (mordeo, mōmordi, morsum,) to *bite, to pinch, to sting; to vex; to affect or hurt; to buckbite*.—

MORSUS, ūs, m. a *bite or biting*, &c. *slander*, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 38.—

MORSUM, i, n. a *piece bitten off*.—

MORSUNCŪLA, æ, f. a *little bite*.—

MORDAX, ācis, a. *biting; satirical*.—

MORDACĪTAS, ātis, f. a *biting or stinging quality*.—

MORDĪCŪS, adv. *by biting, with the teeth; tooth and nail, keenly.*

MORDĪCES, um, m. *the teeth*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 57.

MORĒTUM, i, n. *a kind of rustic dish or food*, Ov. F. 4, 367. composed of garlic, parsley, rue and coriander, beaten together in a mortar, with a sprinkling of salt, and the addition of cheese; and then oil and vinegar mixed with the whole; as it is beautifully described in the poem called MORĒTUM, ascribed to Virgil, *ex vers.* 86 ad 117.

MORĪGER, *compliant*. Morigērāri, &c. See Mos.

MORĪO, *a fool*. See MĒRUS.

MORĒSUS, a. (qui sui moris est, Donat.) *peevish, morose; fastidious, over-nice, ill to please*, Suet. Caes. 45. Plin. 16, 33 s. 60.

MORĒSE, adv. *peevishly*, Cic. Br. 66. -issimē, *very nicely, with minute care or attention*, 66. MOROSĪTAS, ātis, f. *peevishness, fretfulness*, Cic. Sen. 18. Off. 1, 25. *excessive nicety*, Suet. Tiber. 70.

MORS, mortis, f. *death*. plur. claræ mortes, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, &c. omnes per mortes, as we say, *by a thousand deaths*, Virg. Æ. 10, 854.

MORTĀLIS, e, *mortal, subject to death*. s. a mortal, a man.

MORTALĪTAS, ātis, f. *mortality*.

MORTĪFER, ěra, um, *causing death, deadly*.

MORTĪCĪNUS, a. *dying of itself, carrion; pale, dead-like*.

MĒRI, & MĒRĪI, (-moriōr, mortuus,) *to die*.

MORTUUS, part. *dead*.

MORĪBUNDUS, a. *dying, expiring*.

MORTUĀLIA, ium, n. sc. carmina, *dirges or funeral songs*, Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 63.

MORTARIUM, i, n. *a mortar for braying things in*.

MĒRUS, i, f. *a mulberry-tree, a bramble*.

MĒRUM, i, n. *a mulberry, a blackberry*.

MĒRŪLUS, a, um, *somewhat black*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 10.

MĒRUS, a, um, *foolish, silly*.

MĒRĒ, adv. *foolishly*.

MĒRĪO, ōnis, m. *a fool, such as were kept for amusement by great men*, Martial. 8, 13.

MĒRARI, *to be foolish, to act foolishly*, Suet. Ner. 33.

MĒRĪLŪGUS, a. *idle, silly, impertinent*, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 20. s. *a talker of foolish things*, Id. Pers. 1, 1, 50.

MOS, mōris, m. *a manner or custom*. mores, *morals or character*. de more, *according to custom*. mos v. moris est, *it is the custom*, Cic. sine more furit, *without bounds, violently*, Virg. Æ. 7, 377.

MĒRĀLIS, e, *of or pertaining to manners, moral*.

MĒRĀTUS, a, um, *endued with morals good or bad, possessed of good morals or dispositions*.

poēma moratum, *in which the morals or manners are well described*, Cic. Div. 1, 31. fabula rectē morata, *a play in which the manners of each character are justly expressed*, Hor. Art.

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MĒRĪGERĀRI v. morem gerere ei, *to humour, to comply with*.

MĒRĪGER, v. -ěrus, -ěra, -ěrum, *compliant*.

MĒVĒRE (mōveo, niōvi, mōtum,) alas, capillos, caput, labra, manus, oculos, lapides v. saxa, &c. *to move*. so se ociūs, Ter. And. 4, 3, 16. se vastā mole, Virg. Æ. 3, 656. se navis movebat, ib. 5, 280. se loco v. ex loco, *to move or stir*, Caes. 3, 15. so Liv. 34, 20. aliquem senatu v. de senatu, *to remove, i. e. to degrade a senator*, Cic. Col. 43. Vell. 1, 10. so tribu v. ex tribu, *to degrade a citizen, to remove him from a more honourable, to a less honourable tribe*, Cic. ib. Liv. 4, 24. (A. 128.) aliquem possessione, sc. de v. ex, Cic. Verr. 1, 45. Rull. 2, 21.—aciem hostium loco, sc. a v. ex, *to make the line of the enemy give way*, Liv. 30, 34. actio movebatur,—transmigrandi Vejōs, i. e. ad populum agi incipiebat de, &c. *a motion or proposal was made*, Liv. 5, 24. adamanta lacrimis, *to move*, Ov. Art. Am. 1, 659. so blanditiis, Id. Am. 3, 7, 57. affectus, *to move*, Quintil. 1, 10, 25. 12, 10, 26 & 52. aliquem, *to move, to make an impression on*, Ovid. Ep. 4, 103. 7, 85. & 19, 113. M. 7, 707. 5, 516, &c. so animum, Ov. Ep. 12, 89. animos, Id. M. 3, 720. alvum v. ventrem, *to move, to make lax*, Cato, 115. aras, *to move or shake*, Ov. M. 9, 781. arcana fatorum, *to disclose or reveal*, Virg. Æ. 1, 262. arcus animosæ virginis, i. e. Dianæ, *to provoke*, Id. Ep. 20, 115. ardores, *to excite the flame or passion of love*, Ovid. Am. 2, 16, 12. arma, *to take up arms, to raise war*, Id. Ep. 5, 98. M. 5, 219. arma in deos, Id. Pont. 2, 2, 12. arma aliena moves, *you employ arms not your own*, ib. 9, 76. movet arma leo, *moves or exerts his arms, i. e. prepares for resistance*, Virg. Æ. 12, 6. audientes, *to move, to affect*, Quintil. 12, 2, 11. auditorem, Id. 9, 1, 25. auram moderatiūs, *to move more gently, to blow gentle gales*, Ov. Ep. 18, 45. aures conjugis his vocibus, *to affect or disturb*, Id. M. 9, 673. bella, *to raise*, Id. Ep. 5, 98. *to carry on*, 13, 64. *to begin to make*, Id. M. 9, 404. Cic. Off. 1, 11. Virg. G. 1, 509. *to occasion, to cause*, Ov. M. 12, 621. bella in aliquem, Id. Am. 3, 12, 4. aliquem ad bellum, *to excite or stir up*, Liv. 35, 12. bilem alicui, *to excite his anger*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 19. brachia movit in herbas, *she put down her arms on the grass, (al. in herbis, she leaps as a mare.)* Ov. 2, 669. cantus, *to inspire*, Virg. Æ. 10, 163. carmina ab Jove, *to begin a poem with Jupiter*, Ov. M. 10, 148. carmen ore sacro, *to utter a charm*, ib. 14, 21. carmine movit, sc. te, *she has moved or gained you by her enchantments*, Id. Ep. 6, 83. castra hinc, *to move or remove, to decamp*, Nep. 14, 8. Caes. B. G. 2, 2. cum castra moverentur, Nep. 18, 12. XIX die postquam ille, sc. Pompeius Canusio moverat, sc. castra, *had removed or departed*, Cic. Att. 9, 1. so priusquam ab urbe moverent, sc. consules, Liv. 24, 44. catulos laenæ, *to take away, to carry off*, Hor. Od. 3, 20, 2. citharam cum voce, *to play upon the harp and sing at the same time*, Ovid. Met. 5, 112. expectationem mō-

383 mihi de sermone Bibuli, *you raise*, Cic. Att. 2, 14. fastidium alicui, *to cause disgust*, Juv. 10, 202. fastidia stomacho, *to raise a squeamishness or loathing in one's stomach*, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 78. fatum, *to alter or change*, Ov. Met. 15, 308. febre[m], *to cause*, Cels. 8, 16. fidem acceptam, *to doubt or disbelieve a story handed down from antiquity*, Ov. F. 4, 204. so fila sonantia, *to move or touch the sounding strings*, Ov. M. 60, 89. fletum populo, *to cause to weep*, Cic. Or. 1, 53. veros heredes, *to displace*, Cic. Off. 3, 19. iter de portu, *to sail*, Ov. Ep. 7, 4. mentionem de re aliqua, *to make*, Liv. 28, 11. multa animo, *to meditate*, Virg. Æ. 3, 34. nefas animo, *to contrive*, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 68. nummum a Caecilio propinqui minore centesimis movere non possunt, *cannot get a penny to borrow for less than 12 per cent*. Cic. Att. 1, 12. v. minoris, Senec. Ep. 21. nuptias, *to break off, to prevent*, Ter. And. 3, 2, 36. odia, *to cause, to excite*, Virg. Æ. 2, 96. opus, *to attempt*, ib. 7, 45. ora vocalia ad citharam, *to join vocal music to that of the harp*, Ov. Met. 5, 332. pedem, *to move*, ib. 634. unum pedem a limine, Juv. 10, 29. risum mihi magis quam stomachum movere solet, *to excite laughter in me more than anger*, Cic. Att. 6, 3. so ridiculum movetur, *ridicule is excited or produced*, Cic. Or. 2, 60. sententiam alicujus, Cic. Att. 7, 3. aliquem de sententia, Liv. 39, 39. v. ex sententia, Cic. N. D. 3, 2. signa, *to move the standards, to march against the enemy*, Ov. Am. 2, 12, 28. F. 6, 764. Virg. G. 3, 236. but signum movit, *he moved his statue*, Ov. M. 15, 672. non illi (sc. veteres Romani) caelo labentia signa movebant; sed sua, *they did not regard or mind the signs or constellations gliding in the heaven; but their own standards, (al. tenebant, i. e. non intelligebant signa caelestia, sed tenebant, i. e. non perdebant sua signa)*, Ov. F. 3, 114. quæque movent sonitus aera, sequuntur apes, *where the brazen cymbals sound*, ib. 742. so verba lyrae motura sonum, *words which will wake the sound of the lyre*, i. e. lyric verses to be sung in conjunction with the lyre, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 86. spiritum, *to draw or fetch breath, to breathe*, Cels. 8, 9 & 14. stomachum alicui, *to irritate, to provoke*, Cic. Mur. 13. studia hominum, *to excite the curiosity or desire of learning*, Cic. Fin. 1, 2. suspicionem nonnullis, *to raise*, Cic. Fam. 2, 15. tussim vel sternutamentum, *to excite, to cause*, Cels. 8, 9. so sudorem, urinam, vomitus, &c. Id. verba loco, sc. ex, *to displace or extrude, to expunge*; alluding to the office of a censor, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 113. ego isthaec moveo? *do I move or meddle in*, Ter. And. 5, 4, 18. me multa movent in discessu, *move*, Cic. Att. 16, 3. nil super imperio moveor, *I am not solicitous or concerned*, Virg. Æ. 10, 42. absiste moveri, *cease to be alarmed, be not afraid*, ib. 6, 399. auctoritate ejus motus est, *he was moved or influenced*, Nep. 9, 4. so consilio, ib. 10, 1. nec me consules movent, qui ipsi plumâ aut folio facilis moventur, Cic. Att. 8, 13. cum primùm aurora movetur, *when Aurora or the morning approaches*, Ov. M. 6,

48. magnæ mihi res moveri videbantur, *to be projecting or contriving, to be plotting*; Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3.—terra movit, sc. se, *shook*, i. e. there was an earthquake, Liv. 40, 59. so terra dies duodequadraginta movit, *shocks of an earthquake were felt for 38 days*. Id. 35, 40.—movens bella, *raising*, Virg. Æ. 6, 820. jugera, *digging the ground*, Id. G. 2, 264. magica arma, *using the instruments of magic*, Ov. M. 5, 197. nervos ad verba, *playing on his lyre as he sang*, Ov. M. 10, 40. multa movens animo, *revolving*, Virg. Æ. 3, 34. praeda, quae rerum moventium sit, *which consisted of moveables*, Liv. 5, 25.

MŌTUS (part.) senatu v. tribu, *removed from castris motis, having decamped*. motis in religionem animis, *being disposed or inclined to superstition*, Liv. 21, 62. MOTIO, ōnis, f. & Mōtus, ūs, m. a motion or moving. terrae motus, *an earthquake*.—MOTIUNCŪLA, ae, f. a small motion.—MŌTOR, ōris, m. a mover or stirrer.—MŌTĀRE, *to move often*.—MŌBĪLIS, e, *moveable, easy to be moved, fickle*.—īlīter; —īlītas. MOBĪLĪTĀRE, *to move now and then*, Lucr. 3, 249.

MOX, adv. by and by, presently, soon; then. MŪCĒRE, *to be mouldy as meat; to be flat or dead as drink*.—MUCESCĒRE, inc. to grow mouldy or flat.—MUCOR, ōris, m. mouldiness.—MŪCĪDUS, a, *mouldy, musty, hoary, pallid, flat, dead*. See MUCUS.

MUCRO, ōnis, m. the sharp point of any thing; a sword, dagger, or other weapon.—MUCRONĀTUS, a, *pointed, sharp-pointed*. —ata folia, Plin. 25, 13.

MŪCUS v. Muccus, i, m. snot or snivel, the filth of the nose.—MUCŌSUS, a, *full of mucus or snotty matter, slimy*, Cels. 5, 28. Col. 6, 7, 1.

MUGIL v. Mugīlis, is, m. a mullet fish. MŪGĪNĀRI, *to dally, to be tardy in doing a thing*.

MŪGĪRE, *to bellow, to low; to yield a hollow, dreadful sound*.—MUGĪTUS, ūs, m. a bellowing, a roaring, any loud noise.—

MUGĪTOR, ōris, m. a bellower.—MŪIA, ae, f. a she-mule.—

MULĀRIS, e, of a mule, Col. MULCĀRE, *to strike, to beat*, Tac. An. 1, 32.

MULCĒRE, (mulceo, mulsi, -sum,) *to stroke, to soothe, to mitigate, to tame; to delight, to please, to cheer*.

MULCTA, a fine. mulctāre, &c. See MUL-TA.

MULĠĒRE, (mulgeo, mulsi, -sum v. -ctum,) *to milk*.—

MULCTRA, ae, f. v. -um, i, n. & Mulctrāle, is, n. a milk-pail.—

MULCTUS, ūs, m. a milking, Columel. 2, 11.

MŪLIER, ēris, f. a woman, a matron.—

MULIERCŪLA, ae, f. a little woman.—

MULIĒBRIS, e, of or pertaining to a woman. -bris luctus, effeminate grief, Hor. Epod. 16, 39. tutela muliebri, under the guardianship of a woman, Liv. 1, 3. -bre certamen, i. e. de mulieribus, ib. 57. -bres amicitiae, i. e. cum mulieribus, Tac. Ann. 12, 64.

MULIEBRITER, adv. like a woman, effeminately.

MULIEBRŌSUS, a. of or like women.

MULIERĀRIUS, a. -aria manus, a body of women.

MULIERŌSUS, a. fund of women. -ōsitas.

MULLEUS v. -eŏlus, a. of a red or crimson colour.

MULLUS, i, m. a barbel fish, Col. 8, 17, 7.—MULLŪLUS, dim. a little mule, Cic. parad. 5, c. 2.

MULSUS, v. -ĕus, a. (mulceo,) mulsa v. -ea aqua, water seasoned or mixed with honey, mead. mulsa pira, sweet. dicta, pleasant. sapor mulsĕus, a sweet taste. mea mulsa, my dear, my sweetening, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 20.

MULSUM, i, n. wine mixed with honey, Cic. Tusc. 3, 19. Liv. 38, 55.

MULTA v. Mulcta, ae, f. a fine or mulct.

MULTATICIUS, a. -ia pecunia, exacted or collected from fines.

MULTĀRE, to fine, to amerce, to punish. eum virgis v. yerberibus, to scourge. exilio, to banish. morte, to put to death. eos omnibus bonis, to confiscate their effects. sacerdotio, et uxoris dote multatus, deprived of, Suet. Caes. 1. MULTATIO, ōnis, f. a fining or amercing, Cic. Rabir. 5.

MULTUS, a, um, many, much; (plus, more; plurimus, most;) miŏus et minimĕ multi, nimis v. nimiŏum multi; multi hominum, Danaŏum, &c. unus e v. de multis; quid multa, sc. dicam? ne multa v. multis, to be brief, Cic. sed nimis multa, sc. dixi, Cic. Fin. 2, 18. satis multa, ib. nolo in stellarum ratione multus vobis videri, tedious or prolix, to enlarge too much on what relates to the stars, Cic. N. D. 2, 46. so Id. Or. 2, 4. qui multus in eo fuisset, much engaged, Id. Ac. 4, 6. in operibus, &c. multus adesse, for aderat, often or frequently present, he was in a manner everywhere, Sall. Jug. 96. apud omnes adesse, ib. 100. multus atque ferox instare, often and fiercely, or very furiously, ib. 84.—multo nebulae amictu, thick, Virg. Ā. 1, 412. multā arte, with much art, ib. 5, 270. aura, a strong gale, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 25. multo Baccho, with plenty of wine, Id. E. 5, 69. multā caede, with much slaughter, Id. Ā. 1, 471. Hor. Od. 3, 23, 14. capium mulatorum bellua, Id. Ep. 1, 1, 76. carmen reprehendite, quod non multa dies et multa litura coŏrcuit, (ut falx vitem coŏrcet v. premit, ne luxurietur,) reject or despise the poem, which many a day and many a blot has not improved, i. e. long time and many corrections, Hor. Art. P. 293. multo die, the day being far advanced or spent, Caes. B. G. 1, 22. Tac. Hist. 2, 44. so multus sermo ad multum diem, Cic. Att. 13, 9. ab sermo orto in multana diei steterĕ in acie, Liv. 27, 2. postquam multa jam dies erat, a great part of the day had passed, Liv. 3, 60. multo mane, early in the morning,

ib. 5, 4. multā nocte, late at night, Liv. 35, 4, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 8. Virg. 4, 180. multā de nocte, Cic. Att. 7, 21. multo jam noctis, for multā nocte, much of the night being now past, Tac. Hist. 3, 79. multi Lydia nominis, of great renown, Hor. Od. 3, 9, 7. pars multa mei, a great part of me, ib. 30, 6. sale multo, with much wit, Id. Sat. 1, 10, 3. multus sermo de te habitus est, much discourse, Cic. Fam. 11,

20. stilus ille tuus,—multi sudoris est, the use of the stilus, i. e. writing, is a thing of great labour or difficulty, Cic. Or. 1, 60. multa viri virtus, the great virtue, Virg. Ā. 4, 3. so vis, ib. 1, 271. & 6, 349. utilitates multae et magnae, Cic. Amic. 9.—* aded in teneris consuescere multum est, so great is the force of custom in tender years, Virg. G. 2, 272. multum admodum fortunae datur, Cic. Fin. 5, 5. multum caeli, much, a great part, a great deal, Ov. M. 2, 187. so acerbi, Id. Tr. 5, 2, 21. cruoris, Id. M. 14, 529.—plur. nostra quoque aetas multa laudis et artium, imitanda posteris, tulit, has produced many examples of praiseworthy conduct; and of skill in the liberal arts, Tac. An. 3, 56.

MULTA (adv.) gemens, for multum, fighting much, Virg. Ā. 4, 395. so multum reluctans, Id. G. 4, 301. haud multa moratus, without delay, Id. Ā. 3, 610.—multa (for saepe,) manus tendebam, I often stretched out my hands, Enn. apud Cic. Div. 1, 20 f. so multa adversa revertens, tanquam in rate, (al. ratis,) nostra vehitur oratio, often going back on the same tract, Id. Tusc. 1, 30.

MULTUM (adv.) ille et terris jactatus et alto, much or greatly tossed both on land and sea, Virg. Ā. 1, 3. so multum latrans, Id. E. 3, 18. so Id. G. 1, 94. Ā. 3, 348. 6, 481. 9, 501. 10, 434. & 11, 49. multum in posterum providerunt, saw far, Cic. R. 2, 33 f. aliquo multum uti, to be very intimate or familiar with one, Cic. Am. 1. Fam. 7, 23. multum est demissus homo, a very mean-spirited man; (al. vivit, multum demissus homo, a very modest man.) Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 57. medicus multum celer, very quick, of a quick apprehension, ib. 2, 3, 147. multum dissimiles, very unlike, Id. Ep. 1, 10, 3. so multum miseri parentes, Ovid. Met. 4, 155.

MULTŌ (adv.) major, melior, minus, plus, &c. much, by much, far, Ovid. multo aliter v. secus, far otherwise. multŏ antĕ v. pŏt, prius, &c. long. multŏ praestat, it is much better, Sall. Jug. 31. multŏ elegantissimus, jucundissimus, fortunatissimus, &c. by far. so multŏ maxima pars, Cic. Manil. 18. Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 82.

MULTĪTŪDO, ŏnis, f. a multitude. MULTITESĪMUS, a. -ima pars, a part to which there are many equal in the universe, Lucr. 6, 651.—MULT-ANGŪLUS, a. having many corners or angles.—MULTĪBŪS, a. drinking much.—MULTĪCŪS, & -cavatus, a. having many cavities or hollows.—MULTĪCŪLIS, e, having many stalks.—MULTĪCŪLŌR, ŏris, of many colours.—MULTĪFARIAM, & -iĕ, adv. in many ways or places; va-

ously.—MULTĪFER, ěra, ěrum, bearing many things or things of many kinds.—MULTĪFĪDUS, a. (hinde,) cleft or divided into many parts.—MULTIFŌRUS, a, um; v. -is, e, having many holes. MULTIFORMIS, e, of many forms or shapes, various; -iter.—MULTIGĚNUS, a, um, & Multigěner, v. Multigěneris, e, of many kinds.—MULTĪJUGUS, & MULTĪJUGIS, e, many joined or yoked together, manifold, various.—MULTILOQUAX, ěcis, & MULTILOQUUS, a. talkative.—MULTILOQUIUM, i, n. loquacity.—MULTĪMŌDUS, a. of many or divers kinds, various.—MULTIMŌDIS, adv. in many ways.—MULTINUMMUS, a. earning or costing much money.—MULTIPARTĪTUS, a. divided into many parts.—MULTĪPES, ědis, a. having many feet.—MULTĪPĚDA, æ, f. Plin. 22, 25. & 29, 6.—MULTĪPLEX, ěcis, a. (plico,) manifold, various; -ěcter.—MULTĪPLICARE, to multiply, to increase; -ětio; -ěbilis, having many twistings or windings.—† MULTĪPŌTENS, ntis, of great power.—† MULTĪSŌNUS, a. sounding loud, having many different sounds.—† MULTĪVĀGUS, a. wandering much.—MULTĪVŌLUS, a. -a mulier, fickle or inconstant, Catull. 97, 128.

MULTICIA, v. -titia, ōrum, n. (à multis filiis,) thin robes, finely wrought, Juv. 2, 66 & 76.

MŪLUS, i, m. a mule.—

MŪLA, æ, f. a she-mule.—

MŪLĀRIS, e, v. Mulinus, a. of or pertaining to a mule.—

MULIO, ōnis, m. a keeper or driver of mules, a muleteer.—

MŪLĪŌNIUS, a. of a muleteer, Cic. Sext. 38.

MUNDUS, i, m. the world, the universe; a woman's ornaments or dress.—

MUNDĀNUS, a. of the world, an inhabitant of the world, Cic. Tusc. 5, 37.

MUNDUS, & Mundŭlus, a. neat, clean, trim, nice.—

MUNDĚ & Munděter, adv. neatly.—

MUNDĚTIA, æ, & -ies, ěi, f. neatness.—

MUNDĚARE, to make clean or neat.—

MUNGĚRE, (-go, xi, ctum,) to wipe or clean the nose.—

MŪNIRE, (moenia,) to enclose with walls, to fortify, to secure; to build, to render fit for dwelling in, Liv. 1, 8. viam, to make, to pave.

MUNĪTUS, adj. fortified, strong, secure.—

MUNĪTIO, ōnis, f. the act of fortifying; a fortification; a building.—

MUNĪTOR, ōris, m. a fortifier.—

MUNĪMEN, ěnis, n. & MunĪmentum, i, n. a rampart, a bulwark, a defence, a fortification.—

MUNĪTARE viam, to fence, to secure, Cic. S. Rosc.—

MŪNIS, e, dutiful, doing what is incumbent on one, Plaut. Merc. prol. 104.—

MŪNIA, ōrum, n. public offices, places of trust, the duties or functions of a public station.—

MŪNĪCEPS, ěpěis, c. (capio,) one who is capable of enjoying any public office, a citizen or burgess. coloni omnes municipesque vestri, all the inhabitants of your colonies and municipal towns, Cic. Cat. 2, 12. municipes Jovis lagěnae, of the same country with Jupiter, i. e. flasks of Crětan

wine, Juvenal. 14, 271. municipes Cadmi lacer-nae, i. e. Tyrian, Martial. 10, 85.—

MUNĪCĪPIUM, i, n. a town whose citizens (municipes) enjoyed the rights, in whole or in part, of Roman citizens.—

MUNĪCĪPĀLIS, e, of or pertaining to a municipium or free-town, municipal.—

MUNĪCĪPĀTIM (adv.) dividere, through the free towns, Suet. in Vita Caes. 14.

MŪNUS, ěris, n. a present, a gift. aliquid alicui muneri dare, mittere, offerre, in a present. totum muneri hoc tui est, this is wholly thy gift, Hor. Od. 4, 3, 21. so si quid adhuc ego sum, muneri omne tui est, it is all owing to you, Ovid. Tr. 1, 5, 6. quicumque terrae munere vescimur, who live on the fruits of the earth, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 10.—(II) an office, part, employment, or function. hoc proprium tuum munus est, your duty, Cic. Fin. 3, 2. so Id. Verr. 1, 25. Fam. 11, 5. belli munera, the business of the war, Liv. 24, 35. adolescentulos ad omne munus officii instruere, to every part of duty, Cic. Sen. 9. exsequi omnia regis officia et munera, ib. 10. pro te tua munera obibo, I will discharge your duty, Virg. Æ. 5, 846. grande munus repetes, you shall resume your great work of writing tragedies, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 11.—(III) a show or spectacle. Pompeii munera, the shows or exhibitions, Cic. Off. 2, 16. publicè maximis muneribus, by magnificent shows in public, Sail. Cat. 49. edidit spectacula varii generis munus gladiatorum, &c. a show of gladiators, Suet. Caes. 39.—

MŪNUSCŪLUM, i, n. a little gift or present.—

MUNERĀLIS, e, of or pertaining to a present.—

MUNĚRĀRI, rar. -ěre, to give presents, to reward, to bribe.—

MUNERĀTOR, ōris, m. & MunerĀrius, i, m. an exhibiter of a show of gladiators, Flor. 3, 20, 9. Suet. Dom. 10. Quinctil. 8, 3, 34.—

MUNĪFĪCUS, a. liberal, bountiful; -ficě; siccitia.—

† MUNERIGERŪLUS, i, m. a bearer of presents, Plaut.—

MURĀENA, æ, f. a lamprey, a fish like an eel. flutae murenæ, floating lampreys, Varr. 8, 6, 2. Col. 8, 17, 8.—

MURĪDUS, a. slothful, Plaut. Epid. 3, 1, 12.

MUREX, ěcis, m. a shell fish, from the juice of which the purple dye was procured; often put for purple or a purple robe; the sharp point of a rock, Virg. Æ. 5, 205.—

MURĪCES, um, m. caltrops, Plin. 19, 1 s. 6. Curt. 4, 13, 36.—

MURĪCĀTUS, a. shaped like the murex.—

MURĪCĀTIM, adv. like a murex.—

MŪRIA, æ; & MŪries, ěi, f. a kind of pickle made of tunny or of other fish, brine.—

MURIATĪCUS, a. what has been long in brine, nuriatic, Plaut. Pœn.—

MŪRĪNUS. See MYRRHĀ.—

MURĪNUS. See MUS.—

MURMUR, ūris, n. a small shrill noise, a murmur, a huzza, a muttering; also a loud noise, as the roaring of the sea, the sound of a trumpet, or the like.—

MURMÜRÄRE, to raise a noise or murmur.—
MURMURATIO, ðnis, f. the raising of a noise.
MURMURILLUM, i, n. (al. murmur ullum,) a
small murmur, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 48.

MURRA, v. Murrha, ae, f. a kind of stone of
which cups used to be made. murrinus v. mur-
rēus, a. -a pocula, made of the stone murra, Plin.
37, 2. murrhina sc. vasa, Plin. 33, pr. s. 2.

MÜRUS, a wall, built round a city, or any o-
ther place, for its defence. murus lapidēus, a
stone-wall, Liv. 1, 36 & 38. cottilis v. lateri-
cius, a brick-wall, Ov. M. 4, 58. ahenēus, a
brazen wall, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 65.—

MURĀLIS, e, of a wall, mural. herba, growing
on a wall, Plin. 24, 19. pila, javelins thrown
from the walls, Caes. B. G. 7, 82. ictus, a stroke
from the walls, Sil. 6, 269. machinae, machines
for driving down a wall, Virg. Æ. 12, 721. tor-
mentum, a battering engine, Virg. Æ. 12, 721. co-
rona, a crown given to one that first mounted
the wall in taking a town, Plin. 16, 4. Lucr. 2,
606.

MUS, müris, m. a mouse. mus araneus, the
shrew-mouse, Col. 6, 17, 1. Plin. 29, 4 s. 27.—

MÜRINUS, a. of a mouse.—

MUSCŪLUS, i, m. a little mouse; a muscle in the
body, Cels. 5, 26. a warlike machine, Caes.
B. C. 2, 8. a kind of fish, Plin. 9, 62.—

MUSCULŌSUS, a. full of muscles or sinews,
brawny.—

MUSCERDA, ae, f. mouse-dung, Plin. 29, 6 s.
34.—

MUSCIPŪLA, ae, f. & -um, i, n. (capio,) a mouse-
trap, Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 5. Phaedr. 4, 1, 8.

MŪSA, ae, f. a muse; a song or poem.—

MUSĪCUS, a. musical. s. a musician.—

MUSĪCA, ae, v. musice, es, f. & musica, ðrum,
n. musica, the art of music.—

MUSĪCĒ, adv. pleasantly, merrily.—

MŪSEUS, a. musical, sweet, agreeable. musea
mela, Lucr. 2, 412.—

MUSĒUM, i, n. a place for study or for learned
conversation. (See Class. Biogr.)

MUSCA, ae, f. a fly.—

MUSCĀRIUS, a. of a fly. -arius aranēus, a spi-
der that catches flies, Plin. 29, 6. clavus, a
bosscd nail, Vitr. 7, 3.—

MUSCARIUM, i, n. & -ia, ae, f. a flap for driv-
ing away flies, Mart. 14, 67. the top or tuft of
an herb in which the seed lies, Plin. 12, 26.—

MUSCUS, i, m. moss.—

MUSCŌSUS, a. mossy, overgrown with moss. -osi
fontes, Virg. E. 7, 45.—

MUSĪMON, v. musmon, ðnis, m. an animal
resembling a sheep, with goat's hair, Plin. 8,
49 s. 75.—

MUSSĀRE, & Mussitāre, to mutter. See
MUTUS.

MUSTACĒUM, v. -ēus, a kind of sweet cake.—

MUSTĒLA, & Mustella, ae, f. a weasel, a sea
weasel, Col. 8, 17, 8.—

MUSTELINUS, a, um, of or like a weasel.—

MUSTUS, a. new, fresh. mustum vinum, v.
mustum, i, n. new wine.—

MUSTĀRIUS, a. of new wine.—

MUSTĒUS, a. sweet as must or new wine. mus-

teus caseus, fresh, new made, Plin. 11, 42 s. 9.
mustus sapor, ib.—mustus fructus, new hon-
ey, Col. 9, 15, 13. so musteus liber, a new
book, Plin. Ep. 8, 21, 6.—

MŪTĀRE animum, amictus, colorem, men-
tem, sententiam, &c. to change. so arma, Nep.
11, 1. beneficium, &c. to make them forget, Caes.
B. C. 2, 29. brachia vario amplexu, to shift,
Prop. 2, 15, 9. calceos, i. e. to become a sena-
tor, Cic. Phil. 13, 13. (A. 5.) mutat coenacula,
balnea, &c. he changes his garrets, &c. Hor.
Ep. 1, 1, 91. decretum, to alter or reverse,
Cic. Verr. 1, 46. non muto factum, I do not
repent of what I have done, Ter. And. 1, 1, 13.
Ad. 4, 7, 19. fidem cum illo, to break off the
bargain, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 27. lares et urbem,
to change their houses and city, i. e. to leave
their native country, Hor. Saec. C. 39. quae
mentem insaniam mutat, distracts, Virg. Æ. 4,
595. solum, to go into banishment, Cic. parad.
4. vestem, to change one's dress, to assume the
garb of supplicants, Cic. post red. in Sen. 5 & 12
(A. 256.) but vestem cum aliquo, to exchange,
Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 24. ea, sc. pecus et mancipia,
cum mercatoribus vino advectitio, to exchange
them for foreign wine, Sall. Jug. 44. so Plaut.
Capt. Pro. 28. quemque ego cum rebus, quas
totus possidet orbis, Aesoniden mutāse velim,
and Jason the son of Aeson, whom I would take
in exchange for the things, &c. Ov. M. 7, 60.

mutant cum papilionē figuram, they change
their shape into that of a butterfly, ib. 15, 374.

merces, to exchange merchandises, Virg. E. 4,
39. vellera murice, to have his fleece dyed with
purple, ib. 44. glandem aristā, to exchange
acorns for corn, Id. G. 1, 8. so domos exilio,
ib. 2, 511. bellum pro pace, Sall. Cat. 58.

incerta pro certis, Id. 83. uvam strigili, (al-
strigilem uvā,) to give a strigilis in exchange for
a bunch of grapes, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 110. Lucre-
tilem mutat Lycaeo Faunus, leaves mount Ly-
caeus and visits Lucretilis, Id. Od. 1, 17, 1.

mutat terra vices, changes its appearance or
condition, ib. 4, 7, 3. quadrata rotundis, changes
square things into round, Id. Ep. 1, 1, 100. tristia
mitibus, to change bitter invectives into gentle
strains, Id. Od. 1, 16, 26. exilio mutant ur-
bem, they leave the city and go into exile, Ov. F.
6, 665. victricē patriā victam mutari, that a
victorious country should be exchanged for a van-
quished one, i. e. that they should leave Rome
and go to Veji, Liv. 5, 30. quod nec injussu
populi mutari finibus posset, he could not go
from Ardea to the Roman territory, i. e. he could
not return from exile, ib. 46 f. ut civitate il-
lum mutatum esse fateretur, that he had become
the citizen of another state, i. e. of Rome, Cic.
Balb. 18.—neut. annona ex antē convectā co-
piā nihil mutavit, the price of provisions did not
change, Liv. 5, 13. so mores quidem populi
Romani quantum mutaverint, vel hic dies argu-
mento erit, Id. 39, 51.—album mutor in
alitem supernē, al. superna, I am changed into
a swan in my upper parts, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 10.

fila palmite mutantur, the threads are changed
into vine shoots, Ov. Met. 4, 397. aere mu-

tandi sunt, they must be exchanged for money, i. e. must be sold, Col. 9, 1, 7. so lactens porcus aere mutandus est, ib. 7, 9, 4.

MUTATIO, ōnis, f. a change, an exchange.

MUTATOR, ōris, m. a changer, an exchanger.

MUTABILIS, e, changeable. varium et mutabile semper faemina, Virg. Æ. 4, 569. animi vulgi mutabiles, fickle, Liv. 2, 7.

MUTABILITER, adv. -itas, ātis, f. fickleness.

MŪTĪLUS, a. maimed, without horns.

MŪTĪLARE, to remain, to mangle.

MUTILATIO, ōnis, f. a maiming, Cels.

MŪTO, ōnis, n.—membrum virile, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 68.

MUTONIATUS, a. i. e. magno mutone praeditus, well hung, Martial. 11, 54.

MŪTVS, a. dumb; mute.

MŪTIRE, (-io, ūi, itum,) to speak softly, to mutter. neque opus est adeo mutito, nor is there occasion for the least word or notice, (al. neque opus est: adeo mutito, therefore be hush,) Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 25.

MUTITIO, ōnis, f. a muttering or chattering, Plaut. Amph. 1, 3, 21.

MUSSARE & MUSSITARE, to mutter or grumble; to hum or buzz, as bees. circum limina musant, Virg. G. 4, 188. dicere mussant, are afraid to speak their mind, Id. Æ. 11, 845.

MŪTVVS, a. borrowed or lent, and repaid in kind, though changed; as, money, corn, wine, &c. mutual.

MŪTVVM, i, n. a thing borrowed or lent, a loan.

MUTUO, & -ē, adv. mutually, by turns.

MUTUARI, rar. -āre, to borrow.

MUTUATIO, ōnis, f. a borrowing, Cic. Tusc. 1, 42.

MYOPĀRO, ōnis, m. a galley, a kind of ship used by pirates, Cic. Verr. 1, 34, 4, 52, 5, 37. Val. Max. 2, 8, 5.

MYRICA, ae; & -īce, es, f. a tamarisk, a shrub.

* MYRŌPŌLA, ae, m. a seller of sweet oils, ointments, or perfumes.

MYRŌPŌLIUM, i, n. a place where sweet ointments are sold; a perfumer's shop.

MYRRHA, v. Myrrha, ae, f. myrrh.

MYRRHĒVS, v. -inus, & Mūrinus, a. of myrrh, perfumed with myrrh.

MYRRHĀTVS, seasoned or mingled with myrrh.

MYRRHĪTES, m, m. a precious stone of the colour and smell of myrrh, Plin. 37, 10.

MYRTVS, i, f. a myrtle-tree.

MYRTVM, i, n. a myrtle-berry.

MYRTĒVS, Myrtinus, & Myrtacĕus, a. of myrtle.

MYRTĒTVM, i, n. a myrtle-grove.

* MYSTES & Mysta, ae, m. a priest.

MYSTĒRIUM, i, n. a mystery. pl. hidden sacred rites.

MYSTĪCVS, a. secret, mysterious, obscure.

MYSTAGŌGVS, i, m. a kind of priest, one that shews to strangers the remarkable things of a temple, Cic. Verr. 4, 59.

MYXA, v. us, i, m. the wick of a candle or lamp, Martial. 14, 41.

MYXON, v. Myxum, i, n. & Myxa, ae, f. a kind of prune, Plin. 13, 5 s. 10. & 15, 13.

N.

NAE v. Ne, adv. truly, verily, really, indeed.

NAENIA, v. Nēnia, ae, f. a funeral song, a dirge; any song or common saying, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 63.

NAEVVS, i, m. a mole or mark on the body; a spot or blemish, Cic. Br. 91. Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 67.

NAM, namque, conj. v. adv. for; as for; but.

NANCISCI, (nanciscor, nactus,) to get, to find, to meet with.

NĀNVS, a dwarf, Suet. Tib. 61. Juv. 8, 32.

NĀPVS, i, m. a nave or French turnep, Col. 2, 10, 23.

NĀPVNA, ae, f. a place where navevs are sown, a navev-bed, a bed of French turnips, Col. 11, 2, 71.

* NARCISSVS, i, m. a daffodil. -inus, a.: -ites, is, m. a gem, of the colour of daffodil, Plin. 37, 11.

* NARDVS, i, f. & -um, nard or spikenard.

NARDĪNVS, a. of or pertaining to nard.

NARE, to swim, to sail; to fly.

NĀTIO, ōnis, f. a swimming, Cic. Sen. 16.

NĀTĀRE in mari, to swim. freta, to swim over; Virg.—Tiberim, Juv. multo pisce natantur aquae, are swummed through by, Ovid. Art. Am. 1, 48. natat carina, floats, sails, Virg. pes in laxa pelle natat, is loose, moves to and fro in the shoe, Ovid. Art. A. 1, 516. mihi natare visus es, to waver, to be uncertain, Cic. N. D. 3, 24.

so Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 7. natantes campi, fields of growing corn waving with the wind, Virg. G. 3, 198. oculi v. lumina, swimming, wandering, as sleepy or dying eyes, Virg. & Ov.

NĀTĀTIO, ōnis, f. & -ātus, ūs, m. a swimming.

NĀTĀTOR, ōris, m. a swimmer, Ovid. Rem. Am. 122.

NĀRIS, is, f. the nostril. emunctae naris homo, a man of nice discernment or a correct taste.

NARRĀRE, to tell, to relate, or recount. -ātio, & -ātus, ūs; -ātuncŭla; -ātor; -ābilis.

* NARTHECIVM, i, n. a box for holding medicines, Cic. Fin. 2, 7.

NASCI, (nascor, natus,) to be born, to spring, to arise, to grow. nascens, ntis, coming into the world, at one's birth; springing, rising.

NASCENTIA, ae, f. birth, the time of one's birth.

NASCĪTVRS, a. about to be born.

NĀTVS, a, um, born, produced, made; descended or sprung.

NĀTVS v. gnatus, i, a son.

NĀTA v. gnata, ae, a daughter. dat. & abl. p. natābus.

NĀTV, abl. m. by birth, in age. vir magno na

tu, esse magno natu, of a great age. major natu, older. maximus natu, oldest. minor natu, younger. minimus natu, youngest.

NĀTĀLIS, e, natal or native. nātālis hora, the hour of one's birth. natāle solum, the place of one's birth.

NĀTĀLIS, is, m. (sc. dies,) a birth-day. iii. non. Jan. natali meo, Cic. Att. 7, 5. so Virg. E. 3, 76. natali urbis DCXXXIII. i. e. in the 633d year of the city, Plin. 14, 4 s. 6. & 14 s. 16.

NĀTĀLES, ium, m. parentage, lineage or descent; birth or family.

NĀTĀLĪCIUS v. -itius (adj.) dies, a birth-day, Mart. 8, 38, 12. -icium lardum cognatis ponere, on one's birth-day, Juvenal. 11, 84. sardōnyx, worn on one's birth-day, Pers. 1, 16. -icia sidera, stars which, from their position at the birth of any one, were supposed to determine his future fortune, Cic. Div. 2, 43. ib. 42.

NĀTĀLĪCIA, ōrum, n. sc. convivia, a birth-day-feast, Cic. Phil. 2, 6.

NĀTĪVUS (adj.) color, natural. nativum malum, a natural or inbred disease, Cic. Dom. 5. but nativum corpus, born, having an origin or beginning, Lucr. 2, 542. & 5, 67. so nativi animi, Id. 3, 418. dei, Cic. N. D. 1, 10. verba nativa, words in their original signification, Cic. Part. 5. Quinctil. 8, 3, 36.

NĀTŪRA, ae, f. nature, disposition.

NĀTŪRĀLIS, e, natural. -aliter, Cic. Sen. 9.

NĀTIO, ōnis, f. a nation, a people or country; a race of men. candidatorum, Cic. Pis. 23. Mur. 33, a species of animals or inanimate things, Plin. 22, 24.

NASSA, ae, f. a net, properly for catching fishes.

NĀSUS, i, m. & Nasum, i, n. the nose.

NĀSŪTUS, a. having a large nose; satirical, censorious.

NĀSŪTE, adv. jeeringly, scornfully, Phaedr. 4, 6, 1.

NĀSTURTĪUM, i, n. (g. nasitrium, quoddam nasum torqueat.) the herb called cresses or nose-smart, Cic. Tusc.

NĀTĀRE, to swim.

NĀTĀTIO, &c. See NARE.

NĀTRIX, icis, m. & f. a water serpent, Cic. Ac. 4, 38. a pest, Suet. Cal. 11. a kind of herb, 27, 12.

NĀTES, is, f. the buttock, the hip, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 47.

NAUCI (genit.) non facere v. habere, not to value a straw, Cic. Div. 1, 48.

NAUCUM, i, n. v. naucus, i, m. the shell of a nut or the like. pro nugis ponitur, &c. Festus.

NĀVIS, is, f. a ship, (A. 399, &c.)

NĀVĀLIS, e, of or pertaining to ships, naval.

NAVĀLE, is, n. a dock for ships.

NAVĪCŪLA, ae, f. a little ship.

NAVĪCŪLĀRI, to sail in a small ship or boat.

NAVĪCŪLĀRIUS v. -ātor, & Nauclērus, i, m. the owner of a ship, a shipmaster. naviculariam facere, sc. artem, to exercise the trade of a shipmaster, Cic. Verr. 5, 17.

NAUCLERĪCUS, v. -iācus (adj.) ornatus, the dress of a ship-master, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 54.

NAVARCHUS, i, m. the captain or commander of

a ship of war, Cic. Verr. 3, 80. 5, 24, &c.

NAUTA v. Navita, ae, m. a mariner or sailor, a marine.

NAVĪTĪCUS, a. of or pertaining to mariners. s. a mariner.

NAUTEA, ae, f. bilge-water, the filth issuing from the pump of a ship, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 45.

NAULUM, i, n. the freight or fare.

NĀVĪGĀRE, (navem agere,) to sail, to sail upon, to pass. -atio, f. -ātor, m. -abilis, e.

NAVIGIUM, i, n. a ship.

NAVIGĪŪLUM, i, n. a little ship or bark.

NAUFRĀGIUM, i, n. (frango,) shipwreck.

NAUFRĀGUS, & NAVĪFRĀGUS, a. having suffered or caused shipwreck. s. one that has suffered shipwreck, a shipwrecked person.

†NAVĪGER, a. (gero.) -erum mare, bearing ships, Lucr. 1, 3. * NAUMACHIA, ae, f. the representation of a sea-fight, Suet. Cl. 21. the place where it was represented, Id. Ner. 37.

NAUMACHIARIUS, i, m. a combatant in a mock sea-fight, Id. Cl. 21.

NAUSEA, ae, f. sea-sickness, squeamishness.

NAUSEŌLA, ae, f. a little squeamishness.

NAUSEŌSUS, a. causing a desire to vomit, nauseous.

NAUSEĀRE, to be sea-sick, to be squeamish; to be very uneasy or dissatisfied with one's self.

NAUSEABUNDUS, a. a very sea-sick.

NAUSEĀTOR, ōris, m. one that is apt to be sick at sea, Senec. Epist. 53.

NĀVUS v. gnāvus, a. active, diligent. -iter; -itas.

NĀVĀRE id, to perform vigorously. operam reipublicae, to exert one's self to serve or assist, to do his utmost, Cic. Fam. 10, 25. imperatori, Id. Br.

NAUTA, ae, m. a sailor, &c. See NAVIS.

NĒ, adv. not; conj. lest, that not. ne quidem, not even, not indeed, with a word always interposed; as, ne nunc quidem:—Ne multa v. plura, sc. dicam, that I may not say, not to say.

—NĒ, (an enclitic adv.) is used to ask a question, or to express doubt. estne hic Crito, is this Crito? nescio an sic necne, I know not whether it be or not.—* Ne, for nae, truly.—for nedum, much less, Sal. Cat. 11.

* NEBRIS, -īdis v. -īdos, f. acc. -īda, the skin of a fawn or deer worn by the worshippers of Bacchus in celebrating his sacred rites, Stat. Theb. 2, 664.

NEBROPHŌNOS v. -us, i, m. kill-fawn, a dog's name, Ov. Met. 211.

NEBRĪTES, ae, m. a gem, Plin. 37, 10.

NĒBŪLA, ae, f. a mist or fog, a cloud.

NEBŪLŌSUS, a. misty, foggy. -osum caelum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25.

NĒBŪLO, ōnis, m. an idle worthless fellow, a knave, a prodigal, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 104.

NĒC, conj. nor, neither; and not. necdum, nor as yet. necne, or not. necnon, also, and also. nec injuriā, and not without cause, Cic. nec opinans, not expecting. nec opīnus & nec opinatus, unexpected.

NĒCOPINĀTŌ, adv. unexpectedly.

NĒCESSE & -um, indecl. adj. necessary.

NECESSITAS, ātis, f. & -itudo, īnis, f. necessity; intimacy, relation, connection.

NECESSARIUS, a. necessary, needful. s. a connection, a friend.

NECESSARIĒ, & -ariō, adv. necessarily, of necessity, Cic. Inv. 1, 29. Ter. And. 4, 1, 8.

NĒCARE, to slay or kill. See NEX.

NECTAR, āris, n. nectar, the drink of the gods.

NECTĀRĒUS, a. sweet as nectar.

NECTAREA, ae, f. the herb elecampane.

NECTARĪTES, ae, m. a kind of drink or wine made of that herb, Plin. 14, 16.

NĒCTĒRE, (necto, xui & xi, xum,) to tie, to bind, to knit. aquas, to freeze. carmina, to compose. causas, to frame excuses. dolum, nefas, &c. to contrive, to hatch.

NEXUS, a, um, bound, knit together, connected. nexi, sc. homines, insolvent debtors given up bound to serve their creditors till they made payment, Liv. 2, 23.

NEXUS, ūs, m. a tying or binding.

NEXUM, i, n. a formal bond of obligation.

NEXĪLIS, e, tied, knit, bound.

NEXĀRE, freq. to bind, Lucr. 2, 98. membra nodis, Virg. Ā.

NĒCŪBI, adv. (nequis,) lest any where, no where.

NĒCUNDE, adv. lest from any place, Liv. 28, 1.

NĒDUM, adv. much less; not to say; not only.

NĒ-FANDUS, a. impious, base, execrable, unjust.

NĒFAS, indecl. n. an impious crime, a horrid wickedness; a wicked person, sometimes used as an adj. wicked, unlawful; or as an interj. O horrid, shameful, shocking!

NĒFARIUS, a, wicked, impious, enormous, villainous, abominable. -ariĒ, adv. wickedly.

NĒ-FASTUS, a. -ti dies, days on which it was unlawful to administer justice, or to hold assemblies of the people, Liv. 1, 19. Ov. F. 1, 47. (A. 120.) unlucky, inauspicious, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 1. Suet. Tib. 43. so terra, Liv. 6, 28. loci, Stat. Th. 1, 274. wicked, profane, Plin. 14, 19. quid nefasti, what wickedness, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 35.

NĒFRENS, ndis, c. a weaned pig, Varr. R. R. 2, 4.

NĒGĀRE, to deny, to refuse. negat se fecisse, he says that he did not do it. negaris esse domi; si tibi negabitur ire, if you shall not be allowed.

NEGATIO, ōnis; & Negantia, ae, f. a denying, a denial; a negation or negative form of speech. NĒGĪTĀRE, freq. to deny often or strongly, Sal. Jug. 111.

NEGĪGĒRE, (-ĭgo, exi, ectum,) to neglect, to disregard, to slight or scorn.

NEGĪGENS, ntis, adj. negligent, careless. -enter, -entia.

NEGLECTIO, ōnis, f. & -ectus, ūs, m. neglect, Cic. Mur. 4. Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 119.

NĒGŌTIUM, ii, n. (nec otium,) a business, office, or employment; any affair, matter, or thing; trouble, difficulty.

NĒGŌTIOLUM, i, n. a little business or matter.

NĒGŌTIŌSUS, a. full of business, busy; troubled; some, difficult.

NĒGŌTIĀLIS, e, pertaining to the civil law, Cic. Inv. 1, 11, § 2; 21. which expression Quinctilian blames; and makes, quaestio negotialis, a question concerning things without regard to persons, 3, 6, 56 & 57, §c.

NĒGŌTIĀRI, to negotiate, to manage business; to make profit by lending money or purchasing corn in the provinces; to trade or traffick, Sall. Cat. 40. Cic. Flac. 29.

NĒGŌTIĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. a trading or trafficking.

NĒGŌTIĀTOR, ōris, m. one who trades.

NĒMO, īnis, c. (ne & homo,) no man, no one, nobody. nemo hominum, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 16.

NĒMPE, adv. truly, surely; namely, however.

NĒMUS, ōris, n. a grove or wood, a forest.

NĒMŌRALIS, & NĒmŌrensis, e, of groves or woods.

NĒMŌRŌSUS, a. full of woods or forests.

† NĒMŌRĪCULĒTRIX, īcis, f. an inhabitant of the woods.

NĒMŌRĪVĀGUS, a. wandering through the woods, Cat. 61, 72.

NĒNĪA, a funeral song. See NĀENĪA.

NĒPA, ae, f. a scorpion, Cic. Fin. 5, 15. a crab-fish, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 7. the constellation Scorpio, Col. 11, 2, 30 & 34 & 78. Cic. N. D. 2, 42.

NĒPĒTA, ae, f. nep, or cat-mint, an herb; thought good against the stinging of scorpions, Plin. 10, 14. Col. 7, 5, 18. 12, 7 & 57.

NĒPOS, ōtis, m. a grandson, (in later writers, a nephew,) a prodigal or spendthrift, Hor. Ep. 1, 32. Sat. 2, 3, 225. Cic. Quint. 12. Rull. 1, 1, 12. nepōtes, pl. descendants.

NĒPŌTŪLUS, i, m. a little grandson.

NĒPŌTĪNUS, a. -ini sumptus, extravagant, profuse, Suet. Cal. 37.

NĒPŌTĀRI, to be profuse.

NĒPŌTĀTUS, ūs, m. profusion, extravagance.

NĒPTIS, is, f. a grand-daughter, Catull. 63, 29.

NĒQUAM, adj. ind. -ior, -issimus, worthless; naughty, profligate.

NĒQUĪTER, adv. wickedly, wantonly; cunningly.

NĒQUĪTIA, ae, & -ies, īē, f. inactivity, remissness; profligacy, lewdness, vice.

NĒQUANDO, adv. lest at any time, Ter. Eun.

NĒQUĀQUAM, adv. by no means, in no wise.

NĒQUE, disj. conj. neither, nor. neque enim, &c.

NĒQUICQUAM v. Nequidquam, adv. in vain, to no purpose. telum in Persea misit, Ovid. M. 5, 33.

NĒ-QUĪRE, (-eo, ūvi, itum,) not to be able, dormire nequeo, I cannot sleep. ire nequibunt, Lucr. 1, 381. quicquid ulcisci nequitur, cannot be revenged or punished, Sall. Jug. 31. nequeo quin lacrimen, I cannot but weep, Ter. nequire proci, Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 78.

NĒ-QUIS, qua, quod v. quid, pron. lest any one, no one. nequid nimis, sc. agas, do not mind any thing too much, Ter.

NĒRE (neo, nēvi, nētum,) lanam, fila, to spin.

NĒRVUS, i, m. a sinew or tendon, the string of a bow, of a musical instrument, or the like.

an instrument of torture; a string. nervi, pl. nerves, strength. nervos contendere v. intendere, to do one's utmost, Ter.—in nervum potius ibit, to prison, Ter. Phor. 4, 1, 15. vereor, ne ishaec fortitudo in nervum erumpat, end in your ruin, cause you to be put in chains, ib. 2, 1, 11.—

NERVŪLI, ōrum, m. a little strength. si nervulos adhibueris, Cic. Att. 16, 16.—

NERVŌSUS, a. full of sinews or fibres, strong.—

NERVOSĒ, adv. strongly.—

NERVOSĪTAS, ātis, f. strength, toughness, Plin. 19, 1.

NE-SCĪRE, (-scio, īvi, itum,) not to know.—

NE-SCĪTUR, imp. it is not known, Cic. Att. 7, 12.

NE-SCĪUS, a. ignorant; unknown.

NEU v. Neve, adv. neither, nor, and not.

NESSOTROPHIUM, i, n. a place where ducks are fed, a duckery, Col. 8, 15.

NEVIS, for non vis, you do not chuse, Plaut. Curc.

NEUTER, tra, trum, trius, rar. neutri, neither the one nor the other, neither of the two.—

NEUTRŌ, adv. to neither side.—

NEUTRĀLIS, e, -alia nomina, of the neuter gender, Quintil. 1, 5, 54. & 1, 4, 24. and in later writers, Neutraliter.

NEX, NĒcis, f. death, violent or natural; destruction. vitae necisque potestas, Caes. B. G. 6, 18.

NEXĀRE, Nexus, &c. See NECTERE.

NĪ, for nisi, conj. unless, if not; for ne, Virg. Æ.

NICETERIUM, i, n. a reward for victory, a prize, Juvenal. 3, 68.

NICTĀRE, to wink, to twinkle, to wink often.—

NICTĀTIO, ōnis, f. & Nictus, ūs, m. a winking.

NĪDOR, ōris, m. the smell of something burnt; any fat or strong smell, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 19. Juv. 5, 162.

NĪDUS, i, m. a nest.—

NĪDŪLUS, i, m. a little nest.—

NĪDŪLĀRI, to place or lay up as in a nest, Plin. 11, 28 s. 34.—

NĪDĪFĪCĀRE, to build or make a nest.—

† NĪDĪFĪCUS, a. -um ver, the spring, when birds make their nests, Sen. Med. 714.—

NĪDĀMENTA, ōrum, n. materials for building a nest, Plaut. R. 3, 6, 51.

NĪGER, gra, grum, black, dusky, dark, swarthy.—

NĪGELLUS, a. a little black, blackish.—

NĪGRITIA, & -ities, iēi, Nigrītūdo, īnis, f. & NĪGROR, ōris, m. blackness.—

NĪGRESĀRE rar. Nigrēre, to grow black.—

NĪGRĀRE, to be black.—

NĪGRANS, ntis, a. black.—

NĪGRĪCANS, a. somewhat black. colore, Plin.—

NĪHL v. Nil, ind. & Nihĭlum, i, n. (ne' for non, &c. hilum,) nothing. res nihĭli, of no value. nihĭli pendere v. facere, not to value, to despise. nihilo aliter, no otherwise. nihilo beatorum quā Epicurus, no happier. nihilo magis v. plus, no more. nihilo minus, no less, nevertheless, not withstanding. nihildum suspicans, as yet suspecting nothing, Ter. And. 1, 1, 89. Cic. Cat. 3, 3.

NĪMBUS, i, m. a cloud, a shower, a storm.—

NĪMBŌSUS, a. cloudy, rainy, tempestuous.—

† NĪMBĪFER, bringing clouds, Ovid. Pont. 4, 8, 60.

NĪMĪTRUM, adv. (ni for non, & mirum,) truly, doubtless, surely, certainly; that is to say, to wit.

NĪMIUS, a, um, too much, excessive. nimius animi, of too proud a mind, too ambitious or aspiring, Liv. 6, 11. imperii, possessed of too great power, Liv. 3, 26. sermonis, too free of speech, Tac. Hist. 3, 75. mero, immoderate in drinking, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 15.—

NĪMIS, nimĭum, nimĭē, & nimĭopĕre, adv. too much. plus nimio, more by a great deal; too much. so nimio minus, satius, &c. —

NĪMĪĒTAS, ātis, f. too great abundance, Col. 6, 21, 2.

NĪNGĒRE v. Ninguĕre, (ningo, ninxi, -) to snow.—

NĪNGIT, imp. it snows.—

NĪNGUIS, is, f. snow, Lucr. 6, 736.

NĪPTRUM, i, n. a bason. pl. nĪpra, i. e. la-vacra, a tragedy of Pacuvius, Cic. Tusc. 2, 21.

NĪSI, conj. unless, if not, except; but, but that.

NĪTĒDŪLA, tella, v. ela, ae, f. a field-mouse.

NĪTĒRE, (-eo, ui, -) to be neat, fine, clean, spruce, or elegant; to be sleek; to shine, to glitter.—

NĪTOR, ōris, m. neatness, brightness, elegance.—

NĪTĪDUS, a. neat, bright, shining, elegant, flourishing.—

NĪTĪDĒ, adv. neatly, brightly, elegantly.—

NĪTĪDUSCŪLUS, a. somewhat more neat than ordinary.—

NĪTĪDUSCŪLĒ, adv. somewhat more neatly, &c.

NĪTESĒRE, to shine, to grow sleek, to flourish.—

NĪTĪDĀRI, to be made bright, Col.

NĪTI, (nitor, nĪsus v. nĪxus,) to strive, or strain, to endeavour strenuously; to mount, to rise, to soar. hastā, to lean upon. eo v. in eo, ejus gratiā v. consilio, to depend on. humi, to walk on, Virg. Æ. 2, 380. nituntur gradibus, they ascend by steps, ib. 4, 443. nitor in adversum, I move against the motion of the heavens, Ovid. Met. 2, 72. ad gloriam ad v. in summa, to aim at. nixus in cubitum, leaning on. nixus genu, the constellation of Hercules, represented leaning on his knee; hence called Engonōsis, or the man on his knee, Ovid. Met. 8, 182.—

NĪSUS v. NĪXUS, ūs, m. an effort, an exertion; the labour or travail of child-birth. astra nixu suo conglobata, by their own gravity, or by the tendency of all the parts of each to their centre, Cic. N. D. 2, 46.—

NĪXĀRI (-or, ātus,) fundamentis, to lean or rest upon, Lucr. 5, 508. nixans, part. endeavouring, ib. 3, 1014.

NĪTRUM, i, n. nitre or saltpetre.—

NĪTRĀRIA, ae, f. a place where nitre is found.—

NĪTRĀTUS, a. mixed with nitre.—

NĪTRŌSUS, a. full of nitre, nitrous.

NĪVĒRE, to wink; obsolete: whence Nictāre.

NĪVEUS, &c. See NIX.

NĪX, nĪvis, f. snow.—

NĪVEUS, a. of snow, snowy, white as snow.—

NIVĀLIS (adj.) dies, snowy. aqua, from snow. venti, cold.

NIVĀTUS, a. cooled with snow.

NIVŌSUS, a. full of snow, snowy.

NIVĀRIUS (adj.) saccus, v. -ium colum, a strainer through which wine mixed with snow was made to pass, in order to cool it, Plin. 24, 1. Martial. 14, 103. a glass vessel for holding wine, Martial. 14, 112. saffron water poured mechanically on the people at the spectacles like a shower, Id. 9, 39, 5. Spect. 3, 8. veniunt numismata nimbis, small coins are scattered from above among the people in clouds, ib. 8, 78, 9.

NŌBĪLIS, e, (nosco,) well known, noted, famous, remarkable, generous; noble, of high birth. subst. a noble-man.

NOBILĪTER, adv. remarkably, nobly.

NOBILĪTAS, ātis, f. fame, renown, nobility; the nobility of the nobles.

NOBILĪTARE, to make famous, to ennoble; to disgrace, Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 20.

NŌCĒRE (-ceo, ui, ūtum,) ei, to hurt. mihi nocetur, I am hurt. mihi quidem ipsi nihil jam ab istis noceri potest, I cannot be hurt, Cic. Cat. 3, 12.

NŌCENS, ntis, a. hurtful, guilty. subst. a criminal.

NOCENTER, adv. in a hurtful manner.

NOCĪVUS, a. hurtful, pernicious.

NŌCVUS, a. hurtful, criminal. civis, a. noxius, Cic. Leg. 3, 3.

NOCTĪFER, noctu, noctua, an owl, &c. See NOX.

NŌDUS, i, m. a knot; a bond; a difficulty, a quirk in law. nodum in cirpo quaeris, you seek a knot on a rush, i. e. you seek a difficulty where there is none, you puzzle a plain cause, Ter. And. 5, 4, 39. qui juris nodos, legumque aenigmata solvat, Juv. 8, 50. a bulla or boss of leather worn by the children of poor people, Juv. 5, 165. (A. 414.)

NODŪLUS, i, m. a little knot.

NODŌSUS, a. full of knots, knotty.

NŌDĀRE, to knot, to gather or tie with a knot. crines nodantur in aurum, Virg. Æ. 4, 138.

NOLLE, (non velle, nōlo, nolui, -) to be unwilling. noli contendere, metuere, suadere, sc. mihi, &c. novi ingenium mulierum: nolunt, ubi velis; ubi nolis, cupiunt ulterio, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 43. nolo me videat, sc. ut, I do not wish that he should see me, Ter. And. 4, 6, 24. so nollem tibi visa fuissem, I wish I had not been seen by thee, Ovid. Met. 10, 632. meum quid nisi nolle fuit? what could I do but shew reluctance? Ovid. Ep. 17, 24. quod nolim, which I wish may not be the case, ib. 20, 100. noluit hoc, Caesar did not chuse this, Id. Tr. 1, 2, 93. so Id. F. 5, 471. ah nolim victas hoc meminisse deas, I wish that they may not remember, ib. 4, 122. patres ordinem publicanorum in tali tempore offensum nolebant, did not wish to offend, Liv. 25, 3. nollem factum, sc. esse, I wish it had not been done, i. e. I am sorry for it, Id. Ad. 1, 2, 11. so ib. 8. Heaut. 1, 1, 30. nollem datum, sc. argentum esse, I am sorry that it has been paid, Id. Phor. 5, 3, 13. nollem huc exitum

sc. esse a me, I wish I had not come out, Id. Ad. 5, 1, 13. nollem Corinthum sc. majores nostros funditus sustulisse, I wish that they had not destroyed Corinth, Cic. Off. 1, 11. nolle inultos hostes; nolle successum, non patribus, non consulibus, they did not wish, &c. where two negatives make a stronger negation; contrary to what is usually the case; thus, ut—exempla literarum ipsi habere non nolent, i. e. vellent, they wished, Cic. Verr. 2, 74. cui (sc. Pompeio) qui nolunt, (i. e. minus favent,) iidem tibi non sunt amici, those who wish that the charge of restoring Ptolemy should not be given to him, &c. Cic. Fam. 1, 1, 8.

NŌMEN, ūnis, n. (nosco,) a name. cui Servio Tullio nomen fuit, Liv. 1, 39. declinare nomina et verba in primis pueri sciunt, nouns, Quinctil. 1, 4. multi Lydia nominis, of great fame or reputation, Hor. Od. 3, 9, 7. classis nomine pecuniam civitatis imperatam queruntur, on the pretext or pretence of building a fleet, Cic. Flac. 12. honestis nominibus, under honourable pretexts, Sall. Cat. 38. his nominibus, Cic. Verr. 1, 38.—(II) rationum nomina, the articles of accounts, Cic. Verr. 1, 39. cf. ib. 2, 76. optima nomina, the best debts, Col. 1, 7. ego bonum nomen existimor, a good debtor, Cic. Fam. 5, 6. (A. 501 & 502.)—(III) omne nomen Etruscum, the whole Tuscan nation, Liv. 7, 17. so omnes Hernici nominis, Id. 9, 42.

NŌMINĀTIM, adv. by name, expressly.

NŌMĪNĀRE, to name; to mention; to nominate or elect.

NŌMINĀTIO, ōnis, f. an election or nomination.

NŌMINĀTĀRE, freq. to name, Lucr. 3, 353.

NŌMINĀTĪVUS (adj.) casus, Varr. L. L. 7, 29. & Quinctil. 7, 9, 13.

NŌMENCLĀTOR, ōris, m. a slave who whispered to his master the names of the citizens whom he met, when canvassing for an office; any one that can readily tell the names of persons or things.

NŌMENCLĀTIO, ōnis, f. a calling or saluting of persons by their names, Cic. Pet. Cons. 11. a catalogue of names, Col. 3, 2, 31.

* **NŌMOS**, v. us, i, m. a division or district of a country, as of Egypt, Plin. 5, 9. or of any province, Plin. Ep. 10, 23. a tune in music, Suet. Ner. 20.

NON, adv. not: sometimes omitted after non modo, especially when followed by, sed ne quidem.

NONDUM, adv. not yet.

NONNEMO, ūnis, c. g. some one.

NONNIHIL, ind. something, somewhat, a little.

NONNULLUS, a. some.

NONNUNQUAM, adv. sometimes.

NONNUSQUAM, adv. somewhere.

NONNE (adv.) imperabis, &c. will you not command? nonne satius fuit? was it not better? quum esset ex eo quaesitum, nonne putaret, &c.? for annon, when he was asked, if he did not think? Cic. non modo, et, for sed et, Liv.

NŌNAE, the nones. **NŌNUS**, the ninth. See **NOVEM**.

- NORMA**, ae, f. a rule or square.-----
- NORMĀLIS**, e, right according to rule.-----
- NORMĀTUS**, a, made by rule.-----
- Nos**, pron. we; often put for, ego.-----
- NOSMET**, pron. ourselves, Plaut.-----
- NOSTER**, tra, trum, our, ours. nostrāque culpā, by our own fault, Ter.-----
- NOSTRAS**, ātis, f. of our country. -ates philo-
sophi, Cic. Ter. 5, 32.-----
- NOSCĒRE**, (nosco, nōvi, nōtum,) to know, to perceive; to understand, to learn; to recognise.-----
- NŌTUS**, a, known. notus animi paterni, i. e. ob animum paternum, noted, remarkable for, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 6. notissima famā insula, Virg. *Æ.* 2, 21.-----
- NŌTIŌ**, ōnis, f. a notion, idea, or conception; the cognisance or trying of a cause.-----
- NŌTĪTIA**, ae, rar. notities, iēi, f. knowledge, acquaintance; a notion or idea.-----
- NŌTOR**, ōris, m. he who knows and gives an account of another, Senec. Ep. 39.-----
- NŌTESCĒRE**, (notesco, nōtui, -,) to become known or distinguished.-----
- NOTIFICĀRE**, (notum facere,) to make known, Ovid. P. 1, 2, 12.-----
- NOSCĪTARE**, to know, to distinguish, to observe, to recognise.-----
- NOTA**, ae, f. a mark; a brand or stigma, Cic. Off. 2, 7. a mark of disgrace or ignominy imposed by the censor. censoria nota, Liv. 24, 18. Cic. Cluent. 46. haec inusta (imposed) a te Caesari nota ad ignominiam, Cic. Phil. 1, 13. (A. 131.)—notis excipere, to take down in short-hand, Suet. Caes. 55. per notas scripsit, by cyphers or transposed letters, ib. 56. Aug. 88. (A. 176 & 187.) interiore nota Falerni, with a cup of old Falernian wine, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 8. so Id. Sat. 1, 10, 24. (A. 453.) Anciana nota, wine made in the consulship of Anicius, Cic. Brut. 83. successori nos de meliore nota com-
menda, in the strongest terms, Cic. Fam. 7, 29. —nobis o lucem candidiore notā, with a whiter mark, i. e. more lucky, Catull. 105, 6.—* Some ancient nations marked fortunate days with white, and unfortunate with black, Plin. 7, 40. whence huncine solem tam nigrum surrēxe (for surrexisse) mihi, so unlucky, Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 72. Cressā ne careat pulchra dies notā, i. e. albā, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 10. incisa notis marmora publicis, with public inscriptions, ib. 4, 8, 13. ille Numantinā traxit ab urbe notam, sc. Scipio, a name, or rather a surname, i. e. Numantinus, Ovid. F. 1, 596. notae et salutis et mortis, symptoms, Cels. 2, 6.-----
- NOTĀRE**, to mark, to observe, to note, to cen-
sure.-----
- NOTĀTIŌ**, ōnis, f. a noting, a censuring.-----
- NOTĀBĪLIS**, e, remarkable, notable.-----
- NOTĀBILITER**, adv. remarkably.-----
- NOTĀRIUS**, i, m. an amanuensis or secretary; a writer of short-hand.-----
- NOTHUS**, a, um, spurious, of a bastard breed. nothum lumen, borrowed light, Lucr. 5, 575. s. an illegitimate child, Quintil. 3, 6, 96, &c. nothi pulli, ex peregrinis maribus concepti, bastard chickens, conceived by foreign males, Col. 8, 2, 13.-----
- NŌTUS**, i, m. the south-wind; any wind, Prop.-----
- NOVACŪLA**, ae, f. a razor.-----
- NOVĀRE**, &c. See **NOVUS**.-----
- NŌVEM**, ind. adj. pl. nine.-----
- NŌNUS**, a, (contr. for nŏvĕnus,) the ninth. nona, sc. hora, the ninth hour of the day; with us, three in the afternoon.-----
- NONAE**, ārum, pl. f. the nones, a name given to the fifth day of all the months in the year, except four, March, May, July and October, in which the seventh day was called the nones.-----
- NŌVĒNI**, ae, a, nine.-----
- NŌVIES**, adv. nine times.-----
- NŌNĀGINTA**, ind. a. pl. ninety.-----
- NŌNĀGĒSĪMUS**, a, the ninetieth.-----
- NŌNĀGĒNI**, ae, a, ninety.-----
- NONĀGIES**, adv. ninety times.-----
- NONGENTI**, v. Noningenti, ae, a, nine hundred.-----
- NONĀNUS** (adj.) miles, a soldier of the ninth legion, Tac. An. 1, 23.-----
- NONĀRIUS**, a, -a meretrix, i. e. quae cellam nonā horā aperuit, Pers. 1, 133.-----
- NOVENDIĀLIS**, a, -e sacrum, a festival for nine days, Liv. 1, 31. so novendiales feriae, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 5. novendiales dissipare cineres, to scatter the ashes of the dead nine days after their burial, Hor. Epod. 17, 48. (vid. A. p. 485.)-----
- NONAGENARIUS** (adj.) motus Martis, the motion of the planet Mars, at ninety degrees from the sun, Plin. 2, 15.-----
- NŌVEMBER**, bris, m. the ninth month of the ancient year, beginning with March.-----
- NONUSSIS**, is, m. nine asses, Varr. L. L. 4, 36.-----
- NŌVUS**, a, new, fresh, unusual, uncommon. novo vere, in the beginning of spring, Virg. E. 10, 74. novus homo, a new man, i. e. the first of his family that obtained the office of curule aedile or any magistracy, which gave one the right of using the seat called sella curulis, and of placing a waxen image of himself in the atrium of his house, (A. 31.) which constituted nobility.—novae tabulae, a remission of debts in whole or in part, which required new tables or bonds to be made, Cic.—res novae, a change of government, a revolution; innovations in the state of affairs, Liv.-----
- NOVĒ**, adv. newly, in a new or unusual manner.-----
- NOVĪTAS**, ātis, f. newness, novelty, strangeness; the being the first of one's family that obtained a curule office.-----
- NOVISSĪMUS**, a, the last. -um agmen, the rear. -ina luna, the last quarter of the moon. pars terrarum, the most remote. in novissimis histri-
onibus esse, among the meanest players. novissi-
ma exempla meritis, the severest punishment, Tac. An. 12, 20. novissima expectabat, i. e. death, ib. 6, 50.-----
- NOVISSĪMĒ**, adv. at last, finally.-----
- NOVICĪUS** v. -itius (adj.) quaestus, a new trade. -ium opus, a new work, not before attempted. -iae ancillae v. puellae, maid-servants newly purchased, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 34.-----

NOVĪCIUS, i, m. a slave lately bought, Cic. Pis. 1. Quinctil. 1, 12. a novice.

NOVĀRE, to make new, to renew, to repair. res, to attempt a revolution or change in a government. agrum, to plough up ground long un-tilled, or after lying fallow for a year or more.

NOVATRIX (-icis, f.) rerum natura, the renewer or repairer, Ovid. 15, 252.

NOVĀLIS (adj.) ager, Novālis, is, f. sc. terra, v. NOVĀLE, is, n. a field sown after being long uncultivated, or after remaining fallow for a year or more.

NOVELLUS, a. young, tender. novella oppida, lately acquired or taken, Liv. 2, 38. novelli Aquilejenses, colonists lately transplanted to Aquileja, Liv. 41, 5. cf. 39, 55.

NOVELLĀRE vineas v. vinēta, to plant new vineyards.

NOX, noctis, f. night; sleep, death; blindness, darkness, ignorance.

NOCTU, for nocte, abl. sing. in the night time. NOCTURNUS, a. of night, nocturnal.

NOCTĪFER, ēri, m. the evening star. NOCTILŪCA, ae, f. the moon.

NOCTUA, ae, f. sc. avis, an owl. NOCTUINUS, a. of an owl.

NOCTUABUNDUS, a. travelling late in the night, Cic. Att. 12, 1.

† NOCTIVĀGUS, a. wandering in the night, Virg. Æ. 10, 216. Stat. Th. 10, 152.

NOXA v. NOXIA, ae, f. a fault, hurt; punish-ment.

NOXIUS, a. hurtful. -osissimum animal, al. noxissimum, Sen.

NUBĒRE, (nubo, psi, ptum.) to cover, to veil. viro, in clarā familiam, to marry. si qua voles apte nubere, nube pari, Ovid. Ep. 9, 32. viri, quibus cum illae nuptae erant, their husbands, Cic. Verr. 4, 61. nupta senatori, married to a senator. nova nupta, a new-married wife.

NUPTUS, ūs, m. marriage. nuptui filiam collocare, to dispose of in marriage. nuptum prior passa, having been married before, Stat. Silv. 5, 1, 45.

NUBĪLIS, e, marriageable. NUPTIAE, ārum, f. a marriage.

NUPTIALIS, e, of or pertaining to marriage. NUBES, is, f. a cloud.

NUBECŪLA, ae, f. a little cloud. nubecula frontis, a frowning look, Cic. Pis. 9.—a kind of disease, Plin. 22, 12.

NUBĪLUS, a. cloudy. NUBĪLUM, i, n. a cloud.

NUBĪLAR, āris, n. v. Nubilarium, i, n. a shade or covered place for keeping corn till it was threshed.

NUBĪLĀRE, & -āri, to be dark or cloudy. † NUBĪFER, ēra, um, bearing or bringing clouds.

NUBIFĒGUS, a. driving away the clouds. NUBIGĒNA, ae, m. one begotten of a cloud, a centaur.

NUBIVĀGUS, a. wandering among the clouds. -us meatus sc. Daedali, Sil. 12, 102.

NUCĒUS, a. of a nut.

NUCLEUS, a kernel. See NUX.

NUDIUSPERTIUS, adv. (nunc dies tertius,) three days ago, the day before yesterday. so nudiusquartus, &c. nudius tertius decimus, thirteen days ago.

NŪDUS, a. naked, bare, without ornament. NUDĪTAS, ātis, f. nakedness, simplicity of style.

NŪDĀRE, to make naked or bare, to strip; to lay open, to discover. jacentem armis, Ovid. Met. 12, 439.

NUDĀTIO, ōdis, f. a stripping bare. NUERE, to nod; obsolete. See NŪTUS & NŪTĀRE.

NŪGAE, ārum, f. verses in praise of the dead; silly verses or toys; trifles, toys; trifling persons, Cic. Mil. 21. Att. 6, 3.

NŪGAX, ācis, a. trifling. NŪGĀRI, dep. to trifle.

NUGĀTOR, ōris, m. a trifter. NUGĀTORIUS, a. trifling, silly, impertinent.

NUGĪVENDUS, i, m. a seller of toys, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 51.

NULLUS, ius, a. (ne, for non, & ullus,) not any, none, no, no one. nullus v. nulla sum, I am undone. nulli consilii sum, for nullius, I am devoid of thought, Ter. so nulli earum rerum Consuli jus est, has a right to none of those things, Sall. Cat. 29. nullo patre natus, obscure, igno-ble, Liv. 4, 3. so nullis majoribus orti, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 10. * nullus for non, Cic. Att. 11, 24; 14, 3.

NULLĪBI, (adv.) exstantes, nowhere, Vitr. 7, 1.

NUM, adv. whether or no? whether. NUMNAM & NUMNE, adv. whether? Ter. And. 3, 4, 12. Cic.—num, for etiamnum, Plin. 22, 14 s. 16. 25, 2 s. 5.

NUMELLA, ae, f. & -us, i, m. a wooden engine, in which the necks or feet of offenders were put; a collar for dogs; a shackle for cattle, Plaut. Asin. 3, 2, 5. Varr. possunt etiam numellae (al. numelli) fabricari, stocks or collars may be framed, Col. 6, 19, 3. numellis pecus inducere, to put shackles on the cattle, to hinder them from moving when they are milked, Col. 7, 8, 6.

NUMEN, inis, n. (nuo,) a nod, the divine will or power of the deity, a god, Ovid. Met. 1, 192. & 4, 531.

NUMĒRUS, i, m. a number, a quantity; a measure in verse or prose, harmony; a graceful motion; rank, value; a band of men.—pl. the parts of any thing. numerus eburnus, a die.

NUMĒRŌ, adv. in proper time, opportunely; quickly, too soon, Plaut.

NUMĒROSUS, a. numerous; harmonious. femina torosa, et numerosa, brawny and well-proportioned thighs, Col. 6, 29, 3.

NUMĒRŌSĒ, adv. numerously. NŪMĒRĀRE, to number, to count, to reckon, to value. pecunia numerata, money paid down. in numerato, in ready money, in cash.

NUMĒRĀTŌ, adv. by payment in money. NUMĒRĀTIO, ōdis, f. a numbering or counting; a payment of money.

NUMĒRĀBĪLIS, e, that may be numbered or counted.

NUMMUS v. Nūmus, i, m. a piece of money, a coin.

NUMMŪLUS, i, m. a little coin.

NUMMARIUS, a, of or pertaining to money; corrupted with money.

NUMMĀTUS, a, monied, rich.

NUMMĀTIO, ōnis, f. abundance of money, treasure.

NUMMULĀRIUS, i, m. & -iōlus, dim. a money-changer, a banker.

NUMISMA, ātis, n. a coin. regale, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 234.

NUNC, adv. now. nuncine demum? now at last? Ter. 2, 2, 25. nunc, nunc insurgite remis, now, now, i. e. quickly, Virg. Æ. 5, 189. so nunc, nunc adeste, Hor. Epod. 5, 53. but nunc hos, nunc illos aditus pererrat, he explores now these, now those approaches; at one time, and at another, Virg. ib. 441.

NUNCIPESUM, adv. at this very time, Cic. Att. 12, 40.

NUNCŪBI (adv.) sensisti, &c. ? for num ubi, did you ever, &c. Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 83.

NUNCIUS v. nuntius, i, m. a messenger; a message, news. nuncium uxori remittere, to divorce, to send a bill of divorce, Cic. Att. 1, 10.

NUNCIA, ae, f. a female messenger.

NUNCIUM, i, n. news, tidings.

NUNCIUS, a, um, bring news, reporting.

NUNCIĀRE v. nuntiāre, to bring news, to tell. salutem ei, to send compliments. mihi nunciatum est, I was told. Romam erat nunciatum, news were brought to Rome, it was told at Rome, Cic. Fam. 11, 12. haec Rhodum nunciata, Liv. 45, 25. quae cuncta cūm Athenis nunciata essent, Justin. 5, 7. nunciatur Lacedaemone, bellum Athenis exarsit, Id. 5, 10. cui ut est nunciatum de caede avunculi, Vell. 2, 59. augurio nunciato, the omen being solemnly declared, Liv. 1, 7. ne ibi quidem nunciato, quo pergerent, tantūm convocatos milites monuit, not having told, Liv. 25, 9.

NUNCIĀTIO, ōnis, f. a denouncing or declaring of omens.

NUNCŪPARE, to name or call. verba legitima dedentium urbes, to recite, Liv. 9, 9. vota, to make vows; to promise, to perform. haeredem, to appoint by word of mouth, to name.

NUNCŪPATIO, ōnis, f. a pronouncing of words in a solemn manner; the dedication of a book, Plin. in praef.

NUNDĪNAE, ārum, f. (q. novendinae, à nono die,) a market or fair kept at Rome every ninth day; a market any where, a market place.

NUNDĪNĀLIS, e, of a market. -alis coquus, ignorant, of little value, hired only on market days.

NUNDINĀRIUS, a. -ium oppidum, a market town, Plin. 12, 17. forum, the market place, Id. 8, 51.

NUNDĪNĀRI, to buy or sell, to market; to meet as for the sake of market.

NUNDINĀTIO, ōnis, f. a buying and selling, a marketting.

NUNDINĀTOR, ōris, m. a buyer or seller. — NUNDĪNUM. See TRINUMNUNDĪNUM.

NUNQUAM, adv. never. nunquam non, always.

NUNQUANDO v. numquando, whether at any time.

NUMQUIS v. nunquis, qua, -od v. id, pron. whether any one, or any. rogo, numquid velit, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 42. numquid vellem, rogavit, Cic. Att. 5, 2. numquidnam novi? sc. est, is there any news? Cic. Or. 2, 3. numquidnam de gnato meo audisti? have you heard any thing? Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 20.

NŪPER, adv. lately, of late. nuper a silva, newly come, Flor. 4, 2, 67.

NUPĒRUS, a. late or new.

NUPŪTIAE, a marriage. nuptus, &c. See NUBĒRE.

NŪRUS, us, f. a daughter-in-law; a matron.

NŪSQUAM, adv. nowhere; in no place; never.

NŪTĀRE, (ab absol. nuo,) to nod, to hesitate, to waver.

NUTĀTIO, ōnis, f. a nodding; a moving of the body from one side to another.

NUTĀMEN, ĩnis, n. a nodding or waving, Sil. 2, 399.

NUTRĪRE, to nourish, to nurse, to suckle.

NUTRĪTUS, ūs, m. a nursing or nourishment.

NUTRĪTOR, ōris, m. a nurser, he that brings up.

NUTRIX, ĩcis, f. a nurse.

NUTRĪCŪLA, ae, f. a little nurse; a nurse, a breeder.

NUTRICIUS v. -itius, a. that nurses, nursing. s. a foster-father, a tutor or governor.

NUTRICIUM, i, n. the nursing of a sick person.

NUTRĪMENTUM, i. v. nutrĪmen, ĩnis, m. nourishment, food; fuel.

NUTRICĀRE v. -āri, to nurse, to breed or bring up.

NUTRICĀTIO, ōnis, f. & -ātus, ūs, m. nursing, a growing, Varr.

NŪTUS, ūs, m. (a nuo,) a nod or beck; will, pleasure, consent; tendency towards, gravity, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17. N. D. 32, 16. weight, V. Flac. 6, 382.

Nux, nŭcis, f. a nut.

NUCĒUS, a, of a nut.

NUCĒTUM, i, n. a place where nut-trees grow.

NUCŪLA, ae, f. a small nut.

NUCLĒUS, ĩi, m. the kernel of a nut.

NUCIPRANGĪBŪLUM, i, n. (frango,) a nut-cracker, a tooth.

NUCIPERSĪCUM, i, n. a peach.

NUCIPRŪNUM, i, n. a plum grafted on a nut-tree.

NYMPHA, ae, f. a nymph, a goddess of the woods, of the waters, &c. any rural goddess; a wife or matron, Ov. Ep. 1, 27.

NYMPHAE, pl. young bees just formed, Plin. 11, 16.

NYMPHAEUM, i, n. a temple of the nymphs, Cic. Mil. 27. Har. resp. 27.

NYMPHAEA, ae, f. a water-lily, Plin. 26, 10 s. 60.

O.

O ! interj. *O regina*, Virg. *Æ.* 1, 522. *O crudelis Alexi*, Id. *E.* 2, 6. *O patrem*, Ter.

OB (præp.) *culpam non aliam, for*, Virg. *G.* 2, 280. *pretium ob stultitiam fero*, Ter. *And.* 3, 5, 4. *ob adulterium caesus*, Virg. *Æ.* 6, 612. *quodnam ob factum? ob eam rem*, Ter. *Ad.* 5, 6, 7, & 5, 9, 20. *but verum id frustra an ob rem faciam, to advantage*, Sall. *Jug.* 31. *so dum ob rem, for my interest*. Ter. *Phor.* 3, 2, 41. *ob minas decem ager pignori est oppositus, for*, ib. 4, 3, 57. *mihi ob oculos exilium versatur, appears before*, Cic. *Sext.* 21. *Turni ob ora, before the face, in the sight*, Virg. *Æ.* 12, 865. *ob industriam, on purpose*, Plaut.

OB-ÆRĀTUS, a. *plunged in debt. s. a debtor.*

OB-AMBŪLĀRE, *to walk up and down. urbem, to walk about through. muris, in dat. to walk before or near*, Liv. 36, 34. *gregibus, to lie in wait for*.

OBAMBULĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a walking up and down.*

OB-ĀRĀRE, *to plough up all around*, Liv. 23, 19.

OB-ARDĒRE (-deo, si, sum,) v. -escēre, *to be set on fire, to shine.*

OB-ARMĀRE *dextras securi, to arm*, Hor. *Od.*

OB-v. OCCAECĀRE *animos, to blind*, Liv. 4, 37. *diem, to darken*, Id. 33, 7. *seminā terrā, to cover.*

OB-CAEDES, is, f. *slaughter, any thing bloody or tragical*, Plaut. *Stich.* 5, 4, 52.

OB-CĀLĒRE v. -escēre, *to be or grow warm.*

OB-CALLĒRE, & -escēre, *to be or grow hard.*

OBĎĒRE (-do, dīdi, dītum,) *latus nulli malo, to oppose or place against, to expose*, Hor. *S.* 1, 3, 59. *ceram auribus, to put in, to stop with wax. forem, to shut the door. pessillum ostio v. foribus, to bar or bolt. seram v. seras postibus, to lock.*

OB-DORMĪRE v. -iscēre, *to sleep, to fall asleep. crapulam, to sleep out, to digest by sleeping*, Plaut.

OB-DŪCĒRE (-co, xi, ctum,) *exercitum, to lead out against*, Plaut. *Ps.* 2, 1, 13. *Curium, sc. iis, to bring him in against them, to make him supplant them*, Cic. *Att.* 1, 1. *callum dolori, to blunt, to mitigate*, Cic. *Tusc.* 2, 15. *tenebras omnibus fulgore suae claritatis, to eclipse*, Quinctil. 10, 1, 72. *pascua limoso junco, to cover*, Virg. *E.* 1, 4, so *G.* 2, 441. *diem, to spend*, Cic. *Att.* 16, 6. *venenum, to drink off at one draught*, Cic. *Tusc.* 1, 40. *Sen. prov.* 3. —*nubes obducta tuenti, spread over or before*, Virg. *Æ.* 2, 604. *dolor, concealed*, Id. *Æ.* 10, 64. *limus, drawn or brought over*, Id. *G.* 1, 116. *so obducto cortice pressa latet, i. e. she is metamorphosed into a tree*, Ov. *Art.* A. 1, 286. *plumā animantes obductae, covered*, Cic. *vultus obductus luctu, covered, overspread*, Ov. *M.* 2, 329. *cicatricem reip. jam obductam refricare, to rip up the old sore now healed*, Cic. *Rull.* 3, 2. *so obductos annis rescindere luctus, to*

revive grief smothered or blunted by years, Ovid. *M.* 12, 543. *obducta solvatur fronte senectus, let old age, with its clouded, contracted, or wrinkled forehead, be smothered, i. e. let its sorrows be driven away*, Hor. *Epod.* 13, 5. *interrogavit, quae causa frontis tam obductae? sc. esset, of his being so melancholy or dejected*, Quinctil. 10, 3, 13.

OBDUCTIO (ōnis, f.) *capitis, the covering or blindfolding of one about to be executed*, Cic. *C. Rabir.* 5.

OB-DŪRĀRE, *sc. se, to harden; to endure. obduretur hoc triduum, let these three days be borne*, Cic. *Att.* 12, 3.

OB-DURESCĒRE, (-esco, -ui, -,) *to grow hard, to become hardened or callous. ipse obdurui, Cic.*

OBĎĎRE (-io, ūvi, itum, q. ob audire) *ei, to obey, to comply with. obeditum est ei, he was obeyed.*

OBĎDIENS, ntis, a. *obedient.*

OBĎDIENTER, adv. *obediently.*

OBĎDIENTIA, ae, f. *obedience, Cic.*

* **OBĎLISCUS**, i, m. *an obelisk, a large stone or marble, of great height, with four faces, growing smaller and smaller towards the top*, Plin. 36, 8. & 16, 40.

OB-EQUĪTĀRE *portis, to ride up to*, Liv. 21, 54.

OB-ERRĀRE, *to wander up and down; to mistake.*

OB-ESSE (-sum, fui,) *ei, to hinder, to hurt*, Cic. *Or.* 1, 26. *obest quoque gloria multis*, Ovid. *Met.* 11, 320.

OBĎESUS, a. *fat, plump, corpulent; dull.* -itas.

OBEX, icis, c. (q. objex ab objicio,) *an obstruction or obstacle; a bar or bolt, that secures a gate.*

OB-FIRMĀRE, *to make firm. animum v. se animo, to determine positively, to resolve firmly.*

OB-FIRMĀTUS, a. *resolute, obstinate.*

OB-FIRMĀTĒ, adv. *obstinately*, Suet. *Tib.* 27.

OB-v. OG-GANNĪRE, *to yelp, as a wolf or dog. ei in aurem, to yelp or mutter in his ear*, Ter.

OB-HAERĒRE (-reo, si, sum,) *ei, to stick, to adhere*, Suet.

OB-HORRĒRE, *to look fierce or dreadful.*

OB-JĀCĒRE, *to lie against or in the way.*

OBĎJĀCĒRE (-jicio, jēci, jectum, ā jācio,) *cibum canibus, to throw to. se telis, ad v. in omnes casus, to expose. furta ei, to cast up. fores portae, to shut against*, Liv. 28, 6. *numbem oculis, to cast before*, Ovid. *Met.* 12, 32. *clypeos ad tela*, Virg. *Æ.* 2, 244. *rabiem canibus, to inspire into*, ib. 7, 480.

OBJECTUS, a.—*flumina objecta (sc. iis) retardant, lying in their way, interposed. id mihi a te objectum est, objected, cast up.*

OBJECTUM, i, n. *sc. negotium, an objection, an object.*

OBJECTUS, ūs, m. *a placing before or between, an opposition or interposition; an object.*

OBJECTĀRE *caput periculis, to expose. id ei, to cast up, to upbraid with.*

OBJECTĀTIO, ōnis, f. *an upbraiding.*

OBJECTĀCŪLUM, i, n. *a dam or sluice.*

OB-IRASCENS, & ðbīrātus, a. -ati fortunae, angry at, Liv. 1, 31.

OBIRATIO, ðnis, f. anger, Cic. Att. 6, 3.

OB-IRE (ðbeo, ðbii, rar. ðvi, ðtum,) diem edicti, to be present at or on, Cic. Phil. 3, 8. so diem auctionis, Cic. Att. 13, 14. illum diem & illud munus, Cic. Amic. 2. but diem suum obire, to die, Cic. Fam. 4, 12. v. diem supremum, Plin. 14, 4. Nep. 1, 7. & 7, 10, &c. annum petitionis suae, to stand candidate for an office in the year appointed by law, Cic. Fam. 10, 25. bella, to manage or conduct, Liv. 4, 7. civitates omnes oratione meā, to enumerate, Cic. Verr. 2, 51. fratris comitia, to be present at, Cic. Att. 1, 4. colonias, to visit, ib. 16, 8. domos amicorum, Cic. Coel. 7. facinus, to perpetrate, Cic. Cat. 1, 10. hereditates, to enter on, to take possession of, Cic. Rull. 1, 3. judicia, to manage trials, Cic. Or. 1, 38. legationem, to undertake, to perform, Cic. Acad. 4, 2. locum tempusque facinoris, to chuse, to take advantage of, Cic. Mil. 10. in loca infera, to go to, Id. Arat. 474. mortem v. morte, to die, Ter. And. 1, 3, 18. Phor. 5, 9, 30. munus, to discharge or execute an office, Liv. 2, 8. & 3, 8. Plin. Pan. 50. so munia regis, Liv. 1, 41. negotium, Cic. officia, to perform, Liv. 1, 34. ora pallor obit, covers, Ov. M. 11, 418. so ib. 1, 552. 7, 775. & 9, 290. Sil. 8, 525. quem sc. equum fulva leonis pellis obit totum, Virg. Æ. 8, 553. add. ib. 10, 483. obit omnia curru, rides over or round the whole plain, Virg. Æ. 12, 478. omnia per se, to superintend, to direct, Caes. B. G. 5, 33. ad omnia simul, to attend to, to provide against, Liv. 10, 25. pericula ac labores, to undergo, Liv. 1, 54. pugnas, to fight, Virg. Æ. 6, 167. provinciam, to go over, to visit, Cic. Verr. 5, 31. omnes provincias, Id. Rull. 2, 13. tantas regiones pedibus, to travel or go over, Cic. Fin. 5, 29. nec verò Alcides tantum telluris obivit, nor did Hercules go over so many countries, Virg. Æ. 6, 801. rem transmarinam, to transact business beyond seas, Cic. Manil. 17. so res suas, Id. Arch. 6. sacra, to perform, Liv. 1, 20. solenne Fabiae gentis, sc. sacrum, Id. 5, 52. vadimonium, to appear in court at the time appointed, and thus to free one's surety, Cic. Rosc. Com. 13. Quint. 16. qua (sc. horā) tibi vadimonium non sit obitum, when you did not appear, or when you deserted your bail, Cic. Quint. 16. obibat limbus aureus chlamydem, guarded or went round, Ovid. M. 5, 51. obeuntia terras maria, encompassing, Virg. Æ. 6, 58. obiens sol, the setting sun, i. e. the west, Cic. Somn. Scip. 6. * passiv. hic ubi virgineā campus (sc. Martius) obitur aquā, is surrounded or crossed by the aqueduct called Virgo, Ov. F. 1, 464. impellitur, ut coetus hominum—a se obiri velit, to be frequented or attended, Cic. Off. 1, 4. freta—per cavas vix obeunda rates, to be crossed or stemmed, Ovid. Ep. 18, 8. finibus immensis vix obeunda, sc. sceptra Asiae, i. e. regna, a kingdom which can scarcely be traversed or passed over on account of the immense extent of its territories, ib. 16, 176.

obeundus Marsya, sc. sit mihi, I must visit the statue of Marsya, in the forum, where lawyers used to meet, Hor. S. 1, 6, 120. morte obitā, i. e. post mortem, Virg. Æ. 10, 641. so Lucr. 1, 135. & 4, 735. Cic. Sext. 38. mortes pro rep. obitae, undergone, Tac. An. 16, 16. bella planè accinctis obeunda, must be carried on by men completely girt or equipped; they should go unencumbered to the field, ib. 3, 34.

OBĪTUS, ūs, m. death, Cic. Fam. 4, 5. difficilis obitus, an uneasy death, Virg. Æ. 4, 6. siderum, the setting or going down, Cic. Div. 1, 56. so signorum, Virg. G. 1, 257. a meeting with one, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 19.

OBĪTER, adv. (q. ob iter,) by the way; by the by; in the mean time.

OBĪTUS, &c. See OBĪRE.

OB-JURGĀRE eum, to chide, to reprove. -atio, -ātor; -ātōrius, a. scolding, reproving.

OBJURGĀTĀRE, to chide often or much.

OB-LANGŪĒRE (-eo, ui, -) v. -escēre, to be languid, to grow feeble, Cic. F. 16, 12.

OB-LATRĀRE senātum, to rail at, Sil. 8, 250.

OBLATRĀTRIX, icis, f. a female railler or scolder, Plaut.

OBLĀTUS, offered, &c. See OFFERRE.

OBLĒCTĀRE, (lacto,) to delight, to amuse; to allure.

OBLĒCTATIO, ðnis, f. a delighting.

OBLĒCTĀMENTUM, i, v. -āmen, inis, n. delight, amusement, Cic.

OB-LĒNĪRE, to soothe, to mitigate, Senec. Ir. 3, 9.

OB-LĪDĒRE, (-līdo, si, sum, à laedo,) to squeeze, gulam, to strangle, Cic. fauces oblisae, Tac. Ann. 5, 9.

OB-LĪGĀRE, to tie up, to bind; to oblige; to engage.

OBLIGATIO, ðnis, f. an engaging or promising for one; an obligation, Cic. ad Brut. 18.

OB-LĪMĀRE (līmus) agrum, to cover with mud, sulcos v. mentes, to make dull or inactive; to enfeeble.

OBLIMĀRE (līma) rem patris, to waste, to consume his father's estate, Hor. S. 1, 2, 62.

OB-LĪNĒRE (-līno, ēvi, & ðvi, ðtum,) gladium sanguine, to besmear. eum versibus atris, to asperse, blacken or defame by satirical verses, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 30. os ei, to make a fool of, to cheat, Ter.

OBLĪTUS (part.) unguentis, besmeared. libidine v. patricidio, polluted, disgraced.

OB-LĪNĪRE, to daub or smear over, Col. 5, 9.

OBLĪQUUS, a. oblique, awry, not straight or perpendicular; crooked; envious. obliqui tramites, cross roads, Liv. 5, 16.

OBLĪQUĒ, adv. obliquely, crookedly.

OBLĪQUĪTAS, ātis, f. crookedness.

OBLĪQUĀRE sinus in ventum, to turn the sails obliquely or sidewise, to veer to the wind, Virg. Æ. 5, 16. oculos, to take oblique glances, Stat. Theb. 1, 672.

OBLĪTĒRĀRE, to blot out, to obliterate, to efface. vetustate oblitterata res, Liv. 3, 71.

OBLITTERATIO, ðnis, f. an effacing, Plin.

OBLĪTESCERE, (-lītesco, litui, -, à lateo,) *to be hid, to be concealed. velut timidum animal metu oblituit.*

OBLĪVĪSCI (-liviscor, litus,) *rem v. ejus rei, to forget. corda oblita laborum, forgetting, forgetful. pass. carmina oblita mihi, forgotten by me, Virg. E. 9, 53. so et oblitus superūm paterere dolores, the sorrows of the living, or of life forgotten by you, after drinking the waters of Lethe, V. Flac. 1, 792. cf. 2, 389. 3, 532.*

OBLĪVĪO, ōnis, f. & -iūm, i, n. *oblivion, forgetfulness.*

OBLĪVĪŌSUS, a. *forgetful; causing forgetfulness.*

OB-LŌCĀRE operam, *to let out for hire.*

OB-LONGUS, a. *oblong, longer than broad.*

OB-LŌQUI (-loquor, cūtus,) *ei, to speak against, to reproach; to interrupt; to speak in numbers; to sing, Virg. Æ. 6, 646.*

OBLŌCŪTOR, ōris, m. *a gainsayer, an interrupter.*

OB-LUCTĀRI ei, *to struggle against, Virg. Æ. 31, 38.*

OB-LŪDĒRE, *to play for a particular purpose.*

OB-MŌLĪRI, *to build or pile up against, Liv. 37, 32.*

OB-MŌVĒRE, *to move or wave towards, a word used in sacrifices, Cato, R. R. 134, 2 & 4.*

OB-MURMŪRĀRE precibus, *to murmur against.*

OB-MŪTĒSCERE, -tūi, -, *to be dumb or silent.*

OB-NĀTUS, a. -āta ripis salicta, *growing on.*

OB-NĪGER, gra, um, *a little black, blackish.*

OB-NĪTI (-nītor, nīsus, v. nixus,) *undis v. hostibus, to struggle or strive against.*

OBNIKĒ, adv. *strenuously, vigorously, Ter.*

OB-NOXIUS, a.—poenae, morti, &c. *liable or subject. alicui, obliged, submissive, in one's power. barbaris, insidiis, periculis, &c. exposed to. libidini, prone.*

OBNOXIĒ, adv. *timidly, servilely.*

OBNOXIŌSUS, a. *submissive, in subjection, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 31.*

OBNOXIŌSĒ, adv. *obligingly, Id. Epid. 5, 2, 29.*

OB-NŪBĒRE, (-bo, psi, ptum,) *to cover, to veil.*

OBNUPTIO, ōnis, f. *the act of covering.*

OBNŪBĪLUS, a. (nūbes,) *cloudy.*

OB-NUNCIĀRE, v. obnuntiare, *to tell any thing bad or unfortunate, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 7. & ibi Donat.—consuli, to declare to the consul that the omens were unfavourable, and thus prevent him from passing a law or electing magistrates, Cic. Sext. 37. Phil. 2, 33. Suet. Caes. 20. Paulus—obnunciari jam efferenti portā signa collegae jussit, ordered the ill omen to be reported to his colleague just marching out of the gate, Liv. 22, 42. comitiis aut concilio, to prevent them from being held by telling bad omens, Cic. in sen. p. red. 5. cf. Id. Att. 4, 3. obnuntiat, sc. Atejus Crasso, in provinciam ituro, Cic. Div. 1, 16.*

OBNUNCIĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a declaration of bad omens, Cic. ib. & Att. 4, 16.*

OB-ŌLĒRE (-eo, ui, itum,) *antidōtum, to smell strong of, Suet. Cal. 23: sa allium, Id. Vesp. 8.*

OBŌLUS, i, m. *a small Greek coin, Ter. And. 2, 2, 32.*

OB-ŪRĪRI, *to rise, to spring up, Cic. Lig. 3.*

OB-RĒPĒRE, & obreptāre ei, *to creep on, to steal on by degrees or imperceptibly, Cic. Sen. 2.*

OB-RETĪRI, *to be caught in a net unexpectedly. quando obretimur euntes, Lucr. 3, 385.*

OB-RĪGĒRE, (-eo, ui, -,) & -escēre, *to be frozen, to become stiff. pars terrarum obriguit nive, Cic. N. D. 1, 10.*

OB-RŌDĒRE, (-ōdo, ōsi, ōsum,) *to gnaw around, Plaut. A. 2, 2, 92.*

OB-RŌGĀRE legi, *to invalidate an old law by making a new law contrary to it. Liv. 9, 34. obrogatur legibus Caesaris, are invalidated or rendered of none effect, Cic. Phil. 1, 9.*

OBROGĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a disannulling. A. ad Her. OB-RUĒRE, (-uo, ui, ūtum,) *to cover over, to overwhelm, to bury, to hide in the ground; to efface, to abolish, Cic. Dej. 13.**

OBRUSSA v. obrussa, ae, f. *the essay or trial of gold, Suet. Ner. 44. adhibenda obrussa, Cic. Br. 74.*

OB-SAEVĪRE, *to rage against, Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 29.*

OB-SATURĀRI, *to be cloyed or satiated. nae tu obsaturabere, Ter. Heaut. 4, 7, 27.*

OBSCOENUS, a. *unlucky, inauspicious, ominous, of bad omen; obscene; detestable, abominable, disagreeable. obscoena corporis, i. e. pudenda.*

OBSCOENĒ, adv. *inauspiciously, obscenely.*

OBSCOENĪTAS (ātis, f.) *verborum, Cic. Off. 1, 29.*

OBSCURUS, a. *obscure, dark. -ē; -ītas.*

OBSCŪRĀRE, *to darken, to obscure.*

OBSCURĀTIO, ōnis, f. *an obscuring, Cic. Fin. 4, 13.*

OBSECRĀRE, (sacer,) *to entreat, to conjure, to beseech.*

OB-SECUNDĀRE ei, *to humour, to comply with.*

OB-SĒPĪRE, *to hedge in, to block up, Liv. 4, 24.*

OB-SĒQUI (-quor, quutus, v. cūtus,) *ei, to comply with, to humour, to oblige, to serve.*

OBSEQUENS, ntis, a. *compliant, obedient.*

OBSEQUENTER, adv. *obediently.*

OBSEQUENTIA, ae, f. *compliance.*

OBSEQUIUM, i, n. & obsequēla, ae, f. *compliance, obsequiousness.*

OBSEQUIŌSUS, a. *obsequious, serviceable, officious, Plaut.*

OBSEŔĀRE, (sera,) *to lock or bolt fast, to shut up.*

OB-SĒRĒRE, (-sēro, ēvi, itum,) *to sow or plant. loca obsita vultibus, overgrown with bushes, Liv. 21, 54. squalore et sordibus obsitus, covered over, Id. 29, 16. aevo v. annis, enfeebled by age, Virg. Æ. 8, 307.*

OB-SERVĀRE, *to observe, to watch, to guard; to respect, to regard. -atio; -ator; -abilis.*

OBSERVANS, ntis, a. *observant, watchful, respectful. -anter; -antia.*

OBSERVĪTARE, freq. *to observe.*

OB-SĪDĒRE, (-sideo, ēdi, essum, à sedeo,) *to sit around; to beset, to besiege.*

OBSESSIO, ōnis, f. a besieging.-----

OBSESSOR, ōris, m. a besieger.-----

OBSIDIO, ōnis, f. v. -ium, i, n. a siege, a blockade.

OBSDIONĀLIS, e, of a siege. -alis corona, a crown given to a person who had raised a siege, Plin. 22, 45. Liv. 7, 37.

OBSES, ūdis, c. a hostage; any pledge or security.

OBSIDĪARI apibus, to lie in wait for, Col. 9, 14.

OB-SIDĒRE (-sīdo, ēdi, --) to possess himself of, to lie in ambush, to keep blocked up.

OB-SIDĒRE, (-sīdeo, sēdi, ssum,) to beset, to lie in ambush.

OB-SIGNĀRE tabulas v. testamentum, to seal, to seal up.-----

OBSIGNĀTOR, ōris, m. a sealer, a witness, Cic. Att. 10, 12.

OB-SISTĒRE (-sisto, stīti, stītum,) ei, to oppose, to obstruct, to withstand.

OB-SĪTUS, set or planted. See OBSERĒRE.

OB-S- (for OB-) ŌLĒRE, & -escĒre, ēvi, ētum, to grow out of use, to fade; to be forgotten; to lose its value or importance.-----

OB-SŌLĒTUS, a. antiquated, obsolete; dirty, sullied. -ēte. adv. *obsoletely.*

OB-SŌLĒFĪERI, (-fio, factus,) to become contemptible or sullied, Suet. Aug. 89.

OB-SOLĪDĀTUS, a. hardened, made hard, Vitruv. 2, 3.

OB-SŌNIUM, any food or meat. See OPSONIUM.

OB-SŌNĀRE ei, to speak while another is speaking.

OB-SORBĒRE, to sup or drink up, to suck in.

OB-STĀRE, (-sio, stīti, stītum,) to stand in the way, to hinder, to obstruct, to hurt. recens meritum obstabat facto, counterbalanced the deed, Liv. 1, 26. obstat mihi, &c. I am hindered.-----

OBSTANTIA, ae, f. an obstruction, Vitruv. 6, 1. & 8, 1.-----

OBSTĪTUM, i, n. any place struck with lightning, Cic. Leg. 2, 9.

OBSTĒTRIX, ūcis, f. (obsto v. obsisto,) a midwife.-----

OBSTETRĪCIA, ōrum, n. sc. officia, the office or assistance of a midwife, Plin. 35, 11 s. 40, 33.

OBSTĪNĀRE, (à stīno v. stāno, *obsol.*) to resolve firmly, to determine.-----

OBSTĪNĀTUS, a. firm, steady, obstinate, inflexible. -atē; -atio, Cic. & Nep.

OBSTĪPUS, a. (stipes,) stiff; bent to a side, awry.

OBSTRAGŪLA, orum, n. (*al.* obstrigilla,) the laces or latches of a slipper, Plin. 9, 35 s. 56.

OB-STRĒPĒRE (-ēpo, ui, itum,) ei, to make a noise against, to prevent him from being heard while speaking. portis, to make a noise at or before. fontes obstreput, *purl.*—**pass.* decemviro obstreputur, is prevented from being heard by noise. res obstrēpi clamore militum videntur, to be obscured, to have their fame or renown diminished, Cic. Marcell. 2. si non obstreperetur aquis, sc. nenus, i. e. remote from every noise or sound but that of waters, Ovid. F. 6, 10.

ināre obstrepenis Baiis, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 20.

OB-STRINGĒRE, (-ngo, nxi, ictum,) to bind fast, to tie hard; to oblige greatly.-----

OBSTRICŪTUS, ūs, m. the closeness or narrowness of a passage, Sen. Nat. Q. 5, 14.

OBSTRIGILLĀRE, to oppose, to hinder, Sen. E. 115.

OB-STRŪDĒRE, (-do, si, sum,) to thrust down, to swallow greedily.

OB-STRUĒRE, to block or shut up; to stop up.

OBSTRUCTION, ōnis, f. a shutting up.

OB-STŪPĒRE, & -escĒre, (-eo & esco, ui, --) to be astonished.-----

OBSTUPĪDUS, a. torpid, motionless.-----

OBSTUPEFĀCĒRE, to amaze, to confound.-----

OBSTUPEFĪERI, (-fio, factus,) to be amazed.-----

OBSTUPEFACTUS, part. *astonished.*

OB-SUĒRE, (-uo, ui, ūtum,) to sew or stitch up, Ov. F. 2, 578. obsuta lectica, a close chair, Suet. Tiber. 64.

OB-SURDESCĒRE (-esco, dui, --) to become deaf, Cic. Am. 24.

OB-TĒGĒRE, to cover; to hide, to conceal, Cic.

OB-TEMPĒRĀRE ei, to obey, to comply with.

OB-TENDĒRE, (-do, di, tum,) to spread or place before; to cover; to pretend.-----

OB-TENTUS, ūs, m. a spreading over; a colour, pretence or pretext.-----

OB-TENTĀRE, to take hold of, &c. See OBTĒNĒRE.

OB-TĒRĒRE, (-tĕro, trīvi, trītum,) to crush, bruise, or trample upon; to beat in a mortar; to despise or contemn, Cic. Div. 1, 16. to diminish by detraction, Nep. 20, 1.-----

OBTRĪTUS, ūs, m. a treading under foot, a bruising.

OB-TESTĀRI, to call to witness, to conjure or entreat, Cic. Fam. 3, 10. -atio.

OB-TEXĒRE, (-xo, ui, xtum,) to weave over, to cover.

OB-TĪCĒRE, (-eo, ui, --, à taceo,) to be silent, to be struck silent. -entia, ae, f. a figure in rhetoric.

OB-TĪNĒRE, (-eo, ui, entum, à teneo,) to obtain, to gain, to procure, to effect; to convince, to prove; to retain.-----

OB-TENTĀRE, to support, Cic. Att. 9, 10.

OB-TINGĒRE, (tango,) to happen, to fall to one by lot; used only in the third person.-----

OB-TINGIT, imp. it happens. perf. obŭgit; cum tibi sorte obŭgisset, ut, &c. Cic. Ver. 5, 15.

OB-TORPĒRE & -escĒre, (-eo & esco, ui, --) to grow numb or stiff, to be struck with consternation, Liv. 32, 20.

OB-TORQUĒRE, (-rqueo, rsi, rtum,) to wrest, twist, or writhe round forcibly, to turn against swiftly.

OB-TRECTĀRE, (tracto,) to disparage. ei, to detract from. legi, to oppose, Cic. Manil. 8.-----

OB-TRECTĀTIO, ōnis, f. a disparaging.-----

OB-TRECTĀTOR, ōris, m. a detractor, a disparager, Cic. Flac. 28.

OB-TRĪTUS, bruised, crushed. See OBTĒRĒRE.

OB-TRŪDĒRE (-do, si, sum,) fores ei, to thrust against. uxorem ei, to force upon, to force to marry.

OB-TRUNCĀRE, to cut off the head or limb, to kill. imbelles obruncati multi, Sall.—ātis,

OB-TUĒRI, to look sharply, to look in the face.
 OB-TŪTUS, ūs, m. a looking at; an earnest be-
 holding; a look. obtūtu in uno defixus, Virg.
 Æ. 1, 495.

OB-TŪMESCĒRE, to swell, Plin. 20, 5.

OB-TUNDĒRE (-tundo, ūdi, ūsum,) os ei, to
 beat. aciem oculorum, auditum, &c. to blunt,
 to make dull or weak, Plin.—vocem, to weaken,
 to make hoarse, Cic. Or. 2, 70. aliquem de re,
 to dun, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 33. so And. 2, 2, 11.
 Eun. 3, 5, 6. Cic. Verr. 4, 49. aliquem longis
 epistolis, to tease, Cic. Att. 8, 1. ingenia adol-
 escentium, to make dull, Cic. Or. 3, 24. aegri-
 tudinem, to diminish, Cic. Tusc. 3, 16.

OB-TŪSUS, a blunt, dull, unfeeling. -ūsē; -iūs.

OB-TŪRĀRE, to stop up. amphoras fasciculis
 foeniculi, to stop up the jars close with small
 bundles of fennel, Col. 12, 48, 4.

OB-TURĀMENTUM, ū, n. a stopple, a dam or
 sluice, Plin. 16, 8, § 33, 4.

OB-TURBĀRE, to disturb, to disorder, to throw
 into confusiō; to interrupt rudely in speaking,
 Ter.

OB-TURGESĒRE, to swell up, Lucr. 6, 658.

OB-VĀGĪRE, (-io, ivi, itum,) to cry like a
 child, to squeal, Plaut.

OB-VALLĀTUS, part. guarded or fortified by
 a rampart.

OB-VĒNĪRE, to meet or come in the way by
 chance; to happen or fall out; to fall to one by
 lot.

OB-VERTĒRE, (-to, tī, sum,) to turn towards
 or against. OBVERSĀRI, to appear in view, to
 be present, Liv. 35, 11.

OBVIUS, a. (via,) meeting in the way, oppos-
 ing, going against.

OBVIAM, adv. in the way. ire, currere, venire,
 & alicui, to meet one. obviam eundo periculis,
 by exposing himself to dangers, Sall. Jug. 7.

OB-UMBĀRE, to shade, to darken, Plin. 2, 42.

OB-UNCUS, hooked, crooked. -um rostrum,
 Virg.

OB-UNDĀRE, to overflow, Stat. Ach. 1, 102.

OB-VOLVĒRE, to wrap round, to muffle up;
 to cover, to disguise, Cic. Or. 22. Hor. Sat. 2,
 7, 42.

OB-USTUS, part. burnt at the point, hardened
 in the fire; pinched with cold, parched, Ov. Tr.
 5, 2, 66.

OCCA, ae, f. a harrow.

OCCĀRE, to harrow. -ātio, -ātor, -atōrius,
 -oria opera, Col. 2, 13, 2.

OC-CAECĀRE, to blind, to darken. See OB-
 CAECARE.

OC-CALLĒRE, to be hard or brawny. See
 ORCALLĒRE.

OC- (for OB-) CALLĀTUS, a. hardened, made
 senseless. -atae fauces cibus ardentibus, Sen. Q.
 N. 8.

OC CĀNĒRE cornua tubasque jussit, to sound.

OC- (for OB-) CĪDĒRE, (-cīdo, cīdi, cāsūm, à
 cado,) to fall down; to set, to be lost, to die.—
 OCCĪDENS (adj.) sol, the setting sun; sc. sol,
 the west.

OCCĪDUUS, a. setting, western, decaying.

OCCASIO, ōnis, f. an occasion, an opportunity.—

OCCASIUNCŪLA, ae, f. a little occasion, the nick
 of time.

OCCĀSUS, ūs, m. the going down or setting of
 the sun; the west; destruction, death. (Plautus
 uses occasus as a part; ante occasum solem,
 before sun-set, Epid. 1, 2, 41.)

OCCĪDĒRE, (-cīdo, cīdi, cāsūm, à caedo,) to
 kill, to slay; to tease or plague, to torture.—

OCCĪSIO & occidio, ōnis, f. carnage, destruction.

OCCĪSOR, ōris, m. a slayer.

OCCĪNĒRE, (-cīno, cīnui, centum, à cano,) to
 sing or chirp inauspiciously.—

OCCĒNTĀRE, to sing before, to serenade; to rail
 against, to slander, Plaut. Pers.

OCCĪPĒRE, (capio,) & acceptare, to begin.

OC-CĪPUT, itis, n. (caput,) & occipitium, the
 hinder part of the head, the hind-head, Cato, 4.

OC-CLĀMITĀRE, to cry, to disturb by crying.

OC-CLŪDĒRE, (-do, si, sum,) to shut up; to
 stop.

OCCŪSUS, a. secret, close, concealed, -ior, Plaut.
 Trin.

OC-CŪBĀRE, (-cūbo, ui, itum,) to lie dead, to die.

OCCULCĀRE, (calco,) to tread or trample
 upon.

OCCŪLĒRE, (-cūlo, ui, ultum, à colo,) to hide,
 to conceal.

OCCULTUS, a. hidden, secret, imperceptible.—

OCCULTĒ & -tō, adv. secretly.

OCCULTĀRE, to hide, to keep secret. senten-
 tiam fronte, Cic. -ātio, -ātor, Cic. Mil. 19.

OCCUMBĒRE, (-cumbo, cūbui, itum, à cu-
 bo,) to fall down. morti, mortem v. necem, &
 morte, to die. ferro, to fall or die by the sword,
 Ovid. Met. 12, 207. certamine saevo, Sil. 1,
 143. in gladium, to fall upon his sword, Vell.
 2, 70.

OCCŪPĀRE, (g. ob & cāpio,) to take hold of,
 to seize upon. se in negotio v. ad negotium, to
 engage in, to apply to. pecuniam adolescentulo
 grandi foenore, to lend, Cic. Flacc. 21. so pec-
 unias apud populos, Id. Verr. 1, 36. inter-
 dum rapere occupat, sc. oscula, she anticipates
 you, in snatching them herself, Hor. Od. 2, 12f.
 occupant bellum facere, they resolve to make
 war first, to be themselves the aggressors, Liv. 1,
 14: so occupat Tullus in agrum Sabinum
 transire, first makes an incursion, ib. 30. oc-
 cupant Patres ipsi suum munus facere, should
 anticipate or prevent them by making the present
 themselves, Id. 2, 48. Vulteiū mane Philip-
 pus occupat, comes on him unawares or by sur-
 prise, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 65.

OCCUPĀTIUS, ōnis, f. a seizing, anticipation.—

OCCUPĀTUS, a. engaged, busy, employed, occu-
 pied, Cic.

OC-CURRĒRE (-ro, ri, sum,) ei, to run up to, to
 meet; to occur; to oppose; to obviate; to prevent,
 to satisfy. occurritur mihi, &c. I am met or op-
 posed, &c.

OCCURSUS, ūs, m. a meeting.

OCCURSĀRE, to run to often; to meet; to occur.

OCCURSĀTIUS, ōnis, f. a running to meet one out
 of respect, Cic. Planc. 12.

OCCĀNUS, i, m. the ocean or main sea, without
 the straits of Gibraltar, Cic. Manil. 12. com-

monly denominated from the shores bordering on it; as, Atlanticus, Gaditanus, Arabicus, Britannicus, Persicus, Indicus, &c.—(II) *the god of the ocean*, Ovid. Met. 2, 510.

OCEANITIDES, um, f. *the daughters of Oceanus*, Virg. G. 4, 341. (vid. Nom. Pr.)

OCCELLUS, a *little eye*, &c. See OCULUS.

* OCIRA, ae, f. *a ochre or oker*, a kind of earth. cretae sive lapidis species, Plin. 35, 6.

OCYMUM, Ocimum v. Ocynum, i, n. *basil*, an herb.

OCIOR v. OCVOR, ius, Ocissimus, a, um, *more swift, most swift*.

Ocius, ocissimè, adv. *swiftly*.

OCREA, ae, f. *a boot or greave*.

OCREATUS, a. *booted*. in nive Lucanà dormis ocreatus, Hor.

OCTANS, ntis, m. *the eighth part of an as*, Vitruv.

OCTO, indecl. a. *eight*. octāvus, octōni, octies; decem et octo, duodeviginti, viz octōdecim; octoginta, octogēsīmus, octogēni, octogies v. octuagies; octingenti, octingentesīmus, (vid. Gram. p. 67 & 68.)

OCTAVUM, adv. *for the eighth time*.

OCTŌNI, ae, a. -onae idus, *the ides falling on the eighth day after the nones*, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 75. bis adhuc octonis integer annis, *twice eight, i. e. sixteen years old*, Ovid. Met. 5, 50. so octonis iterum natalibus actis, *having passed twice eight birth-days*, ib. 13, 753.

OCTONARIUS, a. *of the number eight*.

OCTŌBER, bris, m. *the eighth month*, counting from the first of March. kalendis Octobribus, *on the kalends or first day of October*, Col. 11, 2, 73.

OCTĪPES, ēdis, a. *having eight feet*, Ov. F. 1, 313.

OCTŌJUGES, um, a. *eight together, as if joined by one yoke*, Liv. 5, 2.

OCTOPHORUM, i, n. *a litter or sedan, carried by eight slaves*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 9. Martial. 6, 83.

OCTŪPLUS, a, um, *eight times as much*.

OCTUPLICATUS, a. *made eight fold, eight times doubled*.

OCTANS, ntis, m. *the eighth part of an as*.

OCTASSES, ium, m. *eight asses*.

OCTASTŪLOS, v, us, i, f. sc. aedes, *having eight columns in front*, Vitruv. 3, 2.

OCTOGĒNARIUS, a. *eighty years old*.

OCTINGENARIUS, a. -ii greges, *consisting of eight hundred*, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 11.

OCULUS, i, m. *the eye*. oculi, tanquam speculatores, altissimum locum obtinent, sc. corporis, Cic. N. D. 2, 56. acies oculorum, *the sight*, Ovid. Met. 7, 584. sensus oculorum acerrimus, Cic. Fin. 2, 16. in oculis civium, *in public*, Cic. Sen. 4.—* OCULI acres, acuti, ardentés, arguti, intenti, nitentes, &c. languidi, remissi, caeci, stupentes, &c. hi duo illos oculos orae maritimae effoderunt, *eyes or ornaments*, Cic. N. D. 3, 38. so Id. Manil. 5. mundi oculus, *the eye of the world, i. e. the sun*, Ov. Met. 4, 228.—* OCULI arundinis v. surculi, *the eyes, knots or knobs, whence the buds spring*. oculos imponere, *to inoculate, a kind of grafting*, Virg. G. 2, 73. (A. 545.)

OCCELLUS, i, m. *a little eye*; a term of fondness, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 74. Most. 1, 3, 11.—

* *metaph.* peninsularum insularumque ocellus Sirmio, *the finest or most beautiful*, Catull. 31, 1. so cur ocellos Italiae, villulas meas non video? *the ornaments*, Cic. Att. 16, 6.

OCŪLATUS, a. *having eyes, seeing clear, conspicuous*. -ātus testis, *an eye witness*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 8. oculātior, *more conspicuous*, Cic. Att. 4, 6. so oculatissimo loco, Plin. 34, 6.

OCŪLĒUS, a. *full of eyes, all over eyes*.

OCULARIUS, a. *pertaining to the eyes*. subst. an oculist, Cels. 6, 6, 3.

OCŪLATIO, ōnis, f. *the cutting off or taking away of superfluous buds*, Plin. 17, 21s. 35, n 6.

OCYMUM, i, n. *basil*, a plant, Col. 10, 319.

* ŌDA, v. Ode, es, f. *an ode, a poem to be sung to music, a lyric poem*. pl. *the title of the lyric poems of Horace*.

ODĒUM, i, n. *a music-room, a concert-hall*.

ODISSE, def. *to hate*, ōdi v. osus sum, *I hate or have hated*.

ŌDIUM, i, n. *hatred*.

ŌDIŌSUS, a. *hateful*. omnis arrogantia est odiosa, Cic.

ŌDIŌSĒ, adv. *in a hateful manner*.

ŌDOR v. Odos, ōris, m. *a scent or smell*. pl. *perfumes*.

ŌDŌRUS, a. *of a sweet or strong smell; quick-scented*.

ŌDORARIUS, a. *pertaining to perfumes*.

ŌDŌRĀRE, *to perfume*.

ŌDŌRĀRI, dep. *to smell, to smell out*.

ODORATUS, a, um, *sweet-smelling, fragrant*.

ODŌRATUS, ūs, m. *the sense of smelling, a smell*.

ODORAMENTUM, i, n. *a perfume*.

ODŌRĪFER, a. *bringing or causing odours or perfumes, odorous*.

* OENOPHORUM, i, n. *a vessel for holding wine*.

OENOPŌLIUM, i, n. *a place where wine is sold*.

OESTRUM, i, n. v. Oestrus, i, ni. *a gad-bee, a flying insect somewhat resembling a wild bee or wasp*.

OFFA v. ŌFA, ae, f. *a piece of flesh; a lump, a bit or morsel of any thing, a pellet; a cake, a bump or swelling; an embryo or immature birth*.

OFELLA, & OFFŪLA, ae, f. *a small chop or piece of flesh, a collop or steak, particularly of pork*.

OFFĀTIM, adv. *in small pieces or bits, from limb to limb*, Plaut. Tr.

OFFECTUS, a. -um lumen, *stopped*. See OFFICĪRE.

OFFĒNDĒRE (-do, di, sum,) *dentem solido, to strike against*. aliquem, *to light upon, to find*.

latus, *to hurt*. neminem, *to offend, to displease*.

OFFENSUS, a. *offended, displeased; offensive, odious*.

OFFENSA, ae, f. & -um, i, n. *an offence, a disgust*.

OFFENSIO, ōnis, f. *a striking against; a hurt, a loss, a calamity; dn aversion; an offence; a refusal*.

OFFENSIUNCŪLA, ae, f. *a small failure or repulse*.

OFFENSUS, ūs, m. the meeting or clashing of things in motion; a rub.

OFFENDICŪLUM, i, n. an obstacle, an objection.

OFFENSĀRE, to beat frequently, Liv. 25, 37.

OFFENSĀTIO, ōnis, f. a striking against, a slip, a blunder.

OFFENSĀTOR, ōris, m. a blunderer.

OFFERRE (offĕro, obtŭli, oblatum,) id ei, to offer. se nobis, to present himself, to meet, Virg. *Æ.* 2, 371. optime te mihi offers, you meet in very good time, Ter. And. 4, 2, 3. injuriam alicui, to injure. vitium virgini, to violata. luctum v. moerorem ei, to cause. mortem v. necem ei, to kill. opem ei, to assist. se invidiae, periculis, in discrimen, morti v. ad mortem, to expose. jugulum percussoribus, to present, Tac. H. 1, 41. so strictam aciem venientibus, Virg. *Æ.* 6, 291.

OFFICĒRE (officio, feci, factum, à facio,) alicui, to hinder, to hurt. visui, luminibus, to obstruct. so auspiciis, Cic. Off. 3, 16. Diogeni apricanti, to stand between him and the sun, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32. auribus, to stop or shut, Sall. Cat. 60. nomini, to eclipse, to obscure, Liv. praef. OFFICIUM, i, n. duty, office; attendance on a great man or a friend.

OFFICIŌSUS, a. ready to serve, kind, obliging; officious.

OFFICIŌSĒ, adv. obligingly.

OFFICĪNA, ae, f. a work-house or shop; a public school; a place for keeping fowls; a hen-house, Col. 8, 4, 3.

OFFICINĀTOR, ōris, m. an overseer of workmen in building, Vitruv. 6. extr.

OF-FIGĒRE, to fix, to fasten, Plaut. Most.

OF-FLECTĒRE, to bend, to turn the other way.

OF-FRĒNĀTUS, a. led by a bridle or halter.

OFFRINGĒRE, (-ingo, ēgi, actum, à frango,) to break the clods by ploughing a second time across, Col. 2, 11, 3.

OFFUCIA, ae, f. a varnish or paint, Plaut. M. 1, 3, 106. pl. tricks or cheats, Id. Capt. 3, 4, 123.

OF-FUNDĒRE, to sprinkle upon, to spread over.

OH! interj. oh! oh! enough! oho! oho!

ŌLEA, & ōlīva, ae, f. an olive-tree, an olive, the fruit of that tree.

OLEĀCĒUS, Oleaginus, v. -īnĕus, a. of or like olives.

OLIVĀRIUS, a. of olives.

OLĒTUM, Olivĕtum, i, n. & Olivīna, ae, f. a place where olives grow, an olive-yard.

OLIVANS, ntis, part. a. gathering olives.

OLĒITAS, & Olivītas, ātis, f. a crop of olives, the time of gathering olives and making oil, Col. 12, 48. media est olivitas plerumque initium mensis Decembris, is the middle season for gathering olives and making oil, ib. c. 50, 1. sextā quaque olivitate, every sixth year, at the time of making oil, ib. s. 15.

OLIVĪFER, ēra, ērum, producing or bearing olives.

OLEASTER, tri, m. a wild olive-tree.

OLEASTELLUM, i, n. the wild shrub olive, Col. 12, 49 f.

ŌLIVUM & Olivum, i, n. oil.

OLEARIUS, v. Olivarius, a, um, & Oleāris, e, of or pertaining to oil. olivariae metretae, oil jars, Col. 47 f.

OLEARIUS, i, m. a maker or seller of oil, an oilman.

OLEŌSUS, a. full of oil, fat.

ŌLĒRE, (-eo, ui, itum,) to emit a smell, to smell of. olera myrrham, unguenta, vina, hircum, passillos, to smell of, &c. so rore Arabo, Ov. Ep. 15, 76. sulphure, Id. Met. 5, 405. nardo, Prop. 4, 7, 32. malitiam, to savour of, to indicate, Cic. Rosc. C. 7. nihil ex Academia, Id. N. D. 1, 16. olentis (sc. malè) uxores mariti, i. e. caprae, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 7. so Id. Ep. 10, 2. ŌLĒRE, & Olescĕre, obsol. to grow, to increase. olescendi summum tetigere cacumen, of growing or growth, Lucr. 2, 1129.

OLĪDUS, a. smelling strong or rank.

OLĒTUM, i, n. ordure, dung.

OLFĀCĒRE, to smell, to smell out.

OLFACŪS, part. smelled, Plin. 23, 8 s. 80. & 24, 16 s. 92.

OLFACŪSUS, ūs, m. the sense of smelling.

OLFACŪRIUM, i, n. a box for carrying perfumes. pl. strong perfumes or scented boxes.

OLFACĪRE, to smell often.

OLFACĪTRIX v. Olfactrix, īcis, f. sc. vitis, that is affected by smell, i. e. is hurt by the effluvia of the raddish or laurel, Plin. 17, 24 s. 37, 10.

ŌLIM, adv. formerly, in time past, Cic. Or. 3, 41. formerly, some time since, not long ago, Ter. And. 3, 3, 13. Virg. E. 2. 37. onde upon a time, Phaedr. 3, 2, 2. now for a long time, this good while, Juv. 6, 345. Sen. Ep. 77. sometimes. Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 25. Virg. *Æ.* 5, 125. hereafter, in time to come, long hence, in after times, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 17. olim meminisse juvabit, Virg. *Æ.* 1, 203 & 235.

OLLA, ae, f. (ant. aula,) a pot.

OLLŪLA, ae, f. a little pot.

OLLĀRIS, e. -ares uvae, kept in pots, Col. 12, 43.

OLLĀRIUS, a. of pots. -aria aeris temperatura.

OLLI, for illi, & ollis, for illis, from the obsolete ollus, Plaut. so olli subridens, Virg. *Æ.* 1, 254.

OLOR, ōris, m. a swan.

OLORĪNUS, n. of or like a swan; white.

† OLORĪFER, a. bearing swans.

OLUS, ēris, n. any garden herbs for food; pot herbs, colliflower.

OLUSCŪLUM, i, n. small pot herbs.

OLERACĒUS, a. of or like pot herbs.

OLĪTOR, ōris m. he who raises or sells pot herbs, a gardener.

OLITŌRIUS, a. ium forum, the place where pot herbs are sold, the green-market.

OLUSATRUM, i. v. Olĕris atri, n. the herb alexander, Plin. 19, 8. & 20, 11. so called from the blackness of its root and seed. so oleris pulli radix, Col. 10, 123.

OMĀSUM, i, n. the paunch, a fat tripe, Hor.

ŌMEN, ŷnis, n. an omen, any thing which was supposed to forebode what was to happen.

OMINŌSUS, a. ominous, inauspicious, forboding ill, ill boding.

OMINŌSĒ, adv. inauspiciously.

OMĪNĀRE, to forebode, to presage.

ŌMENTUM, i, n. the caul, the thin membrane which encloses the bowels, Plin. 11, 37. Cels. 4, 1, 31, &c.

Ō- (for ōb, eliso b.) MITTĒRE pila, to lay aside, Sall. Cat. 63. alia, to pass over, not to mention, to omit, Cic. Quinctil. 22. Pompeii insequendi rationem, to give over, Caes. B. C. 1, 30. omittē hunc, let him go, do not punish him, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 91. honores, to slight, Tac. An. 6, 45. so Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 98. omittē mirari fumum et opes Romae, cease to admire, Id. Od. 3, 29, 11. q̄ Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 10.

OMNIS, e, all, every. omne, s. all, the whole.

OMNĪNO, adv. in all, altogether, entirely.

OMNĪMŌDO, adv. by all means.

† OMNĪFER, a. bearing or producing all things.

OMNĪGĒNUS, a. of all kinds.

OMNĪPĀRENS, ntis, a. bringing forth all things, all-producing.

OMNĪPŌTENS, a. all-powerful, almighty, omnipotent.

OMNĪTUENS, a. all-seeing, all preserving.

OMNĪVĀGUS, a. wandering through all places.

OMNĪVŌLUS (adj.) Jupiter, desiring or loving all women, Catull. 67, 140.

OMNĪVŌRUS, a. eating all kinds of herbs. boves omnivorae, Plin. 25, 8.

* OMOPLĀTAE, arum, f. the shoulder-blades, Cels. 8, 1, 65. & 8, 22, 38.

OMPHACIUM, i, n. sc. oleum, oil made of unripe olives. sc. vinum, a kind of drink or wine made of unripe grapes, Plin. 12, 27 s. 6. & 23 pr. 4.

ŌNĀGER, gri, m. a wild ass, Varr. R. R. 2, 6.

ONOCROTĀLUS, i, m. a large water-fowl, thought to be the bittern or cormorant, Plin. 10, 47 s. 66.

ŌNUS, ěris, n. a burden or load.

ŌNĒRŌSUS, a. burdensome, heavy.

ŌNUSTUS, a. laden or loaded.

ONERARIUS, a. serving for burden. onerariae naves, ships of burden.

ONĒRĀRE, to load, to heap.

* ONYX, ŷchis, m. the name of a precious stone.

ONYCHĪNUS, a. of or like an onyx stone, Plin. 15, 15. onychina pruna, onyx-coloured plums, Col. 12, 10, 2.

ŌPĀCUS, a. shady, dark. -acitas, ātis, f.

ŌPĀCĀRE, to shade, to darken, to cover.

ŌPĒRA, ae, f. (opus,) labour, work, service, endeavour, pains, help, assistance. pl. labourers, workmen, slaves or freemen hired to execute any business. res multae operae, a laborious work. operae pretium est, v. est operae, it is worth while.

ŌPELLA, ae, f. a small labour, a little application to business.

OPERARIUS, a. of work or servile labour. s. a workman, a labourer, a mechanic.

OPERARIA, ae, f. a work woman.

OPERŌSUS, a. active, laborious, that costs much labour and pains.

OPERŌSĒ, adv. laboriously, with much pains or difficulty.

ŌPĒRĀRI, to work, to labour, to operate; to be employed in any thing. juventus operata sacris, employed in sacred rites, Hor. pubes operata deo, Tibul.

OPERATIO, ōnis, f. a being employed.

ŌPĒRĒRE, (pario,) to cover, to shut, to hide.

ŌPERTUS, a. secret, hidden, private, concealed. opertum Bonae Deae, the secret place where the sacred rites of the Bona Dea were performed, Cic. Parad. 4. Apollinis operta, the oracles or responses from the temple of Apollo, Cic. Div. 1, 50. & 2, 55.

OPERCŪLUM, i, n. a cover, a lid.

OPĒRĪMENTUM, i, n. a covering, a coverlet of a bed.

OPĒRTORIUM, i, n. a coverlet.

OPĒRĪLĀRE, to cover with a lid, to stop up with a stopple, Col. 12, 15. -āti favi, Id. 11, 10.

* OPĪŪCHUS, i, m. the man that holds a serpent; the Greek name of the constellation Serpentarius, Manil. 1, 331.

OPĪTES, ae, m. a kind of black marble, Plin. 36, 7 & 22. Stat. Silv. 1, 5, 35.

OPĪŪSA, ae, f. the name of an herb, Id. 24, 17.

* OPHTHALMICUS, i, m. an oculist, Mart.

ŌPĪCUS, a. barbarous, rude, unlearned.

ŌPĪFER, ěra, um, (opem ferens,) bringing aid.

OPĪFEX, ěcis, c. (opus facio,) one that works or makes, a workman, a maker.

OPĪFĪCĪNA, ae, f. & Opificium, i, n. the doing or making of a work.

ŌPĪLIO, ōnis, m. (q. ovilio ab ovis,) a shepherd.

OPĪMUS, a. -ior, -(ōpis,) rich, fat, fertile, fruitful; inelegant, Cic.

OPĪME, adv. abundantly.

OPĪMITAS, ātis, f. plenty of good things.

OPĪMĀRE, to fatten, to make fat, Columel. 8, 9.

ŌPĪNĀRI, dep. to think, to imagine, to judge.

OPINATIO, ōnis, f. & -ātus, ūs, m. a fancying, an imagination, a weak assent.

OPINĀTOR, ōris, m. a fond imaginer or supposer, who assents to uncertain things as if certain.

OPINABĪLIS, e, imaginary, fanciful, conjectural.

OPĪNUS, a. thought of. nec ōpinus v. necopinatus, not thought of, unexpected. necopinātō, adv. unexpectedly.

OPĪNIO, ōnis, f. an opinion, imagination, belief.

OPĪNĪŌSUS, a. -issimas, apt to entertain groundless opinions, Cic. Ac. 4, 47.

OPĪPĀRUS, a. sumptuous, splendid. -ārē.

ŌPIS, gen. (from the obs. ops,) opem, ōpe, f. help, power, resource.—pl. Opes, ōpum, opibus, &c. power, strength, forces, resources, riches, wealth, dominion, empire.

ŌPĪFER, ěra, ěrum, bringing help.

ŌPĪTŪLĀRI (dep.) ei, to help, to assist.

* OPĪSTHOGRĀPHUS, a. written on the back or on both sides of the paper, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 17.

OPISTHOTŌNOS, i, m. a disease causing a distortion of the neck, Plin. 28, 12.—

OPISTHOTONĪCUS, a. wry-necked, Id. 20, 18.

OPĪUM, i, n. the juice of poppy, Plin. 20, 17.

OPOBALSĀMUM, i, n. the juice of balsam.

* OPŌPŌNAX, ācis, m. the juice of panax or the herb all-heal, Plin. 20, 24.

OPŌRŌTHĒCA, ae, f. a place for keeping fruit, an apple-loft, Varro de re Rustica, 1, 2.

OPORTET, imp. (opus,) it behaves, it is meet or fit, it must needs be. (See Gr. p. 181.)

OP-PANGĒRE, (-pango, pegi, pactum,) to fix or fasten to.

OP-PEDĒRE ei, to mock or affront by contradicting. vin' tu curtis Judaeis oppedere? Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 70.

OP-PĒRĪRI, to wait or tarry for, to expect.

OP-PESSULĀTUS, a. -atae fores, bolted against.

OP-PĒTĒRE (-pĕto, īvi, ītum,) poenas, to undergo. mortem, to die.

OP-PĪCARE corticem, i.e. pice corticem linere, to cover the cork of a vessel with pitch, Cato, 120. cf. Hor. 1, 20, 2. & 3, 8, 10. (A. 453.)

OPPĪDUM, i, n. a walled town or burgh.—

OPPIDŪLUM, i, n. a little town.—

OPPIDĀNUS, a. of a town. s. a townsman.—

OPPIDĀTIM, adv. town by town, through each town.—

OPPIDŌ, adv. very much, exceedingly, (as much as would be enough for a town.) Fest. & Ter.

OP-PIGNŌRĀRE, to pledge, to pawn, Cic. 5.

OP-PĪLĀRE, to stop or fill up against, Lucr.

OP-PLĒRE, to fill completely, Plaut. Truc. 2.

OP-PLŌRĀRE, to weep or whine to, A. ad H.

OP-PŌNĒRE, (-pōno, sui, sĭtum,) to place against, to oppose. se periculis n. ad pericula, to expose. stabula soli, to build them with their front looking to, Virg. G. 3, 302. sese Salio, to oppose, Id. A. 5, 335. genua costis, to fix or clap against, Ovid. Met. 12, 347. nraum fronti, to put or hold before, ib. 2, 276. so manum ante oculos, Id. F. 4, 178. manum puella suavio opponat suo, oppose her hand to your kiss, Hor. Epod. 3, 21. moles fluctibus, to oppose, Cic. Off. 2, 4. oppono auriculam sc. an-testanti, I offer or hold out my ear to be touched, Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 7. ut opponeret Stoicis, to oppose, to argue against, Cic. Ac. 4, 42 f. so Id. Fin. 2, 13. at. Domitius, cum manus ad os opposuit, (al. apposit,) Domitius in particular tells this news with pleasure, but with an air of secrecy; having put his hand before his mouth, as a sign to keep silence, Cic. Fam. 8, 1. ager opposuit est pignori ob decem minas, was pawned or pledged, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 56.—

OPPŌSĪTIO, ōnis, f. v. -itus, ūs, m. a setting up against, opposition.

OPPORTŪNUS, a. (portus,) commodious, fit, convenient; seasonable; exposed to.

OPPORTŪNĒ, adv. fitly, seasonably.—

OPPORTŪNITAS, ātis, f. convenience.

OPPRIMĒRE (-primo, pressi, ssum, d. prĕmo,) taleam pede, to press down, Cato, 45. nostram progeniem, to crush to death, Phaedr. 2, 4, 10. ora loquentis, to stop, Ovid. Met. 3, 296. os

opprime, sc. Phormionis, stop his mouth, Ter. Phor. 5, 7, 93. animos formidine, to depress, Cic. Verr. 5, 6. opprimet hanc animam fluctus, will overwhelm, will kill me, Ovid. Trist. 1, 2, 35. adolescentem honestissimum, to overthrow or crush, to ruin, to effect his condemnation, Cic. Cael. 32. libertatem populi, to overpower, to crush, to oppress, Nep. 7, 3. so remp. armis, Cic. Fam. 4, 3. semina morbi, to root out, Ov. Rem. A. 81. ne se penuria victus opprimeret, metuebat, should cut him off, i.e. lest he should starve for want, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 99. Antonium in mediis ejus injuriis mors oppressit, came upon him unexpectedly, cut him off, Cic. Verr. 3, 91. so tyrannum improvise, to crush, Cic. Off. 2, 23. ignem orientem, to smother or put out, Liv. 31, 29. iram, to stifle or suppress, Sall. Jug. 72. consules sine tumultu rem omnem opprescere quashed or crushed, Liv. 2, 4. mentionem memoriamque rei, to prevent, to banish, Id. 38, 50. eum sopor oppressit, seized, came upon him, he fell asleep, Id. so somnus virginem oppressit, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 53. ne de hac re pater imprudentem opprimat, come upon him unawares or by surprise, Id. And. 1, 3, 22. id voluit, nos iuterea oscitantes opprimi, that we should be caught napping, ib. 1, 2, 10. prius nox oppressisset, sc. eum, would have overtaken, Id. Ad. 4, 1, 9. ut in ipso articulo oppressit! how he has hit me on the very joint! ib. 2, 2, 21.—

OPPRESSIO, ōnis, f. oppression, violence.—

OPPRESSIUNCŪLA, ae, f. a little pressing.—

OPPRESSOR, ōris, m. an oppressor, a destroyer, Cic. ad Brut. 16.

OPPROBRIUM, i, n. (probrum,) a reproach, a disgrace, a taunt, a scandal.—

OPPROBRĀRE aliquid alicui, to cast up at, to upbraid with, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 142. Truc. 2, 2, 25.

OP-PUGNĀRE, to fight against, to attack or assault, to try to take a town by force. -ātio; -ātor; -ātōrius, a, um.

OPS, ōpis, the goddess of the earth, (vid. N.P.)

OPSONĪUM, i, n. meat, fish, flesh, any thing eaten with bread; in Scotch, kitchen. panes ab obsoniis appellati, bread named from the meats with which it is eaten, Plin. 18, 11s. 27.—

OPSONĀRE, v. āri, to buy meat or any thing to be eaten with bread.—

OPSONĀTUS, ūs, m. a catering.—

OPSONĀTOR, ōris, m. a caterer or purveyor, Plaut.

OPTĀRE, to wish, to chuse.—

OPTĀTUS, a, wished for.—

OPTĀTUM, i, n. a wish, a desire.—

OPTĀTŌ, adv. as one would wish, in the nick of time.—

OPTĀTIO, ōnis, f. a wishing or wish.—

OPTĀBĪLIS, e, to be wished, desirable. -īter.—

OPTIO, ōnis, f. choice, option; the substitute of a decurio or centurion in the army; an assistant.

OPTĪVUS, a. -um cognomen, assumed from choice, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 101.

OPŪLENTUS, a. & Opūlens, -ntis, a. (opēs,) wealthy, rich, opulent, powerful -enter; -entia.

OPULENTĀRE, to enrich. herum baccis, Hor. Ep. 1, 17.

OPTĪMUS, a. (bonus,) very good, best.—and OPTĪMĒ, adv. very well. See BONUS.

OPTĪMĀTIS, c. g. adj. favourable to the nobility.

OPTĪMĀTES, ium, plur. m. subst. favourers of the nobility, noblemen of the highest rank.

OPŪLUS, i, f. the same with pōpŭlus, the poplar-tree, Col. de Art. 16.

OPUS, ōris, n. a work, labour, difficulty.

OPUSCŪLUM, i, n. a little work.

OPUS, ind. s. n. need, necessity. ind. a. needful, expedient, necessary. (Gr. p. 165.)

ORA, ae, f. a coast, a border, the extremity of any thing; a rope which ties a ship to the land.—ORARIŪS, a. -iae naves, small ships which sail along the coast.

ORĀRE, (os, ōris,) to speak, to plead as an orator; to beg, to entreat.

ORĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. a speech, an oration.

ORĀTŪS, ūs, m. a request, or entreaty.

ORATIUNCŪLA, ae, f. a little speech or oration.

ORĀTOR, ōris, m. a speaker, an orator, an ambassador.

ORATORĪUS, a. of or pertaining to an orator or oratory, oratorical. -ōrie, Cic. Orat. 68.

ORĀCŪLUM, & contr. † Orāclum, i, n. a. an oracle; a temple, the priest or priestess of which was supposed to be inspired by some deity with a knowledge of futurity; the response of an inspired priest or priestess of a temple, Cic. de Div. 1, 43.

ORBIS, is, m. a circle or globe, the world.

ORBICŪLUS, i, m. a little round ball, the wheel of a pulley.

ORBICULĀTUS, a. of a round or circular form. -ata pona, of the best kind, Cic. Fam. 8, 15.

ORBĪCŪLĀTĪM, adv. in a round form, circularly.

ORBĪLE, is, n. the end of the axle-tree that goes into the nave.

ORBĪTA, ae, f. the mark of a chariot wheel, an orbit.

ORBŪS, a. deprived of destitute of parents or children; without, not having. republicā ex parte orbā, being partly in an orphan state, having lost one of her consuls, Liv. 2, 47.

ORBĪTAS, ātis, f. the being without children or parents; the being destitute of any thing.

ORBĀRE, to deprive or bereave of. -ātio; -ātor, Ovid. Met. 13, 500.

ORCA, ae, f. a large kind of fish, Plin. 9, 6. a jar or large earthen vessel, Varr. R. R. 1, 13.

OR. Sat. 2, 4, 66. a dice-box or something similar, Pers. 3, 50. plur. a gem, Plin. 37, 10.

ORCŪLA, ae, f. a little vessel, a rundlet or small jar, Cato, 17.

ORCHESTRĀ, ae, f. a place in the theatre next the stage, where the senators sat; in the Greek theatre, the place where the actors danced, Vitr. 5, 6.

* ORCHĪS, is, Orchas, ādis, Orchīta, ae, v. Orchītes, is, f. a round kind of olive, Cato, 5. Col. 5, 8. 12, 47.

ORCŪS, i, m. the god Pluto; the place of the dead. (vid. Class. Biog.)

ORDĪRI, (-dior, sus,) to begin; properly to spin or weave; to speak or write of.

ORSUS, part. having begun or spoken.

ORSA, orum, n. things begun, a beginning or undertaking; words spoken, a speech.

ORSUS, ūs, m. a poem, Virg. Culex, 2. a purpose, an attempt, Cic. Div. 2, 30.

ORDO, ūnis, m. order, rank, condition. ordo saeculorum, a series or succession, Virg. E. 4, 3.

obliquus signorum, i. e. the zodiac, Id. G. 2, 239.

fatorium, the appointment or decree, Id. A. 5, 707.

Pers. 3, 7. rerum, a series of events, ib. 7, 44.

so is vertitur ordo, ib. 3, 376. ordines arborum, rows, Cic. Sen. 16. so pone ordine vites, Virg. E. 1, 74. remque ordine pando, in order, Id. A. 3, 179. so athena locant, ib. 5, 102. ordo comitum, a train of attendants, ib. 11, 94. so luct via longo ordine flammaram, ib. 144. terno consurgunt ordine remi, in a triple row or tire, ib. 5, 120. ordine debilis uno, disabled in one tire, ib. 271. geminis ordinibus, in two tires or banks, Ov. Met. 11, 462.—affert maxime lumen memoriae ordo, arrangement or method, Cic. Or. 2, 86.—homo sui ordinis, of his rank or fortune, like himself, Cic. Verr. 1, 28. so Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 3. si omnes uno ordine habetis Achivos, if you esteem all the Greeks alike, of the same character, as perfidious as Ulysses, Virg. A. 2, 102.—* The Romans were divided into three orders or ranks: ordo senatorius, equestris & plebeius—ordo amplissimus, the highest order, i. e. the senatorian, Cic. Prov. C. 10. Suet. O. 8. Vesp. 2. Plin. Ep. 10, 3. consensu ordinis, i. e. senatoris, Liv. 8, 18. so 4, 2. omnium ordinum homines, of all ranks, Nep. 23, 13. ascribi quietis ordinibus deorum, to be enrolled among the peaceful orders of the gods, (who, according to the opinion of Epicurus, were supposed to do nothing but enjoy pleasure,) Hor. Od. 3, 3, 36. ordo publicanorum, the order of tax-gatherers, Cic. Fam. 13, 10. sedere in quatuordecim ordinibus, to sit in one of the fourteen rows or benches in the theatre, appropriated to the equites, Cic. Phil. 2, 18. (A. 27.)—* ordines militiae, the ranks of preferment in the army, Tac. Hist. 1, 52. & 4, 59. ordinem ducere, to be a centurion, Cic. Phil. 1, 8. Liv. 2, 23. Justin. 11, 6. honestum ordinem ducere, to hold an honourable rank among the centurions, Liv. 3, 44. (A. 370.) centuriones primorum ordinum, the principal centurions, Liv. 10, 35. called primi ordines, ib. 30, 4. minor ordine, sc. centurio, inferior in rank, Ov. P. 4, 7, 49. dare ordines, to give commissions to be centurions, as we say, to give companies, Suet. Caes. 75. add. Liv. 42, 23. in plures ordines instruebantur, sc. milites, they were divided into centuries, Liv. 8, 8. redditi plerisque ordines, their centurions, i. e. those who had been degraded were restored to their former rank of centurions, Tac. Hist. 1, 52. ordines relinquere, to leave or quit their ranks, Liv. 2, 59. compressis ordinibus, having closed their ranks, Liv. 8, 9. solutis ordinibus, their ranks being broken, Liv. 37, 43. multiplicatis in arcto or-

inibus, their ranks being multiplied as the space grew narrower, Liv. 2, 50. opp. explicare ordines, to form or draw out their ranks, ib. 46. —seipsum in ordinem cogere, to lower one's self to the common level, Id. 3, 35. in ordinem cogi, to be degraded, Id. 6, 38.—extra ordinem, in an extraordinary manner, contrary to rule or law, Cic. rectè atque ordine, properly, justly, Cic. Quint. 7. Sall. Cat. 51.

ORDINARIUS, a. ordinary, in due order, usual, regular. -arii lapides, of a similar form, Vitruv. —**ORDINARE**, to set in order, to arrange, to ordain. annos, to compute, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 20.—**ORDINATIO**, ònis, f. an arranging.—**ORDINATOR**, òris, m. one who arranges.—**ORDINATE** & -àtim, adv. in an orderly way.

* **OREXIS**, is, f. a strong appetite for food.

* **ORGANUM**, i, n. any instrument or organ; a machine or engine.—

ORGANICUS, a. organical, done by an engine; musical. s. a player on a musical instrument.—**ORGANICÈ**, adv. in an organical manner.

* **ORGIA**, òrum, n. orgies, the sacred rites of Bacchus, or the things used in celebrating them.

ORICHALCUM, i, n. a kind of brass, Cic. Off. 3, 23.

ORICULARIUS, for Auricularius, a. of or for the ears. clyster, Cels. 5, 26, 12. specillum, ib. 7, 30.

ORIGANUM, i, n. origan or wild marjoram, Col. 9, 4, 2.

ORIRI, (orior, ortus,) Òrëris v. Orëre, & Orïris v. Orïre, &c. to rise, to spring, to arise.—**ORTUS**, a. born, descended.—

ORIENS, ntis, m. sc. sol, the rising of the sun, the east.—

ORIENTALIS, e, eastern.—

ORTUS, ùs, m. a rising, the east; birth or descent; a rise or cause.—

ORIUNDUS, a. descended from.—

ORIGO, ònis, f. an origin or beginning; a source, a cause; a mother-country or city.

ORNARE, to adorn, to deck or dress; to furnish or equip. Deiotàrum, to decree to him the name of KING, and other honours, Cic. Dej. 1. Pompeium, to confer on him the care of providing corn for the people, Id. Fam. 1, 1. magistratus provinciales et provincias, to decree to them the necessary number of troops, money to pay them, &c. Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3. Att. 3, 24, & 4, 18. (A. 260.) exercitum, to decree rewards to it, Cic. Fam. 12, 10. decemviros lege Curiatà, to invest with military command, Cic. Rull. 2, 10. **ORNATUS**, -ior, -issimus, well furnished or provided; accomplished.—

ORNATE, adv. elegantly.—

ORNATUS, ùs, (ant. i.) m. dress, finery.—

ORNAMENTUM, i, n. an ornament.—

ORNATRIX, òcis, f. a female slave that dressed the hair of her mistress.

ORNUS, i, f. a wild ash.—

ORNÛS, a. of a wild ash.

ORUS, part. having begun. See **ORDIRI**.

ORTHOCISSUS, i, f. an upright ivy-tree, Col. 11, 2, 30.

* **ORTHOGRAPHIA**, ae, f. (i. e. rectè scri-

bendi scientia,) orthography; a draught or model, Vitruv. 1, 2.

ORTHOMIUM, i, n. a kind of hemp or flax, Plin. 10, 1.

ORTHOPNOEA, ae, f. an asthma, a difficulty of breathing, Cels. 4, 7.—

ORTHOPNOÏCUS, a. purify phthisical, Plin. 20, 17.

ORTHOSTÏTAE, àrum, f. supporters, buttresses or pilasters, Vitruv. 2, 8.

ORTUS, ùs, m. a rising, &c. See **ORIRI**.

* **ORTYX**, ÿgis, f. a quail; the herb plantain, Plin. 21, 17.—

ORTYCOMËTRA, ae, f. the chief or leader of the quails, Plin. 10, 23.

ORYX, ÿgis, m. a sort of wild goat, an ounce, Col. 9, 1. Plin. 9, 1.

ORYZA, ae, f. rice, a kind of grain, Plin. 18, 7 s. 13. ptisanarium oryzae, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 155.

OS, òris, n. the mouth, the face, the appearance.

OSCÛLUM, i, n. a little mouth, a kiss.—

OSCULE, to kiss. -àtio; àbundus.

OS, ossis, n. a bone.—

OSSICÛLUM, i, n. a little bone.—

OSSÛS, a. of bone, bony, hard as bone.

OSCEN, ònis, c. a bird that foreboded by singing.

OSCILLUM, i, n. an image hung on ropes and swung up and down in the air, Virg. G. 2, 389.

oscilla lupinorum, the little buds, Col. 2, 10, 3.

OSCÏTARE, to gape, to yawn, to be listless.—

OSCITATIO, ònis, f. a gaping or yawning, supine negligence.—

OSCITANTER, adv. carelessly, listlessly.

OSÛR, òris, (odi,) a hater, mulierum, Plaut.

OSTENDERE, (-do, di, sum & tum; ob & tendo,) to show.—

OSTENTUS, ùs, m. a shew, a sham, a spectacle.

OSTENTUM, i, n. a prodigy, a strange incredible thing.—

OSTENTARE, to shew often or vainly; to threaten, to promise; to boast. -àtio; -àtor.

OSTIUM, i, n. a door, the mouth of a river.—

OSTIÛLUM, i, n. a little door.—

OSTIÀTIM, adv. from door to door; to every door, Cic. Verr. 4, 22.—

OSTIÀRIUS, i, m. a door-keeper.—

OSTIARIUM, i, n. a tax upon doors, Caes. B. C. 3, 31.

* **OSTRACISMUS**, i, m. a voting by shells, concerning the banishment of a citizen, Nep. 2, 8, 3, 1, & 5, 3.

OSTREA, ae, f. & **Ostreum**, i, n. an oyster.—

OSTREARIUS, a. of or belonging to oysters. panes ostrearum, bread eaten with oysters, Plin. 18, 11 s. 27.—

OSTREARIUM, i, n. an oyster-pit.—

† **OSTREÛSUS**, a. abounding in oysters.—

OSTRÏFER, a. producing oysters, Virg. Æ. 3, 207.

OSTRUM, i, n. the juice of a shell-fish, which produced a purple colour.—

OSTRÛSUS, a. of a purple or scarlet colour, torus, Propert. 1, 14, 20.

ÛTIUM, i, n. ease, leisure, quiet, repose, living retired from the management of public affairs.

ÛTIÛLUM, i, n. a little leisure.—

OTIOSUS, a. at ease or leisure, in repose; retired from public business.

OTIOSÈ, adv. leisurely, quietly.

OTIARI, to live at ease or free from business, Cic. Off. 3, 14. Hor. Sat.

OVIS, is, f. a sheep.

OVILLUS, & Oviarius v. Oviaricus, a. of or belonging to sheep.

OVIARIA, ae, f. a flock of sheep.

OVILE, is, n. a sheep-cote, a sheep-fold; an inclosure surrounded with boards, into which the centuries of the Roman people went to give their votes.

OVĀRE, to rejoice, to triumph.

OVATIO, ōnis, f. an ovation or lesser triumph, when a victorious general entered the city on foot or on horseback, attended by his soldiers. It was called *ovatio* because he sacrificed a sheep (*ovis*), to distinguish it from *triumphus*, a greater triumph, in which the general entered the city in a chariot, and sacrificed a bull.

OVUM, i, n. an egg, the spawn of fish, &c. *ovī album* v. *album*, & *candidum*, the white of an egg. *luteum vel vitellus*, the yolk. *putamen vel testa*, the shell. *ovum hypenemium* v. *irritum*, zephyrium v. *urinum*, a wind or adtle egg. *geminum*, with two yolks. *molle, durum, ruptum, sorbile, columbinum, pavonium*, &c. Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 12. *ova concipere, gignere, edere, parere, ponere*, to lay eggs. *supponere anatum ova gallinis*, to set eggs of ducks under hens. *incubare ovis* v. *ova*, to sit as a fowl or bird. *excludere pullos ex ovo*, to hatch eggs, Cic. N. D. 2, 48 & 52. *ab ovo usque ad mala*, from the beginning to the end of supper, Hor. S. 1, 3, 6. *ad ova integram famem assero*, Cic. Fam. 9, 20. (A. 447.) *gignunt ova pisces*, Cic. N. D. 2, 51 f. *OVĀTUS*, a. made in the form of an egg, oval, Plin. 15, 21. & 35, 1.

* *OXYGĀLA*, ae, f. v. -um, i, n. a composition made of sour milk, salt, &c. Plin. 28, 9. Col. 12, 8.

OXYGĀRUM, i, n. a sharp pickle or sauce.

OXYLAPĀTHON, i, n. a sort of wild sorrel.

OXYMEL, ēlis, v. *Oxymēli*, itis, n. a preparation of vinegar, honey, &c.

OXYPŌRON, v. um, i, n. a kind of pickle, Plin. 20, 23.

OXYPOROPŌLA, ae, m. a seller of sauces.

OXYPŌRUS, a. easily digested, or causing a quick digestion. -ōrae *antidōti*, of quick operation, Plin.

Ozŷmum v. *Ocimum* i, n. the herb garden basil.

P.

PABULUM, i, n. (*pasco*), food for cattle, &c. herbage, grass, pasture, fodder, forage; food or meat for birds, Virg. Æ. 12, 475. for bees, Id. G. 2, 436, &c. also for man, Lucr. 5, 942.—inde *pubula terrae pinguia concipiunt*, the lands receive rich nourishment, Virg. G. 1, 86.

PABULĀRIS, e, of or fit for fodder.

PABULARI, to forage, to get provisions for cattle, and also for men; to feed, to graze.

PABULĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. a feeding, a foraging.

PABULATOR, ōris, m. a forager, Liv.

PABULATORIUS, a. pertaining to fodder.

PĀCĀLIS, e, of peace, belonging to the goddess Pax. *pacare*, to appease, &c. See PAX.

PĀCISCI, (*pāciscor*, *pactus*), to make a bargain, to stipulate, to agree. *aliquid sibi*, to bargain or stipulate for, Cic. Sext. 25. *quo pretium*, Ov. M. 306. *pacti*, ut arma atque equos traderent, Liv. 22, 53. *pacti triginta talentis pacem impetraverunt*, Id. 38, 15. *hanc mercedem unam pro eo munere paciscor*, I promise, Id. 26, 50. *pacto inter se*, ut, &c. *having agreed together*, Liv. 28, 31. *ex qua pactus esset vir domo* (sc. *feminam*), in matrimonium duceret, should take a wife from whatever family he had contracted with for her, or had betrothed her, Liv. 4, 4. *so principis filiam Etutam pacto fratrum invidisse*, that he envied his brother, who had concluded a contract of marriage with Etuta, &c. Id. 44, 30. *ferre quod et meritis et voce est pactus*, to obtain what he stipulated for, Ovid. M. 5, 28. *vitam pro laude pacisci*, to barter or exchange, to forfeit or give up, Virg. Æ. 5, 230. *letum pro laude pacisci*, to incur, to purchase in exchange, Virg. Æ. 12, 49.—* instead of *pactus sum*, we often find *pepigi*, I agreed or bargained for; from the old verb *pago*, Liv. 1, 11. 24, 29. 34, 31 & 32. *qui primum cum ea gente amicitiam pepigerat*, had agreed upon, Liv. 38, 9. *nec tecum meus haec pepigit mihi foedera Lausus*, nor did my Lausus make such a treaty with you for me, Virg. Æ. 11, 902. *his senos pepigere dies*, they made a truce for twelve days, ib. 133.—and hence the part. perf. *PACTUS*, in a passive sense; thus, *cum triginta dierum essent cum hoste pactae induciae*, when a truce had been agreed upon, Cic. Off. 1, 10. *quo quae de me pacta sunt*, Cic. Att. 2, 9. *Turno pacta Lavinia fuerat*, had been betrothed, Liv. 1, 2. *so Ov. Ep. 8, 95. 10, 92 & 21, 185. M. 14, 451. destituit deos pactâ mercede Laomædon*, defrauded the gods (Neptune and Apollo) of their promised or stipulated hire, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 22. *for building the walls of Troy. pacto pro moenibus auro*, Ov. M. 11, 204. (G. 372.) *regna pacta tibi*, promised, Ovid. Ep. 6, 5. *fidem pacis pactae desiderat*, desires the observance of the peace agreed upon, Liv. 31, 29. *exige cum plenâ munera pacta fide*, demand with full assurance the fulfilment of my promise, Ov. Ep. 16 f.

PACTUM, i, n. & Pactio, ōnis, f. a contract, bargain or agreement; a condition, a mean, a way or manner. *quo pacto?* in what manner? *eo pacto*, &c.

PACTOR, ōris, m. the maker or signer of a contract.

* *PAEAN*, ānis, m. a name of Apollo; a song or hymn. *laetum paeana canentes*, Virg. Æ. 6, 657.

* *PAEDAGŌGUS*, i, m. a person who conducted boys to and from school, usually of servile condition; a tutor, a governor.

PAEDAGŌGIUM, *i, n.* a place in a great house where slaves were educated, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 13.

PAEDOR, *ōris, m.* nastiness, filth for want of dressing. *paedore horrida*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 12.

PAENE, *adv.* almost, nearly.

PAENINSŪLA, *ae, f.* a country almost surrounded by the sea, and joined to the continent by an isthmus or narrow neck of land. *paeninsula est Peloponnesus, angustis isthmi faucibus contenti adhaerens*, Liv. 32, 21.

PAENŪLA, *v. Penŭla, ae, f.* a thick riding coat. PAENULĀTUS, *a.* drest in a paenula or riding coat.

PAEON, *ōnis, m.* a compound foot in verse or prose.

PAETUS, *a.* pink-eyed.

PAETŪLUS, *a.* a little pink-eyed. *deos paetulos esse arbitramur*, Cic. N. D. 1, 29.

PĀĠNA, (*pango*), *a.* page or leaf of a book, the leaf of a double door.

PAGELLA *v. Pagiŭlla, ae, f.* a little page or leaf, Cic. Fam. 2, 13. Att. 4, 8.

PĀGUS, *i, m.* a village; a canton or district.

PAGĀNUS, *a.* of the villages, or of the country. *s. a country-man, a peasant; any man not a soldier.*

PAGANĪCUS, *a.* of the country or peasants.

PAGANALIA, *ium, v. -iorum, n.* a festival kept by the country people in the villages.

PAGĀTIM, *adv.* through or in each village. *templa habebant*, Liv. 51, 26.

PALA, *ae, f.* a shovel or spade; the part of a ring in which the gem or stone is fixed, the bezel or bezel. *palam annuli ad palmam converterat*, Cic.

PĀLAESTRA, *ae, f.* properly a school for wrestling; any place of exercise; the exercise itself, Cic. Or. 1, 18. Att. 5, 3. (A. 344.)

PALAESTRĪCUS, *a.* of the palaestra, Cic. Off. 1, 36.—*fond of, or partial to the palaestra*, Cic. Ver. 2, 22.

PALAESTRĪCUS, *i, m. sc.* doctor, a teacher of the exercises of the palaestra, Quinctil. 1, 11, 15. 2, 8, 7. & 12, 12.

PALAESTRĪTA, *ae, m.* any one who attends on the palaestra, either as a learner, a teacher, or a servant, Cic. Pers. 4, 39.

PALAESTRĪCĒ, *adv.* after the manner of the palaestritae, Cic. opt. g. dic. 3.

PĀLAM, *adv.* openly, manifestly, Virg. Æ. 7, 428. Cic. Br. 12.—* PĀLAM (*praep.*) *populo, before, in the view or presence of*, Liv. 6, 14. *so palam omnibus*, Id. 25, 18. *et flevit populo Caesar utrunque (sc. Marcellum et Drusum)*, *palam*, Ov. ad Liv. 444. *Marte palam*, Id. Art. 2, 568. *me palam, in my presence*, ib. 549.

PĀLĀRI, *dep. to wander.*

PALANS, *-ātus, wandering.* *milites palati per agros, &c.* See PĀLUS.

PĀLĀTIUM, *i, n.* properly the Palatine mount in Rome; the house of the emperor, because Augustus dwelt there; a palace.

PĀLĀTĪNUS, *a.* of the Palatium; belonging to the palace or court, Suet. C. 57.

PĀLĀTUM, *i, n.* the palate; the taste, Plin. 11, 37.

PĀLEA, *ae, f.* chaff; short straw; the wattles or gills of a cock.

PALEARIUM, *ii, n. v. -eāre, is, n.* a place for keeping chaff, a chaff-house.

PALĒATUS, *a.* mixed with chaff or short straw, Col. 12, 43, 1. *lutum paleatum*, Id. 12, 21, 2.

PALEAR, *āris, n.* and oftener *palearia, ium*, the skin that hangs down from the neck of oxen, the dewlap or dewlaps. *a mento pendent*, Virg. G. 3, 53.

* PALIMPSESTUS, *i, m. v. -um, i, n.* a kind of paper or parchment, on which what was written might easily be erased, so that it might be written on anew. *in palimpsesto relata*, Catul. 22, 5. Cic. Fam. 7, 18.

* PALINŌDIA, *ae, f.* a recantation, Cic. Att. 4, 5. *palinodiam canere, to utter a recantation*, ib. 2, 9.

PALIURŪS, *i, m.* Christ's thorn, (so called because it is supposed to be the plant, from which the crown, that was put upon the head of our Saviour, was composed,) Col. 7, 9, 6. & 10, 22.

PALLA, *ae, f.* the upper garment of a woman, a robe, a mantle or cloak.

PALLŪLA, *ae, f.* a small palla.

PALLĀCA, *ae; v. Pallāce, es, f.* a concubine.

PALLĒRE, (*-eo, ui, -s*), *to be pale.*

PALESCĒRE, *inc.* to grow pale.

PALLOR, *ōris, m.* paleness.

PALLENIS, & Pallidus, *a.* pale.

PALLIDŪLUS, *adj.* somewhat pale, paleish.

PALLIUM, *i, n.* a cloak, the outer robe of the Greeks.

PALLIĀTUS, *a.* drest in a pallium, Cic. Ph. 5, 5. *palliatae fabulae, plays in which the actors wore Grecian dresses*, (A. 355.)

PALLIŌLUM, *i, n.* a small pallium, a covering for the head, Quinctil. 11, 3, 144. Ov. Art. 1, 733. Senec. Q. N. 4 f.

PALLIOLĀTIM (*adv.*) *amictus, drest in a little pallium*, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 29.

PALMA, *ae, f.* the palm of the hand; the palm-tree, the badge of victory; a prize; a date, the fruit of the palm-tree; the broad end of an oar, an oar.

PALMĒTUM, *i, n.* a place where palm trees grow.

PALMĀRIS, *e, of the palm tree; the chief, most remarkable*, Cic. N. D. 1, 8.

PALMĀRIUS, *a.* deserving the palm or prize, most excellent, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 8.

PALMĒUS, *a.* made of the palm tree, of palm trees, or dates.

† PALMŌSUS, *a.* full of palm trees.

PALMĪFER, & Palmifer, *a.* bearing palm trees.

PALMĪPES, *ēdis, a.* webfooted, having films between the toes as water fowls.

PALMĀRE, *to print or mark any thing with the palm of the hand*, Quinctil. decl. 1.

PALMĀTUS, *a.* -ata tunica, an embroidered tunic, worn by generals in a triumph, Liv.

PALMUS, *i*, m. a palm or hand's breadth, equal to 4 digiti or 3 inches.

PALMĀRIS, *e*; & **Palmĕus**, *a*, um, of a hand's breadth.

PALMĪBES, *ĕdis*, *c*. a foot, an hand-breadth.

PALMIPĒDĀLIS, *e*, a foot and an hand-breadth long or broad, Col. 3, 19. *Vitr.* 10, 20.

PALMES, *itis*, m. the shoot or young branch of a vine, Col. 5, 6. of a palm tree, Plin. 17, 22. or of any tree, Curt. 4, 3, 10.

PALMĀRE, to tie the branches of a vine to the stake that supports them, Col. 12, 2.

PALPĒBRĀE, *Ārum*, *f*. the eye-lids, Cic.

PALPĀRE, to touch gently or softly as if feeling; to stroke; to soothe or caress, to flatter.

PALPĀTIO, *ōnis*, *f*. a stroking, a soothing.

PALPĀTOR, *ōris*, m. one who caresses.

PALPUM, *i*, n. a gentle stroke, a soft blow or pat with the hand; flattery, Plaut.

PALPO, *ōnis*, m. a flatterer, Pers. 5, 176.

PALPĪTĀRE, to beat or throb, to breathe short.

PALPITĀTIO, *ōnis*, *f*. & **Palpitātus**, *ūs*, m. a throbbing.

PALUDĀMENTUM, *i*, n. the military robe of a general, sometimes worn also by others.

PALUDĀTUS, *a*. clothed in a military robe, Cic. Fam. 8, 10.

PĀLUMBES, *is*, m. *v*. *f*. & **Palumbus**, *i*, m. a wood-pigeon or ring-dove.

PALUMBĪNUS, *a*. -a caro, Plin. 30, 12.

PĀLUS, *ūdis*, *f*. a marsh or morass, a bog or fen, a pool or lake.

PALUDŌSUS, *a*. marshy, moorish, fenny.

PALUSTER *v*. -*tris*, *e*, marshy, growing in marshy places.

PĀLUS, *i*, m. a stake or post, a peg or pin.

PĀLĀRI, *dep*. to wander up and down. *pass*. to be supported with pales, poles or stakes.

PĀLANS, *Palitans*, & **Pālatus**, *a*. wandering, straggling, dispersed.

PALĀTIO, *ōnis*, *f*. a fixing or driving in of stakes.

PAMPĪNUS, *i*, m. & *f*. the tender shoot of a vine with its leaves, a vine branch.

PAMPINĀCĒUS, *a*. -acea *cripa*, a syrup made of vine shoots, (al. *sertula Campana*, *melilot*.) Col. 12, 20, 5.

PAMPINĀRIUS (*adj*.) *palmes*, a branch growing out of the hard part of a vine, called a leaf-bearing shoot, because in the first year, for the most part, it bears leaves without fruit, Id. 5, 6, 29.

-*arium sarmentum*, a branch springing out of the stock of a vine, Id. 3, 10, 5. so -*aria virga*, a stock branch, ib. 7. Plin. 17, 22.

PAMPINEUS, *a*. -eae *frondes*, vine leaves. *vites*, *branchy* or leafy vines, ib. 10, 100. -*ea hasta*, the thyrsus of Bacchus wrapped round with vine leaves, Id. E. 13, 33. so *habenae*, Virg. *Æ*. 6, 804. *umbræ*, a shade formed of vine leaves, Id. E. 7, 58. *Ov. Tr.* 3, 10, 71. *uvæ*, vine grapes or the branches, Id. *Pont.* 3, 1, 13. -*ĕus*

Autumnus, *viny Autumn*, i. e. leaves and grapes the produce of autumn, Virg. *G.* 2, 5. *odor*, the flavour of wine, put for the taste, Propert. 2, 33, 30.

PAMPĪNŌSUS, *a*. full of shoots and leaves, Col. 5, 5, 14.

PAMPĪNĀRE, to lop or pull off the useless shoots or leaves of a vine. -*ātio*; -*ātor*.

PAMPINĀTUS, *a*. curled or winding round like the tendril of a vine, Plin. 16, 42 s. 82.

PANĀRIUM, *i*, n. a bread-basket.

PANARIŌLUM, *i*, n. a small basket for bread, Mart. 5, 50. See **PANIS**.

PĀNAX, *Ācis*, *f*. *v*. *Pānācĕa*, *ae*, *f*. & *Panāces*, *is*, n. the herb all-heal, Lucr. 4, 123. Plin. 25, 4.

* **PANCHRESTUS**, *a*, um, good against all diseases. *panchrestum medicamentum*, a sovereign remedy, a grand panacea, Cic. *Verr.* 3, 65. plur. *panchresta*, *sc. medicamenta*, Plin. 36, 20 s. 38. & *panchrestos*, *i*, *f*. -*os stomatice*, Plin. 23, 7 s. 71.

* **PANCRATIUM**, *v*. -*ion*, *i*, n. a contest in which both boxing and wrestling were united, which required the whole strength, (*παν κρατος*.)

PANCRATIĀSTES, *ae*, m. a combatant in this kind of contest.

PANCRATĪCĒ, *adv*. strongly, Plaut. *E.* 2, 3, 14.

PANDĒRE, (*pando*, *pandi*, *pansum* & *passum*), to shew or open; to spread out, to unfold; to relate. *capillus passus v. passi crines*, hanging loose, dishevelled. *uvæ passae*, dried grapes, raisins, Col. 12, 39, 4. *passum sc. vinum*, raisin wine, ib. s. 1.

PASSUS, *ūs*, m. a pace, a step.

PASSIM, *adv*. here and there, everywhere.

PANDUS, *a*. bent or bowed inward or downward in the middle, crooked.

PANDĀRE, to bend in or down in the middle.

PANDĀRI, *dep*. to be bent in or downwards in the middle.

PANDĀTIO, *ōnis*, *f*. a bending or yielding in the middle.

PANDICŪLANS, *ntis*, part. *a*. stretching in yawning, Plaut. *Men.* 5, 2, 30. -*ātio*, Festus.

* **PANĒGŪRIS**, *is*, *f*. a meeting, an assembly.

PANEGYRĪCUS, *a*. *sc. sermo*, a speech delivered before an assembly, an oration in praise of one; a panegyric.

PANGĒRE (*pango*, *panxi*, *factum*), *clavum*, to drive in, to fix, Liv. 7, 3. *ramulum*, to set or plant, Suet. *Galb.* 1. so Col. 3, 3, 12. & *de Arb.* 3, 3. *versus*, *carmina v. poemata*, to write or compose, Cic. *Fam.* 16, 18. *Att.* 2, 6. *Lucr.* 1, 932. *Hor. Art. P.* 416. *Columella* plays on the double signification of this verb, 20, 251, &c. cf. 11, 2, 18.

* **PĀGO**, is thought to have been antiently used for **PANGO**, *Quinctil.* 1, 6, 10 & 11. whence we find the *pret.* *pĕpigi* or *pĕgi*, in the same sense with *pango*; *requiri terminos*, quas *Socrates pegerit*, *al. pepigerit*, the limits which *Socrates fixed*, Cic. *Leg.* 1, 21. so *Id. Pis.* 16.—but *PĒPĪGI* in later times was almost always put for; *pactus sum*, *Quinctil. ibid.* See **PACTUS**.

PACTĪLIS, *e*; *corona*, plaited, wreathed, Plin. 21, 3.

PĀNĪCUM, *i*, n. *panick*, a plant or kind of grain,

PĀNIS, *is*, m. bread. *panis cibarius*, *sortidus v. vilis*, coarse bread. *siliginĕus*, fine bread,

ater, candidus, malus, secundus v. -aricus, &c.

PANES, plur. *loaves, or balls of any thing.*—

PANĪCEUS, a. *of bread.*—

PANĀRIUM, i, n. *a place for holding bread, a pantry, a bread-basket.*—

PANARIŪLUM, i, n. *a little bread-basket.*—

PANĪFICIUM, i, n. *the making of bread, Varro de Lat. L. 4, 12. pl. cakes, Suet. Vesp. 7.*

PANNUS i, m. *cloth; a ragged garment; or rags; usually in the plur.*

PANNICŪLUS, i, m. *a little rag.*—

PANNŌSUS & Pannicŭsus, a. *clothed in rags or a ragged garment, Pers. 4, 21. wrinkled, Mart. 11, 47. pannucea mala, apples that soon become shrivelled.*—

PANTEX, ūcis, m. *the paunch.*—

PANTICES, um, pl. *the intestines.*—

PANTICINĀRI, *to fill one's guts.*

PANTHER, ēris, m. & Panthēra, ae, f. *a panther.*—

PANTHERĪNUS, a. *of or like a panther. -inae mensae, of different colours, Plin. 13, 15.*—

* PANTOMĪMUS, & -a, *a pantomime. -ūcus.*

PANUS, i, m. *the downy pod in which panicum grows; a kind of swelling, Cels. 5, 28, 10. Plin. 22, 25 s. 58. semen sesamoidis discutit panos, ib. s. 64. cf. s. 70.*—

PANICŪLA, f. *the down upon reeds; cat's tail, a long round substance that grows on nut trees, Plin. 16, 10.*

PAPAE, interj. *O strange! O wonderful! rare, excellent! extremely, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 25. Pers. 5, 79.*

PĀPĀVER, ēris, n. *poppy. -eus, a. of poppy.*

PAPAVERĀTUS, a. -atae vestes, *woolen clothes made white, as it is supposed, by means of a kind of poppy, Plin. 8, 48 s. 74. as linen is said to have been whitened, Id. 19, 1 s. 4. & 20, 19. s. 79.*

PĀPĪLIO, ōnis, m. *a butterfly; a tent or pavilion.*

PAPPAS, ae, m. *a tutor, attendant, or foster-father of children.*—

PAPPĀRE, *to eat pap or the food of infants, (called by the ancients, pappa or papa;) to take food.*

PAPPUS, i, m. *a grandfather; the down of thistles or the like; groundsel, a plant, Lucr.*

PĀPŪLA, ae, f. *a pimple.*—

PAPILLA, ae, f. *a nipple, a teat, a breast. forma pillarum apta premi, Ov. A. 1, 5, 20.*

PĀPŪRUS, i, f. & -um, i, n. *an Egyptian plant or reed, of which paper was made, paper.*—

PAPŪRĪUS, a. *of paper.*—

PAPŪRĀCEUS, a. *made of the plant papŷrus.*—

PAPŪRĪFER, a. *producing papŷrus, Ov.*

PAR, pāris, adj. *abl. pari, equal, even in number, like; meet, proper; match to.*—

PAR, pāris, n. *abl. pare, a pair, a brace, a couple, a match.*—

PARĪTER, adv. *equally, in like manner, together.*—

PARĪLIS, e, *equal, like. parili ratione, Lucr. 2, 574.*

* PARABŪLA, ae, f. *a comparison, a simile, a parable. quam Cicero collationem vocat, Quinct.*

* PARADOXA, ōrum, n. *paradoxes or senti-*

ments contrary to the general opinion, Cic. Fin. 4, 27.

* PARALLĒLUS, a. *parallel, everywhere alike distant. paralleli dicuntur, Plin.*

* PARALŪSIS, is, f. *the palsy.*—

PARALŪTĪCUS, a. *ill of the palsy, palsied, Plin. 20, 9 s. 34. & 31, 6.*

* PARAPHRĀSIS, is, f. *a paraphrase, Quinct. 10, 5.*

PĀRĀRE, *to prepare, to make ready; to procure, to purchase.*—

PĀRĀTUS, a. *ready, prepared. -atē, adv.*—

PARĀTIO, ōnis, f. *an aiming at or procuring.*—

PARABĪLIS, e, *to be procured, easily gotten.*—

PARĀTUS, ūs, m. *preparation, provision; dress, equipage.*—

PARĀTUM, i, n.— *nihil parati, no preparation or provision, Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 4.*—

PARĪTĀRE, freq. *to prepare, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 64.*

PARĀRIUS, i, m. *a money-broker or scrivener, one who brings the borrower and lender together, Senec.*

* PARASANGA, ae, f. *a parasang, a Persian measure of distance, not everywhere of the same length, Plin.*

* PARASĪTUS, i, m. & -a, ae, f. *a parasite, a flatterer.*—

PARASITASTER, tri, m. *a little or despicable parasite.*—

PARASITĪCUS, a. *of or pertaining to a parasite. PARASITĀRI, dep. to act the parasite. -atio.*

* PARASTAS, ādis, f. v. *Parastāta, ae, f. a jamb or buttress.*—

PARASTĀTĪCUS, a. -a sc. *columna, a pilaster, Vitruv. 9, 9. Plin. 33, 15.*

* PARATRAGEDĀRE v. -iare, *to exaggerate greatly, to exclaim tragically, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 17.*

* PARAZONIUM, i, n. *a kind of sword, or a belt with a sword, presented by the emperor to tribunes in the army, when he appointed them to that command. militiae decus, &c. Martial. 14, 32.*

PARCA, ae, f. *fate. oftener plur. Parcae, the fates, Mart. 4, 54. Tibul. 1, 8, 1. (vid. N. Pr.)*

PARCĒRE (parco, pepercī, parsum; rar. parsi, parsitum,) ei, rar. *id ei, to spare. capillis, capiti, castris hostium, dolori et iracundiae, ferro v. gladio, labori v. operae, pudori v. pudicitiae, sibi, &c. ne cui rei parcat, not to spare or omit any thing, Nep. 4, 2. a caedibus, to forbear from slaughter. ut a caedibus et incendiis parceretur, imp. Liv. 25, 25.*

parcite nimum procedere, *forbear to go too far, Virg. E. 3, 94. parcite, carmina, cease, my charms or incantations, ib. 8, 109. parcebant flatibus euri, the east winds forbore their blasts, Id. G. 2, 339. parcere futuro, to provide for futurity, ib. 4, 239. parce metu, for metui, lay aside your fear, do not fear, Id. Æ. 1, 257. voci iraeque, to restrain, ib. 2, 534. argenti atque auri talenta—natis parce tuis, save or reserve for your sons, ib. 10, 532. parcite credere, do not believe, Ov. Art. A. 3, 457. so*

parce privatus nimum cavere, *Hor. Od. 3, 8, 26. ne parce dare, do not grudge to give, ib. 1,*

26, 23. parcite pollutis contingere vincula pal-
mis, do not touch, Sil. 17, 27. parcitur ei, &c.
imp. he is spared. neque parceretur labori, Cic.
Att. 2.

PARCUS, a. sparing, frugal. -cè; -citas.—
PARSIMŌNIA, ae, f. sparingness, frugality;
parsimony.

PARCĪPŌMUS, i, m. a niggard.

PARDUS, i, m. a male panther.-----

PARDĀLIS, is, f. a female panther.

PARDALIUM, i, n. a kind of ointment.-----

PARDALIOS, i, m. a gem, Plin. 37, 11.

PARĒAS, ae, m. a kind of serpent, Lucan.

PARĒRE (-eo, ui, itum,) ei, to appear; to obey,
to be subject to. dicto paretur, the order is obeyed.
PĀRENS, -ntior, obedient. s. a subject. parentes
abundē habemus, subjects in abundance,
Sall. Jug. 102. so regere parentes vi, to rule
subjects, ib. 3.

PĀRĒRE, (pārio, pēpēri, paritum v. partum,)
to bear, to bring forth; to get, to procure.-----

PARTUS, ūs, m. rar. partio, partura v. itūra,
a birth or bringing forth; a delivery, an off-
spring.

PARTŪRĒRE, to desire to bring forth, to be in
travail; to bring forth.

PARTUMĒIUS, a. fruitful, prolific, Hor. Ep.
17, 50.

PĀRENS, -ntis, c. gen. pl. parentum, rar. parent-
tium, a father or mother, a parent.-----

PARENTĀLIS, e, of a parent.

PARENTALIA, ium, v. iorum, n. parental obse-
quies, feasts, or sacrifices at the funerals of pa-
rents or other relations, Cic. Phil. 1, 6.

PARENTĀRE, to perform the funeral rites of
parents or near relations; to make oblations in
honour of the dead, Lucr. 3, 51. hostiā maximā
parentare, Cic. Leg. 2, 21. vino et funerēis
epulis, Sen. Ep. 12. so ib. 123. ut sepulchrum
nusquam exstet, ubi parentetur, imp. where
parental obsequies may be paid, Cic. Phil. 1, 6.
sic Memnonis umbris (al. umbras) annua so-
lenni caede parentet avis, thus may the birds
make annually expiation or atonement to the
shade of Memnon, by a solemn slaughter, Ov.
Am. 1, 13, 4. (G. 449.) so Cethego parentē-
mus, let us revenge the death of, Cic. Flac. 38.
civibus R. qui Genabi perfidiā Gallorum inter-
fissent, parentarent, Caes. B. G. 7, 17. parentan-
dum regi sanguine conjuratorum esse, that
the death of the king should be expiated by the
blood of the conspirators, Liv. 24, 21.

PARRICIDA v. Parricida, ae, m. (caedo,) a mur-
derer of parents or near relations, a parricide.

PARRICIDIUM, i, n. the crime of parricide.

PARRICIDĀLIS, v. -iālis, e, murderous, parricid-
al. -ale bellum, Flor. 3, 21.

PARERGA, ōrum, n. ornamental additions to
a work, Plin. 35, 10. horologiorum, Vitr. 9, 9.

PĀRIES, ētis, m. the wall of a house.

PARIETINAE, ārum, f. ruinous walls.

PARMA, ae, f. a round shield or buckler.

PARMŪLA, ae, f. a little buckler.

PARMĀTUS, a. armed with a round buckler.

PARMULĀRIUS, i, m. a gladiator armed with
the parma, Suet. D. 10. Quinct. 2, 11, 2.

* PARŌCHUS, i, m. a person who undertook
to provide what things were afforded by the pub-
lic to ambassadors, foreigners or strangers; a
purveyor, an entertainer, the master of a feast,
Hor. S. 1, 5, 46.

* PAROPISIS, idis, f. a large dish or platter to
serve up meat in, Juv. 3, 141. Suet. Galb. 12.

PARRA, ae, f. a kind of inauspicious bird,
a jay.

PARS, partis, f. a part. omnes omnium gen-
tium partes, i. e. Europe, Asia, and Africa,
Cic. Pis. 13. partes mundi totius, parts of the
universe, Lucr. 5, 478. partes populi, i. e. the
tribes, Cic. Rull. 2, 7. Leg. 3, 3 & 4. si ullam
partem sensūs habes, if you have any feeling,
Cic. Phil. 2, 34. utinam mihi aequa pars amo-
ris tecum esset, I wish you loved me as much as
I do you, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 12. bona pars homi-
num, i. e. multi, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 61. so multa
pars, ib. 2, 7, 7. magna pars vestrūm, Ter.
Heaut. prol. 9. multa pars mei, i. e. my works,
Hor. Od. 3, 30, 6. parte sum meliore viget, in
his better part, i. e. his soul, Ovid. Met. 9, 269.
but parte tamen meliore mei super alta per-
ennis astra ferar, i. e. by my works, ib. 15, 875.
et quorum magna pars fui, in which I bore a
great share, Virg. Æ. 2, 6. maximam partem
lacte atque pecore vivunt, for ex maximā parte,
for most part, Caes. B. G. 4, 1. plus mediā
parte, more than one half, Ov. Met. 3, 43. so
plus parte, Lucr. 2, 200. justā plus parte,
more than a just proportion, Virg. G. 1, 35.
duabus partibus doceo te amplius frumenti ab-
stulisse, quā Romam misisse, two thirds more,
Cic. Verr. 3, 19. novem partes, nine tenths, ib. c.
29. plus quam duodeviginti partibus major est
sol, quā terra, more than 18 times greater, Cic.
Ac. 4, 41. multis partibus plures, many more,
Cic. Fam. 1, 2. & 8, 9. lucis pars ultima, the
last part of the day, Ovid. Metam. 7, 662.
—* Omnique a parte timetur, on all sides,
Ov. M. 10, 374. so ex omni parte, Cic. Div.
2, 13. nihil est ab omni parte beatum, in every
respect, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 27. in eam partem
peccant, on that side, Cic. quōd a parte eorum
gratia relata non sit, on their part or side, Caes.
B. C. 1, 23. in utramque partem, on both sides,
Cic. Off. 2, 9. in optimam partem aliquid ac-
cipere, to take in the best part, i. e. not to be
offended, Cic. Att. 10, 3. rapere in pejorem
partem, to misinterpret, to put the worst con-
struction on, Ter. Ad. prol. 8. parte flavus,
parte melleus, partly, Plin. so in v. ex parte
verum, Cic. pro parte virili, to one's utmost,
Liv. praef. pars mihi pacis erit dextram teti-
gisse tyranni, it will be a step or advance to-
wards peace, Virg. Æ. 7, 266.—(II) PARTES
agere, a part in a play, Ter. Ph. pr. 28.
partes seniles, the part of an old man. viriles,
of a man, Hor. Art. P. 177. partes seni date,
quae sunt adolescentium, Ter. Heaut. pr. 1.
actor primarum partium, he who acts the first
or chief character in a play. secundarum aut
tertiarum partium, an actor of the second or
third, i. e. inferior parts, Cic. Caecil. 15. so
tractare secundas partes, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 14.

etsi utrique primas, priores tamen libenter deserunt Laelio, sc. partes, *though they allow to both (Scipio and Laelius) the first rank or highest eminence for learning, &c. yet they give the preference to Laelius*, Cic. Br. 21. priores partes habere apud aliquem, *to have the first place in one's affections*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 71. so sine illum priores partes apud me habere, *to have the preference*, ib. 1, 2, 7. huic (sc. actioni) primas (sc. partes) dedisse Demosthenes dicitur, cum rogaretur, quid in dicendo esset primum, huic secundas, huic tertias, sc. partes, i. e. *he is said to have ascribed every thing to delivery*, Cic. Or. 3, 56. quae partes in bellum missi ducis, *the part, charge, or duty*, Hor. Art. P. 314. so duras partes fratris praedicās, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 62. excipit has partes Callicrates, Nep. 10, 8. suscipere officia et partes imperatoris, Cic. Fam. 3, 12.—(III) Qui statuit aliquid parte inauditā alterā, *without hearing one of the parties, in a cause*, Sen. Med. 199. so auditā utrāque parte, Plin. Pan.—* PARTES rar. Pars Caesaris, *the party*, Cic. optimarum esse partium, *to be of the party of the nobility*, Nep. 25, 6. alterutram partem offendere, *to offend one or other party*, ib. 2. studium partium, *the eagerness or keenness of parties*, Tac. Hist. 1, 85. so tanta libido in partibus erat, Sall. Jug. 44.—PARTIM, adv. *partly, in part; some, some part*. PARTICŪLA, ae, f. *a small part, a particle*. PARTICULĀTIM, adv. *after-part, piece-meal, particularly*. PARTIRE, v. -īri, *to part or share, to distribute or divide into parts*. PARTITIO, ōnis, f. *a parting or dividing*. PARTITOR, ōris, m. *one who distributes*. PARTITĒ, adv. *methodically, with division into parts*. PARTIĀRIUS, a. *sharing with another in any thing*. s. sc. colōnus, *a farmer or husbandman, who paid his rent not in money but in kind, or with a part of the produce of his farm*, Cat. 16 & 137. PARTIĀRIDĒ, adv. *by way of sharing, when one receives part of what he makes or gathers, for his pains*, ib. sc. colonus, *one who had the charge of a farm, and shared the produce with the proprietor*. PARTICEPS, ĩpis, a. *having a share or partaking of, privy to*. s. a partaker, an associate or accomplice. PARTICIPĀRE id, *to take share of, to participate in; to give a share of, to communicate; to acquaint with*. PARTICIPIUM, i, n. *a participle*. PARTICIPALIS, v. -ialis, e, *having the nature of a participle; participial*, Quintil. 1, 4, 29. PĀRUM, adv. *a little, but a little, too little, not enough, not*. PĀRUMPER, adv. *a little while*, Ter. And. 4, 2 f. PARVUS, a. mīnor, mīnimus, *little, small*.—(parvissimus, *the smallest or least*, Lucr. 1, 609.) PARVĒ, adv. *in a small way, a little*. PARVITAS, ātis, f. *smallness*. PARVŪLUS, a. *very small, little, young or tender*. s. *a little child*.

PARVŪLUM, adv. *very little*.

PASCĒRE, (pascō, pāvi, pastum,) PASCĪ, dep. & pascītāre, freq. *to feed*.

PASTIO, ōnis, f. & Pastus, ūs, m. *a feeding or grazing, food, pasture*.

PASCUUS, a. *fit for pasture, or for grazing cattle*.

PASCUUM, i, n. *ground on which beasts are fed, pasture, food*. plur. *the public pastures or lands; and afterwards, every thing from which the public revenues were raised*, Cic. Rull. 1, 1. Plin. 18, 3.

PASTOR, ōris, m. *a shepherd*.

PASTŌRĀLIS, pastŏrius, & pastorĭcus v. ĩtus, a. *of a shepherd, pastoral, rural, rustic*. -icia fistula, Cic. Att. 1, 18.

PASSER, ěris, m. *a sparrow; the plaise-fish*, Col. 8, 16, 7.

PASSERCŪLUS, i, m. *a little or young sparrow*, Cic. de Divinat. 2, 30.

PASSIM, adv. (pando,) *every where, here and there*.

PASSUM, i, n. sc. vinum, *a kind of sweet wine, made of dried grapes, (uvae passae.) raisin-wine*, Col. 12, 10, 4.

PASSUS, ūs, m. *a pace, a step*.

PASSUS, part. spread, &c. See PANDĒRE.—*having suffered*. See PĀTI.

PASTILLUS, i, m. *perfumed or sweet ball, a pomander or trochisk*. pastillos olet, *he smells of perfumes*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 27. *a medicine in the form of a small round ball, a troche or trochisk*, Cels. 5, 17 f.

PASTILLĪCANS, ntis, a. *having the form of a small round ball*, Plin.

PASTĪNĀCA, ae, f. *a parsnip, an herb*, Plin. 19, 5. & 20, 5. *pastinaca agrestis, the wild parsnip*, Col. 6, 17, 8. *agrestis pastinaca, et ejusdem nominis edomita, the wild parsnip, and the cultivated one of the same name*, Id. 9, 4, 5. so *pastinaca agrestis et sativa*, Id. 12, 7, 1. also *a kind of fish*, Plin. 9, 42. Cels. 6, 9.

PASTĪNUM, i, n. *an iron instrument used in planting vines, or in digging and preparing the ground for planting vines, a dibble*.

PASTĪNĀRE, *to dig up and loosen the ground for planting vines*.

PASTINĀTUM, i, n. v. *pastinatus ager, ground well trenched and cleaned, ready for planting*.

PASTINĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a trenching, &c*.

PASTINĀTUS, ūs, m. *the digging, &c*.

PASTINĀTOR, ōris, m. *one who digs, &c*.

PĀTĀGIUM, i, n. *a kind of ornament sewed to the top of a woman's tunic*.

PĀTĀGIĀTUS, a. -āta tunica, *a tunic with a patagium*.

PATAGIĀRIUS, i, m. *the maker of patagia*, Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 35.

PĀTER, patris, m. *a father*. pl. patres, *fathers or senators*. pater familias, *the father or master of a family; a master of slaves*.

PATERIUS, & paternus, a. *of a father, fatherly, paternal*.

PATRIA, ae, f. sc. terra, regio v. urbs, *one's native country or city*. patrius mos, sermo, &c. patrii dii, penātes, muri, ritus, &c. patria ar-

ma, instituta, &c. of one's country, native.—
 PATRIĒ, adv. like a father, with fatherly affection.—
 PATRĪMUS, a, um, having one's father alive.—
 PATRĪTUS, a, um, in use among our fathers or ancestors, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19.—
 PATRISSĀRE, to resemble or act like one's father.—
 PATRĪMONIUM, i, n. a paternal estate, an inheritance or patrimony.—
 PATRICĪDA, ae, m. (caedo,) a parricide.—
 PATRUUS, i, m. the father's brother, an uncle; a severe reprover, like a morose guardian uncle.—adj. harsh, severe.—
 PATRUĒLIS, is, c. a cousin-german by the father's side.—
 PATRUĒLIS (adj.) origo, a descent from brothers, being the children of two brothers, Ovid. Met. 1, 352. patruelia dona, the gifts, i. e. the arms which belonged to Achilles, my cousin, ib. 13, 41. regna, the realms of their uncle Danaus, Id. Ep. 14, 61.—
 PATRICII, ōrum, m. Patricians, the descendants of the first senators, noblemen of the highest rank at Rome.—
 PATRICIUS, a, patrician, of or belonging to a patrician, of patrician rank.—
 PATRICĒ v. patriciē, adv. like a patrician, with an air of quality.—
 PATRICIONĀTUS, ūs, m. the dignity or rank of a patrician.—
 PATRŌNUS, i, m. a patron, a protector or defender.—
 PATRŌNA, ae, f. a patroness.—
 PATROCĪNĀRI (dep.) ei, to patronise, to defend.—
 PATROCINIUM, i, n. patronage, protection.—
 PATRĀRE, to perform, to effect, to execute, to perpetrate, to finish; to ratify. -ātio; -ātor; -ātorius.—
 PATERPATRĀTUS, i, m. a feciālis, or herald, appointed to ratify a league, by taking a solemn oath, Liv. 1, 24.—
 PATĒRE, (-eo, ui, -) & patescēre, to be open, to lie open, to be manifest or exposed to view, to extend.—
 PATĒNS, ntis, a. open, wide, extending. -enter.—
 PATĒFACĒRE, (-facio, feci, factum,) to open, to lay open, to discover or detect.—
 PATEFĪERI, (-fio, factus,) to be discovered.—
 PATEFIT, (imp.) patefactum est, &c.—
 PATĒFACTIO, ōnis, f. a laying open or discovering.—
 PĀTĀLIS (adj.) bos, an ox with wide spreading horns, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 22.—
 PĀTĒRA, ae, f. a goblet, a broad cup or bowl, used for drinking out of, and for making libations.—
 PATELLA, ae, f. a broad vessel used in sacrifices; a dish for holding meat or salad, a plate or platter; the kneepad or cap of the knee.—
 PATELLĀRIUS, a. -ii dii, inferior deities, to whom oblations were made in small platters, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 46.—
 PĀTĪNA, ae, f. a dish, a plate or porringer; a pot or pan.—
 PATINĀRIUS, a, um, sodden or stewed in a pan. s. a glutton.—

PĀTIBŪLUM, i, n. a cross or furca; a gibbet or gallows.—
 PATIBULĀTUS, a, bearing a furca or cross, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 53.—
 PĀTŪLUS, a. open, wide, spreading, Virg. E. 1, 1.—
 PĀTI, (pātor, passus,) to suffer, to endure.—
 PATIENS (part.) laborem, enduring.—
 PATIENS (adj.) laboris, able to bear, capable of enduring; patient. -enter; -entia.—
 PATIBĪLIS, e, that may be borne, tolerable; capable of suffering, that may bear, Cic. N. D.—
 PAUCI, -ae, -a, few. pauciores, paucissimi; paucis, sc. verbis, in a few words. quam paucissimis, in as few words as possible.—
 PAUCĪTAS, ātis, f. fewness, scarcity, conciseness.—
 PAUCŪLI, ae, a, very few.—
 PAUCILOQUIUM, i, n. fewness of words, want of expression.—
 PAUXILLUS, & pauxillŭlus, a. very little.—
 PĀVĒRE, (paveo, pāvi, -) & pāvescēre, to be afraid, to be in great fear, to dread.—
 PĀVOR, ōris, m. fear, dread, consternation.—
 PĀVIDUS, a. afraid, timorous. -idē.—
 PĀVĪTĀRE, (freq.) to be much afraid, to tremble for fear, pueri in tenebris pavitant, Lucr. 2, 57.—
 PĀVIRE, to strike, to beat or ram down.—
 PAVICŪLA, ae, f. an instrument with which the floors of houses or barns were beaten down, to make them plain and hard, a rammer.—
 PAVĪMENTUM, i, n. a floor, a pavement.—
 PAVĪMENTĀRE, to pave, to ram or make hard, Plin. 27, 4. Cic. Dom. 44. Q. Fr. 3, 1.—
 PAULUS, a, um, small or little.—
 PAULŌ, & paulŭm v. paullŭm, adv. by a little, a little, somewhat.—
 PAULISPER, adv. for a little while.—
 PAULĀTIM, adv. by little and little, by degrees.—
 PAULŪLUS, pauxillus, & pauxillŭlus, a. very little, very small.—
 PAULULŪM, adv. very little. abscede isthinc, Plaut. Asin.—
 PĀVO, ōnis, m. & f. a peacock or peahen. pavo masculus; pavo femina, a peahen; or, simply, pavo, Col. 8, 11, 9. (Later writers use pavus, for a peacock, and pava, for a peahen.)—
 PAVONINUS, a. of a peacock.—
 PAVONACĒUS, a. like a peacock.—
 PAUPER, ēris, & paupercŭlus, a. poor.—
 PAUPERTAS, ātis, & pauperies, -iēi, f. poverty.—
 PAUPERĀRE, to make poor, to impoverish, Hor. S. 2, 5, 36.—
 PAUSA, ae, f. a stop or pause.—
 PAUSĀRE, to pause.—
 PAUSARIUS, i, m. the officer in a ship who commanded the rowers, and directed their motions.—
 PAUSEA, v. -ia, ae, f. a kind of olive, Virg.—
 PAX, pācis, f. peace. pace tuā, with your leave or permission.—
 PAX! interj. silence! hush! —
 PĀCĀRE, to bring to peace, to appease, to subdue.—
 PĀCĀTUS, a. living in peace, peaceable; quiet, calm, still, serene. -ātē, adv. peaceably.—
 PACĀTOR, ōris, m. a subduer or conqueror.—
 PACĪFICUS, a. pacific, peaceful.—
 PACIFĪCĀRE, & -ārī, to make peace, to appease;

to treat about peace, to make proposals of peace.

-atio, -ator, -atorius.

PACĀLIS, e, significatione of peace.

PACĪFER, a. bringing or betokening peace, Virg. *Æ.* 8, 116.

PAXILLUS, i, m. (*ab* *obsol.* pago, paxi, v. pangō,) a small stake, a pile or post, Col. 4, 16, 3, 8, 11, 4. Plin. 17, 21 s. 35.—a small wedge, Cels. 8, 10, 109 & 110.

PECCĀRE, to do wrong, to transgress or offend, to sin; to mistake.

PECCĀTUR, imp. offences or crimes are committed. quicquid peccatur, whatever offence is committed, Cic. *Parad.* 3, 2. in rep. multa peccantur, Cic. *Off.* 1, 10.

PECCĀTUM, i, n. (& *rar.* -ātus, ūs, m.) a fault, a sin, Cic. *Off.* 3, 35. *Ac.* 1, 10.

PECTĒRE (pecto, xi & xui, xum,) capillum, to comb, to dress. herbam, to hoe or weed. hunc pugnis, to trim, to beat. pexus capillus, dressed, curled. pexa tunica, new, or newly cleaned by the fuller, with a high nap on it, Hor. *Ep.* 1, 1, 95. so toga, Mart. 2, 44, 1.

PEXĀTUS, a. dressed in a new garment, ib. 58, 1.

PEXĪTAS, ātis, f. nappiness, the quality of being nappy or downy, Plin. 11, 24 s. 28.

PECTEN, īnis, m. a comb; the stay or lay of a weaver's loom; a rake; an instrument for cutting off the ears of corn; a card for wool; the plectrum or quill used in playing on a stringed musical instrument; a shell-fish, a scallop.

PECTUNCŪLUS, i, m. a kind of shell-fish, a little scallop, Col. 8, 16, 7.

PECTINĀRI, pass. to be harrowed.

PECTĪNATĪM, adv. like the teeth of a comb, Plin. 9, 33 s. 52.

PECTUS, ōris, n. the breast. met. the heart.

PECTŌRĀLIS, e, of the breast.

PECTORĀLE, is, n. a breast-plate.

PECTORŌSUS, a. having a large or strong breast; high or broad-breasted, Columel. 8, 2. Plin. 14, 26.

PECU, n. ind.—pl. pecua, uum, cattle, Liv. 26, 34. pecubus balantibus, Lucr. 6, 1131.

PECUĀRIUS, a. of cattle. -aria res, an estate in cattle, a stock of cattle.

PECUĀRIA, ae, f. v. pecuria res, the business or trade of grazing, or of feeding and rearing cattle.

PECUĀRIA, ōrum, n. pasture grounds, Plin. 8, 43. the public pastures, Cic. *Brut.* 22, cattle, Virg. *G.* 3, 64.

PECUĀRIUS, i, m. a grazier, or breeder of cattle, Cic. *Dej.* 9. *Verr.* 2, 6. & 77. a farmer of the public pastures, Liv. 19, 29, 47.

PĒCŪLĀRI, dep. to steal or embezzle the public goods or money.

PĒCŪLĀTUS, ūs, m. the crime of stealing, detaining, or embezzling the public money or goods, speculation.

PECULĀTOR, ōris, m. a stealer or embezzler of the public money.

PECŪLIUM, i, n. the stock or money which a son with the consent of his father, or a slave with the consent of his master, had of his own; private property.

PECULIĀRIS, e, of or pertaining to the peculium, peculiar, proper, one's own. -ariter.

PECULIŌSUS, a. having a large peculium.

PECŪLIĀRE, to increase a slave's peculium.

PECULIĀTUS, a. enriched, well stocked, Cic. *Fam.* 10, 32.

PĒCŪNIA, ae, f. money; an estate. pl. sums of money.

PECUNIĀRIUS, a. of or belonging to money, pecuniary.

PECUNIŌSUS, a. full of money, monied, rich.

PĒCUS, (not in use,) -ūdis, f. a sheep, any beast. id genus pecudis sc. equa, Col. 6, 27, 13.

PĒCUS, ōris, n. a flock of sheep; a sheep; pl. sheep; oxen, horses, or any brute animals, cattle.

PECORŌSUS, a. full of cattle; breeding much cattle.

PĒDĀLIS, of a foot.—pēdes, on foot, &c. See *Pes.*

PĒDERĒ, (pēdo, pēpēdi, itum,) to break wind backwards, Hor. 1, 8, 46.

PĒDĪTUM, i, n. a breaking, &c. *Catul.* 55, 3.

PEPICULUS, i, m. a louse. See *Pes.*

* PEGMA, ātis, n. a wooden frame on which things were placed in a triumphal procession, Plin. 33, 3 s. 16.

PEGMĀTA, um, n. wooden machines, consisting of stories, which were raised and depressed to appearance spontaneously, Sen. *Ep.* 88. schelus for holding books. nihil venustius quā illa tua pegmata, Cic. *Att.* 4, 8.

PEGMĀRIS, e, -ares gladiatorēs, who fought on pegmāta, Suet. *Cal.* 26.

PEJĒRĀRE, (per-jūrāre,) to violate one's oath, to forswear, or to be forsworn.

PEJĒRĀTUS, a. perjured. -ātum jus, perjury, Hor. *Od.* 2, 8, 1.

PEJOR, us, oris, (*comp.* à malus,) worse.

PEJUS, adv. worse. neminem pejus odi, Cic.

PĒLĀGUS, i, n. the sea, the depth of the sea. plur. pēlage, (*contr.* for pelagea, more Graecorum,) seas, Lucr. 5, 36. & 6, 619.

PELĀGUS, a. of or in the sea. -agii pisces, Col. 8, 6. -agia ostrea, Plin. 32, 6. -iae volucres, sea-birds, Petron. c. 109.

PELAGIAE, ārum, f. se. conchae, shells containing pearls, in the main sea, Plin. 9, 25 s. 54. so pelagiae, sc. purpurae, ib. 37 s. 61. pelagii greges, sc. piscium, Col. 8, 17, 8. cursus pelagius, a voyage by sea, Phaedr. 4, 21, 7.

PELAGĪCUS, a. -ici pisces, that live in the open sea, Col. 8, 17, 14.

PĒLĀMIS, īdis, f. a young tunny, Col. 8, 17, 12. *Juv.* 7, 120.

PĒLLĪCĒRE, (-icio, exi, ectum; per & lacio,) to inveigle, to entice, to decoy.

PELLAX, ācis, a. wheedling.

PELLACIA, ae, f. an enticing look, cunning, deceit.

PELLEX, īcis, f. a concubine.

PELLICATUS, ūs, m. concubinage, keeping a concubine, Cic. *Off.* 2, 7.

PELLĒRE (pello, pēpūli, pulsum,) inimicōs tectis, sc. ex, to drive away, Ov. *Ep.* 1, 109. so harpyias regno, Virg. *Æ.* 3, 249. regnoque domoque pellimur, Ov. *Ep.* 14, 112. curam,

famem, frigus, lacrimas, metum, moestitiam, morbos, moram, sitim, somnos, timorem, &c. to drive away, to banish. hostes, to beat or defeat, Liv. fores, to knock at, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 3. lyram, to strike, to play upon, Luc. ad Pis. 157. humum pedibus, i. e. to dance, Catull. 60, 14. so terram pede, Hor. Od. 3, 18, 15. vada remis, to strike, Catull. 63, 58. animos auresque, to move, to affect, Cic. Or. 53. initium longi sermonis, to begin, Cic. Br. 87.—PULSUS patriâ, regno, solio, &c. sc. ex, driven, expelled. dolor pulsus corde, Virg. Æ. 6, 382. lyra pulsa manu, struck, Ov. M. 10, 205. so nervi in fidi-bus pulsi, Cic. Or. 3, 57. pulsa palus, struck by the sound, Virg. Æ. 7, 702.—

PULSUS, ūs, m. a beating or striking.—

PULSĀRE, pulsâtâre, & pultâre, to beat often, to strike, to knock at.—

PULSATIO, ōnis, f. a knocking or beating.—

PULSĀTOR, ōris, m. one that knocks or strikes, V. Flac. 5, 693.

PELLIS, is, f. a skin or hide. plur. tents, made of skins, Caes. B. G. 3, 29. sub pellibus agere, hiemare, durare, haberi, contineri v. retineri, &c. in tents, in a standing camp, Liv. sub ipsis pellibus, in the camp, Cic. Ac. 1, 1. pellem alicui detrudere, to expose his vices, Hor. S. 2, 1, 64. quoniam in propriâ non pelle quiessem, since I was not content with my own condition, ib. 1, 6, 22. speciosus pelle decora, having a specious or showy outside, Id. Ep. 1, 16, 45.—

PELLICŪLA, ae, f. a little skin.—

PELLĪTUS, a. clothed with skins. pellitae oves, covered with skins, to preserve their fleeces, Hor. Od. 2, 6, 10.—

PELLIO, ōnis, m. one that makes garments or other things of skins, a tanner or furrer, Plaut.

PELLICŪLĀRE, to tie the mouth of a corked vessel with leather, Col. 12, 39, 2. vas pelliculetur, ib. c. 46, 1. vas operculatum pelliculat, having put the lid upon the vessel, they cover it with leather, ib. f.

PEL- (for per-) LŪCĒRE, (-ceo, xi), to shine through, to be transparent.—

PELLŪCENS, ntis, a. perspicuous.—

PELLUCĪDUS, a. clear, transparent.—

PELLUCĪDŪS, a. shining, pretty bright.—

PELLUCIDĪTAS, âtis, f. clearness, transparency. -itas vitri, Vitruv. 2, 8.

PELŌRIS, ūdis, f. a kind of shell fish, Hor.

PELTA, ae, f. a short buckler or target, like a half-moon.—

PELTASTA v. -stes, ae, m. one armed with a pelta.—

PELTĀTUS, a. armed with the pelta. peltifer, a. bearing a pelta. -ae puellae, the Amazons.

PELVIS, is, f. (q. pedelvis, à pedum latione, Varr.) a bason, a vessel for washing the feet.

PĒNĀRIA, a pantry. -arius, &c. See PĒNUS.

PĒNĀTES, ium, m. household gods, Ter. Ph. 1, 5, 81. a house, Vell. 2, 95.—

PENĀTĪGER (adj.) Aeneas, who carried his household gods from Troy, Ov. Met. 15, 450.

PENDĒRE (pendeo, pēpendi, pensum,) de, ex, ab v. in arbore, to hang, to be suspended.

pendebit sentibus uva, sc. in, shall hang on, Virg. E. 4, 29. so fistula pinu, ib. 7, 24. pendebat cantharus ansâ, sc. de, hung by its ear, ib. 6, 17. in summo fluctu, to float, to be suspended, Virg. Æ. 1, 106. dum nubila pendent, while the clouds are suspended, i. e. the rains do not fall, Id. G. 1, 214. interea dulces pendent circum oscula nati, hang about his neck, ib. 2, 523. ille (sc. Amor v. Cupido) ubi complexu Aeneae colloque pependit, Id. Æ. 1, 715. pendetque iterum narrantis ab ore, hangs on the mouth or lips, i. e. listens with great attention, ib. 4, 79. so Ov. Ep. 1, 30. pronique in verbera pendent, bending forward, they hang over the lash, Virg. ib. 7, 147. nostroque in limine pendes, you linger, ib. 6, 161.—* PENDERE

de, e v. ex alio, to depend on one, so promissis, sc. ex, Cic. Fr. 3, 5. non aliunde, not to depend on external things for happiness, Cic. Fam. 5, 13. in sententiis omnium civium pendere famam fortunamque nostram, Cic. Pis. 41. tam levi momento mea apud vos fama pendet? does my reputation among you depend on so small a trifle? Liv. 2, 7. pendet tibi animus, is in suspense, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 18. pendemus animis, we are in suspense, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40. so pendeo animi, for animo, Id. Att. 8, 5. pendent opera interrupta, are discontinued, Virg. Æ. 4, 88.—venalis pēpenderit sub edicto praefectorum, his goods were advertised to be auctioned, by a table affixed to some public place, Suet. Cl. 9. Dom. 9. (A. 55.)—ego plectar pendens, hanging, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 43. (A. 38.) pendens amicus, sinking, in great danger, Cic. Rabir. post. 16. thalami pendentia pumice tecta, the roof of the chamber hanging archwise with pumice stone, Virg. G. 4, 374. so speluncae saxis pendentibus structae, Lucr. 6, 194.—

PENDŪLUS, a. hanging. potes hac ab orno pendulum zonâ bene te secutâ laedere collum, you may hang yourself on this ash-tree with your girdle, which you have fortunately brought with you, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 59. ne fluitum dubiae spe pendulus horae, in suspense, Ep. 1, 18, 110.—

PENSĪLIS, e, hanging in air. vehetur pensilibus plumis, in an easy chair, Juv. 1, 159. -is uva secundas ornabat mensas, a grape hung up to dry, i. e. a raisin, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 121.—

PENDĒRE, (pendo, pēpendi, pensum,) to weigh.—magni, parvi, flocci, nihili pendēre, to value, to esteem. tu illum nunquam ostendisti, quanti penderes, how much you valued him, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 103. te non ex fortunâ, sed virtute tuâ pendimus, Cic. Fam. 5, 17, 7.—* PENDĒRE pecuniam, tributum, vectigal, tributum, to pay. poenas, to suffer. maximas poenas pendo temeritatis meae, Cic. Att. 11, 8. so ib. 11. poenam exilio, Ovid. Met. 10, 232.—

pendens examinat herbas, weighed, Ovid. Met. 14, 70. stipendium exercitui Romano ab hoste in eum annum pensum, sc. est, was paid, Liv. 9, 41.—

PENSUM, i, n. a small portion of wool or flax, weighed out to female slaves to be dressed or spun, nisi herile mavis carpere pensum, to tease or

card the wool assigned to you by your mistress, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 63. data pensa trahemus, I shall spin the portion or task assigned me, Ovid. Ep. 3, 75. so Ovid. Met. 13, 511. F. 2, 743. Virg. G. 1, 391. infectaque pensa reponunt, lay aside their tasks unfinished, ib. 4, 10. neque id—unquam pensi habebat, did he care or regard, Sall. Cat. 5. so prorsus neque dicere, neque facere quidquam pensi habebat, he did not regard what he said or did, ib. 23. nihil pensi neque moderati habere, i. e. non considerare, nec temperanter tractare; non curare nec modeste habere, ib. 12. so nihil pensi, neque sancti habere, Id. Jug. 43. add. Suet. Dom. 12. Quintil. 11, 1. so sed illis, nec quod dicerent, nec quid facerent, quidquam pensi fuisse, they did not mind or consider, Liv. 34, 49. in me quoque vobis quid faceretis minus pensi esse, non mirarer, that you should have less scruple or be less scrupulous, ib. 31. quibus si quidquam pensi unquam fuisset, if they had ever had any consideration, Sall. Cat. 52. nam ut proximus quisque Britannico neque fas, neque fidem pensi haberet, olim provisum erat, should have no principle of virtue or honour, Tac. An. 13, 15.—PENSIO, ōnis, f. a payment of money. decem millia talentum argenti, descripta pensionibus aequis in annos quinquaginta solverent, by equal payments, Liv. 30, 37. fuscae pensio cellae, the rent paid for a dark cellar, Mart. 3, 30, 3. sed neutri pensio tota, but neither of them got (by their pleading causes) as much as would pay their house-rent, ib. 38, 6. pensio clamat, POSCE, house-rent calls out, beg on, Juv. 9, 63.—PENSUNCULA, ae, f. a small payment, Col. 10, pr. l.—PENSURA, ae, f. a weighing or paying, Varr. L. L. 4, 16.

PENSARE aurum, to weigh, Liv. 38, 24. so Sil. 4, 152. laudem cum sanguine, to weigh praise in the balance with blood, Ovid. Met. 13, 192. Romani pensantur eadem scriptores trutinā, are weighed in the same scale, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 29. amicos factis, to estimate, to value, Id. 34, 49. veteribus benefactis nova pensantes maleficia, counterbalancing their recent injuries by their former services, Liv. 37, 1. pensaque hoc vulneri vulnus, make amends for my wounds by this, Ovid. Met. 5, 94. stat nece maturā tenerum pensare pudorem, I am resolved to repair my lost honour by a speedy death, Ovid. Ep. 2, 143. hunc titulum meritis pensandum reddite nostris, give me this honour to be recompensed by my services, Id. Met. 13, 372.—

PENSATIO, ōnis, f. a recompense.—PENSATOR, ōris, m. a weigher, Plin. 33, 3.—PENSITARE aliquid cum aliquo, to weigh, to examine or consider. vectigalia, to pay, Cic. Manil. 6.—

PENSITATIO, ōnis, f. a making up for, a compensation, Plin. 19, 6s. 32.

PENĒ, v. Paenē, adv. almost, in a manner.—PAENISSIMĒ, v. -ūmē, sup. almost, entirely, Plaut. Aul. 3, 4, 7.

PĒNES (praep.) censorem, in the power of, Cic. Dom. 51. ille penes quem omnis est po-

testas, who is possessed of, Cic. Fam. 4, 7. cum fide, quod penes eum est pecuniae, transdit, for tradit, in his hands or possession, Caes. B. C. 2, 20. illorum esse hanc culpam credidi, quae te est penes, in you, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 20. decus imperiumque Latini te penes, sc. est, depends on you, Virg. A. 12, 59. te penes arbitrium nostrae vitaeque necisque, in your power, Ov. Sab. 3, 27. me penes est unum vasti custodia mundi, in my power alone, Id. F. 1, 119. quem penes, in whose power, to whom belongs, Hor. A. P. 72. victoria certaminis penes tribunos fuit, the tribunes got the better in the contest, Liv. 3, 24.—isthaec jam penes vos psaltria est? for apud vos, with you, in your house, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 34. penes te es? are you in your senses? Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 273. pluresque ejus rei causas adferebat; potissimum penes incuriam virorum feminarumque, and chiefly the inattention of both sexes to religion, Tac. An. 4, 16. ceterum fides ejus rei penes auctores erit, the raters of that fact shall be answerable for the truth of it, Sall. Jug. 17.

PENETRARE (q. penitus intrare, Fest.) to penetrate, pierce, or enter into. aulus et limina regum, Virg. G. 2, 504. nihil Tiberium magis penetravit, more sensibly affected, Tac. An. 3, 4. in cujusque vitam famamque, to look narrowly into, to examine, Id. H. 4, 7.—PENETRABILIS, a. -e frigus, penetrating, piercing, Virg. G. 1, 93. so telum, Id. A. 10, 481. Ov. M. 5, 67. fulmen, ib. 13, 857. but corpus, that may be pierced, penetrable, Ov. M. 12, 266.—PENETRĀLIS, e, inmost, innermost. penetrāli in sede, Virg. A. 4, 504. tectis, G. 1, 379. adytis, A. 2, 297. focus, ib. 5, 660. -ales dii, the penētes or household gods, Cic. N. D. 2, 27. Catul. 67, 102.—

PENETRĀLE, is, n. the recess or inmost part of any place, as of a temple, Virg. A. 5, 744. Lucr. 2, 127. Sil. 1, 99. Liv. 6, 41. of a palace, Virg. A. 2, 282. § 7, 59. put for a temple, Virg. A. 6, 71. Sil. 12, 641. for a palace, a house, a seat or abode, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 26. Ovid. Met. 11, 593. § 15, 34. evocat liquidis piscem penetralibus, from the deep, Sil. penetralia magni annis, the secret habitation, Ovid. Met. 1, 574.

PĒNIS, is, f. (à pendendo, Fest.) a tail. membrum virile, Cic. Fam. 9, 22. put for impudicitia, lewdness, Sall. Cat. 14.—

PĒNICŪLUS, i, m. & -um, i, n. a dish-cloth, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 7. Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 40. a painter's pencil, Plin. 30, 10.—

PENICILLUS, i, m. & -um, i, n. dim. a rubber, made of sponge, or the like, Col. 12, 16. a kind of soft sponge, Plin. 31 f. & 35, 10. Festus. a painter's pencil, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15. penicilli tectorii, washing brushes used by plasterers, Plin. 28, 17 s. 71. a sort of tent put into wounds to keep them open, Cels. 7, 7, 50. &c.—

PĒNĪTUS, a. -a offa, a chine of pork, or a piece of the rump with the tail, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 165.

PĒNĪTUS, a, um, (pēnus,) inward.—PĒNĪTUS, adv. inwardly, deeply, thoroughly; wholly, quite, altogether. desepit ab aethere

terras infelix Phaëthon penitus penitusque patientes, *saw the earth very far below him*, Ovid. Met. 2, 279. *altior ac penitus terrae defigitur arbos, a tree is sunk deeper and farther into the ground*, Virg. G. 2, 290.—* *penitè magis, for penitus, more deeply*, Catull. 60, 178.—in some editions of Celsus, we find the compar. *penitiùs, for penitus*, §, 26, 37, &c.

PENNA, ae, f. *a feather, a quill, a wing*. *inter utrumque volat dubiis victoria pennis, with doubtful wings*, Ov. M. 8, 13. *si celeres quatit pennas, sc. fortuna, i. e. if she prepares to take flight*, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 54. *qui mihi pennas inciderant, nolunt easdem renasci, those who had elipt my wings, do not wish them to grow again*, Cic. Att. 4, 2. (see Cl. B. in Cicero.) *me dimisere Philippi decisis humilem pennis, i. e. stript of fortune*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 49. *me—maiores pennas nido extendisse loquëris, stretched my wings beyond my nest, i. e. ruised myself to distinction*, ib. 1, 20, 21.—(The ancients did not use a quill in writing. Mention is first made of that instrument by Isidorus, 6, 14.)—

PENNŪLA, ae, f. *a little wing or feather*. *quum pulli pennulis uti possunt, tum volatus eorum matres prosequuntur*, Cic. N. D. 2, 52.—

PENNĀTUS, a. *winged*. -ata ferra, Virg. Æ. 9, 473. *arundo*, Sil. 2, 95. *ferrum, a winged arrow*, Plin. 34, 14.—

PENNĪGER, a. *having wings*. *amor, i. e. Cupid*, Lucr. 5, 1074. -erae sagittae, *winged arrows*, Sil. 8, 374.—

PENNĪPES, ēdis, a. *having wings on his feet*. Perseus, Catull. 53, 24.—

PENNĪPŌTENS, a. *flying*. *corpora pennipotentiū, for -ntium, of birds*, Lucr. 2, 867.

PENSĪLIS, e, *hanging, &c.* See PENDERE.

PENSIO, a. *payment*. Pensare, &c. See PENDERE.

PENŪLA, ae, f. *a kind of great-coat, a cover*.—PENŪLĀTUS, a. *drest in a penŭla*, Cic. Mil. 10.

PĒNUS, i, n. Pēnus, i. v. ūs, m. & Pēnus, ōris, n. *all kind of provisions*.—

PĒNŪRIUS, v. Penarius, a. -aria cella, *a pantry*, Sueton. Aug. 6.

PĒNŪRIA, ae, f. *want, scarcity; fewness*, Cic.

PEPLUS, i, m. & -um, i, n. *a white robe embroidered with gold, which on solemn occasions used to be put upon the images of Minerva, also of Juno, &c.* It was supposed to be the usual garment of the goddesses.

* PEPTĪCUS, a. *concoctive, digestive*, Plin. 20, 18.

PER (praep.) *servum falli, by*, Ter. Eun. pr. 39. *per cornu aliquid infundere, through*, Col. 6, 2. *per adoptionem pater, by*, Plin. Ep. 5, 8, 5. *dum per aetatem licet*, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 28. *aetates per multas, for, during*, Liv. 1, 7. *so per eos dies*, Cic. Verr. 5, 13. *per aevum, for ever*, Lucr. 1, 550. *per agros spargi, through*, Liv. *via secta per ambas, sc. zonas, between the two temperate zones*, Virg. G. 1, 238. *so per duas Arctos, between the two Bears*, ib. 245. *per dolum atque insidias, by means of*, ib. 12. *per annos quinque et viginti, during*, Tac. *per compita, through*, Her. Sat. 3, 6, 50.

Liv. 27, 23. *per deos, dextram, fortunas, &c. oro, &c. by*. *per fas et fidem decepti*, Liv. 1, 9. *per hunc nulla est mora, for him, on his part*, Ter. And. 3, 4, 14. *per inducias, in the time of, during*, Liv. 30, 31. *sperat se posse, quod adeptus est per scelus, id per luxuriam effundere atque consumere, by*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2.

per mare pauperiem fugiens, per saxa, per ignes, through, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 46. *per me stetit, quò minus, &c. it was owing to me*, Ter. And. 4, 2, 16. *per naturam fas est, per leges licet*, Cic. Mil. 16. *per occasionem, at a favourable opportunity*, Liv. 1, 5. *per occasionem ac solitudinem, on occasion of there being no troops in the country*, ib. 11. *per otium, in time of repose*, Cic. Inv. 1, 3. *per otium spolia legere, at their own leisure*, Liv. *per hanc rationem, in this manner*, Cic. Verr. 2, 51 f. *quod quisque minus per se ipse posset, by himself, without assistance*, Cic. Amic. 8. *per se sibi quisque carus est, naturally*, ib. 21. *parum tuta per se ipsa prohibita*, Sall Jug. 14. *per se fateri, of his own accord, to make a voluntary confession*, Liv. 39, 12. *per sedilia fusi, along, stretched upon*, Virg. Æ. 5, 837. *per speciem alienae fungendae vicis, under the appearance or pretext*, Liv. 41. *so 42, 52. per subitum, suddenly*, Sil. 14, 330. & 15, 145. *per tacitum, silently*, Id. 17, 216. *satis per te tibi consulis, you have sufficient prudence to conduct yourself*, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 1. *per tempus advenis, in good time*, Ter. And. 4, 4, 44. *so Hec. 4, 3, 16. but per tempus omne quo fuimus unà, during*, Plin. Ep. 10, 89. *so per id tempus*, Liv. 2, 9. *per illa tempora, in those times*, Id. 6, 1. *per valetudinem id bellum exsequi nequiverat, for, on account of bad health*, Liv. 8, 12. *so Cic. Fam. 7, 1. per venas fusus sanguis, through*, Tac. Hist. 4, 11. *per viam fabulari in itinere, by the way*, Plaut. Cist. 5, 1. *per vim, by force*, Cic. Off. 3, 30. *per vinum, by drunkenness*, Plaut. Mil. 8, 1, 59. *in drink, being drunk*, Liv. 40, 7. —* *PER* in composition commonly increases the signification, and sometimes has a word interposed; *as, per mihi mirum visum est, for permirum, very wonderful*, Cic. Or. 1, 49. *so per mihi, per, inquam, gratum feceris*, Id. Att. 1, 20 f.

PĒRA, ae, f. *a bag or poke to carry victuals in; a scrip, satchel, purse, or budget*.—

PĒRŪLA, ae, f. *a small bag*.—

PERĀTIM, adv. *by small bags or purses*. *peratim ductare, to cheat him of small sums*, Plaut. Ep. 3, 2, 15.—

PERENTĪCĪDA, ae, m. (qui peram caedit v. enterat,) *a cut-purse*, (alluding to parenticida, a parricide, a word then probably in use,) ib. 13.

PĒR-ABSURDUS, a. *very absurd, contrary to reason*. -da verba, Cic. Part. 15. *illud-umsit*, Id.

PĒR-ACCOMMODĀTUS, a. *very convenient*, Cic.

PER-ĀCER v. ācris, e, *very sharp, acute*, Cic.

PER-ĀCERBUS, a. *very sour or harsh*, Cic.

PER-ACESCERE, *to be very sour*, Plaut.

PER-ACŪTUS, *very sharp or fine-edged*. -ūtè.

PER-ADOLESCENS, ntis, a. *very young*.—

PER-ADOLESCENTŪLUS, i, m. a very young man, Nep. 18, 1.

PER-AEDIFICĀRE, to complete a building, Col.

PER-AEQUUS, a. very equal.—

PERAEQUĒ, adv. equally, Cic. Verr. 4, 21.—

PERAEQUĀRE, to make equal. amphoras, to yield, Col. 3, 9.

PER-ĀGĒRE (-āgo, ēgi, actum,) rem, to perform, to finish. concilium, to hold. causam, to plead. aestatem, to pass or spend. freta, to pass through. lectus ense, to pierce. res gestas, to relate. volumina, to read. res animo, to consider. humum, to till. bona, to waste or spend. cibum, to digest. puellam, to kill or dispatch.—

PERACTIO, ōnis, f. a finishing, Sen. 23.—

PĒRĀGĪTĀRE, to stir frequently. peragitatus ab equitatu, galled or hard pressed, Caes. B. C. 1, 80.

PĒR-AGRĀRE (per & ager) Libyae deserta, to wander or travel through or over, to traverse, Virg. Ā. 1, 384. so agros et nemora, Cic. Har. resp. 11. maria pedibus, classibus montes, to pass, as Xerxes, Cic. Fin. 2, 34. mente innumerabiles mundos, to survey, Cic. Fin. 2, 31. omnes latebras suspicionum diendo, to trace or discover, to lay open, Cic. Coel. 22. per animos hominum, to go through, to affect or impress, Cic. Or. 1, 51. Asia tota peragrata est, was travelled or passed over, Id. Br. 91. so Liv. 21, 19.—

PERAGRĀTIO (ōnis, f.) itinerum quae fuit ejus, sc. Antonii, a progress, Cic. Phil. 2, 23.

PER-ĀMĀNS, a. very loving. -anter, adv. Cic.

PER-AMBŪLĀRE terras, to travel over, Varr. R. R. 1, 2. bos tutus perambulat rura, traversus the meadows, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 17. frigus perambulat artus, goes or spreads itself over, Ov. Ep. 135.

PER-AMPLUS, a. very large. -a simulacra, Cic.

PER-ĀMOENUS, a. very pleasant. -a aestas in Favonium obversa, &c. Tac. Ann. 4, 67.

PER-AMPŪTĀRE, to cut off entirely, Col. 7, 5.

PER-ANGUSTUS, a. very strait or narrow. -ē.

PER-ANNĀRE, (annus,) to live a year, Suet.

PER-ANTĪQUUS, a. very ancient, Cic. Verr.

PER-APPOSITUS, a. very suitable or apposite.

PER-ARDUUS, a. very hard or difficult, Cic.

PER-ĀRESCĒRE, (-aresco, arui, -) to grow very or quite dry.—

PERĀRIDUS, a. very dry. -um solum, Col. 3, 11.

PER-ARGŪTUS, a. very sharp, smart, or witty.

PER-ARMĀTUS, a. well armed, Curt. 4, 9, 6, & 23.

PER-ĀRĀRE ora rugis, to furrow all over with wrinkles, Ov. M. 14, 96. pontum, to sail over, Sen. Med. 650. carmina, to write or transcribe, Stat. Silv. 4, 5, 24.—

PERĀRĀTUS (part.) ager, ploughed over. literae v. tabellae, written, Ov. Am. 1, 11, 7. vade perarata litera, Id. Tr. 3, 7, 1.

PER-ASPER, ēra, um, very rough, Cels. 5, 28.

PER-ATTENTUS, a. very attentive. -tē, Cic.

PER-AUDIENDUS, a. to be heard distinctly.

PER-BACCHĀRI, to rage through or over; to revel.

PER-BEATUS, a. very happy, lucky, or fortunate.

PER-BĒNE, & Perbellē, adv. very well, Liv.

PER-BĒNĒVŪLUS, very friendly or kind, Cic.

PER-BENIGNĒ, adv. very kindly or civilly.

PER-BĪBĒRE, to drink or suck up, to imbibe.

PER-BĪTĀRE, v. Perbitēre, for perire, to perish, to be ruined. maio cruciati, Plaut.

PER-BLANDUS, a. very courteous or kind, Cic. Q. Fr.

PER-BŌNUS, a. very good; convenient, fruitful, Cic.

PER-BRĒVIS, a. very short. -iter, Cic. D. 15.

PERCA, ae, f. a fish called a perch, Plin. 32, 10.

PER-CĀLĒRE, to be very warm or hot.—

PERCALĒFACTUS, a. thoroughly heated. aër ab sole, Vitruv. 8, 2.

PER-CALLĒRE, to become hardened, insensible or callous, Cic. Mil. 28. to know or understand thoroughly. si usum rerum -veris, Cic. Or. 2, 35.

PER-CANDĒFACĒRE, to make very hot, Vitruv. 8, 3.

PER-CANDĪDUS, very white. -da compositio.

PER-CĀRUS, a. very dear, as to affection or price.

PER-CAUTUS, a. very wary, very cautious, Cic. Q. Fr. 1.

PER-CELĒBRIS, e, very celebrated.—

PERCELEBRĀRI, to be divulged, made public or spread every where. versus totā Sicilia, -antur, Cic. Verr. 5, 31.

PER-CĒLER, is, e, very speedy, sudden. -iter.

PER-CELLĒRE (-cello, cūl, culsum,) stantem, to strike down, to overthrow, Cic. Dom. 11. so Id. Mil. 21. Athin, to smite, to kill, Ovid. Met. 5, 58. so Protenora, ib. 98. Buten, Virg. Ā. 5, 372. perculeris jam tu me, you will overturn or beat me down presently, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 87. vis Martis, non ira victoris, cives, quos amismus, perculit, destroyed, slew, cut off, Cic. Marcel. 6. so Suet. Tib. 55. Nep. 14, 6. quem cuspidē perculit, he wounded, Ovid. Am. 2, 9, 7. pertentum perculit pectus regis pavore, struck, Liv. 1, 5. is metus perculit, sc. eos, ut, &c. Id. 3, 30. percussa atque prostrata -acent omnia, overthrown, cast down, Cic. Fam. 4, 4. so Id. Cat. 2, 1. Marcel. 8.—* perculsus and percussus, are often confounded, vid. Burman. ad Ovid. Met. 4, 138. Benteleium ad Hor. Epod. 11, 2.

PER-CENSĒRE, (-co, ui, -) to recount, Cic. Red. in Sen. 1. Tac. An. 4, 4. totum orbem, to go or travel over, Ovid. Met. 2, 335. Italianam, to survey, to examine, Cic. Rull. 2, 18. Thessaliam, to regulate, to settle the government of, Liv. 34, 52.

PERCŪDĒRE, (caedo,) to beat all over, to maul.

PER-CĪĒRE & Percīre animum, se, to move greatly, to affect, Lucr. 3, 185. aures omnibus, to strike, ib. 4, 567.—

PERCŪTUS, part. moved, affected, provoked, Cic.

Mil. 23. irā in patrem, Liv. 7, 5. cf. 6, 33. so timore, dolore, &c. ingenium percitum (adj.) et ferox, *passionate*, Liv. 21, 53.

PER-CINGĒRE, to surround. suas sedes vitibus.

PERCĪPĒRE (-cipio, cēpi, ceptum, à capio,) eum, membra ejus, to seize entirely. fructum, to reap. hereditatem aut legata, to receive. id auribus v. animo, to perceive or understand. nomina civium, to remember. omnia dicat, to mind, to regard or attend to. ea omnia desiderata magis, quam assidue percepta, delectant, enjoyed, Cic. res diligenter perceptas habere, considered or thought on, Id. Tusc. 3, 14. percepta artis, the theoretical parts, Cic. Fat. 6. astrologorum, speculations or observations, Id. PERCEPTIO (ōnis, f.) fructuum, a reaping or gathering, Cic. Off. 2, 3. rerum, a knowing or comprehending, perception, Cic. Acad. 4, 25.

PER-CĪVĪLIS, e, very civil or polite, Suet. T. 28.

PER-COCTUS, a, thoroughly boiled. See PER-COQUĒRE.

PER-COGNĪTUS, a, thoroughly known or discovered.

PER-CŌLĀRE, to filter or strain thoroughly.

PERCOLĀTIO, ōnis, f. a filtering.

PER-CŌLĒRE (-cōlo, ui, ultum,) patrem, to respect greatly. scripta, to polish much.

PER-CŌMIS, a, very courteous or affable, Cic. B. 58.

PER-COMMŌDUS, a, very commodious, seasonable or convenient, Liv. 22, 43. -ōdē, adv. Cic.

PERCONTĀRI, (q. conto altitudinem aquae pertentare; al. percunctari, q. per cuncta visere, Festus.) to ask, to enquire. -ātio; ātor.

PER-CONTŪMAX, ācis, a, very stubborn or obstinate. redīsti huc nobis, Ter. Hec. 2, 5, 54.

PER-COPĪŌSUS, a, very copious or large. in quibus percopiosus fuisti, Plin. Ep. 9, 31.

PER-CŌQUĒRE, (-quo, xi, ctum,) to boil thoroughly; to cook or dress; to heat or scorch; to roast. percoctus, Plin.

PER-CRASSUS, a, very thick, Cels. 5, 26.

PER-CREBRESĒRE, (-crebro, brui, & bui, -) to be divulged or spread abroad. si hoc tantum scelus percrebuisset, Cic. Att.-----

PERCREBUIT, imp. it is spread.

PER-CRĒPĀRE, (-ēpro, ui, itum,) to resound or ring. mulierum vocibus, Cic. Verr. 5, 13. rumor percrepuit, Sen.

PER-CRŪCĪĀRI, to be greatly vexed, Plaut. B.

PER-CRŪDIS, a, very unripe.

PER-CŪDĒRE ova, to crack the shell, as chickens.

PER-CULSUS, struck down, &c. See PERCELLĒRE.

PER-CULTUS, thoroughly trimmed. See PERCOLĒRE.

PER-CUNCTĀRI, to ask curiously, to enquire strictly, to demand or question.-----

PERCUNCTĀTIO, ōnis, f. an enquiry. See PERCŌNTĀRI.

PER-CŪPĒRE, (cupio,) to desire earnestly.-----

PERCUPĪDUS, a, very fond. tui Hortensius, Cic. Fam. 1, 7.

PER-CŪRĀRE, to cure or heal thoroughly, Sen.

PER-CURIŌSUS, a, very careful or inquisitive.

PER-CURRĒRE (-curro, curri, & cucurri, cursum,) ad forum, to run quickly, Ter. And. 2, 2, 18. curriculo percurrere, run with the greatest speed, Id. Heaut. 4, 4, 11. omnem agrum Picenum, to go speedily through or over, Caes. B. C. 1, 15. so omnes regiones Galliae, Id. B. G. 8, 52. telas pectine, to run through a web with the reed, Virg. G. 1, 294. animo rotundum percurrisse polum, to have gone through or traversed, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 6. per omnes civitates, quae decumas debent, percurrat oratio, runs through or over, mentions, Cic. Verr. 3, 42. so Id. Cacc. 32. Cluent. 60. omnia poenarum nomina, to recite or enumerate, Virg. Æ. 6, 627. calamos labro, to play upon, Lucr. 4, 592. so chordas agili pollice, Ovid. Am. 2, 4, 27.—si non istā brevitate percurritur, imp. sc. a te, if you do not run over or narrate the matter so briefly, Cic. Or. 2, 80.—quae valde breviter a te percursa sunt, have been slightly touched upon, Cic. Or. 1, 49.-----

PERCURSIO, ōnis, f. a running over in the mind, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13.-----

PERCURSĀRE, to range or ramble up and down, Liv. 23, 42. -ātio.

PERCŪTĒRE (percūtio, ssi, ssum, à quatio,) aliquem lapide v. gladio, aprum telo, pectus manu, to strike. colla (sc. bovis) securi, to strike with an axe, Ovid. Met. 15, 126. filium securi, to behead, Cic. Fin. 1, 7. inque cor hamatā percussit arundine Ditem, sc. Cupido, wounded Pluto in the heart with a bearded arrow, Ovid. Met. 5, 384. foedus, to make a league, Hirt. B. Alex. 44. Hermippum, to deceive, Cic. Flac. 20. so Id. Att. 5, 2. percussit illico animum, imp. it struck me, Ter. And. 1, 1, 98. so Cic. Att. 4, 8. me nec tam patiens Lacedaemon—percussit, has struck me with admiration, charmed or pleased me, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 11. gaudes, si caneram percūsti forte, for percussisti, Id. 2, 3, 273.—turres de caelo percussae, struck with lightning, Cic. Cat. 3, 8. littora percussa fluctu, Virg. E. 5, 83. percussae pectora matres, sc. secundum, having struck or striking their breasts, Id. Æ. 11, 877. percussā mente Dardanidae, with minds deeply affected, ib. 9, 292. Iyra, played upon, Ovid. Am. 12, 40.-----

PERCUSSIO, ōnis, f. & Percussus, ūs, m. a striking; a stroke in the measuring of time in music, or of feet in verse, Cic. de Or. 3, 47 & 58. Or. 48.-----

PERCUSSOR, ōris, m, a striker, Cic. Rosc. Am. 53. An assassin, a murderer, Cic. Phil. 2, 29.

PER-DECŌRUS, a, very comely or handsome.

PER-DELĪRUS, a, very silly or foolish, Lucr. 1, 695.

PER-DENSUS, a, very thick and solid, Col. 3, 12.

PERDĒRE (-do, dīdi, dītum, à do,) alas, annos, bona, causam, v. litern, diem, famam, fidem & rem, laborem v. operam, parentes, patriam, tempus, vires, vitam, &c. to lose. amisit vitam, sc. Decius; at non perdidit, he parts with

life, but did not lose it for nought, A. Ad Her. 4, 44. genus mortale sub undis, to destroy, Ov. M. 1, 261. so cur te is perditum, Ter. And. 1, 1, 107. ubi illic scelus, qui me perdidit, has ruined me, Ter. And. 3, 5, 1. tempus edax igitur, praeter nos, omnia perdet, will consume or waste, Ov. P. 4, 10, 7. cur perdis adulescentem nobis? why do you corrupt or ruin? Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 36. so Sybarin cur properes amando perdere, Hor. Od. 1, 8, 2. Dî illum perduint, for perdant, destroy, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 27. so at te dî, deaque perduint, ib. 1, 2, 59. add. Ph. 1, 2, 73. Heaut. 4, 6, 7.

PERDÛTUS, part. lost, ruined, spoiled. adj. profugate, lewd, abandoned.

PERDÛTÈ, adv. basely, wickedly; vehemently, desperately.

PERDÛTOR, òris, m. a destroyer or ruiner, Cic. Pis. 1, 34.

PER-DIFFICÏLIS, e, very difficult or hard.

PER-DIFFICÏLÏTER, adv. with very great difficulty.

PER-DIGNUS, a, very worthy. tuâ amicitia, Cic.

PER-DILÏGENS, ntis, a, very diligent.

PER-DILIGENTER, adv. very diligently, Cic.

PER-DISCËRE, to learn thoroughly or perfectly.

PER-DISERTÈ, adv. very eloquently, Cic. Or. 1, 62.

PER-DIU, adv. for a great while, or very long.

PER-DIURNUS, a, lasting a very long time.

PER-DÏVES, ïtis, a, very rich, Cic. Att. 6, 1.

PER-DIX, ïcis, f. a partridge, Plin. 10, 33.

PER-DÛCËRE, (-ceo, ui, ctum,) to teach thoroughly.

PERDOCTUS, a, perfectly instructed, very learned.

PERDOCTÈ, adv. very learnedly, Plaut.

PER-DÛLËRE, (-ep, ui, ïtum,) to be greatly grieved.

PER-DÛLĀRI, to be hewed smooth, Vitr. 2, 9.

PER-DÛMĀRE, (-dõmo, ui, ïtum,) to make tame or gentle, to break; to subdue or conquer wholly, Liv. 8, 13.

PER-DORMISËRE, to sleep long or all night long.

PER-DÛCËRE, (-co, xi, ctum,) to bring through or all the way; to conduct, to accompany, to convey; to bring over, to persuade.

PERDUCTIO, ònis, f. a bringing or conveying.

PERDUCTOR, òris, m. an attendant; an enticer or procurer.

PERDUCTĀRE, to lead along, to entice to go, to accompany, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 130.

PER-DÛDUM, adv. a long while ago, long since.

PERDUELLIS, is, m. (duellum,) an enemy.

PERDUELLIO, ònis, f. the crime of acting against the state, treason, murder, Liv. 1, 26. Cic. Off. 1, 12, § 3, 29.

PER-DÛRĀRE, to last, to continue, to hold out, to endure. apud vos, to stay with, Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 27.

PËR-ËDËRE, to eat through, to waste or consume.

PËRËGRE, (adv. q. per agros,) abroad, re-

diens peregrè, returning from abroad.

PEREGRÏNUS, a, foreign, strange. s. a foreigner, a stranger.

PEREGRINÏTAS, ãtis, f. the condition of a foreigner, a foreign tone or manner of pronunciation.

PEREGRÏNARI, to travel through foreign countries; to be or live as a foreigner in any place.

PEREGRINĀTIO, ònis, f. a travelling, &c.

PEREGRINĀTOR, òris, m. a traveller, &c.

PER-ELËGANS, a, very elegant or neat. -anter, adv. Cic. Or. 2, 67. ornate & -anter dicere, Id. Br. 52.

PER-EMPTUS, taken away, slain. See PERIMËRE.

PERENDIE, adv. (q. peremptâ die,) perendinus dies, the day after to-morrow, the third day hence. utrum diem tertium, &c. Cic. Mur. 12.

PERENNIS, e, (annus,) continuing all the year round; lasting, durable; never failing, perpetual, constant, eternal.

PERENNÈ, adv. all the year round.

PERENNÏTAS, ãtis, f. continuance, duration, perpetuity.

PERENNĀRE, to live for one year; to last or endure.

PERENNÏSERVUS, i, a slave that always serves one master, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 16.

PERENNIA, ïum, n. auspices or omens taken by a general, when about to pass a river, Cic. N. D. 2, 5.

PER-ËQUITĀRE, to ride through or round, Liv.

PËR-ERRĀRE arva, orbem, terras, saltus, &c. to wander or travel over. fallacem circum, vespertinumque perfero saepe forum, I saunter through, Hor. S. 1, 6, 113. totumque pererrat luminibus tacitis, surveys him all over, Virg. Æ. 4, 363. nunc hos, nunc illos aditus, omnemque pererrat arte locum, captores, examines, ib. 5, 441. so ib. 11, 766.—pass. arva pererrantur Peligna liquentibus undis, are watered by, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 5. orbe pererrato, having wandered over, Ov. M. 3, 6. so terris, ib. 15, 53. finibus, Virg. E. 1, 62. ponto, Id. Æ. 2, 295.

PER-ËRÛDÏTUS, a, very learned, Cic. Att. 4, 15.

PER-ËSUS, part. eaten through. See PERËDËRE.

PER-EXCRÛCIĀRE diem, to make the most of it.

PER-EXIGUUS, a, very small or little, very short.

PER-EXÏLIS, e, very slender. vitis, Col. 11, 2.

PER-EXPËDÏTUS, a, very obvious, Cic. Fin. 3, 11.

PER-FABRICĀRE, to ruin entirely, Plaut. Pers.

PER-FĀCËTUS, a, very pleasant or witty.

PERFACETÈ, adv. very wittily.

PER-FĀCÏLIS, e, very easy.

PERFACÏLÈ, adv. very easily, Cic. Att.

PER-FĀCUNDUS, a, very eloquent, Just. 21, 2.

PER-FAMILIARIS, e; ei v. ejus, very familiar with.

PER-FĀTUUS, a. very silly or foolish, Mart. 3, 18.

PERFECTUS, finished, accomplished. — PERFECTĒ, &c. See PERFICĒRE.

PER-FERRE (perfero, tūli, lātum,) jussa, literas, mandata, nuncium, &c. ad aliquem v. alicui, to carry. frigus, famem, vitam, miseria, poenam v. supplicium, to bear, to endure. hinc te reginae ad limina perfer, betake yourself, repair or go, Virg. *Æ.* 1, 389. lapis non pertulit ictum, did not strike with force, ib. 12, 907. so hasta vires haud pertulit, did not retain its force, ib. 10, 786. quod ubi in totam concionem pertulit rumor, when report spread this through the whole assembly, Liv. 2, 54. rumor pertulit hoc nobis, has brought this word, Ov. P. 2, 1, 49. perferre legem v. rogationem, to pass a law, to get it passed, Liv. 2, 56. & 36, 1. Cic. Att. 1, 16. quaedam (mulieres) perferunt partus, do not bear their children the full time, Plin. 7, 13. perfertur ad me, imp. word is brought, I am informed, Cic. F. 14, 1.

PER-FERVĒRE, neut. to be very hot.

PERFERVĪDUS, a. very hot.

PERFERVEFĪĒRI, to be made very hot, Varr.

PER-FĒRUS, a. very fierce or cruel, Varr. R. R. 2, 1.

PERFICĒRE, (perficio, fēci, factum, à facio,) opus, to finish, Ov. F. 4, 16. Rem A. 40. to perfect, Phaedr. 4, 20, 7. est vetus atque probus centum qui perficit annos, who completes, i. e. who died 100 years ago, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 39. sacra, to finish the sacrifice, Virg. *Æ.* 4, 639. susceptum perfice munus, finish the task you have undertaken, ib. 6, 629. so iter coeptum, Ov. F. 1, 188. stamina, Id. Ep. 19, 49. Achillem citharā, to instruct, Ov. Art. A. 1, 11. cogitata, to accomplish, Cic. Dej. 7. so multa, Id. Or. 30. instituta, Id. Div. 2. poēma institutum, to finish, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8. promissa, to perform, Ter. And. 4, 1, 7. jussa, to execute, V. Flac. 7, 61. so mandata, Ov. Pont. 2, 11, 24. officium funeris, Ov. ad Liv. 70. lustrum, to perform the usual sacrifice, at the conclusion of the census, Liv. 24, 43. maleficium, to perpetrate, Cic. Coel. 22. perficiam, ut, &c. I will cause, Cic. Att. 8, 15.

PERFECTUS, part. finished.—perfecta argento pocula, sc. ex, made of, Virg. *Æ.* 9, 263. so arma, ib. 357. cymbia, ib. 5, 267. porta elephanto, made of ivory, ib. 6, 895. candela-brum e gemmis auroque perfectum, Cic. Verr. 4, 23. so ib. 33. perfectio honore, having performed the sacrifice, ib. 3, 178. munere divae, having presented the offering to the goddess, ib. 6, 637. orbe temporis, the fixed period of time being completed, ib. 745. necdum perfecta, sc. carmina, not yet finished, Id. E. 9, 26. so perfectis ordine votis, Id. *Æ.* 3, 544. divinis rebus, 8, 307. annis, Ov. M. 15, 817.

PERFECTUS, adj. perfect, complete, accomplished, excellent. — PERFECTĒ, adv. perfectly.

PERFECTIO, ōnis, f. the making, completing, or finishing of a thing; perfection,

PERFECTOR, ōris, m. a finisher or accomplisher; a perfecter.

PERFĪCUS, a. perfecting. — ica rerum natura creatrix, Lucr. 2, 1115.

PER-FĪDĒLIS, e, very faithful, Cic. Att. 2, 19.

PER-FĪDUS, a. (per & fides,) breaking his faith, perfidious, false, treacherous.

PERFĪDĒ, adv. perfidiously, &c.

PERFĪDIA, ae, f. perfidy, treachery.

PERFĪDĪOSUS, a. full of perfidy, perfidious.

PERFĪDĪOSĒ, adv. perfidiously, Cic. R. 40.

PER-FĪNĪRE, to finish, to end fully, Lucr. 1, 612.

PER-FIXUS, part. pierced through, Lucr. 6, 39.

PER-FLAGITĪOSUS, a. very villainous or wicked.

PER-FLĀRE terras turbine, to blow violently through or upon, Virg. *Æ.* 1, 83.

PERFLĀTUS, ūs, m. the blowing of the wind through a place.

PERFLĀBĪLIS, e, that may be blown through, Cic. Div. 2, 17.

PER-FLUĒRE (-uo, xi, xum,) to flow through, to run out as a leaky vessel.

PERFLUCTUĀRE, to run all over.

PER-FŌDĒRE, (-fōdio, ōdi, ssum, à fodio,) to dig through; to penetrate. thorax perfossus, pierced through.

PERFOSSOR, ōris, m. a digger or breaker through, Plaut.

PER-FŌRĀRE, to bore through, to pierce, Liv. 21, 50.

PER-FŌRE (def.) accommodatum tibi, sc. dixit, for fore peraccommodatum, would be, Cic. Fam. 3, 5.

PER-FORMĪDĀBĪLIS, e, greatly to be feared.—PERFORMĪDĀTUS, a. much dreaded. puer auricomus -ate Batāvo, Sil. 3, 608.

PERFORMĪDŌSUS, a. very fearful.

PER-FORTĪTER, adv. very bravely or manfully. mulierem vicit, hui perfortiter! Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 28.

PER-FRACTUS, a. broken in pieces, broken.—PERFRACTĒ, adv. (al. prae fractē) obstinately, Cic. Off. 3, 22.

PER-FRĒQUENS, a. well frequented, Liv. 41, 1.

PER-FRĒMĒRE, to make a noise, to roar loud, Cic.

PER-FRĪCĀRE (-ico, ui, ctum v. cātum,) to rub all over or strongly. os, to cast off shame, Cic. Tusc. 3, 18. perfricit frontem, posuitque pudorem, Mart. 11, 28. perfricatus, rubbed all over, Plin. 8, 27. fimo, Id. 28, 12.

PER-FRĪGĒRE (-geo, xi, -,) to be very cold, to catch cold.

PERFRIGĒRE, inc. to become very cold. — PERFRIGĪDUS, a. very cold.

PERFRIGĪTUS, ōnis, f. a vehement shivering by reason of cold, Plin. 18, 18, & 20, 14.

PERFRĪGĒFACĒRE, to make very cold, to frigten, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 117.

PERFRĪGĒRE, to cool, Plin. 25, 13.

PER-FRĪĀRE, to crumble or break thoroughly.

PERFRINGĒRE, (frango,) to break through or in pieces. conjunctionem, to break, to dissolve,

Cic. Cat. 4, 10. *leges et quaestiones, to violate, ib. 1, 7.*

PER-FRUI (-uor, uctus,) voluptatibus, *to enjoy fully or thoroughly, Cic. ad perfuendas voluptates, Cic. Off. 1, 8. omnia perfructus vitæ (for vitæ) præmia, having enjoyed, Lucr. 3, 969.*

PER-FUGĒRE, (fugio,) *to fly or flee for succour or shelter.*

PERFUGIUM, i, n. *a refuge or shelter; a place of safety to fly to, a sanctuary.*

PERFUGA, æ, m. *a deserter, one that leaves his own party and goes over to the enemy, Cic. Off. 3, 22. Or. 66. cf. Liv. 10, 40. 27, 15. 36, 16. & 38, 11.*

PER-FULCĪRE, *to uphold or support, Ov. ad PIs. 36.*

PER-FUNDĒRE (-fundo, fūdi, fūsum,) eum aquā, *to wet all over. pisces olivo, to besprinkle. pecus fluvii, to bathe or wash. manus sanguine, to besmear. animum religione, amore, &c. to inspire. horror me perdidit, hath seized. perfundi jucunditate, lætitiā, voluptate, to be filled. ostro perfusæ vestes, dyed.*

PERFUSIO, ōnis, f. *a wetting or besprinkling; a washing or bathing.*

PERFUSŌRIUS, a. *superficial.*

PER-FUNGI (-gor, ctus,) munere, *to discharge an office. periculis, to be freed from. perfunctus honoribus amplissimis, having enjoyed or gone through the highest offices. perfunctus fato, v. vitā perfunctā, dead. memoria periculi perfuncti, undergone.*

PERFUNCTIO, ōnis, f. *the discharging of an office; an undergoing or enduring.*

PERFUNCTORIĒ, adv. *slightly, carelessly.*

PER-FURĒRE, *to be in a great rage, Lucr. 1, 276.*

PER-GAUDĒRE, *to rejoice greatly, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 13.*

PERGĒRE, (pergo, perrexī, ctum, ex per & rego,) *to go or come, to go on, to advance or proceed.*

PERGĪTUR, imp. sc. ab illis, *they go, Tac. G. 42. inde in aedem Junonis perrectum est, they went, Liv.*

PER-GLISCĒRE, *to grow very fat, Col. 8, 7, 4.*

PER-GRACĪLIS, e, *very slender or small, Plin. 25, 13.*

PER-GRAECĀRI, *to feast like the Greeks, Plaut.*

PER-GRĀNDIS, e, *very large or great, very aged.*

PER-GRĀPHĪCUS, a. *rare, notable; fit for a model.*

PER-GRĀTUS, a. *very agreeable or pleasing, Cic.*

PER-GRĀVIS, a. *very grievous; solid or weighty.*

PERGRAVĪTER (adv.) *offensus, Cic. Att. 1, 8.*

PERGŪLA, æ, f. *a place in the fore part of a house jutting out to the street, where things for sale were exposed to public view; a balcony or projection, Plin. 35, 10. a place where any art was publicly taught, a school, Juv. 11, 137. Suet. Gram. 18. Aug. 94. a mean cell, Plaut.*

Ps. 1, 2, 79. *an arbour or bower formed by a vine, Col. 4, 21, 2. & 11, 2, 32.*

PERGULĀNUS, a. -a vitis, *an arbour-vine, Id. 3, 2, 28.*

PER-HĪBĒRE, (-eo, ui, itum, à habeo,) *to say, to affirm, to report, or give out. caelum aethæra, to call, Cic. N. D. 2, 36. hunc optimum, Id. Div. 2, 5.*

PER-HĪEMĀRE, *to remain all winter, Col. 11, 3.*

PER-HONORĪFĪCUS, a. *very honourable or respectful. -icè Caesarem salutabant, Cic. Att. 14, 12.*

PER-HORRĒRE, (-eo, ui, -,) & -escĒre, *to be greatly afraid, to dread, to shudder at.*

PERHORRĪDUS, a. *very shocking. stagna perhorrida situ, Liv. 22, 6.*

PER-HOSPĪTĀLIS, e; & -pĪtus, a. *very hospitable.*

PER-HUMĀNUS, a. *very civil or courteous.*

PERHUMANĪTER, adv. *very civilly.*

PERĪCŪLUM, contr. Periclum, i, n. *danger, peril, a trial.*

PERICULŌSUS, a. *dangerous. -ōsè, adv.*

PERICLĪTĀRI, *to be in danger, to risk, to try.*

PERICLĪTĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a trial, an experiment, Cic.*

PER-IDONEUS, a. *very fit or convenient, Caes.*

PER-ILLUSTRIS, e, *very illustrious, Cic. Att. 5, 4.*

PER-IMBECILLUS, a. *very weak or feeble, Cic.*

PERĪMĒRE (-īmo, ēmi, emtum, ab emo,) *sensum, to take away feeling, Cic. Tusc. 1, 38. reditum, to hinder, Cic. Planc. 27. so Id. Har. R. 11. Sext. 22. Off. 3, 7. materiem, to destroy, Lucr. 1, 227. volucres, to kill, Cic. Div. 2, 30. so Orphea, Ov. Met. 11, 41.*

PEREMPTUS v. Peremptus (part.) *macie, wasted, Liv. 2, 23. morte, slain, cut off, Virg. Æ. 6, 163. so caede, ib. 9, 453.*

PEREMPTOR, ōnis, m. *a murderer.*

* PERIMĒTRUS, i, f. *the circumference of a circle.*

PER-INCOMMŌDUS, a. *very inconvenient.*

PERINCOMMŌDÈ, adv. *very inconveniently.*

PER-INDE, adv. *so as, so, just as, equally.*

PER-INDIGNÈ, adv. *very indignantly or grievously.*

PER-INDULGENS, ntis, a.—in patrem, *shewing great reverence or kindness, Cic. Off. 3, 31.*

PER-INFĀMIS, e, *very infamous, Suet. Vitel. 2, 9.*

PER-INFIRMUS, a. *very weak, of very little force.*

PER-INGENĪŌSUS, a. *very ingenious, Cic. Brut. 24.*

PER-INGRĀTUS, a. *very ungrateful, Sen. Ep. 98.*

PER-INĪQUUS, a. *very unjust; very uneasy or discontented. -iquo animo ferebat, Liv. 21, 52.*

PER-INSIGNIS, a. *very remarkable, Cic. Leg. 1, 10.*

PER-INVĪSUS, a. *very odious, much hated, Cic.*

PER-INVĪTUS, a. *very unwilling, Liv. 40, 57.*

PER-INUNGŪERE, *to anoint all over, Varr. 2, 11.*

* PERIÖDUS, i, f. a period, a complete sentence.—

PERIÖDÛS, a. -icae febres, returning at stated times; as the tertian or quartan ague, Plin. 20, 3.

* PERIPATETÛS, a. -i sc. philosophi, peripatetic or walking philosophers, the followers of Aristotle, Cic.

* PERIPETASMA, ätis, n. a veil or covering of tapestry, Veit. 4, 12.

* PERIPHRÄSIS, is, f. the using of several words to express the sense of one.

* PERÏPLUS, i, m. a circumnavigation.

* PERIPNEUMONÛS, a. (i. e. pulmonarius) morbus, an inflammation in the lungs, Cels. 4, 7. s. one ill of that disease, Plin. 22, 24.

PËR-IRE, (pereo, ii, itum,) to perish, to be ruined, to be lost or dead.—

PERÏTÄRE, to perish, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 22.—

PËRÏRI, obsol. depon. to try.

* PËRISCËLIS, idis, f. an ornament for the legs, a garter or the like, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 56.

* PERISTËRON, önis, m. v. Peristërotrophium, i, n. a pigeon-house, Varr. R. R. 3, 5.

* PERISTÖMA, ätis, v. -atum, i, n. a covering or hanging of tapestry, Cic. Phil. 2, 27.

* PERISTÏLIUM v. PeristÏlum, i, n. a peristyle, a piazza surrounded with pillars, Suet. Aug. 82.

PËRÏTUS, a. (ä perior, obs.) skilful, expert, knowing. belli gerendi, Cic. Font. 15.—

PERÏTË, adv. skilfully, expertly.—

PERITIA, ae, f. skill, knowledge. futurorum, Suet. Tib. 67. locorum, Sall.

PER-JÛCUNDUS, a. very pleasant or delightful.—

PERJUCUNDË, adv. very pleasantly, Cic.

PERJÛRUS, a. (jus,) perjured.—

PERJURIUM, i, n. perjury, a false oath.

PERJURIÖSUS, a. full of perjury.—

PERJURÄRE v. Pejëräre, to swear falsely, to violate one's oath.

PERJURÄTUS, a. -ati dii, sworn falsely by, Ov. Am. 3, 11, 22.—

PERJURATIÖNCÛLA, ae, f. a small perjury, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 76.

PER-LÄBI, (-läbor, lapsus,) to glide or move gently through or over. atque rotis summas le- vibus perlabitur undas, Virg. Æ. 1, 147. to come to or reach after a long progress, Cic. N. D. 2, 55. ad nos vix tenuis famae perla- bitur aura, Virg. Æ. 7, 646.

PER-LÄETUS, a. very joyful, full of joy, Liv. 10, 21.

PERLÄTË, adv. very widely or extensively, Cic.

PER-LÄTËRE, (-eo, ui, -,) to lie hid, Ov. Art. A. 3, 416.

PERLECËBRAE, ärum, f. enticements, allurements, baits, i. e. alluring women, Plaut. Asin. 1, 2, 7.

PER-LËGËRE, to read through or over, Cic. Div. 1, 5. to observe narrowly, Virg. Æ. 6, 54.—

PERLECTIO v. Pellectio, önis, f. a reading, Cic. Att. 1, 13.

PER-LEPÏDUS, a. very pretty or fine. idë.

PER-LEÏS, e, very light or small. -iter, Cic.

PER-LIBENTER, adv. very willingly, Cic.

PER-LIBËRÄLIS, a. very liberal, generous or genteel. -aliter, adv. Cic. S. Rosc. 37. Att. 10. 4. & 15, 15.

PER-LÏBRÄRE, to bring to a level or plane, to determine the height of any thing or place with respect to another. jaculum, to throw.—

PERLÏBRATIO, önis, f. levelling, the finding of a line of descent for an aqueduct, Vitruv. 8, 6.

PERLÏCERE v. Pellicëre, (-iceo, exi, ctum, ä lacio,) to allure, to entice.—

PERLECËBRAE, ärum, f. enticements.

PER-LÏMÄRE, to render perspicuous or clear.

PER-LÏNËRE, & -ire, to rub or daub all over, Col.

PER-LÏTÄRE, to appease the gods by sacrifice. perlitatum est, the sacrifice was attended with favourable appearances that the gods were pleased, Liv.

PER-LÖNGINQUUS, a. very far off, Plaut. B. 5 f.

PERLONGUS, a. very long. perlongum est, sc. tempus, it is a great while.—

PERLONGË, adv. a great way off, very far, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 61.

PERLÛBET, imp. sc. mihi, I greatly desire.—

PERLÛBENS, part. very well pleased, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 10, 8.

PER-LÛCËRE v. Pellucëre, (-ceo, xi, -,) to shine through, to be transparent; to be very bright; to be conspicuous or illustrious.—

PERLÛCÛDUS, a. transparent, bright, clear, shining. -ülus; -itas, Vitruv. 2, 8.

PER-LÛCTUÖSUS, a. very mournful, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8.

PER-LÛËRE, (-luo, ui, ütum,) to wash or bathe all over, to make very clean by washing. artus fonte, Ov. M. 4, 310.

PER-LÛSTRÄRE, to view all over, to survey; to consider seriously; to purify, Liv. 8, 36. & 21, 54.

PER-MÄCER, cra, crum, very lean, barren, or hungry.—

PERMACËRÄRE, to soak or wet thoroughly.

PER-MÄDËRE & -escëre, to be very wet.

PERMÄDFACËRE, to wet all over, to drench, Plaut.

PER-MÄGNÛS, a. very great or large, important. permagni interest, it is of great importance, Cic.

PER-MÄNÄRE, to flow, to pass, to spread, to be diffused; to come, to enter, to penetrate.—

PERMANASCËRE, to reach, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 118.

PERMANANTER, adv. extensively, continuedly, Lucr. 6, 916.

PER-MÄNËRE, (-eo, si, sum,) to stay to the end; to remain or continue. in armis, Caes. B. G. 8, 45. in sententia, Cic.—

PERMANSIÖ, önis, f. a continuance or perseverance.

PER-MÄRÏNUS, a. belonging to the sea, Liv. 40, 52.

PER-MÄTÛRUS, a. thoroughly ripe.—

PER-MATURESCĒRE, (-tūresco, tūruī, -) to grow fully ripe, Ov. M. 4, 165.

PER-MEĀRE, to go or pass through; to pervade.

PER-MEDIŌCRIS, e, very moderate, Cic. Or. 1, 51.

PER-MEDITĀTUS, a, thoroughly instructed. meis dolis astutiisque, Plaut. Epid. 3, 2, 39.

PER-MĒRĒRE, to serve as a soldier, Stat. S. 1, 4, 73.

PER-MĒTĪRI, (-metior, mensus,) to measure. perimensus, having measured, passed, or sailed over. pass. measured out. permenso defunctus tempore lucis, having finished the determined period of life, Tibul. 3, 3, 9.

PER-METUENS, a, dreading. et poenas Danaum et deserti conjugis iras, Virg. Æ. 2, 572.

PER-MINGĒRE, to violate or abuse, Hor. S. 1, 2, 44.

PER-MĪNŪTUS, a, very little or small, Cic. T. 3, 13.

PER-MĪRUS, a, very wonderful, Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 14.

PER-MISCĒRE, (-sco, cui, stum v. xtum,) to mingle, mix, or blend together. generi cruorem cum sanguine socieri, Ov. M. 14, 802. caelum pelago, Sil. 717. divina et humana cuncta, to confound, Sall. Jug. 5.

PERMIXTIO, ōnis, f. a mixture, a confusion or convulsion.

PERMISTĒ, adv. confusedly. partes dispersimus, Cic. Inv. 1, 30.

PER-MITTĒRE (-itto, isi, ssum,) tela in hostem, to throw, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9. equos in hostem, to spur, to ride furiously against, Liv. 3, 61. 29, 2. 80, 31. 40, 40, &c. habenas equo, to give full reins, Tibul. 4, 1, 92. se suaque omnia in fidem atque potestatem populi Romani, to resign or give up, Caes. B. G. 2, 3. so in ditionem se suaque omnia Romanis, Liv. 40, 49. add. 42, 44. & 45, 4. dotalesque tuae Tyrios permittere dextrae, to deliver over, Virg. Æ. 4, 104. rogam flammae, to commit to the flames, ib. 64. aëra habendum his sc. ventis, to leave to be possessed by them, Ov. M. 1, 58. se in ditionem consulis, al. consuli, to surrender, Liv. 8, 20. regna decemvirovum ditioni, to deliver into their power, Cic. Rull. 2, 15. incommoda dolori suo, to revenge by themselves the injuries they had received, Cic. Verr. 1, 32. but inimicitias patribus et temporibus reipublicae, to give up, to lay aside or forgive on account of, Cic. Sext. 33. bona nostra tibi, to entrust, Ter. And. 1, 5, 61. so summam belli Pompeio, Caes. B. C. 3, 16. omnia ejus iudicio, to leave, to refer, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 56. vela ventis, to spread or display our sails to the winds, Quinctil. ad Tryp. hunc morem, to permit or allow, Virg. Æ. 1, 540. so ipsum ludere, sc. me, Id. E. 1, 10. si fortunā permittitis uti, Id. Æ. 9, 240.—rem suffragiis populi, to let the people determine. tribunatum vexandis consulibus, to employ, to devote, Liv. 2, 56.

PERMITTĪTUR, imp. it is allowed or permitted, Plin. 4, 14. permissum est lege, Cic. Att. 16, 17. permissum ipsi erat facere, sc. ut, Liv.

24, 14. permissoque, ut, &c. it being permitted, Id. 6, 23. so permissio, utrum—an, 45, 5.

Resp. permissa est consulibus, was entrusted, Cic. Cat. 1, 2. Numitori Albanā permissā re, the government of Alba being given to Numitor, Liv. 1, 6. permissus equitatus turbaverat ordines, i. e. immisus, the charge of the cavalry, Liv. 3, 70.—cui tanta deo permissa potestas? granted, Virg. Æ. 9, 97. urbem appellabunt permissio nomine Acestem, by a name which Acestes will permit them to give it, ib. 5, 718. utor permissio, I avail myself of the concession, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 45.

PERMISSIO, ōnis, f. permission, leave.

PERMISSUS, ūs, m. -u tuo, with your leave. permissu ejus, &c. by his permission, &c.

PER-MĪTIS, e, very ripe or mellow, Col. 12, 4.

PER-MODESTUS, a, very modest, Cic. Cat. 2, 6.

PER-MODĪCUS, a, very ordinary or mean.—PERMODĪCĒ, adv. very meanly.

PER-MOLESTUS, a, very troublesome. -tē.

PER-MOLLIS, a, very soft, Quinctil. 9, 4, 65.

PER-MŌLĒRE, to violate, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 30.

PER-MŌVĒRE, to move greatly, to prevail on.

PERMŌTIO, ōnis, f. a strong emotion, Cic. Div. 1, 40.

PER-MULCĒRE, to stroke, to cherish; to please or delight; to soothe, to appease.

PER-MULTUS, a, very many; very much.

PERMULŦUM, & -tō, adv. very much.

PER-MUNDUS, a, -dae aves, very cleanly, Varr. 3, 7.

PER-MUNĪRE, to fortify strongly, Liv. 30, 16.

PER-MUTĀRE, to exchange; to change.

PERMUTĀTIO, ōnis, f. an exchange.

PERNA, ae, f. a gammon or pestle of bacon with the leg on, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 117. & 2, 4, 60.

part of the body of a tree sticking to its suckers, when pulled off, Plin. 17, 10 s. 13. a kind of shell-fish, ib. 32.

PERNŌNIS, idis, f. a little gammon of bacon.

PER-NĀVĪGĀTUS, part. sailed all over, Plin. 2, 67.

PER-NECESSARIUS, a, very necessary. s. an intimate friend. paternus amicus ac -ius, Cic. Flac. 6.

PERNĒCĀRE, to kill outright.

PERNĪCIES, ēi, f. destruction, death, ruin.

PERNICIĀLIS, a, & Perniciōsus, pernicious, destructive.

PERNICIŌSĒ, adv. perniciously, Cic. Att. 14, 3.

PER-NĒGĀRE, to deny strongly, Plaut. M. 4, 2, 51. negare jussi, pernegare non jussi, to refuse positively or altogether, Martial. 4, 82. cf. 1, 58. & 4, 38.

PER-NĒRE, (-neo, ēvi, ētum,) to spin out, to finish. supremos annos alicui, Martial. 1, 89, 9.

PER-NĪGER, gra, grum, very black, Plaut.

PER-NIMIUM, adv. very much, Ter. Ad. 3, 40, 8.

PERNIO, ōnis, m. (à perna) a kibe or chap on the heels.

PERNIUNCŪLUS, i, m. a little kibe or chilblain.

PERNIX, icis, a. (pernior,) swift, nimble,

Virg. *Æ.* 4, 150. G. 3, 93. *laborious*, *Epod.* 2, 42.

PERNICĪTER, adv. *swiftly, nimbly.*

PER-NOBĪLIS, a. *very famous or noble*, Cic.

PER-NOCTĀRE, *to pass all night.* See PER-NOX.

PERNŌNIS, īdis, *a little gammon.* See PERNA.

PER-NOSCĒRE, (-sco, vi, ōtum,) *to know or to be acquainted with thoroughly.*

PERNŌTUS, a. *thoroughly known.*

PERNOTESCĒRE, (-esco, ui, -,) *to become known.* *zc ni pernotuisset, imp. unless it had become known,* Tac. An. 1, 22.

PER-NOX, noctis, a. *appearing all night.* *pernox luna, full moon,* Liv. 5, 28. *jacet pernox, all night,* (al. *pernix, persevering,* Virg. G. 3, 229.

PERNOCTĀRE, *to stay or lodge all night, to pass the whole night.* -ant *venatores in nive,* Cic.

PER-NŪMĒRĀRE, *to count over, to tell out.*

PERO, ōnis, m. *a sort of shoe, made of raw leather.*

PERŌNĀTUS, a. *weaving a rustic shoe,* Pers.

PER-OBSCŪRUS, *very obscure.* -a *quaestio,* Cic.

PER-ŌDISSE, (praet. verb.) *to hate greatly.*—*PERŌSUS* (part.) *lucem, hating,* Virg. *Æ.* 6, 435. *so genus omne femineum, ib.* 9, 141.—*PER-ODIŌSUS, a. very grievous or troublesome,* Cic. Att. 10, 17. & 13, 22.

PER-OFFICIŌSĒ, adv. *very respectfully,* Cic.

PER-ŌLĒRE, ui, itum, *to smell strongly,* Lucr.

PER-OPPORTŪNUS, a. *very seasonable.* -unē.

PER-OPTĀTŌ, adv. *very much to one's wish.*

PER-ŌPUS, adj. indecl. *very needful or necessary.*

PER-ŌRĀRE, *to conclude an oration or discourse,* Cic. Ac. 4, 48. *Orat.* 2, 19. *Fin.* 4, 1. *Cl.* 52. *Inv.* 1, 48. *crimen decumanum, to finish the accusation concerning tithes,* Cic. *Verr.* 3, 66. *so narrationem, A. ad Heren.* 1, 10 & 69. *haec tria cum docuero, perorabo, I will conclude,* Cic. *Quint.* 10.—*causam, to plead, ib.* 24. *so Id. Vat.* 11. *Flor.* 4, 1. *de ceteris, to answer,* Nep. 15, 6.—*in vitia, to inveigh or declaim against,* *Quincil.* 2, 4, 22. *so in matrem, Id.* 11, 1, 61. *pass. queritur nunquam perorari potuisse, that the cause could never have been concluded,* Cic. *Quint.* 10. *antequam peroretur, before a speech be concluded,* Cic. *Or.* 2, 19. *oratio de legibus perorata est, the discourse is finished,* Cic. *Leg.* 2, 27. *a Q. Hortensio causa est P. Sextii perorata, has been pleaded,* Cic. *Sext.* 2.

PERŌRATIO, ōnis, f. *the last part of a speech, a peroration,* Cic. *Or.* 2, 19.

PERORĪGA, ae, m. *a groom, he that puts the stallion to the mare,* *Varr. R.* 2, 7, 8.

PER-PACĀRE, *to reduce or subdue,* *Flor.* 4, 12.

PERPĀCĀTUS, a. *brought to a state of quiet subjection.* *paucos per dies omnibus -atis,* Liv. 36, 21.

PER-PALLĪDUS, a. *very pale and wan,* Cels.

PER-PARCĒ, adv. *very sparingly,* Ter. A.

PER-PARVUS, & -ūlus, a. *very little.* -va *semina, atoms,* *Lucr.* 3, 217. *civitas,* Cic.

PER-PĀSTUS, a. *well fed, very fat,* *Phaedr.*

PER-PAUCI, & -ūli, a. pl. *very few,* Ter.

PER-PAVEFACĒRE, *to put into a great fright.*

PER-PAULUM, & -ūlum, adv. *very little.*

PER-PAUPER, ēris, a. *very poor,* *Cic. Att.* 6, 2.

PER-PAUXILLUM, adv. *very small or little.*

PER-PELLĒRE, *to induce, to persuade or prevail on.*

PER-PENDĒRE, *to weigh exactly, to examine, to ponder or poise; to consider.*

PERPENSUS, part. -um *habere, to consider well,* *Col.* 3, 1.

PERPENDĪCŪLUM, i, n. *a level, a plumb line,* *Cic. Ver.* 1, 51.

PERPĒRAM, adv. *wrongfully, amiss; falsely,* Liv.

PERPES, ētis, a. *entire, whole.* *perpeti nocte, Justin.* 5, 7. *noctem in stramentis pernoctare perpetem,* *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 2, 23.—

PERPĒTIM, adv. *incessantly, continually,* Plin.

PERPĒTI, (-petior, pessus, à patior,) *to suffer, to bear, to allow.* *perpessus omnium rerum inopiam, having suffered,* *Caes. B. C.* 1, 84. *dolor difficilis perpessu, sup. to be endured,* *Cic. Fin.* 4, 26. *add. Tusc.* 2, 8 & 12.—

PERPĒSSIO, ōnis, f. *a suffering.*—*PERPĒSSITUS, a. accustomed to bear hardships,* *Sen. Ep.* 5, 3.

PERPĒTRĀRE, (patro,) *to perform, to achieve, to finish.* *caedem, to perpetrate,* Liv. 1, 6.

PERPĒTUS, a. (perpes,) *perpetual, continual, permanent, entire, complete.* -uō, & -uūm: -uūtas.

PERPETUĀRE, *to perpetuate, to continue.* *verba, to pronounce with the same breath, without stopping,* *Cic. Or.* 3, 46.—

PERPETUĀRIUS, a. *lasting for life.*

PER-PLĀCĒRE, *to please greatly.*

PERPLĀCET, imp. *it pleases much.*

PERPLEXUS, (plector,) *perplexed, confused; intricate, obscure.* -xē, v. -xim, adv.—

PERPLEXĀBĪLIS, e, *perplexed.* -iliter, adv.—*PERPLEXĀRI, & -arier, (inf. dep.) to act ambiguously,* *Plaut. Aular.* 2, 2, 8.

PER-PLICĀTUS, a. *twisted or folded together.*

PER-PLUĒRE, *to rain through, to let rain through.*

PER-PLURĪMUM, adv. *very much,* *Plin.* 2, 54.

PER-PŌLĪRE, *to polish thoroughly, to finish, to put the last hand to a work.* -itio, onis, f.

PERPŌLĪTĪSSĪMĒ, adv. *very exactly or nicely,* *A. ad Heren.* 4, 32.

PER-PŌPŪLĀRI, dep. *to destroy or lay waste, to ravage.*

PERPOPULĀTUS, part. *having or being laid waste.*

PER-PORTANS, a. *carrying all the way,* Liv.

PER-PŌTĀRE totos dies, *to drink all the time; to drink off.*

PERPOTĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a continual drinking.*

PERPRĪMĒRE, (premo,) *to press closely, to urge.*

PER-PROPINQUUS, a. *very near at hand,* Cic.

PER-PROSPER, a. *very prosperous,* *Suet. Claud.*

PER-PRURISCĒRE, *to itch all over,* *Plaut.*

PER-PUGNAX, ācis, a. *very stout or stiff*, Cic. Or. 1, 50.

PER-PULCHER, chra, *very beautiful, amiable*.

PER-PURGARE, to *purge thoroughly, to scour, to scrub and make clean; to clear fully, to set in a clear light*. perpurgatis auribus ei operam dare, to *hear with cleansed ears*, i. e. with attention, Plaut.

PER-PUSILLUS, a. *very little or small*, Cic.

PER-PŪTARE, to *declare distinctly, to clear up*, Cic.

PER-QUAM, adv. *very, very much*, Plin. Ep.

PER-QUĪRĒRE, (-quiro, sivi, itum, ā quæro,) to *seek or search for diligently; to ask or inquire*. perquirūt, imp. *strict inquiry is made*.

PERQUISITIŪS, adv. *more carefully* ———

PER-QUISITOR, ōris, m. a *strict inquirer*. -ores malevoli, Plaut. Stich. 2, 3, 61.

PER-RĀRUS, a, um, *very seldom, very rare*. -rō.

PER-RECONDĪTUS, a. *very abstruse or obscure*.

PER-RECTŪRUS, f. p. *about to go*, (pergo,) Cic.

PER-RĒPĒRE, & perreptāre, to *creep or crawl through or over*. omne oppidum, Ter.

PER-RĪDĪCŪLUS, a. *very foolish, silly or ridiculous*.

PER-RŌDĒRE, to *eat or gnaw through*, Plin.

PER-RŌGĀRE sententias, to *ask the opinions of the senators all over*, Liv. 29, 29.

PER-RUMPĒRE, to *break through, to break in by force*. leges, to *break, to violate*, Cic. Leg. 1, 15.

PER-SAEPE, adv. *very often*, Cic. Leg. 1, 14.

PER-SALSUS, *very witty, sharp or smart*. -sē.

PER-SALŪTĀRE, to *salute much or often*. -atio.

PER-SĀNĀRE, to *cure thoroughly or perfectly*.

PER-SANCTĒ, adv. *very devoutly or solemnly*.

PER-SAPIENS, a. *very wise or prudent*. -enter.

PER-SCIENTER, adv. *very knowingly*, Cic.

PER-SCINDĒRE (-indo, ūdi, issum,) nubem, to *cut through, to cleave*, Lucr. 6, 137 & 282. so stagna, Sil. 8, 602. vestem a membris, to *tear off*, Tibul. 1, 10, 63.

PER-SCĪTUS, a. *very fine, very wise or sensible*. per mihi scitum videtur, (per tmesin,) Cic. Or. 2, 67.

PER-SCRĪBĒRE (-ībo, psī, ptum,) res populi Romani, to *write the history*, Liv. pr. 1. dicta iudicium, to *register or record*, Cic. Syll. 14. so Id. Verr. 4, 63. Rosc. Com. 1. Rull. 2, 32. nondum est perscriptum senatūs consultum, *written out, put into writing*, Cic. Cat. 3, 6. rationes scītē sunt perscriptae, *the accounts are neatly written out*, Cic. Pis. 25. versum puris verbis, to *write or compose in proper language*, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 54. aliquid versu, Ov. P. 2, 7, 93. de meis rebus ad Lollium perscripsi, *I have written fully or at large*, Cic. Fam. 5, 3. so diligentissimē a te perscripta sunt omnia, ib. 14, 5. so ib. 12, 23. planitium castelli perscribit, *describes, examines, or observes*, Sall. Jug. 93.—* PERSCRIBĒRE pecuniam v. argentum, to *pay by a note or bill; as we say, by drawing or giving a draught on a banker*, Ter. Phor. 5, 7, 29 & 30. Cic. Att. 16, 2. in aedem reficiendam se perscripsisse dicunt, sc. mensarii, *that they paid the money for repairing a temple*,

Cic. Flac. 19. cum perscribunt nominatim Flacco, i. e. pecuniam Flacco datam referunt, *state it to the account of Flaccus*, ib.—si quid emptum paratumque pupillis ac viduis foret, a quaestore perscriberetur, *a bill was given for it on the Quaestor, or he gave credit for it*, Liv. 24, 18 f. viri boni usuras perscribunt, *rich men lay out their money at interest*, Cic. Att. 9, 12. —————

PERSCRIPTIO, ōnis, f. *the writing, registering, or enrolment of a law, or of any act*, Cic. Rull. 2, 9. Or. 1, 58. the *payment of money by a note or bill on a banker*, Cic. Att. 12, 51. Phil. 5, 4. —————

PERSCRIPTOR, ōris, m. a *writer or notary*, Cic. Verr. 3, 7.

PER-SĒCĀRE (-sēco, ui, ctum,) vomicas, to *cut or lance imposthumes*, Quinctil. 8, 6, 15. naturas rerum, (eodem modo quo corpus,) to *dissect as it were, to explore*, Cic. Acad. 4, 39. id sc. malum, to *cut up that evil by the roots, to put an end to it*, Liv. 40, 19. perseca, *confiscate, retrench or lop away, what you will, finish the affair*, Cic. Att. 13, 23.

PER-SECTANS, *pursuing*. persectāri, to *pursue*. persecutus, *having pursued, &c.* See PER-SĒQUI.

PER-SĒDĒRE, to *continue or remain sitting*.

PER-SEGNIS, e, *very remiss, slack, or dull*.

PER-SĒNEX, nis, c. g. *very old or aged*, Suet.

PER-SENTĪRE, (-tio, si, sum,) to *perceive or feel thoroughly*. —————

PER-SENTISCĒRE, to *begin to perceive, to discover*. possem, ni essem lapis, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 43.

PER-SĒQUI (persēquor, -ēctus v. -quutus) agmina Turni, to *pursue*, Virg. Æ. 10, 561. eum terrā aut mari, to *follow after*, Cic. Att. 7, 22. so eam, Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 18. me in Asiam, Ter. A. 5, 4, 32. auctoritatem Caesaris, to *follow*, Cic. Phil. 3, 3. hostes bello, to *make war upon*, Cic. F. 5, 1. aliquem iudicio, to *prosecute, to sue at law*, Cic. Flacc. 20. so bona sua lite atque iudicio persequi v. iudicio exigere, Cic. Verr. 3, 13. ceremonias institutas, to *observe*, Id. Dom. 55 f. celeritate scribendi, quae dicerentur, persequi, to *take down in short hand*, Cic. Sull. 14 f. dicta sororum, to *recount or relate*, Ov. Met. 8, 534. persequar extinctum, sc. te, *I will follow*, ib. 4, 151. extrema, to *prosecute, to terminate*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 8. feras, to *pursue*, Ov. Ep. 9, 24. hereditates, to *hunt after inheritances*, Ter. And. 4, 5, 20. incepta, to *execute or accomplish*, Liv. 6, 33. inimicitias paternas, to *prosecute, to avenge*, (by bringing Servilius the augur, his father's opponent, to a trial,) Cic. Ac. 4. 1. Plutarch. in Lucullo, pr. injuriam tuam, to *avenge*, Cic. Caec. 11. jus suum, to *pursue one's right, to demand redress by law*, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 9. & 2, 2, 27. so Cic. Caecil. 6. legem, to *follow a rule servilely*, Quinct. 5, 14, 31. mandata, to *execute*, Cic. Q. fr. 2, 13. Att. 6, 1. materias omnes, to *treat of*, Quinctil. 7, 4, 40. totas materias silentio, to *go over the whole subject in one's mind, to meditate on it*, Id. 10, 7, 25. materiam culpae

suac, *al. curae, to persist in pursuing the cause of one's fault, i. e. to retain a fondness for the object of his love, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 34. mortem Caesaris, to revenge, Cic. Fam. 12, 3. so Liv. 40, 11. motus siderum numeris, to calculate, Cic. Div. 2, 6. omnia, to go through or mention all particulars, Nep. 25, 11. so Cic. Fam. 5, 13. Ov. P. 1, 8, 3. Quinctil. 11, 3, 121. add. Id. 1, 8, 18. 6, 3, 35 & 65. so ne persequar omnes, Ov. M. 12, 59. otium, to continue in repose, to live in ease, Hor. Epod. 1, 7. singulas partes caesarum, to discuss, to treat of, Quinctil. 7, 2. pecuniam ab aliquo, to exact payment, Cic. Rabir. Posth. 4. philosophos et poetas, to enumerate, Quinctil. 10, 1, 38. philosophiam Latinis literis, to write of in Latin, Cic. Ac. 1, 3 f. M. Bruti poenas, i. e. mortem, to revenge the death of Brutus, slain by Pompey, Cic. Att. 9, 14. poenas a seditioso cive, to inflict punishment upon, Id. Fam. 1, 9, 34. quaestiones infinitas, to enter upon, to speak of, Cic. Ac. 4, 36 f. rationes, to trace or investigate the reasons, Lucr. 5, 56. reginam in freta, to follow, i. e. to drown herself, Ov. M. 4, 550. rem nostram, to pursue our own advantage or interest, Id. Quint. 13 f. res has, to treat or write of, Cic. Off. 2, 24. so res Annibalis, Id. Div. 1, 1, 24. add. Id. Fam. 15, 21. scelus suum, to pursue his wicked purpose, Ov. Met. 8, 774. sectam atque instituta horum hominum, to follow the opinion or example, Id. Verr. 5, 70 f. so spem infinitam, Id. Deiot. 5. signa, to try to recover, Ov. F. 4, 580. arma stilum persequitur, he punishes me for what I wrote while armed, Id. Fam. 6, 7, 10. quae versibus persecutus est Ennius, has expressed, Cic. Sen. 6. vestigia alicujus, to follow, Id. Or. 1, 23. viam, to follow, to go on in, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 4. omnes vias, to try all methods, to pursue every means, Cic. Fam. 4, 13. vitam inopem et vagam, to follow or lead, Id. Phil. 12, 7. vitem, to prune, Virg. G. 2, 407. PERSĒQUENS (adj.) flagitii, pursuing profligacy, debauched, Plaut. Cas. 2, 1, 13. inimicitarum persequētissimus, very revengeful, A. ad Her. 2, 19.*

PERSECŪTIŌ, ōnis, f. a prosecution or process, Cic. Or. 41.

PERSECTANS (part.) accipitres, pursuing, Lucr. 4, 1004.

PER-SĒRĒRE, to pierce, to draw through.

PERSEVĒRARE, to persevere, to persist. perseveratum est ab illo, imp. he held out, Cic. Verr. 4, 39. -ans; -anter; -antia, Cic. Inv. 2, 54.

PER-SĒVĒRUS, a. very severe, rigorous or harsh.

PERSĪCA, ae, f. sc. arbor, a peach tree, Plin.

PERSĪCCUS, a, um, very dry.

PERSĪCUS, a. Persian; royal. ornatus, Cic. S. 17. apparatus, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 1. -uni malum, a peach, Plin. 13, 9.

PERSĪDĒRE, (sedeo,) to continue or abide, to last.

PER-SĪDĒRE, (sĭdo,) to sink down, to penetrate, to light.

PER-SIGNĀRE, to mark or seal, Liv. 25, 7.

PER-SIMĪLIS, e, very like, Cic. de pet. con. 7.

PER-SIMPLEX, a. very simple or plain, Tac.

PER-SISTĒRE, to continue steadfast, to persist.

PER-SOLEMNIS, e, usual. flammeum, Suet.

PER-SOLVĒRE, (-vo, vi, ūtum,) to pay completely. grates dignas, to make a suitable return, A. 1, 600. poenas, to suffer, ib. 9, 423. promissum, to perform, Ov. F. 3, 392.

PERSŌNA, ae, f. a mask used by players. tragica; Phaedr. 1, 8. comica, Quinctil. 11, 3, 79. personam Herculis et cothurnos aptare infanti, to fit on a child the mask and buskins of Hercules, Id. 6, 1, 36. personae pallentis infans in gremio matris formidat rusticus hians, trembles at seeing the gape of a pale mask, i. e. an actor representing a pale gaping goblin, Juv. 3, 175.—Hence (I) alienam personam gerere, to bear a borrowed character, Liv. 3, 36. plures subire personas, patrum, filiorum, &c. to assume different characters, Quinctil. 10, 1, 71. mihi judicatum est deponere illam personam, I have resolved to lay aside that character, Cic. Fam. 7, 33. magnum est, personam in republica tueri principis, to support the character of a leading man, Cic. Phil. 8, 10.—(II) PERSONAE, inter quas litigatur, the persons, Quinctil. 4, 2, 12. so ib. 52. sermo a persona iudicis aversus, (quae APOSTRŌPHE dicitur,) from the person of the judge, i. e. from the judge himself, Id. 4, 1, 63. duae hujusmodi personae, M. Catonis, Servii Sulpicii, two persons, Cato and Sulpicius, Id. 11, 1, 69. neque obscuris personis, nec parvis in causis res agetur, by obscure persons, i. e. by Appius and Cicero, Cic. Fam. 3, 5. so pacifica persona, Id. Att. 8, 12. mea persona, my person, i. e. I myself, ib. 8, 11 f. si uno in argumento unaque in personā mens tua tota versabitur, if your mind shall be kept wholly intent upon one subject and one person, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 7. non alienum fuit personas quasdam a vobis recognosci, some persons, Id. Phil. 6, 6. hominum innumerabiles personae, i. e. homines, persons, Id. Or. 2, 34.—(III) verba tertiae personae, of the third person, Quinctil. 1, 4, 29.

PERSONĀTUS, a. masked, Suet. Ner. 21. so Cic. Att. 15, 1. Or. 3, 59. pater, represented on the stage, or in the play, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 56. -ata felicitas, pretended, counterfeit, false happiness, Sen. Ep. 80.

PERSONĀTA, ae, f. vipers-bugloss, an herb, Col. 6, 17, 1. cf. Plin. 25, 9 s. 58.

PER-SŌNĀRE, (-sōno, ui, ūtum,) to sound loudly, Cic. Coel. 20. cithara, to play on the harp, Virg. Æ. 1, 741. aequora conchā, to make to resound, ib. 6, 171. so regnā latratu, ib. 418. aurem, to sound or whisper into, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 7. personare aures ejus hujusmodi vocibus non est inutile, that his ears should ring with such sounds, i. e. that his taste should be formed by compositions of this nature, Cic. Fam. 6, 18. domus personuit canibus, resounded, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 115. so saxa personuere dulci fistulā, Id. Od. 1, 17, 12. domus cantu et cymbalis, Cic. Pis. 10. add. Id. Rosc. Am. 46. Liv. 39, 15.

PER-SŌNUS, a. resounding, V. Flac. 4, 418.

PER-SORBĒRE, to suck up or in, Plin. 31, 11.

PER-SPECŪLĀRI, to view or examine carefully.

PER-SPERGĒRE, to besprinkle, Cic. 1, 34.

PERSPICĒRE, (specio,) to see or observe carefully, to see plainly, to understand fully; to examine or consider accurately.

PERSPICIENTIA, ae, f. perfect knowledge.

PERSPECTĒ, adv. *perfectly*.

PERSPECTĀRE, to see to the end, to sit out a show, Suet. Aug. 98. to examine.

PERSPICUUS, a. clear, evident. -ē; -itas.

PERSPICAX, ācis, a. quick-sighted, acute. -ācia, & -acitas, Cic. Att. 15, 16. & 1, 18 f.

PER-SPĪRĀRE, to breathe through, to perspire.

PER-STĀRE, to continue standing; to continue, to persevere, to persist. incepto, Liv. 8, 33.

PER-STERNĒRE, to pave all over, Liv.

PER-STIMŪLĀRE, to excite, to incense, Tac.

PER-STRĒPĒRE, to make a great noise, to resound.

PER-STRINGĒRE (-ngo, nxi, ictum,) vites, to tie straitly, Cato, 32. aciem mentis aut oculos, to dazzle, Cic. Phil. 12, 2. aures strepitu, to stun, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 18. portam urbis vomere aratri, to graze upon, Cic. Phil. 2, 40. femur jaculo, to wound slightly, Virg. Æ. 10, 344. so genam, Suet. Cl. 15. gravem uterum, to begird or surround, Ov. 10, 495. horror ingens spectantes perstringit, deeply affects, Liv. 1, 25. illum leviter, to touch him, to excite his jealousy a little, Cic. Brut. 94. eos vocis libertate, to censure or reprove, Cic. Sext. 6. celeriter cursum vitae, to run quickly over in a censorious manner, Id. Phil. 2, 19.—*unamquamque rem, to glance at, to touch on slightly, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32. so locum aliquem breviter, to touch on any topic briefly, Quintil. 11, 1, 4.*

PER-STUDIŌSUS, a. very studious, desirous or fond.

PER-SUĀDĒRE (-deo, si, sum,) ei, to persuade, to advise. mihi nunquam persuaderi potuit, I could never be persuaded. persuasum est illis, they were persuaded. magnitudine pecuniae persuasum est ei, Cic. Verr. 4, 6.—

PERSUASIO, ōnis, f. a persuasion, opinion, or belief.

PERSUASUS, ūs, m. -u ejus, by his persuasion.

PERSUASIBĪLIS, e, that may persuade or be persuaded. -iliter, adv.—

PERSUASŌRIUS, a. persuasive, apt to persuade, plausible.

PER-SUBTĪLIS, e, very subtle or thin; very fine or neat. perelegans & -is oratio, Cic.

PER-SULCĀTUS, a. wrinkled, furrowed, Claud.

PER-SULTĀRE, to frisk or skip over; to prance or caper; to make incursions or inroads; to range about. in agro eorum impune, Liv. 34, 20.

PER-TAEDET, imp.—*pertaesum est levitatis, sc. me, I was weary of or disgusted with, Cic. Q. fr. 1, 2.*

PERTAEDESCIT, imp. *it grows irksome, Cato, 156.*

PERTAESUS (part.) ignaviam suam, grieved at, Suet. Caes. 7.

PER-TĒGĒRE villam, to cover all over, Plaut.

PER-TENDĒRE (-do, di, -) Romam, to go straight on, to proceed to, Liv. 5, 8. hoc, to go on with, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 9. verum si incipies, neque pertendes gnavigator, if you shall begin and not go on manfully, Id. Eun. 1, 1, 6.—

PERTENTĀRE vos, to try, to sound, Ter. And. 3, 4, 9. adolescentium animos, Liv. causam totam, to examine minutely, Cic. Or. 2, 78. so Id. Inv. 2, 12. nonne vides ut tota tremor pertentet equorum corpora, si, &c. seizes, pervades, spreads or diffuses itself through, Virg. G. 3, 250. -

PER-TĒNUIS, e, very slender or thin; very small, poor, or mean. secatur in laminas -es, Plin. 16, 43.

PER-TĒBRĀRE, to bore through, Cic. Div.

PER-TERGĒRE, v. -ĕre, to wipe or stroke gently over, to wipe. oculos -et longior aura, Lucr. 4, 253.

PER-TĒRĒRE, to rub hard, Col. 12, 38. to break in pieces by rubbing, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 9.

PERTRĪTUS, a. bruised or beaten to powder, Col. 8, 5. -ita quaestio, very trite or common, Sen. Ep. 63.

PER-TERRĒRE & perterrĕfacĕre, to frighten, to terrify.

† PERTERRĒRĒPUS, a. terrifying with noise, Lucr. 6, 128. habeo istam -am, Cic. Or. 49.

PER-TEXĒRE, to go on with, to finish a discourse.

PERTĪCĀ, ae, f. a long staff, a pole; a perch, a measure.

PERTĪCĀLIS, ē, of or serving to make poles.

PERTĪMESCĒRE, (-esco, ui, -) to fear greatly.

PERTĪMEFACTUS, part. affrighted. te pertimēfacto, Cic. Fam. 11, 20.

PERTĪNĒRE (-eo, ui, -, ex per & teneo,) introrsus, to reach or extend, Caes. B. G. 6, 9. ad lunam, Cic. Div. 2, 43 f. viae quae pertinent ad jecur, Id. N. D. 2, 55. pertinet caritas reipublicae per omnes ordines, extends, Liv. 26, 38. in vastae magnitudinis urbe partium sensu non satis pertinente in omnia, what happened in one part, not being very readily known in all the rest, Id. 25, 24.—*ut nihil pertinuit ad nos ante ortum, sic nihil post mortem pertinebit, will be felt by or have any influence upon, Cic. Tusc. 1, 38. so Id. Arch. 12. oratio mea pertinet ad plures, pertains, is applicable. hoc totum ad Roscios pertinet, Cic. Rosc. Am. 28 f. ad hunc maleficium istud pertinet, concerns, he was the author of that crime, ib. 28. illa res ad meum officium pertinet, is a part of, ib. 13. quae ad gloriam pertinent, are of use, Cic. Off. 2, 10. exemplum pertinet ad Macedonas continendos, serves, Liv. 39, 28. quae ad oppugnationem oppidi pertinebant, were serviceable, Caes. B. G. 7, 37. pertinent sacra ad flamen, belong to, are performed by, Liv. 1, 20. ad quos pertineat facinus, who perpetrated the crime, Id. 31, 12.*

PERVĪNAX, ācis, a. gripping, close-fisted, Plaut.

Capt. 2, 2, 39. recti, *very tenacious of*, Tac. Hist. 4, 5. *pertinax non ero. obstinate*, Cic. Fin. 1, 8. *fortuna ludum insolentem ludere pertinax, obstinately persisting*, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 50. *digito malè pertinaci dereptum pignus, faintly resisting*, ib. 1, 9, 24. *pertinax certamen v. praelium, obstinate*, Liv. 2, 40. 22, 48. *sententia, an opinion obstinately maintained*, Liv. 4, 57. *vicit omnia pertinax virtus, resolute valour*, Liv. 25, 14. *so pertinacior in repugnando*, Id. 29, 33.

PERTINACĪTER, adv. *obstinately, resolutely*. — PERTINACIA, ae, f. *obstinacy, perseverance*, Cic. Inv. 2, 52.

PERTINGĒRE (-tingo, tīgi, à tango,) ad flumen, *to reach or extend*, Caes. B. C. 4, 19. oculos, Lucr. 4. 288.

PER-TŌLĒRĀRE vim, *to endure, to bear or suffer*.

PER-TORQUĒRE, *to writhe or distort*, Lucr.

PER-TRĀHĒRE, (-āho, xi, ctum,) *to draw with an effort, to prolong* —

PERTRACTĀRE, *to handle often; to treat or discourse of; to consider carefully*. —

PERTRACTĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a careful or frequent perusal*.

PER-TRANSĪRE, *to pass through, to pass by*.

PER-TRANSLUCĪDUS, a. *very thin or transparent*.

PER-TRIBUĒRE, *to give willingly*, Plin. Ep.

PER-TRISTIS, e, *very sad or doleful*. carmen, Cic. D. 1, 8. *very harsh or severe*. patruus, censor, Id.

PER-TUMULTUŌSĒ, adv. *very riotously, in a very tumultuous manner*, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 5.

PER-TUNDĒRE, (-tundo, tūdi, tūsum,) *to beat or break through; to bore through*. *mediam venam, to bleed in the middle vein*, Juv. 6, 46.

PER-TURBĀRE, *to disturb greatly, to throw into confusion; to embroil, to disorder, to move*. eum ex civitate, *to throw out*, A. ad Heren. 4, 8. *pactiones bellicas, to break, to violate*, Cic. Off. 3, 29.

PERTURBĀTĒ, adv. *confusedly*. —

PERTURBĀTIO, ōnis, f. *disturbance, disquiet, trouble, disorder, confusion*. —

PERTURBATRIX, icis, f. *a disturber*.

PER-TURPIS, ē, *very base or lewd*, Cic. Coel. 20.

PER-VĀPĒRE, (-vādo, āsi, āsum,) *to go through or over; to escape*, Tac. Ann. 2, 17. *to reach, to persuade*, Cic. Manil. 15. *per animos gentium, to spread, ib. in nares, to enter*, Cic. N. D. 2, 57.

PER-VĀGĀRI, *to wander or go over, to rove about*. *agros hostium, to overrun*, Liv. —

PERVAGĀTUS, part. *having wandered over*. — adj. *common, public, generally known, spread abroad*. —

PERVĀGUS, a. *wandering or roving about*. orbe, Ov. Art. A. 2, 18.

PER-VĀLĒRE, *to have great strength*. —

PERVALĪDUS, a. *very strong, (al. praevalidus)*, Liv. 40, 47.

PER-VARIĒ, adv. *with much variety*, Cic.

PER-VASTĀRE, *to lay waste, to destroy*, Liv.

PER-VEHĒRE, *to carry along, to convey*, Liv.

PER-VELLE, (-vōlo, volui,) *to desire greatly*. *scire ex te pervelim, I would fain know*, Cic. Sull. 7. *so Curt. 10, 2, 17. pervellem adessent ii, sc. ut, I wish much they were present*, Cic.

PER-VELLĒRE, *to pinch or twitch; to affect, to fret or vex, to excite, to blame, to disparage*.

PER-VĒNĪRE, *to come to, to arrive at; almost to equal*. *perventum est, sc. ab illis, they came*.

PER-VERTĒRE, (-to, ti, sum,) *to turn upside down; to overthrow, to overturn; to ruin, to destroy; to corrupt, spoil, or pervert*. —

PERVERSUS, adj. *perverse, froward; askew, askint; awkward; unlucky*. -sē; -sitas.

PER-VESPĒRI, adv. *very late*, Cic. Fam. 9, 2.

PER-VĒTĪGĀRE, *to search after, to trace out*.

PER-VĒTUS, ēris; & Pervētustus, a. *very old or ancient*. *amicitia*, Cic. verba, Id.

PERVĪCAX, ācis, (d vīco antiq. pro vinco,) *wilful, obstinate, stubborn, presumptuous, positive; constant, inflexible*. -āciter; -ācia, wilfulness.

PER-VĪDĒRE, *to see thoroughly*, Cic. Att.

PER-VĪGĒRE, *to be very flourishing*, Tac. An.

PER-VĪGIL, īlis, a. *very watchful*. —

PERVIGĪLĀRE, *to watch all night*. -ātio. —

PERVIGĪLIUM, i, n. *a watching or waking; a wake, the vigils of a holiday*. *in pervigilio*, Liv. 22, 35. *so Suet. G. 4*.

PER-VĪLIS, e, *very cheap*. annona, Liv. 31f.

PER-VINCĒRE (-vinco, vici, ictum,) *dolorem, to overcome or get the better of, Cic. to prevail or obtain*, Liv. 4, 2. *to prove or demonstrate*, Lucr. 5, 100.

PER-VĪRĪDIS, e, *very green*, Plin. 6, 22.

PER-VĪSĒRE, *to see all over*, Manil. 4, 915.

PER-VĪVĒRE, *to live still*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 84.

PERVIUS, (via,) *passable, easy to be passed*. —

PERVIUM, i, n. *a passage, a thoroughfare*, Plaut.

PERŪLA, ae, f. (pera,) *a little scrip or satchel*.

PER-UNGĒRE, *to anoint all over*. -unctio.

PER-VŌLĀRE aedes, *to fly about or over*,

Virg. Æ. 12, 474. *dum pervolat axe citato Flaminiam sc. viam, he drives full speed over*,

Juv. 1, 60. —

PERVŌLĪTĀRE omnia latè loca, *to fly over*, Virg. Æ.

PER-VŌLGĀRE v. Pervulgāre, *to publish, to spread abroad, to make known*. *se omnibus, to expose, to prostitute*, Cic. Coel. 16. *nemora, to pass through*, Lucr. 3, 346. —

PERVULGĀTUS, adj. *common*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 49. Cic. Fam. 5, 16.

PER-VŌLVĒRE (-vo, vi, ūtum,) *saxa, to roll*, Plin. 33, 4. *so te in luto*, Ter. And. 4, 5, 38.

Smyrnas, (librum Cinnæ poetæ,) *to read*, Catul. 92, 6. *animum in re, to exercise*, Cic. Or. 2, 35. —

PERVŌLŪTĀRE libros, *to read over, to peruse*, Cic. Att. 5, 12.

PER-URBĀNUS, a. *very polite, very witty*, Cic.

PER-URGĒRE, *to urge greatly*, Suet. Tib. 25.

PER-ŪRĒRE, (-ūro, ssi, stum,) *to burn up, to scorch*. *perustus solē v. solibus, scorched, sun-*

burnt, Hor. Epod. 2, 41. funibus, galled with cords, i. e. by the strokes of the whip, ib. 4, 3. terra perusta gelu, nipped, pinched, Ovid. Tr. 2, 4, 49. homo perustus gloriâ, singed, i. e. hurt, as we say, having his fingers burnt by ambition, Cic. Fam. 13, 15.

PER-ŪTĪLIS, e, very useful or profitable, Cic.

PES, pēdis, m. the foot of a man or other animal, of a table, stool, bed, &c. a foot, the measure of a foot, a foot in verse. a small spot of land, Cic. Att. 7, 22. an area or plot for building on, Varr. L. L. 4, 19. Sen. de Tranq. an. 10. a louse, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 14. Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 14. pes vinaceorum, a mass of the husks of vine-grapes, as much as is put under the vine-press at once, Col. 12, 43, 10. 12, 36. § 12, 19, 3. Plin. 15, 1s. 2. a rope or halser, suspended from the end of the sail-yard of a ship, and used for trimming the sails; Cic. Or. 3, 40. pes betae v. betacēus, the root, Varr. L. L. 5, 7. & R. R. 1, 2, 27.—pedum digiti, the toes, Ovid. Met. 11, 71. vestigia, i. e. plantae, the soles, ib. 5, 592. signa notaque, the prints, Id. F. 3, 650. M. 13, 548.—servus a pedibus, a slave employed to run messages or to carry letters, Cic. Att. 8, 5. ad pedes stare, to wait or serve at table, Sen. Ben. 3, 27. ad pedes alicujus se sternere, to fall prostrate, Cic. Att. 10, 4. so alicui ad pedes jacere, Id. Verr. 5, 49. togati ante pedes, clients dressed in their toga going before, Juv. 7, 143. so hominem ante pedes Manili constituant, they place or set him before the tribunal or judgment seat of Manilius, Cic. Cluent. 13. Aeneae stetit ante pedes, stood before, Virg. Æ. 5, 381.—circum pedes homines formosos et literatos, sc. servos habebat, around him, Cic. Verr. 1, 36. avi servum a legatorum pedibus abduxit, Id. Deiot. 1.—* ad v. circum pedes esse, is usually applied to slaves, and ante pedes, to friends, Turneb. Advers. 3, 23. consulis ante pedes ire viderer eques, i. e. ante eum, Ovid. P. 4, 9, 18. Argos et Lacedaemonem sub pedibus tuis relinquemus? shall we leave under your feet, i. e. subject to you, Liv. 34, 32. so et ducis invicti sub pede maesta sedet, sc. Germania, Ovid. Trist. 4, 6, 44. add. Lucr. 5, 1138. sub pedibus timor est, i. e. we have nothing to fear, Id. Met. 14, 491. nomen amicitiae sub pedibus jacet, is despised, Id. Tr. 1, 7, 16.—quod te, Moeri, pedes? sc. ducunt, whither, Moeri, are you going? Virg. E. 9, 1. pedibus iter facere, to travel on foot; opp. to sailing, Cic. Vat. 5. so Tarraconem pedibus profectus, Liv. 26, 19. pedibus ire in sententiam alicujus, to agree to the opinion of any one, (A. 16.) pedibus merere, sc. stipendia, to serve as a foot-soldier, Liv. 24, 18. pedibus trahi, to be dragged by the feet, as a vanquished foe, Virg. Æ. 8, 264. so pedibus tractus, Liv. 24, 22. hence trahantur per me pedibus omnes rei, sc. in carcerem v. ad supplicium, for me let all criminals be treated as they may, Cic. Fam. 7, 52. per me ista pedibus trahantur, let those things sink or swim for me, Id. Att. 4, 16. ne qua forent pedibus vestigia rectis, that there might be no prints of their feet leading straight

to the cave, Virg. Æ. 8, 209. haeret pede pes, for pedi, Virg. Æ. 10, 361. pedibus per tua nexis being linked together, ib. 7, 66. pedem efferre portâ, to go out, Cic. Att. 7, 2. referre, to return, Ovid. Ep. 15, 186. postquam surrexi, neque pes neque mens satis suum officium facit, neither my feet nor head can do their office, said by one in drink, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 3. si id scissem, nunquam huc tetulissem pedem, for tulussem, I should have never set a foot hither, Id. And. 4, 5, 13. nusquam pedem, sc. fero v. effero, I do not stir a foot, Id. Ad. 2, 2, 19. ego me in pedes sc. confero, I take to my heels, Id. Eun. 5, 2, 5. istuc est sapere, non quod ante pedes modò est videre, what is before your nose, as we say, i. e. present, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 33. hinc me conjicerem (for conjicissem) protinus in pedes, I should have taken to my heels, Id. Ph. 1, 4, 13. quoniam ego credo manibus pedibusque obnixè omnia facturum, will do every thing he can with might and main, Id. And. 1, 1, 134. so conari manibus, pedibus, with all my might or power, ib. 4, 5, 33. lectulos in sole dignis pedibus faciundos dedit, he had bespoken couches with oaken feet to stand in the sun, Id. Ad. 4, 2, 46. metiri se quemque suo modulo ac pede verum est, by his own ell and foot or last; as we say, to cut his coat according to his cloth; to keep to the trade he is fit for, Hor. Ep. 1, 7 f.—utrumque (sc. sinum) pedibus aequis transmisisimus, we crossed both bays with the wind in our back, or straight astern, Cic. Att. 16, 6. (vid. R. A. 403.)—but nec vos pedibus proceditis aequis, you do not advance with equal feet, i. e. you are composed in elegiac verse, Ovid. P. 4, 5, 3. pes illi longior alter erat, the elegiac Muse had one foot longer than the other, Id. Am. 3, 1, 8. (Gr. 277.) claudere verba pedibus, to compose verses, Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 28. hunc socci cepere pedem grandaeque cothurni, comedy and tragedy assumed this measure, Hor. Art. P. 80. (A. 356.) Lesbium servate pedem, observe the cadence of the Sapphic verse, Id. Od. 4, 6, 35. (vid. G. 343.)

PĒDĀLIS, e, of a foot, a foot long or wide.—

PĒDĀNEUS, a, of the measure of a foot.—

PĒDĀRII, (adj. pl.) sc. senatōres, those senators who signified their opinion by their feet, and not by their tongues, i. e. by going to a certain part of the house when the vote was put, and not by speaking, (A. 16.)—

PĒDES, itis, m. a foot-man or a foot-soldier, used often in the sing. for, pedites, the foot, or the foot-soldiers. equites peditesque, the equites and plebeians, Hor. A. P. 113.—

PEDESTER, & -tris, tris, tre, on foot, belonging to a foot-man or foot-soldier, on land.—

PĒDITĀTUS, ūs, m. the infantry or foot of an army.—

PĒDĀTIM, adv. foot by foot, one foot after another.—

PĒDĒTENTIM, adv. step by step, by little and little.—

PĒDĀMEN, inis, & Pedāmentum, i, n. a stake, prop or pole, fixed upright to support vines.—

PĒDĀTUS, a, footed or having feet. malè ped-

tus, *ill set on his feet*, Suet. Oth. 12. *propped or supported with stakes.* -ata vitis, Plin. 17, 21.—

PEDANDUS, a. *to be supported with stakes*, Col. 4, 12.—

PEDĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a propping of vines with stakes*, ib.—

PEDĪCA, ae, f. *a fetter or chain for the feet; a snare or gin for catching birds or beasts by the legs.*

PĒDĪCŪLUS, i, m. *a little foot, a louse.* pl. Pediculi v. Pedes, um, m. *lice.*

PĒDĪCĪLLUS, i m. *a little louse.*—

PĒDICULĀRIS, e, of or belonging to lice. herba pedicularis, *louse-wort; so called because it destroys lice*, Col. 6, 30, 8.—

PĒDICĪNUS, i, m. *the foot of a vine-press.*—

PĒDUM, i, n. *a shepherd's crook or staff, a sheep-hook.*—

PĒDISĒQUUS, i, (sequor,) *a footman, a lacquey.*

PĒDISĒQUA, ae, f. *a waiting-maid or woman, a female attendant*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 96.—

PĒSSĪMUS, a. (aliquis,) *very ill, worst.*—

PĒSSĪMĒ, adv. *very ill or very badly.*—

PĒSSĪMUM, i, n. *very great hurt.* neque ambigitur quin—*pestimo publico id facturus fuerit, with very great hurt, i. e. very much to the hurt of the state*, Liv. 2, 1.—

PĒSSŪLUS, i, m. *the bar or bolt of a door.*

PĒSSUM, adv. (q. pedes versum v. sub pedibus,) *down, under foot*, Tac. An. 1, 79.—*metaph.* pessum ire v. abire, *to go to destruction, to be ruined*, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 12. Aul. 4, 1, 12.—

PĒSSUMĀRE v. PĒSSUNDĀRE, *to ruin*, Ter. And. 1, 3, 3. *to destroy*, Sall. Jug. 42.—

PĒSSUMDĀTUS (part.) *ad inertiam, &c. sunk or subjected to, immersed in*, ib. 1.—

PESTIS, is, f. *a pest or infection, a plague, poison, destruction.*—

PESTĪLENS, ntis, Pestifer v. Pestiferus, a. *contagious, infectious, pernicious, destructive, pestilent or pestilential.*—

PESTIFĒRĒ, adv. *destructively.*

PESTĪLENTIA, ae, f. *the plague or pestilence; an infection or contagion*, Liv. 37, 23.—

† PESTĪLĪTAS (ātis, f.) morborum, *the pestilential or contagious nature of diseases*, Lucr. 6, 1096.—

PĒTĀSO, v. io, ōnis, m. *a stitch or gammon of bacon*, Var. 2, 4.—

PĒTASUNCŪLUS, i, m. *a small stitch of bacon. siccus et vās pelamidum*, Juv. 7, 119.—

* PĒTĀSUS, i, m. *a covering for the head, like a broad brimmed hat, used on journeys; a badge of Mercury's*, Plaut. Amph. prol. 143. & 1, 1, 287.—

PĒTASĀTUS, a. *wearing a petāsus*, Suet. Aug. 82. *prepared for a journey*, Cic. Fam. 15, 17.—

PĒTAURUM, i, n. v. -us, i, m. *a machine used in the spectacles, from which boys were raised to a great height, and then seemed to fly to the ground*, Juv. 14, 265. Mart. 2, 68, 7, 11, 22. & ibi Rader. Manil. 5, 438. & ibi Scaliger. whence they were called PĒTAURISTAE, Festus; which name was given to certain leaping insects, Plin. 11, 33s. 39.—

PĒTĒRE (pĒto, īvi, itum,) *aliquid ab aliquo,*

rar. aliquem; aliquid alicui & pro aliquo, to ask, seek, desire, request, beg, intreat. auxilium, colloquium. petebant illam multi, courted or sought her in marriage, Virg. Æ. 7, 54. so 12, 42. ne pete connubiis natam sociare Latinis, *seek not to join your daughter in marriage to a Latin prince*, ib. 96. hinc Italae gentes in dubiis sc. rebus responsa petunt, *seek responses or oracles*, ib. 86. nec mihi regna peto, *for myself*, ib. 12, 190. so quid petis istis? sc. navibus, *for these ships; (al. istis precibus v. verbis, by these words,)* ib. 9, 94. et ibi Serv. peteret missionem militibus ab sexdecim annis, *to demand for the soldiers a discharge from the service at the expiration of sixteen years*, Tac. An. 1, 19. quid petitur sacris, nisi tantum fama, poetis? *what is sought by poets?* Ov. Art. Am. 3, 403. et tua (u. tu) Paladiae petitur cui palma coronae, *by whom the palm of a crown of olives is sought, i. e. the prize at the Olympic games*, ib. 1, 727. ferreus est,—cui petitur victa palma cruenta reā, *who seeks a cruel victory over a vanquished criminal*, Id. Am. 2, 5, 12. atque Ajax armis, non Ajaci arma petuntur, *an Ajax is sought for the arms*, Id. Met. 13, 97. tum pater, estis, ait, caelesti munere digni, quae petis, pro quoque petis, *both thou who askest, and he for whom thou askest it*, ib. 14, 595. so si quis ab illo hoc peteret pro me, forsitan ille daret, Id. Tr. 4, 4, 54. consulatum, praeturam, &c. *to seek, to sue or apply for; to stand candidate for.* in unum locum petebant ambo patricii, *sued for one place, stood candidates for the same office*, Liv. 35, 10. so patricii tres in unum locum petiētur, ib. 24. diemque comitiis a praetore urbano petiti, *demanded that the praetor would fix a day for an assembly of the people to try them*, Liv. 43, 16.—poenas ab aliquo, *to exact from, to inflict on*, Cic. Att. 1, 13. pulchram mortem pro vulnera, *to seek*, Virg. G. 4, 218. alteram pugnam, *to be ready for*, Liv. 25. id vero, circumfuso undique equitatu, ut vallum peteretur,—feri non potuit, *it was impossible that wood or palisades for the ramparts, could be procured, the cavalry of the enemy being spread around on all sides*, Liv. 8, 38. e flamma cibum, *to snatch from the funeral pile, to get by any means*, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 38. (A. 486.) argumentum a parvis, aut etiam a bestiis, *to draw, fetch or bring*, Cic. Fin. 2, 10. quid causas petis ex alto? *why do you adduce far-fetched reasons?* Virg. Æ. 8, 395. si ex his studiis delectatio sola peteretur, *if pleasure only were to be desired*, Cic. Arch. 7. fugam per diversa petunt, *they fly to different places*, Liv. 9, 23.—* PĒTĒRE debitum, *to demand or sue for the payment of a debt before the praetor, or in a court of justice*, Cic. Quint. 12. so Id. Rosc. Com. 12 & 13. Or. 1, 57. Flac. 34. V. 8, 11. ego omnibus, unde petitur, hoc consilium dederim, ut, &c. Cic. Fam. 7, 11. (A. 266 &c.)—* PĒTĒRE aliquem ense, gladio, hastā, saxi, &c. *to endeavour to strike, to aim at, to assail or attack.* punctim v. caesim, *to push with the point or the edge*, Liv. is quem petebat, *he whom he prepared to attack*, Sall. Jug. 20.

so intelligo illum suprâ, quàm ego sum, petere, that he aims at something beyond what I am, i. e. intends to attack the Romans, Sall. Jug. 24. so plus petit uno consulis exitio, Sil. 4, 425. r m dilatarem esse, quodd auctor concilii abfuerit, quem maximè peteret, whom he chiefly wanted to make sure of or to dispatch, Liv. 1, 51. taurus qui jam cornu petat, butts, Virg. E. 3, 87. Æ. 9, 629. malo me Galatea peti, seeks to strike, pelts me with an apple, Id. E. 3, 64. pete cedentem aëra disco, strike the yielding air with the discus or quoit, or the air yielding to the discus, i. e. exercise yourself in throwing the discus, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 13. hic petit excidiis urbem, miserosque penates, seeks to ruin or destroy, Virg. G. 2, 505. et bello Iliacos fateor petiisse penates, sc. me, that I have attacked, Id. Æ. 3, 603. me fraude petebas, you deceived me, Id. Æ. 4, 675. solumque per omnes Volscentem petit Nisus, makes at, seeks to kill, ib. 9, 439. quotiescunque me petisti, per me tibi obstiti, as often as you aimed at me, or attempted my life, Cic. Cat. 5. sciebam Catilinam non latus aut ventrem, sed caput et collum petere solere, to aim at, Id. Mur. 26. so pectora Lyncidae gladio petit, makes at, Ovid. Met. 5, 185. aliquem falsis majestatis criminibus, to accuse falsely of treason, Tac. An. 4, 31. scire possis, uter ab utro petitus fraude et insidiis esset, which of the two was attacked by the other treacherously and insidiously, Liv. 40, 50. Trojanos haec monstra petunt, are aimed against, threaten hurt to, Virg. Æ. 9, 128. quem petit, whom he tries to make up to, ib. 5, 226. Tartarèum ille manu custodem in vincula petivit, i. e. Cerbèrum, clapped or put in chains, ib. 6, 395. da mihi, quod petitur, certo contingere telo, is aimed at, Ov. Met. 8, 351. castellum eminus petebatur, was attacked, Curt. 5, 3, 9.—* PETÈRE locum aliquem, to desire to reach, to go to. at pius Aeneas arces—et antrum immane petit, goes or repairs to, Virg. Æ. 6, 11. petunt Tritonidis arcem, they make for, they creep to the citadel of Minerva, ib. 2, 226. at nebulae magis ima petunt, descend, Id. G. 1, 401. sol altum petit aethera, mounts the sky, ib. 3, 358. campum petit amnis, flows through the plain, ib. 522. littora cursu contendunt petere, hasten to go to, Id. Æ. 1, 158. templum clamore petebant, went to, ib. 519. nos abiisse rati, et vento petiisse Mycenae, had sailed to, ib. 2, 25. submissi petimus terram, fall to the ground, ib. 3, 93. Italiam petitis cursu, you make for, you wish to reach, ib. 523. terram moriens petit ore cruento, bites or falls on, ib. 10, 489. littora nando, to swim to, ib. 684. aethera pennis, to fly towards heaven, ib. 11, 272. alta petens, sc. maria, making for the deep, ib. 7, 362. caelum ipsum petimus stultitia, we aim at, we seek to climb to heaven, as the giants, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 38. altum petit flamma, for petiit, the fire mounted aloft, possessed the upper regions of the sky, Ovid. F. 1, 109. so Met. 1, 26.

PETITIO, ònis, f. a petition; a demand or re-

quest; an application for an office; a thrust, the action of the plaintiff.

PETITOR, òris, m. an asker or seeker; the plaintiff; a candidate for an office.

PETITUM, i, n. a request, (al. petenti,) Catull. 67, 39.

PETITURIRE, to desire to ask, Cic. Att. 1, 14.

PETISSERE v. Petessere, to desire earnestly, Lucr. 3, 648. Cic. Tusc. 2, 26.

PETULANS, ntis, a. petulant, saucy, pert, forward, wanton, lascivious. -anter, -antia.

PETULCUS, a. wanton, frisking, sportive; apt to butt or strike, mischievous, Virg. G.

PETIGO, ònis, f. a kind of disease, a running scab, Cato, R. R. 175.

PETIOLUS, i, m. (à pes, q. pediolus) the stalk of fruits, Col. 12, 47, 8.—(II) a little or petty foot, petioli haedorum, Cels. 2, 22.

PETORITUM, i, n. a Gallic carriage, a wagon.

PETRA, ae, f. a rock, a stone.

PETRÒSUS v. Petrícòsus, a. rocky, stony.

PETRAEUS, a. growing upon a rock, Plin. 20, 9.

PETROSELINON, i, n. a kind of parsley growing among rocks, Plin. 20, 12.

PEXUS, combed. àtus, &c. See PECTERE.

* PHAECASIUM, i, n. a shoe worn by the Greeks, Sen. P. -asiàtus, a. wearing a phaecasium.

PHAGEDAENA, ae, f. a kind of eating canker.

PHAGER, v. Phagrus, gri, m. a kind of fish.

PHALANGA, v. Palanga, ae, f. a smooth club, used by the Africans in war, Plin. 7, 56. a lever, Caes. B. C. 2, 10.

PHALANGARIUS, i, m. one who raised heavy weights with a lever, Vitruv. 10, 8.

PHALAKX, gis, f. a large body of men drawn up in close order, a phalanx.

PHALANGITAE, àrum, m. the soldiers who composed the Macedonian phalanx, 16,000 in number, Liv. 37, 40.

PHALANGIUM, i, n. a venomous spider, Plin. 11, 21 s. 24. & 26, 4 s. 27. supposed by some to be what is commonly called the Tarantula, Dalecamp. ibid.—(II) òn herb which cures that spider's sting, Id. 25, 10. called also, Phalangites, ae, m. Id. 27, 12.

PHALÀRICA, ae, f. a warlike engine, Lucr. 6, 198. a kind of long spear, Virg. Æ. 9, 705.

PHALÀRIS, òdis, f. a kind of sea-fowl; an herb.

* PHALARISMUS, i, m. tyranny, Cic. Fam. 7, 11.

PHALÈRAE, àrum, f. trappings, an ornament of horses, Liv. 22, 52. worn also by men, Cic. Ver. 3, 80. Liv. 9, 46.

PHALERÀTUS, a. adorned with trappings, Liv. 30, 17. phalerata dicta, pompous, magnificent expressions, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 15.

* PHANTÀSIA, ae, f. an idea or perception, Cic. Acad. 1, 11. an image, a vision, Quintil. 6, 2, 29.

PHANTASMA, àtis, n. an illusion, a spectre, Plin. Ep. 7, 27.

PHANUM, a temple, & Phanaicus. See FANUM.

- PHARĒTRA, ae, f. a quiver of arrows.—
 PHARETRĀTUS, (& poet. pharetriger,) a wearing or bearing a quiver. -ati Geloni, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 35.
 * PHARMĀCOPŌLA, ae, m. a seller of medicines.
 PHAROS, i, m. et saepius, f. a watch-tower.
 PHASĒLUS, i, d. g. a small ship, a pinnace, yacht, or galley, Virg. G. 4, 289. Juv. 15, 127. a kind of pulse, phasels or French beans, Col. 2, 10.—
 PHASELĪNUS, a. made of phasels. -inum oleum, Plin. 23, 4.
 PHASIANUS, a. -ae aves, pheasants, Plin. 10, 48.—
 PHASIANUS, i, m. a pheasant cock. -āna, ae, f. a pheasant hen, from Phasis, a river of Colchis.—
 PHASIANĪNUS, a. -ina ova, the eggs of pheasants, Pallad. R. R. 1, 29.
 * PHASMA, ātis, n. an apparition, the title of one of Menander's plays, Ter. Eun. prol. 9. the title also of a play of Catullus, Juv. 8, 186.
 * PHELLUS, i, m. cork, a piece of cork, Vitruv. 9, 9.
 PHĪALA, ae, f. a cup or vial, Juv. 5, 39.
 * PHĪLUS, i, m. a lover, Petron. c. 110.—
 PHILAUTIA, ae, f. self love, Cic. Att. 13, 13.—
 PHILOGRAECUS, i, m. one fond of using Greek words, Varr. R. R. 10, 1.—
 PHĪLŌLŌGUS, i, m. a lover of learning. -ae res, philosophical subjects, Vitruv. 6, pr.
 PHILOMĒLA, ae, f. a nightingale, Virg. E. 6, 9.
 PHILOMŪSUS, i, m. a lover of learning or of the muses.—
 PHĪLŌSŌPHUS, i, m. a philosopher, a lover of learning and wisdom.—
 PHILOSOPHIA, ae, f. philosophy.—
 PHILOSOPHĀRI, to profess philosophy, to dispute philosophically, to philosophize.—
 PHILOTECHNUS, a. -nae artes, the mathematical or mechanical arts, Vitruv. 6 praef.—
 PHILOTHEŌRUS, i. e. spectandi cupidus, adj. fond of seeing new countries, Cic. Fam. 7, 16. for it seems Trebatius excused himself from going with Caesar to Britain, to which Cicero ironically alludes, ib. 9 & 14.
 * PHILTRA, orum, n. love philters, charms or potions, Juv. 9, 609. pallentia, Ovid. Art. 2, 105.
 PHĪLYRA, ae, f. the linden tree, Plin. 24, 1. or inner bark of it, Hor. Od. 1, 38, 2. Ovid. F. 5, 337. a leaf or sheet of paper, Plin. 13, 11.
 PHŌCA, ae, f. a sea calf, Plin. 2, 55. Virg.
 * PHEGMON, ōnis, m. a hot swelling.—
 PHEGMŌNA, ae, f. an inflammation or tumour, Cels. 1 praef.—
 PHLOX, ōgis, f. a flower of a fine flame colour, but of no smell, Plin. 21, 10.
 * PHŌEBUS, i, m. the sun. Phoebe, es, f. the moon.
 * PHOENICĒUS, a. of a purple colour, Plin. 25, 13.—
 PHOENICEA, ae, f. a kind of herb, wild oats, Id. 21, 25.—
 PHOENICIAS, ae, m. the south east wind.
 PHOENICĪTES, ae, m. a gem of a purple colour, Plin. 37, 10.—
 PHOENICOBALĀNUS, i, f. a kind of date, the fruit of the Egyptian palm tree, Id. 12, 22.—
 * PHOENICOPTĒRUS, a kind of bird with red wings, Plin. 10, 48. Mart. 13, 71.—
 PHOENICŪRUS, i, m. a bird called redtail or redstart, Id. 10, 29.
 * PHOENIX, īcis, m. a bird supposed to rise again from its own ashes, Ov. Met. 15, 392.
 * PHONASCUS, i, m. a teacher of pronunciation.
 * PHOSPHŌRUS, i, m. the morning star, Mart. 8, 21.
 * PHRAGMĪTES, v. itis, is, m. a sea reed or cane, Plin. 32, 10s. 51.—
 PHRAGMĪS, īdis, f. an herb, ib.
 * PHRĀSIS, is, f. elocution, Quint. 8, 1. & 10, 1, 42.
 † PHRĒNĒSIS, is, f. a phrensy or madness, Plin. 24, 9. Juv. 14, 196.—
 PHRENĒTĪCUS, a. frantic or mad, Plin. 30, 11.
 PHRENĒTĪS, īdis, f. a disease after a fever causing madness, Cels. 2, 1. & 3, 18.
 PHRYGIO, ōnis, m. an embroiderer, one that does needle-work, Plin. 8, 48. Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 34.—
 PHRYGIĀNUS, v. -ionius, a. -anae vestes, embroidered or adorned with needle-work, Plin. 8, 48.
 * PHTHIRIĀSIS, is, f. i. e. morbus pediculāris, the lousy disease, Plin. 20, 6. & 24, 9.
 * PHTHĪSIS, is, f. a consumption.—
 PHTHISĪCUS, a. ill of a consumption, phthical, Cels. 3, 22.
 * PHTHONGUS, i, f. a sound, a tune or note in music. phthongo moveri, Plin. 2, 22.
 * PHTHŌRIUS, a, um, causing abortion, Plin.
 PHY! interj. denoting surprise, phae! phoo!
 * PHYCOS, i, m. a kind of sea-weed, Plin. 13, 25.—
 PHYCIS, is, f. a kind of fish, Id. 9, 26.—
 PHYCĪTIS, is, m. a gem, resembling sea-weed, Id. 37, 10.
 * PHYLĀCA, ae, f. a prison.—
 PHYLACISTA, ae, m. the keeper of a prison; a jailor. pl. artificers dunning one for their wages, and surrounding him like jailors. trecenti stant in atriis, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 44.
 * PHYLARCHUS, i, m. the chief of a tribe, Cic. Fin. 15, 1, 5.
 * PHYLLON, i, n. a leafy herb, Plin. 27, 12. & 22.—
 PHYLLANTHES, is, f. a prickly herb, Id. 21, 16.
 * PHYMA, ātis, n. a swelling after a fever, that ends in a suppuration, Cels. 5, 28.
 PHYSEMĀTA, um, n. mock pearls, Plin. 9, 35s. 54.
 PHYSETĒR, ēris, f. a large sea-fish, Plin. 9, 4.
 * PHYSSIS, is, f. (i. e. natura.)—physes, ium, f. fictitious precious stones; so called as if resembling nature, Plin. 37, 12.—
 PHYSSĪCUS, a. natural. s. a student of nature, a natural philosopher.—
 PHYSICA, ae, f. sc. scientia, the knowledge of nature, natural philosophy.—

PHYSICA, ōrum, n. books treating of physics or natural philosophy.

PHYSICĒ, adv. philosophically, like a natural philosopher.

PHYSIOLOGIA, ae, f. (naturae ratio,) the constitution of nature, Cic. N. D. 1, 41.

PHYSIOGNŌMON, ōnis, m. a physiognomist, one who pretended to know the character and dispositions of men from their faces, mores ex vultu pernoscere, Cic. Fat. 5.

PIAM, a syllabical adjection; as, quispiam, &c.

PIĀRE, to worship, to appease, to expiate, to atone, to atone for.

PIĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. an appeasing or expiating.

PIĀTRIŪ, icis, f. a sorceress, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 101 & Festus.

PIĀMEN, inis, n. v. Piamentum, i. n. an expiation or atonement, or what is offered for it.

PIACŪLUM, i, n. an expiation or expiatory sacrifice; a crime which requires expiation or needs to be atoned for.

PIACULĀRIS, e, expiatory, having the power to expiate.

PIABĪLIS, e, that may be expiated, Ov. F. 3, 289.

PICĀ, ae, f. a magpie, Plin. 10, 29 & 33. Ov.

PICĀRE, picea, piceus, of pitch, &c. See PIX.

* **PICRIS**, idis, f. bitter lettuce or wild cichory.

PICTOR, a painter.

PICTURA, &c. See PINGERE.

PICŪS, i, m. a wood-pecker, a bird, Plin. 10, 18.

PICI, m. pl. griffins, supposed to dig up gold.

PIĒ, piouſly. pietas, piety, &c. See PIUS.

PĪGER, pigra, pigrum, slow, lazy, inactive, dull. -grē: -gritia: **PĪGRĀRI**, to be slow or loth to do a thing, Cic. Att. 14, 1.

PĪGRESĒRE, to slacken or abate, to become slow, Plin. 18, 18.

PĪGĒRE, (pigeo, -ui, -) to be grieved at, to repent of. ne quid faxit, quod nos pōst pigeat, which may afterwards vex us, which we may be sorry for, Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 21. so id factum esse hic non negat, neque se id pigere, Id. Heaut. prol. 19. num facti piget? sc. eum, imp. is he sorry for what he has done? Id. And. 5, 3, 6.

piget incepti lucisque, sc. eas, they repent of their deed and loathe the light, Virg. Æ. 5, 678. nī refūgis (sc. praecepta) tenuousque piget cognoscere curas, unless you decline them, and are loth to be informed of small things, Id. G. 1, 177. so nec me meminisse pigebit Elisae, Id. Æ. 4, 335. pigetque actorum sine fine mihi, sine honore laborum, sc. me, I repent of the pains taken by me, Ovid. Met. 2, 386. facti fortasse pigebit, sc. me, Id. Ep. 12, 209. non es, quam piget esse piam, thou, O Hypermnestra, art not one to repent of being pious, or of having saved thy husband, ib. 14, 14. error nulla parte pigendus, in no respect to be repented of, Ovid. Epist. 7, 110. so verba pigenda, Propert. 4, 1, 74. inducitur ad pigendum, sc. audiens multitudo, is induced to repent, Cic. Brut. 50.

PĪGMENTUM, i, n. (pingo,) women's paint, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 106. pl. painters colours,

Plin. 35, 5, figures or flourishes in rhetoric, Cic. Att. 2, 1. disguises, Cic. Or. 2, 45.

PĪGMENTĀRIUS, i, m. a maker or seller of paint for women, or of painters colours, Cic. Fam. 15, 17. also of medicines, Scribon. 22.

PĪGNUS, ōris, n. a pawn or pledge, a gage or mortgage. ager oppositus est pignori ob decem minas, aediculari item ob decem alias, was pledged or mortgaged, Phor. 4, 3, 56. pignori-busque ablatis Crassum instituit coërcere, sc. Philippus consul, resolved to restrain his freedom of speech by taking pledges from him, Cic. Orat. 3, 1. me his pignoribus existimas posse terreri? non tibi illa (sc. pignora) sunt concidenda, sī Crassum vis coërcere: haec tibi est excidenda lingua, if you would restrain Crassus, it must not be by cutting to pieces or destroying these pledges, (which, it seems, was sometimes done;) you must first cut out this tongue, &c. ib.—tu dic, mecum quo pignore certes, with what pledge you will contend with me, i. e. what you will lay or stake, to be forfeited, if you are vanquished, Virg. E. 3, 31. da pignus, ni nunc perjures, in suavium, i. e. I'll bet you a kiss, you have said what is false, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 72. add. Id. Bacch. 4, 9, 133. Ov. Art. 1, 168. alluding to the form in legal proceedings at Rome, called SPONSIO or SACRĀMENTUM, (A. 233.)

PĪGNORA da, genitor, per quae tua vera pro-pago credar, give pledges, tokens, or proofs, Ov. Met. 2, 38 & 90. pignus amoris, Virg. Æ. 5, 538. pacis, ib. 11, 363. pignora cara sui, Id. E. 8, 92. animum praesenti pignore firmat, assures him of safety by this present pledge, by giving his right hand, ib. 3, 611. magnis et multis pignoribus M. Lepidum resp. illigatum tenet, by many pledges or obligations, Cic. Phil. 13, 4. so Cic. Cat. 8, 9. fatale pignus imperii Romani, i. e. Palladium, Liv. 26, 27. & 5, 52. Flor. 1, 2. uteri mala pignora nostri, the wicked pledge of my womb, i. e. Meleäger, Ov. Met. 8, 490. adscita pignora, adopted sons, Stat. Silv. 2, 1, 89.

PĪGNĒRĀRE, v. pignorāre, to pawn, to pledge. Rubrenus Lappa, cujus et alveolos et laenam pignerat Atreus, whose platters and cloak Atreus pawns, i. e. the poet Lappa is obliged to pawn his furniture for bread, while composing a tragedy called ATREUS, (nl. whose platters and cloak Atreus the usurer receives as a pawn, for the money lent by him,) Juv. 7, 73. bona tantum, quae publicari poterant, pignoranda poenae praebant, to be seized as a pledge, and subjected to punishment, as it were, in place of their bodies, which they had withdrawn, Liv. 29, 36f. quum,—velut obsidibus datus pigneratos habent animos, bound, Liv. 24, 1.

PĪGNĒRĀRI, v. -ōrāri, depon. to receive as a pledge. etenim Mars ipse ex acie fortissimum quemque pignerari solet, to take to himself, i. e. the bravest are slain, Cic. Phil. 14, 12. quod das mihi, pigneror omen, I take the omen, which you give, as a pledge of your favour, Ov. M. 7, 621.

PĪGNĒRĀTOR, ōris, m. one who takes a pledge, Cic. Verr. 3, 11.

PĪLA, ae, f. a mortar and pestle to beat things with, Cato, 10 & 14. a pillar, Liv. 1, 26. Nep. 7, 4. Plin. 11, 10. a pile, a mole, or dam, Virg. *Æ.* 9, 710. Vitruv. 5, 12.
PĪLĀTIM, adv. by pillars, pillar by pillar, Vitruv. 6, 11.

PĪLA, ae, f. a ball to play with, (A. 440.) any thing round like a ball; a lump of earth, Col. 5, 9, 8.

PĪLŪLA, ae, f. a little ball, a round knob, a pill.
PĪLĀRIUS (adj.) lusio, playing at the hand-ball.

PĪLĀRIUS, i, m. a juggler, who performed his tricks by means of balls, Quinctil. 10, 7, 11.—
PĪLĪCRĒPUS, i, m. (crepo,) one who attended on those who played at ball in baths, Sen. Ep. 56.

PĪLĀRE, to pillage; used chiefly in composition.

PĪLENTUM, i, n. a soft easy chariot, in which matrons were carried to sacred places and games, Liv. 5, 25. Virg. *Æ.* 8, 666. Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 191.

PĪLEUS, i, m. v. -eum, i, n. a covering for the head, a hat, cap, or bonnet.

PĪLEŪLUS, i, m. v. -um, i, n. a little cap.

PĪLEĀTUS, a. wearing the pileus. -ata plebs, Suet. N.

PĪLUM, i, n. a pestle or pounder for braying any thing in a mortar, Cato, 10. Plin. 18, 10. a javelin or dart 5½ feet long, pointed with steel for 9 inches, Veget. 2, 15.

PĪLĀTUS, a. armed with the pilum.

PĪLĀTIM, adv. in a close body.

PĪLĀNUS, i, m. a soldier who fought with the pilum.

PĪLUS, i, a company of soldiers armed with the pilum, i. e. of the Triarii.—**primus pilus** v. **primipilus**, is often put, in later writers, for **primi pili centurio**, the centurion or commander of the first company of triarii, i. e. the chief centurion in the legion.

PĪLUS, i, m. a hair of the head, or of any other part of any animal, Plin. 11, 37 s. 47. a thing of no value, Cic. Q. fr. 2, 15.

PĪLŌSUS, a. full of hair, hairy.

PĪLĀRE, to peel or pull off the hair, to make bald, Mart. 6, 56.

PĪNAX, ācis, m. a table; the frame of a picture, Vitruv. 10, 3.

PĪNACOTHĒCA, ae, f. the place in the atrium, where pictures, statues, plate, &c. were kept, Petron. 43. Vitruv. 6, 7.

PĪNĒUS, of pine. **pinĕtum**, &c. See **PINUS**.

PĪNGĒRE, (pingo, pinxi, pictum,) to paint; to deck or garnish; to describe.

PĪCTOR, ōris, m. a painter.

PĪCTŪRA, ae, f. painting, a picture.

PĪCTURĀTUS, a. done with pictures, embroidered; speckled, adorned.

PĪNGUIS, e, fat, gross, dull, thick, coarse, fruitful. * Virgil uses **pingue** as a subst. thus, *denso distendere pingui*, sc. equum, to make plump, with firm fat, not foggy, Virg. G. 3, 124. -iter, adv.

PĪNGŪEDO, **pinguētūdo** v. **pinguītūdo**, īnis, f. *fattiness*.

PĪNGŪIĀRIUS, i, m. a lover of fat.

PĪNGUESCĒRE, to grow fat or fertile.
PĪNGUEFACĒRE, to make fat, to fatten.

PĪNNA, ae, f. a feather; the fin of a fish; a wing or pinion; a notched battlement; a shell-fish.

PĪNNŪLA, ae, f. a little quill or feather; a little fin of a fish.

PĪNNĀTUS, a. winged; jagged or notched; pointed, prickly.

PĪNNĪGER (adj.) piscis, having fins, finned.

PĪNNĪRĀPUS, i, m. (rapio,) a kind of gladiator.

PĪNSĒRE, (pinso, sui v. sī, sītum v. stum v. sum,) **pisĕre** v. **pisāre**, to bruise, to beat or pound in a mortar; to peck as a bird.

PĪNSĪTUS v. **pistus**, part. pounded, stamped, ground, baked.

PĪSĀTĪO, ōnis, f. a pounding, Vitruv. 7, 1.

PĪSTŪRA, ae, f. the art or manner of pounding corn for bread, Plin. 18, 8 & 10.

PĪSTĪLLUM, i, n. a pestle to pound with in a mortar.

PĪSTOR, (antiq. **pinso**,) ōris, m. a pounder of corn to make it into flour; a bread-baker.

PĪSTŌRIUS, a. of a baker. -ium opus, pastry work.

PĪSTRĪNUM, i, n. a place where corn was ground with a handmill; a workhouse; a private prison, where slaves were confined and punished by being set to hard work, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 19. Ph. 1, 5, 19. Cic. Or. 1, 11.

PĪSTRĪNA & **pistrilla**, ae, f. a house for grinding corn, a bakehouse.

PĪSTRINENSIS, a. -ense jumentum, a horse or ass employed for grinding.

PĪNUS, i, & -ūs, f. a pine tree; put for a ship.

PĪNĒUS, a. of a pine. **pinēa**, sc. arbor, a pine tree, Col. 5, 10. **pinēa velamina**, made of pine leaves, Lucr. 4, 591. **claustra**, of pine wood, Virg. *Æ.* 2, 258. **celsi plaga pinēa montis**, a tract covered with pine trees, ib. 11, 320.

PĪNĒTUM, i, n. a plantation of pine trees.

PĪNĀSTER, tri, m. a wild pine tree.

† **PĪNĪFER**, & **pinĭger**, a. bearing or abounding with pine trees, Virg. *Æ.* 4, 249. Ov. F. 3, 84.

PĪPĒR, ĕris, n. pepper.

PĪPĒRĀTUS, a. peppered, seasoned with pepper. -atum acetum, Col. 12, 47.

PĪPĒRĪTIS, idis, f. pepperwort, an herb, Plin. 20, 3.

PĪPĪRE, (ant. **pipāre**,) to peep like a chicken.

PĪPĀTUS, ūs, m. the cry of chickens.

PĪPĪLĀRE, to chirp, Catul. 3, 10.

PĪPŪLUM, i, n. v. us, i, m. a scolding or railing against any one, Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 32.

PĪRĀTA, ae, m. a pirate.

PĪRĀTĪCUS, a. of a pirate.

PĪRĀTĪCA, ae, f. piracy. -am facere, Cic.

PĪRUS v. **pŷrus**, i, f. a pear-tree.

PĪRUM, i, n. a pear.

PĪSĀTĪO, ōnis, f. See **PĪNSĒRE**.

PĪSCIS, is, m. a fish, properly with scales.

PĪSCĪCŪLUS, i, m. a little fish.

PĪSCĀRIUS, a. of fishes. **forum piscārium**, the fish-market. **hamus piscarius**, a fish-hook. **copia**

piscaria, plenty of fishes. subst. a fish-monger.—
 PISCARIA, ae, f. a place where fishes are sold.—
 PISCOSUS & pisculentus, a. full of fishes.—
 PISCARI, to fish.—
 PISCATUS, ūs, m. a fishing, Cic. Fin. 2, 8. a number of fishes, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 9. the feeding on fish, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 41.—
 PISCATOR, ōris, m. a fisherman.—
 PISCATORIUS, a. belonging to fishers or fishing.—
 ia arundo, a fishing-rod, Plin. 16, 36 s. 66 f. lina, fishing lines, 24, 9 s. 40. navis, a fishing boat, Caes. B. C. 2, 4. Liv. 23, 1. -um forum, the fish-market, Col. 8, 17.—
 PISCINA, ae, f. a fish pond; a bathing place, Plin. Ep. 5, 6. any large vessel for holding water, Plin. 34, 12. a pool or pond to water beasts at, or for keeping ducks, geese, &c. Col. 1, 5.—
 PISCINŪLA, v. piscinella, ae, f. a small fish pond.—
 PISCINARIUS, i, m. one who has fish ponds, or is greatly delighted with fish ponds, a name given to Hortensius, &c. Cic. Att. 1, 19. Varr. R. R. 3, 17.—
 PISĒRE v. pisāre, to pound. See PINSĒRE.—
 PISTACIA, ae, f. & -ium, i, n. a pistachio nut.—
 PISTOR, a baker or grinder, &c. See PINSĒRE.—
 PISTRIX, icis, f. a kind of large fish, Plin. 9, 3. a fabulous sea-monster, Virg. Æ. 3, 428. a sign in the heavens, supposed to be like a sea-monster, Cic. Ar. 153. the name of a ship, (al. Pristis,) Non.—
 PISTUS, pounded. pistūra, &c. See PINSĒRE.—
 PISUM, i, n. a pea or pease, Col. 2, 2, 25.—
 PITHĒCIUM, i, n. an ill-favoured woman, like an ape.—
 PĪTISSĀRE, to taste by little and little, to try by tasting whether wine, &c. be good, to sip or sipp.—
 PITTACIUM, i, n. a plaister, Cels. 3, 3. a scroll or schedule with an inscription on it, Petron.—
 PĪTUITA, ae, f. phlegm or rheum; the pip, a disease fatal to chickens, Col. 8, 5, 16. cf. ib. c. 3, 8.—
 PĪUITŌSUS, a. full of phlegm, phlegmatic, Cic. de Fato, 4.—
 PĪUITĀRIA, ae, f. sc. herba, slavesacre, an herb, which dries up rheum, Plin. 23, 1.—
 * PĪYIS, idis, f. the kernel of a pine-apple.—
 PIUS, a. pious, religious, just; affectionate or properly disposed towards one's parents, relations, or superiors; dutiful, loyal.—PISSIMUS homo, &c. quod verbum omnino nullum in lingua Latina est, Cic. Phil. 13, 19.—
 Piē, adv. piously, affectionately. piissimē, Sen. ad Polyb. 34.—
 PIĒTAS, ātis, f. piety, affection, love, duty; justice. quid est pietas, nisi voluntas grata in parentes? Cic. Planc. 33.—
 PIX, pīcis, f. pitch.—
 PICĒUS, a. made of pitch, black as pitch.—
 PICEA, ae, f. sc. arbor, & piceaster, tri, m. the pitch or rosin tree.—
 PICEĀTUS, a. pitchy.—

PĪCŪS, a. of the colour of pitch.—
 PICĀRIA, ae, f. a place where pitch is made.—
 PĪCANS, ntis, a. daubing over with pitch.—
 PĪCĀRI, to be pitched or daubed over with pitch.—
 picātum vas, laid over with pitch. vinum, preserved or cured with pitch.—
 PLĀCĀRE, to appease, to pacify; to render safe or secure. -ātio; -ābilis.—
 PLACĀTUS, a. quiet, calm, mild, gentle. -ātē.—
 PLACĀMEN, inis, v. ntum, i, n. an expiation, or atonement, Plin. 8, 47. Tac. Hist. 1, 63.—
 PLACENTA, ae, f. a cake, a cheese-cake.—
 PLACENTĪNUS, i, m. (for placenterius,) a maker of sweet-cakes, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 59.—
 PLĀCĒRE, (plāceo, ui, itum,) to please. non placeo (sc. vobis) concordiae auctor, Liv. 2, 31. tu mihi sola places, Ov. Art. A. 1, 42. si placeo, (sc. tibi,) utere, Ter. Phor. 3, 2, 42. places, sc. mihi, (al. placet, imp. very well,) ib. 2, 1, 6. atqui ipsi commentum placet, but the contrivance or story pleases them, Id. And. 1, 3, 20. hibernis placebat locus, sc. ei, he liked the place for winter quarters, Liv. 24, 20. quum primum ei res suae placuissent, when he should think himself sufficiently powerful, Liv. 33, 31. ubi satis placuere vires, sc. iis, when they judged their strength sufficient, Id. 39, 30. ubi toga et forum placuere, sc. ei, i. e. when he applied himself to pleading causes and attending the assemblies of the people in the Forum, Id. 22, 26. tu tibi places, you flatter yourself, you are glad or happy, Juv. 6, 275. et sibi consul ne placeat, that the consul may not be vain or proud, Id. 10, 42. quid placeat, sc. tibi, dic, tell what you chuse to do, ib. 328. placeat sibi quisque licebit, let every one please himself, Ov. M. 2, 58. qua tibi, quaque places nostro, importuna, marito, of which thou art proud, and by which thou pleasest my husband, ib. 475. dum sibi quisque placet, credula turba sumus, is pleased with himself, Id. Rem. Am. 636. nunquam mihi minus, quā hesternis die, placui, I was never less pleased with myself, Cic. Or. 2, 4.—
 PLĀCET, placuit v. placitum est, imp. it pleases. in terra dimicari magis placebat, sc. iis, they liked better, or chose rather to fight on land, Nep. 2, 3. sibi non placere quōd, &c. that it did not please him, or he did not like that, &c. ib. 2, 1. non ita dīs placuit, this was not the will of the gods, Ov. P. 4, 11, 7. but ille bonus vir nobis psaltriam, si dīs placet, forsooth, or the like, ironically, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 30. add. Eun. 5, 3, 10. si tibi placere potis est, mihi ut respondeas, and, if you please, vouchsafe to answer me, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 32. placuit, respondi, the proposal pleased me, I betrothed my son, Ter. And. 1, 1, 75. placet, sc. mihi, pater lepidissime, I will, Id. Ad. 5, 7, 12. placet igitur eos dimitti? sc. tibi, dicet aliquis, is it your opinion then, &c. the same with an censes? Sall. Cat. 51 f. us Id. Jug. 31, 18. itaque postredie placuit sc. nobis, ut breviter sententias diceremus, I thought it sufficient briefly to deliver my opinion, Cic. Fam. 1, 2. tumultum decerni, justitium edici, saga sumi, dixi placere, sc. mihi, I have said that I

gave it as my opinion; the same with me censuisse, Cic. Phil. 6, 1.—senatui placere, that the senate wills or decrees, ib. 3, 15 f. neque senatui placere deditos spoliari, and that the senate did not approve of those, who surrendered, being deprived of their property, Liv. 39, 54. expecto quid istis placeat de epistola ad Caesarem, I am impatient to know what the friends of Caesar think of my letter to him, Cic. Att. 13, 1. Censores dicit de integro sibi creari placere, that he thinks, Id. ut doctissimis sapientissimisque placuit, in the opinion of, Cic. Div. 1, 49. duo piacere esse Carneadi genera visorum, Carneades thinks, Id. Ac. 4, 31. PLACITUM est mihi, ut postularem liberam legationem mihi, I thought it most prudent to request an honorary legation, Id. Fam. 11, 1. sic placitum, sc. est, it is thus determined, Virg. Æ. 1, 283. placitum est, sc. senatui, ut, &c. the senate resolved or decreed. quae vobis placita est conditio, datur, the match or woman that pleased you, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 44. ubi sunt cognitae, placitae sunt, sc. fabulae, when seen, they pleased you, ib. alter prol. 13. uxor placens, agreeable, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 21. mulier studiosa placendi, Hor. Art. 3, 423. dicta haud placitura referre, Virg. Æ. 12, 76. placitone etiam pugnabis amori? will you also resist an agreeable passion? ib. 4, 38. est virtus placitis abstinuisse bonis, Ovid. Ep. 17, 98. in locum ambobus placitum conveniunt, they meet in a place agreeable to both, Sall. Jug. 81. hoc (i. e. propter hoc v. propterea) pinguem et placitum paci nutritor (for nutri) olivam, the peaceful olive, Virg. G. 2, 425. placitum laeti componite foedus, ratify the league agreed on, Id. Æ. 10, 15. per gladios alii placitas rapuerunt puellas, others have carried away by force the maids they loved, Ov. Ep. 20, 37. certus amor morum est, formam populabitur aetas, et placitus rugis vultus aratus erit, the countenance (of a virtuous woman) though wrinkled, will be agreeable, Id. Med. 64. placita forma, agreeable, beautiful, Id. Art. A. 3, 535. F. 2, 777. — PLACĪTUM, *i*, n. an opinion or maxim. —ĭta majorum, Plin. 29, 1. medicorum, Id. 14, 22. — PLACĪTĀRE, freq. to please, Plaut. — PLACĪDUS, *a*. quiet, gentle, soft, mild; tame; calm, smooth; unmoved. —ĭdē; —ĭditas. — PLĀGA, *ae*, *f*. a stroke, a blow, a wound; a cut or gash in a tree. — PLACŌSUS, *a*. full of strokes or stripes, flogging, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 69. — PLĀGĪGER, & plagigerŭlus, used to bear strokes. — PLĀGĪPĀTĪDA, *ae*, *m*. one content to bear buffets for a dinner, Plaut. — PLĀGA, *ae*, *f*. a space or region of heaven or earth; a climate; a zone. extenta plagarum quatuor in medio—plaga, the (torrid) zone extending or stretching in the middle of the four (other) zones, (the two temperate and the two frigid zones,) Virg. Æ. 7, 226. vid. Ov. Met. 1, 45, &c. caelestes plagae, the heavenly regions, ib. 12, 40. caeli plagas scrutari, Cic. Div. 2, 13. plaga lactea caeli, the milky way, Stat.

PLĀGĀE, *arum*, *f*. nets or toils used by hunters for catching wild beasts, Ovid. Met. 2, 49. snares, Cic. Verr. 5, 62. — PLĀGŪLA, *ae*, *f*. a curtain or hanging, Liv. 39, 6. a leaf or sheet of paper, Plin. 13, 12. pl. the curtains of a couch or sedan, Suet. Tit. 10. — PLĀGIUM, *i*, *n*. the crime of kidnapping or of stealing away and retaining freemen or slaves, Digest. — PLĀGIĀRIUS, *i*, *m*. a kidnapper or man-stealer, Cic. Q. fr. 1, 2, 2. a plagiarist, a literary thief, who steals from the books of others, Mart. 1, 53. — PLANGĒRE, (plango, nxi, nctum,) to beat or strike, to dash against, to bemoan or lament; to ring or resound. — PLANGŪTUS, *us*, *m*. & plangor, *ōris*, *m*. a beating or dashing against, a great lamentation. — PLANGŪCŪLA, *ae*, *f*. a wazen image, a doll or puppet. inventae sunt quinque, Cic. Att. 6, 1. — PLANTA, *ae*, *f*. the sole of the foot with the toes; a plant; a graft or scion. — PLANTĀRIS, *e*, —āres alae, the wings (of Mercury) tied to the soles of his feet, Stat. Theb. 1, 304. plantaria Perseos, the winged sect of Perseus, Val. Flac. 1, 67. — PLANTĀRIUM, *i*, *n*. a plantation of young trees, a nursery. — PLANTARIA, *ium* v. —iorum, *n*. the young shoots of a vine springing from layers, Virg. G. 2, 27. garden herbs, pot herbs, Juv. 13, 123. metaph. hairs, Pers. 4, 39. — PLANTĪGER, *a*. bearing grasses, scions, or sets, Plin. 13, 8. — PLANTĀRI, to be planted. —ātio, *ōnis*, *f*. — PLANTĀGO, *inis*, *f*. plantain, an herb, Plin. 25, 7. * PLANĒTA, *ae*, *m*. a planet, i. e. sidus errans. — PLĀNUS, *a*. plain, smooth, flat, level, even; evident, clear, manifest. —ē; —ĭtas. — PLANĪTIA, *ae*, & —ies, *ĭei*, *f*. a plain or plane, level ground, a smooth surface. — PLANĪPES, *edis*, *a*. going without shoes, Quint. 5, 11. — PLANĪŌQUUS, *a*. expressing his thoughts openly and freely, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 11. — PLĀNUS, *i*, *m*. an impostor, a deceiver; a vagrant, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 59. Cic. Cluent. 26. * PLĀSMA, *ātis*, *n*. a potion or gargle for the throat, Pers. 1, 17. a soft flexion of the voice, Quintil. 1, 8, 2. & 1, 11, 6. * PLĀSTES, *ae*, *m*. a potter, a maker of images, a statuary or caster in moulds, Plin. 35, 12. Vell. 1, 17. — PLĀSTICE, *es*, *f*. the plastic art, the art of making images of potters earth, Plin. ib. * PLĀTĀNUS, *i*, v. *us*, *f*. a plane-tree. — PLĀTĀNĪNUS, *a*. of a plane-tree. — PLĀTĀNON, *ōnis*, *m*. a plantation of plane-trees, Plin. Ep. 1, 3. Mart. 3, 19. — PLĀTĒA v. platĕa, *ae*, *f*. a broad way or street; a kind of bird with a broad beak, a pelican, Plin. 10, 40. called, by Cicero, platatea, N. D. 2, 49.—the shoveller, a bird with a broad beak, Plin. 10, 40 s. 56.

PLAUDĒRE, (-do, si, sum,) to make a noise by clapping or flapping; to clap hands for joy, or for any other cause. ei v. eum, to commend or applaud. his in theatro plaudebatur, imp. they were applauded, Cic. Sext. 49. sibi, to applaud or admire, to be pleased with, Hor. S. 1, 1, 66. choreas pedibus, to dance, Virg. Æ. 6, 644. neque sapienti usque ad PLAUDITE vivendum, to the extremity of old age, Cic. Sen. 19. (at the end of a play, it was customary for an actor to say to the audience, PLAUDĪTE, clap hands, Ter. & Quintil. 6, 1, 52.)

PLAUSUS, ūs, m. a clapping of hands; a flapping of wings; applause.

PLAUSOR, ōris, m. an applauder.

PLAUSIBILIS, e, plausible, favourably received, Cic. Tusc. 3, 21. Caecil. 3. oratio, Senec. Ep. 59.

PLAUSTRUM, (ant. plostrum,) i, n. a waggon, a cart, or wain; a constellation near the north pole, called Ursa major, the greater Bear, or Charles's wain.

PLAUSTRĀRIUS, i, m. the driver of a waggon. adj. belonging to a waggon, Cato, 11, 2.

PLEBS, plebis, & plebes, ĕi, contr. i, f. the common people or plebeians, all but the patricians and senators. plebs rustica et urbana, (A. 29.) plebs superŭm, for superŏrum, the inferior deities, Ovid. in Ibin, 81. sc. deorum, Id. Met. 1, 173. de plebe deus, of the vulgar sort, ib. 595. plebs eris, i. e. de plebe unus, a plebeian, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 56. corpora plebis, the bodies of the vulgar bees (differ like those of their kings,) Virg. G. 4, 95.—*plur.* si nullam progeniem tulerint favi, duas vel tres alveorum plebes in unum contribuere licebit, if the honeycombs have produced no progeny, you may bring the commonalty of two or three hives together into one, Col. 9, 11, 1.

PLEBĒIUS, a. of the common people, plebeian.

PLEBECŪLA, ae, f. the poor people, the meaner sort of people.

PLEBICŪLA, ae, m. (colo,) one who courts the favour of the common people, a popular man, Liv. 3, 33. Cic. Rull. 2, 31.

PLEBISCĪTUM v. plebei-scĭtum, i, n. a law made by the people in the comitia tributa, Cic. Dom. 17.

PLECTĒRE, (-cto, xi, & xui, xum,) to twist or twine; to plait or knit; to punish. plecti capite, to be beheaded, Cic. Leg. 3, 20. tergo, to be whipt or scourged, Hor. S. 2, 7, 105.

PLECTĪLIS (adj.) corolla, a chaplet made of sweet smelling herbs and flowers plaited together, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 37.

PLECTRUM, i, n. the instrument with which musicians struck the strings of the harp or lyre, a quill.

* **PLEIĀDES**, v. plēiādes, um, f. the seven stars.

PLĒNUS, a, full. -nē, adv. fully.

PLENĪTAS, ātis, & -itudo, inis, f. plenty, fulness.

PLENILŪNIUM, i, n. (luna,) the full moon, Plin. 18, 32. Columel. 11, 2.

PLĒO, obsol. to fill; whence compleo, impleo.

PLERĪQUE, pleraeque, plerāque, the most or greatest part; many. in the sing. plerāque nobilitas, most of the nobility, Sallust. Cat. 23 & 38. plerumque exercitum, &c. the greatest part of the army, Id. Jug. 54. pleraeque Africae imperitabant, ib. 79. plerāque oratione, ib. 85.

PLERUMQUE v. plerumque, adv. for the most part, commonly, Ter. And. 1, 2, 22. Ph. 1, 2, 40. Virg. G. 1, 300.

PLEURĪTIS, ĭdis, f. (dolor lateris,) the pleurisy, a stitch in the side.

PLEURITĪCUS, a. ill of the pleurisy, Plin. 20, 17, & 26, 7. Cels. 4, 6.

PLĪCĀRE, (plico, āvi v. ui, ātum v. ĭtum,) to fold, to knit.

PLICATŪRA, ae, f. a folding.

PLICATĪLIS, e, that may be folded, Plin. 5, 9, & 10, 29.

* **PLINTHIS**, ĭdis, f. & plinthus, i, m. the base or square foot of a pillar, Vitruv. 3, 2, & 10, 15.

PLINTHIUM, i, n. a small brick or tile, Id. 3, 3.

PLŌRĀRE, to wail, to weep, to cry out, to lament. -atus, ūs; -ator; -abundus.

PLOSTRUM, i, n. a wain. See PLAUSTRUM.

POSTELLUM, i, n. a little wain or cart, with which children amused themselves, Hor. S. 2, 3, 247. -um poenicum, a machine for thrashing corn, Varr. R. R. 1, 52.

PLOXĒMUM, v. ēnum, i, n. a tumbrel or dungcart, Catul. 95, 6. circa Padum invenit, Quint. 1, 5, 8.

PLŪMA, ae, f. a small or soft feather.

PLUMŪLA, ae, f. a little feather.

PLUMĒUS, a. of feathers.

PLUMATĪLIS, e, made of feathers or embroidered.

PLUMŌSUS, a. full of feathers.

PLUMĀRIUS, i, m. a weaver of cloth of divers colours; an embroiderer, Vitr. 6, 7.

PLUMĀRIUS, a. covered with feathers, feathered, Cic. N. D. 2, 44.

PLUMESCĒRE, to begin to have feathers; to be fledged.

PLUMĪGER, a. bearing feathers, Plin. 10, 25.

PLUMĪPES, ĕdis, a. rough footed with feathers, feather-footed, Catul. 53, 27.

PLUMBUM, i, n. lead, a leaden pipe, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 20. a leaden bullet, Ov. M. 2, 727. (sc. eadem testa) plumbo commissa manebit, the same earthen vessel soldered with lead, i. e. the tub of Diogenes, Juv. 14, 310. membrana directa plumbo, parchment ruled with a lead-pencil, Catul. 22, 8.—* a kind of disease, Plin. 25, 13.

PLUMBĒUS, a. of lead, leaden. auster, oppressive, that sinks the spirits, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 13. sc. homo, dull, stupid, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 4. so nisi in physicis plumbĕi simus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29. O plumbeum pugionem! O leaden dagger! i. e. O weak argument! Cic. Fin. 1, 18. cum illum plumbeo gladio jugulatum iri tamen diceret, i. e. that he would be easily dispatched,

or, as the saying is, *knocked down with a pea*, Id. Att. 1, 16.—

PLUMBEUM, i, n. a *leaden vessel or cauldron*, Col. 12, 19 & 20.—

PLUMBAGO, inis, f. *lead-ore*, Plin. 34, 18. a *defect in gems*, Id. 37. 5 s. 18. the herb *leadwort*, Id. 25, 13.—

PLUMBARIUS, i, m. a *worker in lead*, a *plumber*, Vitruv. 8, 7. adj. *plumbaria officina*, a *place where lead is wrought*, a *plumber's shop*, Plin. 34, 18 s. 54.—

PLUMBOSUS, a, um, *full of lead*.—

PLUMBARE, to *solder with lead*, Cato, 21, 5. -atae sagittae, *headed with lead*, Plin. 10, 33 s. 50.—

PLUERE, (pluo, plui, -) to *rain*. pluit. imp. *it rains*. nec de concussa tantum pluit illic glandis, *nor did so many acorns fall*, Virg. 4, 31. inter alia prodigia *carnem pluit*, Liv. 3, 10, so sanguinem, Id. 40, 19. Cic. Div. 2, 27. nunciatum est aliquando lapidibus pluisse, Liv. 36, 37.—

PLUVIA, ae, f. *rain*. ingens, Virg. G. 1, 325. ne tenues pluviae—adurant, *for noceant, lest small showers hurt*, ib. 92.—

PLUVIUS, a.—aqua, *rain-water*, Cic. Top. 9. auster, *rainy, bringing rain*, Ovid. Met. 1, 66. aurum, a *shower of gold*, Ib. 4, 611. Jupiter, as being the god of the air, which produces *rain*, Tibul. 1, 8, 26. arcus, the *rainbow*, Hor. Art. P. 18. rores, *rains*, Id. Od. 3, 3, 56. venti, *bringing rain*, ib. 1, 7, 4.—

PLUVIALIS, & Pluviatilis, e, of *rain, rainy*.—

PLUVIOSUS, a, *very rainy*, Plin. 18, 25.—

PLUS, pluris, only neut. in the sing.—*plur.* plures, es, a v. ia, ium, &c. *more, several*. plus auri, argenti, eloquentiae, mali; sapientiae, viurium, &c. tectum plus salis, quam sumptus habebat, *more neatness or taste, than expence*, Nep. 25, 13. ager nunc multo plus est, quam tunc fuit, *of much more value*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 12. unum hominem plus, quam civitatem fuisse, *that one man (Epaminondas) was more worth than the whole city*, Nep. 15, 10 f.—

PLUS is often used adverbially with secundum, ad, or the like understood; as, plus agere, amare, facere, scire, valere, &c. plus millies auri, sc. quam, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 32. so plus mille capti, Liv. 24, 41. & 42, 23. quum plus annum aeger fuisset, Id. 40, 2. paulo plus ducentos passus a castris Romanis, 31, 34. annos sexaginta natus es, aut plus eo, or more than that, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 11. dies plus minus triginta, *about thirty days*. so plus minus decem, Mart. 9, 103. eum plus plusque in dies diligo, *more and more*, Cic. Att. 6, 2. cur mihi plus aequo flavi placere capilli? *too much, more than is proper*, Ov. Ep. 12, 11.—so plus justo, Id. P. 3, 9, 8. ad Liv. 74. plus parte justa, Virg. 1, 35. plus laedunt, quam juvat una, duae, sc. deae Trojanos, Ovid. F. 6, 1000. et nudos media plus parte lacertos, *more than half bare*, Id. Met. 1, 501. so 3, 43. plus quam pro parte laborat, *more than falls to his share*, Id. T. 4, 301. plus quam vellem, Id. Ep. 16, 4. parte plus dimidia res aucta, *the number is augmented*

to one half more, Liv. 29, 25.—

PLURES (adj. pl.) civitates, *more states*, Caes. B. G. 3, 10. simulatates nimio plures exercuerunt eum, *a great many, more than could have been wished*, Liv. 39, 40. nihil necesse est pluribus verbis commemorare, *to recourt in many words*, Nep. 25, 21. pluribus accusum, sc. verbis, Ovid. Tr. 5, 13, 15. so pluribus oranti Aeneas, sc. ait, *pleading at greater length*, Virg. A. 10, 599.—PLURA, as plus, is sometimes used adverbially for amplius; nec plura moratus, *without farther delay*, Virg. A. 5, 381. and saying no more, Ovid. Met. 12, 322. te plura in hac re peccare ostendam, *that you are more in fault or to blame*, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 44.—

PLUSCULUS, a, a little more. -â supellectile opus est, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 61.—

PLURALIS, e, containing more, plural, Quinctil. 1, 5, 42. & 8, 6, 28.—

PLURIES, adv. *several times*, Caes. B. C. 1, 79.—

PLURIFARIUS, a. -a munera, *shows of different kinds*, Suet. Cl. 21.—

PLURIFARIAM, adv. in several ways or places, Id. Tib. 43. G. 19. Cal. 54. Aug. 46 & 80.—

PLURIMUS, a. most, very many or much. plurimus dicit, *many a one*; or rather for, plurimi dicunt, *a great many*, Horat. Od. 1, 7, 8. plurimos hostium occidit, Liv. 41, 4. quorum secundum Aetolos plurima fuit opera in eo bello, *whose service or assistance was the greatest next to the Aetolians, who contributed most to the success of that war*, Liv. 36, 7. plurimus auro venit honos, *for plurimi honores veneunt, most honours or offices are purchased with gold*, Ovid. Art. A. 2, 277. so plurimus deus, *for plurimi dii*, Id. Ep. 2, 32. languor, *very great*, Ib. 15, 50. in toto plurimus orbe labor, *I am most read*, Id. Trist. 4, 11, 128. Arcadiis plurimus ille jugis, sc. Pan erat in, *was very much or often upon*, Id. F. 2, 272. quâ plurimus exit, sc. fons, *where it bursts out in a large stream*, Id. Met. 11, 140. so unde superne plurimus Eridani per silvam volvitur amnis, *rolls in a copious stream*, Virg. A. 6, 659. Jupiter et laeto descendit plurimus imbri, and Jupiter, i. e. the air, *will copiously descend in a joyful shower*, Id. E. 7, 60. oleaster, *thick, numerous*, Id. G. 2, 184. collis, *very high*, Id. A. 1, 419. fumus, *very thick*, 8, 257. medio cum plurimus orbe sol erat, *very violent or hottest in the middle of his course*, Ovid. Met. 14, 53. deus qui plurimus urit pectora nostra, i. e. Cupido, *with great violence burns or inflames*, Id. ib. 9, 623. —* plurima Aetna, *very large or lofty*, Ov. ib. 600.—cervix, a long, thick, or brawny neck, Virg. G. 3, 52. coma, a good deal of hair, Ov. Met. 13, 844. canities, a great quantity of grey hairs, Virg. A. 6, 299. mortis imago, *many images or forms of death*, i. e. a great many men slain, ib. 2, 369. quum se nux plurima silvis induet in florem, *when the walnut-tree shall blossom plentifully in the woods*, Id. G. 1, 187. haec eadem sc. Italia—auro plurima fluxit, *flowed copiously with gold*, i. e. *abounded with gold*, ib. 2, 166. v. Plin. 3, 20s. 24. 33, 4 & 37 f. purpura, a broad fringe of purple, Virg. A. 5,

250. plurima lecta rosa est, a great many roses were gathered, Ovid. F. 4, 441. silva, a very large wood, Id. Met. 15, 361. sed plurima hantis in ore sc. est Halcyōne conjux, is much in his mouth, or often mentioned by him, as he swan, ib. 11, 562. turba, numerous, Virg. ib. 6, 667. potuit quae plurima virtus esse, fuit, the greatest valour that could be, has been displayed, ib. 11, 312. per Venerem oro, quae plurima mecum est, all-powerful, Ov. Ep. 4, 169.

* PLURIMA animalia, a great many, Ovid. M. 1, 425. exempla, Id. Trist. 1, 7. 34. pericula, ib. 3, 2, 7. signa, Id. F. 1, 20. vulnera, Id. Metam. 3, 251. monstra, Virg. G. 1, 184. * Hephaestio, quem unum Alexander plurimi fecerat, had valued most or very highly, Nep. 18, 2. quod plurimi est ut quisque possidet, ita ditissimus habendus est, of most value, Cic. Parad. 6. plurimum aetatis meae, most part of my life, Cic. Verr. 2, 73f. justitia optabilis, quia jucunditatis vel plurimum afferat, most pleasure, Cic. Fin. 1, 16. exordium sententiarum et gravitatis plurimum debet habere, Id. Inv. 1, 18. fac quā plurimum illis relinquant, sc. ut, see that you leave to them as much fortune as you can, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 27. so illis dum studeo ut quā plurimum facerem, Ib. 3, 4, 14.

PLURIMUM (adv.) valuit auctoritate apud exercitum, very much, had great authority with the army, Nep. 5, 2. et obesse plurimum et prodesse poterat, sc. iis, he was able to do them both a great deal of hurt, and a great deal of service, Id. 7, 3. so ib. 4. cum plurimum in civitate posset, he was the most powerful person, ib. 8, 3. cui nos plurimum de Persicis rebus credimus, to whom we give most credit, ib. 9, 5. plurimum aberat, he was very much away from their sight, ib. 12, 3. domum ire pergā; ibi plurimum est, for the most part, Ter. Phor. 1, 4, 17.

PLŪTEUS, i, m. & -eum, i, n. a covering made of hides and raw hides, under which the besiegers of a town made their approaches; a pent-house, Caes. E. C. 2, 9. & 1, 25. B. G. 7, 25. Tac. Hist. 2, 21. Liv. 21, 61. & 34, 17. Veget. 4, 15. a covert over the heads of those who wrought the battering ram, Vitr. 10, 20. a place for holding books and pictures, Juv. 2, 7. the back part of a couch, Suet. Cal. 26. Pers. 1, 106. or bed, Mart. 3, 91. a kind of wall interposed between the columns of a house, Vitr. 4, 4, 5, 1 & 7.

* PNEUMATICUS, a. -ica organa, engines to draw up water out of a well, by the help of air, as the pump, &c. Plin. 19, 4. laudatus est Ctesibius pneumatica ratione, et hydraulicis organis repertis, for the invention of air-machines and musical instruments, which went by the force of water, Id. 7, 37s. 38. Vitr. 9, 9. (G. 44.)

PŌCŪLUM, i, n. (à potu, q. potaculum,) a cup, a drinking pot or bowl.—met. the liquor that is drunk, Virg. G. 2, 128 & 383.

POCILLUM, i, n. a little cup.

POCULENTUS, a. (al. potulentus,) that may be drunk, Cic. N. D. 2, 56.

PŌDAGRA, ae, f. the gout in the feet.

PODAGRĪCUS, & -cōsus, a. troubled with the gout, gouty.

PŌDEX, icis, m. (à pedo,) the fundament, Juv.

PŌDIUM, i, n. a balcony on the fore part of a house, Vitruv. 3, 3. a place in the theatre, next the orchestra; and in the amphitheatre next the arena, Suet. Ner. 12. Vitruv. 5, 7. where the emperor and senators sat, (ad podium spectabant,) Juv. 2, 147. (A. 348.)

* PŌECĪLE, es, f. (i. e. varia,) a portico at Athens, adorned with pictures, Nep. 1, 6. Plin. 35, 9.

POENA, ae, f. punishment; a penalty; pain; a fault. poenas dare, ferre, perferre & sufferre, luere, pati & perpēti, pendēre & expendere, reddere, solvere & persolvere, to suffer punishment, to be punished. poenas exigere, expetere, poscere & exposcere, sumere de aliquo; aliquem poenā afficere v. multare, to punish. poenam alicui imponere v. irrogare, to inflict punishment.—ibimus in poenas, we shall proceed to inflict punishment, Ov. M. 5, 688. poenas levare, to alleviate, Id. P. 1, 1, 57. hortatur, uti contumeliarum imperatoris cum suo auxilio poenas petat, to seek revenge for the affronts put upon him by the commander, Sall. Jug. 65. decere illos reliquum laborem aequo animo pati, dum pro civibus suis poenas caperent, they should take revenge, ib. 68. civitas magna et opulens poenae cuncta aut praedae fuit, was given up to punishment or plunder, i. e. the citizens were slain or had their goods plundered, ib. 69. praefectus oppidi capite poenas solvit, was beheaded; verberatus, after being scourged; because he was a Latin, and not a Roman citizen, ib. (A. 68.) solus, inops, expes, leto poenae relictus, to death and vengeance, Ovid. Met. 14, 217. poena vitae, the loss of life, or the punishment of death, Cic. Cluent. 43. hae (sc. malae cogitationes conscientiaeque animi) sunt Furiae, quae dies noctesque parentum poenas a conscleratissimis filiis repetant, inflict vengeance on wicked sons for the murder of their parents, Cic. Rosc. A. 24. so agunt eum praecipitem poenae civium Romanorum, the vengeance due for the death of, Id. Verr. 1, 3. Caesar poterit se tenere, quin D. Bruti sanguine poenas patrias persequetur? will Caesar (Octavianus, afterwards Augustus,) be able to withhold himself from avenging the death of his father (by adoption, Julius Caesar,) by shedding the blood of D. Brutus? said ironically, Cic. Phil. 13, 20. so Cn. Carbonis, M. Bruti se poenas persequi, sc. dicebat, that he was avenging the death of Carbo and Brutus, (slain by Pompey) Id. Att. 9, 14. vereor, ne nobis idus Martiae nihil dederint praeter laetitiam, et odii poenam et doloris, but joy and the revenge of our hatred and resentment, i. e. the joy of seeing Caesar, the object of our hatred and resentment, put to death, ib. 14, 12. illud a te requiro, quae te tanta poena tuorum scelerum flagitiorumque vexet, pain of mind or remorse for, Id. Dom. 2. so scelerum poenis agitur, Id. V. 1, 2f. O poena! O furia sociorum, O plague!

O curse of the allies, Cic. Pis. 37. multas, uno dolore, animi atque corporis, et omnes scelerum poenas ademisset, *by one pang he would have taken away many pains of mind and body, and all the punishments due for their crimes*, Cic. Cat. 4, 4. nisi poenas patriae disque immortalibus furere atque insaniam penderet, *if he did not make atonement to his country, &c.* Id. Pis. 21. so Mil. 31. sceleratas sumere poenas, *to inflict punishment on Helen for her crimes*, Virg. Æn. 2, 576. so sumpsisse merentis laudabor poenas, *ib.* 586. poenam octupli persequi, *to sue for the penalty of eight fold in a court of justice, i. e. to demand reparation for an injury, by paying the penalty of eight-fold for the damage*, Cic. Verr. 3, 11. so poenam octupli sine ulla dubitatione commissam non persequantur, *they did not sue for this penalty, though undoubtedly incurred or due*, *ib.* 12.

POENĀLIS, e, & Poenārius, a. *penal, pertaining to punishment.* -ariæ actiones, Quint. 4, 3, 9.

POENITĒRE, anciently for, punire, *to punish*, Cic. Tusc.

POENITĒRE, *to repent.* poenitet, uit, imp.—quod te offenderim, me poenitet, *I am sorry or grieved*, Cic. Cat. 11, 13. poenitet elapsos ignibus esse deos, *the gods are sorry that they escaped from the flames of Troy*, Ovid. Ep. 7, 132. alterum non potes, sc. efficere ut me non nostri consilii vitæque poeniteat, *you cannot prevent me from being dissatisfied with or grieved at my conduct*, *ib.* 3, 7. ita perique ingenio sumus omnes, nostri nosmet poenitet, *we are dissatisfied or discontented*, Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 20. an poenitebat, &c. sc. te, *was you not satisfied with the crime which by your advice he committed?* Id. Eun. 5, 7, 12. quod si perficio, non poenitet me fama, solam fecisse id sc. me, *I did not wish to avoid or shall regret the fame, I wish to gain the reputation of having done*, Id. Hec. 5, 2, 9. nec te poeniteat calamo trivise labelium, *nor do you disdain or be ashamed*, Virg. E. 2, 34. nostri nec poenitet illas; nec te poeniteat peccoris, *they are not ashamed of me, nor be thou ashamed of cattle*, *ib.* 10, 16. me haud poenitet eorum sententiæ esse, quibus, &c.—placet, *I am not ashamed or I incline to be of their opinion, who think*, Liv. 1, 8. poenituit jurasse patrem, *the father regretted or was sorry that he had sworn*, Ovid. Met. 2, 49. jam dolet quod egi, jam poenitet, Id. 62, 73. nil me poeniteat sanum patris hujus, *while in my senses, I shall not be ashamed of such a father*, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 89. so et eo fecisse auctore se diceret, *whose authority no one could be ashamed*, Cic. Har. R. 21. quarum rerum si quem poeniteat, eum victoriae populi Romani poenitere, *sc. necesse est, if any one wish that these things had not happened, he must be grieved at the victory of the Roman people*, Cic. Dom. 8. poenitet me mei, *I am dissatisfied or displeased with myself*, Cic. Or. 3, 9. negat se eorum auspiciorum poenitere, *Dejotarus says that he does not regret*

the appearance of those omens, Id. Div. 1, 15. meipsum poenitet, quanta sint, *I am dissatisfied with my talents, (al. non poenitet, I have no cause to complain of them.)* Cic. Orat. 37. quum jam virum haud poeniteret, sc. eum, *when he was not dissatisfied with his strength*, Liv. 1, 8. so minime poenitere se virum suarum, *si bellum placeat, they had no reason to be diffident of their strength*, Liv. 8, 23. so minus jam tandem aut virtutis, aut fortunæ poenitere suae, sc. eos, *they now were less diffident, or more confident both of their own courage and fortune*, Id. 22, 12. poeniteat nunc vos plebeii consulis, *you may now disdain or be ashamed of a plebeian consul*, Id. 4, 9. addeque neminem noxæ poenitebat, *and so far was any one from shewing compunction for the crime*, Id. 2, 54 f. tanquam poeniteat laboris, sc. senatores, *as if they thought that the plebeians had not enough of labour*, Id. 4, 58. annexurumque, sc. se esse, ut quantum in consilio humano positum esset, nec pacis eos poeniteret, nec belli, *that they should not have cause to repent of their choice, whether it was peace or war*, Liv. 35, 25. scelerum si bene poenitet, sc. nos, *if we truly repent*, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 50. so ne poeniteat te, sc. stultitiæ, Id. S. 1, 2, 77. cuius si vos poenitet, Caes. B. C. 2, 32. an poenitet vos, quod saluum atque incolumem exercitum transdixerim, *are you sorry or displeased?* *ib.* quod me ipse per literas consolatus sum, non poenitet me quantum profecerim, *I am not dissatisfied with the effect or success of those letters of consolation which I addressed to myself*, Cic. Att. 12, 28.

—✱ We sometimes find POENITET, construed with the nom. or accus. thus, sapientis proprium est, nihil quod poenitere possit facere, *which he may repent of*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 28. utrum id facinus sit, quod poenitere fuerit necesse, Id. Inv. 2, 13. Athenienses, sicut primi defecerant, ita primi poenitere coeperunt, *for primos poenitere coepit*, Justin. 11, 3.

POENITĒNS (part.) facit, *repenting*, Suet. Vit. 15. portus optimus poenitenti, *mutatio consilii, to a penitent*, Cic. Phil. 12, 2. poenitens de matrimonio, Suet. Cluent. 43.—gerund; sed non senatui libertas ad poenitendum erat, *the senate was not permitted to revoke its sentence*, Tac. Ann. 3, 51. ad poenitendum rebus manifestis agi, *to be forced to repent or recant by the evidence of facts*, Phaedr. 5, 6, 3. tanta vis fuit poenitendi, *so great was his remorse or compunction*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37.—future participle. etiam atque etiam reputate, num. id poenitendum sit, *whether that is to be repented of, or whether you ought to repent of that*, Sall. Jug. 85, 25. sub haud poenitendo magistro, *under no contemptible master*, Liv. 1, 35.

POENITĒNTIA, æ, f. *repentance*, Liv. 31, 32.

POËTA, æ, m. a poet.

POËTRIA, æ, & Pœtris, ïdis, f. a poetess.—

POËTĪCUS, a. of a poet, poetical.—

POËTĪCĒ, adv. poetically.—

POËTĪCÆ, æ, & -icæ, es, f. the art of poets, poetry.—

POËSIS, is, f. poetry, the work of a poet, a poem.

Anacreontis tota pœsis est amatoria, all the poetry, or book of poems of Anacreon, is on love, Cic. Tusc. 3, 33. pœsis vel oratio, a poem, Id. Or. 3, 25. ut pictura, pœsis erit, like a picture, Hor. Art. P. 261.

POL, adv. by *Pollux*, an oath of asseveration.

PŒLĒNTA, ae, f. *groat or barley-meal*, Plin. 29, 25. *a kind of coarse country food, made chiefly of toasted barley-meal*, Plin. 18, 7 s. 14. Col. 6, 17, 18. Ovid. Met. 5, 450 & 464.—**PŒLĒNTĀRIUS**, a, of or from *polenta*.—*crepitus*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 16.

PŒLĪRE, (-io, īvi, ītum,) *to smooth, to polish; to deck or adorn; to winnow corn*, Cato, 136.—

PŒLĪTUS, part. *polished, cultivated*. Adj. *elegant, neat, fine, polite*. domus, Phaed. 4, 4, 26.

PŒLĪTĒ, adv. *finely, neatly, acutely*.—

PŒLĪTŪS, a, *somewhat fine or polished; neat, trim, fine, polite*.—

PŒLĪTĒ, adv. *in a polished manner*.—

PŒLĪTŪ, ōnis, & **PŒLĪTŪRA**, ae, f. *a polishing, smoothing, or garnishing*.—

PŒLĪTOR, ōnis, m. *a tiller or dresser of ground*.—**PŒLĪMENTA**, orum, n. *the testicles of hogs*.

* **PŒLĪTĀ**, ae, f. *the polity or form of government of a city*.—

PŒLĪTĪCUS, a, *political, pertaining to civil government*. libri politici, Cic. Fam. 8, 1.

PŒLĪUM, i, n. *poley*, an herb, Plin.

PŒLLEN, īnis, n. & **PŒLLIS**, īnis, m. *fine flour, or the dust that flies in the mill, the small dust of any thing*.—

PŒLLĪNĀRIUS, a, *pertaining to flour or meal*.

PŒLLĒRE, (-eo, ui, -) *to be able, to be very strong or mighty; to be of great force or power; to prevail much, to bear sway; to excel*.—

PŒLLENIS, ntis, a, *powerful, abounding or excelling in*.—

PŒLLENTĪA, ae, f. *power, might*.

PŒLLEX, īcis, m. *the thumb; the great toe; a thumb's breadth*. pollicem premere, *to press down the thumb, as a sign to spare the life of a gladiator*, Plin. 23, 2, 5. *vertere, to turn it up, as a sign to kill him*, Juv. 3, 36. (A. 351.) *utroque pollice laudare, to praise highly*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 66. *infesto pollice, with the thumb turned up, as a mark of disapprobation*, Quinct. 11, 3, 19. *et nitidas presso pollice finge comas, adjust your hair by drawing your fingers or hand gently over it*, Propert. 3, 10. (al. 8.) 14. *incusso pollice limini cubiculi, having struck his toe against the threshold of his bed-chamber*, Plin. 7, 53.

PŒLLĪCĀRIS, e, *of a thumb's breadth or thickness*, Id. 15, 24.

PŒLLĪCĒRI, (-liceor, licētus,) *to promise*.—**PŒLLĪCĪTUS**, part. *having promised or being promised*.—

PŒLLĪCĪTĀRI, *to promise often, to make many promises*.—

PŒLLĪCĪTĀTĪO, ōnis, f. *a free or voluntary promise*. -ationes tuas hinc aufer, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 17.

PŒLLĪGĒRE, (-ngo, nxi, nctum,) *to wash a dead body with warm water, and anoint it with perfumes*, Plaut. Poen. pr. 63. *pollinctum corpus, prepared for its funeral*, Val. Max. 7, 7, 4.

PŒLLĪNCTŪRA, ae, f. *the dressing of a corpse for its funeral*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 6.—

PŒLLĪNCTOR, ōris, m. *the bather and anointer of a corpse*. qui cum pollinxerat, Plaut.

PŒLLŪCĒRE, (-luceo, xi, ctum, q. per & luceo,) *to offer in sacrifice, to consecrate*.—

PŒLLŪCTUS, a, *consecrated, as the tenth of certain things used to be to Hercules*, Varr. L. L. 5, 7.

PŒLLŪCTUM, i, n. *a costly banquet, as was usual in the sacrifices, particularly of Jupiter and Hercules*, Plin. 32, 2.—

PŒLLŪCTŪRA, ae, f. *good cheer*, Plaut. St. 5, 4, 6.—

PŒLLŪCĪLĪTER, & **polluctè**, adv. *nobly, sumptuously, splendidly*, Id.

PŒLLŪĒRE, (per & lues; vel q. per-luēre,) *to pollute, to infect, to defile; to violate*.—

PŒLLŪTUS, a, *polluted, impure, unchastè*. -utī scelere, Cic.

PŒLŪS, i, *the pole, the end of the axis on which the heaven was supposed to turn round*. *totque tuli terrā casus pelagoque, quot inter occultum stellae conspicuumque polum, i. e. between the south and north pole*, Ovid. Trist. 4, 10, 107. *the heaven, or any part of the heavens*, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 6.

* **PŒLYĀCANTHOS**, i, m. *an herb with many prickles*, Plin. 21, 16.—**PŒLYANTHĒMON**, i, n. *crow-foot, an herb*, Id. 27, 12.—

PŒLYARS, rnos, m. *one possessed of many lambs*, Varr. 2, 1.—

PŒLYBŪTES, ae, m. *one who has a great many oxen, ib.*—**PŒLYCNĒMON**, i, n. *an herb with many stems, like wild savoury*, Plin. 29, 14.—

PŒLYGĀLA, ae, f. & -on, i, n. *the herb milkwort or gang-flower*, Id. 22, 12.—**PŒLYGONĀTON**, i, n.

Solomon's seal, an herb, Id. 27, 12.—**PŒLYGŌNIUS**, a, *having many corners*. -iae turres,

Vitr. 1, 5.—**PŒLYGONOĪDES**, is, f. *an herb having long and thick leaves, like laurel*, Plin. 24, 15.—

PŒLYŌNON, i, n. *the herb knot-grass or bread-wort*, Plin. 27, 12.—**PŒLYGRAMMOS**,

i, m. *a kind of jasper stone having many white streaks*, Id. 37, 9.—**PŒLYHISTOR**, ōris, m.

(multiscius), a learned or knowing man, one that has read much, Suet. de clar. Gram. 20.—

PŒLYMĒLUS, i, m. *a great sweepmaster*, Varr. R. R. 2, 1.—**PŒLYMĪTUS**, a, *wrought or woven*

with threads of various colours, Plin. 8, 48.—

PŒLYMĪXOS, i, c. g. & -on, i, n. *a lamp with divers matches, a branch with divers lights*, Mart. 14, 41.—

PŒLYPŒSIUS, a, *very rich*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 27. & 5, 2, 20.—**PŒLYPŒDIUM**, ii, *the herb oak fern or polypody*, Plin. 26, 8 s. 37.—

PŒLYPUS, i, v. ōdis, m. *a kind of sea-animal with many feet*, Plin. 9, 29. *a swelling in the nose, a disease*, Cels. 6, 8. *met. a griping fellow*,

Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 21.—**PŒLYPŒSUS**, a, *troubled with a polypus in the nose*, Mart. 12, 37.—

PŒLYRRHĪZON, i, n. *a kind of herb having many roots*, Plin. 25, 5.—**PŒLYSPASTON**, i, n. *a windless with many pulleys*, Vtruv. 10, 5.—

PŒLYSYNĒTON, i, n. *a figure in syntax, when conjunctions are used apparently redundant, as,*

Virg. G. 3, 344. Quinctil. 9, 3, 51.—**PŒLYTRĪCHON**, i, n. *an herb called maidens-hair*, Plin.

22, 21.—POLYTHRIX, ἴχθις, *f. maiden-hair*, Id. 26, 11. also *a gem*, 37, 11.—POLYZŌNOS, ἰ, *f. a gem having many white circles round it. nigra multis zonis candidat, ib.*

POMOERIUM, ἰ, *n. a space on the inside and outside of a city-wall left free from buildings.*

* POMPA, æ, *f. a solemn procession; parade, pomp. flebilis ibat pompa*, Ov. Met. 14, 749.

PŌNUM, ἰ, *n. the fruit of any tree fit for eating; an apple. meton. an apple-tree.*

PŌNUS, ἰ, *f. a fruit-tree; an apple-tree.*

POMŌSUS, a. *full of apples or other fruits.*

POMĀRIUM, ἰ, *n. an orchard; a place where apples or other fruits are kept.*

POMARIUS, ἰ, *m. a seller of apples or fruits, a fruiterer.*

POMIFER, a. *bearing apples, pears, cherries, olives, or any kind of fruits. autumnus*, Hor.

PONDO, ind. *n. a pound weight. duo pondo, two pound weight. paterae aureae—libras ferē omnes pondo, a pound in weight*, Liv. 26, 27.

PONDUS, ēris, *n. weight.*

PONDERŌSUS, a. *weighty, heavy.*

PONDUSCŪLUM, ἰ, *n. a small weight.*

PONDĒRĀRE, *to weigh; to consider, to ponder, to examine.*

PONDERĀTIŌ, ōnis, *f. a weighing or poisoning*, Vitruv.

PŌNE (præp.) *aedem Castoris, behind*, Plaut.

pone nos recēde, Id. Poen. 3, 2, 34. pone castra utrique pabulatum et lignatum ibant, *both parties, the Romans and Celtiberians went to get wood and forage behind their own camps*, Liv. 40, 30 f.

PONE (adv.) *subit conjux, comes up behind*, Virg. Æ. 2, 725. ponē sequens, ib. 10, 226. ponē et antē, Cic. in Timaeo, c. 13.—ponē is used only with respect to place.

PŌNĒRE, (pōno, pōsui, pōsitum,) *to put, place, or set; to lay down. ambages, to lay aside subterfuges*, Ov. M. 10, 19. so ambitum, Cic. Or. 59. amorem, Id. Rem. 63. accusatorem alicui, *to suborn*, Cic. Fam. 8, 12. animam in aris, *to give up life, to be killed*, Ov. F. 1, 333. animos minaces, *to lay aside*, Id. Hal. 44. animasque in vulnere ponunt, *sc. apes, they resign or lose their lives in inflicting the wound*, Virg. G. 2, 445. animum, curam cogitationemque in re, *to employ*, Cic. Q. fr. 1, 1. Mur. 22. annos, *to spend*, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 14. aram, *to erect, to build*, Liv. 10, 23. Virg. Æ. 3, 404. arborum, *to set or plant*, Ov. Rem. 86. argumentum, *to adduce*, Cic. Or. 53. arma, *to lay down*, Ov. M. 12, 147. artus lassos, *to recline, to rest*, Ov. Ep. 15, 161. so Virg. Æ. 1, 173. barbam et ungues, *to part with*, Hor. Art. P. 297. bella, *to lay aside, to give over*, Virg. Æ. 1, 291. beneficium apud aliquem, *to confer or bestow a favour on one*, Cic. Fam. 13, 27. tantis a me beneficiis in republica positis, *so great services having been performed to the state*, Cic. Sull. 9. canos ad tempora, *to place grey hairs on one's temples, to personate an old woman*, Ov. Met. 3, 275. & 14, 655. positi sine arte capilli, *careless locks*, Ovid. Ep. 4, 77. et sectos fratri posuere capillos, *they laid their hair, cut off, upon their brother, i. e. on his dead body*, Id. Ov. 3, 306.

caput, *to recline for sleep*, Virg. Æ. 5, 845. caput in puppe, *to place*, Ov. M. 15, 727. so in pectore, Id. Am. 1, 4, 36. but Rufus posito capite—flere, *for flebat, hanging down his head*, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 58. et pandas ratibus posuere carinas, *have fitted crooked keels to ships*, Virg. G. 2, 445. casses, *to set nets*, Ovid. 5, 579. castella his locis, *to build forts*, Caes. B. C. 3, 37. castra apud Corfinium, *to pitch*, Cic. Att. 8, 19. so in plano ad murum, Liv. 5, 28. certamina citae classis Teucris, *to propose a naval contest, or trial of skill in swift sailing*, Virg. Æ. 5, 6. so Id. G. 2, 530. cervicem inflexam, *to recline*, Id. Æ. 3, 631. chelyn Phoebo, *to hang up, to consecrate*, Ov. Ep. 15, 181. colorem nigrum, *to lay aside*, Id. M. 1, 7, 641. comas in statione, *to adjust, to put in order*, Id. Am. 1, 7, 68. Art. 3, 434. posuitque comas et brachia ferro, *sc. arbor, laid down its locks and arms by the steel, i. e. had its leaves and branches cut down by the axe*, Virg. Æ. 12, 209. ut omne consilium in fortuna positum videretur, *to depend on fortune*, Cic. Att. 14, 17. (al. 18.) coronam luctus gratiā, *to put off, to lay aside*, ib. 21. (al. 22.) but coronam in caput v. capite, *to put on*, Gell. 3, 15. coronam auream CCXLVI. pondo in Capitolio, *to deposit, as a gift or offering*, Liv. 32, 27. corpus in humo, *to recline or lay down*, Ovid. Ep. 4, 44. humo, Id. Am. 3, 11, 10, &c. crimen sine nomine, *to state or mention*, Ov. P. 4, 3, 1. curam in siderum cognitione, *to employ*, Cic. Div. 1, 42. graves curas, *to lay aside*, Ovid. Met. 9, 696. deos, *to leave, to give over worshipping*, Ov. Ep. 7, 129. diem, *to spend*, Cic. Fam. 5, 21. but ponemusque suos ad stata signa dies, *we will assign*, Ov. F. 1, 310. dolores morte, *to get rid of*, Ov. M. 3, 471. dolorem, *to put away, to remove*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 28. domos, *to build*, Virg. G. 182. duritiem, *to lay aside*, Ov. M. 1, 401. eloquentiam in orationis celeritate, *to make to consist*, Cic. Or. 16. epulas, *to set the meat on the table*, Ov. F. 4, 545. exuvias, *to cast its slough*, Virg. G. 3, 437. facem semiustam, *to lay aside*, ib. 168. so fastus, Ov. M. 14, 762. foetus, *to yield fruits*, Virg. G. 2, 521. frondes, *to lose its leaves*, ib. 403. finem vitae sibi, *to put an end to one's life, i. e. to kill*, Tac. An. 6, 40. finem scelerum, Luc. 5, 314. finem in acumine, *to end in a point*, Ov. M. 14, 503. freta, *to calm*, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 16. fundamenta v. fundamina, *to lay a foundation*, Virg. G. 4, 161. fulmina, *to lay aside*, Ov. M. 2, 391. so gladios, Id. Art. 3, 589. hastam in foro, *to set up*, Cic. Off. 2, 23. (A. 55.) hominem coloribus, *to paint*. hominem saxo, *to make a statue*, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 8. jejunia, *to give over fasting*, Ov. F. 4, 535. imaginem tauri, *to lay aside*, Id. M. 3, 1. so imperium, *to resign*, Mart. 11, 6, 10. in discrimine, *to think of importance*, Liv. praef. in dubio v. in incerto, *to leave as doubtful or uncertain*, Liv. 4, 23. & 34, 5. in gloria, *to reckon*, Id. 26, 37. so in laude, loco beneficii, lucro, &c. in metu, *to fear*, Cic. Att. 12, 51. aliquem in gratiam v. -iā apud alterum, *i. e. efficere gratiosum commemorando ejus in ipsum amore, stu-*

dio, &c. *thus apud Lentulum ponam te in gratiam, I will make Lentulus think himself obliged to you,* by letting him know that I have served him at your request, Cic. Att. 5, 3. *scimus, nostris moribus saltare in vitiis poni, is reckoned,* Nep. 15, 1. *so 7, 11. inimicitias, to lay aside enmity,* Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 4. *labores, to give over,* Ov. F. 6, 549. *larem suum, to build their house,* ib. 5, 652. *latus in limine, to lay,* Id. M. 14, 709. *leges, to make,* Hor. S. 1, 3, 105. *metas rerum his, to set or appoint,* Virg. Æ. 1, 278. *metum, to lay aside,* Ov. E. 20, 1. *metus, Id. M. 1, 736. so minas, moras, odium, onus, pellem, personam amici, pudorem, questus, sensum, studium lucri, superbiam, timorem, tunicam, velamina, verecundiam, versus, &c. modum exitiis, to put an end to misfortunes,* Virg. Æ. 7, 129. *mortem in malis, to account,* Cic. Fin. 3, 8. *munus bene positum, well bestowed,* Liv. 34, 49. *nomen alicui, to give,* Ov. F. 2, 479. P. 3, 6, 1. *nomina in chartis, to put, to write, ib. 53. tibi nomen insano, Hor. S. 2, 3, 48. Laurentis v. -es nomen colonis, Virg. Æ. 7, 63. sunt enim rebus novis nova ponenda nomina, must be given,* Cic. N. D. 1, 17. *nummos in foenore, to lay out at interest,* Hor. S. 1, 2, 13. *operam multam in eo, to bestow much pains,* Cic. Fin. 1, 1. *plus operæ in agendo, quam in scribendo, Id. opus, to execute, i. e. to build the labyrinth,* Ov. Met. 8, 160. *totum, sc. opus, to finish a whole piece,* Hor. Art. 34. *otia rectè, to employ,* Id. S. 2, 7, 113. *pecuniam, sc. in foenore apud aliquem, to lay out at interest,* Cic. Verr. 3, 70. *so Hor. Epod. 2, 70. but pecuniam in oppido, to place, as a fund, Cic. Flac. pedem in fundo, to set foot upon,* Cic. Caec. 11. *pedem in possessionem libertatis, to take possession of,* Id. Phil. 3, 11. *sapientia, ubi pedem poneret, non habebat, sc. locum, i. e. could nowhere exist,* Cic. Fin. 4, 25. *pedicas gruibus et retia cervis, to lay gins or snares for cranes, and nets for stags,* Virg. G. 1, 307. *pocula dis, to place,* Ov. F. 3, 301. *but pocula ponam fagina, I will lay or stake two beechen cups,* Virg. E. 3, 36. *praemia, to propose,* Virg. Æ. 5, 292. G. 2, 383. *quaestionem, to propose a subject for discussion or speaking on,* Cic. Fam. 9, 26. Tusc. 1, 47. Or. 1, 22 & 33. 2, 1 & 41. *ritus, to institute,* Tac. H. 5, 5 f. *se toro, to lie down,* Ov. Met. 11, 472. *in medio sententias philosophorum de natura deorum, to lay open,* Cic. N. D. 1, 6. *signa novis praeceptis, to impress on my memory, or to write down some new precepts,* Hor. S. 2, 4, 2. *spem in armis, to place,* Virg. Æ. 2, 676. *so in Pompeio, Cic. Att. 6, 1. spem sibi in eorum tabellis, Id. Verr. 5, 16. spem sibi in arcto, Ov. M. 9, 682. montibus, sc. in, Id. F. 5, 652. but spem pone, miserrima, falsam, lay aside,* Ov. ad Liv. 37. *statuam alicui, to set up, to erect,* Cic. Dom. 30. Verr. 2, 21. Nep. 1, 6. 12, 1. & 25, 3. Liv. 4, 17. & 40, 34. *so tripodem, tropaeum, &c. studium in re, to employ,* Cic. Fin. 1, 1. *summum bonum in virtute, to place, to reckon,* Cic. Am. 6. *sumptum, to lay out,* Cic. Q. fr. 3, 1. *templum, to build,* Virg. G. 3, 13. Æ. 6, 19. *tempus, to spend,*

Cic. Fam. 5, 21. *so tempora, Ov. Ep. 19, 10; P. 1, 5, 48. & 1, 8, 66. Venerem, to paint,* Ov. Art. 3, 401. *vestigia, to set one's feet or steps,* Ov. M. 14, 49. *libera per vacuum posui vestigia princeps, I first set my free steps on empty ground, i. e. I did not tread on the steps of others,* Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 21. *vires, to abate or diminish,* Virg. Æ. 5, 681. *vitam, to lay down, to end,* Cic. Fam. 9, 24. Nep. 4, 4 f. *vites ordine, to plant,* Virg. E. 1, 74. *urbem in montibus, to build, Id. Æ. 8, 53. urbem pretio, to build a city on a spot of ground purchased with money, ib. 4, 212. venti posuere sc. se, were calm or still,* Virg. Æ. 7, 27. *so tum zephyri posuere, ib. 10, 103.—* pone eum victum esse, suppose him to be cast in a law-suit,* Ter. Phor. 4, 3, 25. *pono satis in eo fuisse ingenii, I think or grant,* Cic. Br. 45. *Orpheia in medio posuit, he placed or represented,* Virg. E. 3, 46. *so Nep. 1, 6. pone Tigellinum, touch or describe, expose or satirise,* Juv. 1, 155. *est haec res posita, a fixed point, a thing granted or allowed to be true,* Cic. Caec. 11. *positae nives, lying on the ground,* Hor. Od. 3, 10, 7. *so pruina, Prop. 1, 8, 7. Delos in Aegæo mari posita, situate,* Cic. Manil. 18. *so Roma in montibus posita, Id. Rull. 2, 35.—* post mortem fore, ut aut putrescat corpore posto, for posito, being buried,* Lucr. 3, 884.

PŌSĪTUS, ūs, m. pŏsĭtio, ōnis, & pŏsĭtura, ae, f. a position, posture, situation.

POSĪTOR, ōris, m. a builder.

PONS, pontis, m. a bridge.

PONTICŪLUS, i, m. a little bridge.

PONTĪFEX, ūcis, m. one of the principal colleges of priests among the Romans.

PONTĪFĪCĀLIS, & pontificius, a. of or pertaining to a pontifex.

PONTIFICIA, ōrum, n. books which contained an account of the religious ceremonies of the pontifices, Cic. N. D. 1, 30.

PONTIFICĀTUS, ūs, m. the office or dignity of a pontifex. (Vid. A. p. 290, &c.)

PONTUS, i, m. the sea; & properly that sea extending from the Palus Moeōtis, to the island Tenedos; the lesser parts of which got different names; so that the appellation of Pontus was restricted to the Pontus Euxinus or Black Sea, Plin. 4, 12. & 61.

PŌPA, ae, m. the priest who slew the victims.

PŌPĪNA, ae, f. a tavern, a cook's shop.

PŌPĪNO, ōnis, m. a frequenter of taverns, a slave to eating and drinking, Hor. S. 2, 7, 39.

POPINĀLIS, e, of or pertaining to a tavern. -ales deliciae, nice dishes, Col.

POPLES, itis, m. the ham of the leg; the knee.

PŌPŪLUS, i, m. the people, a nation; pl. states.

PŌPELLUS, i, m. the poor people.

POPŪLĀRIS, e, popular. -ārĭter; arĭtas.

POPŪLĀRIS, is, m. a countryman, or one born in the same country; an associate or accomplice.

POPULI-SCĪTUM, i, n. (scisco) an act or ordinance passed by the people.

PŌPŪLĀRE, & -ārĭ, to lay waste with a number of people; to ravage, to plunder, to pillage.

POPULĀTVS, part. having pillaged, or being pil-

laged. -ātio, & -ātus, ūs; -ātor, & -ātrix; -ābilis; -ābundus.

PŌPŪLUS, i, f. a poplar-tree.

POPŪLĒUS, populnus, & populnĕus, a. of a poplar-tree.

POPULĒTUM, i, n. a place planted with poplars.

† POPULĪFER, a bearing poplars. Sperchĕus, Ov. M. 1, 579.

PORCA, ae, f. (porticio) the ground raised between two furrows in the form of a ridge, Varr. R. R. 1, 29. Col. 2, 4, 8. a balk of land; a measure of land, Col. 5, 1, 5.

PORCULĒTUM, the ground between vines sown with corn, Plin. 17, 22.

PORCUS, i, m. a hog; a swine, a pig.

PORCA, ae, f. a sow-pig; a female swine; a sow.

PORCULUS & porcellus, i, m. a little hog, a young pig.

PORCĪNUS, & porcarius, a. of a hog.

PORCĪNA, ae, f. sc. caro, hog's flesh, pork.

PORCINĀRIUS, i, m. a seller of pork.

PORCULĀTOR, ōris, m. one who takes care of young pigs, Col. 1, pr. 26. & 7, 9, 12.

* PORPHŪRĪTES, ae, m. porphyry.

PORPHYRĪTĪCUS, a. -um marmōr, a red coloured marble, porphyry. -ītis, īdis, a fig of a purple colour, Plin. 15, 18.

PORRĪCĒRE, (q. porro jacio,) to lay the entrails of a victim on the altar; to throw them into the sea. inter caesa et porrecta, the time between the slaying of the victim and the laying of the entrails on the altar. prov. between the cup and the lip, Cic.

PORRIGĒRE, (-īgo, exi, ectum, per & rego,) to stretch, reach, or spread out; to extend; to prostrate, to kill.

PORRECTIO, ōnis, f. an extension or stretching out. digitorum facilis, Cic. N. D. 2, 60.

PORRĪGO, īnis, f. scurf or scales in the head, beard and brows, dandruff; manginess in swine.

PORRO, adv. moreover, besides; farther, hereafter; sometimes it seems to be an expletive.

PORRUM, i, n. & -us, i, m. a scallion, a leek.

PORRĀCEUS, a. of or like leek-blades, green or greennish.

PORTA, ae, f. the gate of a city, a port or door; the entrance to, or the outlet from any place; any narrow pass or passage. porta jecoris, the mouth of the liver, i. e. the vena porta, Cic. N. D. 2, 5.

PORTŪLA, ae, f. a little port or gate, Liv. 25, 9.

PORTĀRE, to carry or bear; to bring, to import or betoken.

PORTĀTIO, ōnis, f. & portātus, ūs, m. a carrying; a carriage or conveyance.

PORTĪTOR, ōris, m. a carrier, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 103.

PORȚUS, ūs, m. a harbour, port or haven. vectigal ex portu, a tax imposed on goods exported and imported, Cic. Manil. 6. res est in portu, all is safe, Cic. Fam. 9, 6, 10. in portu navigo, I am safe or out of danger, Ter. And. 3, 1, 22. so omnisque (sc. sum) in limine portūs, Virg. Æ. 7, 598.

PORTUŌSUS, a. abounding in harbours, having many good havens.

PORTŪTOR, ōris, m. he who watched the harbour and exacted the customs, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 8. Trin. 3, 3, 65. & 4, 4, 15. Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 100. & ibi Donat. portitor orci, the ferryman of hell, Virg. G. 4, 502.

PORȚURIUM, i, n. the tax or tribute paid for goods imported and exported, the customs, Cic. Inv. 1, 30. Liv. 37, 7. & 40, 5. Caes. B. G. 1, 18. an impost or duty paid for the conveyance of goods by land, Caes. B. G. 3, 1. a toll on bridges, Suet. Vit. 14. any tax or impost, Cic. Pis. 37. Q. fr. 1, 1. Att. 2, 16. remissum est portorium hujus mercis, Plin. 19, 4 s. 19.

POR-TENDĒRE, (-do, di, tum, porro & tendo,) to presage, to forebode or foretell.

PORȚENTUM, i, n. an omen, a prodigy.

PORȚENTŌSUS, a. prodigious, monstrous, strange.

† PORTENTĪFER, v. portentificus, a. effecting miracles or wonders, Ov. M. 14, 55.

PORTHMEUS, (2 syll.) ēos, m. acc. -ea, the ferryman, i. e. Charon. tetrum horret, Juv. 3, 266.

PORȚĪCUS, ūs, f. (porto,) a portico or piazza, a covered walk, surrounded with pillars.

PORȚŪCLA, ae, f. a small portico, Cic. Fam. 7, 23.

PORȚIO, ōnis, f. (q. partio, à pars,) a part, a portion; proportion. vitae brevissima, Juv. 9, 127. pro portione cetera, in proportion, Cic. Verr. 4, 21.

* PORTULĀCA, ae, f. purslain, an herb, Col. 12, 13.

Pos, used in composition for potis, able.

POSCA, ae, f. water mixed with vinegar, Cels.

POSCĒRE, (posco, pōposci,) to ask, to demand.

PŌSĪTIO, positus, a situation, &c. See PŌNĒRE.

POSSE, (pos for potis & esse,) to be able. possum (potis sum,) I am able, I can or may. potĕram, (potis eram,) potui, (potis fui,) &c. potest, imp. it can or may. non possum quin exclamem, I cannot help crying out, Cic. Or. 2, 10. so non possum pati, quin tibi caput demulceam, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 15. possunt oculi, potest caput, latera, pulmones, possunt omnia, i. e. bene valent, are in good health, Cic. Tusc. 2, 19. non omnia possūmus omnes, sc. facere, Virg. E. 8, 63. quoad potes, as much as you can, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 20. so quoad possem, Cic. Am. 1. Dumnox gratiā et largitione apud Sequānos plurimum poterat, had great influence, Caes. B. G. 1, 9.—(II) potin' es mihi dicere verum? for an potes, ib. 2, 6, 6. so potin' es ut desinas, Id. Ad. 4, 1, 25. nihil potesse far posse, to be impotent, Id. Eun. 4, 3, 23.—

POSSĪBĪLIS, e, possible. dura appellatio, sola tamen est, Quinct. 5, 10.

POSSĪDĒRE, (sideo, sēdi, essum, à pos & se-deo,) to possess, to have, to enjoy, to be master of.

POSSĒSSIO, ōnis, f. a possession, an estate.

POSSĒSIUNĀCLA, ae, f. a small possession, Cic. Att. 13, 23.

POSSĒSSOR, ōris, m. the owner or possessor.—

POSSĒSĪVUS, a. denoting the possessor, possessive, Quinctil. 1, 5, 45.

POST (praep.) hunc diem, after. post ter-

gam, behind. post homines natos, since the creation of man, Cic. Phil. 11, 1. post hominum memoriam, since the world began, Id. Verr. 3, 17. post hunc statum reip. since the republic has been in this condition, Id. postque eos censores, Liv. 39, 3. post tertium diem, on the third day, Liv. 6, 1. post id locorum, after that time, Plaut. Truc. 3, 1, 15.

POST (adv.) ubi confecti cursus, afterwards when, Virg. Æ. 5, 362. neque ita multo post, sc. id tempus, and not long after, Nep. 21, 3. so paulo post, a little after, Hor. Od. 3, 20, 3. annis post multis, many years after, Cic. Flac. 23. post paucis diebus, Liv. 32, 5, 40. 47. spatio post (eum) deinde relicto, tertius Euryalus, sc. sequitur, next after him, Virg. Æ. 5, 321. post hinc ad naves graditur, after this, ib. 3, 546.

POST-EA, adv. afterwards, thereafter. postea loci, after that, or after this, Sall. Jug. 102. — POSTEÄQUÄM, adv. after that, after. postea verò quàm profectus es, Cic. Fam. 5, 2.

POST-AUTUMNÄLIS, e, after autumn.

POSTĒRUS, a, after, that comes after. in v. ad posterum, sc. tempus, for the future, for the time to come.

POSTERIOR, ius, (comp.) after, later, worse. non feram posteriores, sc. partes, I shall not be behind-hand, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 26.

POSTRĒMUS, (sup.) the last, the worst, the meanest or most contemptible.

POSTĒRI, ōrum, m. they that come after, descendants, posterity, offspring.

POSTERĪTAS, ātis, f. posterity; future time; offspring.

POSTĒRŌ, adv. sc. die, the day after, Tac. An. 4, 45.

POSTĒRIUS, adv. afterwards, in time to come.

POSTREMŌ, & -ūm, adv. lastly, finally, at last. quaero igitur primò-deinde, Cic. 1, 37.

POST-FERRE rem rei, to put after, to esteem less.

POST-FUĒRE, were dropt or laid aside, Sall.

POST-GENĪTI, ae, a. -is claris, to posterity.

POST-HÄBĒRE, to postpone, to esteem less.

POST-HAC, posthaec & posthinc, adv. after this, hereafter, afterwards, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 55.

POSTHŪMUS, v. postūmus, a. born after the father's death, posthumous, Varr. L. L. 8, 38.

POSTĪCUS, a. that is behind.

POSTĪCUM, i, n. sc. ostium, a back-door. in postico, in the back part of the temple, Vitruv. 3, 1.

POSTĪCŪLUM, the back part of a house, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 157. & 4, 3, 78.

POSTĪLĒNA, ae, f. the crupper of a horse.

POSTĪBI, postĪdea, (for postea,) postĪdem, postĪlla, & postĪnde, adv. after that, afterwards.

postĪlla nunc primūm audio, since that time, Ter. POSTIS, is, m. a door-post, a door, Cic. Att.

POST-LIMĪNIUM, i, n. (limen,) a return from captivity to one's house, Cic. Balb. 11. Topic. 8.

POST-MERĪDIÄNUS, a. after mid-day, in the afternoon. tempus, Cic. Or. 3, 5. ambulatio, id.

POST-MŌDŌ, & -dum, adv. afterwards, Ter.

POSTPARTŌRES, um, m. those that get out effects after us, successors, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 42.

POST-PŌNĒRE, to postpone, to value less.

POSTPRINCIPIA, ōrum, n. the progress, course, or sequel of a thing after the beginning, Plaut. P. 4, 1, 3.

POST-PUTÄRE, to postpone. qui omnia sibi postputavit esse prae meo commodo, who disregarded all his own interests for my advantage, Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 9. so Hec. 3, 5, 33.

POST-QUÄM, & posteäquam, adv. after, after that. postquam natus sum, since, Plaut. St. 1, 3, 2.

POSTRIDIE, adv. i. e. postero die, the day after.

POSTSCENIUM, i, n. (scenä,) the part of a theatre behind the scenes, where the actors dress, the robing room. postscenia vitae, secret actions, hid from the sight of the world, Lucr. 4, 1179.

POST-VENIENS, coming after, Plin. 18, 25.

POSTŪLÄRE, to demand, to ask, to desire; to accuse. aliquem lege, Cic. Fam. 8, 12. aliquem repetundis, Tac. An. 3, 38.

POSTULÄTIO, ōnis, f. a desire or request, Cic. Mur. 23. the demanding of a writ or leave to prosecute from the Praetor or other magistrate, Cic. Fam. 8, 6. Ligar. 6. * any application for redress in a court of law, Suet. Ner. 7 & 15.

postulationibus vacare, to hear petitions, said of the consuls, Plin. Ep. 7, 33, 4. an expiatory sacrifice, Cic. Resp. Har. 10 & 14.

POSTULÄTUM, i, n. & -us, ūs, m. a demand, a request, a petition.

POSTULÄTITIUS, v. -ŷcius, a. that is demanded or requested.

POSTULÄTOR, ōris, m. a demander of redress in a court of law, an advocate, Suet. Ner. 15. the same with patrŏnus, ib. 7.

POSTULÄTORIUS, a. -ia sacrificia, expiatory, as if demanded by the gods, Sen. N. Q. 2, 49.

POSTŪMUS, a, um. -a proles, a son born to one when old, Virg. Æ. 6, 763. not after his death, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 42. Cic. Or. 1, 39. & 2, 4. Caecin. 18.

PŌTÄRE (pŏto, ävi, ätum, & pŏtum) aquam, to drink. et lac concretum (i. e. mixtum) cum sanguine potat equino, Virg. G. 3, 463. potum venient, they will come to drink, Virg. E. 7, 11.

—totos dies potabatur, sc. ab iis, they drank or revealed whole days, Cic. Phil. 2.—potaturus est apud me, Ter. Ph. 5, 5, 9. Stoicorum ista magis gustata quàm potata delectant, imbibed, Cic. Tusc. 5, 5.—vinz potanda, to be drunk, Ov. F. 2, 317. infantibus ubera, to be drained or sucked, Juv. 6, 9.

PŌTUS, part. & passiv. & act.—quo plus sunt potae, plus sitiuntur aquae, are drunk, Ov. F. 1, 216.—activ. hic bene potus, having drunk a great deal, Varr. L. L. 6, 4. adolescens plus potus, sc. quàm satis, having drank too much, a little flustered, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 64. so Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 88. potus senex, Ov. F. 3, 542. so ib. 6, 788. Art. Am. 3, 753.

PŌTÄTIO, ōnis, f. a drinking or bousing.

PŌTÄTOR (ōris, m.) maximus, a great drinker Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 34.

POTIO, ōnis, f. *the act of drinking.* in mediā potione exclamavit se mori, Cic. Cluent. 10. *drink*; tantum cibi et potionis adhibendum, ut reficiantur vires, non opprimantur, Cic. Sen. 11. *a potion given by physicians to their patients,* Cels. 4, 8. 7, 3, &c. *a poisonous draught,* Hor. Epod. 5, 73.

POTIUNCŪLA (ae, f.) modica, *a small draught.*—PŌTUS, ūs, m. *drinking; drinking.* niens immoderato obstupefacta potu atque pastu, Cic. Div. 1, 29. potui dare medicamentum, Cels. 2, 13.

PŌTOR (ōris, m.) aquae, *a drinker,* Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 2. *a drunkard,* Prop. 1, 16, 5.

PŌTRIX, icis, f. *a female drunkard,* Phaedr.—

PŌTŌRIUS, a. -a vasa, *vessels for drinking,* Plin. POTORIUM, i, n. sc. poculum, *a cup to drink in.*—

-ia aurea, Plin. 33, 10 s. 47. POTULENTUS, a. *that may be drunk.* gustatus habitat in ea parte oris, qua esculentis et potulentis iter natura patefecit, Cic. N. D. 2, 56. *drunk,* Suet. Oth. 2.

POTŪTĀRE, to bib or tittle, *to drink often,* Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 23.

POTIŌNĀTUS (part.) creditur a Caesonia uxore amatorio medicamento, *made to drink a love potion,* Suet. Cal. 50.

PŌTIS, e, (in comp. contracted into pos,) *able, possible.* potesse, *for potis esse or posse, to be able.* potis es, *thou art able.* potin' for potesne? *canst thou,* Ter. potis est, *he is able.* potis (ind.) sunt, *they are able.*

POTIOR, us, comp. *better, more excellent, more to be desired, preferable.*

POTISSĪMUS, a. *the best or choicest, the chief or chiefest.*

POTIŪS, adv. *rather.* POTISSĪMĒ, & -ūm, adv. *chiefly, especially, most of all.*

PŌTĪRI, (pōtior, potiris v. ire; & ēris v. ēre, &c.) *to be or to become master of, to enjoy, to possess.*—* pōtiri oppido, *to become or make himself master of,* Nep. 1, 7. *so totā regione,* ib. 2. *auro vi potitur,* Virg. Æ. 3, 56. *so Ov. M. 7, 156. omni Macedonum gazā potitus est Paulus,* Cic. Off. 2, 22. *Cymines et Augeas primo impetu potiti sunt, got possession of,* Liv. 32, 13. *so Adherbalis,* Sall. Jug. 25.

si exploratum tibi sit, posse te illius regni potiri, sc. Aegypti, if you are certain of being able to make yourself master of that kingdom, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 11. *se tertium, sc. esse, cui fatum foret urbis potiri, to whom it was destined to become master of the city,* Sall. Cat. 47.—* PŌTIRI rerum, *to possess the chief power, to be emperor,* Tac. An. 1, 5. ii, *qui potiuntur rerum, who are masters of the state or government,* i. e. Pompey, Caesar, and Crassus, Cic. Fam. 1, 8, 8. *so qui tenent, qui potiuntur, sc. rerum,* Id. 7, 17. *dum civitas Atheniensium rerum potita est, was its own master or independent, and had other states subject to it,* Cic. Rosc. Am. 25. *Atheniensium potiti sunt Spartiate, become masters of,* A. ad Heren. 4, 25. *donec mari potiantur hostes, while the enemy have the command, or are masters by sea,* Liv. 25, 11. *but*

medio cum potiere freto, when you shall be out in the middle of the sea, Ov. Art. 2, 338. *campo potius aperto, in possession of,* Virg. Æ. 11, 493. *potiuntur littore Lesbi, they are in possession of, reach, or arrive on,* Ov. Art. 11, 55. *so potiuntur Troēs arenā,* Virg. Æ. 1, 172. *tellure potiti, ib. 3, 278. perque leves auras Hyperionis urbe potitus, Ov. M. 15, 406. raptu potitur, enjoys his prey or the prize he has seized, ib. 4, 217. sceptris, to enjoy the sceptre or crown, ib. 9, 267. conjugio Aeacidae Pyrrhi sceptrisque potitus, having obtained the wife and sceptre of Pyrrhus, ib. 3, 296. so spolio, ib. 10, 500. praedā, (sed al. al.) 9, 363. corpore et armis, 12, 642. tuque tuis armis, nos te potēremur, Achilles, should enjoy, Ov. M. 13, 130. sic non potiatu amato, let him not enjoy what he loves, ib. 3, 405. 10, 428. potiere petitis, you shall obtain your request, ib. 14, 110. so optatis, ib. 136. ille alter sine labore patria potitur commoda, enjoys the advantages of a father, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 17. miseriam omnem ego capio, ille potitur gaudia, I have all the trouble, he enjoys the pleasure, ib. 22. iis sc. voluptatibus potitur, Cic. Sen. 12.*

PŌTĪTOR, ōris, m. *a possessor.*—

PŌTENS, ntis, a. (q. pōtis ens,) *potent, powerful, mighty, strong.* -enter.

POTENTIA, ae, f. *power, might, force, influence.*

POTENTATUS, ūs, m. *power, dominion.* de -atu inter se contendere, Caes. B. G.

PŌTESTAS, ātis, f. *power, authority; an office, post, magistracy; one in an office or post,* (A. 104.) *ability or possibility; leave, permission, opportunity.*

PŌTUS, part. *drunk.* domum penē potus redieram, Cic. s. drink. potor, &c. See PŌTĀRE.

PRAE (praep.) se armentum agens, *before,* Liv. 1, 7. *so i praee, sc. me, sequar,* Ter. And. 1, 1, 141. *stillantem praee se pugionem tulit,* Cic. Phil. 2, 12. *praee nobis beatus, in comparison of,* Cic. Fam. 4, 4. *so hic ego illum contempsi praee me,* Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 8. *praee lacrimis scribere non possum, for, on account of,* Cic. Att. 9, 14. *praee aegritudine, amore, gaudio, moerore, &c. aliquid huic paululum praee manu dederis, in hand, before hand,* Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 23.—PRAE, compounded with adjectives, commonly signifies, *very; with verbs, before or above; thus,*

PRAE-ACUĒRE, *to sharpen at the end.*—

PRAEACUTUS, a. *sharpened at the end, very sharp,* Plin. 8, 8.

PRAE-ALTUS, *very high or deep,* Liv. 10, 2. Curt.

PRAEBĒRE (-eo, ui, ūtum, à habeo,) *auxilium, cibum alicui, lumen, pabula, sumptum, &c. to afford. se ferro et igni, to expose, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 25. so os alicui, to give or expose to be struck,* Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 7. *os ad contumeliam,* Liv. 4, 35. *se telis hostium, ib. 28. Romanos caedi,* Liv. 25, 15. *aliquem vertenti fortunae, Id. 9, 17. metum alteri, to cause, Id. 21, 11. so errorem, Id. 4, 61. pari se virtute postea se praebuit, he behaved himself,* Nep. 14, 2.

PRÆBĪTOR, ōris, m. a purveyor or provider.

PRÆ-CĀLĪDUS, very warm. -ida aqua, Tac.

PRÆ-CALVUS, a. bald before. -o capite, Suet.

PRÆ-CANTĀTUS, charmed, enchanted. -ātio.

PRÆ-CĀNUS, a. grey headed before the time.

PRÆ-CĀVĒRE, (-cāveo, āvi, autum,) to provide or guard against, to beware before hand. res mihi praecautā est, was guarded against by me, Cic. a me praecautum est, imp. I took care before hand. praecauto opus est, there is need of previous caution.

PRÆ-CĒDĒRE (-cēdo, ssi, ssum,) eum, to go before, to surpass or excel. reliquos Gallos virtute, Caes. B. G. 1, 1.

PRÆ-CĒLER v. ēris, e, very swift, quick, or nimble.

PRÆCELĒRĀRE ducem, to hasten away before, to get before, Stat. Theb. 4, 799.

PRÆ-CELLĒRE ei, to excel. genti, to rule.

PRÆ-CELSUS, a. very high. -a rupes, Virg.

PRÆCEPS, cĭpĭtis, a. (caput,) headlong, with the head foremost; steep, downhill; deep; hastening to a close or end; dangerous; hasty or speedy; rash, inconsiderate, headstrong, prone; sudden, unexpected. subst. a precipice, a dangerous situation.

PRÆCĪPIUM, i, n. a steep place, a precipice.

PRÆCĪPĪTĀRE, to throw or tumble headlong, to precipitate, to hasten, to hurry; to urge or press on.

PRÆCĪPĪTANS, p. & a. falling headlong, going to ruin.

PRÆCĪPĪTANTER, adv. very speedily or hastily.

PRÆCĪPĪTĀTIO, ōnis, f. inconsiderate haste, Sen. Ir. 1, 12.

PRÆCEPTOR, Praeceptum, &c. See PRÆCĪPĒRE.

PRÆ-CERPĒRE, (-po, psi, ptum, à carpo,) to crop or bite off; to cut off; to take away.

PRÆCERPĒTUS, a. crop'd before hand; anticipat-ed, Liv. 45, 1.

PRÆCIDĒRE, (-cĭdo, ĭdi, ĭsum, à caedo,) to cut off, to eut in two; to express briefly; to finish abruptly; to deny or refuse.

PRÆCĪSUS, a. concise. iter utrinque praecisum, steep, having precipices.

PRÆCĪSĒ, adv. positively; concisely.

PRÆCĪSIO, ōnis, f. a cutting off; conciseness, brevity; a figure in speech, when several words are left to be supplied, Cic. Or.

PRÆ-CINGĒRE, (-ngo, nxi, nctum,) to begird, to encompass or inclose. praecinctus caput pinu, sc. secundum, having his head girt with pine leaves, Ovid. Met. 1, 699. malè praecinctus, having the tunic slackly girded, Suet. Caes. 45.

PRÆCINCTIO, ōnis, f. a step in a staircase, broader than the rest, Vitruv. 5, 3, & 28.

PRÆCINCTORIUS, a. -ii funes, fit for girding, Vitruv. 10, 21.

PRÆCINCTORIUM, i, n. an apron.

PRÆCĪNĒRE (-cĭno, cĭni, centum, à cano,) to sing or play before. praecinere sibi tibias jussit, Flor. 2, 2. futura, to foretell, Plin. 8, 46. so magnum aliquid deos populo Romano praemonstrare & praecinere, Cic. resp. Har. 10.—

PRÆCENTIO, ōnis, f. a flourish or prelude to a piece of music, ib.

PRÆCĪPĒRE (-cĭpio, cĕpi, ceptum, à capio,) eventum animo, to anticipate, Liv. 7, 26. so ex eo quod acciderat, spem futuri. Id. 42, 61. spem universae victoriae, Id. 4, 27. gaudia, Cic. Phil. 13, 20. hostem spe, Virg. Æ. 11, 491. omnia, ib. 6, 105. littora, (al. praeripere,) to take or seize before, to pre-occupy, ib. 10, 277. lac, to dry up, Id. E. 3, 98. iter, to accomplish before, to have the longer time to perform, Liv. 3, 46. cogitatione futura, to foresee, Cic. Off. 1, 23.—* alicui, to order or command, to charge or direct, Sall. Jug. 14. Nep. 2, 6. quae fieri vellet, praecipit, Caes. B. G. 5, 56. quidquid praecipies, esto brevis, whatever precepts or instructions you give, Hor. Art. P. 335.

PRÆCĪPĪTUR (imp.)—rectè etiam praecipit potest in amicitis, ne quis, &c. this advice or direction may properly be given, Cic. Am. 20. illud potiùs praecipendum fuit, ib. ut erat ei PRÆCEPTUM a Caesare, as he had been ordered, Caes. B. G. 1, 22. praeccepta beneficia, favours formerly received, Nep. 25, 11. gaudia, formerly enjoyed by another, Ovid. Ep. 17, 107. anticipated or praecedent in his mind, Id. M. 11, 310. so Id. ad Liv. 29. tempore illi praeccepto regnum trahebant, the favourers of Remus claimed the crown to him, because he had seen the omen first, Liv. 1, 7.

PRÆCEPTUM, i, n. a precept, a maxim; an order or direction.

PRÆCEPTIO, ōnis, f. a precept or instruction, an enjoining; a legacy, Plin. Ep. 5, 7.

PRÆCEPTOR, ōris, m. & -trix, ĭcis, f. an instructor, a teacher.

PRÆCEPTIVUS, a. -iva pars philosophia, that gives moral rules or precepts, Sen. Ep. 95.

PRÆCĪPUUS, a. chief, principal, peculiar; special, particular.

PRÆCĪPUÈ, adv. chiefly, especially.

PRÆCĪPĪTĀRE, to throw headlong. See PRÆCEPTS.

PRÆCĪSUS, cut off, &c. See PRÆCIDĒRE.

PRÆ-CLĀRUS, a. very clear or bright; very plain; illustrious, renowned, famous, brave, excellent.

PRÆ-CLŪDĒRE (-clūdo, si, sum,) curiam ei, to shut up against, Cic. Pis. 17. iter, to stop, Ov. Met. 14, 790.

PRÆCLUSIO, ōnis, f. a stopping or damming up, Vitruv.

PRÆCO, ōnis, m. a public crier, (A. 177.)

PRÆCONIUM, i, n. the office of a praeco, a publishing or proclaiming; praise, renown, Cic. Fam. 5, 12.

PRÆ-COGĪTĀRE, to think on or ponder before hand.

PRÆ-COGNĪTUS, part. known before, Cic. Fam.

PRÆ-CŌLĒRE, to be too fond of, to prefer. Tac. Ann. 14, 22.

PRÆ-CULTUS, a. highly adorned, cultivated; previously prepared, trained or formed, fine.

PRÆ-COMPOSĪTUS, a. adjusted before, feigned.

PRAE-CONSUMĒRE, to waste or spend before hand, Ov. M. 7, 489. -mtus malis, Id. Tr.

PRAE-CONTRACTĀRE, to handle before in his thoughts,—ectatque videndo, Ov. M. 6, 478.

PRAE-CŌQUĒRE, (-quo, xi, ctum,) to boil before, to boil very much, to overboil; to dress or prepare.

PRAECŌQUUS, a, um, v. -quis, e, early ripe; ripe before the time. -a uva, Col. 12, 37. so Mart. 13, 46.

PRAECORDIA, ōrum, n. (cor,) the parts about the heart, the vitals or bowels, Plin. 30, 5.

PRAE-CORRUMĒRE, to corrupt before hand, Ovid.

PRAECOX, ōcis, v. Praecōquis, e, early ripe, ripe before the usual time, forward.

PRAE-CRASSUS, very thick. cortex, Plin.

PRAE-CUPĪDUS, a, very fond, Suet.

PRAE-CURRĒRE, (-curro, ri, & cūcurri, sum,) to run before. certis rebus certa signa praecurrunt, precede, go before, Cic. Div. 1, 5. aliquem virtutibus, to excel, Nep. 8, 1. qui mihi studio praecurritis, outstrip or surpass me in zeal, Cic. Cat. 4, 9. licet sub paupere tecto reges et regum vitā praecurrere amicos, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 33. Isocratem aetate, to be older than, Cic. Or. 52.

PRAECURSIO, ōnis, f. & -us, ūs, m. a running or going before, a foregoing or happening before.

PRAECURSOR, ōris, m. a forerunner, a scout or spy, Liv. 26, 17. Cic. Verr. 5, 41.

PRAEDA, ae, f. prey, booty, plunder.

PRAEDO, ōnis, m. a robber, a pillager.

PRAEDĀRI, to rob, to plunder, to devour. -ātio, & ātus, ūs; ātor, & -ātrix; -ātorius; -ābundus, Liv. 2, 26.

PRAE-DAMNĀRE, to condemn before hand, to prejudge. praedamnatā spē aequo pugnandi loco, having given up or laid aside, Liv. 27, 18.

PRAE-LASSĀRE, to tire before hand, to weaken.

PRAE-DENSUS, very thick. -a terra, Plin. 18, 18.

PRAE-DESTĪNĀRE, to determine before hand. praedestinantē sibi triumphos, anticipating in their hopes, Liv. 45, 40. Caes. B. C. 2, 18.

PRAE-DĪCĀRE ex tribunali, to declare, to proclaim. ita praedicant, so they say, Ter. And. 5, 3, 4. Crassum ego praedicantem audivi, saying, Sall. Cat. 48. quam sc. Medeam praedicant in fuga fratris sui membra in his locis, quā se parens persequeretur, dissipavisse, they say, tell, or relate, Cic. Manil. 9. virtutem alicujus, to celebrate, to extol, Cic. Ar. 9. de se, to boast, Cic. Dom. 35. deforme est, de seipso praedicare falsa, Cic. Off. 1. 38. -ātio; -ātor; -ābilis, e, to be boasted of, laudable, Cic.

PRAE-DĪCĒRE (-dico, xi, ctum,) to tell before, to foretell. hoc tibi, to forewarn or tell, Ter. And. 1, 1, 19. so Virg. A. 3, 436. Pompeius suis praedixerat, had ordered, charged or directed, Caes. B. C. 3, 92. so ēisque praedixit, ut, &c. Nep. 2, 7. illa praedicant, quae sunt consulis, I will premise, Cic. Cat. 4, 2. quae praediximus, we have mentioned above or before, Quintil. 3, 6, 89. Montanus patri concessus est, praedicto, (abl. absol.) ne in republ. habe-

retur, Montanus owed his pardon to the influence of his father, but was declared incapable of holding any public office, Tac. An. 15, 33.

PRAEDICTIO, ōnis, f. & Praedictum, i, n. a prophecy, a prediction, Cic. Div. 1, 2.

PRAE-DISCĒRE, (-disco, didici, -) to learn before hand. ventos, to know before, to have a previous knowledge of, Virg. 1, 51. tempestatē caelo, to foresee, ib. 252. promptum est oculis praediscere nigram sc. tellurem, to distinguish by the sight, ib. 2, 255.

PRAE-DISPOSĪTUS, a. -iti nuncii, previously disposed, stationed along the road in convenient places, and at proper distances, Liv. 40, 56.

PRAEDĪTUS (adj.) bonitate singulari et modestiā, endowed with, possessed of, Cic. Dom. 42. so fide, mente diviniā, prudentiā, religione, sapientiā, virtute, &c. ib. 15. summo magistratu, invested with, Cic. Verr. 4, 40 so honore, Id. Manil. 24. aut nullā aut humili aliqua arte, having, possessed of, Id. Arch. 5.

PRAE-DĪVES, ūtis, a. very rich, very plentiful.

PRAE-DIVĪNĀRE, to divine or foreknow.

PRAEDIVINĀTIO, ōnis, f. a divining.

PRAEDIVĪNUS, a. -ina somnia, foreshewing, promising things to come, Plin. 37, 10.

PRAEDIUM, i, n. a farm or estate, a property in lands or houses, whether in town or country.—praedia rustica, Cic. Rosc. Am. 15. urbana, Cic. Verr. 3, 86. dotalia, Id. Att. 15, 20.

PRAEDIŌLUM, i, n. a little villa or farm, Cic. Att. 16, 3.

PRAEDIĀTOR, ōris, m. a purchaser of farms or goods pledged to the public; of those who were sureties for the farmers of the public revenues and undertakers of the public works; which were adjudged to the public, and sold, if the farmers or undertakers failed in performing their contracts, Cic. Att. 12, 14 & 17.

PRAEDIĀTORIUS, a. -ium jus, the law or laws concerning such goods, Cic. Balb. 20. Fam. 5, 20. Verr. 1, 54.

PRAE-DUCTUS, a. previously instructed, Sall.

PRAE-DŪMĀRE, to subdue, to master or surmount before hand. omnes casus meditando, Sen. Ep. 113.

PRAE-DŪCĒRE, to draw before or around.

PRAE-DULCIS, e, very sweet.

PRAEDULCĒ, adv. very sweetly.

PRAE-DŪRUS, a. very hard, very strong.

PRAEDURĀTUS, a. hardened.

PRAE-ESSE (praesum, praefui,) exercitui, to command. qui in Bruttis praerat, sc. exercitui, Liv. 25, 16. so in provincia, Cic. Verr. 3, 77. provinciae, Id. Fam. 1, 9. classi, Nep. 10, 6. summo magistratu, to be chief magistrate, Caes. B. G. 1, 16. equitatu, for equitatu, ib. 19. qui non solum interfuit his rebus, sed etiam praefuit, was not only present, but a principal agent in these affairs, Cic. Fam. 1, 8. ei studio, to apply to, to excel in, Cic. Or. 1, 55. navi aedificandae, to oversee or superintend the building of, Cic. Verr. 4, 8 & 9. tu non solum his temporibus, quae per te sum adeptus, sed etiam olim nascenti prope nostrae laudi, dignitati, virtutique praefuisti, you contributed

not only to restore me to my country, but, &c. Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 19. multisque praeessem, *I would have given advice or counsel as a lawyer*, Cic. Or. 1, 10.

PRAE-FACILIS, e, *very easy, very obvious*.

PRAE-FARI, (-fātus,) *to speak before*. majores nostri omnibus rebus agendis, QUOD BONUM, FAUSTUM, FELIX, FORTUNATUMQUE SIT, praefabantur, *first uttered those words or this wish, quod bonum, &c.* Cic. Div. 1, 45. praefātus divos solio rex inquit ab alto, *having first addressed or invoked the gods*, Virg. Aen. 11, 301. pontifice maximo praefante carmen, *reciting before them or dictating to them the form of words*, Liv. 5, 41. cf. 8, 9. 22, 1. & 39, 15. —* PRAEFARI honorem, *to ask pardon or leave to mention any thing indelicate*, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 12. so cetera addit, quae si appelles, honor praefandus sit, *which if you mention or name, pardon must be previously asked*, Id. Fin. 2, 10. hence in praefanda videmur incidere, *i. e. quibus honor praefandus sit, to use indelicate expressions*, Quintil. 8, 3, 41.

PRAEFATIO, ōnis, f. *a preface*, Quintil. 4, 1, 74. opus erit tamen praefatione, qua et ratio reddatur dilati criminis, &c. Id. 7, 1, 11. quae porro praefatio donationis tuae fuit? *what was the preface or speech you made before you conferred your gift?* Cic. Verr. 3, 80. quum omnis praefatio sacrorum eos, quibus non sunt purae manus, sacris arceat, *every proclamation previous to a sacrifice*, Liv. 45, 5. thus, PRO-CUL, O PROCUL ESTE PROFANI, Virg. Aen. 6, 258. to which Horace alludes, Od. 3, 1, 1.

PRAEFECTUS, set ober; *a prefect*. praefectura, *the office of a prefect, &c.* See PRAEFICERE.

PRAE-FERRE (praefēro, tūli, lātum,) *faces alicui, to bear or carry before*, Ovid. Ep. 6, 46. so taedas sibi, Cic. Verr. 4, 48. non aut ad audaciam ferrum, aut ad libidinem facem praetulisti? *didst thou not afford or give*, Cic. Cat. 1, 6. et praefert (sc. sibi) cautus, subsequiturque manus, *holds before him, to explore his way in the dark*, Ov. F. 2, 336. se legionariis militibus, praefertur, *they thrust themselves in before*, Caes. B. G. 2, 27. munera praefereimus, sc. Diomedei, *we present*, Virg. Aen. 11, 249. * PRAEFERRE reip. dignitatem, &c. suis commodis, *to prefer*, Cic. Mar. 1, 24 f. so me sibi, Virg. E. 3, 4. se Dianae, Ovid. Met. 11, 321. nullam sibi, ib. 581. Latonam mihi, ib. 6, 186. caelo praefertur Adonis, ib. 10, 532. et sibi praeferre se gaudet, ib. 2, 430. acta sua paternis, ib. 15, 852. neminem huic praefero fide, constantiā, &c. *I prefer no one to him for honour, &c.* Nep. 3, 1. praetulerim scriptor delirus inersque videri—quam, &c. *I had rather be thought or esteemed*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 126. * PRAEFERENS (part.) in vultu habituque insignem memoriam ignominiae acceptae, *i. e. prae se ferens, shewing*, Liv. 27, 34. sensus aperte, *to discover or express one's sentiments*, Cic. Fam. 10, 8. so atroci responso iudicium suum praeferebant, *by their harsh answer they shewed before hand what their sentence would be,*

Liv. 3, 12f. avaritiam praefers, *you show*, Cic. Rosc. A. 31. modestiam praeferre, et lasciviz uti, sc. Poppaea, *she assumed an air of modesty*, Tac. An. 13, 45. si modo, quem praefers, non simulatur amor, *which you profess*, Ov. Ep. 17, 36. so alia in speciem praeferentes, Liv. 42, 14.—* praetulit triumphi diem, *he hastened the time of the celebration of his triumph*, he celebrated it sooner than he had intended, Liv. 39, 5.—* spolia praelata, *sc. in triumpho, carried before*, Liv. 31, 49. hostes praeter castra sua fugā praelati, *carried past*, Liv. 7, 24. so praelati hostes, *sc. insidias, having passed the place of the ambush*, Id. 2, 14.—Turnus—praelatum sibi advenam aegre patiens, *that a foreigner was preferred to him*, Liv. 1, 2. so altera, quas oriens habuit, praelata puellis, Ovid. Met. 4, 56. nec bonus Eurytion praelato invidit honori, *i. e. he was not displeased that the first prize was given to Acestes in preference to himself*, Virg. Aen. 5, 541.

PRAELATIO, ōnis, f. *a preference*.

PRAE-FEROX, ōcis, *very fierce*, Liv. 5, 36.

PRAE-FERRATUS, a, *pointed or shod with iron*, Plin. bound with iron chains, Plaut.

PRAE-FERVĪDUS, *very hot*, Tac.

PRAE-FESTĪNARE, *to hasten before the time, to make too great haste*.

PRAEFESTĪNĒ, adv. *very hastily*.

PRAEFĪCA, ae, f. *a woman hired to lament at funerals, and to sing the funeral song*, (A. 476.)

PRAEFĪCERE, (-ficio, eci, ectum, a facio,) *duccem exercitui, to set over, to give the command of*, Nep. 11, 2. so Brutum copiis, Caes. B. G. 7, 9. sacerdotes suos cuique deorum, *to appoint*, Liv. 1, 19. praefecerunt ludis ipsum imperatorem, *ordered him to preside at the games, and direct the celebration of them*, Liv. 34, 41. T. Maenium delectui habendo, *delegated Maenius to hold a levy, to enlist soldiers*, Id. 39, 20. —Aristoteles modo mundum ipsum deum dicit esse, *modo quendam alium praeficit mundo, makes some other being preside over the world*, Cic. N. D. 1, 13.—Junio sacris PRAEFECTA maritis, *who presides over the sacred rites of husbands, or over the marriage-bed*, Ovid. Ep. 12, 87. ripae Rheni a Vitellio praefectus, *appointed to command on*, Tac. H. 4, 55.

PRAEFECTUS, i, m. *a prefect, governor or commander*, Nep. 18, 13. Tac. 15, 25. *a prefect or officer in the army, particularly of the allies*, (A. 371.) praefectus morum, *a superintendent or director of the public morals*, Nep. 22, 3. so noster hic praefectus moribus, *i. e. Julius Caesar*, Cic. Fam. 9, 15, 14. *for he did not chuse the title of Censor*, (A. 133.) praefectus annonae, *superintendent of provisions*, Liv. 4, 12. (A. 150.) classis, *commander, admiral*, Nep. 9, 1. praetorio v. -ii, & praetorianorum, *the commander of the pretorian cohorts, or of the emperor's body guards*, (A. 149.) legionis, *the prefect of the legion, the deputy of the legatus*, Tac. H. 1, 82. Veget. 2, 9. praefecti regii, *the king's officers*, Liv. 36, 11.

PRAEFECTŪRA, ae, f. *the office or commission of a prefect*, Nep. 25, 6. Cic. Att. 5, 21. & 6, 1.

Caes. B. G. 8, 12. *a district governed by a prefect*, Id. B. C. 1, 15. (A. 74.)

PRÆ-FIDENS, *a. trusting too much*, Cic. Orat. 3, 41.

PRÆ-FIGĒRE, (-figo, xi, xum,) *to fix or fasten before*. *asserēs ferreo unco præfixi, beams furnished with an iron hook at the end of them*, Liv. 30, 10. *hastilia præfixo ferro, pointed or headed with steel*, Virg. Æ. 5, 557.

PRÆ-FINĪRE, *to determine before hand; to prescribe, to limit*. *præfinitò (sc. sermone) loqui, by restriction or limitation*, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 19.

PRÆFISCĪNE *v. ni*, (a word used to prevent fascination, when a person praised himself, or the like,) *give me leave to say*, Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 84.

PRÆFLORĀTUS, *a. (flos,) gloriamque ejusvictoriae præfloratam ad Thermopylas esse, had been stript of its first flower, as it were, by Acilius, who conquered at Thermopylae*, Liv. 37, 58. *so Plin. Pan. 98.*

PRÆFLŌRĒRE, *to flourish or blossom before the time*, Plin. 16, 29.

PRÆ-FLŪĒRE, (-fluo, xi, xum,) *to flow or run before or past a place.*

PRÆFLUUS, *a. running before*, Plin.

PRÆ-FŌCĀRE, (faux,) *to stop up, to choke.*

PRÆ-FŌDĒRE, (fodio,) *to dig before, to dig deep.*

PRÆ-FŌCUNDUS, *over fruitful*, Plin. 16, 27.

PRÆ-FORMĪDĀRE, *to fear before or very much.*

PRÆ-FORMĀRE, *to form or instruct. præformatae infantibus literae, formed before with a pencil, penciled out*, Quinct. 5, 14, 31.

PRÆ-FRĪGĪDUS, *a. very cold. auster*, Ov. P. 4, 12, 35.

PRÆFRINGĒRE, (-fringo, ēgi, fractum, à frango,) *to break in two or in pieces, to break.*

PRÆFRACŦUS, *a. hard, inflexible; harsh, rough, not harmonious.*

PRÆFRACŦĒ, *adv. stiffly, rigidly, obstinately*, Cic. de Offic. 3, 22.

PRÆ-FULCRĒ, (-cio, si, tum,) *to place as a prop, to support; to secure before hand, to make good.*

PRÆ-FULGĒRE, *to shine greatly*, Phaedr.

PRÆ-FULGURĀRE, *to make to shine*, V. Flac.

PRÆFURNĪUM, *i. n. the mouth of an oven.*

PRÆ-FŪRĒRE, *to rage greatly*, Stat. Theb.

PRÆ-FŪTŪRUS, *p. about to command*, Liv.

PRÆ-GELĪDUS, *a. very chill or cold*, Liv.

PRÆ-GERMĪNĀRE, *to bud before the time.*

PRÆ-GESTĒRE, *to desire greatly, to exult.*

PRÆ-GIGNĪ, *to be produced beforehand.*

PRÆGNANS, *ntis, (antiq. prægnas, ātis,) with child, big with young; pregnant. prægnans stamine fusus, a spindle loaded with thread*, Juv. 2, 55. *seor prægnans est*, Cic. Att. 1, 10.

PRÆGNĀŦIO, *ōnis, f. pregnancy.*

PRÆ-GRĀCĪLIS, *a. very slender*, Tac. An. 4, 57.

PRÆ-GRĀNDIS, *e. very large, huge*, Cic.

PRÆ-GRĀVIS, *e. & præ-gravidus, a. very heavy, over weighty; grievous.*

PRÆ-GRĀVĀRE, *to weigh down. animum, to depress*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 78. *urit enim fulgore suo, qui prægravat artes (for artifices) infra se positas, he dazzles or burns by his brightness, who, (by his superior merit) weighs down or depresses inferior artists, i. e. he is insupportable to them*, Id. Ep. 2, 1, 13.—*prægravans turba, burdensome*, Liv. 5, 34. *si summa petantur, et dantem et accipientem prægravatura, they would prove destructive both to the giver and receiver*, Liv. 35, 42 f.

PRÆGRĒDI, (prægrēdiōr, gressus, à gradiōr,) *to go before. ut lictores prægrēdi viderunt*, Liv. 10, 25. *sequentes alios, alios prægrēdientes*, Cic. Phil. 13, 2. *famam adventūs sui prægressus*, Liv.

PRÆGRESSIO, *ōnis, f. a going before, antecedence. causae*, Cic. Fat. 19.

PRÆ-GUSTĀRE, *to taste before. -ātor, a taster.*

PRÆHĪBĒRE, *to shew; for præbere*, Plaut.

PRÆHĒDĒRE. *See PRĒHĒDĒRE.*

PRÆ-JĀCĒRE, *to lie before. castra*, Tac. A.

PRÆ-JĀCĒRE, (jacio,) *to throw before*, Col.

PRÆ-IRE, (præeo, ivi *v. ii, itum*,) *to go before. agedum pontifex, præi verba, quibus me pro legionibus devoeam, dictate or recite*, Liv. 8, 9. *præeuntibus execrabile carmen sacerdotibus, the priests repeating before them the form of execration*, Liv. 31, 17.—*omnia, uti decemviri præierant, facta, had directed*, Id. 43, 13 f. *so incitanti sunt, ut vobis voce præierent, quid judicaretis, to dictate to you what sentence you should pass*, Cic. Mil. 2.

PRÆ-JŪDĪCĀRE, *to judge before, to pre-judge.*

PRÆJUDĪCĀTUM, *i. n. prejudice, or prepossession, an opinion formed before hand*, Cic. Cl. 2.—

PRÆJUDĪCIUM, *i. n. a judgment or sentence which affords a precedent to be afterwards followed*, Cic. Verr. 3, 35. Cl. 22. *a presage or pre-conjecture*, Id.

PRÆ-JUVĀRE, *to help before hand*, Tac. H.

PRÆ-LĀBI, *to glide or flow before or by*, Cic.

PRÆ-LAMBĒRE, *to lick before, to taste first.*

PRÆ-LARGUS, *a. very large. pulmo animæ.*

PRÆ-LAUTUS, *a. very elegant or sumptuous.*

PRÆ-LĒGĀRE, *to bequeath a thing to be given before the inheritance should be divided.*

PRÆ-LĒGĒRE, (-lĒgo, lĒgi, lectum,) *to read before, as a teacher to his scholars; to cruise or sail along*, Tac. An. 6, 1.—

PRÆLECTIO, *ōnis, f. a reading before to others, a lesson or lecture.*

PRÆ-LĪBĀRE, *to taste before*, Stat. Silv.

PRÆ-LĪGĀRE, *to tie or bind before*, Petr.

PRÆLIUM *v. proelium, i. n. a battle, a fight, an engagement; a contest; a war.*

PRÆLIĀRIS, *e. of or pertaining to a battle or war.*

PRÆLIĀRI, *dep. to fight.*

PRÆLIATOR, *ōris, m. a fighter, a warrior*, Tac. An. 2, 73.

PRÆ-LONGUS, *a. very long.*

PRÆLONGĀRE, *to make very long. -crura*, Plin. 11, 2.

PRÆ-LŌQUI, (-lōquor, quutus,) to speak before, or by way of preface.

PRÆLOCUTIO, ōnis, f. a preface, Sen.

PRÆ-LŪCĒRE (-ceo, xi,) ei, to give light before; to shine bright; to outshine, to excel. amoenis Baiis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 83.

PRÆLŪCIDUS, a. very bright, Plin. 37, 6.

PRÆ-LŪDĒRE, (-do, si, sum,) to prepare or essay before hand for singing or fighting; playing; to flourish, to prelude.

PRÆLUDĪTUR, imp. a trial is made before.

PRÆLUDIUM, i, n. a prelude.

PRÆLUSIO, ōnis, f. a flourish before a battle, Plin. Ep. 6, 13.

PRÆ-LUSTRIS, e, very bright or conspicuous.

PRÆ-MANDĀRE, to order before hand, Cic.

PRÆ-MATŪRUS, a. ripe before others, or before the usual time, premature; too early, too forward.

PRÆ-MEDĪCĀTUS, a. furnished before hand with medicines or antidotes, Ov. Ep. 12, 15.

PRÆ-MEDĪTĀRI, to muse or think on before, to premeditate. -ata mala, thought on before, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15. -atio, ōnis, f. premeditation, Cic. Tusc. 3, 14.

PRÆ-MENSUS, part. a. -ensae lucis tempora, measured out before by the fates, assigned, allotted, Tib. 3, 3, 9.

PRÆ-MERCĀRI, to buy before another, Plaut.

PRÆ-MĒTŪENS, a. fearing before or greatly.

PRÆ-MIGRĀRE ruinis, to remove from a house before it fall, Plin. 8, 28 s. 42.

PRÆ-MĪNĒRE caeteris v. -os, to excel.

PRÆ-MITTĒRE, (-tto, si, ssum,) to send before.

PRÆMISSA, ōrum, n. first fruits. olei ac vini, choice samples, Plin.

PRÆMIUM, i, n. a reward, a recompense; a prize of victory; profit or advantage; a prey or booty.

PRÆMIĀRI, dep. to take bribes, Suet. Tit. 7.

PRÆ-MODULĀTUS, a. -āti gestu cogitationem, al. gestum cogitatione, thinking about the adjustment of the gesture in composing a discourse, Quint.

PRÆ-MOLESTIA, ae, f. trouble before hand, Cic.

PRÆ-MOLIENDUS, to be previously prepared.

PRÆ-MOLLIS, e, very soft.

PRÆMOLLĪRE, to soften. -irae iudicum mentes, Quintil. 6 ult.

PRÆ-MŌNĒRE, (-eo, ui, itum,) to forewarn.

PRÆMONĪTUS, ūs, n. a warning.

PRÆ-MONSTRĀRE, to foreshow, to show, to direct.

PRÆMONSTRĀTOR, ōris, m. a director, a guide.

PRÆ-MŌRI v. MŌRĪri, (-ior, tuus,) to die before; to fail. praemortui esse pudoris, to be dead to all sense of shame, Liv. 3, 72. pars corporis, Suet. Gr. 3.

PRÆ-MŪNĪRE, (-io, ūvi, itum,) to fortify before hand, to secure, Caes. B. C. 3f. to say something before, in order to pave the way for what follows, and to obviate objections, Cic. Leg. 1, 2. PRÆMUNITIO, ōnis, f. a preparation, a previous paving of the way for what is to follow, Cic. Or. 2, 75.

PRÆ-NARRĀRE, to tell before, Ter. Eun.

PRÆ-NĀTĀRE, to flow by, Virg. Æ. 6, 705. prænātante pisciculo, swimming before or by, Plin. 9, 45 s. 68.

PRÆ-NAVĪGĀRE litus, to sail or row by.

PRÆ-NĪTĒRE, (-eo, ui, -,) to shine brighter, to outshine, to appear more beautiful; to be famous.

PRÆNĪTENS, ntis, a. resplendent, conspicuous.

PRÆ-NŌMEN, ūnis, n. the praenomen, or first name of a person among the Romans, by which the individuals of the same family were distinguished from one another: seldom written fully, but with one letter; as, A. for Aulus, C. for Caius, M. for Marcus: or with two or three letters; as, Cn. for Cnēius, Sex. for Sextus, &c. praenominatus est Tullus, he was named, or got the praenomen of Tullus, Val. Max. 10.

PRÆ-NOSCĒRE (-sco, vi, tum,) to know before hand, to foreknow.

PRÆNŌTIO, ōnis, f. a preconception, an innate idea, Cic. N. D. 1, 17.

PRÆ-NŪBĪLUS, a. very shady, Ovid. Amor. 13, 3, 7.

PRÆ-NUNCIĀRE, to foretel, to foreshow.

PRÆNUNCIUS, v. -tius, a. foretelling, foreboding. subst. a foreteller, a messenger, a forerunner or harbinger.

PRÆNUNTIĀTĪVUS, a. -ivi ignes, fires lighted up in watch-towers or elevated places to give notice of any thing, Plin. 2, 71.

PRÆ-OBTŪRANS foramina, stopping up before.

PRÆ-OCĀDĒRE ei, to set before, Plin. 18, 29.

PRÆ-OCĀPĀRE, to seize on before hand; to anticipate, to surprize; to dispatch first; to prevent, to do first or before another. -atio, Nep. Eun. 3.

PRÆ-OPTĀRE, to wish rather, to prefer, Caes.

PRÆ-PANDĒRE, to set or leave open before; to lay open. lumina menti, Lucr. 1, 145.

PRÆ-PĀRĀRE, to prepare, to provide or make ready. -atio, & -atus, ūs, Cic. Inv. 1, 29.

PRÆ-PARCUS, a. very sparing, Plin. 11, 19.

PRÆPĒDĪRE, (pes,) to bind, to shackle, to entangle, to hinder, to impede or obstruct.

PRÆPĒDĪMENTUM, i, n. a hindrance, Plaut.

PRÆ-PENDĒRE, to hang down before, Mart.

PRÆPES, ētis, a. swift, nimble. Jovis armiger, i. e. the eagle, Virg. Æ. 5, 254. tunc oritur magni praepes adunca Jovis, the constellation Aquila, Ovid. F. 6, 196. praepes avis, a bird which gave omens by flight, Cic. Div. 1, 48. qui sidera sentis, et volucrum linguas, et praepetis omina pennae, who understandest the tongues of birds, and the omens of the swift wing, i. e. the omens given by singing birds, (oscīNES,) and by flying birds (PRÆPĒTES,) Virg. Æ. 3, 361.

PRÆPĪLĀTUS, a. (pīla,) rounded at the end, like a ball; blunt at the point like a foil, not sharp, not pointed with steel, Plin. 8, 6. & 9, 30f. 50. Liv. 26, 51. praepilatis exerceri, sc. gladiis, to play with foils, Quintil. 5, 12, 17.

PRAE-PINGUIS, e, *very fat*. -e solum, *very fertile*, Virg. *Æ.* 3, 698. -es cervi, Plin. 8, 82.

PRAE-POLLĒRE, to be of great power, to surpass all others in power.

PRAEPOLLENS, a. *very powerful*.

PRAE-PONDĒRĀRE, to be of great weight, to preponderate. neque ea (commoda) volunt praeponderari honestate, to be outweighed, Cic.

PRAE-PŌNĒRE, (-pōno, sui, sĭtum,) to place before, to prefer. eum provinciae, to set over, to intrust with the charge or command of. so praepositus classi, navibus, ei muneris, negotio, &c. triginta tyranni praepositi (sc. Athenis) a Lacedaemoniis, Nep. 8, 1.

PRAEPOŪTUM, i, n. pl. -a, *things preferred*, a name given by the Stoics to the goods of fortune, Cic. Acad. 1, 10. Fin. 3, 16 & 17.

PRAEPOŪTUS, i, an officer in the army, Tac. Hist. 1, 36. Suet. Oth. 1.

PRAEPOSITIO, ōnis, f. *a setting before or preferring*, Cic. Fin. 3, 16. *a preposition*, Id. Or. 47.

PRAE-PORTĀRE, to carry before, to shew, Lucr.

PRAE-POSSE, to be very powerful, Tac. Hist. 5, 8.

PRAEPŌTENS, a. *very powerful*. opibus, *very rich*, Plin.

PRAE-POSTĒRUS, a. *having that first which should be last, preposterous; confused*. -ĕrĕ, adv. Cic. Div. 2, 71.

PRAE-PROPĒRUS, a. *very hasty or speedy; too hasty*. -ĕrĕ, v. ĕranter, adv. Liv. 2, 45. Lucr.

PRAEPUTUM, i, n. *the foreskin or prepuce*.

PRAE-QUAM, adv. *in comparison of*, Plaut.

PRAE-QUESTUS, p. *having complained before*.

PRAE-RADIĀRE, to outshine, to eclipse, Ovid. Epist. 6, 116.

PRAE-RĀDĒRE, (si, sum,) *to pare or scrape*.

PRAE-RĀPIDUS, a. *very swift or rapid*, Sil.

PRAERĪPĒRE, (-ripio, ĩpui, eptum, à rapio,) *laudem ei, to take away*, Cic. Ar. Resp. 3. consilia hostium, *to prevent*, Cic. Off. 1, 30. nec praeripiari tamen, sc. tuum consilium, *nor will I do any thing, till I know your opinion*, Cic. Att. 10, 1.—matri praereptus amor, *the love-knot, or hippomānes, snatched away from the milker*, Virg. *Æ.* 4, 516. See HIPROMĀNES.

PRAE-RĪGĒRE, (-geo, ui, -,) *to be very stiff*.

PRAERĪGĪDUS, a. *very severe or rigid*. -a mens.

PRAE-RŌDĒRE, (-rōdo, si, sum,) *to gnaw at the end or top*. praeroso hamo, *having nibbled off the bait*, Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 25.

PRAE-RŌGĀRE, to ask one before another, to ask first.

PRAEROGATĪVUS, a. *that voted first*.

PRAEROGATIVA, ae, f. sc. centuria v. tribus, *the century or tribe to whom it fell by lot to vote first; a sign or pledge, a favourable omen of something future; a precedent or example; and in later writers, a peculiar or exclusive privilege*, (A. 91.)

PRAE-RUMPĒRE, (-rumpo, rūpi, ptum,) *to break asunder or in pieces*.

PRAERUPTUS, a. *steep, craggy, difficult of ascent*.

PRAERUPTA, orum, n. sc. loca, *precipices*. praeruptus aquae mons, *a wave raised to a great*

height, like a steep mountain, Virg. *Æ.* 1, 101. praeruptus animo, *bold, precipitate*, Tac. Ann. 16, 7. praerupta et urgens dominatio, *a furious and cruel despotism*, ib. 5, 3.—PRAERUPTĒ, adv. *steeply*. mons praeruptĕ altus, *high and steep*, Plin. 34, 14.

PRAES, praedis, m. *a surety, for money*, Nep.

PRAE-SĀGUS, a. *foreseeing, presaging*.

PRAESAGIUM, i, n. *a presage*.

PRAESĀGĪRE, to perceive before hand, to presage, to forbode or divine. -itio, ōnis, f.

PRAE-SĀNĀTUS, a. *healed too soon*, Plin. 26, 14 s. 87. cicatrices, quae praesanaĕre, (from praesanaĕere,) *scars, which have healed or grown heal too soon*, Id. 24, 10 s. 43.

PRAE-SCĪRE & Praescicĕre, (-scio & scisco, scivi, scĭtum,) *to know before hand, to foresee*.

PRAESCĪUS, a. *foreknowing*.

PRAESĪTUM, i, n. *a prognostic, an omen or token of something future*. unum eorum transire non queo, Plin. 10, 18.

PRAE-SCRĪBĒRE, (-bo, psi, ptum,) *to write before, to prefix*, Virg. E. 6, 12. *to prescribe or set bounds*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 124. *to direct, to order or appoint*, Nep. 25, 22. *to bring an exception or objection against an action in law*, Cic. Vat. 5. Quinctil. 7, 5, 3.

PRAESCRĪPTUM, i, n. *a rule to be followed; an order or decree; a limit or boundary*.

PRAESCRĪPTIO, ōnis, f. *an appointment or prescription, a rule or law*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9. *the form of writing out a law or decree of the Senate*, Cic. Fam. 5, 2. *a cause or pretext*, Caes. B. G. 3, 32. *an exception or demur in law*, Quinctil. 7, 5, 2.

PRAE-SĒCĀRE, (-co; cui, ctum,) *to cut off, to cut or pare*.

PRAESEGMEN, ĩnis, n. *a pairing, as of nails*, Plaut.

PRAE-SĒMĪNĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a sowing before hand*.

PRAESENS, ntis, a. (ex antiq. praes & esse, i. e. adesse, v. Scaliger. ad Fest. Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 17. Auson. dict. Sap. 19.) *present; propitious, effectual*. in v. ad praesens, sc. tempus, & in praesenti sc. tempore, *at present, for the present*. referat in praesenti, *present*, Cic. Dom. 5. praesens pecunia, *ready money paid in hand*, Cic. Att. 2, 4. so *cujus summae dimidium praesens numeretur, should be paid down immediately*, Liv. 38, 8. praesens omne daturus, ib. 36, 4. praesentia talenta, ib. 37, 45 & 38, 9. praesentes aurĕi, ib. 44, 26. in rem praesentem venire, *to come to the spot or portion of ground, which is the subject of litigation*, Cic. Or. 1, 58. Caecin. 7. so in locum, Id. Off. 1, 10. hence in re praesenti cognoscere, *to determine the matter on the spot*, Liv. 42, 23. responderi legatis utriusque partis placuit, *misuros se in Africam, qui inter populum Carthaginiensem, et regem in re praesenti disceptarent, to determine on the spot the controversy between the Carthaginians and Masinissa*, ib. 34. 62 s. so Id. 40, 17. cum re praesenti deliberare, *having the case with all its circumstances before one*, ib. 9, 4, 112. cetera praesenti ser-

moni reservantur, *till we meet*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6. fac animo haec praesenti dicas, *with presence of mind*, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 31. animis praesentioribus tuebantur urbem, *with more resolute minds, with greater spirit or vigour*, Liv. 31, 46. so nunc si cui virtus, animusque in pectore praesens, *brave, resolute*, Virg. Æ. 5, 363. praesenti diligentia consulis, *vigorous, active*, Sall. Cat. 51, 19. praesens imo tollere de gradu corpus, *able to raise from the lowest state*, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 2. praesentes divi, *propitious*, Virg. E. 1, 42. so numina, G. 1, 10. *add.* Liv. 7, 26. and 10, 39. signum praesentius, *an omen more striking or alarming*, Id. A. 12, 245. tua praesenti ope, *effectual or powerful*, Id. 1, 12. jam praesentior res erat, *more urgent or affecting*, Id. 2, 36. illud verò nonne ita praesens est, ut, &c. *so manifest or striking*, Cic. Cat. 3, 9. praesentiores fructus, *more efficacious*, Id. Fam. 1, 9.

PRÆSENTIA, ae, f. *presence*; mea, tua, patris, fratris, &c. animi, *presence of mind*, Cic. Mil. 23. in praesentia, *at present*, Id. Fin. 5, 8. — plur. praesentiae deorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 66. — PRÆSENTĀNĒUS, a. -um remedium, *speedily effectual, of quick efficacy*, Plin. 21, 31. so medicamentum, ib. 38, 13. venenum, Suet. Ner. 23. boleti, Suet. Ep. 95.

PRÆSENTARIUS, a. -arium argentum, *ready money, prompt payment*, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 14.

PRÆ-SENTĪRE, (-tio, si, sum,) *to perceive before hand, to foresee.*

PRÆSENSIO, ōnis, f. *foresight*, Cic. Div. 1, 1.

PRÆSĒPIRE, (-pio, psi, ptum,) *to block up.* PRÆSĒPE, is, n. v. -es, is, f. *any close place; a stall or stable; a crib; a bee-hive.* fucus a-ibus arcent, Virg.

PRÆSENTIM, adv. (sero,) *especially, chiefly.*

PRÆ-SERVĪRE, *to serve, to help*, Plaut.

PRÆSIDĒRE (-sideo, sēdi, sessum, à sedeo,) huic urbi et reipublicae, *to preside over, to have the care or charge of, to protect*, Cic. Dom. 57. Juno, toris quae praesidet alma maritis, *who presides over the marriage-bed*, Ovid. Ep. 2, 41. alii ut urbi praesiderent relictis, *to guard or protect*, Liv. 22, 11. Gallia (sc. Cisalpina) quae semper praesidet atque praesedit huic imperio, *defends and has defended this empire against the incursions of the Barbarians*, Cic. Phil. 5, 13. so vobis armatis praesidentibus huic iudicio, *guarding this trial or this tribunal, these judges*, Id. Mil. 37. naves quae Hellesponto praesiderent, *guarded*, Curt. 3, 1, 20. so itineri, Id. 4, 12, 15. *add.* 4, 5, 9. 3, 4, 5. & 7, 9, 6. — * PRÆSIDĒRE legionibus, *to command the legions*, Tac. Hist. 4, 74. so with the accus. — is proximum exercitum praesidebat, Id. An. 3, 39. Italiam utroque mari duae classes, Misenum apud et Ravennam — praesidebant, *guarded or defended*, ib. 4, 5. so littora oceani, ib. 72. Medos tum praesidens, *then governor of Media*, ib. 12, 4 f. so Hister, qui Pannoniam praesidebat, *who commanded in Pannonia*, ib. 29.

PRÆSES, ūdis, c. g. *one who presides, a president, a protector or defender.* praeside tuta deo, *safe under the protection of a god*, Ov. Met.

1, 594. caruerunt praeside Delphi, *wanted its president or protector*, ib. 10, 168.

PRÆSIDIUM, ii, n. *a guard; a garrison; a protection, defence, or security.* nocturnum praesidium Palatii, *the nocturnal guard on the Palatine hill*, the soldiers posted there in the night time, Cic. Cat. 1, 1. alii pro castris stativum erat praesidium, *there was another guard posted before the camp*, Liv. 44, 40. praesidia disponit, *he plants guards*, Caes. B. G. 8. armati in praesidiis multis locis collocabantur, *on guard, as guards*, Cic. Phil. 1, 10. sua praesidia dimittunt, *their guards*, Id. Or. 2, 75. intra sua praesidia se recepit, *quae in proximo littore erant collocata, within his guards*, Nep. 23, 11. so nisi ex praesidiis e fugisset, ib. 18, 2. quod satis esset praesidii dedit, *what guard was sufficient*, ib. 2, 8. so praesidium dedit, ib. 15, 4. in praesidio fuit, *he was on guard, he kept watch*, ib. 20, 1. — urbs duo millia Macedonum in praesidio habebat, *as a garrison*, Liv. 32, 15. so quem locum quum vel modico praesidio tutum, et prope inexpugnabilem vidisset, ib. *but praesidia per occasiones submittebat, sc. eò, he sent reinforcements*, ib. f. praesidium Lacedaemoniorum ex arce expulerunt, *the garrison*, ib. 10. so ib. 16, 3. ut ex his regionibus barbarorum praesidia depelleret, ib. 4, 2. quòd sua praesidia interfecisset, ib. 4, 2. praesidio perpetuo ibi posito, *having placed a constant garrison there*, i. e. in Decelia, ib. 7, 4 f. praesidia deducere, *to withdraw garrisons*, Liv. 38, 48. praesidium regale loco dejecit, *he dislodged a guard or garrison of king (Mithridates, as is supposed), from a post*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 30. quis locus tam firmum habuit praesidium, *so strong a garrison*, Cic. Manil. 11. tantummodo in praesidiis eratis, *you were only employed in garrisons or in guarding particular posts*, Cic. Ligar. 9. so in quibus praesidiis fuerit, *quære*, ib. 10. *add.* Id. Fam. 13, 19. Rosc. Am. 43. quum inter praesidia Romana Aetoli essent, i. e. in exercitibus v. castris Romanis, *acted in conjunction with the Romans*, Liv. 38, 11. so qui intra ejus (Antiochi) praesidia fuissent, ib. 48. quos milites inter praesidia regis Persei haberent, *in the service of Perseus*, Id. 43, 7. — haec mea sedes est, haec vigilia, haec custodia, hoc praesidium stativum, *my fixed post*, Cic. Phil. 12, 10. — non satis in eo praesidii putabatur, *sufficient security*, Nep. 13, 3. unde praesidio esset civibus suis, *he might bring assistance or relief*, ib. 9, 1. serò suis praesidio profectus est, *he came too late to the assistance or protection of his men*, ib. 17, 3. ille omnibus, qui a rege defecerant, praesidio fuit, *he was a security or protection*, ib. 7. so ib. 23, 10. O et praesidium et dulce decus meum, *my protector or patron*, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 2. so insigne moestis praesidium reis, ib. 2, 1, 13. qui mihi praesidium grande futurus eras, Ov. P. 1, 6, 14. Piëridum lumen, praesidiumque fori, i. e. *an illustrious poet and advocate*, ib. 4, 16, 42. meo praesidio atque hospitis, *by my assistance and that of the stranger*, Ter. And. 2, 2, 2. omnibus vel naturae vel doctrinae praes-

sidiis ad dicendum parati, *formed to be orators by all the advantages of nature and of learning*, Cic. Or. 1, 9. *innocentiae leve est praesidium, ubi lubido dominatur, a weak protection*, Id. Orat. 65. *praesidium fortunarum suarum corporumque, i. e. their most valuable effects and nearest relations, their wives and children*, Liv. 28, 22.

PRAESIDIARIUS, a. -ii milites Romani, *the soldiers of the Roman garrison*, Liv. 29, 8.

PRAE-SIGNĀRE, to mark before.

PRAESIGNIS, e, remarkable, excellent.

PRAE-SIGNIFICĀRE, to signify or show before hand, to foretel. hominibus futura, Cic. Div.

PRAESĪLIRE, (salio,) to burst out, as tears, Plaut.

PRAE-SŪNĀRE, to sound before, Ov. Am. 3, 13, 11.

PRAESPERSGENS, p. a. scattering before, Lucr. 5, 738.

PRAE-STĀRE, (-sto, stīti, stītum & stātum,) to stand before; to perform, to make good, to shew; to exceed or excel.—* PRAESTARE ea, quae statueritis, to execute or perform, Cic. Cat. 4 f. quod promisi, vix videor praestare posse, Id. ad Brut. 18. anorem, to shew, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 16. Hor. S. 1, 1, 87. so benevolentiam, diligentiam, favorem, honorem alicui, misericordiam, obsequium, pietatem, reverentiam, sollicitudinem, voluntatem suam, &c. se dignum, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 24. invictum se a labore, Cic. Off. 1, 20. iter tutum mihi, to procure or secure, Cic. Planc. 41. so otia gentibus, Ov. Tr. 2, 235. mare tutum, to preserve, Cic. Flac. 14. so salutem, Lucr. 4, 154. Sen. Clem. 1, 10. aliquem incolumem, Cic. Fam. 16, 9. salvos socios, Id. Manil. 18. munus suum, to do one's part, to discharge one's duty, Cic. Or. 2, 9. saevique vicem praestantia teli cornua, Ov. M. 12, 381. vires, to exert, Ov. P. 1, 7, 38. vitam fortunatam, to make or render, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 14. voluptatem perpetuam alicui, to ensure, Cic. Fin. 2, 27. usuram triplicem, to pay treble interest, Juv. 9, 7. mille milites, to furnish, Liv. 31, 46. so stipendium ejus anni militibus, Id. 5, 32. quod factum est impensae in bellum, to defray, Id. de me praestare possum, I can promise for myself, Cic. Fam. 4, 15 f. ut non te unum, sed omnes ministros imperii tui sociis praestare videare, to be responsible to the allies, not only for your own conduct, but for that of those under you, Cic. Q. fr. 1, 1, 3. horum non modò facta, sed etiam dicta praestanda sunt, sc. tibi, ib. 4. nec satis est se quemque praestare, Id. Art. 6, 2. ego Messalam Caesari praestabo, I shall be responsible to Caesar for the success of Messala, in his application for the office of consul, Id. Q. fr. 3, 8. ego tibi a vi praestare nihil possum, I cannot answer for the event, if violence be used, Id. Fam. 1, 4 f. felicitatem de se ipso nemo praestare potest, to secure to himself, Id. Manil. 16. impetus populi, to be answerable for, to prevent, Id. Or. 2, 28. istam culpam, quam vereris, ego praestabo, I will be answerable for any thing you fear may be amiss, Cic. Or. 1, 24 f. se praestaturos (al. praestituros,) nihil ex eo te offensionis ha-

biturum, that they would be answerable that Caesar would not be displeased, Cic. Fam. 6, 8. dixit eam sententiam, (sc. in senatu de conjuratis, Sall. Cat. 52.) cujus invidiam capitis periculo sibi praestandam videbat, the odium of which he saw that he must answer for at the peril of his life, Cic. Sext. 28. ea—ab hoc (Alexandro M.) quoque praestant invictum Romanum imperium, clearly evince that the Roman empire could not have been conquered even by Alexander, Liv. 9, 17. damnum, to make up, to make reparation for a loss or damage, Cic. Off. 3, 16. emptori damnum praestari oportere, the purchaser ought to be indemnified. quod vitii venditor non dixisset sciens, id oportere praestari, the loss caused to the purchaser by the seller not declaring what he knew to be faulty in the thing sold, ought to be made up, ib. hinc, is periculum iudicii praestare debet, qui se nexu obligavit, the seller who bound himself to secure to the purchaser the validity of his right to the property sold, is obliged to be responsible for the issue of an action concerning that matter, Cic. Mur. 2. illa de ratione nummariâ non sunt ejusmodi, ut non cupiat tibi praestare, et in eo laboret, with respect to the money matter (between you and my brother,) he does not want the inclination, but the means, to pay you, Id. Att. 10, 11.—* PRAESTĀRE ei v. eum, to excel, to surpass or exceed. ceteris animalibus, Sall. Cat. 1. Crassus quatuor et triginta annis mihi aetate praestabat, was 34 years older than I, Id. Brut. 43. facie praestant, sc. iis, they excel them in beauty, Hor. S. 2, 4, 71. vel magnum praestet Achillem, should he even excel, Virg. A. 11, 438.

PRAESTĀT, imp. it is better. emori potius quàm servire praestat, Cic. Pis. 7.

PRAESTANS, adj. excelling, excellent, distinguished. M. Crassus, homo tum gravitate et prudentiâ praestans, Cic. Balb. 22. praestanti corpore nymphae, of exquisite beauty, Virg. A. 1, 7. so corpus formâ praestanti, ib. 7, 483. praestanti corpore tauri, of the largest size, Id. G. 4, 550. nec dicere posses, laude pedum, formaene bono praestantior esset, whether she was most swift or beautiful, Ov. M. 10, 563. teloque animus praestantior omni, a brave soul better than any weapon, ib. 3, 54. miles numero praestantior omni, better than all the rest, ib. 11, 525. praestantissimus sapientiae, i. e. Socrates, Tac. An. 6, 6. praestantia debent dici, quae habent aliquam comparationem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13.

PRAESTANTIA, ae, f. excellence, pre-eminence, transcendency. animantium reliquarum, superiority to or over the other animals, Cic. Off. 1, 28. dignitatis aut fortunae suae, superiority of their dignity or fortune to that of others, Id. Or. 2, 52.

PRAESTĀBILIS, e, excellent. mente nihil praestabilis natura homini dedit, Cic. Sen. 12.— PRAESTES, ūtis, m.—idem quod praeses, antistes, Festus; PRAESTITES Lares, the guardian household gods, Ov. F. 5, 129.

PRAE-STERNĒRE, to strew before, to prepare

before hand. quae sibi praesternat phoenix, Stat. S. 3, 2, 114.

PRAE-STINGUËRE, (al. praestringere,) to dazzle, to obscure.

PRÆSTĪGĪAE, ārum, f. (rar. praestigia, ae,) juggling tricks, deceits.

PRÆSTĪGĪĀTOR, & -ātrix, a juggler, a cheat, Plaut. Amph. 3, 2, 150.

PRAE-STĪNĀRE, to buy, to purchase, Plaut. Ep.

PRAE-STĪTUËRE, (statuo,) to determine or appoint before hand, to prescribe.

PRAESTO, adv. v. adj. incl. present, ready at hand. praesto est v. adest, he is here, Ter. jandudum domi praesto apud me esse aiunt, that he has been for some time at my house already, Id. Heaut. 1, 1, 120. ipsum adeo praesto video cum Davo, sc. esse, Id. And. 2, 5, 4. ibi mihi praesto fuit L. Lucilius cum literis tuis, was waiting for me, Cic. Fam. 3, 5. praesto multis fuit, assisted many with his advice as a lawyer, Cic. Mur. 9. hirundines aestivo tempore praesto sunt, frigore pulsae recedunt, appear, A. ad Her. 4, 48. iste non dubitabat, quin is sibi advenienti praesto esset futurus, would have appeared against him, Cic. Verr. 3, 25 f. nisi id ad nutum tuum praesto fuerit, is brought, ib. 1, 31.

PRÆSTŌLĀRI eum v. ei, to wait for, Ter. E. 5, 6, 5.

PRAE-STRINGĒRE (-ngo, nxi, ictum,) tempora sertis, to bind fast, Stat. Silv. 5, 3, 112. oculos v. aciem oculorum, mentis v. animorum, to dazzle. aciem ingenii, to blunt, to make dull, Cic. Caecil. 14.—fauce praestricatā laqueo, being bound, Ov. ib. 549.

PRAE-STRUËRE, (-uo, xi, ctum,) to build before, to stop, to block up. fidem sibi, to prepare before hand, Liv. 28, 42. cūm praestructum utrumque consulto esset, previously contrived, Suet. Ner. 53.

PRAE-SUDĀRE, to sweat or to be hot before, Stat.

PRAE-SUËRE, to sow before or at the extremity, Plin. 12, 19 s. 43. hasta foliis praesuta, sowed up at the point with leaves, Ov. M. 11, 9.

PRAESUL, ūlis, m. the chief of the Salii or priests of Mars; he who danced before the games, Cic. Div. 1, 26. & 2, 66. V. Max. 1, 7, 4.

PRAESULSUS, a. (salsus,) salted before, or very salt. -ae adipis liquamen, Col. 6, 2.

PRAESULTĀRE, (salto,) to leap or dance before. signis hostium, Liv. 7, 10.

PRÆSULTĀTOR v. Praesultor, ōris, m.—ludis, he who danced before the games began, Liv. 2, 36. called by Cicero praesul, Div. 1, 26. & 2, 66.

PRAE-SŪMĒRE (-sūmo, sumpsī, ptum,) farinam in certamine bibendi, to take before or first, Plin. 36, 11. so neve domi praesume dapes, Ov. Art. 3, 757. futura, to anticipate, Sen. Ep. 107. so bellum spe, Virg. Æ. 11, 18. aeternitatem famae spe, Tac. An. 11, 7. fortunam principatūs, to enjoy before hand, Tac. H. 1, 62. tibi quidnam accedet ad istam, quam

puer et validus praesumis, mollitiem? in which you indulge yourself, Hor. S. 2, 2, 87. illa mihi natura in pueris minimum spei dederit, in qua ingenium judicio praesumitur, is preceded by, where judgment appears before the inventive faculty, Quintil. 2, 4, 7. partes judicis, to judge of a cause before sentence is passed, Quintil. 11, 1, 27. supplicium in malos, to punish previously, Tac. An. 1, 48. ipsa praesumendo remedia munierat corpus, by taking antidotes against poison, ib. 14, 3.—* PRAESUMĒRE, to dare or presume, does not occur in the classical authors; it was afterwards used in this sense by ecclesiastical writers.

PRÆSUMPTIO, ōnis, f. anticipation, pre-enjoyment, Plin. 9, 3. the obviating of an objection, Quintil. 9, 2, 16. a preconceived opinion, an innate idea, (al. praesensio,) Cic. Div. 2, 53. praesumptio tamen, (al. assumptio,) the minor proposition of a syllogism, ib.

PRAE-TĒGĒRE, (-tēgo, xi, ctum,) to cover, Plin. pan. 15. habebant scuta praetecta (al. praetenta,) pugnantium more, held them before them, Liv. 44, 9.

PRAE-TĒDĒRE (-do, di, tum, viz sum) vestem ocellis, to hold or put before, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 79. sepe segeti, to put a hedge round the corn, to enclose it with a hedge, Virg. G. 1, 270. muros morti, to oppose, to defend themselves from death by walls, Id. Æ. 9, 599. fumos praetende manu, carry or hold out before you in your hand, Id. G. 4, 230. velamenta manu praetendens supplice, holding out badges of peace, Ov. M. 11, 279. aut humero, aut lateri praetendit vellera laevo, throws over, Ov. M. 12, 415. praetendens culpaē splendida verba suae, alleging specious excuses for a fault, Ov. Rem. 241. as culpam nomine velat, Id. Ep. 5, 131. legem postulationi, to urge or plead a law in support of a claim, Liv. 3, 45. sermonem decreto, to make a preambule or preface to a decree, ib. 47. titulum belli adversus aliquem, to assign a motive, Liv. 37, 54. alienae culpaē praetendebantur, were made to screen the fault of others, Tac. H. 2, 38. ut classis—minaci fronte praetenderetur, sc. littori, should be drawn up with the prows of the ships turned towards the shore; and not, as usual, their sterns, ib. 14.—* instantiaque ora (sc. serpentis) retardat cuspidē praetentā, with his spear held out before him, Ov. M. 3, 83. ire solent in arma praetentaque tela leones, held out against them, ib. 11, 511. praetentaque naribus aera, sc. erant, plates of brass covered their nostrils, Id. Ep. 12, 43. Sicario praetenta spu jacet insula, at the entrance of the bay, Virg. Æ. 3, 692. praetentaque Syrtibus arva, bordering upon, ib. 6, 60. Armenia nostris provinciis latē praetenta, bordering a great length of way on our provinces, Tac. Att. 2, 56.

PRAE-TĒNER, a. very soft or tender, Plin.

PRAE-TĒNTĀRE iter baculo, to feel or grope before, Ov. ib. 262. so maru silvas, Id. M. 14, 189. chordas pollice, to try before hand, Ov. M. 5, 339. so vires, ib. 8, 7. antē erat ambiguis animi sententia dictis praetentanda mihi,

ought first to have been sounded by me, ib. 9, 587. Tac. A. 20.

PRÆTENTATUS, ūs, m. the act of groping or feeling out the way.

PRÆTĒNUIS, e, -uia fila, very small or slender, Plin. 11, 15. pons, very narrow, ib. 8.

PRÆTĒPĒRE, (-eo, ui. -) to be warm before. si tuus in quavis praetepuisset amor, if you before had been in love with any one, Ov. Am. 2, 3.

PRÆTER (praep.) eum omnes, besides, except, Cic. Att. 7, 3. praeter aequum et bonum nimium durus, above, beyond what is just and reasonable, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 39. so videre mihi praeter aetatem tuam facere, Id. Heaut. 1, 1, 7. horum ille nihil praeter cetera studebat, above, more than the rest, Id. And. 1, 1, 31. praeter consuetudinem, contrary to. so praeter expectationem, fatum, libidinem ejus, morem atque legem civium, naturam, opinionem, sententiam, spem, &c. una via, et ea praeter hostes erat, past, close by, Liv. 10, 35. tela volat hibernâ grandine plura praeter utrumque leonem praeterque et lumen et aures, by or past, Ov. M. 5, 158. cum lacus Albanus praeter modum crevisset, in an unusual manner, Cic. Div. 44. praeter modum plerique exterruntur, above measure, Cic. Off. 2, 10. praeter oculos Lolli, before, Cic. Ver. 3, 25. so praeter ora, pedes, &c. praeter casam fugere, beyond or past, Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 3. praeter ripam ire, along, near, Liv. 38, 18.

PRÆTER, adv. for praeterquam, besides, except, Sall. Cat. 36. Cic. Manil. 23.

PRÆTERĀGENDUS, to be driven past, Hor.

PRÆTEREA, adv. besides, moreover, Cic.

PRÆTERBĪTĒRE, to go past, Plaut. Epid.

PRÆTERDŪCĒRE, to lead along or past.

PRÆTERĒQUĪTANS, riding past, Liv. 3, 61.

PRÆTERFERRI, to be carried past, Liv. 21.

PRÆTERFLŪĒRE, to flow past or run by.

PRÆTERGRĒDI, (gradior,) to go past or beyond; to surpass. alios praetergressus es, Sall.

PRÆTERHAEC v. Praeterhac, adv. moreover, besides, Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 25. Rud. 4, 4, 73.

PRÆTER-IRE (praetereo, ii' & -ivi, itum,) aliquem, to go by, to pass, to go past or beyond. villam praetereo, Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 13. praeteriit tempus, is past, ib. 3, 4, 4. nam tua praeterierat jam ad ducendum aetas, was past, Id. Ph. 2, 3, 76. nec, quae praeteriit, hora redire potest, Ov. Art. Am. 3, 64. praeterito hac rectâ plateâ sursum, pass along, Id. Ad. 4, 2, 35. ubi eas (aedes) praeterieris, ib. 42. nescis quid mali praeterieris, you have escaped, Id. Hec. 3, 4, 5. an temere quidquam Parmenonem praetereat, quod factu usus sit? can any thing escape Parmeno's notice or penetration? ib. 5, 4, 38. so certè quaeri hoc solere me non praeterit, Cic. Caec. 33. non te praeterit, imp. Cic. Att. 8, 20. Fam. 1, 8. populus et potest et solet dignos praeterire, to pass over, not to choose, Cic. Planc. 3, so ib. 22. sapiens et bonus vir suffragiis praeteritur, Id. Tusc. 5, 19.

libidines praetereo, I do not mention, Id. prov. cons. 3. virtus alios tua praeterit omnes, surpasses, excels, Ov. P. 4, 7, 51. justum praeterit in modum, exceeds, Ov. F. 5, 304. praeteream referamne tuum dedecus, shall I pass over or mention, ib. 6, 319.—* so in the passive, non praetereatur Asinii Pollionis factum, Paterc. 2, 86. praeterita est virgo, was outrun, Ov. M. 10, 680. cur ea praeterita est, sc. aura, let pass, neglected, Id. Ep. 19, 73. si quid erratum est illic, praeteritumve mihi, omitted, Id. P. 3, 4, 44. locus, qui praeteritus negligentia est, an incident or circumstance, which was omitted, Ter. Ad. pr. 14. retinuit quosdam Lepidus a collega praeteritos, passed over, in reading the list of senators, and consequently degraded, Liv. 40, 51. (A. 7 & 128.) dolor praeteriti Alcide, on account of Hercules being passed over or not mentioned, Id. M. 12, 538. aetas praeterita, the past time of life, Cic. Sen. 2. O mihi praeteritos referat si Jupiter annos! past, Virg. A. 8, 560. quos omnes scimus aeditate praeteritos, consules esse factos, passed over, rejected, in their application for the office of aedile, Cic. Planc. 21. fas est praeteritos semper amare viros, dead and gone, Prop. 2, 13, 52.

PRÆTER-LĀBI, to slide, glide or flow by.

PRÆTER-MEĀRE, to go by or past, Lucr.

PRÆTER-MITTĒRE, to pass over, to omit; to let pass, to neglect.

PRÆTERMISSIO, ōnis, f. a passing over. aeditilitis consularis repulsam attulit Mamerco, homini divitissimo, Cic. Off. 2, 17.

PRÆTER-NĀVĪGĀRE, to sail past. -atio, ōnis, f.

PRÆ-TĒRĒRE, to file before, Plin. 11, 37 s. 63.

PRÆTERQUĀM, adv. beside, besides that, Ter. f.

PRÆTER-RĀDĒRE, to scrape or rake, Lucr.

PRÆTER-VĒHI, to be carried past or by, to pass. praetervehor ostia Pantagiae, I sail past the mouth of the river Pantagias, Virg. A. 3, 688.—et jam Dulichios portus, Ithacamque—regnum fallacis Ulyssei praeter erant vecti, for praetervecti, they were past, Ov. M. 13, 713. praetervehens equo, riding past, Liv. 22, 49. so metaph. scopulos praetervecta videtur oratio mea, sc. esse, to have passed the most difficult points, Cic. Cael. 21. etenim ei succedo orationi, quae non praetervecta sit aures vestras, sed in animis omnium penitus insederit, I come to speak after Pompey, whose speech has not passed through your ears, without being attended to, but has made a deep impression on the minds of you all, Id. Balb. 1.

PRÆTERVECTIO, ōnis, f. a sailing past, Cic.

PRÆTER-VERTĒRE, to pass by, Plin. 2, 71.

PRÆTER-VŌLĀRE, to fly past or by. haec duo proposita non praetervolant, they do not slightly pass over these two propositions, Cic. Ac. 4, 13. sententiaeque saepe acutae non acutorum hominum sensus praetervolant, escape their notice, are not perceived by them, Id. Or. 59. so fugit eos et praetervolat numerus, the harmony is not attended to, ib. 58. si in occasione momento, cujus praetervolat opportunitas, cunc-

tatus paulum fueris, nequicquam mox amissam quaeras, *if you let slip the moment of opportunity, which quickly flies away, you will in vain seek to recal it when lost*, Liv. 25, 38.

PRÆ-TEXĒRE (-texo, xui, xtum,) retio piscibus, *to weave*, Plin. 16, 1. purpura saepe tuos fulgens praetexit amictus, *fringes*, Ov. P. 3, 8, 7. hic viridis tenerâ praetexit arundine ripas, *covers*, Virg. Æ. 7, 12 & G. 3, 15. littora curvae praetexunt puppes, *line, cover, or surround*, Id. Æ. 6, 5. so praetexta littora velis, *lined with ships, much frequented by fishing boats*, Ov. Art. 1, 255. usque ad oceanum Rheno praetexuntur, *are watered by, border upon*, Tac. G. 34. so eaque Germaniae frons est, quatenus Danubio praetexitur, (*at. pergitur,*) ib. 42.—
✱ conjugium vocat; hoc praetexit nomine culpam, *she palliates or extenuates*, Virg. Æ. 4, 172. non tamen Anna novis praetexere funera sacris germanam credit, *that her sister disguises, covers or conceals*, ib. 500. neque enim quisquam potest exercitum cupere, ut non praetextat cupiditatem triumphi, *as not to make his desire of a triumph a colour or pretext for his ambition*, Cic. Pis. 24.

PRÆTEXENS (part.) pictâ ferrugine caelum—imbrifer arcus, *illuminating the heaven with a variegated purple colour, i. e. with a mixture of colours*, Tibul. 1, 4, 37. ubicunque ipsi essent; praetextentes esse rempublicam, *pretending*, Paterc. 2, 62.

PRÆTEXTUS (part.) toga v. tunica praetexta purpurâ, *bordered or edged with purple*, Liv. 34, 7. Augusto praetextum nomine templum, *distinguished by the name of Augustus inscribed on its front*, Ovid. Fast. 5, 567. praetexta quercu domus, *the house (of Augustus) adorned by a civic crown suspended over the gate*, ib. 4, 953. between two laurel branches, Id. Met. 1, 563. PRÆTEXTA, ae, f. (sc. toga,) a white toga bordered with purple; worn by freeborn boys till the age of 17, and by girls till they were married; also by magistrates, &c. Liv. 34, 7. togam praetextam texi Oppio puto te addisse, *that a robe of magistracy is weaving for Oppius, i. e. that Caesar intends to make him consul or praetor*, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 19. ceditur et caecis, (sc. a nobis,) et quos praetexta verendos virgaque cum verbis imperiosa facit, *we give place or go out of the way to shew respect to the blind, and to magistrates*, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 31. praetextam fascis aspiciamque tuos, i. e. *I shall see you consul*, Id. P. 4, 9, 42. (vid. A. 108, 110 & 413, &c.)

PRÆTEXTAE, ârum, f. (sc. fabulae,) plays in which magistrates and persons of dignity were introduced, Hor. Art. 288.

PRÆTEXTÂTUS, a. clothed or drest in the toga praetexta.—obit, praetextato relicto filio, *a boy or youth under the age of 17*, Paterc. 2, 59. triumphantium praetextati filii, Cic. Mur. 5. sic praetextatos referunt Artaxata mores, *they carry back to Artaxata, the capital of Armenia, the corrupt morals of the Roman youth*, Juv. 2, 170. praetexta verba, *obscene*, Suet. Vesp. 22. (quod nubentibus sc. puellis, depositis praetex-

tis, a multitudine puerorum obscaena clamarentur, Festus, vid. (A. 465.) illo die magnus praetextatus fui, i. e. consul, Cic. Att. 6, 1.—

PRÆTEXTUM, i. n. the toga praetexta or the robe of magistrates, Val. Max. 2, 10, 1. 7, 1, 1. 7, 5, 6 & 8. Sen. Ep. 71. a pretext, Suet. Caes. 30. Tac. H. 2, 100.

PRÆTEXTUS, ūs, m. a pretence, colour or pretext, Suet. Tib. 28.

PRÆ-TĪMĒRE, (-eo, ui, -,) to fear greatly, to fear before hand. sibi praetimet, Plaut. Amph. pr. 20.

PRÆ-TINCTUS, (tinguo,) dipped, sprinkled or tinged before hand. -cta semina veneno, Ov.

PRÆTOR, ōris, m. (q. praetor, à praeco,) any chief commander or magistrate, Cic. Inv. 1, 33. Nep. 2, 2. 3, 2. 23, 7. &c. as the consul, Liv. 3, 55. Cic. Leg. 3, 3. Juv. 10, 36 & 41. or dictator, Liv. 7, 3.—a name appropriated to a particular magistrate, a praetor, the magistrate next in power to the consul; at first only one, afterwards more, (A. 119, &c.) praetores aearii, the praetors who had the charge of the treasury, Tac. Ann. 1, 75. H. 4, 9.

PRÆTORIUS, a. of or belonging to a praetor; -oria comitia, for electing praetors, Liv. 35. insignia, the badges of a praetor, granted also to those who were not praetors, Tac. An. 12, 21. & 53. H. 4, 4. cohorts, the praetorian cohort or general's guard, Cic. Cat. 2, 11. (A. 382.) or the retinue of the governor of a province, Cic. Q. fr. 1, 1. Verr. 2, 4. Att. 7, 2. domus, i. e. praetorium, the praetor's house, Cic. Verr. 5, 56. navis, the commander's ship, Liv. 26, 39. & 29, 25. porta, the gate of the camp, behind the praetorium or general's tent, Festus.—jus praetorium, what was ordained by the edicts of the praetor, (A. 183.) exceptiones praetoriae, granted by those edicts, Cic. Inv. 2, 19.—✱

PRÆTORIUS candidatus, a candidate for the office of praetor, Cic. Mur. 27. but vir praetorius, who had been praetor; plur. viri consulares et praetorii, Cic. Att. 16, 7. per Afranium & Petreium, consularem ac praetorium, the former of whom had been consul, and the latter praetor, Paterc. 2, 48. -ia familia, a praetorian family, i. e. descended from one who had been praetor; thus, hic (petitor v. candidatus) familiâ consulari est, ille praetoriâ; reliquos video esse equestri loco:—cedat consulari generi praetorium, nec contendat cum praetorio equester locus, Cic. Planc. 6. donec praetorius auctor docuit, i. e. Sempronius Rufus, who introduced the eating of storks: called PRÆTORIUS, by way of derision, because he had stood candidate for the praetorship, but was rejected, Hor. S. 2, 2, 50 & ibi vet. Sch.—

PRÆTORIUM, i. n. the general's tent or pavilion in the camp, Liv. 3, 5. Cic. Div. 1, 33. (A. 375.) hence tria praetoria circa Capuam erecta, sc. erant, i. e. three armies were encamped, Liv. 25, 22. in allusion to this Virgil says of the bees, et circa regem atque ipsa ad praetoria densae miscerentur, for circa praetorium regis, they crowd round their king's tent, G. 4, 75.—* PRÆTORIUM is also put for the chief officers who attended on the general at the praetorium,

and formed his council; whence praetorium dimittere, to dismiss these officers, Liv. 21, 54, 26, 15, 50, 5. &c. (A. 376.) the house or palace of the governor of a province. curritur ad praetorium, to the praetor's house, Cic. Verr. 5, 35. add. ib. 4, 28.—any palace or great house, Suet. Cal. 37. Aug. 63 & 72. Tit. 8. mirandusque cliens sedet ad praetoria regis, waits at the court of Prusias king of Bithynia, Juv. 10, 161.—the praetorian cohorts or the emperor's body guards, Suet. Ner. 9. Tac. H. 4, 46. tribuni centurionesque praetorii, of the praetorian bands, Suet. ib. 47. commonly called PRAETORIANAE cohortes, v. -iani milites, Suet. Tib. 37. Plin. 6, 29. sing. praetorianus miles, Tac. H. 4, 44.—Praetorium rusticum, the principal house in a country villa, in which its proprietor resided, when he came from the city, Pallad. 1, 8, 1. &c.

PRAETŪRA, ae, f. the praetorship, the office or dignity of a praetor, Plin. 14, 22.

PRAETORITIUS, v. -icius, a. -icia corona, a crown given by the praetor to the victors at the public games, made of thin plates of gold or silver, Martial. 8, 33, 1.

PRAE-TORQUĒRE, to writhe or twist hard before.

PRAE-TREPĪDUS, a. much affrighted, in great disorder.

PRAETREPĪDANS, a. panting with earnest desire.

PRAE-TRUNCĀRE, to cut off or out, Plaut.

PRAE-TŪMĪDUS, a. very much swelled, Claud.

PRAE-VĀLĒRE, (-eo, ui, itum,) to prevail; to be better or more able, of more value or worth; to excel or exceed.

PRAEVALESCĒRE, to grow too strong.

PRAEVALĪDUS, a. very able or strong. -īdē.

PRAE-VALLĀRI, to be fortified before, Hirt.

PRAE-VARĪCĀRI, to straddle, to walk wide; not to go straight; to go crooked in ploughing, Plin. 18, 19, s. 42. to shuffle, to play fast and loose, to act deceitfully; to betray the cause of one's client, and by neglect or collusion, assist his opponent, (A. 270.) -ātio; -ātor, Cic. Partit. 36. Div. 2, 43.

PRAE-VĒHI, (-vĕhor, ctus,) to be carried before, to pass. dum missilia hostium praevehuntur, Tac. H. 4, 71. Rhenus Germaniam praevehitur, runs past, Id. An. 2, 6. praevectus equo, Virg. Æ. 7, 166. Sil. 7, 117. or simply praevectus, sc. equo, riding before. equites Romani praevecti, Liv. 9, 35.

PRAE-VĒLOX, ōcis, very swift or quick, Plin.

PRAE-VĒNĪRE, to come or go before, Liv. 9, 23. & 24, 21. nascere, praeque diem veniens age, Lucifer, alnum, for praeveniens, rise, O Lucifer, and preceding bring on the day, Virg. Æ. 8, 17,

PRAEVEBĪUM, i, n. a preposition before a verb.

PRAEVERNAT, imp. (ver.) it is spring too early.

PRAE-VERRĒRE, to sweep or brush before, Ov.

PRAE-VERTĒRE, antiq. praevertĒre (ti, sum,) ventos cursu pedum, to outstrip, to get before, to outrun, Virg. Æ. 7, 807. so ventos equo, to outfly the winds on horseback, ib. 1, 345. nemo me unquam levissimā suspicione perstrinxit,

quem non praevertĒrim, whom I have not got the better of, Cic. Sull. 16.—praevertunt me fata, prevent, Ov. M. 2, 658. so praevertit metus luctum, Id. Liv. 397. Silius imminentem damnationem voluntario sine praevertit, prevented, Tac. An. 4, 19. so metum supplicii fugā, Liv. 24, 5. nulla igitur vis fuit religionis, quae tantam utilitatem praeverteret, which should prevent so great advantage, i. e. prevent Regulus from saving his life and avoiding such torments, Cic. Off. 3, 28. et vivo tentat praevertĒre amore—animos, to prepossess or engage her mind, Virg. Æ. 1, 721. si Punicum Romano praevertisset bellum, sc. Alexander, if he had put the Punic war before the Roman, i. e. if he had made war on the Carthaginians, before he attacked the Romans, Liv. 9, 17. nec posse, quum hostes prope ad portas essent, bello praevertisse quicquam, nor could they prefer the consideration of any thing to that of the war, Liv. 2, 24. aegre impetratum a tribunis, ut bellum praeverti sinerent, to be preferred, Id. si habes aliquid, quod huic sermoni praevertendum putes, which you think ought to be preferred, Cic. Div. 1, 6.

PRAEVERTI (depon.) volucrem Hebrum fugā (al. eorum,) to outstrip, to outrun, Virg. Æ. 1, 317. huic rei praevertendum existimavit, that he should do this before any thing else, Caes. B. G. 7, 33. illuc praevertamur, return, Hor. S. 1, 3, 38.

PRAE-VĪDĒRE, to see before; to foresee; to provide before hand. nisi quid praevidisset, Nep.

PRAE-VITIĀRE, to infect before hand, Ov. M.

PRAEVIVUS, a. going before, leading the way.

PRAEUMBRANS, darkening, eclipsing, Tac.

PRAE-VŪLĀRE, to fly before or first, Plaut.

PRAE-USTUS, a. burnt at the end or point.

PRAEUT, adv. in comparison of, like as, Ter.

* PRAGMATĪCUS, a. pertaining to business, particularly to state affairs or politics, Cic. Att. 2, 20. skilful in law or in managing business, Quintil. 3, 6, 58. & 12, 3, 4. s. an agent or solicitor, Cic. Or. 1, 59. ex foedere pragmaticorum, Juv. 7, 123.

PRAMNUM (a) vinum, a kind of wine, Plin.

PRANDIUM, i, n. a dinner, Cels. 1, 3. Mart. 13, 30. (A. 433.)

PRANDĒRE, (-deo, di, sum,) to dine. olus, to dine upon herbs, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 3. so luscinias, Id. S. 2, 3, 245. tesseram vespĕri per castra dedit, ut ante lucem viri equique curati et pransi essent, Liv. 28, 14. pransus non avidē, having dined, Hor. S. 1, 6, 127. adde inscitiam pransi, poti, oscitantis ducis, Cic. Mil. 21.—PRANSOR, ōtis, m. one invited to dinner, a guest, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 2.

PRANSĪTĀRE polentam, to dine often upon, Id. Asin. 1, 1, 18.

PRANSŪRIUS, a. -ium candelabrum, fit to be used at dinner, when no candlestick was necessary, as being in the day-time, Quint. 6, 3, 99.

* PRĀSĪNUS, a. of a green colour, like a leek, (prason,) -īna synthĕsis, Mart. 10, 29, 34. prāsina factio, the party of charioteers in the circus, who were dressed in green, Suet. Cal. 55. prās-

bus agitator, a charioteer of the green faction, Id. Ner. 22. (A. 342).—

PRASINĀTUS, a. clothed in green, Petron. 28.—
PRASŌIDES, is, m. a kind of topaz. ex colore porri, Plin. 37, 8 s. 32.—
PRASIUS, ii, a green topaz of an inferior kind, ib. s. 34.—

PRASON, i, n. a sea-weed of a green colour, Id. 13, 25 s. 48.—

PRĀTUM, i, n. a meadow.—
PRATŪLUM, i, n. a little meadow or green field.
PRATENSIS, e, of or pertaining to a meadow.
pratensis flores, fungi, &c. that grow in a meadow. foenum, Col. 6, 3.—

PRĀVUS, a. crooked, not straight, mishapen; wrong, wicked; erroneous, apt to go wrong.—
PRĀVĒ, adv. crookedly, irregularly, naughtily.—
PRĀVITAS, ātis, f. crookedness, deformity, &c.—

PRĒCĀRI (dep.) deos v. ad deos, to pray, to intreat. aliquid ab aliquo, mortem, salutem, veniam, &c. bona v. benè alicui precari, to wish one well. mala v. malè, to wish him ill. precantis miserere, pity a suppliant, Virg. Æ. 10, 598. precans dextra, as if imploring, ib. 12, 930. precantia verba, the words of suppliants, ib. 237. prayers, Ov. M. 7, 590. precati superiores, having prayed to the gods, Virg. Æ. 5, 529. desine fata deūm flecti sperare precando, by prayers, ib. 6, 376. mala multa precatus Atreidis, having prayed for many mischiefs to the sons of Atreus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 202.—

PRĒCĀTIO, ōnis, f. a praying, a prayer, Cic. Mur. 1, Liv. 30, 5.—

PRĒCĀTUS, ūs, m. a request, Stat. Th. 3, 332. an imprecation, Id. Silv. 5, 2, 81.—

PRĒCĀTOR, ōris, m. an intercessor, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 90.—

PRĒCIS, i, em, e; plur. preces, um, ibus, &c. f. (from the obsol. prex.) a prayer, an entreaty, or supplication. humiliter prece, Cic. Inv. 1, 16. omnibus precibus detestatus Ambiorigem, having cursed with all kind of imprecations, Caes. B. G. 6, 30. so improbus urget iratis precibus, follows me with curses, Hor. S. 2, 6, 30.—
PRĒCARIUS, a. precarious, at another's will or pleasure. victus, quaestus; libertas, salus, &c. —id.

PRĒHENDĒRE, contr. prendĒre, (-do, di, sum,) to take, to take hold of, to grasp; to catch, to seize.—

PRĒHENSIO, ōnis, f. a laying hold; a kind of machine, Caes. B. C. 2, 9.—

PRĒNSĀRE, to lay hold of, to watch; to take hold of in a familiar or supplicating manner, to solicit. initium prensandi facere, Cic.—
PRĒNSĀTIO, a. soliciting or canvassing.—

PRĒLUM, v. praelum, (q. premulum,) i, n. a press, an instrument or machine for pressing or squeezing; a vine-press. vina prelis elisa, Prop.

PRĒMĒRE, (prĒmo, ssi, ssum,) to press. aliquem jacentem v. exanimū pede, to press upon, Virg. Æ. 10, 495. aliquem fugientem, to pursue closely, Ov. M. 5, 604. so aliquem hastā, Virg. Æ. 2, 530. anguem, to tread upon, Virg. Æ. 2, 379. angues tenaciter, manibus, to squeeze

or wring to death, Ov. Ep. 9, 21. Art. 1, 187. Virg. Æ. 8, 289. a nos, to surpass, to exceed, Ov. M. 7, 449. argumentum, to insist upon, to urge, Cic. Tusc. 1, 36. arva, to walk over, Ov. F. 4, 762. arva ossibus, to lie or be buried on, Id. Liv. 434. arva pelago, to cover, to overflow, Virg. Æ. 1, 246. arva alieno jugo, to inhale or enslave, to keep in subjection, ib. 10, 78. so Ausonium ditione, to rule over, ib. 54. axes, to weigh down or load, to sit or stand in a chariot, Ov. M. 2, 148. canes pube, to contain or confine, Id. Am. 3, 12, 21. Art. 1, 332. capillos mitrā, to cover or conceal, Id. F. 4, 518. so canitiem galēā, Virg. Æ. 9, 612. caput pede, to press down, Ov. M. 8, 425. cardinem extremum mortalis aevi, to come near to the last point or end of life, i. e. to be very old, Senec. Troad. 52. caseum, to press or make, Virg. E. 1, 35. causam, to hurt or injure, Cic. Or. 2, 75. cervum ad retia, to drive on, Id. A. 3, 413. collum aratro, to press, Ov. M. 7, 211. collum laqueo, to strangle, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 37. comas to press, to squeeze out the water, Ov. P. 4, 1, 30. cornua tauri, to seize, Ov. M. 9, 186. cornua Bacchi, to repress, i. e. to soothe or check the wrath, Id. Art. 1, 232. crimen, to aggravate, opp. to elĒvare, Quintil. 7, 2, 40. criminibus vcris, sc. eam, to bear hard upon, to urge with just accusations, Ov. M. 14, 401. crineni frōde, to crown with a garland, Virg. Æ. 4, 148. & 5, 556. cursum ingenii, to check, Cic. Brut. 77. dolorem corde, to conceal, Virg. Æ. 1, 209. famam, to sink, to depress, Tac. Ann. 15, 49. fauces, to press, Ov. M. 12, 509. to cleave to, Virg. G. 3, 508. fauces defensionis, to weaken or destroy, Cic. Verr. 3. forum, to frequent much, to be often in, Cic. Planc. 27. grana ore, to chew, Ov. M. 5, 538. humeros, to load, Ov. Ep. 7, 80. ingenium, to lessen, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 25. iras, to check, Tac. H. 4, 72. littus, sc. nave, to press upon, to come near, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 3. littora pede, to land or stand upon, Ov. P. 3, 2, 6. presserat occiduis Tartessia littora Phoebus, had reached, Ov. M. 14, 416. luxuriem, to check the luxuriance of the trees, to prune the luxuriant shoots, ib. 629. oculos, to close, Virg. Æ. 9, 487. & 12, 908. propositum, to persist in, Ov. M. 2, 104. saltus montium praesidiis, to shut or block up, Liv. 40, 40. sanguinem, to stop or staunch, Tac. An. 15, 64. sedilia, to sit upon, Ov. M. 5, 317. sensus, to conceal, opp. to promere, Tac. An. 3, 11. superiores, to criminate, to depress the merit of his superiors, Liv. 22, 12. terram genu, to press, Ov. M. 6, 3, 47. aliquid terrā, to bury in the earth, Hor. Epod. 1, 33. toros, to recline on, Ov. Ep. 12, 30. ventos, to restrain, Virg. Æ. 1, 63. urbem obsidione, to besiege, Virg. Æ. 8, 647. urbem servitio, to enslave, Id. vestigia, to stop, ib. 6, 197. vestigia patris, to follow the footsteps or example, Tac. An. 2, 14. virgulta per agros, to plant, Virg. G. 2, 346. vitem falce, to prune, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 9. so umbras, i. e. the over-shading branches, Virg. G. 1, 157. vocem, to be silent, Id. Æ. 9, 324. pressit ab his vocem,

after saying these words she stopt her voice, Ov. Met. 9, 763.—cum premeretur ad exeundum, he was pressed, urged, or importuned, Nep. 17, 6. nonumque prematur in annum, sc. carmen, let it be suppressed, i. e. not be published for nine years after being composed, Hor. Art. P. 388. aulaea praenuntur, the curtains are kept down, i. e. the play is stopt, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 189. (A. 360.) cum a me premeretur, when he was urged or hard put to it, Cic. Verr. 1, 53. Div. 2, 20. totidemque plagae tellure praenuntur, as many zones are marked on the earth, Ovid. M. 1, 48. premi ab hoste, to be hard pressed. ab Scythiis, Nep. 1, 3. premi aere alieno, aegritudine, dolore, siti, &c. to be pressed, distressed, or afflicted. nocte, to be covered or concealed, Virg. Æ. 6, 827. densior his tellus; et pressa est gravitate sui, was pressed or weighed down, Ovid. Met. 1, 30.

PRESSUS (part. & adj.) clamor, checked, silenced, Ovid. Met. 1, 207. et cubito remanete presso, reclining on your elbow, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 8. lactis pressi copia, i. e. of cheese, Virg. E. 1, 82. vina pressa, Torquato consule, pressed, made, Hor. Epod. 13, 9. presso pede, slowly, Liv. 8, 8. so presso gradu, with a slow pace, Id. 28, 14. presso gressu, Ovid. Met. 3, 17. pressa vox et tenuenta, indistinct, inarticulate, Cic. in Sen. post red. 6. so pressi ac flebiles modi, Id. Tusc. 1, 44. but lingua sonos vocis distinctos et pressos efficit, articulate, Id. N. D. 59. oratio pressior, more close or concise, compendiosus, nervous, Id. Or. 2, 23. so Plin. Ep. 1, 16, 4. & 7, 9, 8. oratores parum pressi et nimis redundantes, Cic. Br. 55. Thucydides verbis pressus, Id. Or. 2, 13.

PRESSÈ (adv.) loqui, softly, gently, Cic. Off. 1, 37. Or. 3, 12. concisely, Quintil. 2, 8, 15. & 8, 3, 40. subtilely, acutely, Cic. Tusc. 4, 7. Fin. 4, 10. Or. 8.

PRESSŪRA, ae, f. a squeezing or pressing, Col. 12, 36.

PRESSUS (ūs, m.) ōris, a presing or closing of the lips, an articulation, Cic. Or. 3, 11. ponderis, a pressure, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23. pressu duplici palmarum, Id. N. D. 2, 42.

PRESSŌRIUS, a. -ium vas, in which any thing is pressed, Col. 12, 18.

PRESSĀRE, to press often or hard, to squeeze. frustra pressabimus ubera palmis, Virg. E. 3, 99.

PRESTER, ēris, m. a hot boisterous whirlwind, which catches fire as it rages. turbo ardentior, accensusque dum furit, prester vocatur, Plin. 2, 48 & 49 s. 50.

PRĒTIUM, i, n. a price, a reward, money given for any thing, a fee or hire, a bribe, wages; worth, esteem. pretium sc. operae, worth while, Tac. An. 1, 57. ager majoris pretii, of greater value, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 12. magni pretii hominum, of great worth, Id. Ad. 5, 6, 3. et peccare nefas, aut pretium est mori, the reward or punishment, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 24. facturum operae pretium sim, si, &c. whether I am about to do a work of importance, Liv. pr. operae pretium est, it is worth while, Cic. Cat. 4, 8.

PRĒTIŌSUS, a. costly, dear, precious, excellent.—PRĒTIŌSÈ, adv. in a costly manner, richly, splendidly. vasa caelata, Cic. Inv. 2, 40.

PRI, anciently used for PRAE, Festus. PRĪDEM, adv. some time since, a while ago, lately.

PRĪDIE, adv. (q. priore die,) on the day before.

PRĪMUS, (ab obsol. pris, pris, prior,) first; prime, best, chief. prima fabula, the first part of a play. so prima aetas, aestas, &c. primo mane, early in the morning. primo quoque tempore, as soon as possible.

PRIMA, ōrum, n. the first principles or elements of things, Lucr. 1, 1068. the beginning, Cic. Att. 11, 7. the van of an army, Curt. 5, 3, 9. primae, sc. partes, the precedence, the pre-eminence, Cic. Brut. 99. primis labris gustare, slightly, superficially, Id. N. D. 1, 20.

PRĪMŌ, & -mum, adv. in the first place, the first time, first. ut primum, when first.

PRĪMŪLUS, a. first, the very first. -um.—PRĪMĀRIUS, a. of the first rank, worth, or dignity, chief, principal.

PRĪMĀTUS, ūs, m. the first place or rank in worth or estimation, Plin. 13, 12. pre-eminence, Varr. R. R. 1, 7.

PRĪMĀNI, ōrum, m. the soldiers of the first legion, Tac. H. 2, 43.

PRĪMĪTIÆ, ārum, f. the first fruits or produce, firstlings, Ovid. Met. 3, 274. the first attempt, the beginning, Stat. Theb. 2, 742. & 11, 265.

PRĪMITIVUS (adj.) torris, of the first magnitude, (al. prunitius,) Ovid. Met. 12, 272.

PRĪMITIVUS, a. the first or earliest, Col. 9, 13. PRĪMITŪS, adv. at first, first of all.

PRĪMŌRES, um, m. the chiefmen, the nobles, Liv. PRĪMŌRIS, gen. sing. adj. the first, the foremost.

primori in acie, in the first line or front, Tac. Hist. 3, 21. nasi primoris acumen, the point of the nose, Lucr. 6, 1191. primores dentes, the fore-teeth, Plin. 11, 37. primores feminae, the principal women, Tac. An. 2, 29.

PRĪMÆVUS, a. (aevum,) elder, born first; flourishing, in the flower of one's age, Virg. Æ. 9, 545. youthful, ib. 10, 345.

PRĪMIGENIUS, a. (gigno,) original, primitive.—PRĪMIGENIA, ae, f. an epithet of Fortune, Cic. Leg. 1, 11. Liv. 34, 53.

PRĪMĪGĒNŪS (adj.) dies, the first day, the birth day, Lucr. 2, 1104.

PRĪMOGENĪTUS, the first born.

PRĪMPĀRA, (pario,) she that is first brought forth, or that is delivered of her first child, Plin. 8, 47.

PRĪMĪPĪLUS, i. e. primi pili centurio, m. a centurion of the first rank (of triarii.)

PRĪMĪPĪLĀRIS, v. -ārius, a. of a chief centurion, senex, Quint. 6, 3, 92. subst. a chief centurion, Suet. Tib. 37.

PRĪMORDIUM, i, n. (ordior,) the beginning, the origin. urbis, Liv. pr. primordia rerum, Lucr. 1, 50.

PRINCEPS, ūpis, c. (capio,) the first or foremost, the chief; a prince or princess, the emper-

ror; an author, adviser or encourager; a ring-leader.—PRINCEPS senātūs, the prince or chief man of the senate, i. e. the senator whose name was first marked in the list of senators by the censors, (A. 4.)—PRINCEPS iuventutis the person first named by the censor in reciting the list of equites, (A. 28.) but both these appellations were also applied to others.

PRINCĪPES, um, one of the three ranks of soldiers, between the hastati and triarii, Liv. 8, 8. Crentensi bello octavum principem duxit, i. e. octavum principum ordinem v. octavum centuriam, he commanded the eighth century of principes, Cic. Br. 8. primus princeps, the centurion of the first century of principes, Liv. 25, 14. called PRINCEPS prior, Caes. B. C. 3, 64.

PRINCĪPĀLIS, e, principal, chief; of or pertaining to the prince or emperor; princely. principalis dextra et sinistra sc. porta, the gate on the right and on the left side of the camp, Liv. 4, 19. § 40, 17.

PRINCĪPĀLĪTER, adv. like a prince, in a princely manner, Plin. Pan. 47.

PRINCĪPĀTUS, ūs, m. the first place, pre-eminence, Cic. Off. 2, 19. the imperial power or government, Plin. 9, 39. a beginning, Cic. de Un. 2.

PRINCĪPIUM, a beginning; an origin, a race or pedigree. pl. the first principles or elements of things, Lucr. 2, 789. Cic. Acad. 4, 36. the natural desires or appetites of the mind, Cic. Fin. 2, 11. § 3, 5. Off. 3, 12. the first line of an army in order of battle, Sall. Jug. 49. Liv. 2, 65. 3, 22. 8, 18. Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 11. an open space in the middle of the camp, (A. 373.)

PRINCĪPIŌ, adv. in the first place, first of all.—PRINCĪPĀLIS, e, original.

PRIOR, -ius, ōris, (from the obsolete pris, e, before;) the former; the better, preferable. nunc prior adito tu, do you advance first, Ter. Phor. 1, 4, 52. prior bibas, prior decumbas, you drink first, you recline first, ib. 2, 2, 28. belante prior, superior to his enemy, Hor. Saec. Carm. 51. priores deferunt Laelio, sc. partes, they give the preference, Cic. Br. 21. so priores partes habere, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 71. ex hoc fonte (sc. ex corde) duae grandes venae in priora, (sc. loca) et terga discurrunt, into the fore-parts of the body, Plin. 11, 37 s. 69.

PRIUS, adv. before, sooner. prius orto sole, before sun-rise, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 112.

PRIUSQUAM, conj. before that, before.

PRISCUS, a. ancient, old, out of use. -a gens mortalium, Hor.

PRISCĒ, adv. in the old or ancient manner.

PRISTĪNUS, a. ancient, former, accustomed, wonted, first, Virg. Æ. 6, 473. 10, 143.

PRISTIS, is, m. a kind of large fish, Plin. the name of a ship, Virg. Æ. a kind of ship.

PRIVIGNUS, i, m. a step-son.

PRIVIGNA, ae, f. a step-daughter.

PRIVIGNUS, a. -a proles, born in a former marriage, Col. 10, 163. correl. vitricus & noverca.

PRĪVUS, a. single, particular, proper, peculiar, one's own.—quem ducit priva triremis, his own galley, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 93. sive aliud privum abitur tibi, for your own private eating, Id. S.

2, 5, 11. milites—singulis bobus, binis privis tunicis donati, with an ox and two tunics to each for his own particular use, Liv. 7, 37. so ut privos lapides silices, privasque verbenas secum ferrent, that each should carry along with him his own flint stone, to break the skull of the victim, and his own vervain, to crown his head, Id. 30, 43. sua cuique quum sit animi cogitatio, colorque privus, (al. proprius,) his own, peculiar to himself, Phaedr. 5 pr. 8. vetant leges sacraatae, vetant xii tabulae, leges privis hominibus irrogari, to be enacted against single men or particular individuals.

PRIVILEGIUM, i, n. a law about inflicting an extraordinary punishment on an individual, Cic. Dom. 17. Sext. 30. Leg. 3, 19. Parad. 4.—in later writers, a privilege, Plin. Ep. 10, 56, 57 & 110. Sen. Ben. 3, 11. tranq. anim. 2.

PRĪVĀRE eum bonis, honore, luce, amicis, oculis, vitā, &c. to deprive of. eum dolore, aegritudine, to free from.

PRĪVĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. a withdrawing, privation.

PRĪVĀTUS, a. private, not public; peculiar, one's own. subst. a private person, not a magistrate, Cic. Cat. 1, 1. not in any public office, Nep. 1, 8. Liv.

PRĪVĀTIM, adv. privately, particularly.

PRO (praep.) gloria certare, for, Sall. Jug. 94. pro cive se gerere, for, as, Cic. Ar. 5. pro hoste habere, Liv. 2, 20. pro pontifice, as. pontifex, (al. in presence of.) Id. 2, 27. pro certo, comperto, infecto, nihilo, &c. habeo, duco.—* pro tempore atque periculo, according to, Sall. Cat. 30. so pro sua consuetudine, dignitate, sapientia, spe, &c. pro meo iure, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 27. pro viribus, pro parte virili, pro sua quisque parte v. facultate, according to one's ability or power. pro rata parte, portione, in proportion. tu illos duos olim pro re tollebas tuā, you bred them both according to your fortune, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 23.—* pro aede Jovis Statoris, before, Cic. Phil. 2, 26. so pro curia, concione, consilio, castris, foribus, muro, rostris, templo, tribunali, &c.—parum tibi pro eo, quod a te habeo, reddidi, in comparison of, considering, Cic. pro ut, pro eo ac, pro eo ut mereor, as I deserve. pro se quisque, uterque, &c. for his own part. rati noctem pro se, favourable to them, Sall. Jug. 98. so et loca sua et genus pugnae pro hoste fuere, Liv. 39, 30. pro meo casu, considering my condition or circumstances, Sall. Cat. 35. so pro inopia commeatuum, Liv. 36, 7. pro collegio decemvirorum, by the authority or in the name of, Liv. 38, 36. so pro collegio sc. tribunorum, Id. 4, 26. pro collegii sententia, as the opinion or by the opinion of the college of tribunes, ib. 44. fieri pro tribu aedilem, to be elected by the prerogative tribe, Liv. 9, 46. (A. 90.) so pro suffragio, v. -iis, Cic. Verr. 2, 51. pro praede, for praede v. praedibus, as a surety or sureties, ib. 1, 45.

PRŌ v. Proh, interj. O. prō sancte Jupiter! Cic. Phil. 2, 13. prō Jupiter! Ter. And.

* PROAETŌRUS, i, m. (i. e. summus magistratus,) a chief magistrate, Cic. Verr. 4, 23 & 39.

PROAUCTOR, ōris, m. a remote author or

founder. Appius Caecus generis sui, Suet. Cl. 24.

PROAVUS, i, m. a great-grandfather.—

PROAVIA, ae, f. a great-grandmother.—

PROAVITUS, a. of a great-grandfather or ancestor; ancient. proavita regna, the kingdom of his ancestors, Ov. Met. 13, 416.

PROBĀRE, (à probus,) to prove, to make good, to make out, to evince. Carnades nullam unquam rem defendit, quam non probārit, Cic. Or. 2, 39.—(II) to approve, to approve of. teque et istam rationem otii tui et laudo vehementer et probo, Cic. Fam. 7, 1. video meliora proboque, deteriora sequor, Ovid. Met. 7, 20. sive tu Lucina probas vocari, thou chusest, Hor. Carm. S. 15. mihi verò et Flacco neutiquam probari potuit tam flagitiosa libido, could not be approved of by me, Cic. Sen. 10.—(III) to approve of, to make or show to be worthy of approbation. et civibus et sociis se probavit, Cic. Ligar. 1. multis se probavit, Id. Fin. 2, 25. mediocritates vel perturbationum, vel morborum animi, mihi non sane probant, they do not convince or satisfy me about the moderation either of the disorders or diseases of the mind, Cic. Tusc. 3, 10. quos (libros) ut spero, tibi valde probabo, which I hope to make agreeable to you; to your taste or liking, Cic. Att. 4, 14.—(IV) to try, to inspect, to examine, to judge of.

PROBĀTUS, adj. approved, acceptable, agreeable. minus probatus parentibus, Nep. 2, 1. probatior primogenitis patrum, more approved or respected by the principal senators, Liv. 27, 8. homo probatissimus, very respectable, Cic. Verr. 2, 8. so femina probatissima, Id. Caec. 4. gratulatio tua est mihi probatissima, very agreeable, Cic. Fam. 4, 11. probatissimii auctores, most approved, Col. 1, 1, 8. so artifices, ib. 11, 1, 6.

PROBĀTIO, ōnis, f. a proof. probationes, proofs, Quintil. 6, 4, 7. 5, 1 pr. § 5, 8. Tac. H. 2, 63. § 3, 7.—a trial, inspection, or examination. athletarum, Cic. Off. 1, 40. quadrupedum, Varr. R. R. 1, 20, 1.—probability, opp. to perception, Cic. Acad. 4, 31.

PROBĀTOR, ōris, m. an approver, Cic. Ph. 2, 12.

PROBĀBĪLIS, e. probable, likely to be true, credible. orator probabilis, plausible, Nep. 24, 3. Cic. Br. 76. orator populo probabilior, more acceptable, Cic. Or. 2, 36. erat ejus aequalis P. Autronius voce peracutū atque magnā, nec aliā re ullā probabilis, and not worthy of approbation or commendable, not distinguished for any other accomplishment, Cic. Br. 68. Roscius dicebat, se adhuc reperire discipulum quem quidem probaret, potuisse neminem; non quò non essent quidam probabiles, scd, &c. that he could never find a scholar, with whom he was quite satisfied; not but that some of them were tolerable, pretty good, passable, Cic. Orat. 1, 28.

PROBĀBĪLĪTER (adv.) dicere, plausibly; so as to gain approbation, Cic. Or. 2, 82. add. Id. Fin. 3, 17. multaue in eam partem probabiliter argumentatus, sc. est, urged many plausible arguments to that purpose, Liv. 33, 28. minimè

probabiliter, not at all in a manner to produce conviction, Id. 42, 48. consulatus non probabiliter, gestus, not discharged with the approbation of the citizens, Patern. 2, 46.—

PROBĀBĪLĪTAS, ātis, f. probability, likelihood, appearance of truth, Cic. Fin. 3, 21.

PROBOSCIS, idis, f. an elephant's trunk, Plin. 8, 7.

PROBRUM, i, n. a shameful or wicked action, as lewdness, adultery, &c. Plaut. Amph. 1, 2, 15. § 3, 3, 6. Ovid. Met. 10, 695. Suet. Caes. 43. a detestable crime, Cic. Dom. 29. disgrace, infamy. cum summo probro, Ter. And. 5, 30, 1. so Ph. 5, 4, 6. paupertas probro haberi coepit, sc. alicui, to be reckoned a disgrace, Sall. Cat. 12.—* a reproach, foul language. probra alicui v. in aliquem dicere, &c.—

PROBRŌSUS, a. ignominious, disgraceful, infamous, scandalous, Cic. Font. 12.

PROBUS, a. virtuous, honest, good, sincere. probi viri, Cic. Or. 2, 43. probus adolescens, virtuosus, modest, Cic. Mil. 4. so probi mores, Hor. Car. S. 45. Quintil. 7, 2, 33.—PROBUS ager, good land, Col. de Arb. 3, 6. so sapor, ib. 7. argentum probum, of the proper standard, without alloy, Liv. 32, 2. § 38, 38. good money, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 57. § 4, 6, 1. so nummi, ib. 3, 3, 33. O artificem probum, O excellent deceiver! well counterfeited, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 29. clavae probae, stout cudgels, Id. Rud. 3, 5, 20. navigium, a stout ship, Cic. Ac. 2, 31. pauperies, honest poverty, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 55. de quo tibi spondeo probiorem hominem esse neminem, more worthy, better, Cic. Fam. 7, 5. PROBĒ, adv. rightly, well, properly.—

PROBITAS, ātis, f. virtue, honesty, probity. probitas laudatur et alget, Juv. 1, 74.

PRŌCĀRE v. -ārī, (q. precārī, i. e. poscĕre, Fest.) to ask or demand; to woo, to flatter or soothe.

PRŌCAX, ācis, a. pert, petulant; saucy, wanton. procaces austru, raging, Virg. Æ. 1, 536. -āciter; -ācitas.—

PRŌCUS, i, m. a suitor, a wooer.

PRŌCĒDERĒ, (-cĕdo, ssi, ssum,) to proceed, to go or come forth; to go on, to advance. funus interim procedit, Ter. And. 1, 1, 101. ut stipendia iis procederent, that their campaigns or years of service should be reckoned to them, Liv. 25, 5 § 27, 11. mea benefacta reipublicae procedunt, my services to the republic are considered or regarded; or are manifest, Sall. Jug. 85, 5. cum stationes procederent, when their turns of mounting guard continued, Liv. 5, 48.

* PROCĒDERĒ in virtute, to make progress, Cic. Fin. 4, 23. pars major anni jam processerat, was past, Liv. 3, 37. so ubi plerumque noctis processit, Sall. Jug. 21.—diu magnum inter mortalis certamen fuit, vine corporis, an virtue animi res militaris magis procederet, succeeded more, Id. Cat. 1. ubi multa agitanti nihil procedit, when nothing succeeds with him attempting many things, ib. 27.—proceditur lentè, sc. ab iis, they advance or proceed, Caes. B. C. 1, 80. qua temeritate processum in aciem est,

Liv. 25, 21. nec ultra minas processum est, Tac.

PROCESSIO (ōnis, f.) longior, a proceeding or advancing farther, Cic. Manil. 9.

PROCESSUS, ūs, m. progress, Cic. Br. 73. gradus tuos, et quasi processus dicendi studeo cognoscere, the progressive steps and advances, as it were, of your eloquence, ib. 65f.

PROCELLĒRE, (-cello, cūli, culsum,) to strike, to drive, to overturn. se, to stretch themselves forward, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 167.

PROCELLA, ae, f. a storm, a tempest, Virg. Æ. 1, 85. et ibi Serv. a civil commotion, a tumult, Nep. 25, 10. Cic. Cat. 4, 2.

PROCELLŌSUS, a. stormy, boisterous, tempestuous.

PRŌCĒRES, um, m. the chief men or nobles of a place, Liv. 1, 45. lecti proceres, chosen chiefs, Virg. Æ. 10, 213. so ib. 3, 58. rerum proceres, the chief commanders, Sil. 11, 142. castrorum, the principal officers, Liv. 7, 69. proceres juventutis, the chiefs of the equites, the flower of the army, Liv. 10, 28. cf. 3, 61.—*rar. sing.* agnosco procerem, I recognise the patrician, as we say, the peer, Juv. 8, 26.

PRŌCĒRUS, a. high, long, large. -ērae alni, tall, lofty, Virg. E. 6, 63.—*proceri lupi*, long, large pikes, Hof. Sat. 2, 2, 36.

PRŌCĒRE, adv. to a great length. Manil. 1, 841.

brachium procerius projectum, quasi quoddam telum, orations, stretched to a greater length than usual, in an advanced posture, as a bolt of eloquence, Cic. Or. 3, 59.

PROCERĪTAS (ātis, f.) arborum, height, tallness, Plin. 6, 32.—*plur.* proceritates arborum, Cic. Sen. 17.

proceritas pedum, the length, i. e. feet consisting of long syllables. fluit omnino numerus a primo tum incitatus brevitate pedum, tum proceritate tardius, a period flows more rapidly by the use of short feet, and more slowly by the use of long feet, Cic. Or. 63.

PRŌCĪDĒRE, (-cīdo, cīdi, -, à cadq,) to fall down flat.

PROCIDENTIA, ae, f. & pl. -ium, n. the falling down of a thing out of its place, Plin. 24, 11 & 23, 9.

PRŌCĪDŪS, a. falling down or apt to fall, Id. 21, 20.

PRŌCINCTUS, ūs, m. (cingo,) the state of an army ready to engage; battle array. in procinctu testamentum facere, while girding or preparing for battle, Cic. Or. 1, 53. in procinctu stare, to be in readiness, Quinct. 12, 9, 21.

PRŌCLĀMĀRE, to cry out, to proclaim; to plead a cause, to declaim, Cic. Verr. 5, 42. -ātio. -ātor.

PROCLĪNĀRE, to stoop or bend forwards. re proclinatā, the fortune of war having turned against Pompey, Cic. Att. 10, 8. adjuvat rem proclinatam, foment the quarrel, increases their temerity or inclination to rebellion, Caes. B. G. 7, 42.

PROCLINĀTIO, ōnis, f. a bending or leaning forward.

PRŌCLĪVIS, e, & -us, a, um, (clivus,) sloping downwards. per proclivia, sc. loca, through

steep places. proclivis sceleri, ad scelus, prone, inclined, ad morbos, subject, liable. est proclive v. in proclivi, easy to be done.

PROCLIVĪUS, adv. more easily.

PROCLIVĪTAS, ātis, f. a declivity; a proneness, propensity.

PROCOETON, ōnis, m. an antichamber to a bed-room, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 10.

PRŌCONSUL, ūlis, m. (pro consule,) a consul, one invested with the authority or power of a consul.

PROCONSŪLĀRIS, e, proconsular, of or pertaining to a consul.

PROCONSULĀTUS, ūs, m, the office or dignity of a consul. (Vid. A. 159.)

PRŌCRĀSTĪNĀRE, (cras,) to put off from day to day, to delay, to procrastinate. -ātio, Cic. Phil. 6, 7.

PROCRĀXE for procraxisse, (i. e. indicavisse,) to have divulged, (al. protrāxe for protraxisse.) Lucr.

PRŌCRĒĀRE, to beget, to procreate, to produce. periculum ei, to cause, Cic. Att. 2, 22. -ātio; -ātor, & -ātrix artium philosophia, Cic. Or. 1, 3.

PRŌCRESCĒRE, to grow up, to be produced, Lucr.

PRŌCŪBĀRE, to lie or spread over, Virg. G. 3, 145.

PRŌCŪDĒRE, (-cūdo, di, sum,) to hammer or beat out. dentem vomeris, (i. e. extenuare v. exacuere cudendo,) to sharpen the point of the share, Virg. G. 1, 261. & ibi Serv. so Lucr. 5, 1263. ira, quae procutit enses, forges, incites men to forge, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 19. acuenda nobis et procutenda lingua est, must be sharpened and polished, hammered out on an anvil, as it were, Cic. Or. 3, 30 f.

PRŌCUL, adv. far, far off, at a distance. innocui veniant, procul hinc, procul impius esto, Ov. F. 2, 623. procul errant, they are greatly mistaken or deceived, Sall. Jug. 85. ego conscia mihi sum, a me culpam esse hanc procul, that I am not to blame in this affair, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 5. sine ira et studio, quorum causas procul habeo, without resentment and partiality, by which I have no cause to be influenced, Tac. An. 1, 1.

PRŌCULCĀRE, (calco,) to trample upon. virum pedibus, Ov. M. 12, 374. to despise. Sen. -ātio.

PRO-CUMBĒRE, (-cumbo, cūbui, itum,) to lie down. terrae, in genit. to lie down on the ground, Ov. M. 2, 347. procubuerant frumenta imbribus, were laid, Caes. B. G. 6, 42. ne gravidis procumbat culmus aristas, hang down or be weighed down, Virg. G. 1, 111. so Plin. 16, 36. certamine summo procumbunt, sc. in remos, they bend to or ply the oars with the greatest eagerness, Virg. Æ. 5, 198. ictu saxi procumbit, he falls or is killed, Sil. 8, 669. so manu nostrā procubuerit, Ov. M. 13, 262. res postquam procubuerit meae, failed, were ruined, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 2.

PRŌCŪRĀRE negotia alicujus, to manage in his absence, Cic. Fam. 12, 24. Nep. 25, 15.

corpora, *to refresh*, Virg. *Æ.* 9, 158. sacrificia, *to take care of, to perform*, Caes. B. G. 6, 12. *so* sacerdotibus sacra procuranda tradunt, *the sacred things to be taken care of*, Nep. 2, 2. prodigia v. portenta, *to expiate prodigies or omens, i. e. to prevent or avert the evil which they were supposed to prognosticate, by offering proper sacrifices*, Liv. 1, 20. Cic. Div. 1, 2 & 2, 63. Gell. 4, 6. Phaedr. 3, 3. Tibul. 1, 5, 13.—**PROCURATIO**, ōnis, f. *the administration and doing of a thing, an office or charge*, Liv. 4, 8.—**PROCURATIUNCŪLA**, ae, f. *omnia transisti -ulæ pretio, you passed all these mountains to obtain a small government of a province*, Senec. Ep. 31.—**PROCURATOR**, ōris, m. *an agent, a manager*, Cic. Br. 4. Caec. 20. Att. 4, 15. Or. 1, 58. Quint. 19. Ov. Art. 1, 587. Quintil. 4, 4, 6, 7, 1, 19, &c. procurator Caesaris, *an officer under the emperors who managed the affairs of the revenue in a province*, (R. 166.) procurator regni—Pothinus, *the governor or regent*, Caes. B. C. 3, 112 f. procurator villae, *a steward*, Col. 1, 6, 7.—**PROCURATRIX**, icis, f. *a protectress, a governess*, Cic. Fin. 4, 7.

PRO-CURRĒRE, (-curro, ri, & cūcurri, -rsum,) *to run forth or abroad. in publicum*, Liv. 34, 2. *in freta* procurro, *I run towards*, Ov. Ep. 2, 127. *si ferociūs procurrissent, if they should sally forth*, Liv. 25, 11. terra tribus scopulis vastum procurrit in aequor, *the land runs or juts out*, Ov. F. 4, 419. *so* ib. 6, 281. M. 11, 230. *in mare seu celsus procurrerit Appeninus*, Hor. Epod. 16, 29. *utrinque in pugnam procursum est, sc. ab illis, imp. they sallied forth*, Liv.

PROCURSIO, ōnis, f. *a running or advancing forwards; a digression*—

PROCURSUS, ūs, m. *a running forward to attack the enemy; an onset*, Liv. 22, 41. *a quick advance; a running out in extent*—

PROCURSĀRE, *to sally out, to skirmish*—

PROCURSĀTUR, imp. sc. ab illis, *they sally out*, Liv. 27, 2.—

PROCURSĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a sallying forth, a skirmishing*, Liv. 5, 19, 22, 44, &c.—

PROCURSĀTORES (um, pl. m.) *levis armaturae, the light armed infantry who skirmished before the battle*, Liv. 42, 64.

PRO-CURVUS, a. *very crooked*, Virg. G. 2, 421.—

PROCURVĀRE, *to bend down, to make to stoop*, Stat. Th.

PRŪCUS, i, m. *a wooer, a suitor*. See **PRŪCĀRE**.

* **PROCYON**, ōnis, m. *the Lesser Dog, a constellation called also Antecanis, because he rises before Canis major, the Greater Dog*. Idibus Iulii Procyon exoritur manē, Col. 11, 2, 52. cf. Hor. Od. 3, 29, 18.

PRŌDEAMBŪLĀRE, *to walk forth or abroad*.

PRŌDĒRE (-do, didi, itum; pro q. porro dare, Serv.) *arcem sc. hostibus, to give up, to betray*, Ov. M. 7, 465. *causam, to betray the cause of one's client*, Quintil. 4, 2, 78. *but causam, sc. siederis, to declare, to explain*, Ov. F.

5, 698. *patrem, to betray*, Id. Ep. 6, 155. *so* rem Danaam, Id. M. 13, 59. *se hosti*, ib. 14, 180. *regna parentis*, ib. 7, 38. *prodidisti te, et illam miseram, et natum, you have betrayed, you have never undone or ruined*, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 58. *prodimur, we are betrayed, ruined, or undone*, Virg. *Æ.* 1, 252. *fidem, to violate, to break, not to keep*, Sallust. Cat. 25. *so* conjugium, Virg. *Æ.* 4, 431. *fidem aut officium*, Cic. Acad. 4, 8. *dogma, to give up, not to defend an opinion*, ib. 43.—* *quenquam voce, to discover*, Virg. *Æ.* 2, 127. *qui genus alto a sanguine Teucri proderet, should shew or prove his descent to be, that he is descended (al. should propagate a race from,)* Virg. *Æ.* 4, 230. *et ibi Serv.*—* *interregem, to name, to appoint or create*, Cic. Dom. 14. Liv. 5, 31. 6, 41. *so* flaminem, Cic. Mil. 10 & 17.—* *aliquot dies nuptiis, to put off, to delay*, Ter. And. 2, 1, 13. *alia prodita dies ad frumentum majore apparatu petendum, another day was appointed*, Liv. 25, 13.—* *sacra et ceremonias posteris, to hand down, to transmit*, Cic. Mil. 30 f. *exempli prodendi causā, sc. posteris, for the sake of giving or handing down a precedent*, Liv. 1, 11. *aliquid memoriae, to record or relate*, Cic. Mil. 3. *quae vox in rusticum inde proverbium prodita, sc. est, which expression afterwards became proverbial among the rusticks*, Liv. 23, 47.—

PRODITUR, imp. *it is said*. eodem anno Alexandriam proditum (sc. est) conditam, sc. esse, *historians say or relate*, Liv. 8, 24. *Britanniae pars interior ab iis incolitur, quos natos in insulā ipsā, memoriā proditum (sc. esse) dicunt, that it is handed down by tradition*, Caes. B. G. 5, 12.—

PRODĪTIO, ōnis, f. *a discovery; treachery, treason*—

PRODĪTOR, ōris, m. *a betrayer, a traitor; a discoverer*. puellae risus, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 22.

PRŌ-DĪCĒRE (-dico, xi, ctum,) *diem, to put off*, Liv. 2, 61. *tribunus ei diem prodixit, the tribune adjourned the day of his trial*, Liv. 3, 57. *ante tamen quā producta dies veniret, morbo moritur, before the day of adjournment arrived*, ib. 2, 61. *productā die, the trial being deferred to another day*, ib. 6, 20. *ne, nisi productā die, quis accusetur, on an appointed day*, Cic. Dom. 17.

PRŌ-DICTĀTOR, ōris, m. *a dictator appointed in an extraordinary manner*, Div. 22, 8 & 33. (A. 153.)

PRŌDĪGĒRE (-īgo, ēgi, -, ab ago,) *pullos equorum in pabulum, to drive out*, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 11. *so* sues, ib. 2, 4, 8. & 3, 9, 14. *opes v. pecuniam, to lavish or squander away*—

PRŌDĪGUS, a. *prodigal, lavish*. homo largitor & prodigus, Cic. Cat. 4, 5. *so* Off. 2. 16. *magnae animae prodigus Paulus, lavish of his great soul, i. e. despising life*, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 38. *so* sanguinis atque animae, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 64. *prodigus aeris, lavish of his money*, Hor. A. P. 164. *arcani fides prodiga, i. e. perfidia, incapable of retaining a secret*, Id. Od. 1, 18, 16. *neque multae prodigus herbae, sc. locus Ithacae, and*

not fertile in pasture, Id. Ep. 1, 7, 42. *prodiga* divitias alimentaque mitia tellus suggerit, *liberally or plentifully*, Ov. M. 15, 81. in honoribus decernendi nimis, ac tanquam prodigus, *excessive, immoderate*, Cic. ad Brut. 15.—
PRODIGĒ, adv. *prodigally*, Cic. Phil. 11, 6.—
PRODIGĒNTIA, ae, f. *profusion, prodigality*, Tac. An. 6, 14. & 13, 1.

PRŌDĪGIUM, i, n. (q. à praedico,) a *prodigy, an omen*; (A. 297, &c.)

PRODIGĪĀLIS, e, for or belonging to prodigies.—
PRODIGĪĀLĪTER, adv. *wonderfully, in a marvellous manner*, [Hor. A. P. 29.—
PRODIGĪŌSUS, a, *prodigious, contrary to the common course of things; monstrous, ominous; wonderful, miraculous*. -osa fides, Juvenal. 13, 62. -ōsē.

PRŌDĪRE, (prodeo, ii, & ivi, itum, à pro & eo, d interpositâ euphoniae gratiâ.) to go or come forth. in publicum, to go or come abroad, Cic. Att. 8, 11. in funus, Ter. And. 1, 1, 88. illae (aves) tantum prodire (for prodibant) volando, quantum, &c. *proceed, advanced*, Virg. Æ. 6, 199. in scenam sine subligaculo prodeat nemo, *let no one appear on the stage without trousers*, Cic. Off. 1, 35. cf. Nep. praef.—est quodam prodire tenus, si non datur ultra, (sc. alicui,) *one may proceed*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 32. quod satis est, utero matris dum prodeat infans; hoc anno statuit temporis esse satis, sc. Romulus, *he thought that the time from a child's conception to its birth was sufficient for a year, i. e. ten lunar months, the first Roman year*, Ov. F. 1, 33. (A. 328.)—ne ad extremum prodeatur, sc. ab aliquo, *that he do not proceed*, Cic. Inv. 1, 20.

* **PRŌDRŌMUS**, i, m. a *forerunner, a harbinger*. -ōmi Pompeiani, Cic. Att. 1, 9.

PRŌDŪCĒRE (-dūco, xi, ctum,) *boves, sc. ex stabulo, to lead out, to bring forth*, Col. 6, 2, 4 & 5. cunctantem sc. bovem, to lead on, ib. 9. prolem ab alto nido in aëra producit ales, *brings forth or draws out her young, to teach them to fly*, Ov. M. 8, 214. aliquem in concionem, to bring one into the assembly of the people, i. e. to make him appear in the rostra, and answer what questions were put to him; which a tribune could force any one to do, even the consuls themselves, Cic. Dom. 15. Sext. 14. Pis. 6. Phil. 2, 31. Att. 1, 14. (A. 139.) consules producti ad populum, interrogatique, sc. sunt, Liv. 3, 64.—also to answer certain charges or accusations, Cic. Rull. 2, 32. Fam. 12, 3. Jug. 33.—testes, to bring, to produce, Cic. Verr. 1, 5. so auctores testesque, ib. 5, 59 & 60. captivos ad murum producendos curaverat, to be brought forward, Caes. B. C. 8, 81. is sc. Antipho erat antè manumissus, quàm productus sc. in spectaculum, produced or made to appear as a player on the stage; for players were commonly slaves, Cic. Att. 4, 15. (A. 354.) funus ad tumulum, to attend, Lucan. 2, 298. nec te tua funera mater produxi, i. e. te ad funus (sed al. aliter,) Virg. Æ. 9, 487. aliquem rus, to accompany, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 23. servos, to expose to sale, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 53. Heaut. 1, 1, 92. filios, to beget, to produce, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 105. Cic. Verr.

1, 12. so partus, Sil. 1, 112. scelus, i. e. filium sceleratum, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 16. diva, producas sobolem, *encrease or multiply our offspring*, Hor. Carm. Saec. 17. qualia nunc hominum product corpora tellus, *produces*, Virg. Æ. 12, 900.—filioam, to prostitute, Juv. 6, 240.

* convivium, to lengthen out, to prolong, Cic. Sen. quicquid ab illo produxi vitae tempore, poena fuit, *my life since that time*, Ov. Ep. 12, 6. pellem dentibus, to stretch, Mart. 9, 77. rem, to put off, to defer, Caes. B. C. 1, 83. so producta dies est in IV Id. Febr. Cic. Q. fr. 2, 3. moram alicui malo, to cause delay, to retard, Ter. And. 3, 5, 9. conditionibus hunc producti, puts him off, Cic. Quint. 8. as it is afterwards expressed, jacet res in controversiis, ib. 21. producitque virum, and detains her husband, Ov. Ep. 13, 143. aliquem falsâ spe, to lead on, to deceive, Ter. And. 4, 1, 24.—* aliquem ad dignitatem, to promote, to advance, Cic. Fin. 3, 16. * **PRODUCERE** syllabam, to lengthen, Ov. P. 4, 12, 13. dolores longinquitate producti, continued, lengthened out, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40.—
PRODUCTUS, adj. long, -a syllaba, Cic. Or. 3, 47. inclitus dicimus brevi primâ literâ, *insanus productâ*, &c. Cic. Orat. 48. dolor productior, of longer continuance, Id. Tusc. 3, 17. neve minor, neu sit quinto productior actu fabula, *let a play be neither shorter nor longer than five acts*, Hor. Art. P. 189.—
PRODUCTA, ōrum, a. sc. bona, the good things which the Stoics ranked in the second place, Cic. Fin. 3, 16, &c.

PRODUCTĒ (adv.) literam v. syllabam dicere, to pronounce long, to lengthen or protract, Cic. Or. 48.—

PRODUCTIO (ōnis, f.) temporis, a lengthening or prolonging, Cic. Fin. 3, 14.

PROELIUM, proeliari. proeliales pugnae, set battles, Plaut. &c. See **PRÆLIUM**.
PRŌFĀNUS, a. (fanum,) *profane, not sacred; not initiated; impious, irreligious, wicked*. civilium bellorum profano, by the wickedness, Plin. 16, 4.—

PRŌFĀNĀRE, to profane, to unhallow, to defile, to pollute, to expose, Curt. 5, 1, 38.

PRŌFĀRI, to speak out. -ātus, ūs, m. Stat.

PRŌFECTŌ, adv. truly.—**profectus**, profit, &c. See **PROFICĒRE**.—**profectus**, gone. See **PROFICISCI**.

PRŌ-FERRE (-fēro, tūli, lātum,) linguam, to hold out. caput, to raise up. arma ex oppido, pecuniam ex arca, to bring out. gradum v. pedem, to set forward, to advance. gaudium, to shew. foras, palam, in publicum, in lucem, in medium, to publish. testes, literas, libellos, &c. to produce. diem, to put off. munitiones, to extend, to enlarge. so imperium, pomerium, terminos, &c. prolatō auro, being brought forth, Luc. 4, 97. multa sunt ex historiis prolata, *produced*, Cic. Div. 2, 66. imperium usque ad mare prolatum, extended, Liv. ubi res prolatae sunt, are deferred, when there is a vacation in courts of justice, rebus prolatiis, in vacation time, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 10.—

PRŌLĀTIO (ōnis, f.) finium, an extending. ex-

emporum, a producing, rerum, a deferring, temporum, a continuation, Cic.

PROFESTUS, a, -ti dies, not holy days, common days.

PROFICĪERE (-ficio, fēci, factum, à facio,) ei, to do good, to profit, to be of service or advantage; to make progress. quid leges sine moribus vanae proficiunt? avail, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 35. quanquam nil testibus illis profeci, I have profited nothing by calling them to witness, Virg. E. 8, 20. parvaque certamina in summam totius profecerant spei, had inspired them with hopes of success in a general engagement, Liv. 3, 61.

PROFICĪTUR, imp. good is done. ita quiddam spero nobis profici, &c. I hope it will be of some service to me. Cic. Att. 1, 1. in summam belli profectum foret, it would have been of advantage to determine the final success of the war, Liv. 31, 37. satis et ad laudem et ad utilitatem profectum arbitratus, sc. esse a se, thinking that he had done enough, both for his honour and advantage, Caes. B. G. 4, 19.—* fugeres radice vel herbâ proficiente nihil curarier, you would refuse to be cured by a root or an herb that did no good, unavailing, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 151.—

PROFECTUS, ūs, m. profit, advantage; progress, advancement. sine profectu, in vain, to no purpose, Ovid. Met. 9, 50.

PROFECTÒ, adv. truly, indeed, surely, certainly.

PROFICĪSCI, (proficiscor, profectus, à proficere,) to set out, to go, to march, to take a journey or voyage. aiunt te proficisci Cyprum, that you are going, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 16. cognoscit eum profectum venatum, sc. esse, that he was gone to hunt, Nep. 14, 4. Miltiades classe Chersonesum profectus, having sailed, Nep. 1, 1. so domo navibus proficiscens, ib. fortasse profectus alio fueras, you had intended to go or were going some where else, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 49. nam fere grandiuscula jam profecta est illinc, she was pretty well grown up, when she went from thence, Id. And. 4, 6, 19.—qui a Zenone profecti sunt, the followers, the scholars, Cic. Div. 1, 3. so ab Aristotele Callisthenes, Id. Or. 2, 14. a philosophia profectus princeps Xenophon, first a student of philosophy, from the school of philosophy, ib. homo ex equestri loco profectus, descended from an equestrian family, Cic. Verr. 2, 71. so quum ex ea sim profectus civitate, Nep. 9, 3.—

PROFECTIO, ònis, f. a setting out, a departure, a journey, a march, a voyage, Nep. 16, 3. Liv. 2, 33. Cic. Phil. 1, 1.

PROFĪTĒRI, (profiteor, professus, à fateor,) to declare openly. philosophiam, to profess. apud praetorem sc. nomen, to declare his name, that it might be registered, Cic. Arch. 4.—

PROFESSUS (part.) amicum, sc. se. having professed or declared, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 2. grandia, having promised or undertaken to write in a lofty style, Hor. Art. P. 27. pass. culpa professa, openly avowed, Ovid. Am. 3, 14, 6. ex professo, avowedly.—

PROFESSIO, ònis, f. a declaration, a profession; a registering or getting to be registered an account of one's whole estate, once every five years

in the censor's books, and, during the intermediate time, of one's acquisitions in the books of the praetor, Cic. Fam. 16, 23. Att. 13, 33.—

PROFESSOR, òris, m. a professor, a public teacher. PROFESSORIUS, a. of or pertaining to a professor, Tac. An. 13, 14.

PRÒ-FLĀRE, to blow or breathe out; to cast out. massa profatur, is melted. profatum, what is melted, Plin. 34, 9s. 20.—

PROFLATUS, ūs, m. a breeze.

PROFLĪGĀRE hostes, to rout, to put to flight. bellum, almost to finish, to bring nearly to a conclusion, Liv. 21, 40. Tac. H. 2, 4. simul profligatam jam rem nunciando Romae esse, that the interest of the decemviri was already almost ruined, that their affairs were desperate, Liv. 3, 50. moerore profligatus, overwhelmed, Cic. Cat. 2, 1.—

PROFLIGĀTUS, a. profligate, worthless, debauched. PROFILIGĀTOR, òris, m. a prodigal, a spendthrift, Tac. An. 16, 18.

PRÒ-FLUĒRE, (-fluo, xi, xum,) to flow out, to run or trickle down, to stream, to gush out; to spring or take rise. profluens aqua, flowing, running. loquacitas, fluent. in profluentem deferri, sc. aquam, a river, a current, a stream, Cic. Inv. 2, 50.—

PROFLUENTER, adv. abundantly.—

PROFLUENTIA, ae, f. fluency, Cic.—

PROFLUUS, a. that floweth continually.—

PROFLUVIUM (i, n.) sanguinis, a gushing or streaming out. alvi, a flux, looseness or lax.

PRÒ-FŌRE, (profuturum esse,)—fugiam quae profore credam, sc. mihi, will be profitable or do me good, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 11.

PRO-FRINGĒRE, (frango,) to break up, to plough.

PRÒ-FŪGĒRE, (fugio,) to flee or fly, to run away, to escape. dominos, to leave or forsake, Plaut. Curc. 10, 2, 20.—

PROFUGIUM, i, n. a place of refuge, a retreat, a sanctuary.—

PROFŪGUS, a. fleeing, escaping by flight.—subst. a fugitive or runaway.

PRÒ-FUNDĒRE (-fundo, fūdi, fūsum,) aquam, to pour out. lacrimas, to shed. vitam, to lose, vires animi & ingenii, to exert. divitias patrimonii sua, to spend extravagantly, to lavish, to squander away. palmites, to shoot out branches. membra, to moisten, Lucr. 4, 761.—

PROFŪSUS (part.) sanguis, poured out, flowing, streaming. -um lac mulieri, running out, Plin. 11, 41.—adj. profuse, lavish, prodigal, expensive, excessive, immoderate.—

PROFŪSĒ, adv. profusely, extravagantly.—

PROFUSIO, ònis, f. extravagance, profusion. alvi, a looseness, Cels. 2, 7.

PRÒ-FUNDUS, a. (porro, i. e. longe fundum habens,) -um mare, deep. caelum, high, lofty. -a avaritia, profound, insatiable, Sall. Jug. 83. so gula, Suet. Vit. 7 & 13. profundo Pindarus ore, deep mouthed, i. e. forcible and copious, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 7. -dē.—

PROFUNDUM, i, n. the deep, the sea.

PRO GEMMANS, budding, shooting forth buds.

PRO-GĒNER, ěri, m. the husband of one's

grand-daughter; as it were a grand-son-in-law, Suet. Aug. 19. Tac. Hist. 5, 9. Sen. Ep. 21.

PRŌ-GĒNĒRĀRE, to beget, to produce. -ātio. Plin.

PRŌ-GERMĪNĀRE, to bud or sprout, to branch out.

PRŌ-GĒRĒRE, to carry forth, to cast out.

PRŌ-GIGNĒRE, (-gigno, gēnui, itum,) to beget, to produce, to bring forth.

PRŌGĒNĪTUS, part. produced.

PROGĒNĪTOR, ōris, m. a grand-father, a progenitor, an ancestor.

PROGENIES, iēi, f. a progeny, an offspring.

PRŌ-GNĀTUS, a. born of, descended from. deo prognatus Romulus, Liv. 1, 49. ovo prognatus eodem, Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 26. prognatae vertice Peliaco pinus, growing or produced on, Catul. 63, 1. parentes et prognati, children, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 20.

* PROGNŌSTĪCA, ōrum, n. tokens or signs of something to come, prognostics, Cic. Att. 15, 16.

PRŌGRĒDI, rar. Progredīri, (progredior, gressus, à gradior,) to come forth, to go forward; to advance, to proceed.

PROGRESSIO, onis, f. & -ssus, ūs, m. progress, advancement. -um in studiis facere, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19.

PROH! interj. oh! ah! Liv. 22, 14. Cic. Phil.

PRŌHĪBĒRE, (-eo, ui, itum, à habeo,) to hinder, to forbid; to prohibit, to debar. aditum alicui, v. aliquem aditu; Helvetios itinere; commeatu, aquā, &c. aliquem ab injuria, to defend, Sall. Jug. 107. so temp. a periculo, Cic. Manil. 7. cives calamitate, sc. a, ib. motus et conatus ejus, to restrain, to prevent, Cic. Cat. 2, 12. vim ab oppidis, to keep off or ward off, Caes. B. G. 1, 11. so ignes a navibus, Virg. Æ. 1, 525. solem et imbrem prohibebat tegula, kept off or out, Ovid. Art. 2, 621. aquā atque igni prohibitus, banished, Cic.

PROHIBITIO, ōnis, f. a prohibition, a forbidding or restraining, Quinct. 9, 2.

PRŌJĀCĒRE, (-jacio, ēci, ectum, à jacio,) to throw away, to cast out, to banish; to stretch out. urbs in altum projecta, (part.) stretching far out into the sea, Cic. Verr. 4, 10.

PROJECTUS, adj.—a meis projectus, abandoned. ad saxa projectus, cast out, wrecked. projectus ad pedes, prostrate. in antro, stretched out. senatūs auctoritas, slighted, Cic. -tus ad audendum, prone or bent. so projectissimus ad libidinem. -ctior venter, prominent, Suet. Tit. 3. -ta saxa, projecting. brachium, extended, stretched out, Cic. Or. 3, 59.

PROJECTIO (ōnis, f.) brachii, the stretching out, Cic. Or. 18.

PROJECTUS (ūs, m.) frondis, the spreading or thick shade of the leaves, Plin. 17, 12s. 19.

PROJECTŪRA, ae, f. the coping or water-table of a wall, Vitruv. 2, 8.

PROJECTIVUS, a. cast out or exposed when an infant, Plaut. Cist. arg. 8.

PROJECTĀRE, freq. to cast forth. cur projectas me probris? (al. prolectas,) why do you ex-

pose, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 38.

PROIN, & Proinde, adv. therefore, on that account, just so. proinde quasi non nōses, Ter.

PRŌ-LĀBI, (-lābor, psus,) to glide forward. ex arbore, ex equo, to fall down. longius, to make a digression, Cic. Caecin. 35. in misericordiam, to incline, Liv. 30, 12. prolapsus est cupiditate, erred, went wrong, Cic. Att. 1, 14. PROLAPSUS, part. & adj.—prolapsi mores, degenerate. -sa juvenus, loose, dissolute, Cic. Div. 2, 2.

PROLAPSIO, ōnis, f. a fall or slip, Cic. Coel. 17.

PRŌLĀTĀRE (à lātus, a.) agros, to enlarge one's estate, Tac. Hist. 2, 78. diem ex die, to delay from day to day, Tac. An. 6, 42. prolatando, by delaying or putting off the time, Sall. Cat. 43. so Cic. Cat. 4, 3. Liv. 37, 19.—PROLATĀTIO, ōnis, f. a delay or putting off, Tac. Hist. 3, 82.

PRŌLĀTUS, brought forth. -ātio, &c. —PROLATŪRUS, about to shew, Suet. Tib. 52. See PROFERRE.

PRŌLECTĀRE, (à prolicio,) to allure or entice.

PRŌLES, is, f. (pro & oleo, i. e. cresco,) an offspring or progeny.

PROLETARIJ, ōrum, m. poor citizens; (qui tantum reip. prolem sufficient.)

PROLETARIUS (adj.) sermo, vulgar language or discourse, Plaut.

PRŌ-LĪBĀRE, to taste before; to pour out in sacrifice. ficitibus prolibatur sympulis, imp. Plin.

PRŌLĪCĒRE & Prolectāre, (lacio,) to entice or allure. huc me per tenebras prolicit, Plaut.

PROLIXUS, a. (laxus,) long, tall, large; liberal, kind, favourable. è, adv. largely; kindly. PROLIXĀRE, to lengthen.

* PRŌLŌGUS, i, m. a prologue, or he that speaks a prologue, Ter. Hec. pr. 11.

PRŌ-LŌQUI, to speak out, to express freely, to utter.

PRŌ-LŪDĒRE, (-lūdo, si, sum,) to play before, Varr. L. L. 5, 7. to flourish or brandish one's arms before fighting, to prepare for battle.

jurgia proludent, quarrels or reproaches serve as a prelude, Juv. 5, 26. et sparsā ad pugnam proludit arenā, prepares to fight, Virg. G. 3, 234.

PRŌLŪSIO, ōnis, f. a prelude or flourish, an essay or trial, Cic. Verr. 1, 14. a beginning or introduction to a speech.

PRŌ-LŪĒRE, (-uo, ui, ūtum,) to wash much or long. nec fonce laba prolui caballino, i. e. I have drunk a little of the poetic fountain, but not much, Pers. pr. 1. in vivo prolue rore manus, wash, Ov. F. 4, 778. rogam amne, to soak or drench, Id. Liv. 230. seu turbidus imber proluit, sc. saxum, has gradually washed it away, Virg. Æ. 12, 686. but jam maris immensi prolem, &c. littore in extremo fluctus proluit, the waves wash out or cast upon the shore, Id. G. 3, 543. et pleno se proluit auro, drenched himself with the full cup, i. e. emptied it at a draught, Virg. Æ. 1, 739. leni prae-

cordia mulso proleris meliūs, you will better wash your stomach with soft wine, i. e. you will

find *soft wine* a better drink, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 26. *multâ prolutus vappâ nauta, drenched or well soaked with plenty of thick wine, i. e. having drunk somewhat freely, ib. 1, 5, 16.*

PROLUVIES (iēi, f.) alvi, a looseness, a flux, Col. 12, 38, 1. ventris, the filth or excrement, Virg. Æ. 3, 216. so Lucr. 6, 1198. *but fluentia i. e. fontes, proluvie largâ lavêre humida saxa, with abundance of water, ib. 5, 948.*

PROLUVIUM, i, n. (al. prolubium,) profusion, useless waste or spending, Ter. Ad.

PROMĒRE (prōmo, msi v. mpsi, mtum v. mptum; contract. ex pro & emo,) pecuniam ex aerario, to bring out, Cic. Ver. 3, 84. vina dolio, sc. ex, to draw out, Hor. Epod. 2, 47. cavo se robore promunt, they come out, Virg. Æ. 2, 260. diem promit et celat sol, brings forth, Hor. Carm. Saec. 10. so aestus promit Titan, Sen. obscura, to bring to light, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 14. consilia, to lay open, to disclose, Cic. Att. 9, 10. vires, to shew, to exert, Virg. Æ. 5, 191. voces tristificas chartis Etruscis, sc. ex, to find out, Cic. Div. 12. gemitus de pectore, to fetch, to utter, Mart. 10, 85. fructum studiorum, to produce, to shew, Quintil. 12, 6, 3. quae acta essent, to tell. omni nequiquam acerbitate promptâ, nihil jam cum militibus agere, having in vain used or tried every kind of severity, he had no intercourse with the soldiers, Liv. 2, 58.

PROMPTUS, part. drawn or brought forth, taken out.

PROMPTUS, adj. prompt, ready, inclined to, evident.

PROMPTU, monopt. in readiness, or at hand.

PRŌ-MĒRĒRE (-eo, ui, itum) & ēri, (-eor, itus,) de eo, to deserve well of, to confer a favour on. poenam, to deserve. quando bene promeruit, fiat, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 4.

PROMĒRITUM, i, n. a desert, a favour, Cic. post. red. 4.

PRŌMĪNĒRE, (-eo, ui, -) to jut or stand out. prominet in pontum collis, Ov. Met. 13, 778. so in altum, Liv. 37, 23. maxima pars ejus (sc. cupiditatis gloriae) in memoriam ac posteritatem prominet, looks forward to the remembrance of posterity, Liv. 28, 43.

PROMĪNENS, a. standing out, prominent.

PROMINENTIA, ae, f. a standing out, a prominence.

PROMINŪS, a. standing out a little, somewhat prominent. -ulae mammae, Solin. 27.

PROMISCUUS, a. promiscuous, confused, common.

PRŌ-MITTĒRE, (-mitto, mīsi, ssum,) ta promise ad fratrem promiseram, I had promised to sup with my brother, Cic. Or. 2, 7. promisi ultorem, sc. me fore, I threatened, Virg. Æ. 2, 96. barbam et capillos, to let grow, Liv. 6, 16.

PROMISSUS, a. -a barba, long, Liv. 2, 23.

PROMISSUM, i, n. & -ssio, ōnis, f. a promise.

PROMISSOR, ōris, m. a promiser.

PROMISSU, abl. by promise, Manil.

PRŌ-MŌVĒRE (-mōveo, ōvi, ōtum,) aciem v. castra, to move forwards, to advance, Caes. B. G. 1, 48. Tac. H. 2, 39. video, at nihil pro-

mōves, you make no speed, you don't come at a jot, Ter. Eun. 5, 3, 3. Roma, nisi immensum vires promōset (for promovisset,) in urbem, straminēis esset nunc quoque tecta casis, unless she had extended, Ovid. Am. 2, 9, 17. navem remis, to impel or drive forward, Virg. Æ. 10, 195. arcana loco, to disclose or discover secrets, Hor. Epod. 11, 21.—nuptias huic, to put off, to delay, Ter. And. 4, 2, 28. promoveo parum, I do little good, Id. Hec. 4, 4, 18. nihil promovēris, you will do no good, ib. 4, 1, 16. doctrina sed vim promōvet insitam, improves the innate powers, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 33.

PROMŌTUS (part.) ad amplissimas procurationes, promoted to the most considerable employments in the management of the revenue, Plin. Ep. 7, 31, 3.

PROMPTUS, v. Promptus, a. See PROMĒRE.

PRŌMULGĀRE (q. provulgare,) legem, to publish, to paste up to be read by the people, to promulgate, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3. Liv. 3, 9. -atio, Cic. Ph. 1, 13. (A. 86.)

* PRŌMULSIS, idis, f. what was eaten or drunk before supper to whet the appetite, a whet, Cic.

* PRŌNĀOS v. -us, i, m. the vestibule or porch of a temple. partes pronai, Vitruv. 4, 4.

PRO-NECTĒRE, to knit on or in length, Stat.

PRŌ-NĒPOS, ōtis, m. a great-grand-son, Cic. Phil. 13, 7. Ajax Jovis pronēpos, Ovid. Met. 13, 142.

PRŌNEPTIS, is, f. a great-grand-daughter, Pers. 6, 53.

PRŌ-NŌMEN, īnis, n. a pronoun.

PROMINĀTIO, ōnis, f. the using of an extraneous surname for a proper name; a figure in rhetoric; as, Nepotes Africāni, for the Gracchi, A. ad Herenn. 4, 31.

PRŌNŪBUS, a. of or belonging to marriage. pronuba Juno, presiding over marriage, Ov. Ep. 6, 43. Virg. Æ. 4, 166. pronuba nox, the marriage night, Claudian. consul Honor. 4, 642. —Bellona pronūba, a bridemaid, who conducted the bride to her husband's house, Virg. Æ. 7, 319.

PRŌ-NUNCIĀRE, to pronounce, Cic. Fam. 5, 12. versus, to recite or repeat, Cic. Or. 1, 61. to tell plainly or expressly, Cic. Off. 3, 16. consules, to declare, to nominate, to appoint. numeros v. pecuniam, to promise, Cic. Att. 1, 11. Cluent. 29. to sum up the opinions of the senators after a debate, and to put any question to the vote, Cic. Fam. 1, 2. (A. 16.)

PROMUNCIĀTUM, i, n. an axiom or proposition, Cic. Tusc. 1, 7.

PROMUNCIĀTIO, ōnis, f. pronouncement, delivery; the pronouncing of a judicial sentence; a proposition.

PROMUNCIĀTOR (ōris, m.) rerum gestarum, a relater of exploits, an historian, Cic. B. 83.

PRŌ-NŪFER, adv. very lately, a little ago, Plaut.

PRŌ-NŪRUS, ūs, f. a grand-son's wife; as it were, a grand-daughter-in-law, Ovid. Ep. 17, 206.

PRŌNUS, a. prone, having the face downwards, looking to the ground. pronique in verbera

pendent aurigae, *bending forward*, Virg. *Æ.* 5, 147. et bibis immundam cum cane pronus aquam, *bending downwards*, Mart. 1, 93, 10. omnia prona victoribus, *easy*, Tac. H. 3, 64. pronius ad fidem est, *more easy to be believed, more credible*, Liv. 21, 28. in obsequium plus aequo pronus, *prone, inclined, bent*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 16. panes, et in Venerem Satyrorum prona juvenus, Ovid. F. 1, 397. quòque promior esset in vitia sua, and *that he might be the more disposed to follow the bias of his natural imperfections, rashness and presumption*, Liv. 22, 3.—prona in eum aula Neronis, *favourable*, Tac. H. 1, 13. so Muciani animus nec Vespasiano alienus, et in Titum pronior, ib. 2, 74. quem pronior fortuna comitatur, *more prosperous*, Pat. 2, 69. prona petit maria, *easy or yielding*, Virg. *Æ.* 5, 212. so pronumque per aëra lapsus, Ovid. Met. 14, 821. atque illum in praecipis prono rapit alveus amni, *down the river*, Virg. G. 1, 203. so pronâ fertur aquâ, Id. *Æ.* 8, 548. admissis labere pronus aquis, *flow down quickly*, Ov. Liv. 250. ut folia in silvis pronos mutantur in annos, *are changed every revolving year*, Hor. Art. P. 60. obtrectatio et livor pronis auribus accipiuntur, *with greedy ears*, Tac. Hist. 1, 1. aures superbae, et offensionis proniores, *more easily offended*, Id. An. 4, 29f. menses, *flying, quickly passing*, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 39. rivi, *flowing, descending*, ib. 1, 29, 11. ultima prona via est, *the last part of the way is steep or downwards*, Ovid. Met. 2, 67. ad te via prona videtur, *gently declining, easy*, Id. Ep. 18, 121.

PRŌEMĪUM, i, n. a *preface, an introduction, a prelude*, Juv. 3, 288.

PRŌEMĪARI, dep. *to begin a speech*.

PRŌPĀGŌ, ĩnis, f. a *layer, i. e. the branch of a tree bent down and fixed in the earth, without disjoining it from the mother tree, whence new shoots spring; the shoot or branch of a vine*, Virg. G. 2, 63.

PRŌPĀGŌ, ĩnis, f. a *race, a stock, an offspring or lineage*.

PRŌPĀGĀRE, *to propagate vines by layers*, Cato, 32. genus, *to multiply, to increase*, Lucr. 1, 196. imperium, *terminos urbis, to enlarge, to extend*, Tac. An. 12, 23. vitam, *to prolong, to preserve*, Cic. Inv. 1, 2. Fin. 5, 11.

PRŌPĀGĀTĪO, ōnis, f. *the propagating of trees*, Col. Arb. 7, 1. -ātor.

PRŌ-PĀLAM, adv. *openly, in sight of all*, Cic. Orat.

PRŌ-PĀTŪLUS, a. *open, spreading wide*. in propatulo, *openly, in open view*. pudicitiam in propatulo habere, *to be guilty of shameful prostitution*, Sall. Cat.

PRŌPE, adv. *near, nigh*. cubat is prope Caesaris hortos, sc. ad, Hor. S. 1, 9, 18. so prope amment, aquam, fontem, littus, &c. prope seditonem ventum, sc. est, *a mutiny was ready to break out*, Tac. Hist. 3, 21. Horatium accipiunt, eò majore cum gaudio, quò prope metum res fuerat, *had been almost desperate*, Liv. 1, 25. PRŌPĒDEM; adv. *shortly, in a few days, in a short time*. te videbo, Cic. Fam. 15, 6.

PRŌPRIOR, ĩus, a. *nearer, more like, more favourable, more nearly related*.

PRŌPRIUS, adv. *nearer*.

PRŌXĪMUS, a. *nearest, next*.—subst. a *neighbour, a friend*.

PRŌXIMĒ, rar. -mò, adv. *next, in the next place, first of all*.

PRŌXĪMITAS, ātis, f. *nearness in situation or blood; likeness, resemblance*.

PRŌXĪMĀRE, *to be very near, to come or approach very near to*. alicui, Cic. N. D. 2, 44.

PRŌPELLĒRE (-pello, pŭli, pulsus,) pecus pastum, *to drive out or forth*. navem remis, *to push on*. corpus, *to move*. aliquem, *to induce*. impetum inimicorum, *to repulse*.

PRŌPULSUS, ūs, m. *impulse, force*. aër suo impulsu ventum concitat, Senec. Nat. Q. 5, 14. PRŌPULSĀRE, *to drive away, to repel, to keep or ward off*. -ātio: -ātor.

PRŌPĒMŌDUM, adv. *almost, in a manner*.

* PRŌPĒMPTĪCON, i, n. (sc. carmen,) a *poem sent to a friend, wishing him a good journey*, Stat. S. 3, 2.

PRŌ-PĒNDĒRE, (-deo, di, sum,) *to preponderate, to incline or lean towards*. canis villaticus auribus propendentibus, *with ears hanging down*, Col. 7, 12, 4.

PRŌ-PĒNDĒRE, (-do, di, sum,) *to pay too much*, Plaut. Asin. 2, 39.

PRŌPENSUS, a. *inclined, disposed, prone*. propensus ad descendum, Cic. Fin. 3, 20. apparebat munificè omnia, et propenso animo facturos, sc. patres esse, *with a mind favourably disposed to* Eumenes, Liv. 37, 54. propensior benignitas esse debet in calamitosos, Cic. Off. 2, 18. -us favor, *kindly*, Ov. Met. 14, 708. P. 3, 4, 15. ad pia propensos vota rogare deos, sc. esse, *favourably disposed or inclined to grant*, Id. F. 1, 722.—* propensa munera, *great, weighty*, Plaut. Truc. prol. 1, 8. propensior, *heavier, more fat*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 4, 15 & 23.

PRŌPENSĒ, adv. *readily, heartily*, Cic. Fam. 12, 15.

PRŌPENSĪO, ōnis, f. *inclination, propensity*, Cic. Fin. 4, 17.

PRŌPĒRUS, a. *quick, speedy, hasty*. -ĕrĕ, v. -ĕriter.

PRŌPĒRĀRE, *to make haste, to hasten*. sedem properamus ad unam, Ovid. Met. 10, 133.—*activ.* properant fulmina Cyclopes, *hasten to form or make*, Virg. G. 4, 171. so arma viro, Id. *Æ.* 12, 425. per vulnera mortem, *to hasten*, ib. 9, 401. pecuniam indigno heredi properat, *hastens to get*, Hor. Od. S. 24, 62.—*passiv.* usque adeo properatur amor, *is hastened*, Ovid. Met. 5, 396. multa forent quae mox caelo properanda sereno, maturare datur, sc. agricolae, *he may then do many things at leisure, which soon afterwards may be done in a hurry*, Virg. G. 1, 260. et quamvis igni exiguo properata maderent, sc. semina, *though they were moistened over a gentle fire to quicken them*, ib. 196.

PRŌPĒRANS, part. *hastening*.

PRŌPĒRANTER, adv. *hastily*.

PRŌPĒRANTĪA, ae, f. *haste*.

PROPERATUS (adj.) stilus, a quick stilus, swift writing. -ata mors, premature. -ata tela, weapons made speedily. -atum opus, a work done speedily. properato opus est, need of haste.—**PROPERATO**, adv. quickly, hastily, speedily, Tac. An. 13, 1.

PRŌPEXUS, (pecto,) -xa barba, long, Ov. F.

PROFINĀRE, to taste a little of a cup and give it to another to drink; to drink to one's health, Mart. 8, 6, 13. Juv. 5, 127. Cic. Tusc. 1, 40. to give up, by way of sport, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 57. **PROFINATIO**, ōnis, f. a drinking to one.

PROPINQUUS, (prope,) neighbouring, near, at hand; near of kin, allied; resembling.—subst. a relation. -quē: -quitas.

PROPINQUARE urbi v. ad urbem, to approach. augurium, to prosper, Virg. Æ.

PROPIOR, ius, (prope,) nearer, nigher; more like; more nearly allied. propius vero, more probable, Liv. 4, 37. funeri propior, nearer, Hor. Od. 3, 15, 4. gradu sanguinis propior, related by blood, Ovid. Ep. 3, 28.—propius fidem est, sc. ad, more credible, Liv. 2, 41 f. ipse propior montem, nearer, Sall. Jug. 49. paucitas damno sentiendo propior erat, their small number made them more sensibly feel their loss, Liv. 2, 64. propior interdum petendo quam gerendo magistratus erat, i. e. more like a candidate than a decemvir, Id. 3, 35.

* **PROPLASMA**, ātis, n. a mould or pattern for making earthen vessels or the like, Plin. 35, 12.

PROPLASTICE, es, f. the art of making moulds, ib.

* **PROPNIĒON**, v. -eum, i, n. the mouth of a furnace, a furnace, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 11. Vitr. 5, 11.

* **PRŌPŌLA**, ae, m. a retailer, Cic. Pis. 27.

* **PRŌPŌLIS**, is, f. bee-glue, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 24.

PRŌPŌNĒRE (-pōno, pōsui, itum,) to set out to view, to shew openly. legem in publicum, to paste up to be read, Cic. Rull. 2, 5. so libellos, Id. Quinct. 15. edicta, Id. Att. 2, 21.—populo congiarium, militi donativum, to promise, Suet. Ner. 7. so mercedem alicui, Cic. Q. fr. 3, 3. praemium, Caes. B. C. 1, 17. servis quoque dominos prosecutis libertatem proponit, he promises, Liv. 21, 45. add. 23, 15. 39, 17. merita in illos, to mention, Caes. B. G. 7, 54. mortem natura proposuit omnibus, has set before, Cic. so periculum ante oculos, Id. poenam improbis, to threaten, Cic. Fin. 2, 17.—opsonium, to expose to sale, Suet. Ner. 15.—signum pugnae, to display, Liv. 27, 41. so vexillum proponendum, the flag or banner was to be hung out, Caes. B. G. 2, 20.—passiv. laudare eloquentiam, neque propositum nobis est hoc loco, neque necessarium, it is neither my intention, Cic. Br. 6. omni huic sermoni propositum est, ut, &c. it is the purpose, scope, or object of, ib. 92. maledictio nihil habet propositi, praeter contumeliam, has nothing in view, Cic. Coel. 3.—ordo senatorius industriae propositus est, is proposed as a reward, Cic. V. 3, 79. omnibus fortunae telis proposita est a vita, exposed, Cic. Fam. 5, 16. so propositum bello

se fore ratus, that he would be the chief object of the enemy's operations, Liv. 28, 2. non easdem improbis sedes, quas bonis post mortem esse propositas, prepared or determined, Id. vitam suam maximis praemiis propositam sciebat, sc. esse, i. e. that a price was set upon his life; that the greatest rewards were offered to any who would take it away, Cic. Mil. 21.—**PRŌPŌSĪTUM**, i, n. a purpose, a resolution.—

PROPOSITIO, ōnis, f. a proposal, a design, a proposition, a subject, Cic. Or. 3, 53. Tusc. 3, 18.

PRŌ-PORRO, adv. moreover, furthermore, Lucr.

PRŌ-PORTIO, ōnis, f. proportion, comparative relation, Cic. Univ. 4. Flac. 14. Verr. 4, 21.

PRŌ-PRÆTOR, ōris, m. (pro praetore,) one sent to govern a province with the authority of a praetor, a propraetor, (A. 158.)

PROPRIUS, a peculiar, proper, one's own. propriamque, dicabo, sc. nympham, I will make her your own, Virg. Æ. 1. 73. so curavi propriā eā Phaedria ut potiretur, should possess her as his own, Ter. Ph. 5, 5, 2. nihilne esse proprium cuiquam? can one call nothing his own? Id. And. 4, 3, 1. id quidem non proprium senectutis est vitium, peculiar, Cic. Sen. 11. hunc mihi da proprium, virgo sata Nocte laborem, perform for me this peculiar or particular task, Virg. Æ. 7, 331. proprio vulneror ipsa bono, i. e. meā formā, by my own beauty, Ov. Ep. 21, 38. so ah nimia est juveni propriae fiducia formae, Id. Art. 1, 707. propriaque exterrita voce est, by her own voice, Id. M. 1, 638. proprio nomine dicit opus, by his own name, Id. P. 1, 8, 14. gens, unmixed with any other, Tac. G. 4. nationes, separate or distinct tribes, ib. 38.—rem operosam suo proprio magistratu egere, that so laborious a business required a peculiar magistrate to execute it, Liv. 4, 8. ni suo proprio eum praelio equites Volscorum—aliquamdiu tenuissent, had not the cavalry of the Volsci checked his success for some time, by attacking him in his own way, or with forces of the same kind with his own, Liv. 3, 70. bono publico sibi proprias simulatas irritavit, sc. Annibal, by serving the public he provoked private enmities against himself, Id. 33, 46. quare agite, O proprios generatim discite cultus, learn the culture proper to each kind of fruit, Virg. G. 2, 35. vi propriae nituntur, they shoot up under their own force, ib. 428. verborum tanta copia est in nulla lingua, res ut omnes suis certis ac propriis vocabulis nominentur, by their proper names, Cic. Caec. 18. so Id. Or. 3, 37. verba v. vocabula propria et translata, proper and metaphorical words, Quinctil. 8, 2, 10, &c.—* itaque propria est ea praeceptio (sc. de officiis) Stoicorum, &c. property or peculiarly belongs to, Cic. Off. 1, 2. proprium est stultitiae, aliorum vitia cernere, suorum oblivisci, it is the peculiar property, Cic. Tusc. 3, 30. proprium humani ingenii est, odisse, quem laeseris, Tac. Agr. 42. quod meum erat proprium sibi attribuit, what was solely my act, Cic. Fam. 2, 17, 15. tres exercitus proprii reipublicae, devoted

to the republic, Cic. Fam. 1, 25. propria utri- que, belonging to both, Cels. 7, 18, 7.—* parva munera diutina; locupletia non propria esse consueverunt, use not to be lasting or permanent, Nep. 8, 4. so propria haec si dona fuissent, Virg. Æ. 6, 872.

PROPRIÈ, adv. peculiarly, particularly. id est propriè tuum, opp. to commune, Cic. Fam. 9, 15, so 10, 24. add. Off. 1, 30. neve alteri (for et ut neutri) propriè sibi paciscerentur quicum, should stipulate any thing separately for themselves, Liv. 25, 28.

PROPRIËTAS (âtis, f.) terrae caelique, the property or peculiar nature of the soil and climate, Liv. 38, 17. habet multas frugum proprietates, many kinds of fruits, Id. 45, 30. singulorum rerum singulas proprietates esse, properties, Cic. Ac. 4, 18.—proprietates verborum, propriety, Quintil. 8, 2, 1, &c. Plin. Ep. 7, 9,—si non proprietatis est quaestio, sed tantum possessionis, of the right of property, Id. 7, 5, 3.

PROPTER (praep.) tuum in me amorem, for, on account of, Cic. Fam. 1, 3. te propter, for propter te, Virg. Æ. 4, 320.—propter aquam, near by, Id. G. 3, 14.

PROPTER (adv.) est spelunca quaedam, near, hard by, Cic. Verr. 4, 48.

PROPTEREA, adv. on that account, for that cause, therefore. -ea quòd, because, Ter.

PROPUIDIUM, i, n. (pudet,) disgrace, shame, dishonour.

PROPUDIÛSUS, a. shameful or shameless.

PRÒ-PUGNĀRE, to fight or contend for, to defend. -âtio: -âtor.

PROPUGNACÛLUM, i, n. a bulwark, a rampart, a fortress. oppositum barbaris, Nep. 2, 7.

PROPULSUS, propulsare, &c. See PROPEL- LERE.

* PRÛPYLAEUM, v. -on, the vestibule or porch of a temple or palace, Cic. Off. 2, 17. Plin. 35, 10.

PRÒ-QUAESTOR, ôris, m. one invested with the authority of quaestor, a pro-quaestor: commonly written pro-quaestore, in the abl. Cic. Acad. 4, 4. Verr. 1, 15 & 38.

PRÛRA, ae, f. the prow of a ship.

PRORËTA, ae, m. he that watched at the prow; called PROTREUS, (2 syll.) the keeper of the prow, (prorae tutelâ Melanthus,) Ovid. Met. 3, 617 & 634.

PRÒ-RËPËRE, to creep forth, to spring forth.

PRÛRËPËRE, (-ripio; ui, eptum, à rapio), to take away by force, to force or drag along. se, to hurry or hasten away, to escape quickly, Sal- lust. Cat. 32.

PRÛRÏTĀRE, to provoke, to incite, to allure.

PRÒ-RÛGĀRE diem, to defer or put off. im- perium, to prolong or continue. -âtio, -âtor: -âtivus.

PRORSUS v. -um, adv. (q. porro versus,) al- together, entirely, at all; straight, straight on or along. trepidari sentio; et cursari rursum prorsum, backward and forward, to and fro, Ter. Hec.

PRÒ-RUMPËRE, (-rumpo, rûpi, ptum,) to break forth, to burst out. nubem, to send forth,

to cast out, Virg. Æ. 8, 572. proruptus sudor, profuse. -pta audacia, desperate, outrageous, violent, Cic. Rosc. A. 24. -ptum mare, burst- ing forth impetuously, and spreading like a sea, Virg. Æ. 1, 246. spread widely, Sil. 3, 51.

PRÒ-RUËRE, (-uo, ui, ütum,) to overthrow. terrae motus montes ingenti lapsu proruit, Liv. 22, 5.

PRÛSA, ae, f. prose.

PROSAÛCUS, a. written in prose.

PRÛSĀPIA, ae, f. a race, a lineage, a pro- geny.

PROSCENIUM, i, n. the place before the scene, where the players acted, the stage, Virg. G. 2, 381.

PRO-SCINDËRE (-scindo, scîdi, ssum,) quer- cum ferro, to cut down. terram, to plough up uncultivated ground, Varr. R. R. 1, 29, 2. aequor rostro, to cut as with a plough-share, Catul. 63, 12.

PROSCISSIO, ônis, f. a cutting or breaking up of unploughed ground, Col. 6, 2, & 2, 13.

PROSCISSUM, i, n. ground first broken up and tilled, Col. 2, 2, 25.

PRO-SCRIBËRE, (-îbc, psi, ptum,) to post up in writing, to publish any thing to be sold, Cic. Quint. 4. Off. 3, 13. to proscribe, to paste up in public a list of the names of citizens doomed to death, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6 & 43. Rull. 3, 2. to banish, to out-law, Cic. Dom. 17.

PROSCRIPTIO, ônis, f. a proscription, (A. 198.) bonorum v. de bonis, a proscription of one's ef- fects, when the goods of a debtor were ad- judged by the Praetor to the creditor, Cic. Cat. 2, 10. Flac. 30, 44. (A. 250.)

PROSCRIPTOR, ôris, m. a proscriber, Plin. 7, 12.

PROSCRIPTÛRË, to desire to describe, Cic. Att. 9, 16.

PRÒ-SËCĀRE, (-sëco, ui, ctum,) to cut up an animal, when sacrificed, and to divide it into different parts. qui ejus hostiae exta prosequis- set, Liv. 5, 21.

PROSECTA (ôrum, sc.) exta, the entrails cut up, Lucan. 9, 738. imposuit calentibus aris, Ov. M. 12, 152. sub aethere, F. 6, 163. (A. 324.)

PRÛSËDA, ae, f. a harlot, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 54.

PRÒ-SEMÛNĀRE, to sow or scatter about, Cic.

PRÒ-SËQUI (-sëquor, cûtus v. quutus,) hostes, to follow after, to pursue, Caes. B. G. 5, 50. aliquem domum, to go with, to accompany or attend out of respect, Liv. 2, 31 f. Mart. 11, 25.—natum dictis, to address, Virg. Æ. 6, 898. euntes ad portas votis, to accompany with wishes or prayers, ib. 9, 310. so ne me lacrimis, neve omine tanto prosequere, ib. 12, 73. consulem euntem, sc. in provinciam, to accompany to the gates or out of the city, Liv. 42, 49. 44, 42. (A. 261.) hence inter officia prosequendum, amidst the number of those who attended him, Suet. Caes. 71. in allusion to which custom, Cicero says of Catiline; ipsum (Catilinam) e- gredientem verbis prosequuti sumus, we have fol- lowed him with our wishes, i. e. with execrations,

Cic. Cat. 2, 1. *as he had said to himself*, ib. 1, 3. *hisce omnibus, i. e. malis omnibus*, ib. 13. — *tuam profectionem amore prosequor, my affectionate wishes attend you on your journey*, Cic. Fam. 15, 21. et exceperunt et prosecuti eum donis legatos sunt, *they both entertained the ambassadors and gave them considerable presents*, Liv. 39, 55. omnibus summis officiis, *to shew one the highest marks of regard*, Cic. Fam. 15, 10. praemio, *to reward*, Id. 8, 14. aliquem honorificis verbis, *to address respectfully*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 25. verbis vehementioribus, *to chide, to reprove*, Cic. Verr. 2, 29.—*prosequuntur conjuges liberique, for sequuntur*, Liv. 3, 52. so prosequitur surgens a puppi ventus euntes, *follows*, Virg. *Æ.* 3, 130.—*cur tibi pastores Libyae, quid pascua versu prosequar? why should I tell you, or describe in verse*, Virg. G. 3, 340.

PRŌ-SERPĒRE, *to creep or crawl along*, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 105. herba mirē proserpit, *spreads*.

PRŌ-ŠĒRĒRE segetem, *to sow*, Lucr. 4, 411.

PROŠEUCHA, ae, f. *a beggar's stand, a place where he asks alms*, Juv. 3, 296. *a place for prayer*.

PRŌŠILIRE, (-io, ui, iui & ii, à salio), *to leap or jump forth. a sede, ex tabernaculo, de navi, e convivio, puppe, carcere, stratis, &c. in campis, concionem, &c.*

PRŌ-SŌCER, ěri, m. *the wife's or husband's grand-father, a grand-father-in-law*, Plin. Ep. 5, 15. curque Nereus esse velit, Ov. Ep. 3, 74.

PROSPECTUS, ūs, m. *a prospect. Prospec-tare, to view at a distance, &c. See PROSFĒ-ERE.*

PRO-SPECULĀRI adventum regis, *to view from a distance*, Liv. 33, 1. Siccium prospeculatum ad locum castris capiendum mittunt, *to find out a proper place for pitching a camp*, Id. 3, 43.

PROSPER, v. Prospĕrus, a, um, *prosperous, lucky, fortunate, successful. cuncta hostibus prospera*, Tac. H. 4, 71. luna prospera frugum, *favourable to the fruits of the earth*, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 39. prospera fama, *an unblemished character*, Tac. An. 14, 51.—*ěrĕ; -ěritas.*—**PROSPĒRĀRE** consilia reipublicae, *to prosper, to make prosperous*, Tac. An. 3, 56. populo Romano vim victoriamque, *to grant*, Liv. 8, 9.

PROSPERGĒRE, (spargo), *to besprinkle*, Tac. An.

PROSFĒERE (-spicio, exi, ectum, à specio) *to view, to behold from a distance. futura, to foresee. tibi, sibi, ei, to provide or consult for, to take care of.*

PROSPICIENTIA, ae, f. *foresight, care.*—**PROSPICUUS**, a, *conspicuous.*

PROSPECTUS, ūs, m. *a sight afar off; a prospect, a view.*

PROSPECTĀRE, *to see afar off, to look often upon; to view, to behold*, Virg. *Æ.* 7, 813.

PRO-STĀRE, (-sto, stiti, stitum), *to stand or jut out*, Lucr. 2, 428. *to be exposed to sale or to prostitution for hire*, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 17. & 3, 5, 8. Juv. 9, 24. illud amicitiae quondam

et venerabile nomen (*al. numen*) prostat, et in quaestu pro meretrice sedet, *is become venal*, Ov. P. 2, 3, 19.

PRO-STERNĒRE (-sterno, strāvi, strātum,) *hostes, to overthrow*, Cic. Phil. 14, 10. silvam, *to cut down*, Ov. M. 8, 776. corpora humi, *to lay prostrate*, Liv. 4, 11. Ov. Tr. 3, 5, 33. se abjicere atque prosternere, *to humble and debase*, Id. parad. 1.—

PROSTRĀTUS, a, *prostrate, overthrown. pudicitia regi prostrata, prostituted*, Suet. Caes. 2. **PROSTIBŪLUM**, i, n. *a common prostitute*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 6.

PROSTITŪĒRE, (statuo,) *to prostitute.*—**PROSTITŪTUS**, i, m. & **PROSTITŪTA**, ae, f. *a prostitute.*

* **PROSTŪLOS**, i, m. (*i. e. habens columnas antē*) *a house with columns in the front*, Vitr. 3, 1.

PRŌ-SUBĪĜĒRE (-ĭgo, ěgi, actum, ab ago,) *terram pede, to tear or cast up*, Virg. G. 3, 256. fulmina, *to hammer or beat, to forge*, V. Flacc. 4, 288.

PRO-SUM, prodes, fui, *I do good. See PRO-DESSE.*

PRŌ-TĒĜĒRE, (-tĕgo, xi, ctum), *to protect, to guard or defend. crimen metu, to cover, to hide*, Quintil.

PRŌTĒLĀRE, *to drive or chase away; to frighten, to put off.*

PRŌTĒLUM, i, n. *a continual thrusting or pushing forward.*

PRŌTĒLO, adv. *readily, immediately*, Catull. 56, 7.

PRŌ-TĒNDĒRE (-do, di, sum, v. tum,) *manus v. brachia, to stretch out. so hastas dextris*, Virg. *Æ.* 11, 606. longas hastas, Tac. An. 2, 21. comitia in Januarii mensem, *to defer, to put off*, Cic. Fam. 10, 36. famam alicujus, *to extend, to spread abroad*, Claudian. pan. 1, 8.—*temo protentus pedes in octo*, Virg. G. 1, 171. brachio ab aure protenso, *the arm being stretched out*, Quintil. 11, 3, 119.

PRŌTĒNUS, adv. *straightway, &c. See PRŌTĒNUS.*

PRŌ-TĒRĒRE, (-tĕro, trĭvi, itum), *to trample upon. ulmus cadens proterit uvas, crushes*, Stat. Th. 8, 548. ver proterit aestas, *pushes off*, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 9.—*viride frumentum protritum et corruptum, sc. erat, was trodden down and destroyed*, Liv.

PRŌ-TERRĒRE, *to frighten, to chase away.*

PRŌTERVUS, a, *petulant, saucy, malapert, wanton, forward. -vĕ: -vitas, atis, f. petulance.*

* **PROTHŪMIA**, ae, f. *kindness, good will, Plaut.*

* **PROTHŪRUM**, i, n. *the vestibule or portico of a house.*

PROTHŪRIS, ĭdis, f. -ĭdes, pl. *the same with ancōnes, certain parts or members of the prothŭrum, in the form of the letter S*, Vitruv. 4, 6.

PRŌTĒNUS v. protĕnus, adv. (*q. porro tenus*) *right forward*, Cic. Div. 1, 24. capellas protenus ago, *I drive forward or before me*, Virg. E. 1, 13. protenus aërii mellis caelestia dona exequar, *next I will speak of*, Virg. G. 4, 1.

PRŌTĒNS, *omnia perlegerent oculis, they would have continued to observe, Id. Æ. 6, 33.*
PRŌTĪNUS abscondimus arces, *forthwith we lose sight of, ib. 3, 291.* cum protinus utraque tellus una foret, *one without any sea intervening, a continued continent, ib. 416.* qui protinus ab hac disciplina profecti, *afterwards, Cic. Inv. 2, 2.* * **Plautus** has **PRŌTĪNAM**, *for protinus, forthwith, immediately, Cas. 5, 2, 16. Curc. 2, 3, 84. Pers. 4, 5, 8.*

PRŌ-TOLLĒRE (protollo,) *manum, to stretch out, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 71.* protollo mortem mihi, *I put off, Id. Cas. 2, 8, 11.* neque viri vitam sinet in crastinum protolli, *to be prolonged, Id. Cas. 3, 5, 43.*

* **PRŌTŌTŌMŪS**, *a. the first to be cut. -mi caules, sprouts, Col. 10, 369.—s. a sprout, the first cuttings. prototomique rudes, Mart. 10, 48, 16.*

PRŌ-TŌNĀRE, *to thunder, to speak fiercely.*
 * **PRŌTOPRAXIA**, *ae, f. the privilege of being preferred to other creditors, Plin. Ep. 109 & 110.*

PRO-TRAHĒRE, (-trāho, xi, ctum,) *to draw or drag forth. protrahit vatem in medios, he brings out into the assembly, Virg. Æ. 2, 123.* protrahitur pedibus cadaver, *is dragged forth, ib. 8, 265.* nudi in medium protrahebantur, *they were brought out to punishment, Liv. 28, 29.*

* **PRŌTRŌPUM**, *v. -on, i, n. unpressed wine, the first new wine that runs out of the grapes without pressing, Plin. 14, 9.*

PRO-TRŪDĒRE, *to thrust forward, Cic. Fat. 19.*

PRŌ-TURBĀRE, *to push off, to repel, Liv. 5, 47.*

* **PRŌTŪPUM**, *i, n. an example or pattern, an image or form, a model, Plin. 35, 12 s. 43.*

PRŌ-VEHĒRE, (-vēho, xi, ctum,) *to carry forth or forward.—met. Sulpicium, longius quam voluit, popularis aura provexit, led on, Cic. Har. resp. 20. haec spes provexit, sc. eos, ut, &c. carried them so far, Liv. 2, 50. vitam suam in periculum, to expose, Cic. Mil. 22. provehimur portu, sc. ex, we are carried forth, we sail, Virg. Æ. 3, 72. provehimur pelago, we are carried forward or sail on the sea, ib. 506. quid ultra provehor, why am I carried farther? why do I proceed farther in speaking, ib. 481.*

PROVECTUS, *p. & a.—huc provecti, sc. classe, having sailed hither, ib. 2, 24. so ad Honoscam classe provecti, Liv. 22, 20. postquam paulum provecta classis est, Cic. Verr. 5, 33. provectus ante stationes equo, riding forward to the advanced guards, Liv. 23, 47. aetate provectus, advanced in life, Cic. Sen. 4.*

PRŌ-VĒNĪRE (-vēnio, vēni, ctum,) *in scenam, to come forth, to appear on, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 155. proveniebant oratores stulti, arose, appeared, Cic. Sen. 6. carmina proveniunt, are composed, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 39.—*
PROVENTUS (ūs, m.) *lactis, increase, Plin. 20, 12. proventuque oneret sulcos, with increase or a plentiful crop, Virg. G. 2, 518.*

PRŌVERBIUM, *i, n. a proverb, an adage, an old saying.*

PRŌ-VĪDĒRE (-video, vīdi, vīsum,) *futura, to foresee. alicui v. saluti alicujus, to provide for, to take care of. quod non providisset eum, because he had not seen or noticed him first, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 69. rei frumentariae, Caes. B. G. 5, 8. rem frumentariam, to provide, ib. 6, 9. provisum est mihi v. a me, care has been taken by me, I have taken care or provided, Cic. a diis immortalibus hominibus est provisum, care has been taken of men, Cic. N. D. 2, 54. Verri ne noceri possit, multis rationibus esse provisum, many precautions were taken to prevent Verres from being hurt, Id. Verr. 1. Act. 9 f.—sit bona librorum et provisae frugis in annum copia, sc. mihi, let me have good store of books and corn provided for a year, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 109.—*

PROVIDENS, *a. provident, wise, careful. -enter.*

PROVIDENTIA, *ae, f. foresight, providence.—*

PROVISIO, *ōnis, f. & provīsus, ūs, m. foresight, a provision or providing for, a purveying.—*

PROVISU (abl.) *deūm, by the providence, Tac. Ann. 12, 6.—*

PROVISOR, *ōris, m. a foreseer, a provider or purveyor.—*

PROVĪSĒRE, (-so, si, sum,) *to go or come forth to see.—*

PRŌVĪDUS, *a. foreseeing, provident, circumspect, wise, wary, considerate; providing for, careful for. -īdē, adv. providently, Plin. 10, 33.*

PRŌVINCIA, *ae, f. (vinco,) a province, a conquered country, governed by a magistrate sent from Rome; a certain charge assigned to a consul, praetor, or other magistrate, as a war to be carried on; or a certain country in which he was to act during his office; the business or office of any one whether public or private, a task, (A. 113.)—*

PROVINCĪALIS, *e, of or belonging to a province; s. a native or inhabitant of a province. (all except the Italians were called PROVINCĪALES, Plin. Ep. 9, 23. Suet. Vesp. 9. Cal. 39.)—*

PROVINCĪALĪM, *adv. through the provinces, so many in each, Suet. Aug. 49.*

PRŌ-VĪVĒRE, *to survive or live together, Tac. An.*

PRŌ-VŌCĀRE, *to call forth, to incite, to provoke, to move. ad pugnam, to challenge, to defy. auras cursibus, to vie with. ad populum, to appeal to.—*

PROVOCĀTIO, *ōnis, f. a challenge, an appeal.—*

PROVOCĀTOR, *ōris, m. a challenger, an appellant, Cic. Sext. 64.*

PRŌ-VŌLĀRE, *to fly out; to fly or run forward.*

PRŌ-VOLVĒRE, (-vo, vi, ūtum,) *to roll or tumble forwards; to throw or cast off, to disregard. provolutus genibus, ad pedes, falling prostrate, Curt. 3, 12, 11.*

PRŌ-VŌMĒRE, *to vomit; to cast forth, Lucr. 6, 446.*

PROUT, *adv. as, even as, according as, Suet. Ner. 36.*

* **PROXĒNĒTA**, *ae, m. a go-between in making bargains, a match-maker, Sen. Mart.*

PROXĪMUS, a. superl. (*à* prope, propior; *constr. pro* proximissimus,) *nearest, next.* proximā aestate, *next summer*, Nep. 9, 4. *so* proximae noctis silentio, Liv. 2, 7. *hinc* concedam in angiportum hoc proximum, *into this next alley or lane*, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 5. *quid* proximā, *quid* superiore nocte egeris, *what you did the last night, what the night before*, Cic. Cat. 1, 1. *so* diebus proximis superioribus, Id. Fam. 1, 9, 54. *illum*, *liquet* mihi dejerare, *his mensibus sex, septem* prorsum non vidisse proximis, *sc. me, I am ready to swear, that I have not seen him for these six or seven months past*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 40. *proximis* censoribus, *during the time of the last censors, in the last censorship*, Cic. Arch. 5. *proximos* illi (Jovi) tamen occupavit Pallas honores, *next*, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 18. (A. 564.) *proximus* sum egomet mihi, *i. e. charity begins at home*, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 12. *genere* mihi proximus, *my nearest relation*, Id. Ad. 4, 5, 17. *proximus* ante aliquem, *ab aliquo*, *proximus* a postremo, *the last but one*, Cic. Or. 64. *proximi* invidiae, *most exposed to odium or party malice*, Liv. 3, 51. *negabat* illa, *se esse* culpae proximam, *guilty*, Phaedr. 1, 10, 5. *post* acceptam proximam pugnae cladem, *for in proximā pugnā*, Liv. 2, 51. *so* nonnihl et hesternā felicitate pugnae ferox, *for hesternae*, ib. *religioni* suae in jurejurando proximus fuit, *he was very religious or scrupulous in keeping his oath*, Cic. Verr. 4, 8. *licitor* proximus, *the chief licitor*, Sall. Jug. 12. (A. 178.) *respergens* proximorum servorum, *those slaves who were next him*, Tac. Ann. 15, 64. *proximus* quisque regem, (*al. regi*), *ib. 15. ficta voluptatis causā, sint proxima veris, let your poetic fictions resemble truth as much as possible*, Hor. Art. 338. *compar.* ita tamen ut modum servem, et quidem continentiae proximorem, Senec. Ep. 108.—**PROXĪMUS**, s. *a neighbour*, Quintil. decl. 3. § 259. *a relation*, V. Max. 4, 4, 1. *an advocate or agent*, Cic. Verr. 5, 64.—**PROXĪMUM**, i, n. *the nearest place.* eamus ad me; *ibi* proximum est ubi mutes, *sc. vestem*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 64. *caedeque* in proxima urbis factā, *i. e. in loca urbis quae portae proxima erant, v. in proximis, having put to the sword all he met in that part of the city*, Liv. 2, 33. *ut* quemque ex proximo locum fors obtulisset, *whatever place in the neighbourhood*, Nep. 16, 2. *so* agrum in proximo hic mercatus es, *in this neighbourhood, hard by, adjoining to my farm*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 2. *cum* in proximo hic sit aegra, *when she lies sick at next door*, Id. Hec. 3, 2, 6.—**PROXĪMĒ**, rar. -ò, adv. *next, very nigh, last.* proximē Pompeium sedebam, *sc. ad, next*, Cic. Att. 1, 14. *non* possum ego non aut proximē, *atque* ille, *aut etiam* aequē laborare, *I cannot help being very nearly as anxious as he, or equally so*, Cic. Fam. 9, 13, 4. *literae*, *quas a te proximē accepi, last*, Id. Fam. 5, 15.—**PROXĪMITAS**, ātis, f. *nearness*, Ovid. Nux 56. *nearness of kindred or relation*, Id. M. 10, 340. § 13, 154. *nearness of likeness or resemblance*, Id. Art. A. 2, 662.—

PROXIMĀRE, *to be next, to come or approach very near.* capiti autem equi proximat Aquarii dextra, Cic. N. D. 2, 44.

PRŪDENS, ntis, (q. providens,) *provident, sagacious, wise, discreet; knowing, expert, skilful.* -enter: -entia, ae, f. *prudence, discretion, skill.*

PRŪNA, ae, f. *a frost, a hoar-frost or rime.* **PRŪNŌSUS**, a. *frosty, liable to frost, cold*, Ov. M. 5, 443.

PRŪNA, ae, f. *a burning or live coal*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 36.

PRŪNUS, i, f. *a plum-tree.*—**PRŪNUM**, i, n. *a plumb, a prune, a sloe.* spini jam pruna ferentes, Virg. G. 4, 145.

PRŪRRE, (-io, ūi, ūtum,) *to itch, to tickle, to please.* in pugnam, *to have an itching desire to fight*, Mart. 3, 58. § 5, 103.

PRURĪTUS, ūs, m. & Prurigo, ūnis, f. *an itching or tickling, an itch*, Col. 7, 5. Plin. 9, 45.

* **PRŪTĀNIS**, is, m. *the president or chief of a council, a magistrate*, Sen. tr. an. 3.—

PRŪTĀNĒUM, i, n. *a place at Athens, and in other Greek cities, where those, who deserved well of their country, were maintained at the public expence*, Cic. Or. 1, 54. *Cyzici in Prutanēum, id est, penetrare urbis, &c.*

PSALLĒRE, (psallo, ūi, -,) *to sing or play on a musical instrument.*—

PSALTES, ae, m. *a musician*, Quintil. 1, 10, 18.—

PSALTRIA, ae, f. *a music-girl*, Cic. Sext. 54.

* **PSECA**, ādis, f. *a female slave, who dressed the hair of her mistress*, Cic. 8, 15. *Juv. 6, 489.*

* **PSEGMĀ**, ātis, n. *powder blown from melted brass, the chaff or flour of brass*, Plin. 34. 13 s. § 6.

* **PSEPHISMA**, ātis, n. *a decree*, Cic. Flac. 6.

* **PSEUDO**, in composition, *false.*—

PSEUDODICTĀMNUM, i, n. *bastard ditany*, Plin. 26, 9.—

PSEUDODIPTĒROS, i, f. *a building which counterfeits a double row of pillars*, Vitruv. 3, 1.—

PSEUDOGRAFIA, ae, f. *a false notation or marking of numbers*, Quintil. 1, 10, 39.—

PSEUDŌLUS, i, m. *the cheat; the name of one of the plays of Plautus*, Cic. Sen. 14.—

PSEUDOMĒNOS, i, m. *a kind of sophism or false syllogism*, Cic. Div. 2, 4. *Sen. Ep. 45.*—

PSEUDOPHILIPPUS, i, m. *a false Philippus*, Cic. Rull. 2, 33. *Paterc. 1, 11. whose real name was Adricus, &c. See Cl. Biogr.*—

PSEUDOSPHECE, es, f. *a kind of wasp flying alone*, Plin. 80, 12.—

PSEUDOTHŪRUM, i, n. *a postern gate, a back door*, Cic. post. red. 6.—

PSEUDORBANUS, a. -aedificia, *houses in the country, built like city houses*, Vitruv. 6, 8.

* **PSILOCITHARISTA**, ae, m. *one that played on the harp without using his voice*, Suet. Domit. 4.

* **PSILŌTHRUM**, i, n. *an ointment for taking out the hair*, Mart. 6, 93. *the white vine*, Plin. 23, 1.

* **PSIMMYTHIUM**, i, n. *ceruss or white lead*, Plin.

PSITTĀCUS, i, m. a parrot, Plin. 10, 42. loquax, Ov.

PSŌRA, ae, f. a kind of scab.

PSORICUS, a. -um medicamentum, a medicine for the scab, Cels. 6, 6.

* PSYCHOMANTĒUM, v. -tum, i, n. a place where ghosts were raised, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48. Div. 1, 58.

PSYTHIA, ae, f. a kind of vine, which produced the best grapes for making passum or sweet wine, Virg. G. 2, 93. & 4, 269.

PSYTHIUM, i, n. sweet wine made of psythian raisins or dried grapes, Plin. 14, 9. Stat. Silv. 4, 9, 38.

PTE, a syllabic adjection joined to some words in the abl. as meāpte, nostrāpte; tuāpte, &c.

* PTĒRON, i, n. the wing of a building, Plin. 36, 5 & 13. plur. PTĒRA, et pteromata, the wings of a building, Vitr. 3, 2, 4, 4 & 7. PTĒRŌTI, sc. calices, eared cups, Plin. 36, 26.

PTISĀNA, ae, f. ptisane, i. e. barley unhusked, and sodden in water, barley-broth.

PTISANARIUM (i, n.) oryzae, a ptisane or decoction of rice, Hor. S. 1, 3, 155.

PTYAS, ādis, f. a kind of adder, Plin. 28, 6.

PŪBES, is, f. the down or soft hair which begins to grow on young people when they come to the age of puberty; the youth or body of young men, Cic. Mil. 23. pube tenus, down to the waist, Virg. Æ. 3, 427.

PŪBES v. puber, ēris, a. come to the age of puberty, marriageable. caulis puberibus foliis, a stalk with downy or full grown leaves, Virg. Æ. 12, 413.

PŪBENS, ntis, a. (ab obsol. pūbeo,) -entes herbae, young herbs, come to their full growth, tender grass, Virg. G. 3, 126. Æ. 4, 514. genae, downy, (al. tabentes, wan,) ib. 12, 221.

PUBERTAS, ātis, f. the coming out of the first downy hair on young people; the hair itself; the vigour of youth.

PUBESCĒRE, inc. to begin to have the first down or soft hair; to bud, to grow turgid or shoot forth; to bloom, to flourish, Virg. Æ. 3, 491.

PUBLICUS, a. (q. populicus,) public, belonging to the people. res publicae et privatae, (A. 50.) publica privatis secernere, Hor. Art. P. 397. publica commoda, the public good, Id. Ep. 2, 1, 3. ager publicus populi Romani, the public property of the Roman people, Liv. 40, 33. so publicis locis, &c. Id. 41, 27. ut quae in naves imposuissent, ab hostium tempestatisque vi, publico periculo essent, at the risk or hazard of the public, should be insured by the public, Id. 23, 49. jus publicum et privatum, (A. 182.) publica poena, inflicted on account of the republic, Liv. 2, 5. publicum imperium servitiumque, the public sovereignty and servitude, i. e. which of the two states should rule or be subject to the other, ib. 1, 25. verba, common words of courtesy or civility; as, among us, Master or Sir.—hic tibi quaeratur socii sermonis origo, et moveant primos publica verba sonos, Ov. Art. A. 1, 144. quid haberet, quod legeret tereretque viritum, publicus usus? what would public use have to read and wear? i. e.

what ancient author would remain to be read? Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 92. sed vatem egregium, cui non fit publica vena, who has not a vulgar or common genius, Juv. 7, 53.

PUBLICUS, i, m. an aedile, a part of whose office it was to take care to keep the streets clean, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 6. Senec. Ep. 86. Vit. beat. c. 7. called aedilis publicus, Ovid. Fast. 5, 287. PUBLICA, ae, f. a harlot, Senec.

PUBLICUM, i, n. the public. in publico esse, v. versari, to appear in public, Cic. Verr. 5, 35. Tac. An. 15, 59. publico carere v. abstinere, not to appear in public, Liv. 22, 61. conducere publica, sc. vectigalia, to farm the public revenues, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 77. publicis malè redemptis, the taxes being let or farmed at too high a rate, Cic. Q. fr. 1, 1. edixit princeps ut leges, cujusque publici, occultae ad id tempus, proscriberentur, that the laws relating to every public tax, or the revenue-laws, should be written on tables and exposed to public view, Tac. An. 13, 51. & ibi Lipsius.—arbitrium salis in publicum omne sumptum, ademptum privatis, the privilege of selling salt was taken from private persons, and put entirely under the management of the public, or of government, (al. in publicum omni sumptu, sc. translato, all the expence being laid on the public,) Liv. 2, 9. quod ejus (sc. agri) publicum populi Romani esset, the public property, Liv. 31, 4.

PUBLICĒ, adv. publicly, in the name or behalf of the public. Prayanĕum, ubi publicĕ, quibus is honos datus est, vescuntur, are maintained at the public expence, &c. Liv. 41, 20.

PUBLICĀRE bona ejus, to confiscate his effects or estate, Nep. 23, 7. so Cic. Cat. 4, 4. agros, Cic. Rull. 1, 4. privata publicare, publica liberare, to make private lands public property by imposing taxes on them, to free the public lands from taxes, and thus make them private property, ib. & 2, 21. vid. Liv. 31, 13.—* librum, to publish, Plin. Ep. 4, 27. so oratiunculam, ib. 5, 13. reticenda matrimonii, Plin. 33, 3. * se, to shew or exhibit himself publicly as a singer, Suet. Ner. 21. publicato crimine, the crime or imputation being thrown on the whole senate, Liv. 34, 61. publicata pecunia, confiscated, ib. 3, 13. so bona, Nep. 7, 4 & 8.

PUBLICĀTIO (ōnis, f.) bonorum, a confiscation of effects, Cic. Cat. 4, 5. Planc. 41.

PUBLICĀNUS, i, m. a farmer of the public taxes. PUBLICĀNA, ae, f. a female farmer of the tithes, the mistress of Verres sarcastically so called, Cic. Verr. 3, 34.

PŪDĒRE, (pudeo, ui, -,) to be ashamed. ita nunc pudeo, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 3. nonne haec te pudent, i. e. afficiunt te pudore, are you not ashamed of these things? Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 36.—

PŪDET, pūduit, v. puditum est, imp.—pudet quod prius non unquam puditum est, sc. me, I am ashamed of what I never was ashamed of before, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 4. versus, qui vetat, artem pudere proloqui, quam facites, to be ashamed to tell the art, which you exercise, Cic. Or. 43. simul, for simulac pudere (sc. mulierem,) quod non oportet, coeperit, quod oportet, non pude-

bit, when a woman begins to be ashamed of what she ought not to be ashamed of, she will not be ashamed of what she ought, Liv. 34, 4. pudet deorum hominumque, sc. me, I am ashamed to think that they have been the witnesses of our shameful conduct, Liv. 3, 19

PŪDENS, ntis, a. *modest, bashful. pudentior, Cic. Verr. 3, 68 f. pudentissimus atque optimus vir, Id. Flac. 20. Sull. 22. -ma femina, Id. Verr. 1, 37. -ENTER, adv. bashfully.*

PŪDENDUS, a. *shameful, that one ought to be ashamed of. amor, gener, luxus, &c. causa, praeda, vita, &c. ars, a disreputable trade, Liv. 23, 3. neque pudendum, neque poenitendum eum regem Macedonibus fore censebat, that the Macedonians would neither be ashamed nor displeased to have him for their king, Liv. 40, 56. PUDIBUNDUS, a. modest, bashful, shamefaced. -da matrona, Hor. Art. P. 232. dies, ruddy, Stat. Th. 5, 296.*

PŪDOR, ōris, m. *modesty, bashfulness, Cic. Cl. 5. Cat. 2, 11. pudor patris, reverence or respect for, Ter. And. 1, 5, 28. (II) shame, disgrace. prō pudor! Ov. Ep. 9, 111. neque erit nobis puer ille pudori, Ov. M. 5, 526. quae narrare pudori est, sc. ei, what he is ashamed to tell, ib. 7, 687. pudor maritimae ignominiae, shame on account of the naval defeat, Liv. 35, 27.*

PŪDICUS, a. *chaste, virtuous. matrona pudicior, Ov. in Ibin, 351. pudicissima, Plin. 7, 35. -PUDICĒ, adv. virtuously, modestly, chastely. -PUDICITIA, ae, f. chastity, Cic. Cat. 2, 11.*

PUER, ĕri, m. *a boy; a child, a son; a young slave. puer est natus, Ter. And. 5, 1, 14. robustus puer, the robust youth, able to bear arms, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 2. bellaque non puero tractat agenda puer, i. e. Augustus, when a young man, Ov. Art. 1, 182. so egregius puer Caesar, then about 19 years old, Cic. Fam. 10, 28. & 11, 7. Att. 16, 11. Phil. 13, 11. (Cl. B. 281.) -* puer Luculli, the son, then a boy, Cic. Fin. 3, 2. maxima debetur puero reverentia, Juv. 14, 47. dicam et Alciden, puerosque Ledaë, the sons of Leda, i. e. Castor and Pollux, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 25. nec pueros coram populo Medĕa trucidet, her children or sons, Id. Art. P. 185. so Juv. 14, 3. Virg. Æ. 2, 597. -* puer festus anagnostes noster Sositheus decesserat, meque plūs quām servi mors debere videbatur, commoverat, my pretty boy or slave that used to read to me, Cic. Att. 1, 12. puerum inde abiens conveni Chremis, I met with the boy or slave of Chremis, Ter. And. 2, 2, 31. so ib. 1, 1, 57. Ad. 5, 8, 17. -* Young slaves were employed for various purposes, to serve at table, to run messages, &c.—adsint etiam formosi pueri, qui ministrent, Cic. Fin. 2, 8. Persicos odi, puer, apparatus, Hor. Od. 1, 38, 1. nescit tot millibus emptus pauperibus miscere puer, Juv. 5, 60. cedo aquam manibus, puer, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 150. -* These slaves commonly wore their hair long, Mart. 6, 52. Hor. Od. 3, 20, 13. & 4, 10, 3. Epod. 11 f. whence they are called capillati, Mart. 3, 58, 31. -Chro-*

mis et Mnasilus pueri, boys, i. e. young shepherds, or satyrs, as Servius supposes, Virg. E. 6, 14.

PUERI, pl. is sometimes used as a term of blandishment; as in English, *my boys or lads*, ib. 24. ne, pueri, ne tanta animis adulescite bella, *my boys or sons*, meaning Caesar and Pompey, Virg. Æ. 6, 832. -* The ancients used **PUER** in the fem. as, Cereris Proserpina puer, the daughter, Priscian. ex Naevio, 6. Atticae, quoniam, quod optimum in pueris est, hilarula est, meis verbis suavius des, *in girls*, Cic. Att. 16, 11 f.—also **PUĒRUS**, for puer.—tu, puer, abi hinc intro ocūs, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 89. so Asin. 2, 3, 2. &c.

PUĒRA, ae, f. *a girl*, Suet. Cal. 8.

PUĒRILIS, e, *of a boy or child, puerile, or boyish, childish; weak, silly. -iliter; ilitas.*

PUERITIA, ae, f. *boyhood, childhood; the age of a young man, youth, Cic. Coel. 1.—contr. pueritia, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 8.*

PUĒRŪS & **puellus**, i, m. *a little boy or child. PUERASCENS, ntis, a. *growing up to be a boy*, Suet. Cal. 7.*

PUELLA, ae, f. (*contr. for puerŭla*.) *a young woman, a girl, a damsel; a wench.—Dryādes puellae, the nymphs who preside over trees, Virg. G. 1, 11.—also a young married woman; thus Penelope says to Ulysses, certē ego, quae fueram, te decedente, puella, protinus ut redeas, facta videbor anus, Ov. Ep. 1, 115. laborantes utero puellae, women in child-birth, Hor. Od. 3, 22, 2. dum tamen haec fiunt, viduae cessate puellae, ye young widows, do not marry, on these days during the festival called FERALIA, Ov. 5, 2, 557. (A. 335.)*

PUELLŪLA, ae, f. *a little girl*, Catul. 57, 9. 60, 57, &c.

PUĒLLĀRIS, e, *of or like a girl, girlish, childish. -ārīter, adv. in a childish manner.*

PUERPĒRA, ae, f. (*pario*), *a woman in labour, or on the straw; one newly delivered, Ter. And. 3, 2, 10.*

PUERPĒRUS, a.—*verba puerpera dixit, words supposed to promote delivery, Ov. M. 10, 511. -PUERPERIUM, ii, n. *child-birth; delivery, Ov. M. 10, 511.**

PŪGIO, ōnis, m. (*ā pungio*), *a dagger, a poinard. ō plumbem pugione! i. e. ō weak argument? Cic. Fin. 4, 18.*

PUGIUNCŪLUS, i, m. *a little or short dagger, Cic. Or. 67.*

PUGNUS, i, m. (*manus contracta; ā punctione, Fest.*) *the fist.—cum compresserat digitos, pugnumque fecerat, Cic. Or. 32. pugnis caedere, conscindere, contundere, &c. to strike with the fists.—Castor gaudet equis; ovo prognatus eodem, sc. Pollux, pugnis, delight in boxing, Hor. S. 2, 1, 28. superare pugnis nobilis, renowned for conquering in boxing, Id. 1, 2, 26.*

PUGNĒUS, a. *of or pertaining to the fist.*

PŪGILLUS, i, m. & -um, i, n. *a little fist.*

PŪGILLĀRIS, e, *filling the hand; as big as the fist, Juv. 11, 156.*

PŪGILLĀRES, ium, m. & pugillaria, ium, n.

tables, covered with wax, on which they wrote with a stilus, Plin. 13, 11. Plin. Ep. 1, 6, 7, 9 f. &c. Catull. 42, 5. (A. 510.)

PUGIL, ūlis, m. a boxer, a pugilist. si qua est habitior paullo, pugilem esse aiunt, a thumper or boxer, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 23.

PUGILLATIO, ōnis, f. & -ātus, ūs, m. the exercise of boxers, Cic. Leg. 2, 15.

PUGILĪCĒ, adv. like a boxer, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 18.

PUGNA, ae, f. (à pugnus; veteres enim ante usum ferri, &c. pugnis certabant, Donat. vid. Hor. S. 1, 3, 101.) a fight, a battle.

PUGNĀRE, to fight.—contra, adversus v. in aliquem, & cum aliquo. de v. pro aliqua re. glandem atque cubilia propter, unguibus et pugnis, atque ita porro pugnabant armis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 100. praelia, to fight battles, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 19. so pugnā, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 110.—* PUGNĀRE alicui, for cum aliquo, noli pugnare duobus, i. e. cum patre & matre, do not fight with or resist, Catul. 61, 64. so Virg. Æ. 4, 38. cum eorum vita mirabiliter pugnat oratio, is inconsistent, Cic. Tusc. 2. pugnāt Stoici cum Peripateticis, contend, dispute, Cic. Fin. 2, 21.

pugnāt in adversas ire natator aquas, strives, Ov. Rem. A. 122. so ille (Argus) tamen pugnat molles evincere somnos, Id. M. 1, 685. illud video pugnare te, that you strive to prove that, Cic. N. D. 1, 27. tu tantum vivere pugna, Ov. Ep. 13, 77. pugnaveris, you will accomplish a difficult matter, Ter. Ad. 5.

PUGNĀTUR (imp.) cominus armis, s. ab illis, they fight, Virg. Æ. 7, 553. hoc solum hoc tempore pugnatur, is eagerly contended or aimed at, Cic. Rosc. Am. 3.—hic manus ob patriam pugnando vulnera passi, in fighting, Virg. Æ. 6, 660. dux bene pugnantes incitat ore viros, fighting bravely, Ov. P. 3, 1, 92. pugnantia secum frontibus adversis componere, to compare things quite opposite, Hor. S. 1, 1, 102. hac pugnā pugnata, this battle being fought, Nep. 23, 5.

PUGNĀTOR, ōris, m. a fighter, Liv. 24, 15.—PUGNATORIUS, a. -ia arma, used in fighting, Suet. Cal. 54.

PUGNĀCŪLUM, i, n. a bulwark or fortress, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 63.

PUGNAX, ācis, a. fond of fighting, warlike. nimis pugnax contra senatorem esse noluit, too obstinate, Cic. Pis. 28 f. ignis aquae pugnax, repugnant to, Ov. M. 1, 432. sed et hujus (Demosthenis) oratio in philosophiam translata, pugnatrix (ut ita dicam) videtur, his stile seems too fierce or vehement. opp. to pacator, Cic. Br. 31 f.

PUGNĀCĪTER, adv. strongly, keenly, eagerly, obstinately. sententiam pugnacissimē defendere, Cic. Ac. 4, 3. pugnaciter dicendum, ardently, vehemently, Quinct. 9, 4, 126. alia leniūs, alia pugnaciūs dicenda, ib. 130.

PUGNĀCĪTAS, ātis, f. an inclination or eagerness to fight, Plin. 10, 33 s. 51. argumentorum, the harshness of proofs, Quinct. 4, 3, 2.

PULCHER, chra, um, fair, beautiful; glorious, honourable. -chrē, adv. beautifully.

PULCHELLUS, a. dim. somewhat beautiful, Cic. Or.

PULCHRITŪDO, ūnis, f. beauty.

PŪLĒCIUM v. pulegium & puleium, i, n. the herb pennyroyal, Col. 12, 7, 1.

PŪLEX, ūcis, m. a flea, Mart. 14, 18. an insect that feeds on pot-herbs, Col. 10, 321.

PULICŌSUS, a. full of fleas. canis, Col. 7, 13.

PULLUS, i, m. the young of any creature, a chicken, a foal, &c. Plin. a young sprout or shoot of a tree, Id. 17, 10. a term of endearment, Suet. Cal. 13.

PULLŪLUS, i, m. the shoot of a vine or other plant.

PULLĪNUS, a. of a foal or other young.

PULLARIUS, i, m. a keeper or breeder of chickens; one who predicted future things by the feeding of chickens, Cic. Div. 2, 34. Fam. 10, 12.

PULLITĪES, iēi, f. a hatching or brood of chickens, Col. 8, 9. a numerous young breed of bees, Col. 9, 11, 1.

PULLŪLĀRE, to sprout or sprout up; to grow or increase.

PULLULASCĒRE, inc. to sprout out, to bud.

PULLATIO, ōnis, f. a hatching or breeding of chickens.

PULLASTER, tri, m. a young cock.

PULLASTRA, ae, f. a young hen, a pullet. al. pulletra, Varr. R. 3, 9.

PULLUS, a, um, blackish, of a dusky colour. pul- la vestis, mourning.

PULLĀTUS, a. clothed in mourning; meanly dressed, or in blackish clothes, which the poorer citizens and slaves usually wore, Cic. Verr. 4, 25. Suet. Aug. 40 & 44. Plin. Ep. 7, 17. Quinct. 6, 4. (A. 413 & 432.)

PULMENTUM, & pulmentarium, i, n. every thing eaten with bread or besides bread. called in Scotland, kitchen, Varr. L. L. 4, 32. Plin. 18, 8. (A. 434.) uncta pulmentaria, nice delicate dishes, Pers. 3, 102.

PULMO, ōnis, m. the lungs or lights.

PULMŌNĒUS, a. soft or swelling like the lungs.

PULMŌNĀRIUS, a. -aria ovis, diseased in the lungs, rotten, Col. 7, 5, 14. sus, Id. 7, 10, 7.

PULPA, ae, f. the pulp or juicy part of meat; flesh without bone; the pith or soft part of trees.

PULPĀMENTUM, i, n. the flesh of a hare, deer, &c. venison, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 36. nice delicate food, Cic.

PULPĪTUM, i, n. that part of a theatre, before the scene, where the players acted their parts, the stage, Vitr. 5, 6. Hor. A. P. 279. Plin. Ep. 4, 25. Prop. 4, 1, 16. a pulpit or desk where a speaker stands, or a teacher sits, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 40.

PULS, pultis, f. pottage, or a kind of thick gruel used by the ancient Romans instead of bread, Plin. 18, 8 s. 19. Val. Max. 2, 5, 5. whence what was eaten with puls, and afterwards with bread, was called pulmentum or pulmentarium, Plin. ib. Varr. L. L. 4, 22.

PULTICŪLA, ae, f. pottage, Plin. 26, 8 s. 37. made of any kind of corn boiled, Col. 8, 11, 14.

PULTĀRIUS, i, m. v. -ium, i, n. a pipkin, a pan in which pottage was made, or a vessel into which it was put, or any similar vessel, a pottinger, Col. 12, 43, 7. Cels. 2, 11.

PULTIPHĀGUS, *i*, *m.* a *postage eater*, a *devourer of postage*, Plaut. Most.

PULSĀRE, *pulsāre*, to *beat*. Dromo pultat fōres, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 34. pulsus, &c. See PELLĒRE.

PULVERĒUS, of *dust*. pulverĕre, &c. See PULVIS.

PULVĪNAR, *āris*, *n.* a *pillow* or *cushion*, Varr. L. L. 4, 35. a *couch* in *temples* on which the *images of the gods* used to be placed on *solemn occasions*, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 3. Cic. Dom. 53. Tusc. 4, 2. Liv. 22, 10. & 40, 58. decreed also among *other honours*, to *Cæsar*, Suet. Cæs. 76. Cic. Phil. 2, 43. and assumed by the *subsequent emperors*, Suet. Aug. 45. Dom. 13. Juv. 6, 131. put for a *temple* or *shrine*, Cic. Cat. 3, 10. Liv. 22, 1.

PULVINĀRIUM, *i*, *n.* a *couch*; the same with *pulvinar*, Liv. 21, 62.—(II) a *dock* for *ships*, Plaut. Cas. 3, 2, 27. a *temple*.

PULVĪNUS, *i*, *m.* a *pillow*, a *cushion*, Cic. Or. 1, 7. Verr. 5, 11. Nep. 16, 3. Cels. 8, 12. a *bed* for *flowers*, in a *garden*, Varr. R. R. 1, 35, 1. called *resupini pulvinorum tori*, because they are raised in the form of *pillows*, Plin. 19, 4 s. 20. add. Col. 11, 3, 20. Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 16. pulvini testacĕi, *bolsterings of brick*, Col. 1, 6, 13. a *mole* or *heap of sand* below *water*, Vitruv. 5, 12. Serv. ad Virg. Æ. 10, 303.

PULVILLUS *v.* *pulvinulus*, *i*, *m.* a *little cushion*, Hor. Epod. 8, 15. a *bed* in a *garden*, Col. Arb. 10. a *little bank* or *rise of ground*, ib.—**PULVĪNĀTUS**, *a.* made like a *pillow*, *convex*, Vitruv. 1, 2. Plin. 13, 4, 17, 22, &c. soft, Id. 15, 22 s. 24.

PULVIS, *ĕris*, *m.* rar. *f.* *dust*, *powder*.

PULVISCŪLUS, *i*, *m.* *v.* -um, *i*, *n.* *small dust*.

PULVERĒUS, *a.* of *dust*, *dusty*, *small as dust*.

PULVERULENTUS, *a.* full of *dust*.

PULVERĀRE, to *dissolve into dust*, to *cover with dust*. -atio, *ōnis*, *f.* a *dissolving*, &c.

PŪMEX, *ĭcis*, *m.* *v.* *f.* a *pumice stone*, used for *smoothing the skin* and *coverings of books*, Plin. 36, 21. Catull. 22, 1 & 7. Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 2. Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 1. Mart. 1, 67, 10. & 3, 72, 1. (A. 515.)

PUMICĒUS, *a.* of a *pumice*, *dry as a pumice*.

PUMICŌSUS, *a.* like a *pumice*, full of *pores*.

PUMĪCĀRE, to *smooth with a pumice stone*, to *polish*.

PUMILIO *v.* *pumilo*, *ōnis*, *m.* any *thing of little stature*, a *dwarf*.

PUMĪLUS, *a.* little, *low*, *dwarfish*, Suet. Aug. 83.

PUNGĒRE, (*pungo*, *pūpūgi* & *punxi*, *punctum*), to *prick* or *sting*; to *gall* or *ver*.

PUNCTIO, *ōnis*, *f.* & -us, *ūs*, *m.* & -ūra, *ae*, *f.* a *pricking* or *stinging*, a *sticking*, a *stitch*.

PUNCTIUNCŪLA, *ae*, *f.* a *small puncture*.

PUNCTUM, *i*, *n.* & -us, *i*, *m.* a *point* or *prick*; a *mathematical point*. punctum temporis, a *moment* or *minute*. puncta argumentorum, the *principal points*. omnia puncta in tribu *v.* *centuria*, all the *votes*. omne tulit punctum, *qui miscuit utile dulci*, every *vote*, Hor. A. P. 343.

PUNCTIM, *adv.* with the *point of a weapon*.

PUNICĀNUS, *a.* -āni lecti, *plain* or *mean couches*, made after the *manner of those in Carthage*, Cic. Mur. 36.

PUNĪCUS *v.* *punicĕus*, *a.* of a *red colour*, -um *malum*, a *pomegranate*. Vid. Index Geogr. PŌENI.

PŪNIRE, & -iri, (*poena*) to *punish*. -itio, *ōnis*, *f.* & -itor, *ĕris*, *m.*

PŪPA, *ae*, *f.* a *young girl*; a *little image of a girl*, a *baby*.

PŪPUS, *i*, *m.* a *young boy*, a *term of endearment*.

PŪPŪLUS, *i*, *m.* a *very little boy*.

PŪPILLUS, *i*, *m.* a *fatherless boy*, a *pupil* or *ward*, an *orphan*.

PŪPILLA, *ae*, *f.* a *young orphan girl*.

PŪPĪLA & *pūpilla*, *ae*, *f.* the *pupil* or *apple of the eye*.

PŪPILLĀRIS, *e.* of or belonging to a *pupil* or *ward*. -ares *anni*, Plin. 7, 18.

PUPPIS, *is*, *f.* the *stern of a ship*, the *poop*, Liv. 22, 20. often put for the *whole ship*. submersasque obrue puppes, Virg. Æ. 1, 69. mea puppis, Ov. P. 4, 3, 5. tua, Ov. Ep. 2, 16. laceras puppes refeci, ib. 45. sedebamus in puppi, at the *helm of the state*, Cic. Fam. 9, 15.

PURGĀRE, to *make clean*, to *purge*, *alvum*, *aurem*, *corpus fluxu ventris*, *pectus vomitu*, &c. *ungues cultello*, to *pare*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 51. qui purgo bilem sub verni temporis horam, (*al. purgor*), *purge off my spleen*, Id. Art. P. 304. et morbi miror purgatum te illius s. esse, that you are cured of that disease, Id. S. 2, 3, 27.—se alicui, to *clear*, to *excuse*. quod te mihi de Sempronio purgas, accipio excusationem, Cic. Fam. 12, 25, 8. purgon' ego me de isthac Thaidi? for an *purgabo*, shall I clear or acquit myself, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 44. crimen, to *invalidate a charge* or *accusation*, Cic. Cluent. 1. proba, to *refute calumnies*, Tac. An. 4, 42. quibus purgantibus civitatem omnis facti dictique hostilis adversus Romanos, clearing their state from the *imputation of*—declaring that their state was *innocent* or *not guilty of any action*, &c. Liv. 37, 28.

PURGĀTIO, *ōnis*, *f.* a *scouring* or *cleansing*; a *purge*, Cic. N. D. 3, 22. Fam. 16, 12. an excuse or *apology*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 12.

PURGĀBĪLIS, *e.* that may be easily *cleansed*, Plin. 15, 23.

PURGĀMEN, *ĭnis*, *n.* *filth*; a *purgation*, an *expiation* or *atonement*.

PURGĀMENTUM, *i*, *n.* *filth*, *dung*, the *offscouring*, Liv. 1, 56. purgamenta hortorum, *weeds*, the *refuse*, Tac. An. 11, 32. servorum, the *meanest* or *most despicable*, Curt. 6, 11, 2.

PURGĪTĀRE, to *purge often*; to *make an excuse*.

PURPŪRA, *ae*, *f.* the *purple shell-fish*, whence the *purple die* was produced, Plin. 9, 36 & 39. a *purple colour*, a *purple robe*, Cic. Cat. 2, 3. (A. 427.) purpura plebeia, *i. e.* *fusca*, *dusky*, opp. to *ardens*, *shining*, *bright*, Cic. Sext. 8. called *felix*, Plin. 37, 19. jamque novi prae-eunt fascēs; nova purpura fulget, sc. Kal. Jan. on the *first day of January*, when the *new consuls*

entered on their office, Ov. F. 1, 81.—per hoc inane decus purpuræ precor, i. e. by this toga prætextæ, (worn by the Roman youth from the age of 12 to 17.) Hor. Epod. 5, 7. add Juv. 11, 155.—quid confert purpura majus, i. e. the latus clavus or rather the angustus clavus, the badge of an eques, Juv. 1, 106. stlatâria purpura, i. e. latus clavus, the badge of a patrician, ib. 7, 134. purpura vendit caudicem, a purple dress sets off the lawyer, i. e. raises his fees, ib. 135. peregrina purpura, foreign purple, i. e. luxury and extravagance, ib. 14, 188.—purpura regum, the purple of kings, i. e. the splendour of royalty or of a court, Virg. G. 4, 495. hence, in later writers, purpuram sumere, to assume the purple, i. e. to be made emperor.

PURPURĒUS, & purpurârius, a. of purple, of a purple colour.

PURPURĀTUS, a. clothed in purple. s. a courtier, a nobleman.

PURPURĀRE, to be or make of a purple colour.

PURPURASCĒRE, to grow or become of a purple colour.

PURPURĪSSUM, i, n. red paint.

PURPURĪSSĀTUS, a. painted, so as to appear of a red complexion, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 35.

PŪRUS, a. pure, clean. purum ab humano cultu solum, free, Liv. 1, 44. purus ab arboribus campus, Ov. M. 3, 709. so Virg. Æ. 12, 771. argentum purum, plain silver plate, without figures, Cic. Verr. 4, 22. so argenti vascula puri, Juv. 9, 141. & 10, 19. purus sceleris, sc. vīr, free from, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 1. et purum est vitio tibi cor, Id. S. 2, 3, 213. purum, sc. caelum, the clear sky, Id. Od. 1, 34, 7. pura hasta, not pointed with iron, Virg. Æ. 6, 260. pura herba, a clean pile of grass, Liv. 1, 24. hostia, fit for sacrifice, Plin.—pura toga, pure white, without any purple border or edging. so purâque in veste sacerdos, Virg. Æ. 12, 169. purissima mella, the purest honey, unmixed, Virg. G. 4, 163.—*sermo purus, a plain stile, Quint. 1, 9, 2. purissimus, 4, 2, 118. so pura verba, apt or proper expressions, Hor. S. 1, 4, 54.—purum iudicium, a trial merely concerning the crime, without any exception or restriction, Cic. Inv. 2, 10.

PŪRĒ, adv. purely; sincerely, innocently, religiously, virtuously.

PURĪFĪCĀRE, (facio) to purify, to make clean. -atio, ōnis, f. a purification.

PUS, pŭris, n. the corrupt matter of any sore.—PŪRŪLENTUS, a. full of matter, purulent, Plin. 20, 2.

PŪSIO, ōnis, m. (rar. pŭsus,) a little boy or child, Juv. 6, 34 & 35.

PŪSILLUS, a. weak, faint, small, short, Juv. 15, 70.

PUSTŪLA v. pusŭla, ae, f. a blister or blain, a pustule.

PUSTULŌSUS, a. full of blisters.

PUSTULĀTUS, a. -atum argentum, well refined silver, Suet. Ner. 44.

PŪTĀRE vitem aut arborem, to lopp or prune, to cut off the superfluous branches, Col. 2, 8, 2. & 4, 10, 1. fingitque putando, sc. vitem, and

forms it by pruning, Virg. G. 2, 407.—(II) rationes cum publicanis, to settle or adjust accounts with the farmers of the revenue, Cic. Att. 4, 11. (III) to think, to consider or ponder. dum haec puto, praeterii imprudens villam, Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 4. multa putans, reflecting, musing much, Virg. Æ. 6, 332. recte putas, you think or judge, Ter. And. 1, 1, 114. rem ipsam puteamus, let us examine the matter itself; let us come to the point, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 10. rem ipsam putâsti, you have touched the point, you have hit it, Id. Ph. 4, 5, 6. dictum puta, suppose it said, i. e. I understand you, Id. And. 1, 1, 2. honores magni, to esteem, to value greatly, Cic. Planc. 4. tanti putat connubia nostra, he thinks his marrying me so much worth, of such importance, Ov. M. 10, 618. non putat tua dona esse tanti, he slights your presents, Cic. Coel. 15. so haec commoda noli spernere, nec putare parvi, Catul. 23, 25. eos pro nihilo putare, to make no account of, to set at nought, to scorn, Cic. Phil. 13, 9. so Id. Mil. 24.—*PUTO, or ut puto, are elegantly used by way of modesty.—hoc, puto, non justum est, Pers. 4, 9. so Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 5. Nux, 57. hunc unum excipio, ut puto, pudenter, Catul. 15, 13.

*PUTĀ, adv. (ex imperativo verbi,) for instance, for the sake of example: ut putâ funis, frumentum, navis, Senec. Nat. Quaest. 2, 2. so Cels. 5, 26, 104. Col. 5, 2, 4.

PŪTĀTIO, ōnis, f. a pruning or lopping of trees, Cic. Or. 1, 58.

PŪTĀTOR, ōris, m. a pruner, Plin. 27, 8. Virg. G. 2, 28.

PŪTĀMEN, ūnis, n. the shell of a nut, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20. of an egg, Plin. 7, 2. of a tortoise, ib. 9, 11, &c.

PŪTĒRE, (puteo, ui, -) to have a very ill smell, to stink, to be nauseous.

PŪTESCĒRE v. putiscĒre, to grow rank, to stink, to be rotten.

PŪTOR, ōris, m. a fetid smell.

PŪTĪDUS, a. of a bad smell, stinking, fetid, filthy, nasty, disgusting. non dices hodie, quorsum haec tam putida tendant? what is the purpose of this insipid or wretched stuff! at whom is it aimed? Hor. S. 2, 7, 21. quoniam igitur modo audiretur Mysus aut Phryx Athenis, cum etiam Demosthenes exagitetur, ut putidus, is blamed as affected or harsh, Cic. Or. 9 f. litterae neque expressae neque oppressae, ne aut obscurum esset, aut putidum, harsh or disagreeable to the ear, Cic. Off. 1, 37. putidius multo cerebrum est, mihi crede, Perilli, more disordered or unsound, mad or insane, Hor. S. 2, 3, 75.

PŪTĪDE (adv.) loqui v. dicere, affectedly, harshly, disagreeably, Cic. Br. 82. nolo exprimi liras putidius, too strongly or forcibly, opp. to obscurâri negligentiûs, Id. Or. 3, 11.

PŪTĪDŪSUS, a. a little affected or disgusting.

PŪTĪDUSCŪLUS, a. somewhat too forward or officious in recommending a friend, Cic. Fam. 7, 5 f.

PŪTĒUS, i, m. a well or pit.

PŪTĒALIS v. pŭtĒanus, a. of a well.

PŪTEAL, âlis, n. the cover of a well or pit; a

place in the forum that had been struck by thunder, and therefore covered over with stone; near which stood the tribunal of the city Praetor, (A. 247.)

PUTEĀRIUS, i, m. a digger of wells.
PUTICŪLI, ōrum, m. v. -ae, ārum, f. pits or places without the city where the common people were buried, Varr. L. L. 4, 5. Hor. S. 1, 8, 8.

PŪTRIS, e, rotten, fetid, filthy, nasty; lascivious, lūtsful, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 17.

PUTRĒRE, (-eo, ui, -) to be rotten.

PUTRESCĒRE, to grow rotten, to rot, to grow crumbly.

PUTREFACĒRE, to cause to putrify, to dissolve.

PUTRĪDUS, a. rotten, corrupt, putrid.

PUTROR, ōris, m. & putrēdo, inis, f. rottenness.

PŪTUS, a. (ant. for purus,) pure, without mixture. purus putus sycophanta, a mere sycophant, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 103. putissimae orationes, my fine speeches, Cic. Att. 2, 9.

PŪTILLUS, i, m. (g. pusillus,) a little man, a manikin, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 104.

* PYCTA v. pyctes, ae, m. a boxer, Phaedr.

* PYGA, ae, f. the buttocks or breech, Hor. S.

* PYGMAEUS, a. little, dwarfish; s. a pigmy.

* PYLA, ae, f. oftener pl. pylae, ports or gates, a narrow passage between two mountains, or between a mountain and the sea, Cic. Att. 5, 20.

* PYRA, ae, f. a funeral pile, Virg. Ā. 4, 494.

* PYRĀLIS v. pyrausta, ae, f. a kind of fly that lives in the fire, Plin. 11, 36 s. 42.

* PYRĀMIS, idis, f. a pyramid, Plin. 36, 5 & 12.

* PYREN, ēnis, m. the kernel or stone of fruits.

* PYRĒTHRUM, i, n. bartram, Cels. Ov.

* PYRGUS, a. lower, Liv. a dice-box, Hor.

* PYRĪTES, ae, m. fire-stone, Plin. 36, 19.

* PYRŌIS, entis, m. the star of Mars, Col. 10, 290. one of the horses of the sun, Ov. M.

* PYRŌPUS, i, m. (à πυρ, ignis, & ωψ, vultus,) pyrope, any thing resembling the colour of fire. Some suppose it to be a sort of gem, as a carbuncle: more probably, a mixed metal, consisting of four parts of brass, and one of gold.—idemque (sc. coronarium) in uncias additis auri scrupulis senis, praetenui pyropi bractea ignescit, Plin. 34, 8f. & ibi Voss. Ov. Met. 2, 2.

* PYRRHĪCA, ae, v. -ice, es, f. a kind of dance in armour, the pyrrhic dance, Plin. 7, 56. Suet. Caes. 39.

PYRRHICHIUS, i, m. a foot consisting of two short syllables, Quint. 9, 4, 80.

PYRUS, i, f. a pear-tree: pyrum, i, n. a pear.

PŪTHIUS, i, m. a name of Apollo.

PYTHIA, ae, f. the priestess of Apollo.

PYTHAULES, ae, m. a player on the flute.

PŪTHON, ōnis, m. a serpent slain by Apollo. See Cl. Biogr.

* PYXIS, idis, f. a box; originally made of boxwood, Quint. 8, 6, 35. pyxis Coeliana, ib. 6, 3, 25. Cic. Coel. 25.

PYXIDICŪLA, ae, f. a little box into which medicines are put, Cels. 6, 5.

PYXIDĀTUS, a. made boxwise, with a lid like a box.

Q.

QUĀ, adv. (sc. viā, parte, ratione; à quis v. qui,) which way, where.—*potem fecit in Istro flumine, quā copias traduceret, by which way, Nep. 1, 3. so quā sex mensuris iter fecerat, eādem minis diebus triginta in Asiam reversus est, Id. 2, 5. so Liv. 6, 24. quā nox coegerat, sedes habebant, where, Sall. Jug. 18. so arx, quā ad meridiem vergit, Nep. 5, 2 f. add. Ov. M. 1, 299. omnia, quā visus erat, where, as far as, ib. 101 f. nam gladiatoribus, quā dominus, quā advocati sibilis conscissi, sc. sunt, at the show of gladiators, both the exhibitor of them (i. e. Gabinius) and those who attended him were loudly hissed, Cic. Att. 2, 19 & 24. so ib. 9, 12. & 15, 18. Q. fr. 3, 1. Plin. Pan. 33.*

QUĀCUNQUE, adv. which waysoever, wheresoever, quacunque velint, Cic. Rull. 2, 13.

QUADANTĒNUS, adv. v. quādam tenus, in some measure, somewhat, Plin. 29, 10, 13, 7 s. 15. & 15, 28 s. 33.

QUADRA, ae, f. (à quatuor,) a square; the square at the bottom of a pillar, Vitruv. 3, 3. a quarter or quadrant of a cake of bread, Virg. Ā. 7, 115. Moret. 49. alienā vivere quadrā, at another's expence or table, Juv. 5, 2. mihi dividuo findatur munere quadra, let me have a half of the cake, i. e. let me share equally of your bounty, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 49.

QUADRĀRE, to square. et quae pars quadret acervum, which may square the heap, i. e. may complete the sum of 4000 talents, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 35. orationem quadrare, to render a speech harmonious, Cic. Or. 58.—(II) neut. to fit, to answer or suit. nec secius omnis in unguem arboribus positus secto via limite quadret, let every space between the rows answer exactly, or square with the path which crosses it, i. e. plant your trees in the form of a square, (or, as some think, of a quincunx,) Virg. G. 2, 278. (A. 546. &c.) eam conjunctionem, sicuti versum, numerosē cadere et quadrare, et perfici volumus, we wish the sentence to flow harmoniously and smoothly, like a verse, Cic. Or. 3, 44. quoniam tibi ita quadrat, since it suits your purpose, Cic. Brut. 11. quomodo DC. eodem modo quadrarint? how have they agreed or balanced? speaking of an account, Cic. Verr. 1, 36.

QUADRĀTUS, part. squared, square. mutat quadrata rotundis, changes square things to round, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 100. agmen quadratum, an army formed into a square, Liv. 31, 37. drawn up in close array, Cic. Phil. 2, 42. Liv. 21, 5. Curt. 5, 13, 10.—corpus habilissimum est quadratum, the body most promising for health is the square, neither too high nor low, neither too fat nor slender, Cels. 2, 1, 13.—compositio lenis et quadrata, smooth, harmonious, Quint. 2, 5, 9.

QUADRĀTUM, *i. n. a square. -ati forma, Cic. N. D. 1, 10. dimensio, Id. Tusc. 1, 24. ea triangula illi et quadrata nominant, triangles and squares, Id. Div. 2, 42. efficere quadratum paribus oris, a square with equal sides, Quint. 1, 10, 44.*

QUADRAGINTA, *ind. a. (ex quatuor & ginta,) forty.*

QUADRĀGIES, *adv. forty times.*

QUADRĀGĒNI, *ae, a, forty.*

QUADRAGENĀRIUS, *a. -um dolium, a cask containing forty urns, Cato, 105. -ariae fistulae, pipes forty inches wide, Vitruv. 8, 7.*

QUADRĀGĒSĪMUS, *the fortieth. -ēsīma, sc. pars, the fortieth part. Suet. Cal. 40. the fortieth penny, a tax on venal commodities in the provinces, Id. Vesp. 1. abolished by Nero, Tac. An. 13, 51.*

QUADRINGENTI, *ae, a, four hundred.*

QUADRINGENTIES, *adv. four hundred times.*

QUADRINGĒNI, *quadringēni v. quadrīgēni & quadrīcēni, ae, a, four hundred.*

QUADRINGĒNĀRIUS, *a. -ia cohors, containing four hundred men, Cic. Att. 6, 1. Liv. 7, 7.*

QUADRINGENTESĪMUS, *a. -urbis jam prope -us annus, the four hundredth, Liv. 5, 45.*

QUADRANS, *ntis, m. the fourth part of an as, a small coin, Plin. 33, 3. Juv. 7, 8. Hor. S. 2, 3, 93. in consulis domum plebes quadrantes, ut funere ampliore efferretur, jactāsse fertur, a quadrans each, Liv. 3, 18. centum miselli jam valet quadrantes, anteaambulonis congiarium lassi, farewell ye poor hundred quadrantes, the hire of a wearied client, (given in later times instead of a supper), Mart. 3, 7. & 10, 74. (A. 451.) quadrante lavari, to bathe for a quadrans; as we say, for a farthing; the sum paid by each for the use of the public baths, Juv. 6, 446. sa dum tu quadrante lavatum ibis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 137. (A. 440.)—quadrans vini, a quadrans of wine, i. e. three cyāthi, Cels. 3, 15, 4. (A. 504.)*

QUADRANTĀLIS, *e. -ālī crassitudine, of the fourth part of a foot, i. e. four fingers or three inches thick, Plin. 13, 15.*

QUADRANTAL, *ālīs, n. a measure of capacity; the same with amphōra, Plin. 14, 2. Varr. R. R. 1, 57.*

QUADRANTARIUS, *a. -a res, casting a quadrans, i. e. balneum, Senec. Epist. 86. add. Cic. Coel. 26.*

QUADRANTĀRIA, *ae, f. a low courtesan, Quintil. 8, 6, 53.*

QUADRĀRIUS, *a. -a vasa, square vessels, (sed al. al.) Cato, 18.*

QUADRANGULĀRIS, *e, & quadrangūlus, a four cornered, quadrangular, square, Plin. 13, 22.*

QUADRICEPS, *capitis, a. (caput,) having four heads or tops. mons, Varr. L. L. 4, 8.*

QUADRĪDENS, *ntis, a. having four teeth or tines, -entes rāstri, Cato, 10.*

QUADRIENNIS, *e, of four years. post primum Punicum bellum vix quadriennis pax, Flor. 2, 6.*

QUADRIENNIUM, *i. n. the space of four years, Cic. Sen. 4.*

QUADRĪFĀRIAM, *adv. in four parts, in four ways, Liv. 4, 22. & 38, 1. Suet. Vit. 13.*

QUADRĪFĪDUS, *a. (findo,) cleft in four parts; Virg. G. 2, 25.*

QUADRIFLUVIUS, *-a, -um. -iis disparatur, sc. abies, is separated into four parts by four veins, winding like rivers, Vitruv. 2, 9.*

QUADRĪFŌRIS, *e, having four doors or holes, Vitruv. 4, 6. Plin. 11, 21.*

QUADRĪGA, *ae, f. a team of four horses; a chariot or carriage drawn by four horses yoked together abreast; called QUADRĪGAE, Col. 3, 9, 5. curru quadrigarum vehi, Cic. Div. 2, 70. usually put for the chariot in the plur. Gell. 19, 8. apta quadrigis equa, a mare fit for a chariot drawn by four horses, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 35. roseis Aurora quadrigis, in her rosy or ruddy chariot, Virg. Æ. 6, 535. citae quadrigae, rapid chariots, Virg. Æ. 8, 642. Liv. 1, 28. Minervam quadrigarum inventricem ferunt, Cic. N. D. 3, 23. in quadrigis, in a chariot-race, Id. Br. 47. quasi desultorius in quadrigarum curriculum incurrere, Cic. Mur. 27. quadrigis vehens, riding in a chariot, i. e. moving quickly, Cic. Br. 97.*

QUADRIGŪLA, *ae, f. a little chariot drawn by four horses, Cic. Fat. 3. Plin. 34, 8s. 19, 22.*

QUADRIGĀRIUS, *i, m. the driver of a quadriga, Varr. 2, 7, 15. adj. quadrigario habitu, in the habit of a charioteer, Suet. Cal. 19.*

QUADRIGĀTUS, *a. -ati nummi, coins having the image of a quadriga marked on them, Plin. 33, 3. Liv. 22, 52.*

QUADRĪJŪGUS, *a. & quadrījūgis, e. -ges equi, four horses yoked in one chariot, Virg. Æ. 10, 571. called QUADRĪGAE, because mares were preferred to horses in chariot-races, in which chiefly the QUADRĪGA was used, vid. Gesner. ad Col. 3, 9, 5. certamen quadrījūgum, Stat. Th. 6, 370. nivei quadrījuges, sc. equi, ib. 12, 533. so quadrījugi, v. -es, the horses, Ov. Met. 2, 168. centum quadrījuges agitabo ad flumina currus, I will drive a hundred four-horsed chariots along the river, Virg. G. 3, 18.*

QUADRĪGEMĪNUS, *a. cerastis corpore eminere (for eminent) cornicula saepe quadrīgēmīna, the serpents called cerastae have often four small horns standing out from their body double, Plin. 8, 23s. 35.*

QUADRĪLĪBRIS, *e, (libra,) weighing four pounds, Plaut. Aul. 5, 1, 2.*

QUADRĪMESTRIS, *e, (mensis,) -em consulatum gessit, for four months, Suet. Ner. 14.*

QUADRĪMUS, *a. (q. quadriannus,) of the age of four years, four years old. puer, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 102. Cato, Cic. Fam. 16, 22. (Cl. B. p. 86.) -um merum, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 7.*

QUADRĪMŪLUS (dim.) *parvulus, a child four years old, Plaut. Capt. 5, 3, 4. so quadrimula, Id. Poen. pr. 86.*

QUADRĪMĀTUS, *ūs, m. the age of four years, -atum agere, to be in one's fourth year, Col. 7, 9, 2. ante quadrimatum, Plin. 8, 85. extra -um, above that age, Id. 19, 11.*

QUADRĪNŪS, *a. furr. -is diebus, Plin. 11, 36.*

quadrimi circuitus febris, a quartanae ague, Id. 7, 50.

QUADRIPARTĪTUS, a. divided into four parts, Plin. 15, 22. Cic. Tusc. 1, 28. Verr. 1, 12.—QUADRIPARTĪTŪ, adv. in four divisions, Col. 4, 26, 3.

QUADRIPARTITIO, ōnis, f. a division into four parts, Varr. L. L. 4, 1. § 6, 2.—

QUADRIRĒMIS, is, f. a ship with four banks of oars, Cic. Verr. 5, 33.

QUADRIVIUM, i, n. (via,) a place where four ways meet. medio quadrivio, in the public street, Juv. 1, 64. in quadriviis & angiportis, Catul. 56, 4.

QUADRUM, i, n. a square. redigere omnes ferē in quadrum numerumque sententias, i. e. to make the periods smooth and harmonious, Cic. Or. 61 f. cf. ib. 70. See QUADRA.

QUADRŪPES, ēdis, a. having four feet. equus, Ov. Art. Am. 1, 546. quadrupedem constringito, sc. eum, bind him hand and foot, Ter. And. 5, 2, 24.—subst. omnis gen. a quadruped. saucius at quadrupes, the wounded animal, i. e. the stag, Virg. Æ. 7, 500. feroces quadrupedes, the fierce horses, Ovid. M. 15, 517. so ib. 2, 84.

quadrupedemque citum ferratā calce fatigat, spurs on his swift horse, Virg. Æ. 11, 714.—

QUADRUPĒDANS, ntis, part. a. going on four feet, prancing, galloping. quadrupedante putrem sonitu quatit ūngula (i. e. equus) pectum, Virg. Æ. 8, 596. quadrupedantum pectora, of the horses, ib. 11, 615.

QUADRŪPLEX, icis, a. (plico,) fourfold, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 21. (A. 239.) Scipio—onerariarum quadruplicem ordinem pro muro adversus hostem opposuit, a line of transports consisting of four in depth, Liv. 30, 10.

QUADRŪPLICĀRE rem, to increase fourfold, to make one's stock or fortune four times as much as it was, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 4.

QUADRUPLICĀTŪ, adv. four times as much.—

QUADRUPĻUM, i, n.—pulmo elephanti quadruplo major bubulo, four times bigger, Plin. 11, 37s. 79. iudicium in quadruplum dare, to give an action or writ for obtaining fourfold payment.

QUADRŪPLĀRI, dep. to be an informer.—

QUADRŪPLĀTOR, ōris, m. a public informer or accuser, a mercenary or false accuser, Cic. Verr. 2, 9 & 10. (vid. R. A. 260.)

QUAERĒRE, (quaero, quaesivi, quaesitum,) to ask or enquire, Ovid. Met. 1, 614, 687. E. 2, 57, &c. quid quaeris? nihil boni praeter causam, why or what do you ask? i. e. in short, Cic. Fam. 7, 3. add. Att. 1, 14. Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 8. so noŭ quaerere, Cic. Fam. 4, 4, 11.—quaero de te, for abs te, I ask of you, Liv. 4, 40.—(II) to seek or look for; to wish to see or know, to desire to have or find. si quaeret me, if he shall ask for me, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 1. so si quis me quaeret rufus, Id. Ph. 1, 2, 1. quid sibi hic vestitus quaerit? what is the meaning of this dress, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 10. consilium quaero, I am thinking of an expedient, Id. And. 4, 2, 19. quaerere conscius arma, for quaerebat, he sought the means of my destruction, Virg. Æ. 2, 99. causam, to desire to know, to ask, Ovid. Ep.

14, 77. M. 7, 184. gloriam bello, to seek for, to obtain, Cic. Off. 1, 12. artibus ingenuis quaesita est gloria multis, has been gained by many, Ovid. P. 2, 7, 48. sibi gloriae in omnem vitam illo die satis quaesitum esse, that he had acquired or gained, Liv. 36, 40. eaque ipsa affinitas gratiam Fabio ad vulgus quaesierat, had procured, Liv. 34. hos sibi patricii quaesivere honores, sc. praeturam & curulem aedilitatem pro concessio plebi altero consulatu, obtained these offices, Liv. 7, 21. but honores mortuo, to contrive, to find out, Cic. Phil. 9, 1, so laudem, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 74. ignominiam alicui, to impose, Liv. 25, 6. frusta autem niti, neque aliud fatigando, nisi odium, quaerere, extremae dementiae est, and to get nothing but hatred, Sall. Jug. 3. sed tamen amoto quaeramus seria ludo, but, rallery apart, let us inquire into serious matters, i. e. let us examine the subject seriously, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 27. sermonem, to try to find matter for discourse, to beat about for conversation, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 10. victum, to earn one's bread, to get a livelihood, Id. Heaut. 3, 1, 38. voluptatem labore, to procure, Cic. Fin. 1, 10.—(III) quaerere ut absumant, absumpta requirere certant, they strive to gain, make or acquire, Ovid. F. 1, 212.—(IV) QUAE- RERE de crimine aliquo, to hold or conduct an enquiry, to preside at a trial concerning it. cum praetores designati sortirentur, et M. Metello obtigisset, ut is de pecuniis quaereret, that he should preside at the trials concerning extortion for that year, Cic. 1 Act. in Verr. 8. cf. ib. 10. (vid. R. A. 125.) non dubitabat Minucius, quin iste rem illam quaesiturus non esset, that he would not hear or try that cause, Cic. Verr. 2, 29.—de servo quaerere, to examine as a witness by torture, Cic. Cl. 63.—(V) QUAE- RERE occasionem amissam, to regret the loss of, Liv. 25, 28. so praetermissam, ib. 31, 15. virtutem (i. e. viros virtute praeditos) incolumem odimus, sublatam ex oculis quaerimus, we regret, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 32. quaerit Boeotia Dir- cen, regrets its being dried up, (al. queritur,) Ovid. Met. 2, 239. sic desideris icta fidelibus quaerit patria Caesarem, regrets his absence, longs for his return, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 16.—

QUAERĪTUR, imp. it is questioned, inquisition is made. uter (Sophocles an Euripides) sit poëta melior inter plurimos quaeritur, it is a question or doubtful, Quintil. 10, 1, 67.—maiores nostri in dominum de servo quaeri noluerunt, would not allow a slave to be put to the torture to force him to give evidence against his master, Cic. Mil. 22. so Id. Rosc. Am. 41 & 42. tormentis omnibus, vehementissimis quaeritur, sc. de ser- vis, Cic. Cl. 63. so cum de furto quaeretur, ib. 65. cum constitutum esset, satis quaesitum videri, that enough of torture had been used, ib. res per tormenta quaesita est, was examined or tried, Suet. Tib. 58. (A. 264.)—

QUAESĪTUS, part.—quaesitisque diu terris, having sought for land, Ovid. M. 1, 307. saxa per humum quaesita, sought for or found on the ground, Juv. 15, 63. illis utitur antē quaesitis sapiens, the things before provided or laid up,

Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 38.—adj. *quaesitâ* interdum comitate quamvis manifestam defectionem tegebat, *he tried to hide the decay of nature by an affected air of gaiety*, Tac. An. 6, 50. *quaesitor* adulator fuit, *more studied or artful*, ib. 3, 57. *leges quaesitores*, *more exquisite, more elaborately composed*, ib. 44. *so exceptè Graeci quaesitissimis honoribus*, sc. Germanicum, ib. 2, 53. *quaesitissimis poenis affecit Christianos*, sc. Nero, *put to death with exquisite torture*, ib. 15, 44.

QUAERĪTĀRE, *to search or enquire diligently, to seek or look for*. -ans victum lanâ ac telâ, *earning her bread*, making a small pittance, *by spinning and weaving*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 43.—QUAERĪTUS, ūs, m. *a seeking or asking*.

QUAERĪTOR, ōris, m. *an inquisitor, a judge*, Virg. Æ. 6, 432. (A. 225 & 257.) sometimes put for the Praetor, Cic. Verr. 1 Act. 10. et ibi Ascon. Vat. 14.—

QUAESTIO, ōnis, f. *a seeking or inquiring, a searching*.—(I) *a question, a subject of inquiry or dispute, an investigation*. *quaestio est appetitio cognitionis; quaestionisque finis, inventio*, Cic. Acad. 4, 8.—(II) *an inquisition, a trial*, Liv. 2, 29. *quaestioni alicquem praeficere, to appoint one to conduct the inquisition, and to preside at the trial*, (quaestioni praesesse,) Liv. 4, 51.—QUAESTIONES PERPETUAE, (vid. A. 26 & 257.)—(IV) *the examining of witnesses, particularly of slaves, by torture*. *facti enim in eculeo quaestio est, juris in iudicio, the eculeus or instrument of torture is employed to prove a fact; the question of equity must be decided by the judges*, Cic. Mil. 21 f. *de servis nulla quaestio est in dominum, nisi de incestu, slaves are never examined by torture against their master, but in a case of incest*, ib. 22. (A. 264.)—

QUAESTĪO, ōnis, f. *a seeking or searching*. *ad quaestionem retrahi, to the torture*, Tac. An. 4, 45.—

QUAESTIUNCŪLA, ae, f. *a small or trifling question*, Cic. 1, 22. -unculae minutae nascuntur, Id. Leg. 1, 20.—

QUAESTUS, ūs, rar. -i, m. *gain, profit, a trade or way of getting money*. *pecuniam in quaestu relinquere, to leave at interest*, Cic. Pis. 35. Manil. 13. *quaestus forensis & iudiciarius, money received by judges or jurymen, for giving a wrong verdict*, Cic. Cluent. 26 & 36. *quaestus liberales et sordidi, trades*, Cic. Off. 1, 42.—QUAESTĪCŪLUS, i, m. *small gain, little profit*, Cic. Fam. 9, 16. Div. 2, 15.—

QUAESTŪARIUS, a. *set on getting gain, as if making that a trade*, Sen. Ben. 6, 32.—

QUAESTŪOSUS, a. *gainful, profitable, lucrative: desirous of gain*. -osè, -osius, Plin. 19, 4.

QUAESTOR, ōris, m. *a quaestor; a Roman magistrate who took care of the public treasury*. *quaestores urbani, the two quaestors who remained in the city*. *provinciales, the quaestors who took care of money matters in the provinces*. *militares, who attended the consuls or other generals to war*.

QUAESTORIUS, a. *of or belonging to a quaestor,*

quaestorian.—subst. *one who has been quaestor*, Cic. Phil. 13, 14.—

QUAESTORIUM, i, n. *the quaestor's tent in the camp*, Liv. 10, 32. & 41, 6. *or place of residence in the province*, Cic. Planc. 41.—

QUAESTŪRA, ae, f. *the quaestorship, the first civil office that could be enjoyed by a citizen, and gave him admission into the senate*, (R. A. 4 & 144.)

QUAESO, *I pray, entreat or beseech*. *quaesumus, we pray*, (verb. def.) *quaeso deos, ut sit superstes*, Ter. And. 3, 2, 7. *a te maximopere peto et quaeso*, Cic. Fam. 3, 2. *bona verba, quaeso, softly, I pray*, Ter. And. 1, 2, 33.

QUA-LIBET, adv. *which way you will*, Plaut. QUĀLIS, e, *of what kind or sort*. *talis qualis, such as*.

QUALĪTER, adv. *after what manner, so as*.—QUALĪTAS, ātis, f. *quality, manner, nature or condition*.

QUALISCUNQUE, a. & Qualislibet, a. *of what kind soever*.

QUALĪTERCUNQUE, adv. *howsoever, after what sort soever*, Columel. 11, 3.

QUĀLUS, i, m. *a twig or wicker-basket*.—QUĀSĪLUS, i, m. v. -um, i, n. *a little wicker-basket*, Prop. 4, 7, 41.

QUAM, conj. & adv. (*à quis v. qui,*) *after tam, as*. *Parmenonis tam scio esse hanc technam, quàm me vivere*, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 51.—* TAM is sometimes omitted; *as, quandoquidem non facile loquor, quàm quod loquor praesto, sc. tam, so easily as*, Liv. 2, 56. *quàm facillè, sc. tam, as easily as*, Virg. Æ. 11, 72. *so homo non, quàm isti sunt, gloriosus, Liv. 35, 49. turbent porro, quàm velint, let them make as much disturbance as they please*, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 11.

—* TAM is not expressed before *possum, queo, valeo, &c. with a superlative; as, quàm maximâ possum voce, with as loud a voice as I can*, Cic. Dom. 36. *exposui, quàm brevissimè potui, as briefly as I could*, Cic. Div. 1, 32. *so quàm maximas potest copias armat*, Sall. Jug. de qua sc. conjuratione quàm verissimè potero, dicam, Id. Cat. 18. *is ducit exercitum quàm proximè ad hostem potest, as near the enemy as he can*, Liv. 1, 23. *so with potest, imp. or the like supplied; as, quàm occultissimè trajecto flumine, as secretly as possible*, Liv. 21, 27.

—(II) *after comparatives*. *quo factum est, ut plus quàm collegae Miltiades valuerit, than*, Nep. 1, 5.—* QUĀM magis, et tam magis, *is used for quo magis, eo v. hoc magis; thus, quàm magis adspecto, tam magis est nimbatâ*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 135.—MAGIS is sometimes to be understood before quàm; *as, ipsorum quàm Annibalis interesse, sc. magis, that it concerned them more than Annibal*, Liv. 23, 43. *so jure gentis, quàm auctoritate, 29, 29. multiplex (magis) quàm pro numero damnum est*, Liv. 7, 8.

—* comparison is sometimes expressed by the superlative; *thus, itaque quàm quisque pessimè fecit, tam maximè tutus, for quo pejùs fecit, eo tutior est, the worse, or the more wickedly any one has acted, the safer he is*, Sall. Jug. 31.

—(III) QUAM is often put for quantum or valdè; as, quàm timeo, quorsum evadas, *how or how much*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 100. eâ nocte, quàm longa est, *however long it is*, i. e. *all that night long*, Virg. Æ. 8, 86.—(IV) postero die quàm illa acta sunt, Catulus venit, *after*, Cic. Or. 2, 3. so postero die quàm venit, Liv. 36, 39. cf. 29, 35. anno trecentesimo altero, quàm condita Roma erat, *in the three hundredth and first year after Rome was built*, Liv. 3, 33.—But in such phrases POSTQUAM is often used, and frequently with several words intervening between POST and QUAM: so in, antequam and priusquam; thus, saeculis multis antè gymnasia inventa sunt, quàm in his philosophi garrere coeperunt, *before*, Cic. Or. 2, 5. at prius ignotum ferro quàm scindimus aequor, *for priusquam, before we plow an unknown plain*, Virg. G. 1, 50.

QUAMDIU, adv. *how long?* quamdiu furor iste tuus nos eludet? Cic. Cat. 1, 1. disces, quamdiu volas, *as long as you shall incline*, Id. Off. 1, 1.

QUAMDÛDUM, adv. *how long ago or since?*

QUAMLIBET, adv. *as you will*—

QUAMOBREM, adv. *wherefore, for what cause, why? for which reason.* multa veniebant mihi in mentem quamobrem id putarem, Cic. Fam. 3, 10. ego verò hinc abeo, quando is, quamobrem huc veneram, rus abiit, *on whose account*, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 80.—* plur. quas ob res, *on which account, for which reasons*, Cic. Phil. 3, 15.

QUAMPRIDEM, adv. *how long ago?*

QUAMPRIMUM, adv. *as soon as may be, very soon.*

QUAMVIS, conj. *though, although; very much, greatly, never so.*

QUANDO, adv. *when.* quando hæc te cura remordet, *since, seeing that*, Virg. Æ. 1, 261.—

QUANDOCUNQUE, adv. *whenever.*

QUANDOQUE, adv. *at one time or other.* indignor, quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus, *I am vexed whenever the worthy or excellent Homer slumbers*, Hor. Art. A. 359.—

QUANDOQUIDEM, conj. *since, seeing that.*

QUANQUAM v. QUAMQUAM, conj. *though*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 92.

QUANTUS, a. *how great, how much, as great as, quantà de spe decidi*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 9.—*plur. quantas audacias—reperietis? how great acts of audacity*, Cic. Sull. 27.—

QUANTUM, i, n.—quantum lucri factum est, *how much gain*, Cic. quantum importunitatis habent, *such or so great insolence they have*, Sall. Jug. 31, 22. quantum quisque suorum nummorum servat in arca, tantum habet et fidei, i. e. *the credit of a witness is esteemed in proportion to the money in his coffer*, Juv. 3, 143.—

QUANTI, gen. *of what value? at what price?* quanti penderes illum, nunquam ostendisti, *how much you valued him*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 103. sed quantiquanti bene emitur, quod necesse est, *at whatever price*, Cic. Att. 12, 23. a me argentum, quanti est sc. serva, summo, recipite

from me money for the price of her, Ter. Adel. 5, 9, 20.—

QUANTUM, *as much or as far as.* quantum vertice ad auras aethereas, tantum radice in tartara tendit, Virg. G. 2, 292. Æ. 4, 445. add. E. 1, 15.—

QUANTO, adv. *by how much.* quantò diutius abest, magis cupio tantò et magis desidero, *the longer*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 15. quantò magis magisque cogito, *the more*, Id. Eun. 3, 3, 1.

QUANTOPERE, adv. (quanto opere,) *how greatly, as greatly.*—

QUANTITAS, atis, f. *quantity, bigness, extent.*—

QUANTUSCUNQUE, a. *how great soever, how little soever.*—

QUANTUMCUNQUE, adv. *how much soever, as much as.*—

QUANTUSLIBET, & Quantusvis, a. *as great as you please, how great soever, never so great.*—

QUANTUMVIS, adv. *although, however, as much as you will.*—

QUANTUSQUANTUS, a. *how great soever*, Ter. Phor. 5, 7, 10. tu quantusquantus nihil nisi sapientia es, *all over*, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 40.—

QUANTÛLUS, a. *how little, as little or as much as.*

QUANTÛLUM, i, n. *how little or much; as much or as far as.*—

QUANTÛLUSCUNQUE, a. *how little soever, never so little or much.*—

QUANTULUMCUNQUE, n. *how little soever.*—

QUANTILLUS, a. *how very little, or how small.*—

QUANTILLUM! adv. *how little!*

QUAPROPTER, adv. *wherefore, why? for which reason.*—

QUAQUA, adv. *what way soever, on what part soever.*—

QUAQUAVERSUM, v. -us, adv. *on every side, every way.*—

QUARE, adv. *wherefore, why, for which reason, to the end that.* See QUI & QUIS.

QUARTANUS, Quartus, &c. See QUATUOR.

QUASI, adv. *as if, as it were, in a manner.* quasi talenta ad quindecim, *almost or about*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 93.

QUASILLUS v. -um. See QUALUS.

QUA-TËNUS, adv. *how far; how long; as far as; since.* -us nobis denegatur diu vivere, Plin.

QUATËRE, (quatio, vir quasi, quassum,) *to shake, to brandish; to shatter.*—

QUASSUS, us, m. *a shaking.*—

QUASSARE, *to shake often or much, to shatter.*

QUASSATIO, onis, f. *a shaking or shattering.*—

QUASSABILIS, e, *liable to be shaken or bruised.*

QUATËFACERE, *to make to shake.*

QUATUOR, ind. a. four.—

QUARTUS, a, um, *the fourth.*—

QUARTUM, adv. *the fourth time.*—

QUARTANUS, a. -ana febris, *a quartan ague*, Plin. 7, 50. quartani, sc. milites, *the soldiers of the fourth legion*, Tac. H. 4, 37.—

QUARTARIUS, i, m. *the fourth part of a sextarius or gallon, a quart.* vini, Liv. 5, 47. mellis, Col. 12, 5. sulphuris, Cato, 92.—

QUATER, adv. *four times.*—

QUATERNI, ae, a, *four by four, four together, four.*

QUATERNARIUS (a) numerus, *the number four*, Plin. 28, 6. -arii scrobes, *ditches four feet wide*, Col. 11, 2.

QUATERDĒNI, ae, a, *four times ten or forty.*

QUATERDECIES, adv. *forty times.*

QUATUORDĒCIM, ind. a. *fourteen.*

QUARTUS DECĪMUS, a, um, *the fourteenth.*

QUATUORDECIES, adv. *fourteen times*, Plin. 3, 7.

QUARTUSDĒCŪMĀNUS, adj. sc. miles, *a soldier of the fourteenth legion*, Tac. H. 2, 11.

QUE, conj. and, also. que—que, both—and.

It is always annexed to the end of the word with which it is joined; and therefore, when taken by itself in construing a sentence, should be changed into ET.—Deus, quae nos gerimus, auditeque et videt, *both hears and sees*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 63. so praeter aequumque et bonum, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 39. stertit noctesque ac dies, Id. Eun. 5, 9, 49.—* QUE is sometimes apparently redundant; and by the poets is elegantly used in enumeration; as, omnia secum armentarius Afer agit, tectumque, laremque, armaque, Amyclaeumque canem, Cressamque pharetram, Virg. G. 3, 343. so Id. E. 4, 51. Æ. 1, 85. Propert. 3, 1, 29.—* It is sometimes put for other conjunctions; as for vel, or, Virg. Æ. 2, 36. Hor. S. 2, 7, 58. for quoniam, seeing, since, Cic. Off. 1, 7, &c.—* It is sometimes annexed to prepositions; as, celeriter contraque omnium opinionem, Caes. B. G. 6, 29. deque tua observantia, Cic. Att. 11, 17.—* sometimes to the word after the preposition; as, ob eamque causam, Nep. 5, 1. in foroque esse coepit, Id. 20, 1. in eoque bello, Id. 9, 1. ad eas artes celebrandas, inter nosque recolendas, Cic. Or. 1, 1.—* or to the following verb; as, fictilia antiquus primùm sibi fecit agrestis pocula, de facili compositumque luto, Tibul. 1, 1, 34. so ib. 1, 3, 38. add. 1, 3, 56. 1, 4, 2. 3, 6, 48.—* QUE in a caesura is sometimes lengthened; as, Virg. Æ. 3, 91. Ov. M. 5, 484.—* QUE is joined to several words merely as a syllabical adjection; thus, quisque, quandoque, &c.

QUEIS, dat. pl. for quibus; quiscum for quibuscum, Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 6.

QUEMADMODUM, adv. *after or in what manner*, how. quaesivit a medicis, quemadmodum se haberet, *how he was*, Nep. 10, 2. so Id. 16, 1. Cic. Cat. 3, 1. Fam. 14, 2. nos in senatu, quemadmodum spero, &c. as, ib. 1, 2.

QUEO, quis, quit, &c. *I am able.* See QUIRE.

QUERCUS, us, f. *an oak-tree.*

QUERNUS, quernëus, quercicus, & querculānus, a. *of oak, oaken.*

QUERCĒTUM, i, n. *a thicket of oaks*, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 7.

QUĒRI, (quëror, questus,) *to complain, to lament, to bewail or bemoan; to warble, chirp or sing.*

QUESTUS, ùs, m. querëla, & querimonia, ae, f. *a complaint.*

QUERÛLUS, a. *full of complaints.* -ulae fores, *creaking.* ranae, *croaking.* aves, *warbling; musical.* tibia, *loud, shrill.*

QUERÛTANS, a. *complaining.*

QUERÛBUNDUS, a. *complaining much, apt to complain.* -da senectus, Sil. 13, 583.

QUERQUEDÛLA, ae, f. *a teal*, an amphibious or aquatic bird, Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 3. Col. 8, 15.

QUI, quae, quod, (rel. pron.) *who, which, that.*

Quí, abl. *with whom, with which.* quicum loquitur filius, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 4. hic est anulus, quicum exposita est nata, Id.

Quí, adv. *for quomodo; qui scis? how do you know?* Ter. And. 2, 1, 20. efficitur quí detur tibi, *that*, ib. 34. quí fit Maecenas, ut nemo, &c. *how comes it to pass*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 1.

Qui, adv. *how, by what means.*

QUICUNQUE, a. *whosoever, whatsoever.*

QUIDAM, a. *some, a certain one.*

QUÏDEM, adv. *indeed, truly; usually followed by at, autem, sed, tamen, verum, &c.*

QUILIBET, & quivis, a. *any one, whom you please.*

QUIA, conj. *because.*

QUIĀNAM, adv. *wherefore.* heu! quianam tanti cinxerunt aethera nimbi? Virg. Æ. 5, 13.

QUIĀNE, adv. *for an quia, is it because*, ib. 4, 538.

QUIS, quae, quid v. quod: & quisnam; interrog. pron. *who? which? what? quis, in the dat. or abl. plur. for quibus.*

Quid, subst.—quid causae est? *what cause is there?* quid captivorum ducunt secum? *how many, &c.* quid rei est tibi? *what have you to do?* *what business have you?* quid mecum est tibi, sc. rei, *what have you to do with me?*

quid hoc rei sit? *what can be the meaning of this?* quaeos, quid tu hominis es? *what kind of man are you?* quid mulieris uxorem habes? *what kind of woman have you got for a wife?*

Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 21.—quid rides? sc. ob v. propter, *why do you laugh?* quid multa, sc. dicam, *why need I say many words?* quid est, quòd laetus sis? *what is the reason that you are joyful?* Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 1. so quid est, quod tu alios accuses? Cic. Verr. 5, 20. quid vis tibi? *what do you mean?* Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 9.

quid quaeris? *do you ask why?* Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 8. quid enim? sc. contra dici potest, *for why?* Hor. S. 1, 1, 7. quid est dicere aliud, &c. *what else is this than to say*, Liv. 6, 40.

quaero, quid sit, cur, &c. Cic. Acad. 1, 1. sed quid ago? *inquit; aut summe sanus, qui haec vos doceo?* ib. 4 f.—* quid? (sc. dicam v. dicemus,) quòd, si ista vera sunt, ratio omnis tollitur, &c. *what shall I or we say? that if,* &c. ib.

QUIDNI, adv. *why not?* Ter. And. 2, 1, 17.—

QUÏDUM, adv. *why so?* Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 41.

QUIES, ètis, f. rest, ease, quiet, repose, peace. seu bello opus est, seu quiete, Liv.—vobis parta quies, Virg. Æ. 3, 495. Attici quies Caesari grata fuit, *the neutrality, not engaging in the civil war*, Nep. 25, 7. quae ei secundum quies-

tēm visa sunt, *in sleep*, Cic. Div. 1, 21 f. plur. animus—*neque vigiliis neque quietibus sedari poterat, by waking nor sleeping*, Sall. Cat. 15. ludo autem, et joco uti illo quidem licet; sed ut somno et quietibus caeteris, and other kinds of rest, Cic. Off. 1, 29.

QUIESCĒRE, (quiesco, quiēvi, quiētum,) to be quiet, to rest, to be at rest. quod si quiēssem, nihil evenisset mali, *if I had been quiet*, Ter. And. 3, 4, 25. postquam alta quiērunt aequora, *were calmed*, Virg. Æ. 7, 6. voces hominum quiescebant, *ceased, were hushed*, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 27.—*passiv. imp. quibus* (sc. a nuptiis) quidem quam facile potuerat quiesci s. a te, si hic quiēsset, *from which how easily might you have been quiet or safe*, Ter. And. 4, 2, 8.

QUIĒTUS, a. quiet, calm, peaceable. -etē, adv.

QUĪLIBET, any one, any. See QUI.

QUIMĀTUS, ūs, m. the age of five years, Plin.

QUIN, adv. & conj. (contr. for quine, qui non v. quid non;) quin taces? for quid v. cur non taces? *why do you not hold your tongue?* i. e. be silent, Ter. And. 2, 3, 25.—(II) quin tu uno verbo dic, quid est, quod tu me velis sc. facere, *but*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 18. non dubium est, quin uxorem nolit filius, sc. ducere, *but, or but that my son is unwilling to marry*, Id. And. 1, 2, 1. so ib. 2, 2, 9. non possum pati, quin tibi caput demulceam, *I cannot forbear stroking your head*, ib. 4, 5, 14. so Cic. Att. 12, 16. nequeo, quin lacrumem miser, *I cannot refrain from weeping*, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 25. mitigabant, quo incerta puniret, *for ut ne, that he did not punish*, Tac. An. 6, 38. quin ultra bellum proferret, morte prohibitus est, for quō minus, *from extending*, ib. 14, 29. causae nihil erat, quin secus judicaret de se, for quare non, Cic. Cluent. 9, &c. haud procul erat, quin Remum agnosceret, *he was not far from* (or on the point of) *acknowledging Remus*, Liv. 1, 5.

QUINETIAM, adv. but also, moreover, besides, Cic. Fam. 3, 6. & 7, 1.

QUĪNĪMO v. quinimmo, adv. nay what is more, nay rather, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 38.

QUINQUE, a. indecl. five.

QUINQUES, adv. five times.

QUINTUS, a. the fifth.

QUINTUM (adv.) consul, the fifth time.

QUINTĀNUS, a. the fifth in order. quintani, sc. milites, the soldiers of the fifth legion, Tac. H. 4, 36.

QUINTĀNA, ae, f. a place in the camp where things were bought and sold, Liv. 42, 1. Suet. Ner. 26.

QUINTĪLIS, is, m. sc. mensis, July, the fifth month, when the year began with March, (A. 328.)

QUINI, ae, a, five by five, five each, five.

QUINĀRIUS, a. containing five. -āriae fistulae, pipes of five feet, Plin. 31, 6. -ārii nummi, silver coins worth five asses, Varr. L. L. 5.

QUINDECIM, adj. fifteen.

QUINDECIES, adv. 50 times.

QUINTUS DECIMUS, a. the 15th.

QUINTADECIMĀNI, a. sc. milites, the soldiers of the fifteenth legion, Tac. H. 4, 36.

QUINQUAGINTA, a. fifty.

QUINQUAGESĪMUS, a. the 50th. -īmae, sc. partes, the 50th part, a kind of tax, Cic. Verr. 3, 49.

QUINQUĀGIES, & Quinquagesies, adv. 50 times.

QUINQUAGĒNI, ae, a, distr. fifty.

QUINQUAGENĀRIUS, a. 50 years old. -ārius grex, containing 50, Varr. R. R. 2, 10. so -āria cohors.

QUINGENTI, ae, a, 500.

QUINGENTESĪMUS, a. the 500th.

QUINGENTIES, adv. 500 times.

QUINGĒNI, ae, a, distr. 500.

QUINGENARIUS, a. -āria cohors, containing 500 men, Curt. 5, 2, 3.

QUINAVICENĀRIUS, a. -a lex, a law forbidding to lend money to young men below the age of 25 years, Plaut.

QUINCUNX, cis, m. (uncia,) five ounces, five inches, the interest of five per cent.; the planting of trees in the form of the letter V doubled and often repeated, Cic.

QUINCUNCĪALIS (adj.) herba, five inches long or high.—ratio ordinum, the arrangement of the rows of trees in the form of a quincunx, so that whatever way you look, they will seem to be placed in straight lines, Plin. 17, 11.

QUINCŪPĒDAL, ālis, n. (pes,) a measure or rule, five feet long.

QUINCUPLĒX, icis, a. five double, or five-fold.

QUINQUPLICĪRI (dep.) prorsus magistratus, i. e. the pride of magistrates will be increased five-fold, Tac. An. 2, 36.

QUINDECIMVĪRI, ōrum, m. a college of 15 men or priests, who had the charge of the Sibyllian books.

QUINDECIMVĪRALIS, e, of the quindecimviri, (A. 305.)

QUINQUATRUS, uum, m. & -tria, ōrum, n. a festival in honour of Minerva, celebrated on the 19th of March and the four following days.

QUINQUEFOLIUM, i, n. cinquefoil or five-leaved grass, an herb, Plin. 25, 6 & 9.

QUINQUELIBRĀLIS, e, (libra,) of five pounds weight.

QUINQUEMESTRIS, e, (mensis,) five months old.

QUINQUENNIS, (annus,) five years old; of five years.

QUINQUENNĀLIS, e, lasting five years; happening every fifth year, Cic. Or. 3, 32. -āles ludi, Plin. 4, 5. agōnes, Plin. Ep. 10, 79. -ale certamen, Suet. Ner. 12.

QUINQUENNĪUM, i, n. the space of five years.

QUIMĀTUS, ūs, m. the age of five years, Plin. 8, 45.

QUINQUEPARTĪTUS, a. divided into five parts.

QUINQUEPARTĪTŌ, adv. in five parts.

QUINQUEPRĪMUS, a. -i viri, the five first men of any body, Cic. Verr. 3, 28.

QUINQUERĒMIS, is, f. a ship of five banks or benches of oars.

QUINQUEVĪRI, iri, m. one of 5 joint commissioners, Liv. 6, 21. & 7, 21.

QUINQUEVĪRĀTUS, ūs, m. the office of a quinquvir, Cic. Att. 9, 2.

QUIPOTE, sc. est, *how can that be?* Pers.

1, 56.

QUIPPE, adv. *for, because*, Sall. Cat. 11. Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 9. ubi de mea sententia questus est Caesar; quippe qui, &c. *because he*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9. so Id. Rosc. Am. 18. quippe quoniam, &c. Plin. 26, 10. sol Democrito magnus videtur, quippe homini erudito, *as being*, Cic. Fin. 1, 6.—rectè igitur diceres te restituisse? quippe, *yes, surely*, Id. Caec. 19. cf. Fin. 5, 28.

QUIPPINI, adv. *why not?* Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 41.

QUIRE, (queo, quivi, quitum,) *to be able*. non queo reliqua scribere, *I cannot*, Cic. Fam. 14, 1. nec te quivit hodie cogere, Ter. And. 4, 1, 3. liber sum, dic age; non quis, *you cannot*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 92. so qui ipse sibi sapiens prodesse non quit, nequidquam sapit, Cic. Fam. 7, 6. *passiv.* dum suppleri summa queatur, *may*, Lucr. 1, 1044. forma non quita esse nosci in tenebris, *could not*, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 57.

QUIRIS, itis, m. *a Roman, a citizen of Rome*. QUIRITES, itium, pl. *Romans, Roman citizens*, *as opposed to soldiers*.

QUIRITARE, *to implore the assistance of the Romans, to cry or call for help*, Quintil. 3, 8, 59. Liv. 39, 28.

QUIRITATIO, onis, f. *a calling for help*, Liv. 33, 28.

QUIRITATUS, us, m. Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 14.

QUIS, *who? which? &c.* See QUI. *some-times fem.* quis ea est? Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 22. sed quis est haec muliercula, Id. Epid. 5, 1, 14. quis est ea mulier, ib. 5, 2, 37.—quis videor? *sc. tibi, for qualis, in what state or condition? what do you think of me now?* Ter. And. 4, 2, 19.

QUISNAM (adj. pron.) a nobis egrediteri foras? *who comes out from our house?* Id. Heaut. 3, 2, 50. so quisnam hic a Thaide exit? Eun. 3, 4, 7. quaenam est altera? Heaut. 2, 3, 31. quodnam ob facinus? *for what crime?* ib. 5, 2, 3. quidnam hoc rei est? *what is the meaning of this?* And. 2, 6, 26. sed quidnam Pamphilum exanimatum video? *sc. ob v. propter, why?* ib. 1, 4, 7.

QUISPIAM, adj. pron.—quid si hoc quispiam voluit deus? *some*, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 36. patiamur, *an narremus cuiquam, to any one*, Id. Ad. 3, 2, 38. saepe ex hujusmodi re quapiam magna familiaritas conflata est, *from some thing*, Eun. 5, 2, 35.

QUISQUAM, adj. pron.—si quisquam est, *any one*, Ter. Eun. pr. 1. so neque servulorum quisquam, *sc. rediit*, Id. Ad. 1, 1, 2. hunc oculis suis nostrarum (*for nostrum*), numquam quisquam vidit, Eun. 4, 4, 11.—* QUISQUAM is sometimes, apparently redundant. nec satis quidquam justis doloris est, quod nos ad perseverandum stimulet, Liv. 5, 4.

QUISQUE, adj. pron.—pro se quisque aurum, argentum, et aes in publicum conferunt, Liv. 26, 36. ut quisque suum vult esse, ita est, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 5. quisque suos patimur manes, *we suffer, each of us, his own purgation*, Virg.

Æ. 6, 743. quinto quoque anno Sicilia tota censetur, *every 5th year*, Cic. Verr. 2, 56. ac passim multis, sibi quique, (*for quoque*.) imperium petentibus, Sall. Jug. 18. scriptorum quaeque retexens, *correcting your former writings*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 2. corpus patiens inediae—supra quam cuique credibile est, *for cuiquam*, Sall. Cat. 5.

QUISQUIS (adj. pr.) es, *whoever, or whosoever*, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 23. quidquid est, volo scire, *whatever it is*, ib. 1, 2, 73.

QUIVIS (adj. pr.) ut perspicere possit, *any one*, Cic. Quint. 27. homines quidvis perpeti mallent, *quam, &c. any thing*, Id. Verr. 3, 18. abs quivis homine, quum esset opus, beneficium accipere gaudeas, *from any one*, Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 1.

QUISQUILIAE, arum, f. *small sprigs or leaves that fall from trees*, Festus; *the sweepings of a house, things of no value, riffraff; mean persons*, Cic. Att. 1, 16. quisquiliae seditiosis Clodianae, *the despicable tools*, Id. Sext. 43.

QUO, adv. (*a quis v. qui*.) *whither, to what place*. quò fugis, Aenea? Virg. Æ. 10, 649. quò fugitis, socii? ib. 369. quòve tenetis iter? ib. 1, 370. ubi quaeram? aut quò nunc primum intendam? *sc. iter, whither shall I direct my course?* Ter. And. 2, 2, 6. vide quò me inducas, *to what*, ib. 2, 3, 25. utinam mihi esset aliquid hic, quò nunc me praecipitem darem, *some precipice, whence I might throw myself headlong*, ib. 3, 4, 27. illuc, quaeso, redi, quò coepisti, *sc. ire, return to the point you began to speak of*, Id. Ad. 2, 1, 36. pergam, quò coepi, hoc iter, *I'll proceed whither I intended to go; I'll on my way*, Hec. 1, 2, 119. so perge, quò coepisti, *go whither you intended*, Cic. Cat. 1, 5. quò me vortam? Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 1. quò evadat, vide, *to what he proceeds, mark the consequence*, Id. Phor. 1, 2, 61. add. 3, 3, 21 & 36.—Quò vincula necitatis? *to what end or purpose*, Virg. E. 6, 23. quò tibi, Pasiphaë, pretiosas sumere vestes? *i. e. quid tibi prodest, what does it profit you?* Ov. Art. Am. 1, 303. quò tibi turritis incingere moenibus urbes? Id. Am. 3, 8, 47.—(II) Quo, conj. *that, to the end that*. hanc simulant parere, quò Chremetem exterreant, Ter. And. 3, 1, 14. non eò dico, quò mihi veniat in dubium tua fides, aut quò, &c. *for quòd or quasi, that or because*, Cic. Quint. neque eò nunc dico, quò quidquam illum senserim *sc. facere, for that reason, because*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 43.

—(III) Quo, (*the abl. of qui*), is often joined to comparatives.—quo aequior sum Pamphilo, *on which account, for which reason*, Ter. And. 2, 5, 18. immo etiam, quo tu minus scis aerumnas meas, *nay more, so little do you know my distresses*, Ter. And. 4, 1, 31. nam te amo; quo magis, quae agis, sunt curae mihi, *on which account*, Id. Ad. 4, 5, 46. so quo magis praeeptum illud omnium in animis esse debet, Nep. 3, 2. quo vir melior multo es quam ego, *as or because*, Ter. ib. 71.—* Quo factum est, ut, &c. *by which means or whence it came to pass*, Nep. 2, 6, 2, 3. 14, 2, &c. 56

quo fiebat, ib. 10, 2. quo facillè fieri sc. solet, ib. 14, 5. si quo minus inventum foret, *any less*, Liv. 31, 12.

QUOD (adv.) ille viveret, *as long as*, Nep. 18, 12. so quoad ille gratus erat, ib. 25, 11. senem quoad expectatis vestrum? *when, how soon*, Ter. Phor. 1, 2, 98. so percontatum ibo ad forum, quoad te recipiat, ib. 2, 2, 14. quoad pedes insequi potuit, *as far as the foot or infantry could pursue*, Liv. 2, 25. quoad potuit, restitit, *as far as or as much as he could*, Cic. Sen. 4. so quoad tibi et aequum et rectum videbitur, Id. Fam. 13, 14. quoad longissimè potest mens mea respicere spatium præteriti temporis, *as far back as*, Cic. Arch. 1.—* Ejus is sometimes emphatically added. quoad ejus fieri poterit, (aliquid or some such word being supplied), *as much as can be, as much as possible*, A. ad Heren. 1, 2.—* nihil puto tibi esse utilius, quàm ibidem operiri, quoad scire possis, quid tibi agendum sit, *till, until*, Cic. Fam. 6, 21. quoad usque ad nostram memoriam, *even till our time*, Liv. 6, 38. *add.* Suet. Caes. 14. Tac. An. 14, 58. Apollonius, in senatum introductus, multis justisque causis regem excusavit, quòd stipendium seriis quodè diem præstaret, *made many and reasonable apologies in behalf of the king, for paying the tax or tribute too late as to time, (al. mel. quàm ad diem, later than the day appointed)*, Liv. 42, 6.

QUOCIRCA, adv. *wherefore, therefore*, Cic. Sen. 12. Div. 1, 41.

QUOCUM, for cum quo, *with whom*, Cic. Fam. 4, 1.

QUODCUNQUE, adv. *whithersoever, whatever way. ire, pedes quòdcunque ferent, quòdcunque per undas notus vocabit*, Hor. Epod. 16, 21. *and elegantly by tmesis, quòd res cunque cadent*, Virg. Æ. 2, 709. quòd nòs cunque feret melior fortuna parente, *ibimus*, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 25. so Cic. Tusc. 2, 5. Div. 2, 72.

QUOD (neut. of qui, used as a subst.) militum habent, *what soldiers, what number of soldiers*, Cic. Att. 8, 12. so quod birèmium, Tac. H. 5, 23. quod castrorum, *what part*, Id. An. 1, 48. quod floris, quod roboris in juventute erat, *amiserant, all the flower and strength*, Liv. 37.—

* QUOD ad me attinet, *as to, or with respect to what concerns me, as for my part*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32. quod veni, eloquar, *sc. propter*, Ter. Heaut. pr. 3. so nihil est quod pocula laudes, *there is no reason that*, Virg. E. 3, 35. quod te per deos oro, *and, but,* Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 94. quod si, *and if, or but if*, Cic. Mur. 4. Nep. 18, 8. so quod nisi fuissem incogitans, Ter. Phor. 1, 3, 19. quod cum accidisset, *ut, &c. when it had happened that, &c.* Cic. Fin. 3, 2. quod utinam minùs vitæ cupidi fuisset, *and or but I wish that*, Cic. 14, 4. so quod ut (for utinam) ò potius formidine falsâ ludar, Virg. Æ. 10, 631. sed si quid sit, quod meâ operâ opus sit vobis, *in which you need my assistance*, Ter. And. 4, 4, 17. quod commodo tuo fiat, *if convenient for you*, Id. Att. 14, 16. quod bene verat; quod bonum, faustum felixque sit, *and may that be lucky, &c.* Liv. 1, 28.—* QUOD for quan-

tum; munus nostrum ornato verbis, quod poteris, *set off, as much as you can*, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 8.—* QUOD, conj.—propter ea quòd serviebas liberaliter, *sc. mihi, because*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 11.—bene facis, quòd me adjuvas, *that*, Cic. Fin. 3, 4. so gaudeo, quòd te interpellavi, Id. Leg. 3, 1.—tertius dies est, quòd audivi recitatem, &c. *since*, Plin. Ep. 4, 27.—

QUODAMMODO, adv. *in a manner*, Cic. Amic. 8.—

QUOMINUS, adv. *that—not*, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 14. Ter. And. 4, 2, 17.—

QUOMODO, adv. *in what manner? how?* quomodo me ex hac expediam turba, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 4.—

QUOMODOCUNQUE, adv. *in whatever manner, howsoever*, Cic. Fam. 14, 14. Fin. 5, 11.—

QUOMODONAM, adv. *how?* Id. Q. fr. 2, 16.—

QUONAM, adv. *whither?* Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 71.

QUONDAM, adv. *in time past, formerly, heretofore*. quondam felix pecus, Virg. E. 1, 75. quondam etiam victis redit in præcordia virtus, *sometimes*, Virg. Æ. 2, 367. ut quondam in stipulis magnus sine viribus ignis, *at any time*, Id. G. 2, 99. so adversi rupto seu quondam turbine venti confligunt, Id. Æ. 2, 416.—

QUONIAM, conj. *seeing, since*. quoniam non potest id fieri, quod vis; id velis, quod possit, Ter. And. 2, 1, 5.—

QUOPIAM, adv. *to any place, any whither*. iturane Thais quopiam est? Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 9.—

QUOQUE, conj. *also, likewise, too*. quicquid dicunt, laudo; id rursum si negent, laudo id quoque, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 20. tu quoque perparcè nimium, *sc. sumptum facis, truly*, Id. And. 2, 6, 4.—

QUOQUO (adv.) terrarum asportabitur, *to whatever part, whithersoever*, Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 16. so quoquo hinc abducta est gentium, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 17. *pron.* quoquo modo res se habeat, *in whatever manner*, Cic. Verr. 5, 34.—

QUOQUOVERSUA v. -us, adv. *every way, on every side*, Caes. B. G. 2, 23.—

QUORSUM, & -us, adv. (*i. e.* quòd versum, v. us), *whithervard, toward what place or side*. nescio neque unde eam, neque quorsum eam, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 13. quorsumnam istuc? *sc. dicis, to what end or purpose*, Id. And. 2, 2, 24. misera timeo, hoc incertum quorsum accidat, *to what this uncertainty may come*, ib. 1, 5, 25. so quàm timeo quorsum evadas, ib. 1, 1, 100. quorsus, inquit, haec quaestio pertinet? Sen. Ir. 2, 2, & 3, 5.—

QUOT, ind. a. *how many? so many or as many as*. quot homines, tot sententiae, Ter. Ph. 2, 4, 14. et subeunda dimicatio toties, quot conjurati superessent, Liv. 2, 13.—

QUOTQUOT, & QUODCUNQUE, ind. a. *how many soever, as many as*.—

QUOTIES, adv. *how often? as often as*.—

QUOTIESCUNQUE, adv. *how often soever, as often as*.—

QUOTIENI, ae, a, *how many, to what number*.—

QUOTUS, a. *what in number? of what number, order, place or quantity*. hora quota est? Hor. S. 2, 6, 44. tu quotus esse velis, *rescribe, of*

what number you wish to be one, i. e. how many you wish to be in the company, Id. Ep. 1, 5, 30. so dic quotus, et quanti cupias coenare, Martial. 14, 217.

QUOTUSCUNQUE (adj.) est qui, what person is there? Cic. Fin. 5, 11. quotacunque pars, never so little, Tibul. 2, 6 f.

QUOTUSQUISQUE, adj. what one among many? how few? Cic. Coel. 16.

QUOTŪMUS, a. quotumo die, on what day? Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 77. quotumae aedes, how many houses? ib. 4, 2, 7.

QUOTANNIS, adv. every year, year by year, yearly.

QUOTĪDIE, adv. every day, day by day, daily.—
QUOTIDIĀNUS, a. daily, happening or coming every day; ordinary, common, familiar.

QUOTMENSIBUS, adv. every month, monthly, Cato, 44.

QUOVIS (adv.) gentium, to any part of the world, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 55.

QUOVISCUNQUE (pron.) loco, in any place, Mart. 14, 1.

QUOUSQUE, adv. how long, how far. quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientiā nostrā? Cic. Cat. 1, 1.

QUUM, adv. when. conj. since, seeing, where-as.

R.

RABIES (iēi, f.) canum, the madness of dogs, Ov. M. 14, 66. ventorum, fury, rage, ib. 5, 7, so belli, Virg. Æ. 8, 37. civica rabies, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 26. ferarum, Sil. 16, 104. improba ventris rabies, ravenous hunger, Virg. Æ. 2, 356. so rabies edendi, ib. 9, 64. rabies venit canibus, the dogs run mad, Id. G. 3, 496.

RĀBĪDUS, & Rābiōsus, a. mad, wood as a dog, furious, outrageous. -yde, & -iōse, adv.

RABIŌSŪLUS, a. foolish, maddish, Cic. Fam. 7, 16.

RĀBĒRE, (rabo,) to be mad, Cic.

RABŪLA, ae, m. a forward noisy speaker, a wrangler, a brawler, Cic. de Orat. 1, 46.

RĀCĒMUS, i, m. a bunch or cluster of grapes, ivy berries or the like.

RĀCĒMŌSUS, a. full of clusters.

RACEMĀTUS, a. hung with clusters.

† RACEMĪFER, bearing clusters.

RACEMĀRIUS, a. -arii pampini, an epithet of vine branches, either barren or producing little fruit, twigs with single clusters, Col. 3, 18, 4.

RĀCĒMĀRI, to clean after the vintage, to pick what others have left, Varr. R. R. 3, 9.

RĀDĒRE (rādo, si, sum,) caput, to shave, terram pedibus, to scrape. freta, to skim along, Ov. M. 10, 654. so radit iter liquidum, Virg. Æ. 5, 217. littora, to brush or coast along, ib. 7, 10. saxa raduntur impresso vomere, are rubbed or grazed upon, Sil. 8, 393. nomen, to erase, Tac. An. 3, 17. aures, to grate, to offend, Quintil. 3, 1, 3.

RĀSĪLIS, e, that is or may be shaven; polished, planed.

RASŪRA, ae, f. a scraping or shaving.

RASĪTĀRE, to shave often.

RADŪLA, ae, f. an instrument for scraping off any thing, a scraper.

RADULĀNUS, a. that is scraped off.

RALLA, ae, f. & -um, i, n. the plough-staff used for cleaning the share.

RĀMENTUM, i, n. & -ta, ae, a little piece scraped from any thing; a chip, a shaving or filing.

RĀSIS, is, f. a kind of crude hard pitch, Columel. 12, 20, 6.

RĀDIUS, ii, m. the spoke of a wheel, Plin. 16, 40, Ov. M. 2, 108. Virg. Æ. 6, 616. hinc radios trivēre rotis—agricolae, formed spokes for their wheels, Virg. G. 2, 444.—a beam of the sun or of a star, a ray, Cic. Fin. 5, 24. Ovid. Met. 2, 41. retexit Titan (i. e. sol) orbem radiis, Virg. Æ. 4, 119.—a rod used by geometricians and astronomers, Virg. E. 3, 41. Æ. 6, 850. Cic. Tusc. 5, 23.—a weaver's shuttle, Ov. M. 6, 56. Virg. Æ. 9, 476.—a small shoot or branch of a tree, Liv. 33, 5. a long olive, Virg. G. 2, 86. Col. 5, 8, 3.—the lesser bone of the arm, between the elbow and the wrist, Cels. 8, 1.—the weapon of a certain fish, Plin. 9, 42. a cock's spur, Id. 30, 11 s. 29.—also the spur of other birds, Id. 11, 47 s. 107.

RADIŪLUS, i, m. a small shuttle; a little long olive, Col. 12, 47, 2.

RADIŌSUS, a. full of rays, shining, bright.

RĀDIĀRE, & -ari, to shine, to glitter. -atio.

RADIĀTUS, a. shining, beset with rays; set about with spokes.

RĀDIX, icis, f. a root, a radish.

RADICŪLA, ae, f. a little root.

RADICĪTUS, adv. from the root.

RADICŌSUS, a. full of roots.

RADICĀRI, to take root, to be rooted.

RADICESCĒRE, to begin to take root, Sen. Ep. 86 f.

RĀIA, ae, f. a fish called a rae or skate, Plin.

RALLA, ae, f. v. Rallum, i, n. the plough-staff. See RADĒRE.

RAMENTUM, & -a, a chip, &c. See RADĒRE.

RAMEX, icis, m. a rupture, a disease. pl. ramices, the cross-bars of a wooden rail or fence, Col. 9, 1, 3. the veins of the lungs, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 27.

RAMICŌSUS, a. burst or bursten, diseased with the hernia or rupture, Plin. 30, 15.

RĀMUS, i, m. a bough or branch.

RAMEUS, a. of a bough or branch.

RAMŪLUS & Ramuscŭlus, i, m. a little branch, a shoot.

RAMŪLŌSUS, a. full of little boughs or sprigs, Plin. 16, 24.

RĀMĀLE, is, n. a useless or withered branch, cut from a tree, Ov. M. 8, 644. Pers. 1, 97. & 5, 59.

RĀNA, ae, f. a frog, a toad. rana, quam rubetam vocant, Plin. 11, 53 s. 116, 32, 5. viri-

des, Ov. M. 15, 375. nihilo ranâ Gyrinâ prudentior, i. e. *very stupid*. prov. ex eo quod dicit Plinius, 9, 51.—(I) *a swelling of the tongue in oren, a disease*, Col. 6, 8.

RANUNCŪLUS, i, m. *a little frog, a tadpole or porwigle*, Cic. Div. 1, 9. Cicero calls the inhabitants of Ulubrae *ranunculi*, in allusion to the low and marshy situation of their town, Fam. 7, 18, 11.—(II) *crowfoot, an herb*, Plin. 25, 13 s. 109.

RANCĒRE, (ranceo,) *to be mouldy, musty, stale or rank*.

RANCĪDUS, a. *musty, rank, stale*. aper, Hor. S. 2, 2, 89. boletus rancido aspectu, Plin. 22, 22 s. 46. cadavera, putrid, Lucr. 6, 1153. nām quid rancidius, quām, &c. *more fulsome, nauseous, offensive or disgusting*, Juv. 6, 184.

RANCIDŪLUS, a. *somewhat rank or rancid*, Juv. 11, 135. os, fetid, malignant, Mert. 7, 33, 7. senseless, absurd. -um quiddam locutus, Pers. 1, 33.

RĀPA, ae, f. & -um, i, n. *a rape, a turnep or turnip*, Plin. 18, 13. Col. 2, 10, 22. 11, 3, 16 & 59.—*a kind of excrescence on the root of trees*, Senec. Ep. 87.

RĀPŪLUM, i, n. -a acria, *poignant rapes*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 8.

RĀPICĪUS, v. Rapacius, a. *of a rape or turnip*. -icī coles, Cato, 35, 2. -ium semen, ib. 134.

RAPACIA, ōrum, n. sc. olera; v. -ii, ōrum, m. sc. caules, turnips, rapes or naveus, their stalks and leaves, Plin. 18, 13 s. 34.

RĀPINA, ae, f. *a bed of rapes, a field of turnips*, Cato, 35. Col. 11, 2, 71.

RĀPĒRE, (rāpio, rāpui, raptum,) *to snatch, to carry away by force, to pull or drag away with haste or fury*. hunc intro, Ter. And. 5, 2, 20. cf. Ad. 3, 2, 21. ab aris torrem, *to snatch, to take nimbly, to whip up*, Ovid. Met. 12, 271. so ab aede funale, ib. 247. aliquam v. aliquem, *to carry off*, Ov. Ep. 13, 55 & 74. 15, 87. 16, 151 & 327. Met. 12, 225. aliquem ad mortem cruciatumque, *to drag speedily*, Cic. Verr. 5, 52. Cat. 1, 11. so ad poenam, supplicium, &c. Id. antennis, *to take off*, Ov. M. 11, 489. arma, *to take up quickly*, ib. 2, 603. armenta stabulis, sc. a v. ex, *to carry off or drive away*, Ovid. Ep. 3, 17. castra urbesque primo impetu, *to take or seize by force*, Liv. 6, 23. conneatum in naves, *to carry hastily on board*, Id. 41, 3. currum per avia, *to drag out of the way*, Ovid. Met. 2, 205. flammam in fonte, *to kindle quickly*, Virg. Æ. 1, 176. te flammae rapuēre rogales, *have consumed*, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 41. fugam, *to fly speedily*, Ov. F. 3, 867. gressus, *to walk quickly*, Luc. 3, 115. aliquem in invidiam, *to expose to odium or dislike*, Cic. Rull. 3, 2. aliquem in jus, *to summon to a court of justice, to force to appear before a judge or magistrate*. Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 56. Hor. S. 2, 3, 72. rapit immensos orbis per humum—anguis, *drags or trails*, Virg. G. 2, 153. ocellos alicujus *to attract*, Ov. Am. 5, 19, 19. so vultus, ib. 3, 6, 23. oculis postremum lumen radiatum rape, *snatch a last glance at the radiant light*,

Ennius, apud Cic. Or. 3, 40. quare miseriores, cum in omnem fraudem rapēris oculis, quām si omnino oculos non haberes, *when you are hurried on by your eyes*, Cic. Resp. Har. 18 f. sic tamen ut limis (sc. oculis) rapias, quid, &c. *yet so, that you may catch or see with an oblique or side glance*, Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 53. oscula, *to take quickly*, Tibull. 1, 4, 53. interdum rapere occupet, Hor. Od. 2, 12f. consilium in contrarium partem, *to misrepresent*, Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 5. so in pejorem partem, quam (fabulam) acturi sumus, Ter. Ad. pr. 3. partes regni inter se, *to share or divide the regal power*, Liv. 2, 6. animum in varias partes, *to form various resolutions*, Virg. Æ. 4, 286. Pergama, *to plunder*, ib. 2, 374. praecipitem hinc, *to drag or hurry away with all speed*, Ovid. M. 3, 694. illum in praeeptis, *to drive headlong*, Virg. G. 1, 203. se hinc ocius, *to go quickly, to fly*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 118. se aliquō, Ov. Am. 3, 5, 29. se ad urbem, *to hasten*, Cic. Phil. 13, 8 f. sub divum, sc. sacra v. mysteria, *to discover, to reveal*, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 13. improvisa lethi vis rapuit rapietque gentes, *has carried off*, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 20. so Virg. G. 3, 68. victoriae gloriam in se, *to arrogate or assume to themselves*, Liv. 33, 11. classis, quae ad Italiam studio inflammato raperetur, *was carried or sailed*, Cic. Manil. 8. ad divinarum rerum cognitionem rapi, *to be carried by a strong desire*, Cic. Div. 1. me ad suam (disciplinam) quisque rapiet, *will draw me to his opinion*, Cic. Acad. 4, 36. cur rapior in invidiam? *why am I exposed to odium or obloquy?* Cic. Ac. 4, 41.

RAPTUS, part.—raptae inter arma nuptiae, *hurried forward, precipitated*, Liv. 30, 14. raptus a diis Ganymedes, *carried off*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26. Romana pubes—satis credebatur Patribus, sublimem raptum procellâ, sc. Romulum esse, *that he was carried up on high, i. e. to heaven*, Liv. 1, 16. singuli pluresve hostium sublimem rapti, sc. in, *carried up in the air*, Tac. H. 4, 30. juvenis raptus flebili sponsae, *snatched away from*, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 21. qui raptae praemia nobis virginitatis habes, *ravished or snatched from me*, Ovid. Met. 8, 851. arsit Atrides virgine raptâ, *was inflamed with love for a virgin* (Cassandra) *forced or dragged away*, (from the temple of Minerva by Ajax, the son of Ōileus.) Hor. Od. 2, 4, 8. add. Virg. Æ. 2, 403. Ovid. Met. 13, 410. raptae virgines, *violated*, Plin. 15, 29. rapta ex hoste tropaea, *snatched or gained*, Virg. G. 3, 32. Eurydice, *snatched or taken away by death*, ib. 4, 5, 19. so conjux, ib. 456. raptos ex hoste penates, *rescued*, Id. Æ. 1, 378. auribus raptis, *his ears being cut off*, ib. 6, 496. raptas ad littora vertere praedas, *seized or carried off*, ib. 1, 528.

RAPTUM, i, n. *plunder*. vivere rapto, *to live by plunder*, Liv. 7, 25f. vivere de rapto, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 16. vivitur ex rapto, sc. ab hominibus, Id. Ov. 1, 144. rapto positur, sc. Aeneas, *enjoys his prize*, Virg. Æ. 4, 217.—RAPTUM, adv. *quickly, hastily*, Liv. 3, 23. haec scripsi raptum, Cic. Att. 2, 9. aguntur omnia rapam atque turbatâ, Caes. B. C. 1, 5.—

RAPTIO, ōnis, f. a carrying off by force, Ter. And. 3, 3, 2. so **RAPTUS**, ūs, m. Cic. Verr. 4, 48. Tusc. 4, 33.—(I) *depredation, plundering*, Tac. An. 2, 51. & 15, 38f. Hist. 1, 46. G. 35.—
RAPTOR, ōris, m. a seizer or taker away by force, a plunderer, Plant. Epid. 2, 2, 115. a robber, Hor. Od. 3, 20, 4. raptores lupi, ravenous, Virg. Æ. 2, 355.—
RAPTARE, freq. to drag or carry away violently, Ov. Met. 12, 223. Hectora circum Iliacos muros, to drag, Virg. Æ. 1, 483. raptatus bigis, dragged, ib. 2, 272. vidi Hectorem quadrijugo curru raptarier, Cic. Tusc. 1, 44. sed me Parnassi deserta per ardua dulcis raptat amor, carries, Virg. G. 3, 292.—
RĀPĪNA, ae, f. rapine, robbery, pillage.—
RĀPAX, ācis, a. ravenous, devouring; rapacious, covetous; eagerly, desirous. fond, Cic. Am. 14. **RĀPĀCĪTAS**, ātis, f. robbery, extortion.—
RĀPĪDUS, a. swift, rapid, violent, vehement; boisterous, tempestuous. idē: -iditas fluminis, Caes. B. C. 1, 71.—
RĀPHĀNUS, i, m. a radish.—
RAPHANĪNUS, a. of the radish.—
RAPISTRUM, i, n. rapistri olus, the charlack or wild mustard pot-herb, Col. 9, 4, 5.—
RĀPUM, i, n. a turnip, Col. 11, 3, 39.—
RĀPĪNA, ae, f. a bed of turnips, Cato, 5, 8, 35, 2. Col. 11, 2, 71.—
RĀRUS, a. thin, not close or thick. rarum cribrum, a wide-holed sieve, Ov. Met. 12, 437. so rara retia, Virg. Æ. 4, 131. quā rara est acies, where the line is thin, i. e. where the troops stand at a distance from one another, Virg. Æ. 9, 508. so rārior acies, Tac. Hist. Hist. 3, 25. aēr, thin, not dense, Lucr. 2, 106. animalia, few, one here and there, Virg. E. 6, 40. so arbor, for arbores, Ovid. P. 3, 1, 19. cani, thin grey hairs, Id. Met. 8, 567. casa, Id. 5, 94. coma, Am. 1, 8, 11. frondes, a few leaves, Virg. G. 4, 46. so frutices, Ovid. Epist. 10, 25. herbae, Id. Met. 8, 800. humus, a loose soil; opp. to densa, Virg. G. 2, 227 & 229. Col. 3, 12, 1. Arb. 3, 7. lacrima, a tear dropping every now and then, trickling tears, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 34. nubes, light, thin, without rain, Sen. Thyest. 109. olus, a few pot-herbs, Virg. G. 4, 130. et raris habitata mapalia tectis, cottages thinly dispersed or inhabited, ib. 3, 340. rara tela spargens, scattering now and then his arrows, Ovid. Met. 12, 600. tunica, thin, Ovid. Am. 1, 5, 13. so umbra, Virg. E. 7, 46. raris vocibus hisco, I open my mouth in interrupted expressions, Id. Æ. 3, 314. apparet rari nantes in gurgite vasto, here and there, ib. 1, 118.—(II) *rare, uncommon, seldom to be seen or met with*. rara avis in terris, Juv. 6, 164. rara fides, rare to be met with, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 21. rarae per eadem tempora literae fuere, the use of letters, writing, Liv. 6, 1. rarus sermo illis, they seldom speak, Juv. 2, 14. rarā quidem facie, sed rarior arte canendi, of rare or uncommon beauty; but rarer or more distinguished for her art of singing, Ov. Met. 14, 337.

RĀRĒ, adv. rarely, seldom. nisi rarē conseritur, Col. 2, 9, 5.—
RĀRĒ, adv. rarely, seldom. -ius, -issīme.—
RĀRĪTAS, ātis, f. thinness. in pulmonibus inest raritas quaedam, a laxity or sponginess, Cic. N. D. 2, 55.—
RĀRĪTĪDO, īnis, f. thinness or looseness.—
RĀRESCĒRE, to grow thin. et angusti rarescent claustra Pelori, the straits of Pelorus shall begin to open or appear, Virg. Æ. 3, 411.—
RĀREFĀCĒRE, to make thin, to rarify, Lucr. 6, 870. per tmesin, rareque facit, ib. 232. pass. rarefierī, 1, 648. rarefactus, ib. 2, 1138. & 3, 443.—
RĀRĪPĪLUS, a. -ūm pecus, thin-haired, Col. 1 praef. 26.—
RASTRUM, i, n. (ā radendo terram; plur. rastrī, & -a), a rake or harrow.—
RASTELLUM, i, n. a little rake, a kind of spade to dig with, Suet. N. 19.—
RĀSUS, shawen. Rasilis, &c. See **RĀDĒRE**.
RĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (ā reor, ratus,) reason. quae docet et explanat, quid faciendum fugiendumque sit, Cic. Off. 1, 28f. res ratione modoque tractari non vult, cannot be managed by reasoning, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 265. bonae tuae istae rationes, your fine reasonings, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 50.—(II) *a reason or cause*. nulla est ratio amittere ejusmodi occasionem, Cic. Caec. 5. ad eam sententiam, cum reliquis causis, haec quoque ratio eos deduxit, this reason or consideration, Caes. B. G. 2, 10.—(III) *a manner or means, a method or plan, &c.* duae epistolae in eandem rationem scriptae, in the same manner, on the same subject, Cic. Att. 1, 11. rationem ostendam, qua ista effugiatis, a way, Sall. Cat. 40. ratio dicendi, the art, Cic. Part. 1. vitae ratio laboriosissima, a way or course, Id. Manil. 70. nequeo satis mirari vestram rationem, your manner of living or acting, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 21. mea mutata ratio est, my plan or design, Cic. Fam. 7, 17. a me inita ratio est, I have formed a scheme, Cic. Fam. 5, 20. ratio de integro ineunda est mihi, I must form a new plan, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 7. mea sic est ratio, this is my way of thinking; thus I reason, Id. Ad. 1, 1, 43. cepi rationem, I formed a plan, I took a method, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 11. eandem illam antiquam rationem obtine, follow your old plan or way of life, Id. Ad. 5, 3, 26. qua rationē amisisti? in what manner? how? Id. Eun. 2, 3, 30. so quaerit, qua sit ratione reperta, sc. fistula, Ov. M. 1, 688. vincla novā ratione parata, by a new contrivance, ib. 4, 183. add. Virg. Æ. 8, 49. necessariā mathematicorum ratione concludere, by the method or rule, Cic. Fin. 5, 4. so ratione et viā, ib. 1, 9. but ratione intelligi, by reason, ib. rationibus confirmari, by arguments, ib. ab hac ratione dissentiunt, from this opinion, Cic. Manil. 17. so coramque contra istam tuam rationem, meam dicam, Cic. Fam. 2, 3. augere rem bonis et honestis rationibus, by honourable means, Cic. Rabir. Post. 14. facere rem malā ratione, by dishonest means, Hor. S. S. 2, 6, 6. non prius

exactâ tenui ratione saporum, *without having first examined the nice doctrine of tastes*, ib. 2, 4, 36. omittit Caesar in praesentia rationem insequendi Pompeium, *his purpose or design*, Caes. Bell. Civ. 1, 30. ratio ordoque agminis, *the manner or form and order of the march*, Id. G. 2, 19. *so rei militaris ratio ordoque*, ib. 22. ratio atque usus belli, *the art or science and practice of war*, ib. 4, 1. rei militaris ratio, *the nature of the military art*, ib. 23. quemadmodum esset ei ratio totius belli descripta, edocui, *the plan*, Cic. Cat. 2, 6.—*nec statim quisquam compos agricolationis erit, his perfectis rationibus, nisi et obire eas voluerit, et per facultates potuerit, no one will become an adept in husbandry by having read these rules, unless he both be willing, and by his wealth be able, to put them in practice*, Col. 1, 1, 17. sed ne ponendi quidem rationem aut perscipiunt, aut perspectam exsequuntur, *they neither understand the way of planting vines, nor put it in practice when they do understand it*, Id. 3, 35. —civilis quaedam ratio est, *a civil art, science or skill*, opp. *to the military art*, Cic. Inv. 1, 5. non fuit rationes aut scientiae, *it was not the effect of art or knowledge*, Id. Brut. 74. aliqua in foro, iudiciis, legibus aut ratio, aut exercitatio, *skill or practice*, Id. Caecil. 11. aut si huic rei ratio aliqua, *any skill in this matter*, i. e. in pleading, Cic. Arch. 1. *so cum ad naturam eximiam atque illustrem accesserit ratio quaedam conformatioque doctrinae, when to an excellent natural genius a certain art or skill and embellishment of learning is added*, ib. 7. cf. Fin. 4, 27f.—Domitius, quod per caeremonias populi fieri non poterat, ratione assecutus est, *gained by artifice or contrivance*, Id. Rull. 7. Epicuri ratio, *the doctrine or system*, Cic. Fin. 1, 5. non intelligunt, totam rationem (Epicuri) everti, si ita se res habeat, *that his whole system is overturned*, Id. Fin. 7. ratio ipsa, *the thing itself*, Cic. Inv. 1, 1. *so ista ratio, for res*, Id. Fam. 4, 7, 6. mea ratio in amicitia, *my conduct*; or *simply I*, ib. 3, 8, 23.—*eadem ratio est eorum, quae ex poeticis fabulis ducuntur, the same thing may be said of poetic fictions, or the same method should be used in*, Quintil. 5, 11, 17.—(IV) *an account or calculation, regard, consideration, &c. constat auri ratio, the account agrees, is right*, Cic. Flacc. 28.—Romani pueri longis rationibus assem discunt in partes centum diducere, *to divide an as into an hundred parts by long calculations*, Hor. Art. P. 325. cedo rationem carceris, *sc. mihi, shew me an account of the prison*, Cic. Verr. 5, 57. rationes familiares componere, *to adjust or settle one's family accounts*, Tac. An. 6, 16f. quibus in tabulis ratio confecta est, *an account was made out*, Caes. B. G. 1, 29. rationes referre v. deferre, *to return or give in one's accounts*, Cic. Fam. 2, 17. § 5, 20 § 24. lex sc. Julia iubebat sc. praefectum provinciae, apud duas civitates maximas, rationes confectas et consolidatas deponere, *to deposit in two of the principal cities of his jurisdiction, an account of the money which had passed through*

his own or his officers hands, *stated and balanced*, ib. 5, 20, 7. (A. 163).—* *met. si meas rationes unquam vestrae salutis anteposuissem, my advantages*, Cic. Quir. 1. ita conturbasti mihi rationes omnes, *you have so disconcerted all my measures*, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 3. salutis meae rationem ducere, *to regard*, Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 4. *so commodi mei*, ib. 7, 17. hanc autem nemo ducit rationem, *no one considers this circumstance*, ib. 8, 5. *ut cum utrisque satisfacere non posset, et Siculis, & togatis, (i. e. civibus Romanis,) officii potius in socios, quam ambitionis in cives rationem duxerit, he regarded or respected*, Cic. Verr. 2, 63. *si vis verò veram rationem exsequi, if you chuse to make a just calculation*, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 26. *ut habere rationem possis, quo loco me convenias, that you may take measures*, Cic. Fam. 3, 6, 15. habeo rationem, *quid a populo Romano acceperim, I consider*, Cic. Verr. 5, 14. *cum horum omnium praeliorum ratio haberetur, an account was taken*, Caes. B. C. 3, 53. pecuniam in rationem inducere, *to bring into an account*, Cic. Verr. 1, 41. *cum rationem in eas, when you consider*, Ter. Phor. 2, 2, 30. frustra egomet mecum has rationes puto, *I in vain make up these accounts, i. e. draw conclusions*, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 54. nunquam ita quisquam bene subductâ ratione fuit ad vitam, *there is no one that has so well adjusted his measures*, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 1.—*ad nostrorum annalium rationem, veteres, in relation to*, Cic. Brut. 13. *pro ratione pecuniae liberalius est Brutus tractatus, quam Pompeius, in proportion to the sum due*, Cic. Att. 6, 3m.—*ratio hujus elementi signis, the nature*, Plin. 2, 107s. 111. *so ratio universitatis*, Id. 3 pr.—* *There is scarcely a Latin word used in a greater variety of meanings, or more difficult to translate than RATIO. RATIOCŪLA, ae, f. a small reason or argument*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 12.—*a small account*, Ter. 1, 1, 2.

RATIONĀLIS, e. -āle animal, *endued with reason*, Quintil. 7, 3. homo est animal rationale, Sen. Ep. 41. *rational, having the power of reasoning*. -ālis ars, *founded on reason, and not on experiment, theoretical*, Cels. praef. -ālis causa, *questio v. controversia, depending on reason and arguments, and not on the proof of writings*, Quintil. 3, 5, 4. & 3, 16, 54. -ālis philosophia, *logic*, Sen. Ep. 39.

RATIONALĪTER, adv. *rationally, by reason*.—RATIONĀRIUM, i, n. v. -ārius sc. liber v. codex, *an account, a book of accounts, a register*, Suet. Aug. 28.

RĀTIOCĪNĀRI, to reason or argue, to consider, Cic. Mil. 12. *to cast up accounts, to account, to reckon*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 2.

RĀTIOCĪNĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a reasoning, arguing, or disputing*.

RĀTIOCĪNĀTOR, ōris, m. *a reasoner; a caster up of accounts, an accountant*, Cic. Att. 1, 9. Col. 3, 3.

RĀTIOCĪNĀTIVUS, a. *argumentative*.—RĀTIOCĪNIUM, i, n. *a reasoning, a reckoning*, Col. 5, 1f.

RĀTIS, is, f. a float, a raft, a boat, a ship.

RĀTUS, part. (à reor.) thinking, judging, Virg. Æ. 2, 25.—adj. ratified, established, good in law, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 39. Nep. 7, 10, 1. rati astrorum ordines, *steadily, fixed*, Cic. N. D. 2, 35. atque hæc Turno rata vita maneret, *fixed, certain*, Virg. Æ. 10, 629. ratum aliquid habere, to hold as ratified, to confirm, to approve, Cic. pro râtâ parte v. portione; & pro ratâ sc. portione, in proportion, Liv. 45, 40.

RAUCUS, a. hoarse, harsh, jarring; unpleasant, disagreeable.

RAUCĪTAS, âtis, f. hoarseness; a bass, grave or deep sound.

RAUCĪRE, to be hoarse.

RAUCESCĒRE, to grow hoarse.

† RAUCISŌNUS, a. hoarse-sounding, Lucr. 5, 1083. Catul. 63, 263.

RAUDUS, âris, n. a piece of unwrought brass, (olim aera raudera dicebantur,) Val. Max. 5, 6, 3. Varr. L. 4, 34.

RAUDUSCŪLUM, i, n. a little money, Cic. Att. 4, 8.

RAUDUSCULĀNUS, a. -2 porta, the brazen gate, Varr. & V. Max. ibid.

RĀVIS, is, f. hoarseness.

RĀVĪRE, to cry till one be hoarse.

RĀVUS, & RĀVIDUS, a. yellowish, tawny or brown. ravidoci oculi, Col. 8, 2, 9.

RE, insep. præp. (q. à retro,) back, again, against, &c. when RE is followed by a vowel, D is commonly inserted; as, rēdire, rēdāmāre, &c.

REAPSE, (q. re ipsâ.) in reality, indeed.

REĀTUS, ūs, m. guilt. See REUS.

RĒ-BELLĀRE, to wage war again, Liv. 42, 52. to rebel, to revolt, Liv. 7, 27, 3, 14, 33, 12. to break out afresh, to become fresh again, Plin. 21, 20. -âns, -âtio, -âtrix.

RĒBELLIS, e, making war afresh, rebellious, revolting.

REBELLIO, ōnis, f. & -ium, i, n. a rebellion, a revolt, an insurrection.

RĒ-BOĀRE, to rebel, to resound, to echo.

RĒBĪTĀRE, to return, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 20.

RĒ-CALCĪTRĀRE, to kick or strike with the heel, to vince, Hor. S. 2, 1, 20.

RECALCĀRE, to tread down again. humum, Col. 2, 2.

RĒ-CĀLĒRE, (-eo, ui, -) to be hot again.

RECALESCĒRE, to wax hot again.

RECĀLĒFACĒRE, to make hot or warm again. telum, Ovid. 8, 444. recalfare, Id.

RE-CALVUS, a. bald on the forehead or hind-head.

RECALVASTER, tri, m. somewhat bald, Sen. Ep. 66.

RE-CANDĒRE v. -escĒre, (-eo v. esco, dui, -) to grow white or hot again, Ovid. Met. 4, 530. 1, 434, 3, 707.

RĒ-CĀNĒRE, & RECĪNĒRE, to sing or sound again, to repeat; to call, as a partridge after her mate, Plin. 10, 83.

RĒCANTĀRE, to sing over again, to repeat, to re-echo, Mart. 2, 86, 3.—to recant or unsay.

recantatis opprobriis, having recanted my re-

proaches, i. e. having written a palinōdia, Ifor. Od. 1, 16, 27. but curae recantatae, the anxieties of love removed or checked by enchantment, Ov. Rem. Am. 259.

RECĀSURUS, about to fall back. See RECĪDERE.

RE-CĒDĒRE, (-cēdo, ssi, ssum,) to retire or withdraw, to retreat, to depart, to recede; to be retired or remote, Virg. Æ. 2, 300. to shrink, to be diminished, Plin. 3, 6, 2. a vitâ, to die, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17. cum res ab eo, quōcum contraxisset, recessisset, when the property had gone from him, Cic. Quint. 11. ab Illiturgi recessum est, sc. ab illis, imp. they retired, Liv. 24, 41. neque ab oppugnatione recedi posse, Hirt. B. G. 8, 4.—aestus maritimi multum accedentes & recedentes, receding or ebbing, Cic. N. D. 2, 53.—adj. recessior scena, more retired or inward, Vitr. 5, 8.

RECESSIO, ōnis, f. a retreating or intermission, Vitr. 1, 6.

RECESSUS, ūs, m. a retiring, a retreat, Caes. B. G. 5, 42. marinorum aestuum accessus et recessus lunae motu gubernantur, the flowing and ebbing of the tides, Cic. Div. 2, 14. hæc igitur professio, (i. e. grammaticæ) plus habet in recessu, quàm fronte promittit, i. e. comprehends more than is expressed, Quinctil. 1, 4, 2. domus in multis diducta recessus, divided into many apartments, Id. 11, 2, 18.

RECESSIM, adv. by going backwards, by way of retreat, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 7.

RECELLĒRE, to swag or sink down, Lucr. 6, 572. recellens, falling down (al. recelleret, thrust or pushed down,) Liv. 24, 34.

RECĒNS, ntis, a. new, fresh; newly or lately made or done. omnis conglutinatior recens ægrè, inveterata facilè divellitur, Cic. Sen. 20. Dido recens a vulnere, fresh, i. e. who had lately killed herself, Virg. Æ. 6, 450. Homerus, qui recens ab illorum ætate fuit, who lived soon after, Cic. N. D. 3, 5. quum e provincia recens esset, newly returned, Id. 1 act. in Verr. 2. illustres homines eò venerunt Româ sane recentes, lately come from Rome, Id. Att. 16, 7. recentissima bella, latest, Liv. 38, 45. animae recentes, fresh souls, i. e. of persons lately slain, Ov. M. 8, 488. so umbrae, recent shades, i. e. of those who had lately died, ib. 10, 48. caede recenti locus tepidus, Virg. Æ. 9, 455. epistola recentissima, latest, last, Cic. Att. 8, 15. so litterae, ib. 6, 1. recens factum, late, Ov. M. 1, 164. flores, fresh, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 43. homines, newly made, lately created, rude, ib. 1, 10, 2. re recenti, the affair being fresh, immediately, Cic. Verr. 5, 29. Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 8. recens ab Sagunti excidio Iberum transit, soon after, Liv. 21, 15. quòd alius alio recentior sit in dolore, more lately put to the rack, A. ad Heren. 2, 7. sed hanc ipsam recentem novam devoravit, sc. rem, he has squandered by luxury what he lately acquired by infamy, Cic. Fam. 11, 21, 4.—(II) fresh, not tired. integri et recentes defatigatis succederent, Caes. B. G. 5, 14. manè recentes equi, Ov. M. 2, 63. in equura recentem ex fesso transulare, Liv. 23, 19.

RECENS, *rar.* Recenter, *adv. newly, lately.*

RE-CENSĒRE (-seo, sui, sum,) exercitum, *to review*, Liv. 1, 16. captivos, *to survey*, Id. 26, 49. numerum porcorum, *to count, enumerate, number or tell over*, Col. 7, 9. fortia gesta, *to rehearse, to recite*, Ov. Ep. 9, 105.

RECENSIO, ōnis, f. & Recensus, ūs, m. *a review*. RECENSĪTUS, part. (*ab obsol. recensire*.) *reviewed*, Suet. Caes. 41.

RECĪDĒRE, (-cīdo, cīdi, cāsus, à caedo,) *to fall back, to recoil; to light or fall upon.* in antiquam servitutum, *to fall back*, Liv. 24, 32. in graviorem morbum, *to fall*, Liv. 24, 19.

RĒCĪDĪVUS, a. iva Pergama, *restored, re-established, rising after its fall*, Virg. Æ. 4, 344, 7, 322. & 10, 53. recidiva febris, *a fever returning after it was supposed to have ceased, a relapse*, Cels. 3, 4, 38. Plin. 30, 11.

RĒCĪDĒRE (-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum, à caedo,) *veperes, to cut*, Cato, 2. comas, Mart. 1, 32. barbam false, Ov. M. 13, 766. culpa reciditur supplicio, *is cut off*, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 34. inmedicabile vulnus ense recidendum, *sc. est*, Ov. M. 1, 190. multa ex oratione, *to retrench*, Quintil. 12, 10, 52 & 55.

RECĪSIO, ōnis, f. *a cutting off*.

RECISAMENTUM, i, n. *a little piece cut off from any thing, a paring, a shaving*, Plin. 34, 11.

RE-CINGĒRE, (-ngo, nxi, nctum,) tunicas, *to ungird, unlace, unbuckle or loose*, Ov. M. 1, 398. *so vestes*, ib. 382. sumptum recingitur anguem, *sc. secundum, she ungirds or puts off*, ib. 4, 511. vestis recincta, *ungirt, loose*, Virg. Æ. 4, 518.

RECINCTUS, a. *loose, untied*, Virg. Æ. 4, 518. Ov. A. 3, 51.

RECĪNĒRE, (-cīno, ui, entum, à cano,) *to respond, to re-echo*, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 3. dictata, *to repeat*, Hor.

RĒCĪPĒRE, (recĭpio, cĕpi, ceptum, à capio,) *to receive, to take or get again.* animum a pavore, *to recover spirit or courage*, Liv. 2, 50. *so animos ex pavore*, ib. 21, 5. mentem, *to recover one's senses*, Virg. Æ. 10, 899. *ut me recepi, when I recovered from my astonishment*, Cic. Somn. Scip. 4 f. poenas a fratre, *to exact from, to inflict on*, Virg. Æ. 4, 656. res amissas, *to recover*, Liv. 3, 63. *so phaleras*, Virg. Æ. 9, 458. fruges, ib. 1, 178. regem, ib. 553. socios, ib. 583. illum ex medio hoste, *to save*, ib. 6, 111. afflictas res, *to restore*, Liv. 25, 37. Tarentum, urbem, *to recover or retake*, Cic. Sen. 4. Or. 2, 67.—epistolam v. literas, *to receive*. aliquem in amicitiam, civitatem v. -te, custodiam, deditiōem, familiaritatem, fidem, gratiam, eandem navem, numerum deorum, tutelam, &c. *to receive, to admit*, Cic. *so aliquem domo v. -um, hospitio, mensā, lare, sinu, tecto, thalamo, &c. Id. eum splendē, to entertain*, Id. adpellantibusque tribunos nemo erat auxilio, quin nomina recipereantur, *no one interposed to prevent their being impeached*, Liv. 9, 26.—ferrum, *to receive the sword, to submit to be killed*, Cic. Sext. 37. Pusc. 2, 17. *as a gladiator*, Id. Rosc. Am. 12. (A. 351.)—* cunctationem non recipit haec res, *does not admit,*

Liv. 29, 24.—* RECĪPĒRE se ex loco, *to return se in v. ad locum, to betake one's self, to go.* se fugā ad aliquem, *to fly*, Caes. B. G. 1, 15. *sed ecum ipsum video in tempore huc se recipere, coming in the nick of time*, Ter. Ph. 2, 4, 24. *expecto, quān mox recipiat huc sese Geta, I every moment expect, that Geta will be here*, ib. 4, 3, 1.—*se ad frugem bonam, to become better, to amend*, Cic. Coel. 12.—* Therminus omnia se facturum recepit, *promised, undertook*, Cic. Att. 5, 13. *sed fidem recipisse sibi et ipsum, et Appium de me, that both Clodius himself and Appius, had given assurance to him* (Pompey) *concerning me*, Cic. Fam. 2, 22.—* cum aedes L. Fusio venderet, in mancipio lumina, uti tum essent, ita recepit, *in the deed of conveyance he undertook to preserve*, Cic. Or. 1, 39.—*but posticulum hoc recepit, cum aedes vendidit, he excepted or reserved to his own use the back part*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 157. *so Cic. Or. 2, 2, 55. vid. Gell. 17, 6. Cato. R. R. 149 & ibi Gesner.*—RECĪPI portis, *to be received or admitted*, Virg. Æ. 2, 187. receptus mos, *a common or approved custom*, Liv. verba aure recepta, *heard*, Ov. Pont. 4, 4, 14.

RECEPTUM, i, n. *a promise or engagement*.—RECEPTIO, ōnis, f. *a receiving or harbouring*.—RECEPTUS, ūs, m. *a place of refuge or shelter, a retreat*. receptui canere, *to sound a retreat*.—RECEPTOR, ōris, m. & -trix, f. *a receiver of stolen goods*.

RECEPTĀRE, *to receive, to harbour or entertain.* se in tectum, *to betake*. hastam ossibus haerentem, *to draw or pull out*.

RECEPTĀTOR, ōris, m. *a receiver or harbourer of thieves*.

RECEPTĀCŪLUM, i, n. *a receptacle, a place to receive or keep things in; a store house; a place of refuge, a retreat, a shelter; a haunt*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 5, 23. Liv. 41, 23.

RĒCĪPŪCŪS, a. *going backward and forward*. -um mare, *ebbing and flowing*. voces, *reciprocal, mutual*.

RECĪPŪCĀRE, *to fetch back to the same place from whence it came.* animum, *to draw in*, Liv. 21, 58. pilum, *to draw forward and backward*, Plaut. *to return, to ebb or fall back as the sea does after flowing*, Curt. 9, 9, 20.

RECĪPŪCĀRI, *to depend one upon another by mutual consequences, to infer each other*, Cic. Div. 1, 6. *to ebb and flow*, Plin. 4, 12. *to be pushed forward, to advance*, Liv. 28, 30.

RECĪPŪCĀTĪO, ōnis, f. *a going back, a return, aestūs, the ebbing of the sea*.

RECĪSUS, *cut off, &c.* See RECĪDĒRE. RE-CĪTĀRE *to recite, to rehearse*. censorsenatum recitaverunt, *read over the names of the senators*, Liv. 29, 37. -atio: -ator, Cic. Inv. 1, 46.

RE-CLĀMĀRE ei, *to cry out against, to deny with a loud voice, to gainsay, to answer with an echo, to ring again*. ejus orationi ab universo senatu reclamatum est, *the whole senate bawled out against him*, Cic. Dom. 4. -atio.

RECLĀMĀTĀRE rei, *to cry much against*, Cic. pro Sex. Rosc. 22. -atio.

RECĪNĀRE caput, *to bend, palmas, to stretch*

forth. se, to ease, to relieve. in aliquem, to lean or rest on.

RECLINĀTUS, a. reclined, stretched, lying at ease.

RECLĪNIS, e.—gramine, leaning or lying on, Mart. 9, 91. stratis, V. Flac. 14, 535.

RE-CLŪDĒRE (-clūdo, si, sum,) portas, to open. ensem, to draw. operata vel occulta, thesauros, &c. to lay open, to discover.

RECLŪSUS, part. opened, discovered, revealed.

RECOCTUS, boiled, refined, &c. See RECOQUĒRE.

RĒ-CŌGĪTĀRE, to think or consider again, to reflect. homunculi, quanti sunt, Plaut.

RE-COGNOSCĒRE (-nosco, nōvi, nītum,) facta sua, to call to remembrance, to recollect. amorem alicujus in se, to recognize, to acknowledge, Cic. Fam. 12, 12. leges, to examine, Cic. Fam. 12, 11. so decretum, Id. Balb. 5. turmas equitum, to review, Suet. Aug. 37. sua, to recognize their effects, Liv. 5, 16.

RECOGNITIO, ōnis, f. a reviewing or remembrance. scelerum, Cic. Verr. 4, 50. sui, Sen.

RE-CŌLĒRE (-cōlo, ui, ultum,) terram, to cultivate or till again, Liv. 27, 5. avitum decus, to revive the glory of his ancestors, Tac. An. 3, 72. statuas Galbae, to restore, Id. H. 1, 77. nobiles adulescentulos avitū ac paternis sacerdotiis, to dignify, to honour with, ib. 3, 7. studia, to review, to go over again, Cic. Arch. 6. so artes, Id. Or. 1, 1. quae si tecum ipse recolis, if you recollect, Id. Phil. 13, 20. animas recolens, reviewing, Virg. AĒ. 6, 681. metalla, to restore, to cause to be wrought again, Liv. 39, 24.—terrae recultae, lands ploughed up again, Ov. M. 5, 647.

RE-COLLIGĒRE (-īgo, ēgi, ectum, à lego,) ova, to gather up again, Col. 8, 5. animum alicujus, to reconcile, Cic. Att. 1, 5.

-RECOMMINISCI literis, to recollect a name letter by letter, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 70.

RE-COMPOSITUS, a. recomposed, adjusted anew.

RE-CONCĪLIĀRE existimationem, gratiam, &c. to regain, to recover. eum in libertatem, to reinstate. pacem, to re-establish, to restore. eum patri, in gratiam aemulas civitates, to reconcile, to make friends. -ātio; -ātor pacis, Liv. 35, 45.

RE-CONCINNĀRE, to mend, to fit or repair.

RE-CONDĒRE (-do, dīdi, dītum,) to hide. aliquid in vasis, v. -a, to lay up. nummos aurumque, to hoard up. gladium in vaginam, to sheathe. gladium lateri, to plunge. oculos, to close, to shut. caput strato, to lay down, to recline. aquam ore, to spout out.

RECONDĪTUS, a. hidden, secret; abstruse, deep, profound, Cic. N. D. 3, 16. natura, reserved, retired, Id. Quint. 18. -īta verba, antiquated, obsolete, Suet. Aug. 86.

RE-CONDŪCĒRE, to carry to and fro, or up and down. provinciarum copias, Quintil.

RE-CŌQUĒRE, (-cōquo, xī, ctum,) to boil or seethe again. enses, to forge anew. Moloni se reformandum ac velut recoquendum dedit, to be fashioned, and, as it were, to be anvilled out

anew, i. e. to be formed and polished anew, Quintil. 12, 6 f.

RECOCTUS (part. & adj.) scriba, a well practiced, expert, artful, or cunning notary, Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 55.

RECORDĀRI (q. iterum rem cordi dare v. in cor revocare,) rem, rei, & de re, to call to mind, to remember.

RECORDĀTIO, ōnis, f. remembrance.

RE-CORRIGĒRE, to mend or correct again.

RE-CRĀSTĪNĀRE, to delay, to put off, Col.

RE-CREĀRE semivivum, to bring to life again, to recover. mentem, to refresh, to comfort. urbes, to repair, to set up again. e morbo recreari, to be recovered, to recover, Cic. Quir. 1. recreatur acies oculorum, sight is restored, Plin. 37, 5.

RECREĀTIO, ōnis, f. a recovery from sickness, Plin.

RECRĒMENTUM, (ab obsol. recerno,) the refuse of any thing. farris, coarse bran, Plin. 18, 16. recrementum plumbi, dross, Cels. 6, 8.

RE-CRĒPĀRE, to tingle, ring, or sound again.

RE-CRESCĒRE, (-esco, ēvi, ētum,) to grow, spring or sprout out again. luna quater latuit, toto quater orbe recevit, the moon has four times waned, four times renewed her full orb, Ov. Ep. 2, 5.

RE-CRUDESCĒRE, (-esco, ui, -,) to grow raw, or sore again. nunc autem hoc gravi vulnere, etiam illa, quae consanuisse videbantur, recrudescunt, break out anew, are torn up, Cic. Fam. 4, 6, 10. recruduit pugna, began afresh, Liv. 10, 19.

RECTUS, a. straight, right, &c. See REGĒRE.

RE-CŪBĀRE, (-cūbo, ui, itum,) to lie down, to recline.

RE-CŪDĒRE, to hammer or forge again, to stamp again. vetera metalla, Varro.

RECŪLA, a small fortune. See RES.

RECVLTUS, a. tilled again. See RECOLĒRE.

RECUMBĒRE, (-cumbo, cūbui, cūbitum, à cubo,) to lie or lean upon, to recline; to lie flat. RECŪBITUS, ūs, m. a lying. (al. rei petitae, to the thing struck,) Plin. 24, 13 s. 72.

RECVPĒRĀRE v. RECVPĒRĀRE, to recover, to get again, to regain.

RECVPĒRĀTIO, ōnis, f. a recovery.

RECVPĒRĀTOR, ōris, m. a recoverer, Ter. An. 2, 53. a kind of judge.

RECVPERĀTORĪUS, a. — um iudicium, a trial before the judges called recuperatōres, Cic. de Invent. 2, 20.

RE-CŪRĀRE, to cure, to recover from sickness. RECVRĀTUS, a. finely made or dressed, Plin. 13, 12 s. 23.

RE-CURRĒRE, (-curro, ri, sum,) to run or hasten back; to have recourse to, to recur.

RECVRSUS, ūs, m. a returning, a recourse; a retreat.

RECVRSĀRE, to run often back or again, to return, to recur, Virg. AĒ. 4, 4.

RECVRVUS, a. crooked, bowed, bent back.—RECVRVĀRE, to bend back, to bend, to make crooked.

RECŪSĀRE, to refuse, to deny, to make a defence.

RECUSATIO, ōnis, f. a refusal, a denial, a defence, an excuse. sine recusatione, Cic. Cat. 3, 2.

RECUSSUS, part. (recūtio,) being struck or shaken.

RECUSSUS, ūs, m. a jerk or sudden spring.

RECŪTITUS, a. circumcised, Mart. 7, 29. having a new skin grown over again, Id. 9, 59.

RĒDAMBŪLĀRE, to walk back again, Plaut.

RĒDĀMĀRE, to love in return for love, Cic.

REDARDESCĒRE, to burn or kindle again, Ov.

REDARGŪERE, to confute, to convict, to disprove.

REDAUSPICĀRE, v. -āri, to take the auspices anew. in vincula, to return again, Plaut.

REDDĒRE (reddo, didi, ditum,) aliquid ablatum v. acceptum, to give back, to render, to restore. eā quae acceperis utenda, majore mensurā jubet reddere Hesiodus, Cic. Off. 1, 15.—

anhelitum, to breathe, Plin. 9, 7. so animam, Cic. N. D. 2, 54. but et dulces animas plena ad praesepia reddunt, they resign their sweet souls or lives, i. e. they die, Virg. G. 3, 495. so bisque datam, primū partu, mox stipite raptō, redde animam, give up again to me that life, which was twice given you, Ov. M. 8, 505. add. Id. Pont. 2, 11, 7. F. 5, 469. but animas tibi reddere ademptas, fas erit, it shall be granted to you, to restore life when taken away, Ov. M. 2, 645. animum alicui, to restore one's spirits or courage, to revive or cheer, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 28. Ter. And. 2, 1, 35. animum ejus conciliatum, to reconcile, to gain, Cic. Att. 14, 14. beneficium pro maleficio, to return or render, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 22. causas, to give reasons, Hor. S. 1, 4, 116. carmen, to repeat, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 43. chartam tibi, to deliver a letter, Ov. Ep. 1, 61. clamorem, to raise a shout, Liv. 5, 38. corpus sepulchro, to deposit, to bury, Virg. A. 2, 542. depositum, to restore, Cic. Off. 1, 10. dictata magistro, to repeat, as a scholar, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 13. dicta mutua, to exchange, Ov. M. 8, 717. dictum ac factum, to perform immediately, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 12. diem fesum alicui, to celebrate in honour of, Cic. Verr. 2, 21. eloquentiam paternam, to imitate, to equal, Quinctil. 1, 1, 6. epistolam alicui ab aliquo, to deliver, Cic. Att. 1, 20. so literas, Id. Fam. 2, 1. but nisi aequē longam epistolam reddes, if you do not send me an equally long letter in return, Plin. Ep. 2, 11 f. eventus pares inceptis, to render, Liv. 2, 49. exemplum ac effigiem virtutis, to exhibit, Liv. 26, 14. exsequias, to pay or perform, Ov. ad Liv. 218. facem ventre, to bring forth a torch, Ov. Ep. 16, 46. omnibus his faciemque suam faciemque locorum reddidit, she gave, i. e. she represented on her web, Ov. M. 6, 121. ferrum acutum, to sharpen, Hor. Art. P. 304. flores, to produce, Plin. 16, 26, so fructum, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 75. gestus, to make motions, Ov. M. 6, 308. honorem suum cuique et gradum, to restore, Cic. Rosc. A. 47. iudicium de causa, to give a decision, Ter. Phor. 2, 3, 57. jura, to administer justice, Ov. F. 1, 252. Stat. Sil. 1, 4, 57. but jura legesque, to restore its rights and laws, Caes. B. G. 7, 76. jura Quiriti,

for Quiritibus, to give laws or administer justice, Ov. M. 14, 823. so jura silentibus, ib. 13, 25. Latine, to render or translate into Latin, Cic. Or. 1, 34. lucem redde tuae, dux bone, patriae, restore, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 5. so me vitae redde priori, Id. Ep. 1, 7, 95. matrem, to resemble, Plin. Ep. 7, 19, 9. mercedem ei, to pay, Ov. P. 3, 3, 39. ô fortunata mors, quae naturae debita, pro patriâ est potissimum reddita, suffered, Cic. Phil. 14, 12. aliquem nomine, to resemble in name, to have the same name, Virg. A. 6, 768. reddebant nomen concava saxa tuum, resounded, echoed back, Ov. Ep. 10, 22. tu misis nostris para ut operas reddas, hasten to return and again assist my studies, Cic. Fam. 16, 10. parem dolorem hosti, to retort, Liv. 9, 21 f. partum, to bring forth, Sall. Jug. 14. promissum alicui, to perform, Ov. P. 20, 96. reddique viro promissa (sc. munera,) jubebant, ordered the promised gifts or prizes to be given to him, Virg. A. 5, 386. rationem vitae, to render an account, Cic. Caecil. 9. so rationem, cur v. quare, Id. responsa, to return, Virg. G. 3, 491. se convivio, to return, Liv. 23, 9. so sese epulis, Sil. 11, 368. sonitum plangoris, to return, to re-echo, Ov. M. 3, 398. reddidit icta suos pollice chorda sonos, gave, Ov. F. 2, 108. reddebant tales protinus illa sonos, she answered in these words, ib. 6, 114. so ib. 426. spiritum Scipioni ab eodem illo acceptum, to surrender or give up to Scipio the life, which they had received from him, Liv. 28, 34. janua quae verso stridorem cardine reddat, to make a creaking noise, Ov. M. 11, 608. tela sc. hostibus, to throw back, Stat. Th. 9, 121. reddidit illatum antea terrorem sc. hostibus, he in his turn puts them in terror, Liv. 3, 6. vascitatem in agro Sabino, to make or cause, Liv. 3, 26. verbum pro verbo, to translate literally, Cic. de Opt. gen. orat. 5. nec verbum verbo curabis reddere fidus interpres, to render word for word, Hor. A. P. 133. vicem meritis, to requite, Ov. A. 1, 6, 23. vitam pro te, to surrender or give up, Ov. M. 10, 203. so pro republica, Cic. Planc. 37. vocem humanam reddidit psittacus, imitates, Plin. 10, 42. but reddere voces, to pronounce words, to speak, Hor. A. P. 158. notas audire et reddere voces, to return or answer, Virg. A. 1, 409. de multis verba novissima, to repeat or re-echo, Ov. M. 3, 361. vota, to pay or perform vows, Cic. omnia votis, to do all things to one's wishes, Ov. M. 14, 272. id reddo ac remitto, I yield or give up, Cic. Sull. 30. urbem, agros, legesque suas, to leave them in possession of, Cic. Verr. 2, 37. sacraque sua reddita, sc. sunt, i. e. the exercise of their religion was restored to them, Liv. 8, 14. si conubiiis redditis unam hanc civitatem facitis, by restoring the right of intermarriage, Id. 4, 5. redditus his terris, having alighted on these coasts, Virg. A. 6, 18. vox reddita fertur ad aures, uttered, ib. 3, 40.

REDDITIO, ōnis, f. the application of a simile or comparison, Quinctil. 8, 3, 77, &c.

REDIBĒRE, (-eo, ui, ūtum; re & habeo, D inserto euphoniae causâ,) to return a thing bought to the seller, for some fault or defect, Cic. Off. 3, 23.

REDIBITIO (ōnis, f.) mancipii, an action about returning a slave on the hands of the seller, Quintil. 8, 3, 14. (A. 53.)

REDIGĒRE (rēdigo, ēgi, actum; re & ago,) monte capellas, to bring or drive back, Ov. F. 4, 511. pullos equinos in stabulum, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 11. hostem in castra, to drive back, Liv. 21, 9. hi (transfugae) comprehensi—Capium rediguntur, are driven back or forced to return, Liv. 26, 12. pecuniam ex rebus venditis vel aliter, to collect, to gather or heap up, to amass, Cic. Caecil. 17. Rabir. Post. 13. Verr. 1, 36. Rosc. C. 17. quicquid captum ex hostibus est, vendidit consul, et in publicum redegit, sc. pecuniam in aerarium, put the money into the treasury, Liv. 2, 12. so ib. 4, 53. 38, 59, &c. quum omnis frumenti copia decimarum nomine penes istum esset redacta, was lodged with him or laid up in his granaries, Cic. Verr. 3, 73. quaestum—ad se redegit, he converted to his own use, Cic. Har. resp. 20. rem ad pristinam belli rationem, to bring, Caes. B. C. 1, 76. ego redigam vos in gratiam, I will make you friends again, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 73. ego me nego, sc. nosse rem; tu, qui ais, redige in memoriam, recal or bring back to my remembrance, rub up or refresh my memory, ib. 2, 3, 36. ad inopiam, interitum, interneconem, irritum, maciem ultimam, necessitatem, nihilum, numerum duorum, paucos, &c. to reduce. so in deditionem, ordinem, potestatem, provinciam v. formam provinciae, servitutum, &c. sub imperium, potestatem, &c. in id redactus sum loci, ut, &c. I am reduced, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 86. hem, quò redactus sum! Id. Eun. 2, 2, 7.

REDIMĒRE (redīmo, ēmi, emptum; re & emo,) captivos ab hostibus, to ransom, to redeem, Auct. ad Heren. 3, 2. liberales, sc. sunt, qui suis facultatibus captos a praedonibus redimunt, Cic. Off. 2, 16. add. Suet. Caes. 4. pretio redemptis, ransomed for money, Virg. A. 9, 213. so Ov. Ep. 3, 39. quid agas, nisi ut te redimas captum quam queas minimo, si nequeas paululo, at quanti queas, redeem yourself from slavery as cheaply as you can, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 29. —qui merces redimunt, ut statim vendant, buy or purchase, Cic. Off. 1, 42. quam (sc. acerbitatem) ego a republica meis incommodis redemissem, should have averted, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 13. non enim praeteritam culpam videri volo redemisse, I do not wish to appear to have made amends or atonement for my past fault, ib. 10, 8, 2. vitiumque auctore redemit, sc. Leda, took from the infamy of her fault by the author of it, (Jupiter,) Ovid. Ep. 17, 49. hence monstrum nullâ virtute redemptum, a monster without a virtue to atone for his vices, Juv. 4, 2. ut corpus redimas, ferrum patieris et ignes, to free your body from disease, Ov. Rem. 229. alienum aes grande conflaverant, quo flagitium aut facinus redimerent, that they might purchase impunity for their profligacy or crimes, Sall. Cat. 14. re-

dimere vincula, supplicia, &c. ib. c. 9. quae vel vitâ redimi rectè possunt, ib.—* REDIMĒRE opus publicum, to undertake to finish at a certain price, Cic. Verr. 1, 54 & 56. vectigalia, to farm the public taxes, ib. 3, 34. so decumas, ib. 56. pecuaria de censoribus, Id. Brut. 22. istum eripiendum redemerunt, they have undertaken for a certain sum to rescue him from punishment, Cic. Verr. 1, 11 f.

REDEMPTIO, ōnis, f. a ransoming, a ransom. aurum pro redemptione puellae allatum, Val. Max. 4, 3, 1. a farming of the public taxes, Cic. prov. Cons. 5. undertaking for a certain sum to bribe a jury or judges, in order to rescue a criminal from punishment, Cic. Verr. 1 act. 6. Pis. 36.

REDEMPTOR, ōris, m. an undertaker, Cic. Div. 2, 21. Hor. Od. 3, 1, 34. Ep. 1, 2, 72.

REDEMPTRĀ, ae, f. a farming of the public revenues. vectigalium, Liv. 23, 48.

RĒDIMĒRE, (-io, ivi, ūtum,) to adorn, to crown, to bind round or encircle, to environ or encompass. mitrâ capillos, Ov. Ep. 9, 63.—REDIMICŪLUM, i, n. an ornament of a woman's or priest's head or neck, a chaplet or fillet, Juv. 2, 84. Cic. Verr. 3, 33. Ov. M. 10, 265. Ep. 9, 71. a ribband or fillet. habent ridimicula mitrae, Virg. A. 6, 616.

REDINTEGRĀRE bellum nobis, to renew, to begin again, Cic. Fam. 11, 9. animo redintegrato, their courage being renewed, Caes. B. G. 2, 25. viribus, with renewed strength, ib. 3, 26. acie, the broken ranks being restored, Tac. H. 4, 34. redintegrata est omnibus memoria foedissimae potestatis, the remembrance was revived, Liv. 3, 56. pace redintegratâ, peace being restored, ib. 2, 13. —ato clamore, being renewed, 3, 63.

REDINTEGRĀTIO, ōnis, f. a renewal, Ter.

RĒDĪRE, (rēdeo, rediī, rar. redivī, reditum,) to return, to come back or again. isthoc verbo animus mihi rediit, my spirits are revived, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 12. animi rediēre viris, V. Flac. 3, 468. calor vere redit ossibus, Virg. A. 3, 272. gramina jam redeunt campis, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 1. adeo res redit, things are come to such a pass, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 5.—rursum ad ingenium redit, to his own way, to his natural bent, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 46. ad rem redi, return to the point, Id. Heaut. 2, 3, 78. operâ tuâ ad restim mihi quidem res rediit planissimè, i. e. I am brought to absolute perdition, I may go hang myself, Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 5. citò ad se rediit, he came to himself, i. e. he recovered his usual composure or way of thinking, Cic. Att. 7, 3. so sed sine paululum ad me redeam, sc. ut, Ter. And. 3, 5, 16. tandem reprime iracundiam, atque ad te redi, Id. Ad. 5, 3, 8. add. Liv. 1, 41. but ad se et suos mores redire, to return to his own way or natural course of acting, Cic. Verr. 1.—ea ad hos redibat lege hereditas, fell, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 97. so ejus morte ea ad me lege redierunt bona, Id. And. 4, 5, 4.—REDIRE in amicitiam Romanorum, Liv. 25, 16. in gratiam cum Crasso, to become reconciled to, Cic. F. 1, 9, 56.—publica pecunia, quae ex metallis redibat, came in, was

received, Nep. 2, 2. so ex qua regione 50 ei talenta quotannis redibant, ib. 10. etiamsi si ad se ex iis (bonis) nihil redeat, *though he himself derive no advantage from them*, Cic. Fin. 2, 24. Romam reditum est, sc. ab iis, imp. they returned, Liv. 3, 5.—rediens peregrè, Ter. Phor. 1, 5, 13. anno redeunte, with the revolving year, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 9. lunae redeuntis cornua, of the new moon, Ov. M. 10, 479.—

REDĪTIO, ōnis, f. a returning, a return. domum reditiōnis spe sublatā, Caes. B. G. 1, 5.—REDĪTUS, ūs, m. a return. in gratiam, a reconciliation, Cic. Att. 2, 3. gratiae, Id. Resp. Ar. 24 f.—(II) an income or revenue. pecuniae, interest, Nep. 25, 14. Plin. 17, 1. praediorum, rent or produce.

REDĪVIVUS, a. renewed; reviving, springing up again, Juv. 6, 362. lapis, a stone taken from an old building and made use of in a new, Cic. Verr. 1, 56.

REDĪLĒRE (-ōleo, ui, ūtum,) thymo v. flore thymi, to smell strongly of; so vinum, Cic. antiquitatem, doctrinam, to have a tincture of, Id. Or. 2, 25.

RE-DŌMĪTUS, part. subdued again, Cic. Sull. 1. RE-DŌNĀRE, to give back again, to restore, Hor. 2, 7, 33. graves iras, et inivisum nepotem Marti redonabo, I will give up to Mars, i. e. to please Mars, or on his account, I will drop or lay aside my bitter resentment, and forgive or not prosecute with hostility my hated grandson Romulus, ib. 3, 3, 33.

REDORDĪRI (-dior, sus,) telam, to unweave, Plin. 6, 17 s. 20.

RE-DORMĪRE, to sleep again, Plin. Ep. 9, 36, 3.

RE-DŪCĒRE (-dūco, xi, ctum,) vitulos e pastu ad tecta, to bring or lead back, Virg. G. 4, 434. Crassum cos. ex senatu domum, to accompany back, to conduct, Cic. Q. fr. 2, 8. so eum ad suam villam, Id. Ac. 1, 1. restabat aliud nihil, nisi in ludum ducere et reducere, to lead her to school and back again, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 36. uxorem, quae alii tradita fuerat, to take back, Nep. 10, 6. aliquem a morte, to save, Virg. Æ. 4, 375. ad salutem medicinā, to restore to health, Cic. Quir. 6. corpus obesum ad maciem, to reduce, Plin. 34, 8. carnem in formam, to reduce into a shape, Ov. M. 15, 381. alios ad officium, to bring back, Nep. 14, 2. so Caesarem et Pompeium rursus in pristinam concordiam, Cic. Att. 8, 24. in gratiam cum aliquo reduci, to be reconciled, Cic. Rabir. Post. 8. jamdudum res reduxit me ipsa in gratiam, has reconciled me, Ter. And. 5, 4, 46. quovis illos tu die reducas, you may reclaim them at any time, Id. Ad. 5, 3, 44.—

REDUCTUS (part.) de exilio, brought back, restored, Cic. Att. 9, 17. so Id. Rabir. Post. 17. in gratiam, Id. Cluent. 36. virtus est medium vitiōrum, et utrinque reductum, virtue is the mean between the two opposite vices, and equally remote from either, or from either extreme, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 9. clypeoque reducto, drawing back his shield, Ov. M. 12, 132. remis reductis, by the force of the oars drawn back, Virg. Æ. 8, 689. vallis reducta, retired, winding, seques-

tered, Virg. Æ. 6, 703. Hor. Od. 1, 17, 17. sine inque sinus scindit sese unda reducta, Virg. G. 4, 420. Æ. 1, 161.—

REDUCTIO, ōnis, f. a bringing back. regis Alexandrini, the restoration of Ptolemy king of Egypt to his throne, Cic. Fam. 1, 7.—

REDUCTOR (ōris, m.) plebis Romanae in urbem, the bringer back, Liv. 2, 33.—

REDUX, ūcis, a. brought back, returned or returning, come back safe from abroad or exile, Cic. Mil. 37. obvia proderam reduci tibi, to meet you at your return, Ov. Ep. 8, 97.—(II) activ. redux Fortuna, the goddess Fortune, who brings back in safety, Mart. 8, 65. so et sua det reduci vir meus arma Jovi, and may my husband consecrate his arms to Jupiter, the author of his return, Ovid. Ep. 13, 50. jam reduci solvens debita vota Jovi, Id. Sabin. 1, 78. add. Mart. 8, 15.

REDUNDĀRE, (ex re & unda), to overflow. Vejos capi non posse, dum lacus is (i. e. Albanus) redundaret, Cic. Div. 1, 44.—definitiones, in quibus neque abesse quidquam decet, neque redundare, in which there should be nothing wanting, and nothing redundant or superfluous, Cic. Or. 2, 19 f. ut aliqui sermones hominum—in ipso judicio redundarent, might be of use, Cic. Balb. 25. non igitur reus ex ea causa—redundat Posthūmus, is not found guilty or impeached, Id. Rabir. Post. 5.—* ad amicos redundat infamia, redundants to or falls upon, Cic. Am. 21. quod laudem adolescentis propinqui existimo etiam ad meum aliquem fructum redundare, because I think that the reputation of a young kinsman redundants also in some measure to my honour, Id. Ligar. 3. in genus auctoris miserī fortuna redundat, the misfortune of the author falls upon his offspring, i. e. hurts the character of his books, Ovid. Tr. 3, 1, 73. so si scelus est; in me commissi poena redundet, let the punishment of the deed fall upon me, Id. F. 6, 451. activ. Vulturinus—talīa faucibus redundat, utters, speaks, Stat. Silv. 4, 3, 71.—

REDUNDANTER, adv. redundantly or luxuriantly, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 21.—

REDUNDANTIA (ae, f.) juvenilis, luxuriance or exuberance of style, Cic. Or. 1, 30.—

REDUNDATIO (ōnis, f.) stomachi, an over-fulness, Plin. 7, 6.

REDULCERĀRI, (ulcus,) to be made sore or reduced to a sore, that it may admit a medicine, Col.

REDUNCUS, a. crooked, bent back or inwards.

RE-DŪRESCĒRE, (reduresco, urai, -,) to grow hard again.

REDUVIA, ae, f. the loose skin which grows at the root of the nails, Plin. 29, 2. any trifling ailment, Cic. Rosc. A. 44.

REDUX, ūcis, a. brought back. See REDUCĒRE.

REFECTUS, made again, &c. See REIFICĒRE.

REFELLĒRE, (fello, felli, -; fallo,) to refute, to disprove. neque dicta refello, Virg.

REFERCĒRE, (-rcio, rsi, rtum, & farcio,) to fill, to stuff, to cram, libros puerilibus fabulis, Cic. N. D. 1, 13. ut Crassus haec, quae coar-

tavit, et perangustè refersit in oratione suâ, dilatet nobis, *compressed or condensed*, Id. Or. 1, 35. meministis tum, iudices, corporibus civium Tiberim compleri, cloacas referciri, *were crammed*, Cic. Sext. 35 f.

REFERTUS, a. -a cella, *well stored, replenished*, Cic. Sen. 16. tum refertius erit aerarium, quàm unquam fuit, *fuller, richer*, Cic. Verr. 3, 87. theatrum celebritate refertissimum, Cic. Q. fr. 1, 1, 33.

RE-FERRE (reféro, retûli, rĕlâtum,) pate-ram, *to bring back, to restore*, Cic. Div. 1, 25. ex agris segetes domum, *to bring or carry home*, Tac. An. 14, 14. gradus, pedes v. pedem, *to give way, to retreat*, Liv. Vetus retulit me in Italiam, *brought me back*, Cic. Fam. 12, 25.—

(II) REFERRE aliquid ad senatum, *to lay any thing before the senate*, Cic. Cat. 1, 8, & 2, 6. & ad senatum de aliqua re, ib. 2, 12. Manil. 19. Pis. 13. Fam. 1, 1, 5. (A. 11, &c.)—We find also, though more rarely, referre id ad popu-

lum, *to lay a thing before the people, to ask them to pass a law*, Cic. Cluent. 49. & ibi Ernesti.—so delectos populi ad proceres, primumque pa-

rentem, monstra deum refero, et quae sit sententia posco, Virg. Æ. 3, 59. de rebus obscuris et incertis ad Apollinem censeo referendum sc. esse nobis, *that we should apply to or consult*, Cic. Div. 1, 54.—REFERRE morbos ad iram deorum, *to refer or ascribe*, Cels. 1 praef. omnia ad suum arbitrium, conscientiam, contumeliam, dignitatem, utilitatem, &c. *to refer*.—* in acta referri, *to be entered in the public registers*, Juv. 2, 136. (A. 18.) in album, codicem, commen-

tarium, libellum, tabulas, &c. *to write or mark down*. in v. inter aerarios, selectos iudices, reos, &c. *to rank among*. so in numero v. -um deorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 12. Suet. Caes. 88.—(III) ali-

quid alicui acceptum REFERRE, *to impute or ascribe, to acknowledge one's self indebted to any one for a thing*. ut possim—salutem meam benevolentiae tuae acceptam referre, Cic. Att. 11, 2. fabulam rursus, *to bring a play a second time on the stage*, Ter. Hec. prol. 7. fructum diligentiae, *to procure*, Cic. Verr. 1, 7. gratiam alicui, *to make a requital*, both in a good and bad sense. hosne mihi fructus hunc fertilitatis honorem officique refers, &c. *do you return*, Ov. M. 2, 286. institutum, *to renew a custom*, Cic. Caec. 21. judicia ad equestrem ordinem, *to restore the right of judging to the equites*, Cic. Verr. 3, 96. laudem gentis, *to restore the honour of his family*, Cic. Flac. 1. mandata alicui, *to report or carry back instructions*, Virg. Æ. 7, 267.

so ad aliquid, Caes. B. C. 3, 58. hunc morem, hos cursus, atque haec certamina primus Asca-

nus retulit, *renewed*, Virg. Æ. 5, 598. but mores alicujus, os vultumque referre, *to resemble*, Plin. Ep. 5, 16. so nota refert meretricis acumina, *resembles the well-known artifices of a harlot*, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 55. alienos mores ad suos, *to compare, to judge of foreign customs by their own*, Nep. 15, 1. mysteria, *to renew, to repeat the celebration of*, Cic. Or. 3, 20. nume-

rum, *to count*, Virg. E. 6, 83. par pari, *to return like for like*, both in a good and bad sense,

Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 48. Eun. 3, 1, 55. parentem ore, *to resemble*, Virg. Æ. 4, 329. Actia pugna, *to duce, per pueros hostili more refertur, is repre-*

sented, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 62. rationes ad aerarium, *vid. RATIO*. hic in domum non repulsam solum retulit, sed ignominiam, etiam calamita-

tem, *brought*, Cic. Off. 1, 39. responsum, *to bring back*, Cic. Att. 6, 1. Caes. B. G. 1, 35. salutem alicui, *to return compliments*, Cic. Att. 16, 3 f. saporem salis, *to have a relish of salt*, Virg. G. 3, 397. se domum, *to return*, ib. 4, 180. grata quies Scyllae, quò se referebat ab aestu, *a resting place to which she withdrew herself*, Ov. M. 14, 52. nam ab orationibus dijungo me ferè referoque ad mansuetiones musas, *I withdraw*

from the pursuits of the bar, and betake myself to the gentler muses, i. e. I apply to the studies of humanity or polite learning, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 67. eundem in cadendo sonum, *to have the same sound in the cadence*, Cic. Orat. 12. vicem, *to make a return or acquittal*, Ovid. Art. 1, 370. victoriam, *to gain*, Liv. 4, 17.—(IV) REFERRE alicui, *to tell*, Lucr. 1, 76. referes ergo haec, Virg. Æ. 2, 547. horresco referens, *relating*, ib. 204. so referam tamen ordine, sc. praelia, Ov. 9, 5. utque refert, *and as she relates*, Id. Tr. 2, 453. sitne memor nostri necne, referte mihi, *tell me*, ib. 4, 3, 10. so nisi fugis illa referre, *you avoid relating*, ib. 55. saepe refert, *sit quanta Dei clementia*, ib. 5, 4, 19.—hactenus acta tibi possum memoranda referre, *I can relate to you*, Ov. M. 13, 956. magna facta, Id. P. 4, 8, 88. rectè facta, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 130. aut agitur res in scenis, aut acta refertur, *or is related to have been done*, Hor. A. P. 179. omnium res gestae separatim sunt relatae, *are related*, Nep. 21, 1. sed tamen ista saris refert tibi saepe Menalcas, *will repeat often enough*, Virg. E. 9, 55. ego enim tibi refero, *I answer or reply*, Cic. Caec. 29. illorum defensionis retulisse, *ib. quid autem a nobis refertur? Id. Quint. 13. hos (versus) Corydon. illos referebat in ordine Thyrsis, Corydon began; Thyrsis answered, i. e. they sung alternately*, Virg. E. 7, 20.—foeda referens conviviam, *recollecting*, Ovid. M. 1, 165. veterum oratorum exempla, *citing, quoting, or adducing*, Tac. An. 11, 6. et multum referens de Maecenate upino, *affecting the lolling posture of*, Juven. 1, 66.—inter quos referendus erit? *must he be ranked?* Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 41.—cum relatum legent, *they shall find it related*, Nep. praef. consuetudo relata, *restored or renewed*, Cic. Caec. 21. res horrenda relatu, *to be told*, Ov. Met. 15, 298. quoniam scitaris digna relatu, *you ask things worthy to be related*, ib. 4, 793.

RELATIO, ònis, f. a reference or the laying of a thing before the senate, Cis. Pis. 7 & 13. Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 7 & 22. Tac. 3, 53, 13, 26, &c. gratiae, *the returning or requital of a favour*, Sen. Ben. 5, 11.—meritorum, a recital, Quinct. 4, 1, 13. so in sermone bene a quoque dictorum, *ib. 2, 7, 4. ad aliquid, a relation or resemblance*, Id. 3, 6, 23. & 8, 4, 21. crebrâ relatione, *quoad intinguntur calami, by often stop-*

ping to dip the reeds in ink, ib. 10, 3, 31.

RELĀTUS, ūs, m. a *relation* or *recital*; found only in the abl.—neque enim relatu virtutum opus est, Tac. H. 1, 30.

RELĀTOR, oris, m. a *proposer* of a thing to the senate, Cic.

RĒFERT, imp. (res & fert,) *it concerns, it is the interest of* ducis ipsius; mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra, in the acc. plur.—faciendum aliquid, quod illorum magis quam sua retulisse videtur, to have been more for their interest (i. e. of the Romans) than his own, Sall. Jug. 111. quid retulit? what did it avail? Ter. And. 3, 2, 16. cui rei retulit, te id assimilare? what purpose did it serve? aedone est leviter fundata libertas, ut ubi sim, quàm qui sim, magis referat, it is of more importance, L. v. 2, 7. referet ergo, quis, &c. Juv. 11, 21. neque enim referit videre, quid dicendum sit, nisi, &c. Cic. Brut. 29.—* with a nominative,—i-que non solùm generibus, sed etiam coloribus plurimum refert, and that direction is of great importance not only to the several kinds of sheep, but also to their colours, Col. 7, 2, 3.

REFERTUS, a, filled, crammed. See REFERĒRE.

RE-FERVĒRE, (-eo, bui, -), to be boiling hot. refervens crimen a flagrant crime, Cic. Rosc. Com. 6. & referescere, to begin to grow hot again, Cic. Div. 1, 23. but refererat v. referbuerat oratio, had grown cool, had abated, Cic. Br. 91.

RE-FIBŪLĀRE, to unclasp, to unbuckle, Mart. 9, 28.

RĒFĪCĒRE (-ficio, fēci, fectum, à facio,) *templa aedesque labentes deorum, to repair or rebuild*, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 2. so aedes, quae vitium fecerunt, Cic. Top. 3. *naves, to refit*, Caes. B. C. 2, 23. rates quassas, to refit his shattered ships, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 17. copias suas, to recruit, Caes. B. C. 3, 87. plebs Voleronem tribunum refecit, re-elects, Liv. 2, 56. cum dividendâ (al. divenditâ, al. dividendâ) praedâ quadringenta talenta argenti aurique refecisset, had made up or amassed, (al. recepisset, had reserved,) Liv. 1, 53.—(II) *corpus v. vires cibo, to refresh*, Liv. 37, 24. so exercitum ex labore atque inopia refecit, Caes. B. G. 7, 32. ego hic cogito commorari, quoad me reficiam; nam et vires et corpus amisi, till I recover or re-establish my health; for I am extremely weakened and emaciated, Cic. F. 7, 26 f. Tironis reficiendi spes, of restoring Tiro to health, Cic. Att. 7, 3. cognatorum opibus curisque refectus, cured, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 186. sine dubio post Leucetricam pugnam Lacedaemonii se nunquam refererunt, never recovered, Nep. 17, 7. ut statim mente cogitaret, si paullum modò res essent refectae, bellum renovare, a little recruited, Nep. 22, 1. salutem communem, to restore, Cic. Sext. 6. flamma refecta, rekindled, Ov. F. 3, 144. longoque refecta tempore, being fetched again to herself, or having recovered from her swoon, Ov. M. 7, 8, 7. so longâ vixque refecta morâ est, Id. E. 4, 610.

REFECTIO, ōnis, f. a *repairing* or *rebuilding*, Suet. Caes. 15. Col. 12, 3. Vit. 6, 3.—(II) a *refreshment*, Quintil. 10, 3, 26. instar refec-

tionis existimas mutationem laboris, Plin. Parr. 81.—(III) a *recovery*, Cels. 3, 15. & 4, 6.—

REFECTOR, ōris, m. a *repairer* or *rebuilder*, Suet. Vesp. 18.

REFECTUS, ūs, m. a *refreshment*, Plin.

RE-FĪGĒRE (figo, xi, xum, signa templis Parthorum, to pluck down or take away by force the Roman standards from the temples of the Parthians, i. e. to force the Parthians to restore the standards taken from Crassus, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 56. leges, to disannul or abrogate, Cic. Ph. 13, 3. leges figere et refigere pretio, to make and unmake laws for money, Virg. Æ. 6, 622.—clypeo reflexo, by taking down the shield of Euphorbus from a temple, Hor. Od. 1, 28. 11. so Virg. Æ. 5, 360. sidera reflexa, stars loosened from the firmament, which the ancients supposed to be solid, ib. 327. Hor. Ep. 17, 3.

RE-FINGĒRE, to repair, Virg. G. 4, 202.

RE-FLĀGĪTĀRE, to ask importunately, to dun.

RE-FLĀRE, to blow against, Cic. Att. 6, 6. to thwart, to cross. cum fortuna reflavit, affligimur, Cic. Off. 2, 6. aër ducitur atque refratur, is drawn in and breathed out again, Lucr. 9, 936. refrantibus ventis rejicimur, by cross winds, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49.

REFLĀTUS, ūs, m. a *contrary wind*, Cic. Att. 12, 2.

RE-FLECTĒRE, (-cto, xi, xum,) to bend back, to turn back. Latini—mollia colla reflectunt sc. eorum, turn or wheel about, Virg. Æ. 11, 622. to turn away one's face, Ovid. Ep. 16, 239. to look back, Ov. M. 7, 342. inque caput crescit, longasque reflectitur ungues, has long claws bent inwards, ib. 5, 547. animum, to reflect, to think, Virg. Æ. 2, 741. animum incitatum, to repress, to check, Cic. Sull. 16. so Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 9. illam (lupam) tereti cervice reflexam, bending or turning back, Virg. Æ. 8, 633.

RE-FLŌRĒRE, (-eo, ui, -); & escere, to flourish or blossom again. quotiens floruit, Plin. 18, 16.

RE-FLUĒRE, (-fluo, xi, xum,) to flow back. Nilus cum refluxit canipis, sc. ex, Virg. Æ. 9, 32. ambiguo lapsu refluxitque fluitque Maeandros, flows backwards and forwards with an ambiguous course, Ov. M. 8, 163. Tybris refluxens, flowing back to its source, Virg. Æ. 8, 87. ut mare sollicitum stridet refluxentibus undis, as the troubled sea murmurs at the reflux of its waters, Id. G. 4, 262.

REFLUUS, a, *flowing back*. nec unquam eodem tempore, quo pridie, refluxi, sc. aestus, Plin.

RĒ-FŪCĪLLĀRE, to comfort, to cherish, to refresh.

RĒ-FŪDĒRE, (fŏdio, -ōdi, ssum,) to dig up again.

RE-FORMĀRE, to reform, to new-mould or shape. dum, quod fuit antè, reformet, sc. Thetis, till she turn herself again into what she was before; till she resume her former shape, Ov. M. 11, 254.

REFORMĀTOR (ōis, m.) *literarum, a reformer of learning*, Plin. Ep. 3, 12.

RE-FORMĪDĀRE, to fear much, to dread; to

shun or avoid through fear. discrimina, Quinctil. 10, 5, 17. verbum aliquod, 1, 6, 23. urbem, 10, 1, 55.

REFORMIDATIO, ōnis, f. *great fear or dread*, Cic. Part. Or. 4.

RE-FŌVĒRE, (-fōveo, ōvi, ōtum,) to *cherish or refresh, to revive or restore.* vires ex itinere, Patrec. 2, 113. corpus refoventque fiventque, *they hug their body, and hug it again*, Ov. M. 8, 536. ignes, to *rekindle*, id. Am. 2, 19, 15. —refotus saepius calidis piscinis, *refreshed by warm baths*, Suet. Ner. 27.

REFRACTUS, a. *broken, &c.* See REFRINGĒRE.

RE-FRAENĀRE v. refrenāre libidines, licentiam, &c. to *restrain, to curb.* illa (Medĕa) refrenat aquas, *bridles or checks in their course*, Ov. Ep. 6, 87. neque ab exitio res ulla refrænat, *preserves*, Lucr. 1, 850.—projecta refrænatur, *sc. materia, is checked*, ib. 2, 283. relligione refrænatur, *restrained*, 5, 115.

REFRENATIO, ōnis, f. a *checking or restraining*, Sen. Ir. 3, 15.

REFRĀGĀRI (dep.) petenti, to *oppose or vote against a candidate for an office*, Cic. Phil. 11, 9. lex—petitioni refragata est, *was unfavourable to your application for the consulship*, Id. Mur. 23. refragatur his omnibus *sc. signatoribus quod, &c. there is an objection against all these*, Quinct. 5, 7, 2. ut is, cui non refragatur ingenium, &c. *who is not obstructed by a deficiency of genius*, ib. 10, 6, 4.

REFRĪCĀRE (-frīco, ui, ctum,) id denuo, to *rub hard again*, Cato, 87. obductam cicatricem, to *rip up an old sore, to make it bleed afresh*, Cic. Ruil. 3, 2. cum autem illam pulcherrimi facti memoriam refricat, *recalls the remembrance, puts me in mind*, Cic. Phil. 3, 7 f. but cum cinis patriæ versari ante oculos, atque animum memoria (*sc. earum rerum*) refricare cooperat, to *affect or distress anew*, Cic. Sull. 6.

RE-FRĪGĒRE or rather refrigescĕre, ixi, -, to *grow cold, to cool.* opp. to calescere, Cels. 4, 3. met. refrigescit oratio, *grows cold or languid*, 4, 3, 2. so refrixit calor cogitationis scribendi morā, 10, 3, 6. ceteris in locis sortes refrixerunt, *oracles are disregarded*, Cic. Div. 2, 41. cum Romæ a iudiciis forum refrixerit, *when there shall be few trials in the forum*; or, as we say, *little business at the bar*, Cic. Att. 1, 1. Memmius—refrixerat, *was become indifferent or inactive*, ib. 4, 18. so Scaurus refrixit, Id. Q. fr. 3, 2.

REFRĪGĒRĀRE, to *cool, to make cold or chill.* stella Saturni refrigerat, Martis incendit, Cic. N. D. 2, 46. refrigerato jam levissimo sermone hominum provincialium, *the impotent calumny of the people in the province being now subsided, diminished, or grown stale*, Cic. Fam. 3, 8. so ita defessā ac refrigeratā accusatione, Cic. Verr. 1 Act. 10. —* in convivio refrigeratus ab Antōnio, *being treated coldly or with contempt*, Patrec. 2, 83.

REFRĪGĒRATIO, ōnis, f. a *cooling or refreshing*, Cic. Sen. 14. Col. 11, 1, 16.

REFRĪGĒRATRIX, ūcis, f. *cooling, that cools*, Plin. 19, 8 s. 38.

REFRIGERĀTORIUS, a. -ia vis, a *cooling force or influence*, Plin. 22, 22 s. 44 f. so est et palustris lens—refrigeratorie naturae, *of a cooling nature or quality*, ib. 25 s. 70.

REFRINGĒRE (-fringo, frēgi, fractum, à frango,) carcerem, cellas v. portas, to *break open.* ramum cunctantem, to *break or tear off the lingering branch*, Virg. Æ. 6, 210. vim fortunæ, to *weaken or repel*, Liv. 5, 37.

REFRACTŌRIUS, a. *obstinate, stubborn, refractory*, Sen. Ep. 73.

REFRACTARIŌLUS, a. -um genus dicendi, *some-what rugged or unruly*, Cic. Att. 2, 1.

RE-FŪGĒRE (-fugio, fūgi, ūtum, à fugio,) to *flee away, to fly or run back.* in silvam, Virg. Æ. 3, 258. refūgitque a littore templum, *recedes or retires apparently. i. e. stands on a neck of land projecting into the sea.* Virg. Æ. 3, 536. refūgit animus, *eāque reformidat dicere, starts back or recoils*, Cic. Phil. 14, 3. nec Polyhymnia Lesbōum refūgit tendere barbiton, *refuses to tune*, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 34. omnemque refugerat Orpheus foemineam Venerem, *had declined all connection with women*, Ovid. Met. 10, 79.

RE-FULGĒRE, (-geo, si, -,) to *shine bright, to glitter.*

RE-FUNDĒRE (-fundo, fūdi, fūsum,) glaciem, to *melt*, Plin. 2, 101. aequor in aequor, to *pour back*, Ov. M. 11, 488. alga refunditur, *is washed back*, Virg. Æ. 7, 590. REFUSO mari, *having flowed back or ebbed*, Plin. 36, 26 s. 65. ponto longè refuso, *being driven fur back (and confined by mounds)*, Virg. G. 2, 163. palus Acheronte refuso, *a lake formed by the overflowing of Acheron*, Virg. Æ. 6, 107. imis stagna refusa vadis, *the pools, i. e. the sea raised from its lowest bottom*, ib. 1, 126. refuso submovet oceano, *removes at a distance by (the intervention of) widely diffused or extensive ocean, (al. by the ebbing and flowing sea)*, ib. 7, 225.

REFUSIUS, adv. *plentifully, loosely*, Col. 4, 1, 3.

REFŪTĀRE, (fūtum,) to *refute, to disprove.* conatum v. cupiditatem ejus, to *repress, to check*, Cic. plebem oratione feroci, Liv. 2, 52.—REFUTATIO, ōnis, f. & atus, ūs, m. a *refuting*.

REGĀLIS, regius, *royal, &c.* See RĒGĒRE.

RĒ-GĒLĀRE, to *thaw.* frigora brumae, Col. 10, 77.

RE-GĒMĒRE, (gĕmo, ui, ūtum,) to *groan again.* RE-GĒNĒRĀRE avum, to *resemble*, Plin. 7, 12 s. 10. so patrem, Id. 14, 22 s. 28.

RĒGĒRE (rĕgo, rexī, rectum,) orbem, to *rule or govern*, Virg. E. 4, 17. so populus imperio, Id. Æ. 6, 851. at, ō deorum quicquid in caelo regit terras et humanum genus, *O all ye celestial gods who rule*, Id. Epod. 5, 1. nec tibi quadrupes—in promptu regere est, *nor is it easy for you to govern the steeds*, Ovid. Met. 2, 86. so ib. 393. si peccas, te regere possum, *if you go wrong, I can set you right*, Cic. Mur. 28. so quem tamen nos disciplinā regimus, *I endeavour to reclaim*, Cic. Att.

10, 7. fines, to settle the limit of an estate, ib. 9 f. *lex de regundis finibus agrorum, about regulating the bounds of farms, (A. 209).—*
RECTUS, a. right or straight, not crooked. *rectae acies, armies drawn up in a straight line, or in regular order of battle, Liv. 34, 28. nusquam recta acies sc. est ei, nempe invidiae, she never looks straight forward, Ov. M. 2, 777. ipse ego te rips, et recto flumine ducam, right along my river, Virg. Æ. 8, 58. not, however, in a straight line, as the river had windings; but by a right or unerring course, ib. 95. navem rectam tenere, to steer right, Cic. Fam. 12, 25 13. praeterito hac plateâ rectâ sursum, go straight up this street, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 35. saxa recta, upright, perpendicular, Liv. 21, 36. ita jacere talum, ut rectus assistat, to throw a talus or die, so that it may stand upright, Cic. Fin. 3, 16. securus, cadat, an recto stet fabula talo, unconcerned, whether his play fall, or stand with an upright ankle, i. e. whether it be approved or disapproved, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 176. (II) right, fit, proper. consilium illud rectum est de occultandis aedibus, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 14. est animus tibi—secundis temporibus dubiisque rectus, steady, equal, neither too much elevated nor depressed, Id. Od. 4, 9, 36. ex quibus (consularibus) unus L. Caesar firmus est et rectus, i. e. rectè sentit de re. well affected or faithfully attached to the interest of the commonwealth, Cic. Fam. 12, 5. natura, unblameable, Hor. S. 1, 6, 66. coena, plentiful, (A. 451.) pars multa natat, modò recta capessens, interdum pravis obnoxia, sometimes embracing what things are right, ib. 2, 7, 7.—
RECTUM, i, n. what is right or straight; rectitude, honesty, virtue. sponte suâ sine lege, fidem rectumque colebat, Ov. M. 1, 9. conscia mens recti famae mendacia risit, a mind conscious of rectitude or integrity slights false reports, Id. F. 4, 311. so mens sibi conscia recti, Virg. Æ. 1, 604. but rectum animi servas? are you sound in your mind, or in your senses? Hor. S. 2, 3, 201. interdum vulgus rectum videt; est ubi peccat, sometimes the people judge right and sometimes are in the wrong, Id. Ep. 2, 1, 63. scilicet ut possem curvo dignoscere rectum, to distinguish straight from crooked, i. e. right from wrong, ib. 2, 2, 44.—
RECTÂ, adv. sc. viâ, straightway, directly. rectâ consequor, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 12.—
RECTÈ, adv. directly, in a straight line, perpendicularly.—(II) rightly, properly, well. rectè an secus nihil ad nos, Cic. Pis. 28. id (ver sacrum) quum P. Licinius pontifex non esse rectè factum collegio (pontificum) primùm, deinde ex auctoritate collegii patribus renunciasset, that it had not been duly or regularly performed, Liv. 34, 44. de Attica pergratum mihi fecisti, quòd curâsti ut antè scirem rectè esse sc. quàm non bellè fuisse, I should know that she is well, before I knew that she had been unwell, Cic. Att. 14, 16 f. molestias—rectè feras, patiently, with firmness, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 33. quoties mihi certorum hominum potestas erit, quibus rectè dem sc. literas, non praetermittam, to*

whom I may safely give or entrust letters, Cic. Fam. 1, 7. rectè ego semper fugi has nuptias, justly, with reason, Ter. And. 4, 5, 27. so non rectè vincitus est, not justly; but Sino, playing on the ambiguous sense of rectè, says, at non ita jussi, i. e. I ordered him to be straitly bound, ib. 5, 4, 54. & 5, 2, 24. otia rectè ponere, to employ one's leisure time profitably, Hor. S. 2, 7, 113. rectè vendere, at a good price, Cic. Verr. 3, 98. rectè accipere, to receive the property of a thing legolly, Id. Top. 4. vis rectè vivere, to live happily, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 29. rectiùs vives, more happily, Id. Od. 2, 10, 1.—quid est? what's the matter, AES. nil. rectè, perge, nothing; well, go on, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 19. rogo, num quid velit? rectè; inquit, nothing, he says, ib. 2, 3, 50. tum, quod dem ei, rectè est, it is well, i. e. when she asks any thing, all I can give her is a civil answer, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 16. quid es tam tristis? P. A. rectè, mater, i. e. there is no cause, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 20.—
RECTIO (ōnis, f.) rerum publicarum, a ruling or governing, the administration or management, Cic. Fin. 5, 4 & 22.—
RECTOR, ōris, m. a ruler or governour, Cic. N. D. 2, 35 f.—
RECTRIX, icis, f. a governess or directress.—
RĒGĪMEN, ĩnis, n. government, direction, Liv. 3, 33. rĒgimen rerum, a ruler or director of the state, i. e. a dictator, Id. 4, 31.—
RĒGŪLA, ae, f. a rule, a square or ruler.—
REGULĀRIS, e, according to rule, regular.—
RĒGIO, ōnis, f. a region, a tract of land, a country, Virg. 4, 42.—a quarter or part; eo (lituo) Romulus regiones direxit, cum urbem condidit, marked out the quarters of heaven, Cic. Div. 1, 17. Atti Navii lituus ille, quo regiones vineae terminavit, with which he divided the regions or quarters of the vineyard, Cic. N. D. 2, 3. eam esse naturam, et regionem provinciae tuae, the nature and situation, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 14. Italia ambobus (consulibus) provincia decreta; regionibus tamen imperium partitum, they were to command in different parts, Liv. 27, 7. si, quibus regionibus vitae spatium circumscriptum est, eisdem omnes cogitationes terminaret suas, by the same limits, Id. Arch. 11.—* quum uterque utriusque esset exercitus in conspectu, ferèque e regione castris castra poneret, almost directly opposite to each other, Caes. B. C. 7, 35. so nonne etiam dicitis, esse e regione nobis, e contraria parte terrae, qui adversis vestigiis stent contra nostra vestigia, quos ANTIPŌDAS vocatis? on the part of the earth directly opposite to us, Cic. Acad. 4, 39. conf. Id. Fat. 9 & 20. acie è regione (sc. hostibus) instructâ, over-against the enemy, Nep. 1, 5.—populabundi regione portae Esquilinae accessere, sc. è, opposite to, Liv. 3, 66. so portis regione platearum patentibus stationes praesidiaque disposuit, at the gates facing the broad streets, Id. 25, 25.—
REGIONĀTIM (adv.) urbe totâ ludos edidit, in the several wards of the city, Suet. Caes. 39. so Liv. 40, 51. regionatim commercijs interrup-tis, commerce between the different districts being

prohibited, Liv. 45, 30.—
REX, régis, m. a *king*, a *chief ruler* or *governor*, a *sovereign*, a *monarch*. hinc populum latè regem, *ruling far and wide, possessing extensive dominion*, Virg. Æ. 1, 21.—*rex caeli*, i. e. *Jupiter*, Id. G. 4, 152. divum pater, et rex hominum, Id. Æ. 1, 65. Agamemnon rex regum, *king of kings*, i. e. *chief commander of the Grecian princes in the war against Troy*, Cic. Fam. 9, 14. rex infernus, i. e. *Pluto*, Virg. Æ. 6, 107. *called tremendous*, Id. G. 4, 469. rex fluviorum Eridānus, ib. 1, 482.—As the king of Persia was the most powerful monarch in ancient times, the title of **REX** is often appropriated to him; thus, vel rex semper maximas mihi agebat gratias, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 7. in Asiam ad regem militatum abiit, Id. Heaut. 1, 1, 65. so Nep. 9, 4, 17, 2, &c. but under the emperors the title of **REGUM REX** was given to the king of Parthia, Suet. Cal. 5.—After the expulsion of Tarquin, the name of **Rex** was odious among the Romans, (regium nomen alibi magnum, Romae intolerabile esse, Liv. 27, 19.) and denoted a *tyrant* or *absolute monarch*. nam impune quaelibet facere, id est esse regem, Salust. Jug. 31, 26.—hence, to flatter that prejudice, an ambassador from Rhodes, addressing the senate, in answer to king Eumenes, says, reges serva omnia, et subjecta imperio suo esse volunt.—Barbara, quibus pro legibus semper dominorum imperia fuerunt, reges habeant; Graeci suam fortunam, vestros animos gerunt, Liv. 37, 54.—so nihil aliud actum, nisi ut decem reges, aerarii, vectigalium, provinciarum—domini constituerentur, ten tyrants, Cic. Rull. 2, 6. non regno, sed rege liberati videmur, we seem to be freed not from tyranny, but from the tyrant, i. e. *Caesar*, Cic. Fam. 12, 1. si Caesar rex fuerit, quod quidem mihi videtur, ib. 11, 27, 20.—But afterwards this title was sometimes given to the emperors; thus, Statius to Domitian, longamque tibi, rex magne, juvenam annuit, atque suos promisit Jupiter annos, Silv. 4, 1 f. so Martial, with still meaner adulation, terrarum domino, deoque rerum, promisit (sc. Janus) Pyliam quater senectam; addas, Jane, tuam, pater, rogamus, i. e. *immortal*, 8, 2, 6.—(II) **REX** is sometimes put for patronus; thus, coram rege suo de paupertate tacentes, plus poscente ferent, before their patron, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 43. so rexque paterque audisti coram, nec verbo parcius absens, you have been called in your presence both my patron, &c. ib. 1, 7, 37.—also for a *governor* or *tutor*. memor actae non alio rege puertiae, for puertiae, of boyhood passed under the same preceptor or master, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 8.—or for any great or rich man. rex regnatorum, aliàs dominum, aliàs divitem significat, Donat. ad Ter. ibid. hence, according to the doctrine of the stoics, the wise or truly virtuous man (sapiens) is called **REX REGUM**, ib. 107.—

* **REX** sacrificulus v. sacrorum, *king of sacred things*; a priest who performed the sacred rites, which used formerly to be performed by the kings, Liv. 2, 2, & 40, 42. Cic. Dom. 14. Har.

resp. 6. Plin. 11, 37 s. 71.—(III) **REGES**, plur. the king and queen, Liv. 27, 4, & 44, 19. the children of a king, Caes. B. C. 3, 107 & 109. Cic. Verr. 4, 27. reges hi, quos dico, the two princes, sons to king Antiochus, ib. c. 28. so rex, the son of a king, ib. & Tac. H. 2, 25. the royal family, Liv. 2, 2, 3 & 15. regum amicisimii, very friendly to the king and his family, Cic. Dej. 15.—*metaph.* cum reges tam sint continentes, multo magis consulares esse oportet, when our sovereign rulers, (i. e. *Balbus*, the favourite of *Caesar*,) are so moderate, consulars (i. e. *Cicero*) ought to be much more so, Cic. Fam. 9, 19.—(IV) **Rex** was a surname of the gens **MARCIA**, Cic. Fam. 13, 52. Liv. 43, 1. Sall. Cat. 30. Suet. Caes. 6.—

REGINA, ae, f. a *queen*. regina deum, i. e. *Juno*, Virg. Æ. 1, 9 & 46. regina sacerdos, a royal priestess, i. e. *Ilia*, the daughter of *Numitor*, and mother of *Romulus* and *Remus*, ib. 273.—

RĒGŪLUS, i, m. the king of a small country, a prince, a chieftain, Liv. 27, 4.—

RĒGIUS, a, of or like a king, royal. regius pastor, the king's shepherd, Cic. Off. 3, 10. fama cum ad regios esset perlata, to the king's prefects, Nep. 17, 8. apparatu regio acceptus, with regal magnificence, Cic. Somn. Scip. 1. regia ales, the regal bird, i. e. the eagle, Ov. M. 4, 362. regium imperium, the regal government, Sall. Cat. 6. legati regii, the king's ambassadors, Cic. Dej. 15. semper regium nomen in hac civitate sanctum fuit, the name of king, ib. bellum regium, against king *Mithridates*, Cic. Manil. 17. chartae, royal paper, i. e. of the finest kind, Catul. 22, 6. regiam civitatem (i. e. monarchy) Aegyptii, popularem (i. e. democracy) Attici, post *Theseum*, sc. invenerunt, Plin. 7, 56. regia conjux, a royal spouse, i. e. the daughter of a king, Virg. Æ. 2, 783. dona, the presents of the queen *Dido*, ib. 1, 696. honos, the badge of royalty, ib. 7, 814. so insigne, Tac. An. 6, 42. inimicitias impotenti ac prope regia irā exercere, to prosecute enmity with overbearing and almost tyrannical rancour, Liv. 39, 4. juvenis, the royal youth, the son of *Tarquin*, Ov. F. 2, 761. moles, regal structures, like those of kings, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 1. morbus, the jaundice, Id. Art. P. 453. Plin. 22, 24. Cels. 3, 24. interfecto enim rege, regios omnes nutus tuemur, after the tyrant is slain, we support all his despotic ordinances, Cic. Fam. 12, 1. so regia potestas, despotic power, Cic. Phil. 1. memor regiae pugnae, of his battle with their king, i. e. *Lar Tolumnius*, Liv. 4, 32. Dion—regios spiritus repressit, curbed the tyrant's pride, Nep. 10, 5. homo inanis et regiae superbiae, of intolerable haughtiness, Sall. Jug. 64. regia virgo, of royal birth, Ov. M. 2, 571.—

REGIA, ae, f. a palace, a king's house, Liv. 30, 12. haec illum (*Herculem*) regia cepit, this palace (though mean) received him, Virg. Æ. 8, 363, 359 & 366. Romuleoque recens horrebat regia culmo, the palace fresh with *Romulean* straw, i. e. the palace of *Romulus* newly

thatched with straw, was rough, ib. 654. (A. 465.) Caci ingens regia, the large hall, ib. 243. celsa regia Priami, the lofty palace, Ov. Ep. 1, 34. regia solis, Id. M. 2, 1. caeli, Virg. G. 1, 503. Æ. 7, 210. parva regia Numae, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 30. called monumenta regis, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 15. (vid. A. 296.)—(II) the house in which the Pontifex Maximus resided, Plin. Ep. 4, 11, 6. Serv. ad Virg. Æ. 8, 363. Festus in Regia.—(III) a king's tent or pavilion in a camp, Liv. 2, 12. Curt. 9, 5, 30.—(IV) the principal box or pavilion in a theatre, Suet. Aug. 31. Vitr. 5, 7.—REGIÈ, adv. like a king, royally. regiè polita aedificia, splendidly, Varr. 1, 2, 10.—regiè factum, despotically, tyrannically; Cic. Cat. 1, 12. so statuit in aratores, Id. Verr. 3, 48.—RĒGĀLIS, e, royal, becoming a king, princely. nihil ei tam regale videri quam studium agri colendi, Cic. Sen. 17. regalem animum in se esse, the spirit of a king, Liv. 27, 19.—REGALĪTER, adv. like a king, Ov. M. 2, 397. in a royal manner, Liv. 42, 51.—REGĪFYCUS, a. royal, splendid, Virg. Æ. 6, 605.—REGĪFYCE, adv. royally, splendidly, Cic. Tusc. 5, 19. Sil. 11, 273.—REGNUM, i, n. a kingdom, the empire or dominion of a king, a realm, a country subject to a king. se patrio regno tutoris fraude pulsos, sc. esse, Liv. 1, 40. non in regno populum Romanum, sed in libertate esse, not under regal government, Liv. 2, 15. regni novitas, the lateness or short duration of my kingdom, Virg. Æ. 1, 563. regni corona, the royal crown, ib. 8, 505. opulentaque regnis castra, for opulenti regni, the camp of an opulent kingdom, ib. 475. barbara regna, barbarous kingdoms, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 253. caelestia, the celestial kingdoms, i. e. heaven, Ov. M. 1, 152. ante potestatem Tullī, atque ignobile regnum, before the ignoble reign of Servius Tullius, supposed to have been the son of a slave, Hor. S. 1, 6, 9. cum illo (Servio Tullio) simul iusta ac legitima regna occiderunt, with him perished just and lawful regal governments, Liv. 1, 48 f. quis (for quibus sc. Romanis) omnia regna adversa sunt, to whom all regal governments or monarchies are hostile, by whom all kings are treated as enemies, Sall. Jug. 81. non bene cum sociis regna Venusque manent, Ov. Art. 3, 564. nulla fides regni sociis, omnisque potestas impatiens consortis erit, Lucan. 1, 92. regnum appetere, to aspire or aim at sovereignty, Cic. Dom. 38. Mil. 27. Senec. 16. Tyrrhena regna capessam, sc. rogans ut, that I would undertake the government of the Tuscan kingdom, Virg. Æ. 8, 507. vultis et his mecum considerare regnis, to settle in this kingdom, ib. 1, 572. Caesari regnum deferre, to offer the crown, Cic. Phil. 2, 34. si regnum tibi permittant homines, if men should make you a king, Hor. S. 1, 3, 123. injustaque regna tenebat, he possessed the kingdom unjustly, Ov. M. 5, 277. nec regna vini sortiēre talis, nor shall you determine by throwing the dice, who is to be director or president of the feast, (arbiter bibendi,) Hor. Od. 1, 8, 18. & 2,

7, 25. (A. 456.)—hoc regnum dea gentibus esse,—jam tum tenditque fovetque, even then the goddess (Juno) strives and fondly hopes to make this city (Carthage) the seat of empire or the metropolis of the world, Virg. Æ. 1, 17. * regnum judiciorum, i. e. intolerabilis potentia in judiciis, too great power in judicial trials, or in courts of justice, Cic. 1 Act. in Verf. 12. so ait, se regnum meum ferre non posse, my excessive, or, as it were, regal power, Cic. Sull. 7. hoc verò regnum est, et ferri nullo pacto potest, this is tyranny, Att. 2, 12. abuteris ad omnia atomorum regno et licentiā, you make use of the power of atoms for every thing, i. e. you give to atoms an absolute power, Cic. N. D. 23. ob ereptum censurae regnum, for having taken away the arbitrary or regal power of the censorship, Liv. 4, 32. amisso regno forensi, having lost my dominion in the forum; or, as we say, at the bar, Cic. Fam. 9, 18. so regnum judiciale, Id. Att. 1, 1. nisi hic in tuo regno essemus, i. e. in Tusculano, in your domain, or your territories, i. e. in your Tusculan villa, Cic. Or. 1, 10. so post in haec Puteolana et Cumana regna renavigare, to my farms or villas near Puteoli & Cumae, Cic. Att. 14, 16. so mea regna videns, my realms or possessions, my farm, Virg. E. 1, 70.—REGNĀRE, to reign, to be a king; to rule. regnat Apollo, Virg. E. 4, 10. quando equitum centurias tenes, in quibus regnas, since you bear an unlimited sway over the centuries of Equites, Cic. Fam. 11, 16. olim cum regnare existimabamur, when I was thought to have too much power or authority, Id. Fam. 7, 24. regnare in judiciis dictus est, sc. Cicero, he was said to reign in judicial trials or at the bar, Quintil. 10, 1, 112. advenae in nos regnaverunt, foreigners have reigned over us; as Numa, Tarquin, &c. Tac. Ann. 11, 24. et quā Daunus agrestium regnavit populum, for in agrestes populos, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 11. quid quaeris? vivo et regno, simul ista reliqui, I live and reign, i. e. I am as happy as a prince, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 8.—* neque enim hic; ut in ceteris gentibus, quae regnantur, certa dominorum domus, et ceteri servi, there is not at Rome, as in other nations, which are governed by kings, Tac. H. 1, 16 f.—REGNĀBITUR, imp. the kingly government shall be maintained or continued, Virg. Æ. 1, 276. quia post Tatii mortem ab sua parte non erat regnatum, there had not been a king of their race or nation, Liv. 1, 17. in variis voluntatibus, regnari tamen omnes volebant, libertatis dulcedine nondum expertā, all wished that there should be a king, that the regal government should be preserved, ib. regnatum (est) Romae ab conditā urbe ad liberatam annos ducentos quadraginta quatuor, the government of kings continued, ib. 60.—regnante Servio Tullio, in the reign of, Cic. Brut. 10. but Graeciā jam regnante, being freed from kings or tyrants, ib. displicere regnantibus civilia filiorum ingenia, that despotic princes were displeased with sons, who discovered dispositions friendly to civil liberty, Tac.

AN. 2, 32.—*si unquam regnandum acceperit Albam, if he ever receive the crown of Alba, Virg. Æ. 6, 770.*

REGNATOR, ōris, m. *a ruler, a governor, a king, deum, Virg. 4, 269. olympi, ib. 2, 779. agelli, the possessor, Mart. 10, 61.*

REGNATRIX (-icis, f.) domus, *the imperial family, Tac. An. 1, 4.*

RĒ-GĒRĒRE (rĕgĕro, ssi, stum.) *lucem, to throw back, to reflect, Plin. 2, 9. pro quo tibi proximā epistolā tō rusticos Stoicos regeram, I will retort or send you in return a list of, Cic. Fam. 15, 19. indiciumque suae vocis tellure regestā obruit, and covers the discovery of his voice, i. e. the words he had uttered with the earth thrown back into the hole, Ov. M. 11, 188.*

REGESTUM, i, n. *earth dug up from a trench, trenched ground, Col. 4, 1, 3.*

REGESTUS, ūs, m.—*vix justum pastinationi praebet regestum, a sufficient depth of soft or trenched ground, ib. 3, 13, 8.*

RE-GERMĪNĀRE, *to spread or spring up again. et in Aenaria succisa regerminat sc. cupressus, Plin. 16, 33 s. 60.*

REGERMINATIO, ōnis, f.—*castanea—regermination caedua vel salice lactior, the chestnut-tree, when cut, springs up more plentifully than the willow, Id. 17, 20 s. 34.*

REGIFŪGIUM, i, n. (rex & fugio,) *a festival in commemoration of Tarquin's flight from Rome, (VI. Cal. April.) Festus; Ov. F. 2, 685, &c. Auson. de Feriis Rom. v. 13. (A. 111.)*

RĒGIA, ae, f. *a palace, &c. See REGĒRE & REX.*

REGINI, *to be produced anew, Lucr. 5, 245.*

REGILLA, ae, f. *a kind of tunic, (A. 417.)*

RĒGĪMEN, government. rĕgio, &c. *See RESĒRĒ.*

RE-GLŪTĪNĀRE, *to unglue, to let loose, Caull. 23, 9.*

REGLŪTĪNŌSUS, a. *very glutinous or clammy.*

REGREDI, (-gredior, gressus, à gradior,) *to go back, to return.*

REGRESSIO, ōnis, f. & Regressus, ūs, m. *a return. -u legatorum non expectato, Tac. An. 1, 30.*

RĒGŪLA, a rule. rĕgŭlus, &c. *See RESĒRĒ.*

REGNĀRE, Regnum, &c. *See REGĒRE.*

RE-GUSTĀRE, *to taste again; to read over again.*

RE-GŪRRARE, *to wheel about, to turn round.*

RE-HĀLĀRE, *to breathe back again, Lucr. 6, 522.*

REJĒCĒRE (-jicio, jĕci, jectum, à jacio) *tela in hostem, to throw back. vestem ex humeris, to throw off. sanguinem, to throw up, to vomit. hostes ex loco, to drive away. a flumine rejce capellas, for rejce, drive away or keep back, Virg. E. 3, 96. judices, mala, praedam, petentem, to reject. rem ad senatum, ad futuros magistratus, to refer. rem ad Idus Febr. to delay, to put off. invidiam ejus ad senatum, to lay the odium, of that on the senate, Liv. 2, 28.*

REJECTIO, ōnis, f. *a casting up, a vomiting,*

Plin. 23, 8. & 25, 13. *a rejecting or refusing, Cic. Balb. 12. Caecil. 6.*

REJECTUS, ūs, n. *a vomiting or casting up, Cels. 4, 2.*

REJECTĀRE cruorem, *to cast up, to vomit. montes rejectant vocem, re-echo, Lucr. 2, 350. Sil. 7, 421.*

REJECTANEUS, a. -ea, v. rejecta, sc. negotia, *rejected; a name given by the Stoics to certain things, which they did not choose to call mala, Cic. Fin. 4, 26. 3, 16, &c. Acad. 1, 10.*

REJĒCŪLUS v. REICŪLUS, a. -ŭlae oves, *thrown or cast away for any cause, refuse, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 24. -ula mancipia, worthless, vile, Senec. Ep. 47. -ŭli dies, us-less, idle. Id.*

REIPSA v. ipsā re, *in reality, truly, Cic.*

RĒ-LĀBI, *to slide or fall back, to flow back, Hor.*

REĪTERĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a repetition. crebrā reiteratione firmentur, Quintil. 11, 2.*

RE-LANGŪĒRE, (-eo, ui, -,) *to be very languid, feeble or faint.*

RELANGUESCĒRE, *to grow languid or faint, to assuage or abate. ille relanguisse se dicit, Cic.*

RELĀTIO, a relation. -atus, &c. *See RESĒRĒ.*

RE-LAXĀRE vincla (for vincula) tunicarum, *to loose, Ov. F. 2, 321. densat quae rara modò, (sc. erant) et quae densa, relaxat, condenses what before was rare, and rarifies what was dense, Virg. 4, 1, 419. et caeca relaxat spiramenta, and relaxes or opens the hidden pores, ib. 89. hi (amnes) redeunt, ac fontibus ora relaxant, open wide the mouths of their springs, Ov. M. 1, 281. met. pater enim nimis indulgens, quidquid ego adstrinxī, relaxat, Cic. Att. 10, 6. se vinculis corporis, to free, to disengage, Cic. Sen. 22. a nimia necessitate numerorum, Id. Or. 52 f. se occupatione aliquā, Id. Att. 16, 16. animum, to relax, to ease or refresh, Cic. Off. 1, 34. animo relaxari, Id. Phil. 2, 16. ut omnium animi relaxati sint, are eased or relieved, Cic. Fam. 11, 14. dolor relaxat, sc. se, abates, Id. Fin. 2, 29.*

RELAXATIO (ōnis, f.) doloris, *a relaxation or abatement, ib. animi, an unbending or easing. otii fructus est, non contentio animi, sed relaxatio, not the straining, but the unbending, Id. Or. 2, 5 f.*

RĒ-LĒGĀRE tauros procul in sola pascua, *to send away or remove, Virg. G. 3, 212. Martianum in quinquennium relegandum sc. censuit, should be banished, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 20. without, however, losing his rights or effects, (A. 66.) met. RELEGĀRE rem ad auctores, to refer, Plin. 7, 1 f. so causis tibi, Tibul. 4, 6, 5. invidiam rei in auctorem, to transfer, Paterc. 2, 64. ambitione relegatā, ambition apart, without ambition, Hor. S. 1, 10, 84.*

RE-LĒGĒRE (-lēgo, lēgi, lectum,) *scripta, to read over again. pecuniam, to gather in again, Hor. Epod. 2, 69. iter, to go over again. aquas, to sail over again, Ovid. Tr. 1, 10, 24. littora, to cruise or sail along again, Virg. Æ. 3, 690.*

Janua difficilis filo est inventa relecto, *by winding or gathering up again a thread*, Ovid. Met. 8, 173.

RE-LENTESCĒRE, *to grow slack, to relent. neve relentescat saepe repulsus amor*, Ovid. Am. 1, 8, 76.

RĒ-LĒVĀRE corpus terra, *to lift up again, to raise*, Ov. Met. 9, 318. *but Pleiades incipiunt humeros relevare paternos, to ease or relieve the shoulders of their father Atlas, i. e. when the seven stars begin to set halicically, or to disappear*, Ov. F. 4, 169. (*vid. Cl. Biog. 37.*) aestus, *to relieve the heat*, Id. Met. 7, 815.

RE-LĪGĀRE, *to tie hard, to bind.*——
RELIGATIO, ōnis, f. *a binding*, Cic. Sen. 15.

RELĪGIO, ōnis, f. (& per epeneth. apud poet. RELĪGIO, à relēgĕre v. religĕre,) *religion, a profound reverence and pious worship of the Supreme being. quae in metu et caeremonia deorum sit*, Cic. Inv. 2, 22. *homo sine ulla religione ac fide, without any religion and honour*, Nep. 10, 8. *ille hac religione ab incepto non deterrius, by this religious obligation or oath, ib. servatā religione, by keeping his oath, Id. 17, 2 f. so cum habeas amplissimi viri religionem, the oath, Cic. ib. antetulit irae religionem, he preferred his religion to the gratification of his resentment, ib. 4.—* plur. religious rites or ceremonies, Cic. Dom. 41. Phil. 1, 6. Planc. 33. quid de religionibus atque auspiciis loquar? Liv. 6, 41. homo religionibus deditus, devoted to superstition, Cic. Dom. 49. so religiones suscipere & deponere, Cic. Div. 2, 54. lex de religione, concerning the election of priests, Cic. Verr. 2, 51.—Clodius, qui ex pontificis Maximi domo religionem eripuit, is in meam intulit, sanctity, Cic. Dom. 39. auctor et magister publicae religionis, of the public religion, i. e. of religious rites and ceremonies, ib. res omnes humanas religione contineri putat, in the observance of religion or religious worship, ib. religionis verbum, a word or expression concerning religion, ib. quod severè de religione decerneret, sc. senatus, about the violation of religion by Clodius, ib. qui muliebribus religionibus se implicuisset, i. e. who had procured admission among the women who were performing the sacred rites of Bona Dea, in the house of Caesar, ib. 40. templorum et delubrorum religiones, the religious ceremonies used at the consecration of, ib. 45 f. cum ejus dedicationem multis fictis religionibus impediret, by feigned religious pretexts, ib. 54. cf. Liv. 2, 8. senatus religionis calumniam non religione—comprobat, approves of the pretended oracle or prophecy, said to have been found in the Sibylline verses, not from a regard to religion, Cic. Fam. 1, 1, 2. opinio est populi Romani a tuis indivis atque obtractatoribus nomen inductum factae religionis, that the pretext of this feigned prophecy has been brought forward, ib. 1, 4, 3. religione impediri dicebant, by religion or religious ordinances, i. e. by the laws of Solon, which forbade any one to be buried within the city, ib. 4, 12, 9. so rivo, deducere nulla religio vetuit, Virg. G. 1,*

170. oblata religio Cornuto est, pullariorum monitu, non satis diligenter cum auspiciis operam dedisse, a religious scruple was objected to Cornutus, that he had not taken the auspices in a proper manner, (and therefore could not lay any thing before the senate on that day,) ib. 10, 12, 7. non religione aliquā, not by any religious scruple, Cic. Mil. 9. et novas religiones excitabant in animis hominum prodigia ex pluribus locis nunciata, religious scruples or apprehensions, Liv. 30, 2. multa eā hieme prodigia facta; aut, (quod evenire solet, motis semel in religionem animis,) multa nunciata, et temerè credita sunt, which is usual, when the minds of men are once inclined to superstition, ib. 21, 62. ut religione obstrictos haberent multitudinis animos, with superstition, Liv. 6, 1. so gravi sub religione oppressa vita, Lucr. 1, 64. ejus rei religio tenuit senatum, that thing raised a religious scruple in the minds of the senators, 9, 30. et quaedam religio tenet sc. me, a certain religious awe possesses or influences me, 43, 13. in religionem trahebant, sc. id, they thought it ominous, Liv. 5, 23. obstrinxisti populum Romanum religione, you have bound the Roman people by a religious obligation, or by the guilt of a violation of religion, Cic. Phil. 2, 33. so sum peccatum, quod celari posset, confiteri maluit, quam haerere in republica religionem, Cic. N. D. 2, 4. ut religione civitas solvatur, Id. Caec. 34. pontifices solvendum religione populum censebant, that the people should be loosed or freed from the obligation of the vow, which Camillus had made, i. e. that they should discharge it, Liv. 5, 23. so ut qui se domumque religione exsolvere vellet, ib.—C. Julius Censor decessit; in ejus locum M. Cornelius successit, quae res postea religioni fuit, (gave rise to a religious scruple, or was thought displeasing to the gods.) quia eo lustrò Roma est capta: nec deinde in demortui locum censor sufficitur, Liv. 5, 31. cf. 41, 16. hence collegam suffici censori religio erat, there was a religious scruple, or it was thought offensive to the gods that a colleague should be chosen to the surviving censor, in place of the deceased, Id. 6, 27. so ut velut numine aliquo defensa castra oppugnare item religio fuerit, sc. Romanis, they had a scruple to attack a second time, or they were prevented by a religious scruple from attacking, ib. 2, 62. tunc quoque ne confestim bellum indiceretur, neve exercitus mitterentur, religio obstitit, superstition prevented an immediate declaration of war, ib. 4, 30. et, quum ibi quoque religio obstaret, (a religious scruple interfered or came in the way;) ne non posset nisi ab consule dici dictator, augures consulti eam religionem exemerunt, removed that scruple or doubt, ib. 31. nova nunc religio in te ishaec incisit? has this new scruple now suddenly seized you? Ter. And. 4, 3, 15. dignus es cum tua religione, odio, with your scruples or scrupulosity, ib. 5, 4, 38. nam nihil esse mihi, religio est dicere, I have a scruple, Id. Heaut. 2, 1, 16. religio mihi non est, quò minùs hoc faciam, Cic. Cat. 3, 6.—liberaret templum religione, sc. ut,

from profanation, Cic. Cat. 45, 5. *religio loci, the religious awe or dread of the place*, Virg. Æ. 8, 349. *tantaque ejus auctoritas religionis et est, et semper fuit, ut, &c.* Cic. Verr. 1, 18.—*fontes fluviosque voco, quaeque aetheris alti religio, and whatever is to be worshipped in heaven, i. e. all the celestial deities*, Virg. Æ. 12, 181. *nec tamen ludorum primum initium, procurandis religionibus datum, aut religione animos, aut corpora morbis levavit, the first introduction of stage-plays, intended as a religious expiation, or to allay religious terrors, did not free their minds from superstition, &c.* Liv. 7, 3.—*prospera religio, favourable augury*, Virg. Æ. 3, 363.—* *si nullam religionem sors habeat, no obligation or sanctity*, Cic. Verr. 1, 15. *so religio sortis*, Id. Caecil. 14. (*vid. Sors.*) *religio societatis, the fidelity due to a partner in trade*, Id. Verr. 3, 58. *magnam possidet religionem paternus maternusque sanguis, sanctity*, Id. Rosc. A. 24. *so foedus summae religionis*, Id. Inv. 2, 30. *mihi videor assequi posse, ut posteritas habeat religionem, may respect the place as sacred, as if consecrated*, Cic. Att. 12, 36.—*sum admiratus fidem tuam, et in consilio dando religionem, sincerity*, Cic. Fam. 11, 29, 3. *sperarunt—se injecturos vobis causam deliberandi et judicandi justam moram ac religionem, scruple or difficulty of determining*, Cic. Caec. 2. *se sine ullâ religione iudices condemnatur, ib. 3. ab religione officii declinare, to deviate from the sacred obligation of duty*, Cic. Verr. 3, 1. *cf. ib. c. 5. eorum religioni cum serviret orator, studied or was anxious to please their nice taste*, Cic. Or. 8.—*hac ego religione non sum ab hoc conatu repulsus, by this difficulty*, ib. 11.—

RELIGIOSUS, a. *religious*. *religiosissimi nortales*, Sall. Cat. 12. *so Col. 11f. Plin. 29, 1s. 5. ut stultae & miserae omnes sumus religiosae, superstitious*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 37. *so homines*, Cic. Fam. 7, 1.—*templum, sacred*, Cic. Verr. 4, 43.—*religiosa dedicatio, solemn*, Id. Dom. 48.—*religiosi dies, i. e. nefasti, unlucky*, Cic. Att. 9, 5. Gell. 4, 9.—*lustrum propter Capitolium captum, consulem occisum, condi religiosum fuit, i. e. religio, a religious scruple hindered the lustrum, or usual sacrifice at the conclusion of the census, from being performed*, Liv. 3, 22.—*religiosissimus testis, very much to be depended on, of the greatest veracity*, Cic. Fin. 4, 22. *so auctor rerum Romanarum, a very authentic historian*, Cic. Brut. 11.—*aures teretes et religiosae, nice, not easily pleased*, Id. Or. 9.—

RELIGIÖSE, adv. *religiously, devoutly*. *Juno-nis templum, quod religiosissimè colebant*, Cic. Inv. 2, 1. *quicquid rogabatur, religiosè promittebat, scrupulously, cautiously, not rashly*, Nep. 25, 15.

RE-LINĒRE, (-lino, ēvi, itum,) *to open*, Ter. **RE-LINQUĒRE**, (-linquo, liqui, lictum,) *to leave, to forsake; to relinquish, to quit, to give over. vitam, lucem v. animam, to die. in medio, to leave undetermined.*—

RELINQUĒTUR, imp. *it remains or is left.*—**RELICTO**, ōnis, f. *a relieving or forsaking.*—

RELĪQUUS, a. *remaining, the rest, the residue. nihil reliqui est ei, he has nothing left. nihil reliqui facere, to leave nothing. in reliquum, sc. tempus, for the future, henceforward. de reliquo, as to what remains, as for the rest.*—

RELĪQUUM, i, n. *a remnant, an arrear, the balance of an account.*—

RELĪQUIAE, ārum, f. *the remains, leavings or relics*, Virg. Æ. 1, 30. *the ashes or bones of the dead*, Suet. Dom. 8. *faint traces or impressions of any thing in the mind*, Cic. Div. 2, 67.

RE-LŪCĒRE, (-ceo, xi, -,) *to shine greatly. dies reluit caeco, the blind man recovered his sight*, Tac. Hist. 4, 81.

RE-LŪCTĀRI (dep.) *alicui, to struggle or wrestle against; to be repugnant or reluctant*, Quintil. pr.

RE-LŪDĒRE, *to play upon again, to mock.*

RE-MACRESCĒRE, (-macresco, macrui, -,) *to grow very lean.*

RE-MALĒDĒCĒRE, (-dīco, xi, ctum,) *to return scurrilous language.*

RE-MANDĒRE *eundem cibum, to chew over again*, Quintil. 11, 2, 41. *to chew the cud*, Plin.

RE-MANĒRE, (-eo, si, sum,) *to tarry behind, to continue, to remain, to abide.*—

REMANSIO, ōnis, f. *a remaining*, Cic. Q. fr. 3, 1.

RE-MĀNĀRE, *to flow back again*, Lucr. 5, 270.

RE-MĒĀRE, *to go back again, to return*, Cic.

RE-MĒDĪTĀRI, *to meditate or ponder again.*

REMEDIUM, (medeor,) *a medicine, a remedy.*

RE-MĒTĪRI, (-metior, mensus,) *to measure over again. iter, to go over again. astra, to trace back. facta et dicta, to reflect on.—passiv. pelagoque remenso, for remensi pelagus, having measured or sailed over again*, Virg. Æ. 2, 181.

REMEX, ūgis, m. (remus & ago,) *a rower, a waterman.*

REMIGIUM, i, n. *the rowing of a ship or boat; a company of rowers*, Virg. Æ. 3, 471. Liv. 26, 51. *the flying of birds*, Virg. —

REMĪGĀRE, *to row.* -ātio. See **REMUS**.

RE-MIGRĀRE, *to go back, to return, to come again.*

REMĪNSCI, *to remember, to call to mind.*

RE-MISCĒRE *falsa veris, to mingle together.*

RE-MITTĒRE *captivos, to send back. nuncium v. repudium uxori, to divorce. tela, to throw back. calces, to throw back, to kick. habenas, frena equo, to slacken, to let loose. animum, to ease. ex pecunia, de supplicio, tributo, &c. to abate. debitum, iras alicui, to give up, to forgive. justitium, to discontinue. pugnam, to slacken. de ventre remittit stamen, sc. aranea, puts forth, lets out a thread*, Ovid. M. 6, 144. *febres remittunt, sc. se, abate, remit, lessen*, Cels. *mella calor remittit, melts*, Virg. G. 4, 36. *remittit explorare, neglects*, Sall. Jug. *nam si cogites, remittas jam me onerare injuriis, you would cease or give over*, Ter. And. 5, 1, 8. *ubi primum remisertunt imbres, sc. se, abated*, Liv. 40, 33. *patriae memoriae simulatum, to drop the remembrance of private animosities for the sake of his country*, Liv. 9, 38. *ea spes remisit*

a certamine animos, *relaxed their ardour*, ib. 12. omnes suâ sponte motam remittere industriam, *they all relaxed the diligence, which of their own accord they had exerted before*, Id. 2, 58. remittentibus tribunis plebis, *dropping their opposition*, 6, 36—Manesque Acheronte remissos, *his manes or ghost released from Acheron*, Virg. Æ. 5, 99. nuncios in castra remissos—opperientes, *waiting the return of the messengers whom they had sent to their respective camps*, Liv. 33, 6. cum ille respondisset, in agro ambulanti (sc. sibi) ramulum adductum, ut remissus esset, in oculum recidisse, *when it was slackened or let go*, Cic. Div. 1, 54. remissâ humanâ vitâ, *being ended*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 44 e Poëta.—

REMISSUS (adj.) animo, *easy, at ease*, Caes. B. C. 2, 14. leni animo ac remisso esse, *cool and composed*, Cic. Orat. 2, 46. in labore remissus nimis, *too remiss or careless*, Nep. 11, 3. cum tristibus, *severe*; cum remissis, *jucunde—vivere, with the morose, gravely; with the gay or cheerful, merrily*, Cic. Coel. 6. nihilo remissiore militum irâ, *being no less furious*, Liv. 24, 39. onera contentis corporibus facilius feruntur, remissis opprimunt, *sc. nos, when relaxed or not extended*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23. exercitatio nunc remissior, nunc amplior, Cels. hiems remissa, *moderate, mild*, Sen. so frigora remissiora, Caes. B. G. 5, 12. ventus remissior, Id. B. C. 3, 26. opus remissum, *low, mean*; opp. to grande, Ovid. Tr. 2, 547. dubitâssem fortasse, utrum remissior essem, an summo jure contenderem, *whether I should treat him gently or rigorously*, Cic. Att. 26 15. sermo senis quietus et remissus, *mild or gentle*, Cic. S. 9. so remissus dicendi genus, *opp. to forense, contentiosum genus*, Cic. S. 53. cantus remissiores, Cic. Or. 1, 60. Jovem memorant—agitâsse remissos cum Junone jocos, *merry or pleasant jests*, Ov. M. 3, 319.—

REMISSÈ, adv. *remissly, faintly*, Cic. Off. 3, 29. gently, mildly, Id. Or. 2, 26. Coel. 14. merrily, jocosely, Suet. Cl. 30.—

REMISSIO (ônis, f.) vocis, *a lowering*; opp. to contentio, Cic. Or. 1, 61. operis, *a slackening, a relaxation*, Varr. morbi, *an abatement*, Cic. Fam. 7, 26 s. 27. so febris, Cels. 3, 3. jam verò tempora curarum remissionumque divisa, *sc. erant, relaxations*, Tac. Agr. 9.—

REMISSARIUS, a.—vectis, *that may be thrust back*, Cato, 19.

RE-MŪLĪRI pondera terrae, *to throw off*, Ov. RE-MOLLIRE, *to soften again*; *to soften, to render effeminate*.

REMOLLESCĒRE, *to grow fat*. cera remollescit sole, Ov. M. 10, 285. precibus si numina justis victa remollescunt, ib. 1, 377.

RĒMŌRA, ae, f. *a hindrance, an obstruction, a stop, a delay; a name given to a small fish*. See ECHENEIS.

REMŌRĀRI, *to tarry or stay, to linger or delay; to hinder, to stop, to keep back*.

REMŌRĀMEN, inis, n. *a stop or hindrance*, Ov. M. 3, 567.

RE-MORDĒRE, (-deo, di, sum), *to bite again*, Hor. Ep. 6, 4. *to recriminate*, Juv. 2, 35. *to*

gnaw, to affect, to excite, Liv. 3, 4. *to vex, to grieve*, Virg. Æ. 1, 261. *to cause remorse*, Lucr. 3, 839.

RE-MŌVĒRE, (mōveo, mōvi, mōtum), *to remove*.

REMŌTUS, a. *remote, at a distance, afar off*.

REMŌTIŌ, ônis, f. *a removal*. criminis, Cic. Inv. 2, 29.

RE-MŪGĪRE, *to rebel; to answer by howling; to re-echo, to ring again; to make a great sound*.

RE-MULCĒRE, (-ceo, si, sum), *to soothe, to appease; to soften*. caudam, *to turn or bend backwards*.

REMULCUM, i, n. *a tow-boat, a cable or rope to tow a ship with*, Liv. 37, 24.

RE-MUNĒRĀRI & rar. -âre, *to reward, to requite, to recompense*. -âtio, Cic. Off.

RE-MURMURĀRE, *to murmur against*, Stat.

RĒMUS, i, m. *an oar*. remis incumbere v. insurgere; & remos impellere, *to ply the oars*. ad remum dari, *to be set to the oar*, Liv. 34, 6. remis ventisque, *with all speed possible*, Virg. Æ. 3, 563. Cic. Tusc. 3, 11. Fam. 12, 25. remis ego corporis utar, *i. e. brachiis, I will swim*, Ov. Ep. 18, 215.—

REMEX, ĩgis, m. (*qui remos agit*), *a rower*.

REMIGIUM, i, n. *the motion of the oars, rowing*, Virg. G. 1, 202. Ov. Art. A. 2, 196. nudum remigio navis, *i. e. remis detersis, strip of its oars*, Hor. Od. 1, 14, 4. biremes remigio aptat, *with oars, or for rowing*, Virg. Æ. 8, 80. so findere aquas remigio, Ov. F. 3, 586.—volat ille per aëra magnum remigio alarum, *by the steerage or assistance of his wings*, Virg. Æ. 1, 361. & 6, 19. Lucr. 6, 743.—remigium supplet, *i. e. remiges, he furnishes rowers*, ib. 3, 471. remigium vitiosum Ulysssei, *the vicious or worthless crew of Ulysses*, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 63.—

REMĪGĀRE, *to row*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9. Plin. 32, 1. contra aquam remigantes, *rowing against the stream*, Sen. Ep. 122 f. -âtio, Cic. Att. 13, 21.

REN, rēnis, m. pl. rēnes, ium, *the reins, the kidneys*. renes dolent, Plaut.

RE-NARRĀRE, *to tell or relate*, Virg. Æ. 3, 717.

RE-NĀSCI, (nascor, nātus), *to rise, to be born again*. dentes renati, *growing again*, Plin. 11, 29 & 37. renascens annus, *the spring*, Id. 16, 25. urbs, *rebuilt*, Liv. 6, 1. renatum bellum, *renewed*, Cic. ad Br. 13.

RE-NAVĪGĀRE, *to sail back again*.

RĒ-NĒRE, (-neo, ēvi, ētum), *to undo the texture of a web, to take out the threads of the woof from the warp*, Ov. F. 6, 757. ad Liv. 444.

RĒ-NĪDĒRE, (-eo, ui, -), *to shine, to be bright, to smile*.

RENIDESCĒRE, *to grow bright or shining*.

RĒ-NĪTENS, part. *shining bright*, Plin. 37, 6.

RĒ-NĪTI, (-nitor, sus), *to strive against, to resist*.

RENĪTENS, part. *resisting*.

RENIXUS, ūs, m. *resistance*, Cels. 5, 26.

RĒ-NĀRE, *to swim again, to swim back again*.

RE-NŌDANS, ntis, part. *tying up in a knot*. comam, Hor. Ep. 11 f.

RENODATUS, part. *tied in a knot*.

RE-NŌVĀRE, to make or build anew, to re-
new. *animus, to refresh. arvum, to plough,
to plough up, to plough over again, to prepare
for sowing, Ov. Met. 15, 125. et 1, 110. stu-
dia, to resume, Cic. Fam. 2, 2.*
RENŌVĀTIO, ōnis, f. a renewing or renewal; a
resuming.

RENŌVĀMEN, ūnis, n. a change, Ovid. Met. 3,
729.

RE-NUĒRE, & renūtāre, to nod back the head,
to deny or refuse.

RENŪTUS, ūs, m. a beckoning or nodding back
the head; a denial or refusal.

RE-NUMĒRĀRE dotem, to repay, Ter. H. 3,
5, 52.

RE-NUNCIĀRE, to bring back word, Ter. And.
2, 5, 20. & 3, 4, 15. Nep. 22, 12, renunciant
legationem, they report the result of their em-
bassy, Liv. 23, 6.—(II) aliquem consulere, to
declare by the voice of a herald, Cic. Or. 2, 64.
so praetorem, Id. Manil. 1. add. Id. Verr. 2,
51. Liv. 5, 18. Plin. Pan. 92.—(III) RENUN-
CIĀRE amicitiam alicui, to renounce, to give up,
Tac. Ann. 2, 70.—repudium mulieri, to break
off a contract of marriage, Ter. Phor. 4, 3, 72.
& 5, 7, 35. Plaut.—ut nobis renunciat, imp.
as we are told, Cic. Cluent. 59. posteaquam,
mihi renunciatum est de obitu Tulliae filiae
tuae, word was brought to me, or I was informed,
Id. Fam. 4, 5.

RENUNCIATIO, ōnis, f. a report, an account
returned, Cic. Verr. 3, 39. non idem est ordo
dignitatis et renunciationis, of nomination, or
being declared consul, Cic. Mur. 8. renuncia-
tio suffragiorum expectetur, the declaration by
a herald, Cic. Planc. 6.

RENUNCIUS, i, m. a messenger, one who carries
a message to and fro, a lacquey, Plaut. Trin. 2,
1, 22.

RE-NŪTĀRE, to deny or refuse by a nod.—
RENŪTUS, ūs, m. a refusal by a nod. See RE-
NUĒRE.

REOR, (ratus, reri, dep.) I think. See RERI.

REPANDUS, a. bent backwards; broad or flat.

RE-PANGĒRE, to set or plant, Col. 5.

REPAGŪLUM, i, n. a bar or bolt.

REPAGŪLA, pl. the barriers in a chariot race,
Ov. M. 2, 155. restraints, Cic. N. D. 3, 26.

RE-PĀRĀRE, to repair, Pl. Ep. 10, 75. tecta avi-
tae Trojae, to rebuild, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 60. amissas
res, to repair or retrieve one's ruined fortune,
Id. S. 2, 5, 2. damna tamen celeres reparat
caelestia lunae, repair the heavenly losses, i. e.
bring back the departed seasons, Hor. Od. 4, 7,
13. nec latentes classe citā reparavit oras, re-
paired, sought or made for, ib. 2, 37, 24. bel-
lum, to renew, Liv. 20, 7. haec (requies) re-
parat vires, recruits, refreshes, or recovers, Ov.
Ep. 4, 90. una est, quae reparat, seque ipsa
reseminet, ales, one bird, which renews or new
makes itself, i. e. the phoenix, Ov. M. 15, 392.
—vina Syriā reparata merce, wine purchased
with Syrian merchandise, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 12.—
REPARĀTOR, ōris, m. a repairer or restorer,
Stat. Silv. 4, 1, 11.

REPARĀBĪLIS, a. e. damnum, to be repaired,

Ovid. M. 1, 379. nullā reparabilis arte laesa
pudicitia est, to be recovered, Id. Ep. 5, 103.—
activ. resonat reparabilis echo, returning the
voice, Pers. 1, 102.

RE-PARCĒRE rei, to spare, Plaut. Truc. 2,
4, 25.

RE-PASTĪNĀRE, to dig again, Col. 4, 32.
Varr. R. R. 1, 18, 8. & 37, 4. to dig or trench.
REPASTINĀTIO, ōnis, f. a digging or trench-
ing, Col. 2, 2, 13. Cic. Sen. 15.

RE-PECTĒRE (-cto, xi v. xui, xum,) comas,
to comb, to dress, Ov. Art. 3, 154.

RE-PELLĒRE (pello, pŭli, pulsum,) hostes,
vim vi, &c. to repel, to beat back, to drive
away. aliquem a consulatu, to prevent from ob-
taining, Cic. Cat. 1, 10. connubia, to reject or
refuse, Virg. A. 4, 214.

REPULSUS (part.) foribus, sc. a, Hor. S. 2, 7,
90. telum aere repulsum, beat back from the
brazen shield, Virg. A. 2, 545. repulsi fatis
ductores Danaŭm, repulsed, baffled, ib. 13. si
quid meque vobisque dignum petiveris, haud
repulsus abibis, you shall not meet with a refu-
sal, Sall. Jug. 110.

REPULSA, ae, f. a repulse, a denial or refusal.

REPULSUS, ūs, m. a beating or driving back,
repulsion, Plin. 34, 8. cf. Id. 8, 43 s. 68. & 11,
37 s. 62. a reverberation of sound, Cic. Div. 1,
7. a reflection of light, Lucr. 4, 105.

REPULSĀRE verba, to re-echo, to reverberate,
Lucr. 4, 583. dicta, to reject, ib. 912.

RE-PENDĒRE, (-do, di, sum,) to weigh back,
to repay. magna, to make a great return or re-
quital, Virg. A. 2, 161. fatis contraria fata
repensens, weighing or balancing, ib. 1, 239.
ingenio formae damna rependo meae, I compen-
sate or make up for the want of beauty by my
genius, Ov. Ep. 15, 32.—passiv. neu gratia
facto nulla rependatur, and lest no requital
should be made for the deed, Ov. M. 2, 695.
cui (Septimuleio) pro C. Gracchi capite erat
aurum repensum, its weight in gold was paid,
Cic. Or. 2, 67. miles repensus auro, ransomed
with gold, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 25.

REPENSĀRE id incommodum uvarum multitu-
dine, to compensate or make up for, Col. 3, 2.

RĒPENS, ntis, & rēpentinus, a. sudden, hasty,
unlooked for, unexpected, coming unawares. igno-
ti et repentini homines, upstarts, Cic. Brut.
69.

REPENTĒ, & repentinō, adv. suddenly, on a
sudden.

RE-PERCŪTĒRE (-cutio, cussi, ssum, ā quatio)
pilam, to beat or strike back, Sen. Ben. 2, 17.
aliena argumenta, to turn against an opponent,
Quinctil. 6, 3, 23. sicut aquae tremulum labris
ubi lumen ahenis sole repercussum, reflected by
the beams of the sun from brazen vats of water.
Virg. A. 8, 23. repercusso Phoebo, by re-
flecting the sun, Ovid. 2, 110. imago reper-
cussa, reflected, ib. 3, 434. aere repercusso, by
the reflection of the light from the brass of his
buckler, ib. 4, 785. repercusae clamoribus val-
les, struck, re-echoing or resounding with, Liv.
21, 33.

REPERCUSIO, ōnis, f. & -us, ūs, m. a striking

back or again, the reflection of light or colours, the reverberation of sound.

REPĒRE, (rēpo, psi, ptum,) to creep or crawl as serpents; to go softly; to run as roots run in the ground; to spread as vines. sermones repentes per humum, i. e. satires written in a simple style, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 251.

REPTĀRE, to creep along, to go softly or slowly, like a snail.

REPTĀTIO, ōnis, f. & -ātus, ūs, m. a creeping; a growing up or spreading.

REPĒRĪRE, (-pērio, ēri, ertum,) to find; to find out, to discover; to contrive, to devise, to invent, to acquire, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1. 60.

REPĒRTUM, i, n. an invention; a device.

REPĒRTOR, ōris, m. a finder, an inventor, a deviser. hominum rerumque repertor, i. e. Jupiter, the maker or creator, Virg. Æ. 12, 829.

RE-PĒTĒRE (pēto, ūvi, ūtum), res, to seek back, to demand a restitution of effects, Liv. 1, 22 & 32. Cic. Off. 1, 11. Sext. 26. bona lege, to claim, to try to recover by law, Cic. Verr. 3, 13. so Id. Cæcil. 5. castra, domum, locum,

patriam, portus, urbem, &c. to return to. repetere ego virginis (i. e. Helles) æquor, I again enter or swim over the Hellespont, Ov. Ep. 18, 117. auspiciū, i. e. auspicia renovare, to take the auspices anew, Liv. 6, 5. & 8, 30. so omnia ni repetant Argis, Virg. Æ. 2, 178. repetam fratresque virumque, I will go to, i. e. I will die, Ov. Ep. 3, 143. qui onerarias naves in Africam repetere jubent, to sail back, Liv. 25, 27. ntrūm pergere, quā coepisset ire viā, an eam, quā venisset, repetere melius esset, to return by the way he came, Id. 35, 28.—poenas ab aliquo, to exact from, to inflict on, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24.—sclilicet et victus repetit gladiator arenam, returns to, Ov. Tr. 2, 17. so cur modō damnatas repeto mea crimina Musas, i. e. why do I again resume the writing of poems, ib. 3. et repeto, nollem quas coluisse, deas, Id. P. 1, 5, 42. but protinus admonitus repetet mea crimina lector, will recollect or remember, ib. 1, 1, 23. repetebam frigus et umbras, I returned to cool places, and the shade, Id. M. 7, 809. sed repetamus iter, (al. opus,) let us return to the subject, or from a digression, Ov. Art. 3, 747. so propositum repetemus opus, we shall resume, ib. 3, 151. sine ordine ullo nunc repetam, sc. fortunam, I will recount or relate it, Id. M. 7, 520. repetitque quietis ipsa suae speciem, she recollects or reflects on her dream, ib. 9, 471. pectore sollicito repetens suspiria, fetching sighs from, ib. 2, 125. so ib. 13, 739. saepe torum repeto, I often repair to the couch, Id. Ep. 10, 51. verba licet repetas, you may repeat, ib. 20, 9. repetunt verba sortis secum, they ponder or consider with themselves the words of the oracle, Id. M. 1, 388. assidue repetunt, quas perdant, Belides undas, are continually taking up again the waters, which they lose, ib. 4, 463. (G. 392.) nec repetunt oculi signa vetusta tui, recollect, Id. P. 2, 10, 6. repetens faciem, motusque, manusque, representing to himself, Id. M. 6, 491. repetens pugnam, reviewing, Liv. 37, 43.—* repetunt ab Erichtheo,

sc. rhetores, they begin with or from, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48. so cum repeteret usque a Corace, where he traced back all the way from, Cic. Or. 1, 20. rem altē v. altiūs, to trace far back, from the beginning. ut quae supra septingentesimum annum repetatur, as it is traced back above 700 years, Liv. praef. inde usque repetens, tracing back or recollecting all the time from thence, Cic. Arch. 1. pauca suprā repetam, I will relate a few things which happened before, Sall. Jug. 5. so repetere suprā, to go or trace back, Id. Cat. 5. Cic. Arch. 1.—repetens quae sint audita, recollecting, calling to mind, Ov. Ep. 20, 193. * repeterē calcibus, to strike again, Sen. Ir. 3, 27.—repetito somno, having again fallen asleep, Cic. Att. 13, 38. repetitumque, duobus uti mandaretur consulom nomen imperiumque, and the former practice was resumed, Liv. 3, 33.

REPĒTĪTIO (ōnis, f.) bonorum, a demanding back, Flor. 2, 23. ejusdem verbi, a repetition, Cic. Or. 3, 54.

REPĒTĪTOR (ōris, m.) nuptae ademptae, a demander again, Ov. Ep. 8, 19.

REPĒTUNDĀRUM, gen. sc. pecuniarum, & -dis, ablat. extortion, the taking of money contrary to law, while one commanded in a province, Cic. Off. 2, 21.

RE-PLĒRE (repleo, ēvi, ētum,) corpora tostā carne, to fill, Ov. 12, 156.

RE-PLĪCĀRE, to unfold, to fold back. annales, to turn over, to read, Cic. Sull. 9. cf. Leg. 3, 14.

REPLICĀTUS, part. unfolded, Suet. Aug. 25, Plin. 9, 33.

REPLICATIO, ōnis, f. an unfolding or turning, Cic. N. D. 1, 13.

RE-PLUMBĀRE, to unsolder, Senec. Nat. Q. 4, 2.

RE-PLŪERE, to rain again, Sen. Contr. pr. 5. RE-POLĪRE, to polish again, Col. 2, 21.

RE-PŌNĒRE (-pōno, pōni, pōsitum,) lapidem quemque suo loco, to place again,—tē place. pileum capiti, to put on again. capillum, cestus, &c. to lay aside. pontes, to rebuild. stauas, to set up again. nummos, to repay. fructus, to lay up. Achillem honoratum, to describe, to represent. membra stratis, to recline. homines in deos, to rank among.

REPOSTUS, part. for repositus, laid up. -tī tellure, buried. -tae terrae, remote.

REPOSTOR, ōris, m. a replacer or rebuildler.

REPOSITORIUM, i, n. a board on which dishes were placed, when brought in to the guests, Plin. 33, 11 s. 49.

REPORTĀRE exercitum, to bring or carry back. commodatium, to restore. nuncios, to report. victoriam, laudem, triumphum, to gain, to obtain.

RE-POSCĒRE, (-posco, poposci, -), to ask again what is one's own; to claim, to demand, to require.

REPORTA, ōrum, n. a feast on the day after marriage, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 60. (A. 467.)

REPRESENTĀRE imagines rerum absentium to represent, to exhibit as present, Quintil. 6, 2, 29. erat eodem tempore senatus in aede Con-

RE-REPTĀRE, to creep along, to go softly or slowly, like a snail.

cordiae, quod ipsum templum repraesentabat memoriam consultis mei, recalled the remembrance, Cic. Sext. 11.—(II) REPRÆSENTARE pecuniam, to pay ready money, Cic. Att. 12, 25, 29, 30 & 31.—(III) aliquid, quod in longiore diem conlaturus esset, to do or execute immediately, what he had intended to defer, Caes. B. G. 1, 40. dies promissorum adest, quem etiam repraesentabo, si veneris, I will anticipate, i. e. if you return before the time, I will perform my promise immediately, (i. e. as it is thought, I will manumit you,) Cic. Fam. 16, 14. neque (debemus) expectare temporis medicinam, quam repraesentare ratione possimus, and not to wait for a remedy from time, which we may anticipate or receive much sooner from reason, ib. 5, 16, 9. mihi videntur etiam istorum animi incendi ad repraesentandam improbitatem suam, to discover before the time, sooner than they had intended, Id. Att. 16, 2. quin etiam corpus liberent obtulerim, si repraesentari morte meâ libertas potest, if by my death the liberty of one could be immediately recovered, Cic. Phil. 2, 46 f. quum—minas irasque caelestes repraesentatas casibus suis, exposuisset, speedily verified or fulfilled, Liv. 2, 36. nam et vera esse, et apte ad repraesentandam iram deum ficta possunt, to express the instant wrath of the gods against such wickedness, Id. 8, 6.—REPRÆSENTATIO, ōnis, f. a representation, Plin. 9, 6. Quintil. 8, 3, 61.—a payment of ready money, Cic. Att. 12, 31. & 13, 29. Fam. 16, 14.

RE-PREHENDĒRE v. reprehĒre, to catch again; to lay hold of, to seize. se, to check. eum, v. factum ejus, to reprove, to blame.—REPREHENSIO, ōnis, f. a rebuking or reproof. REPREHENSOR, ōris, m. a reproof.—REPREHENSĀRE, to take hold of, to pull back.—ans, part. Liv. 2, 10.

REPRĪMĒRE, (-primo, pressi, pressum, à premo,) impetus hostium, to repress, to check, to restrain. fluvium, to keep within bounds, to confine.

REPRESSOR, ōris, m. a restrainer. caedis, Cic. Sext. 69.

RE-PRŌBĀRE, to reject, Cic. Fil. 1, 7.

RE-PROMITTĒRE, (-mitto, misi, missum,) to promise, to engage.

REPROMISSIO, ōnis, f. a promise or engagement. sine cautione, &c. Cic. Rosc. C. 13.

REPTĀRE, to creep, &c. See REPĒRE.

RE-PŪBESCĒRE, to grow young again, Col.

REPŪDIUM, i, n. (pudet,) the breaking off of a marriage contract; also a divorce.

REPUDIĀRE, to divorce; to refuse; to reject.

REPUDIATIO, ōnis, f. a repudiating, a divorce.

REPUDIŌSUS, a. -osas dupcias facere, to prevent one's marriage, to spoil the match, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 56.

REPUERASCĒRE, to become a child again, Cic. Sen.

RE-PUGNĀRE alicui, amori, crudelitati, dicitis, habenis, precibus, voto, &c. to resist, to oppose, to be against. repugnant haec inter se, are repugnant or inconsistent, Cic. Tusc. 3, 29.

REPUGNANS, ntis, a. repugnant, contrary, adverse. -auter: -antia, ae, f. resistance, Cic. Off. 3, 7.

RE-PULLULĀRE, & -ascĒre, to bud, spring, or sprout forth again. e radicibus, Plin. 16, 44.

REPULSA, a repulse. -sus, &c. See REPELLERE.

REPŪMĪCĀTIO, ōnis, f. (pumex,) a smoothing, a polishing of the buds of trees, Plin. 17, 26.

RE-PUNGĒRE, to twitch or vex in return.

RE-PURGĀRE, to make clean, to cleanse carefully.

RE-PŪTĀRE, to think and think again, to consider, to reflect; to revolve. -atio, ōnis, f. reflection, Plin. 10, 37.

REQUIES, iētis, & -iēi, f. rest, repose, quiet, ease, respite, intermission.

REQUIESCĒRE, (-sco, ēvi, ētum,) to rest. sic quoque mutatis requiescunt foetibus arva, rest by a change of fruits or grain, i. e. receive the same benefit as if allowed to lie fallow, Virg. G. 1, 82. et mutata suos requiērunt flumina cursus, retarded or stopped their course, (al. mutata suos cursus, sc. secundum, changing their course.) Virg. E. 8, 4. & ibi Serv. so Jupiter Alcmenae geminas requieverat Arctos, Prop. 2, 18, 25.

REQUIĒTUS (a.) ager bene credita reddit, a field that has rested or lain fallow, Ov. Art. 2, 351.

REQUĪRĒRE, (-quiro, quisivi, Itum, à quæro,) to ask or inquire, Ov. Ep. 8, 100. 15, 5. M. 3, 9, &c. amissos longo socios sermone requirunt, they desiderate or regret, Virg. Æ. 1, 217. so ne post amissa requiras, antevēni, Id. G. 3, 70. omnes—vestrum auxilium requirunt, ask or require, Cic. Verr. 5, 67.—quibus amissis, et pacis ornamenta et subsidia belli requiretis, you shall desiderate or want, Cic. Manil. 2 f. vereor—ne litterarum a me officium requiras, lest you think me a more negligent correspondent than I ought, Cic. Fam. 6, 6. in que—majorum nostrorum prudentiam requiro, I desiderate, Cic. Paradox. 1.

REQUIRĒTUR (imp.) fortasse nunc, it will be asked, Cic. Manil. 9. post requisitum, sc. est ab Arcesila, it was asked, Id. Ac. 4, 24.

REQUISĪTUS, a. requisite, necessary. part. sought for.

RĒRI, (reor, ratus,) to suppose, judge, think.

RES, rei, f. a thing, an affair, a matter, a concern. pro re nata, for the occasion, as the matter stands. res secundae v. prosperae, prosperity. adversae v. malae, adversity. novae, a change of government, a revolution. res gestae, exploits. res cibaria, i. e. food, victuals. uxoria, i. e. uxor, matrimony. ad rem redi, to the point in hand. res Asiae, the state or empire. rem quaerere et facere, to make a fortune, to get wealth. e re meâ est, to my advantage. rei alicui esse, to be good for something. rei nulli esse, to be good for nothing, Ter. & Plaut. res Romana erat superior, the Roman army had the advantage, Liv. domina rerum Roma, mistress of the world, Ovid. M. 15, 447.

rerum potiri, to obtain the sovereignty or chief power. abi in malam rem, go to the mischief, a form of imprecation, Ter.——

RĒCŪLA, ae, f. a small estate or fortune.——

RESPŪBLĪCA, reipublicae, f. (in one word or two,) the republic, the commonwealth, the state, or any part of it.

RE-SAEVĪRE, to rage again, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 103.

RE-SALŪTĀRE, to salute again, Mart. 4, 84.

RESALUTĀTIO, ōnis, f. an exchanging of compliments, a re-salutation.

RE-SANESCĒRE, (-nesco, nui, -), to become sound again, to recover one's senses. animi -uit ardor, Ov. A. 1, 10, 9.

RE-SCINDĒRE, (-scindo, scīdi, scissum,) to cut off. pontem, to cut or break down. pectora ferro, to pierce, to lay open. summum ulceris os, to lance, to open, Virg. G. 3, 453. terram, to till up. acta Antonii, to annul. luctus, to renew, Ov. M. 12, 543.

RE-SARCĪRE (-cio, si, tum,) vestem, to mend, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 41. damna, to make up for, Cic. Fin. 1, 9.

RE-SCĪRE, & RescisĒre, (-īvi, itum,) to come to know, to hear or learn, to discover, Ter.

RE-SCRĪBĒRE, (-bo, psi, ptum,) to write back, to answer by writing; to pay money by bill, Cic. Att. 16, 2. dictantis, quod tu nunquam rescribere possis, to repay, Hor. S. 2, 3, 76.—legionem ad equum, to rank among the cavalry, Caes. B. G. 1, 42 f.—cantus rescripti vocum sonis, (al. descripti,) songs set to music, Cic. Tusc. 4, 2.

RESRIPTUM, i, n. a rescript or an answer of the emperor to a petition.

RE-SECĀRE, (sĕco, ui, ctum,) to cut, to cut off or out. ungues, to pare.——

RESECTIO, ōnis, f. the act of cutting.——

RESEGMEN, ūnis, n. any thing cut off, a paring.——

RESEX, ēcis, m. a vine branch cut to make it more fruitful, a stump or short cut branch, Colum. 3, 10, 15, 4, 21, 3, &c.

RESĒCRĀRE, (sacer,) to pray for the contrary of what one had prayed for before; to take off a curse or execration; to entreat again, Nep. 7, 6.

RE-SĒQUI, to follow again; to answer, Ov.

RE-SĒDĀRE, to appease, to allay.——

RESĒDA, ae, f. an herb which dispels swellings and imposthumes, a dock, Plin. 27, 12 s. 106.

RE-SĒMĪNĀRE, to sow again, Ov. M. 15, 392.

RE-SĒRĀRE (sera,) fores, to unlock, to open, Ov. M. 10, 384. ergo ubi, Jane biceps, longum reseraveris annum, i. e. annum solarem, thou shalt open or begin, Ov. P. 4, 4, 23. oracula mentis, to disclose or discover, Ov. M. 15, 145. reserata carceris janua, being unlocked, opened, Ov. F. 2, 455. so jamque patent iterum reserato carcere postes, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 77. pectore, Id. M. 6, 664. dies, the morning, V. Flac. 1, 655.

RE-SERĒRE, (-sĕro, sĕvi, itum,) to sow or plant again.

RE-SERVĀRE, to reserve, to keep, to retain, Cic.

RESĪDĒRE (resideo, ēdi, ā sĕdeo,) humi, to sit down, Ov. F. 3, 15. regina solio resedit, sat down on her throne, Virg. Æ. 1, 506. add. ib. 2, 738. 5, 180 & 290. 8, 232. Acidis in gremio, reclining, Ov. M. 13, 787. tum Etrusca resedit hoc acies campo, the Tuscan army encamped on this plain, Virg. Æ. 8, 503. periculum residebit, will remain or continue, Cic. Cat. 1, 13.—* cum tumor animi resedisset, had abated or subsided, Cic. Tusc. 3, 12.——

RĒSES, ūdis, a. remaining idle or inactive, Liv. 25, 6. timere Patres residem in urbe plebem, Liv. 2, 32. residesque movebit Tullus in arma viros, peaceful, inactive, Virg. Æ. 6, 813. jam pridem resides animos, slow, inert, unmoved by love, ib. 1, 722. reses aqua, stagnant, Varr. R. R. 3, 17.

RESĪDŪS, a. remaining. pecuniae, Liv. 33, 47. quid potest esse in calamitate residui, what kind of calamity can there be remaining, Cic. Verr. 3, 97. de residuis pecuniis sc. reus, accused of having retained the public money for his own use, Cic. Cluent. 34. horum erit iudicium—quid relatum, quid residuum sit, they will judge what money has been accounted for or returned to the treasury, and what remains in the hands of every one, Cic. Rull. 2, 22.—*lex JULIA* de residuis, sc. pecuniis. *vid.* R. A. 205.

RĒ-SĪDĒRE (re-sīdo, ēdi, -), mediis aedibus, sc. in, to sit down, Virg. Æ. 8, 467. arvis, to settle, ib. 5, 702. retro, to retreat backwards, 9, 539. tumidā ex irā tum corda resident, his heart settles, is stilled or calmed, Virg. Æ. 6, 407. bella resident, shall terminate or cease, 9, 648. so bellum resedit, is finished, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 30. sed properet, ne vela cadant, auraeque resident, cease or be calmed, Ov. Art. A. 1, 373. qua vi maria alta tumescant, objicibus ruptis, rursusque in seipsa resident, subside, fall back, Virg. G. 2, 480. si montes resedissent, should sink or be levelled, Cic. Pis. 33. jamjam resident cruribus asperae pelles, a rough skin settles or begins to grow on my legs, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 9.

RE-SIGNĀRE literas, to unseal, to open a letter, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 65. Cic. Att. 11, 9. so opella forensis adducit febres, et testamenta resignat, opens wills, i. e. causes death, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 9. dat somnos, adimitque, et lumina morte resignat, opens the eyes, which had been closed by death, or after death, (Servius interprets resignat by claudit,) Virg. Æ. 4, 244. (A. 471 & 481.—(II) quum Gabinii, quamdiu incolomis fuit, levitas, post damnationem, calamitas, omnem tabularum fidem resignasset, had invalidated or destroyed all the credit of public records, Cic. Arch. 5.—(III) si celeres quatit (Fortuna) pennas, resigno quae dedit, I resign or give up, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 54. so Id. Ep. 1, 7, 34.

RESĪLĪRE (-ilio, ui, īvi v. ii, ultum, ā salio,) in aquas, to leap back or again, Flor. 3, 6, 6.—RESULTĀRE, freq. to leap back, to rebound, Lucr. 2, 97 & 100. so vocisque offensa (sc. saxi) resultat imago, the image of the voice struck against

the rocks rebounds, Virg. G. 4, 50. pulsati colles clamore resultant, *re-echo with the sound*, Id. Æ. 5, 150.

RĒSĪMUS, a. (7. retro sĭmus,) -ae nares, *crooked or bent upwards*, Col. 6, 1, 3. so labra, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 3. rostrum, Plin. 8, 25. lamina, Cels.

RĒSĪNA, ae, f. *resin, a gummy substance exuding from trees*, Plin. 16, 10.

RESINACĒUS, a. *of or like resin*.

RESINŌSUS, a. *full of resin; gummy, clammy*.

RESINĀTUS, a. -ata vina, *mixed with resin*, Plin. 23, 1. juvenus, *effeminate, having the hairs pulled off their body by means of resin*, Juv. 8, 114.

RESĪPĒRE (sapio,) picem v. salem, *to taste or savour of*. Epicurus, homo minimè resipiens patriam, *i. e. Athenas, not witty*, Cic. N. D. 2, 27.

RESĪPĪCĒRE, (-isco, -ĭpui v. -ĭpii, -) *to come to one's senses again, to revive or recover*. resipisco, Ter. And. 4, 2, 15. vix aliquando, te auctore, resipui, (*al. resipivi*), *I recovered my senses, i. e. I came to see their conduct in a just light*, Cic. Att. 4, 5. cum primùm resipuisset, *when he revived or came to himself again*, Cic. Sext. 38. so mox resipiscens, Suet. Tib. 73.—ut tunc saltem experti regiam vanitatem resipiscerent, *they should repent*, Liv. 36, 22. cum te intelligo resipisse, *that you are reformed*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 3.

RE-SĪSTĒRE, (-sisto, stĭti, stĭtum,) *to stand up, to rise again*, Cic. Mur. 39. *to stand still, to halt, to stop*, Liv. 1, 12. restitit ad nostras fessa labore fores, *she stopped*, Ov. F. 5, 234.—(II) resistere ei, *to resist, to oppose or withstand*, Cic. Att. 7, 5. adversae factioni, Nep. 16, 1. hostibus, Cic. B. G. 2, 22. ne qua sibi statua poneretur, restitit, *he prevented or hindered*, Nep. 25, 3.

RESĪSTĪTUR, imp. *resistance or opposition is made*. cum a Cotta fortiter resisteretur, Caes. B. G. 5, 30. legi resistitur, *the law is opposed*, Liv. 3, 11.

RE-SŌLVĒRE (-solvo, solvi, sŏlŭtum,) nodos manu, *to unloose, to untie*, Plin. 8, 12. so vestes cinctas, *to unloose or ungird*, Ov. M. 1, 332. crura vinculis, *for vinculis*, Id. Art. 3, 272. vocem atque ora, *to break silence*, Virg.—litteras v. epistolam, *to untie the thread with which it was bound, to open*. corpus, *to loosen, to make laxative*. jura, *to violate, to break*. curas, *to mitigate*. ambages, *to explain or discover*. pecuniam, *to pay back*. vectigal, atque onera commerciorum, *to abolish*. aurum, *to melt*. vires, *to enfeeble*. dicta, *to refute*. muros ariete, *to beat down*, Sil. in pulverem, *to reduce*. resoluta vincula, *loosed, unbound*. resolutus amore, *freed from*. comas resoluta puella, sc. secundum, *having her hair loose or dishevelled*. -ta alvus, *loose, not costive*. corpora, *enfeebled, enervated*. terra, *broken up, ploughed*. resolutior cinaedo, *more dissolute or effeminate*, Martial. 10, 98.

RESŌLŪTIO, ōnis, f. *a loosening or loosening*.

RĒ-SŌNĀRE, (-sono, ui, -) *to sound again, to resound*. formosam resonare doces Amarylida silvas, Virg. E. 1, 5.

RĒSŌNĀTUR, imp. *a sound is returned*, Cic. N. D. 2, 57.

RĒSŌNANS, p. resŏnus, & resonabilis, a. *resounding*.

RESŌNANTIA, ae, f. *a sounding again, an echo*, Vitr. 5, 3.

RĒ-SŌRBĒRE (-beo, psi, ptum,) fluctus, *to suck or draw back*, Ov. Ep. 12, 125. so saxa, Virg. Æ. 11, 627.

RESPĒRĒRE (-go, si, sum, à spargo,) Teucros sanguine, *to besprinkle, to wet or bedew*, Virg. Æ. 7, 547: se sanguine nefando, *to stain, to pollute*, Liv. 1, 13.—respersus (part.) cruore, *besprinkled, stained*, Liv. 1, 48, 24, 46, &c. pulvere, Stat. Th. 8, 8.

RESPERSUS, ūs, m. & -sio, ōnis, f. *besprinkling*.

RESPĪCĒRE, (-spicio, spexi, spectum, à specio,) *to look back*. quoad longissimè potest mens mea respicere spatium praeteriti temporis, *review or look back upon*, Cic. Arch. 1. et quum Latinis studebimus literis, non respiciamus ad Graecas, *shall we pay no regard to Greek*, Quinctil. 1, 12, 6. respicere exemplar vitae morumque jubebo doctum imitatore, *to observe*, Hor. Art. P. 16. respice aetatem tuam, *consider your time of life*, Ter. Phor. 2, 3, 87. si modò rempublicam respicere velit, *to succour or assist*, Cic. Fam. 10, 11. cf. Art. 7, 1. si Caesar se respexerit, *shall regard his true interest*, Id. Fam. 10, 24.—* ad hunc (Bibulum) summa imperii respiciebat, *pertained or belonged*, Caes. C. 3, 5 f.

RESPECTUS, ūs, m. *a looking back*. effusè et sine respectu fugit rex Philipppus, *without looking back*, Liv. 32, 12. fugientibus miserabilem respectum incendiorum fore, *a spectacle or sight*, Cic. Div. 1, 32.—cum respectum ad senatum et bonos non haberet, *consideration, respect or regard*, Cic. Phil. 5, 18. respectu mei, *from respect or regard for me*, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 100.—illi me, quia velle vident, discedere malunt; respectu cupiunt hĭc tamen esse sui, *they wish me to remain here out of regard for them, on their account*, Id. P. 4, 9, 100.—* qui ab illo (Bruto) abducit exercitum, et respectum pulcherrimum, et praesidium firmissimum adimit reipublicae, *the best refuge*, Cic. Phil. 10, 4. so non ut ex ea acie respectum haberemus, (*sed al. al.*) ib. 11, 11.

RESPECTĀRE, *to look back often*. quid respectas? nihil pericli est, Ter. And. 2, 1, 3. par munus ab aliquo, *to expect*, Cic. Planc. 18. si qua pios respectant numina, *regard, or look upon*, Virg. Æ. 1, 603.

RE-SPIRĀRE animam a pulmonibus, *to take or draw breath, to breathe*, Cic. N. D. 2, 54. respĭra, *take breath*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 12. improbitas, *cujus in animo versatur, nunquam sinit eum respirare, to rest, to be at ease*, Cic. Fin. 1, 16. quem nunc respirare liberè non sinis, *to enjoy a moment's repose*, Cic. Quint. 11. cum

poëticis voluptatibus aures a forensi asperitate respirent, *when by the pleasures of poetry the ears of the audience are refreshed or relieved from the harshness of pleadings at the bar*, Quintil. 1, 8. 11. *so non igitur durum sit neque abruptum, quo animi velut respirant ac reficiuntur*, Id. 9, 4, 62. *paullum respirare a metu coepit, to recover*, Cic. Cluent. 70. *so respiravi, liberatus sum, I have recovered my spirits*, Id. Mil. 18. *si civitas respiraverit, if the republic shall revive, or again enjoy repose*, Cic. Fam. 6, 2. *ne punctum quidem temporis, cum legati adessent, oppugnatione respiravit, the siege was not suspended or discontinued even for a moment*, Id. Phil. 8, 7.

RESPIRATIO, ōnis, f. a breathing, Cic. Or. 16. *sine respiratione ac respectu pugnabant, without taking breath, and without looking back*, Liv. 8, 3.—*an exhalation*, Cic. N. D. 2, 10.

RESPIRATUS, ūs, m. a breathing, (al. respiritus), ib. 55.

RESPIRAMEN, ūnis, n. the passage of the breath, the wind-pipe, Ov. M. 2, 829. *breath*, ib. 12, 142.

RE-SPLENDĒRE, (-deo, ui, -, to shine bright.

RE-SPONDĒRE (-deo, di, sum,) alicui, to answer, to reply, Ov. M. 14, 496.—*respondent omnia silvae, answer or re-echo*, Virg. E. 10, 8. *respondent flebile ripae, the banks return a mournful reply or sound*, Ov. M. 11, 53. cf. 3, 387.

* RESPONDĒRE jus, de v. in jure, to answer, as a lawyer, Plin. Ep. 6, 15, 3. *qui ad nomina non respondissent, had not answered to their names at a levy of soldiers*, Liv. 7, 4. *hence ipsi se offerent, et respondebunt non vocati*, Cic. Or. 3, 49.—(II) dictis respondent cetera matris, *answer or agree to, correspond with*, Virg. Æ. 1, 585. *conjux ubi pristinus illi respondet curis, answers her with correspondent cares*, ib. 6, 474. *nec tamen—non satis Graecorum gloriae responderunt, nor were they inferior to, they came up to or equalled*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 2. *meritis favor non respondet, does not answer, is not equal to*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 9. *so opinionio hominum tua virtus non respondet*, Cic. Fam. 2, 4. *ita erudiatur, ut et patri, et Caepioni nostro, et tibi quàm propinquo respondeat, that he may imitate and not degenerate from*, Cic. Fin. 3, 2. *haec illi mensura viro respondet, answers to, suits*, Ov. 12, 618. *sed trunci oleae meliùs, propagine vites, respondent, olives answer or succeed better by truncheons, vines by layers*, Virg. G. 2, 63.—*contra elata mari respondet Gnossia tellus, on the opposite side of the gate was represented*, Id. Æ. 6, 23.—*urbes coloniarum ac municipiorum respondebunt Catilinae tumulis silvestribus, will oppose or be a match for*, Cic. Cat. 2, 11. *arma Caesaris Augusti non responsura lacertis, not abt to withstand*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 48.—*passiv. quae consuluntur autem, minimo periculo respondentur, the questions put to a lawyer are answered*, Cic. Mur. 13. *philosophiae vituperatoribus satis responsum est, imp. enough has been said in answer to*, Cic. Fin. 1, 1.

RESPONSUM, i, n. an answer. non Apollinis

magis verum atque hoc, responsum est, the answer or oracle, Ter. And. 4, 2, 15.

RESPONSIO, ōnis, f. an answer, Cic. Balb. 16. Pis. 23. *sibi ipsi responso*, Cic. Or. 3, 54. *vid. Quintil. 9, 3, 90.*

RESPONSOR, ōris, m. a surety. quo responso, et quo causae teste tenentur, (al. quo responsor,) Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 43. cf. Pers. 5, 78.—RESPONSUS, ūs, m. proportion, conformity, Vitruv. 1, 2, 3, 1. & 10. 11.

RESPONSARE, freq. to answer, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 56. *to answer perfly or saucily*, Id. Men. 4, 2, 57. *ne gallina malum responset dura palato, sc. hospitis, lest the tough hen be disagreeable to his palate*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 18. *cupidinitibus, to resist or restrain*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 85. *coenis optimis, to be proof against, to reject an invitation to*, ib. 103. *superbae fortunae, to oppose, to withstand*, Id. Ep. 1, 1, 68.

RESPONSITARE, to answer often, to give counsel in law, Cic. Leg. 1, 4.

REPUBLICA, republicae, f. (v. res publica, in two words. resque publica, Liv. 8, 13.) the republic, the state. nomen universae civitatis est, Cic. Leg. 2, 2. *Caesarem non eadem de republ. sensisse, quae me scio, about the government of the state*, Cic. Pis. 32. *de summa rep. consultare, about the safety of the state*, Liv. 26, 10. *quo die de provinciis, et de republica retulerunt, sc. consules ad senatum, concerning the republic in general*, Liv. 38, 42. *ad remp. accedere, to obtain the first magistracy, i. e. the quaestorship*, Cic. Verr. 1, 12. *or the first public office*, Cic. Phil. 5, 18. *nondum ad remp. accessi, I have not yet obtained any magistracy*, Cic. Rosc. A. 1. *senatus consulto eos ab rep. remotos esse, from the management of the rep.* Id. 5, 11. *est ars difficilis remp. gerere, to govern*, Cic. Att. 7, 25. *but ut quatuordecim legionibus eo anno, centum navibus longis, resp. administraretur, i. e. that the war should be carried on*, Liv. 30, 41. *so gratulatusque est quod remp. egregie gessisset, because he had conducted or carried on the war successfully*, Id. 40, 40. *so rem optimè suo ductu gerere*, Cic. Manil. 21. *inter consules convenit, ut quemadmodum uno animo remp. gessissent, &c. they had carried on the war*, Liv. 2, 64. *remp. ex vestra sententia administrare, i. e. to conquer Antony*, Cic. Fam. 10, 11. cf. ib. 17. 17. & 12, 11.—*quasi temere de rep. locutus, i. e. concerning the victory of Paulus Aemilius over Perseus*, Cic. N. D. 2, 2. *reliquias reip. dissipare, of the treasury*, Cic. Phil. 2, 3. *ideo ne nobilitas recuperavit remp. public security*, Cic. Rosc. A. 4. *rep. perfrui possumus, i. e. all the rights and advantages of citizens*, Id. Mur. 11. cf. Dom. 57. *reip. causâ abesse, on the public service*, Cic. Caec. 20. *reip. partem suscipere, to undertake the defence of the rep.* Id. Mil. 15. *non reip. causâ, for the good of the public*, Id. Verr. 2, 55. *ut eo censu nullius civitatis resp. posset administrari, the revenue or collection of taxes*, ib. *sibi non fuisse dubium, quin nullo foedere a rep. bene gerendâ impediretur, i. e. from conferring the freedom of the city on those*

who deserved it, Id. Balb. 20. servos agri cultores temp. abduxisse, the government or rulers of the rep. Liv. 36, 35. si immensum imperii corpus stare ac librari sine rectore (i. e. imperatore) possent; dignus eram, a quo resp. inciperet, i. e. libertas, I would have restored the former republican government, Tac. H. 1, 16.

RE-SPUĒRE (-uo, ui, -) liquorem, to spit out again, Vitr. 7, 4. so frenos cum sanguine, Stat. Th. 8, 543. munera parva, to refuse, to reject, Tibul. 4, 1, 7.

RE-STAGNĀRE, to run over, to overflow, to stagnate. flumina restagnant alto vallo, overflow, Luc. 4, 89. quam restagnantis fecit maris unda paludem, the water of the overflowing sea, Ovid. Met. 11, 364. so ostium latè restagnans Baphyri amnis, forming a large morass, Liv. 44, 6.

RESTAGNĀTIO (ōnis, f.) oceanii, an overflowing, Plin. 2, 67.

RESTAURĀRE bellum, to renew, Just. 20, 5. theatrum, to rebuild, Tac. so aedem, ib.

RE-STĀRE, (resto, tīti, tītum,) to remain. de viginti restabam solus, Ovid. Met. 3, 637. unum etiam restat amico nostro (i. e. Pompeio) ad omne dedecus, ut Domitio non subveniant, remains to complete his disgrace, Cic. Att. 8, 7. quod restat sc. temporis, for the future, Cic. Verr. 3, 89.—RESTAT, ut his respondeam, imp. it remains, Id. Ac. 4, 2. so ire tamen restat, Numa quò devēnit, et Ancus, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 27.

—(II) dum RESTO sc. iis, I oppose or resist them, Ov. M. 3, 626.—* dona ferens pelago et flammis restantia Trojae, remaining or saved from, Virg. Æ. 1, 679.

RESTĪTĀRE, to linger, to tarry, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 1. ubi restitaret, when he made opposition or refused to go, Liv. 7, 39.

RESTĪTRIX (icis, f.) his (foribus) praesidebo, I will stay here at the door, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 5.

RESTĪBĪLIS, e.—ager v. terra, lands own every year without intermission, or at least two years immediately following, with bearded or husked wheat, which they who let their farms provided against, because it impoverished the land.—RESTIBILIS (adj.) vinea v. -ile vinetum, an old worn out or decayed vineyard, trenched anew and prepared for planting. haec (sc. apium, porrum, &c.) semel sata pluribus annis restibili fertilitate provenient, with constant or permanent fertility, Plin. 19, 7 s. 35 f.

RE-STILLĀRE, to drop again. metaph. litterae tuae mihi quiddam quasi animulae restillarunt, your letter has revived or comforted me, Cic. Att. 9, 7.

RE-STINGUĒRE (-nguo, nxi, nctum,) ignem aquā, to extinguish or put out, Plaut. Casin. 4, 1, 16. so flammam, Liv. 1, 39. Hor. S. 1, 5, 76. incendium meum ruinā restinguam, I will extinguish the conflagration (i. e. the odium raised) against me with general ruin, Sall. Cat. 31 f. iracundias et cupiditates, to allay or mitigate, Cic. N. D. 2, 59. aliquem incensum, to appease or pacify, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 82. haec verba unā mehercle falsā lacrimulā—restinguet, she will defeat or overcome these big words, Id.

Eun. 1, 1, 24. sermunculum enim omnem aut restinxerit, aut sedarit, he will either stop all tattling or talking about him, or lessen it, Cic. Att. 13, 10. nec ipse Aristoteles admirabili quadam scientiā, et copiā caeterorum studia restinxit, nor did Aristotle discourage or dishearten the attempts of others, Cic. Or. 1.

RESTINCTIO, ōnis, f. a quenching, ib.

RE-STIPŪLĀRI, to ask a correspondent or counter obligation, Cic. -atio, ib. (A. 235.)

RESTIS, is, f. a rope or cable, a halter or cord.

RESTICŪLA, ae, f. a little rope.

RESTIO, ōnis, m. a rope or cord maker, Suet. Aug. 2.

RESTĪTUĒRE (-uo, ui, ūtum, à statuo,) in antiquum statum, to set or put again in its first state, to restore, Cic. judicia, v. damnatos in integrum, to reverse a sentence, to restore persons condemned to their former state, Cic. Verr. 2, 26. § 5, 6. (A. 251.) oppida, to rebuild. aciem inclinatam, to rally. praelium, to renew. comas turbatas, to put in order again. se, to recover, to revive. petivit, ut me sibi restituerem, that I should become reconciled to him again, Cic. Att. 15, 4.

RESTĪTŪTIO, ōnis, f. a restitution or restoration; a rebuilding.

RESTĪTŪTOR, ōris, m. a restorer, Cic. Mil. 15.

RE-STRINGĒRE (-ngo, nxi, ictum,) sumptus, to restrain, to restrict.

RESTRICTUS, a. stingy, niggardly.

RESTRICTĒ, adv. sparingly. restrictissimè, Plin. Ep. 5, 8.

RĒ-SUĒRE, (suo, ui, ūtum,) to rip or open up, to undo what is sewed, to unstitch, Suet. Aug. 94.

RĒ-SŪDĀRE, to sweat out again, Curt. 7, 10, 3.

RESULTANS, rebounding, &c. See RESILIRE.

RE-SŪMĒRE, to take up again, to resume, Plin. Ep.

RĒ-SŪPĪNUS, a. lying along on his back, Plin. 7, 2. jacuit resupinus humi, Ovid. M. 4, 121. add. ib. 352, 12, 239, 13, 86, 15, 743, &c. sensim resupina sunt, they gradually sink, i. e. the voice falls, Quinctil. 11, 3, 167. eloquentiam hanc libidinosam resupinā voluptate auditoria probent, let auditories of corrupt taste and morals approve this feeble or emasculated eloquence, ib. 5, 12, 20.

RESUPĪNĀRE, to lay one on his back. resurgentem ibi regem umbone resupinat, Liv. 4, 19. pone apprehendit pallio, resupinat, he pulls me back, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 24.—ubi resupinatus est aliquis, laid on his back, Cels. 7, 14, 9.

RĒ-SURGĒRE, (-go, rexi, rectum,) to rise again. victa tamen vinces, eversa que Troja resurges, Ov. F. 1, 523. orbe resurgebant lunaria cornua nono, i. e. in the ninth month, Ov. M. 2, 453. so sexta resurgebant orientis cornua Phoebes, ib. 8, 11. vix resurgunt lumina, the lamps are with difficulty lighted up, Id. Ep. 21, 159. quum res Romana contra spem vota que ejus velut resurgeret, the Roman state was rising again or recovering, Liv. 24, 45.

RE-SUSCITARE iram, to rouse again, Ov. M.

RE-TARDARE, to stop or delay; to retard.—

RETARDATIO, ōnis, f. a stopping or hindering.

RE-TAXARE, to reprove, to blame, Suet.

RĒTE, is, n. (ſ. rētis, is, f. Plaut.) a net; a snare or trap. scit bene venator, cervis ubi retia tendat, Ov. Art. A. 1, 45.—

RETICŪLUM, i, n. & -tis, i, m. a small net, Plin. 31, 6.—a caul of net-work for covering the hair, Juv. 2, 96. reticulum tenuissimo lino, minutis maculis, plenum rosae, a small bag made like a net of very fine thread, with small meshes or holes, filled with roses, to serve as a nosegay, Cic. Verr. 5, 11. reticulum panis, a net full of bread, a netted knapsack, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 47. so Juv. 12, 60. cf. Pers. 5, 140.—

RETICŪLATUS, a. -ata fenestra, a window covered with a net.—

RETIARIUS, i, m. a kind of gladiator, who endeavoured to throw a net over the head of his antagonis, Quintil. 6, 3, 61. (A. 346.)

RE-TĒGERE (-tēgo, xi, ctum,) vultus, to uncover, Lucan. 8, 669. jugulumque simul pectus retexit, she uncovered or made bare, Ov. M. 13, 459. scelus, to disclose or discover, Virg. Æ. 1, 356. so consilium, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 16. commenta animi, Ov. M. 13, 38. diem, to disclose, ib. 8, 1. orbem radiis, to enlighten, Virg. Æ. 4, 119. quare in hoc thecam nummariam non retexeris, you need not open your money-chest or repository for this sum, Cic. Att. 4, 7. jam rebus luce retectis, being discovered or visible by the light of the sun, Virg. Æ. 9, 461.

RE-TENDĒRE (-do, di, sum v. tum,) arcum, to unbend, Ov. M. 2, 419. velut alternā quiete retenduntur, are unbent or refreshed, Quintil. 1, 3, 8. arcusque retentos, her unbent bow, Ov. M. 3, 166.—

RETENTĀRE, to try or attempt again. et timidē verba intermissa retentat, Ov. M. 1, 746. fila lyrae, to touch the strings again, ib. 5, 117. letique viam sine fine retentat, tries again and again a way to death, ib. 11, 792. iterumque retento, sc. Theseā, I try again to find, Id. Æp. 10, 11.

RETENTĀRE, to keep back, &c. See RETINĒRE.

RE-TEXĒRE (-xo, ui, xtum,) telas intertextas, to unweave, Stat. Silv. 3, 5, 9. Eurydices oro properata retexite fila, (al. fata,) unweave the threads of Eurydice's life, which have been too hastily woven, i. e. restore her to life again, Ov. M. 10, 31. cf. Cic. Or. 2, 38. telam Penelopae, to undo what is done, to labour in vain, Cic. Ac. 4, 29. rursus amor patriae ratione valentior omni, quod tua texuerunt scripta, retexit opus, undoes what your writings effected, i. e. obliterates your admonitions, Ov. P. 1, 3, 30. omnia erant Metelli ejusmodi, ut totam praeturan Verris ietexere videretur, to annul or rescind all his acts, Cic. Verr. 2, 26. luna quater plenum tenuata retexiit orbem, decreasing unweaved, i. e. hid her full orb, Ov. M. 7, 531. itaque jam retexo orationem meam, I change my discourse, I retract what I have said, I confess what I have denied, Cic. Phil. 2, 13. quod adolescens

praestiti, id nunc aetate praecipitatā communtem, ac me ipse retexam, and shall I unravel the texture of my better days, i. e. reverse my former conduct, ib. 11, 28, 15. idemque retexitur ordo, the same order is unraveled or reversed, Ov. M. 15, 249. retexens noxas Tydeos, recollecting, (al. recensens,) Stat. Theb. 9, 148. scriptorum quaeque retexens, erasing and writing anew, i. e. revising or correcting, Hor. S. 2, 3, 2.

RETĪCĒRE, (-ceo, ui, -, à taceo,) to be silent, to conceal.—

RETICENTIA, ae, f. holding one's peace, silence; concealing the faults of any thing sold, Cic. Off. 3, 16.

RETĪNĒRE, (-eo, ui, entum, à teneo,) to hold or keep back or in. liberos, to restrain, to govern. jus suum, to retain, to preserve. arcum, to hold. memoriā, to hold fast, to remember. pecuniam, to keep to one's self.—

RETINENTIA (ae, f.) actarum rerum, the remembrance, Lucr. 3, 675.—

RETENTIO (ōnis, f.) aurigae, a charioteer's holding in or keeping back his horses before they start, Cic. Att. 13, 21. assensionis, a withholding, Cic. Acad. 4, 25.—

RETINACŪLUM, i, n. any thing wherewith another thing is stayed and holden back; the cable of an anchor, the halser of a ship, the rein of a bridle. Amerina parant lentae retinacula viti, willow twigs for binding, Virg. G. 1, 265. (vid. G. Index)—

RETENTĀRE eum, to hold back, to stop. frena v. lora, to hold or keep in. vires in valle, to keep his forces, Lucan. 4, 723. caelum a terris, to keep from being confounded, Lucr. 2, 728. legiones, to retain, to keep back, Ter. H. 4, 13. pecuniam, ib.

RE-TONDĒRE, to clip or shear. retensus, Plin.

RE-TŌNĀRE, to thunder again, to resound, Catul.

RE-TORQUĒRE, (-rqueo, rsi, rtum,) to wrilhe back, to turn or cast back. telam, to unweave. brachia tergo retorta, tied behind their backs, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 22. retortis littore Etrusco violenter undis, being thrown or beat back from, ib. 1, 2, 13.

RE-TORRIDUS, a. shrivelled or wrinkled with too much heat. -idē, adv.—

RETORRESCĒRE, to become dry or parched.—

RETOSTUS, a. toasted, scorched, Plin. 13, 4.

RE-TRAHĒRE, (-āho, xi, ctum,) to draw or pull back. se, to withdraw. argentum, to recover, Ter. Thebas ab interitu, to preserve, Nep.—

RETRACTUS, a. -ior a mari murus, farther back, Liv. 34, 9. -ius paulo cubiculum, a little farther distant, (sc. from the sea,) Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 6.

RE-TRACTĀRE arma, to handle again, Liv. 2, 30. to examine or consider anew, Tac. G. 22. pedamenta, to dress up or adjust the props anew, Col. 4, 26, 1. munera Caeae naeniae, to resume the task of the Cean mournful muse, i. e. to attempt to write elegies in imitation of Simoniades, a native of Cea, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 38. ora-

monem, v. librum, to revise, to examine carefully, to correct. dicta, to retract, to recal, Virg. Æ. 12, 11.

RETRACTANS, part. refusing to come, Liv. 4, 39. or, to go, ib. 52.

RETRACTATUS, part. & adj. refusing to come; revised, corrected.

RETRACTATIO, ōnis, f. a refusal, delay, hesitation.

RĚ-TRĚBUĚRE, to give back, to restore, to repay.

RETRIMENTUM, i, n. (tero)—olei, the sediment of dregs, Varr. R. R. 1, 64. plumbi, the dross, Cels. 5, 15.

RETRO, adv. behind, on the backside, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 29.—retro ambulare, cedere, fluere, fugere, preparare, referri, ruere, &c. back, backwards. ab imo ad summum ac retro, Quincil. 11, 3, 15.

RETORSUM, v. -us, adv. backwards.

RETORSUS, a. (retro verſus) turned backward.

RETROAGĚRE, to drive or throw back. capillos, to turn back, Quincil. 11, 3, 16. ordinem, to begin at the wrong end, Id. 12, 2, 10. dactylus retroactus vocatur Anapaestus, inverted, Id. 9, 4, 81.

RETROĚDĚNS, ntis, retiring back, Liv. 8, 8.

RETROCĚTUS, a. -ita cornua, bent back, crooked, Lucr. 4, 546.

RETROĚCĚRE, to bring or draw back, Vitruv. 10, 6 f.

RETROĚRE, to go back.

RETROGRĚDI, to go back.

RETROGRĚDUS, a. going back, retrograde, Plin. 2, 17.

RETRĚĚRE, (-udo, si, sum,) to thrust back.

RETRĚSUS, a. dark, abstruse, Cic. Verit. 1, 3. Or. 1, 19.

RE-TUNDĚRE, (-tundo, tŭdi, tusum,) to blunt, to turn awry. improbitatem, to check, to repress. sermones, to silence, to refute. retusus & retunſus, blunted; blunt, dull, Col. 4, 24 f. Plaut. P. 1, 2, 26.

RE-VALESCĚRE, to grow well again, to recover health. ope qua possis, Ov. Ep. 21, 231.

RE-VANESĚRE, to vanish away again.

RE-VEĚRE (-vĚho; xi, ctum,) praedam, to carry or bring back, Liv. 1, 35. Trojanam ex hostibus urbem qui revehis nobis, who bringest back, Virg. Æ. 8, 37. conficerent equos virosque, ne quis reveheretur inde ad proelium, they should kill horses and men, that no one might return to the battle, Liv. 3, 70. equo citato ad urbem revectus, having ridden back with speed, Liv. 7, 41.—metaph. sed ad paullo superiorem aetatem revecti sumus, we have been carried back, Cic. Brut. 63.

RE-VĚLĚRE frontem, to uncover or unveil, Tac.

RE-VELĚRE, (vello, velli v. vulsi, vulsum,) to pull or tear away. pars claustra portarum revellit, tear open the bars of the gates, Liv. 5, 21. telumque altā ab radice revellit, Virg. Æ. 12, 787. nec patris Anchisae cineres manesque revelli, nor have I torn up, ib. 4, 427. et quos Sidoniā vix urbe revelli, I tore from, i. e. induc-

ed to leave the Sidonian city, i. e. Tyre, ib. 545. REVULSIO, ōnis, f. a tearing or pulling away, Plin.

RE-VĚNĚRE, (-vĚnio, vĚni, ventum,) to come back, to return.

RĚVĚRĚ, adv. indeed, in reality, truly.

RE-VERBĚRĚRE impetum fortunae, to beat back, to repel, Sen. Clem. 2, 5.

RE-VĚRĚRI, (-er; ſtus,) to fear, to stand in awe, to reverence, to honour or respect.

REVERENS, ntis, a. reverent, respectful. -enter, -entia, ae, f. reverence, esteem.

REVERENDUS, a. awful; venerable, Ovid. in Ibin, 73.

RE-VERĚRE, to sweep back or over again.

RE-VERTĚRE, & (saepius) reverti, to turn or come back, to return. domum revertor moestus, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 70.

REVERſIO, ōnis, f. a return, Cic. Phil. 1, 1.

RE-VĚĚRE, to go back to see, Plaut. Truc.

RE-VILESCĚRE, to become contemptible, Sen.

RE-VINCĚRE, (-vinco, vĚci, victum,) to convince, to confute, to disprove. crimina—revicta rebus, verbis confutare nihil attinet, disproved by facts, Liv. 6, 26.

REVICſTUS, part. conquered, Lucr. 1, 587. Fior. Od. 4, 4, 24. entirely defeated, Tac. Ann. 15, 73.

RE-VINCĚRE, (-cio, xi, nctum,) to tie, to bind fast. quam (sc. tellurem, i. e. Delon) pius Arctitenens oras et littora circum errantem, Mycōno celsā Gyāroque revinxit, Virg. Æ. 3, 76.

RE-VIRESCĚRE, (-viresco, virui, -,) to grow green again, Ov. Met. 2, 408. to become young again, Ovid. Met. 7, 305. to recover strength or courage again, Cic. Pr. C. 14. so ille nunquam revivisset, Id. Att. 15, 13.

RE-VĚSĚRE, (-vĚſo, vĚſi, vĚſum,) to come back to see, to revisit, Cic. Att.

REVĚVISCĚRE, (revivisco, revixi, ictum,) to recover life, to revive again.

RE-UNCTOR, ōris, m. the servant of a physician, who pretended to cure his patients by anointing them, Plin. 29, 1.

RE-VĚCĚRE, to recal, to call back; to invite back or again. libertatem, to restore. gradum, to come or go back, Virg. Æ. 6, 128. pedem ab alto, to flow back, ib. 9, 125. exordia pugnae, to trace back, to unfold, ib. 7, 40. studia intermissa, to resume or begin anew. pecuniam a privatis, to call in, to demand. se, to change his opinion, Cic. Ac. 4, 17. omnia ad gloriam, to refer, Cic. Flac. 12. versus, to desire to be repeated, to encore, Cic. Tusc. 4, 29. Sext. 56 & 58. vires, to recover, Cic. Fam. 7, 26. Virg. Æ. 1, 214.

REVOCATIO, ōnis, f. a recalling, a calling back.

REVOCĚMEN, ſnis, n. a recal.

REVĚCĚBĚLĚS, e, that may or can be recalled.

RE-VOLĚRE, to fly back, Cic. N. D. 2, 49. to hasten. ad patrem revolavit, Paterc. 2, 120.

RE-VOLVĚRE, (-volvo, vi, ūtum,) to roll back, libros, to turn over, to read, Liv. 34, 5. Ilacos casus, to go over again, to endure again, Virg. Æ. 10, 61. ad irritum revolvi, to come to nought, Tac. H. 3, 26. revolvor in Tusculanum, I am

returned, or I return, Cic. Att. 13, 26. iter revolvens, measuring back, Virg. Æ. 9, 391.—
 REVOLŪTUS, part. falling back, ib. 5, 336. tumbling back, ib. 11, 671. saxa revoluta aestu, rolled back, ib. 627. dies revoluta, revolving, returning, ib. 10, 256.

REVOLUBĪLIS, a. -ile saxum, that may be rolled back, Ov. in Ibin, 191.

RE-VŌMĒRE, (-vōmo, ui, itum,) to vomit or throw up again.

REUS, i, m. (cujus res agitur,) a person accused or impeached, a criminal, (called in Scotland, a pannel,) a defendant. reus criminis alicujus v. culpae, ambitūs; spretarum legum agitur reus, is called in question for, Ovid. M. 15, 36. reus rei capitalis, tried for his life, Cic. Verr. 2, 39. de pecuniis repetundis, accused of extortion, Id. majestatis, impeached for treason, Suet. reus voti, bound by, obliged to perform, Virg. Æ. 5, 237.

REX, rēgis, a king, &c. See REGĒRE.

REVULSUS, torn away, &c. See REVELLĒRE.

RHAMNUS, i, m. a white bramble, Plin. 24, 3 & 14.

* RHAPSŌDIA, ae, f. a rhapsody or book of Homer's poems, Nep. 10, 6. cf. Cic. Or. 3, 34.

RHĒDA, ae, f. a carriage with four wheels for travelling.

RHĒDĀRIUS, a. of a rheda. mulus, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 7.—s. the driver of a rheda, Cic. Mil. 10.

RHĒNO, ōnis, m. a thick garment made of skins.

* RHĒTOR, ōris, m. a rhetorician, a teacher of oratory; an orator.

RHĒTORĪCA, ae; & -īce, es, f. rhetoric, oratory.

RHĒTORĪCUS, a. of a rhetorician or rhetoric, rhetorical.

RHĒTORĪCA, ōrum, n. books or precepts of rhetoric.

RHĒTORĪCĒ, adv. like an orator, rhetorically, Cic. Fin. 2, 6. Brut. 11.

* RHEUMATISMUS, i, m. a flux, a rheumatism.

RHEUMATĪCUS, a. troubled with a flux or rheum, Plin. 29, 6.

* RHINA, ae, f. a skate, a sea fish, Plin. 32, 7.

* RHINŌCĒROS, ōtis, m. a large beast with a horn on his nose; the horn of a rhinoceros, a large horn, Juv. 7, 13.

RHŌMBUS, i, m. the rotation or twirl of a spindle, Ov. Am. 1, 817.—a kind of fish, supposed to be a turbot, Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 30. Juv. 4, 39.

* RHOMPHAEA, ae, f. a kind of sword, Liv.

* RHOPĀLON, i, n. a water lily, Plin. 35, 7.

* RHUS, i, m. & f. sumack, a bushy shrub, Plin. 24, 11.—n. the seed of sumack, Plin. 24, 14.

* RHYAS, ādis, f. a disease of the eyes, when they water or weep continually, Cels. 7, 7, 4.

RHONCHUS, i, m. a snoring or snorting; a scoff, a flout or jeer, Martial. 1, 4. & 4, 86.

* RHYTHMUS, i, m. an harmonious succession

of sounds; rhyme or metre.

RHYTHMICUS, i, m. one who observes numbers or harmony in writing or repeating, Cic. Orat. 3, 49.

RHYTION, ii, n. a vessel or cup like a half-moon.

RICA, ae, f. a hood with which women covered their heads at sacrifices, Varr. L. L. 4, 29. Plaut. Ep.

RICINIUM, i, n. v. -inius, i, m. a kind of robe worn by women in mourning, Cic. Leg. 2, 23.

RICINUS, i, m. a lick or like, an insect that infests oxen, sheep, &c. Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 14. Col. 6, 2, 6.—(II) a shrub called cici (or palma Christi) Plin. 15, 7.

RICTUS, a grinning, &c. See RINGI.

RĪDĒRE, (rideo, risi, risum,) to laugh. aliquem, to laugh at, to mock or deride. risit pater optimus olli, for illi, smiled to or upon him, Virg. Æ. 5, 358. ille dolum ridens, smiling at the deceit, Id. E. 6, 23. malis ridens alienis, laughing, as if his checks were not his own, i. e. immoderately, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 72.—(II) omnia nunc rident, smile, look pleasant, Virg. E. 7, 55. reddes dulce loqui, reddes ridere decorum, restore my graceful smile, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 27. fortuna ridet vultu sereno, Ov. Tr. 1, 4, 27. Venus dulcè ridet, smiles sweetly, Ov. Ep. 16, 83. ille terrarum mihi praeter omnes angulus ridet, pleases me, Hor. Od. 2, 6, 13. ridet argento domus, shines, ib. 4, 11, 6.

RĪDENDUS, part. to be laughed at, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 9. so ridenda poemata, Juv. 10, 124.—
 RIDIBUNDUS, a. laughing much, inclined to laughing, Plaut. Epid. 3, 3, 33.

RĪSUS, ūs, m. rar. risio, ōnis, f. laughing, laughter.

RĪSOR, ōris, m. a laugher, a mocker.

RĪDICŪLUS, a. merry, jocular; ridiculous, worthy to be laughed at; apt to make one laugh.

RĪDICŪLĒ, adv. ridiculously.

RĪDICŪLUM, i, n. a jest or joke; a silly business.

RĪDĪCULARIA, ōrum, n. jests or things to be laughed at, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 28, &c.

RĪDĪCA, ae, f. the prop of a vine, Col. 2, 12.

RĪDĪCŪLA, ae, f. a little stake or fork, Sen. N. Q. 1, 3.

RĪGĀRE, to water a field, garden or garment; to wet, to moisten. aquam per agros, to scatter, Liv. 5, 16. ingenia, to cultivate, to improve, Cic. ad Heren. 4, 6. -atio, ōnis, f. watering.

RĪGUUS, a. well watered. -ui amnes, which water, Virg. G. 2, 485.

RĪGUA, ōrum, n. waterings, Plin. 17, 26 s. 40.

RĪGĒRE, (-geo, ui, -) to be very cold or chill, to be frozen; to be stiff or stunch, to stand on end, as hair does.

RĪGESĒRE, to grow stiff.

RĪGOR, ōris, m. vehement cold; stiffness; harshness, rigour.

RĪGĪDUS, a. cold, stiff, rigid, severe, inflexible; fierce. cruel. -idè; -iditas.

RĪGĪDĀRI, to be made stiff.

RĪMA, a chink, a cranmy, a fissure; a rift, cleft or chap in wood or stone. naves rimis fatis-

CAVĀ, *open in chinks, leak or let in water*, Virg. *Æ.* 1, 123. *fessaque agit rimas*, sc. tellus, *makes large chasms*, Ov. *M.* 2, 211. *plenus rimarum sum*, hac atque illac perfluo, i. e. *I blab out what I hear*, Ter. *Eun.* 1, 2, 25.

RIMŪLA, ae, f. *a little chink*.

RIMŌSUS, a. *full of chinks or clefts, leaky*. *cymba rimosa*, Virg. *Æ.* 6, 414. *et quae rimosā bene deponuntur in aure*, *are safely deposited in a leaky ear*, i. e. *may be told to any body*, Hor. *S.* 2, 6, 46.

RIMĀRI, *to search, to pry into; to examine diligently*. *partes apertas*, Virg. *Æ.* 11, 748.

RINGI, (*vix ringere*), *to grin, to shew the teeth as a dog does; to wry the mouth; to fret or chafe*.

RICTUS, ūs, m. *rar. -um*, *a grinning; a scornful opening of the mouth in laughing; also the mouth, a jaw or chop*, Juv. 10, 230.

RĪPA, ae, f. *the bank of a river; the sea-shore*.

RĪPŪLA, ae, f. *a little water-bank*.

RĪPĀRIUS, a. *-iae hirundines, swallows which build their nests in holes in the banks of rivers*, Plin. 30, 4.

RISCUS, *a coffer or chest covered with a skin, a trunk*, Ter. *Eun.* 4, 6, 16. *et ibi Donat.*

RĪSUS, ūs, m. *laugher, &c.* See *RĪDĒRE*.

RĪTUS, ūs, m. *a rite or ceremony*. *ritu naturae*, *in the course of nature*. *ritu ferarum caedi*, *after the way of manner*.

RĪTŪALIS, e. *-ales libri, concerning rites or ceremonies*, Cic. *Div.* 1, 33.

RĪTĒ, adv. *in due form, rightly, properly, with the accustomed ceremonies*, Cic. *Div.* 1, 13. *Liv.* 44, 37.

RĪVUS, i, m. *a brook, a rivulet, a stream of water*.

RĪVŪLUS, i, m. *a little brook, a rill*.

RĪVĀLIS, e, *frequenting or found in rivulets*, Col. 8, 15, 6. * *Those were called Rivāles who got water from the same brook; whence*,

RĪVĀLIS, is, m. *a rival, a competitor*.

RĪVĀLĪTĀS, ātis, f. *rivalship*, Cic. *T.* 4, 26.

RĪXA, ae, f. *a squabble or quarrel; a contest, a strife*.

RĪXŌSUS, a. *quarrelsome, apt to fight*.

RĪXĀRI, *to brawl, to quarrel, to scold*.

RĪXĀTOR, ōris, m. *a brawler, a wrangler*, *Quinctil.* 11, 1, 29.

RŌBUR, ōris, n. *oak of the hardest kind; heart of oak, strength, a certain part of a prison*, *Liv.* 38, 59.

RŌBŌRĒUS, v. *roburneus*, a. *of oak, made of oak*.

ROBUSTUS, & -eus, a. *made of oak, strong, robust*.

ROBŌRĀRE, *to strengthen*, Plin. 10, 33. Cic. *Off.* 1, 31.

RŌDĒRE, (*rodo*, si, sum), *to gnaw*. *pollicem*, Hor. *Epod.* 5, 48. *vivos unguis, to gnaw to the quick*, Hor. *S.* 1, 10, 71. *dentem dente, to gnash*, Mart. 13, 2. *absentem amicum, to calumniate, to backbite or speak ill of*, Hor. *S.* 1, 4, 81. *so Cic. Balb.* 26. *ripas rodunt flumina, wash or wear away*, Lucr. 5, 257.

RŌSĪO, ōnis, f. *a gnawing*, Plin.

RŌGĀRE, *to ask, to desire, to request, to entreat, to enquire*. *molestum verbum et demisso vultu dicendum*, *ROGO*, Sen. *Ben.* 2, 2.—(II) *magistratus rogabat populum, ut sciscerent v. juberent, quod ferret, that they would order what he proposed*, Fest. *ego hanc legem, uti rogas, jubendam censeo, I am of opinion that this law should be enacted*, *Liv.* 10, 8 f. *quum, UTI ROGAS, (sc. fiat,) dicerent, be it as you propose, i. e. they voted for the law*, *Id.* 6, 33 & 40.

populum, ut antiquaret sc. rogationem, rogabant, &c. that they would reject the law, Cic. *Att.* 1, 14. *hence legem rogare, to propose or to pass a law, (A. 90, 93 &c.) ego perniciosas leges rogavi, I passed*, Cic. *Phil.* 2, 29. *so rogatā lege*, Cic. *Sext.* 25.—(III) *magistratum, consulē v. praetorem rogare, to elect, to cause to be elected*, Cic. *Att.* 9, 9. *Gell.* 13, 15. *quibus (Silano et Muraenae,) consulatus, me rogante, datus est, whilst I held the comitia, or presided at their election*, Cic. *Mur.* 1. *quum plebeis consulatus rogabatur, was demanded for plebeians*, *Liv.* 10, 7. *neque enim ego sic rogabam, ut petere viderer, I did not ask as a candidate, but as his friend*, Cic. *Planc.* 13.—(IV) **RŌGĀRE** *militem sacramento, i. e. adstringere v. obligare, to administer to a soldier the military oath*, *Liv.* 35, 2. *so 32, 26. & 40, 26. Caes. B. G.* 6, 1.—(V) **RŌGĀRE** *sententiam, to ask the opinion of a senator*, *Gell.* 4, 10. (A. 11.) *primus rogatus sententiam, sc. a consule, being first asked his opinion*, *Sall.* *Cat.* 50.

RŌGĀTĪO, ōnis, f. *a question*, Cic. *Or.* 3, 53.—*a soliciting or canvassing for votes*, Cic. *Planc.* 10. *rogationem ad populum ferre, to propose a bill or law*, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 1. *rogatione perlatā a C. Memmio, the law being passed*, *Sall.* *Jug.* 32. *omnes leges, quae sunt de jure, et de tempore legum rogandarum, unā rogatione delevit, by one law*, Cic. *Sext.* 26. *cum ex Mamilia rogatione tres quaesitores rogerentur, three inquisitors or judges were appointed according to the law passed by Mamilius*, *Sall.* *Jug.* 40. *so rogatio Caecilia*, Cic. *Sull.* 22. *unius tribuni pl. rogatio, sc. Calidii*, Cic. *Fam.* 1, 9, 39. *Planc.* 28. *V. Max.* 5, 2, 7. *rogationes tribuniciae*, *Id. ad Quir.* 4.

RŌGĀTIUNCŪLA, ae, f. *a little question*, Cic. *Fin.* 1, 11. *a small bill or law*, *Id. Dom.* 20.

RŌGĀTUS, ūs, m. *a desire or request*. *ipsius rogatu*, Cic. *N. D.* 1, 7. *rogatū meo*, *Id. Fam.* 13, 36. *nunquam nobis ad rogatum respondent, to a question, to what they are asked*, *Id. Flac.* 4.—

RŌGĀTOR, ōris, m. *an asker, a requester, a demander: the holder of the comitia*, Cic. *N. D.* 2, 4. *a friend of any candidate for an office, who attended at his election*, Cic. *in Senat. p. r.* 11. *Pis.* 15.—

RŌGĪTĀRE, *to ask, to desire, to invite; to inquire*. *ad coenam ut venjat*, Ter. *Eun.* 2, 2, 35.

RŌGĪTĀTĪO, ōnis, f. *a law or order of the people*, *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 2, 23.

RŌGŪS, *a large fire in which dead bodies were burnt, a funeral pile*.

ROCĀLIS, a. -ales flammæ, the flames of the funeral pile, Ovid. Am. 3, 9, 41.

ROS, rōris, m. dew, any moisture or liquid; water, milk, &c.

ROSMARĪNUS, m. v. -um, n. rosemary, a plant, Plin. 19, 12. § 24, 11. parvo coronantem marino rore deos, with rosemary, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 15. ros maris et lauri, nigraque myrtus olet, Ov. Art. A. 3, 690.

ROSCĪDUS v. Rosīdus, a. wet or moistened with dew, dewy.

† **RORĪFER**, ēra, um, bringing dew.

RŌRĀRE, to drop and fall down like dew, to drizzle; to besprinkle, to bedew.

RORĀTĪO, ōnis, f. the falling of dew; a blasting of vines, Plin. 17, 24.

RORESCĒRE, to be wet with dew, to be dewy.

RORĀRII, ōrum, m. light armed soldiers, Liv. 8, 8.

RŌSA, ae, f. a rose; oil of roses, Cels. 8, 3.

ROSAEŪS, & -ārius, a. of roses. rosaceum, sc. oleum.

ROSARIUM, i, n. a place where roses grow; a garland of roses.

ROSEŪM, i, n. a garden or bed of roses.

ROSEŪS, a. rosy, of the colour of a rose, red; fair, beautiful. -eā cervice refulsit, Virg.

ROSTRUM, i, n. the beak, bill or nib of a bird, Cic. N. D. 1, 36. the snout of a fish or beast, Plin. 8, 24. a man's nose, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 13. the hooked point, the beak or bill of a pruning-knife, Col. 4, 25, 1. malleorum rostra, the heads of hammers, Plin. 34, 14 s. 41. the sharp part of the prow of an ancient ship of war, in the form of a beak, usually covered with brass, Plin. 16, 4. Caes. E. G. 3, 13. navis rostro percussa sidere coepit, Nep. 12. 4. erepta rostra carinis, Virg. Æ. 7, 186.

ROSTRA, ōrum, n. a pulpit or tribunal in the Roman Forum, where those who addressed the people stood; so called, because it was adorned with the beaks of the ships taken from the Antiātes, Liv. 8, 14.

ROSTRĀTUS, a. -a navis, armed with a brazen beak, i. e. a ship of war, Cic. Inv. 2, 32. corona, adorned with the figures of the beaks of ships, Plin. 16, 4. so columna.

ROSTELLUM, i, n. a little bill or beak, Plin. 30, 11. Col. 8, 5.

RŌTA, ae, f. a wheel. rota fortunæ, Cic. Pis. 10. an engine of torture, Cic. Tusc. 5, 9.

ROTŪLA, ae, f. a little wheel.

RŌTĀRE, to turn a thing round like a wheel, to swing, to wheel or whirl about; to brandish; to shake or toss. -ātio, & -ātus, ūs: -ātor.

RŌTUNDUS, a. round, circular, globular. -do ore loqui, with a round mouth, i. e. sweetly, agreeably, smoothly, in rounded periods, without any roughness, Hor. -dè: dītas.

ROTUNDĀRE, to round, to make round; to pile up in a round heap, to make up. mille talenta rotundentur, let 1000 talents be made up, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 34.

RŪBER, bra, brum, red, ruddy.

RŪBELLUS, a. somewhat red.

RUBELLIĀNUS, a. of a red colour.

RUBELLIO, ōnis, m. a roach or rochet, a fish, Plin. 32, 10.

RUBĒRE, (-eo, ui, -), to be red, to blush, to reddens.

RUBENS, ntis, a. red, blushing.

RUBESCĒRE, to grow red, to reddens.

RUBEFACĒRE, to make red. rubefecit sanguine setas, Ov. M. 8, 383. rubefacta sanguine telus, ib. 13, 394.

RUBOR, ōris, m. redness, blushing, a blush.

RUBICUNDUS, a. ruddy.

RUBICUNDŪS, a. somewhat ruddy, Juv. 6, 425.

RUBĪDUS, a. red. panis rubidus, made red by baking, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 2.

RUBĪGO, īnis, f. the blasting of corn and vines, mildew, Virg. G. 1, 150. Plin. 18, 17.—rust of iron or brass, Virg. G. 2, 220. Plin. 17, 4.—metaph. livent rubigine dentes, with rust or foulness, Ov. M. 2, 777.

RUBIGINŌSUS, a. rusty; envious, spiteful.

RUBRĪCA, ae, f. red earth, red ochre, ruddle; with which the titles or heads of laws, as also the titles and beginnings of books used to be written; a rubrick, put for the civil law, Quintil. 12, 3, 11. (A. 223.)

RUBRĪCŌSUS, a. full of red ochre.

RUBRĪCĀTUS, a. marked with red ochre.

RŪBUS, i, m. v. f. the bramble or blackberry bush.

RUBEŪS, a. of brambles. rubea virga, a bramble twig, Virg. G. 1, 266.

RUBĒTUM, i, n. a place where bramble bushes grow.

RUBĒTA, ae, f. a toad, often found among bramble bushes, Plin. 6, 31. a poison drawn from it, Juv. 1, 70.

RUCTUS, ūs, m. a belch or belching.

RUCTĀRE, & -āri, to belch, to rift.

RUCTATUS, a. -āti cruores, belched up, Sil. 15, 432.

RUCTĀRIX (icis, f.) menta, causing one to belch, Mart. 10, 48.

RUCTUOSUS, a. -ōsi spiritus, smelling of belch, Quintil. 4, 2, 123.

RŪDĒRE (rudo, rudi, -), to bray like an ass; to roar.

RUDENS, ntis, m. v. f. a cable or great rope of a ship.

RUDĒRĀRE, to lay on rubbish, &c. See **RUDUS**.

RŪDĪS, is, f. a rod or stick for stirring any liquid, while boiling.—(II) a rod or foil for fencing with, Suet. Cal. 32. ferro non rubidus dimicantes, A. dial. de Orat. 34. rude donatus, presented with a rod, as gladiators were, when discharged from fighting in the arena, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 2. tam bonus gladiator rudem tam cito accepisti? did you receive your discharge so soon? Cic. Phil. 2, 29 f. whence such gladiators were called **RUDIARI**, Suet. Tib. 7. (A. 351.)

RUDĪCŪLA, ae, f. a small rod, a spatule, slice or ladle, to stir things that are boiling.

RŪDĪS, e, rude, ignorant, untaught, illiterate. populus, Ov. Art. A. 2, 624. F. 1, 38.—rudes anni, childish, boyish, i. e. boyhood, Quintil. 1,

Y, 5 & 20. argentum, unwrought, Plin. 33, 3. capilli, undressed, Senec. Hippol. 319. carmen, rude, unpolished, Ov. Tr. 1, 7, 22. humus, unploughed, uncultivated, Id. M. 5, 646. so terra, Varr. R. R. 1, 27. lana, undressed, Ov. M. 6, 19. Ep. 1, 78. moles, rude, unformed, Ov. M. 1, 7. so tellus, ib. 87. signum, a rude image, ib. 406. vestis, coarse, Ov. F. 4, 659. vestustas, rude antiquity, i. e. the rude ancients, ib. 1, 131.

RŪDIMENTUM, i, n. the first instruction or rules, a rudiment, a principle, a beginning, the first trial of skill. dura rudimenta belli propinqui, Virg. Æ. 11, 157. inter muliebrem tutelam, rudimentumque primum puerilis regni, during the guardianship of a woman and the first essay of a youthful reign, or the reign of a boy, Liv. 1, 5. eum ipsum rudimentum adolescentiæ bello lacescentem Romanos posuisse, had made the first trial of his manhood, by attacking the Romans in war, Liv. 31, 11. turpe rudimentum, patriæ præponere raptam, a base beginning, Ov. Ep. 5, 97. dicendi rudimenta, the rudiments or principles of rhetoric, Quintil. 2, 1.

RŪDUS, ēris, n. rubbish; materials for paving, bruised stones. rudus novum, new materials, Vit. 7, 1. redivivum, materials which had been used in a former building or pavement, ib. Plin. 36, 25 s. 62.

RUDĒRĀRE, to lay on rubbish or bruised stones. ruderatus ager, covered with rubbish, Plin. 21, 4.

RUDERĀTIO, ōnis, f. a laying on of rubbish, a paving with rubbish, Vitr. ib.

RUDĒTUS, v. Rudectus, a. full of rubbish, Cato, 34.

RUĒRE, (ruo, rui, ruĭtum,) to fall down. fuit alto a culmine Troja, Virg. Æ. 2, 290. ruere illa non possunt, ut hæc non eodem labefactata motu non concidunt, the Asiatic taxes or money concerns cannot fail or be lost, without causing the ruin of public credit at Rome, Cic. Manil. 7. quid si nunc caelum ruat, should fall, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 41. (vid. G. 12.) atria vestra ruunt, your palace will tumble down, Ovid. M. 2, 296. ruit arduus aether, the lofty sky pours down, i. e. it rains excessively, Virg. G. 1, 324. omnia in pejus ruere, for ruunt, degenerate, grow worse and worse, Virg. G. 1, 200. cum clamore ruit magno, sc. in eum, he rushes on him; Virg. G. 4, 439. at illum (Caesarem) ruere nunciant, that he rushes on or advances with great speed, Cic. 7, 19. vide sis (si vis) ne quid imprudens ruas, lest imprudently you commit any slip, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 128. timendum—ne ruere incipiat sc. Pompeius, to act imprudently through passion, Cic. Att. 2, 14. emptorem pati ruere, to make a bad bargain, Cic. Off. 3, 13.

RUĒRE, act. to make to fall, to drive down; so procellæ—ruere (ruunt) antennas, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 18. venti vis ruit nayeis, drives or tosses, Lucr. 1, 273. cumulosque ruit malè pinguis arenae, levels or scatters, Virg. G. 1, 105. ignis ruit atram ad caelum piceâ crassus caligine nubem, raises, drives, ib. 2, 308. et spumas salis ære ruebant, they cut the foamy sea with their

brassè beaks, Id. Æ. 1, 35. moerentes altum cinerem et confusa ruebant ossa focus, i. e. they draw from the ashes of the funeral piles the bones which remained, Virg. Æ. 11, 211. (A. 483.) tu protinus, unde divitiæ, aerisque ruam, dic, augur, acervos, whence I may draw or get, Hor. S. 2, 5, 22. turbatque ruitque sc. eum, confounds and drives him before him, Ov. M. 12, 134. caeteros ruerem, agerem, &c. I should rush upon the rest, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 21. & ibi Donat.

RUENS (part.) acervus, falling or tumbling, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 47. ruens Nilus, flowing or pouring down, Virg. G. 4, 292. stomachus, failing, decayed, Hor. S. 2, 3, 154.

RŪTA, ōrum, n. ruta caesa, the moveable things of a farm, Cic. Or. 2, 55. (A. 50.)

RUĪNA, æ, f. a downful, ruin. ruina caeli, a storm or tempest, Virg. Æ. 1, 129. dedit ruinam domus, fell down, Virg. Æ. 2, 310. so graves aulae ruinas in patinam fecere, made a terrible downful, Hor. S. 2, 8, 54.

RUĪNŌSUS, a. ready or like to fall, ruinous, Cic. Off. 3, 15.—ruinosas occultit herba domos, grass covers the fallen houses, Ov. Ep. 1, 56.

RŪFUS, a. reddish, yellow; having red or yellowish hair.

RUFŪLUS, a. a little red, russet.

RUFĀRE capillum, to make red, Plin. 23, 2. & 15, 2.

RUFESCĒRE, to grow reddish, Plin. 10, 29.

RŪGA, æ, f. a wrinkle, Cic. Sen. 18.—(II) a rumple, the plait or fold of a garment, Plin. 35, 8.

RŪGŌSUS, a. full of wrinkles, shrivelled.

RŪGĀRE, neut. to have rumpled or plaits, Plaut. Casin. 2, 3, 30. rugatae testae, furrowed shell fishes, Plin. 9, 33 s. 52.

RULLA v. Ralla, æ, f. the plough-staff, Plin. 18, 19.

RŪGĪRE, to roar like a lion, Ov. Phil. 49.

RŪMEN, inis, n. & Rūma, æ, f. the cud; a dug, teat or pap.

RŪMĪNĀLIS, e. -āles hostiæ, sacrifices of beasts which chew the cud, Plin. 8, 51. ficus rumīnālis (or Romularis), the fig-tree under which the wolf gave suck to Romulus and Remus, Liv. 1, 4. Tac. An. 13, 58. Plin. 15, 18 s. 20. and RUMĪNUS, a. -a ficus, Ovid F. 2, 411.

RŪMĪNĀRE, v. -āri, to chew the cud; to chew over again; to meditate, to ruminate. -atio, Plin. 11, 37.

RŪMOR, ōris, m. a rumour, a common report.

RUMPĒRE, (rumpto, rūpi, ruptum,) to break; to burst; to tire, to weary. nuptias, to dissolve. vestes, to rend, to tear. amicitiam, foedera, &c. to violate, to infringe.

RUPTOR, ōris, m. a breaker, an infringer. foederis, Liv. 4, 19.

RUMPUS, i, m. a graft or off-set of a vine. traduces quidam rumpos appellant, Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 4.

RUMPOŪNUS, a. -um arbustum, a plantation of low trees for supporting vines, Col. 5, 7, 1. rumpotina arbor, a dwarf-tree, ib. s. 3.

RUMPOLINĒTUM, i, n. a *thicket of dwarf trees, for supporting vines*, ib. s. 2.

RUNCĀRE, to weed. -ātio : -ātor.

RUNCĪNA, ae, f. a *joiner's saw or plane*.

RUNCĪNĀRE, to smooth with a plane, Var. L. L. 5, fin.

RŪPES, is, f. a *rock, a crag*.

RUPĪĀPRA, ae, f. a *wild goul*.

RURSUS, & -um, adv. *again, a second time*. rursus in arma feror, Virg. Æ. 2, 655. rursus prorsus v. rursum prorsum, *backward and forward*.

RŪS, ruris, n. *the country*. habet animi relaxandi causā rus amoenum et suburbanum, a *country house or farm*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46. parva rura, a *small farm*, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 37. rura suburbana, a *country-seat near the city*, Id. Ep. 1, 7, 76. otium et oppidi laudat rura sui, *praises repose and the fields round his town*, i. e. the rural repose of his village, Od. 1, 1. 17.—vestigia ruris, *marks of rusticity*, Id. Ep. 2, 1, 160.

RURĀLIS, e, of the *country, rural*.

RURĀRE, to live in the *country*.

RURICŌLA, ae, m. an *inhabitant of the country*.

RURIGĒNA, ae, m. one *born in the country*.

RUSTĪCUS, & Rusticulus, a. *pertaining to the country; plain, simple, homely; rude, clownish*.—s. a *countryman, a husbandman, a clown, a peasant, a rustic*.

RUSTĪCĒ, adv. *like a rustic, in a clownish or boorish manner, rudely*.

RUSTĪCĪTAS, ātis, f. *the manner of the country, simplicity; clownishness, rusticity*.

RUSTĪCĀRI, to live or dwell in the *country, to be in the country; to do country work*. -ātio.

RUSTICĀNUS, a. -ana vita, a *country life*. -anus vir, a *rustic or clownish man*.

RUSTICĀRIUS, a. -iae falces, *rustic scythes*, Cato, 11, 4.

RUSCUS, i, m. & -um, i, n. a *kind of shrub, whereof besoms and brushes were made, butchers broom, knee-holly*, Col. 7, 10, 8. 12, 7. 1.

RUSCARIUS, a. *of the shrub ruscum*, Cato, 11, 4.

RUSSUS, a. *of a fish or carnation colour, a kind of red*.

RUSSĀTUS, a. *clad in reddish coloured clothes*.

RŪTA, ae, f. *the herb rue, herbgrace*.

RUTĀTUS, a. *made of, or seasoned with rue*.

RUTŪLA, ae, f. *small rue*.

RŪTA, ōrum, n. See RUĒRE.

RUTĀBULUM, i, n. a *skcaling-stick*, Col. 12, 14, 5. a *ladle*, Id. 12, 20, 4, &c. 31.

RŪTĪLŪS, a. *of a red colour, fiery-red*, Suet. Ner. 1. ignis, Virg. G. 1, 454. rutilis clarus squamis, *with bright scales*, ib. 4, 93. cruor, Ov. M. 5, 83.

RŪTĪLĀRE, to shine, Virg. Æ. 8, 474. comam, to make red, Suet. Cal. 47.

RUTĪLESCĒRE, to grow ruddy, Plin. 8, 55.

RUTRUM, i, n. a *mattock, a spade, a pick-axe*.

S.

SABAZIA, orum, n. *sacred rites instituted in honour of Dionysus or Bacchus*, Cic. N. D. 3, 23.

SABBĀTUM v. Sabbāthum, i, n. *the Sabbath of the Jews, a fast-day*, Suet. Aug. 76. Tib. 32.

SABBĀTARIUS, i, m. *one that keeps the Sabbath*.

SABĪNA (adj.) *herba, the herb savine*, Col.

SABŪLUM, i, n. v. -o, ōnis, m. *small sand, fine gravel*.

SABULŌSUS, a. *sandy, gravelly*.

SABULĒTUM, i, n. a *gravel-pit*, Plin. 27, 8.

SĀBURRA, ae, f. *ballast, gross sand or gravel put at the bottom of a ship to keep it steady*.

SABURRĀRE, to poise or make steady, Plin. 18, 35.

SABURRĀTUS, a, um, *stuffed or crammed with good cheer*, Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 2.

SACCĀRUM, i, n. *sugar, a gummy substance found in reeds; anciently used only for medicine*, Plin. 12, 8 s. 17.

SACCUS, i, m. a *large sack or bag; a strainer through which wine was made to pass, in order to weaken its strength, and to render it milder to the taste*.—quin imo ut plus capiamus, sacco frangimus vires, Plin. 14, 22 s. 28. cf. 19, 4 s. 19, 2. tenui vimine rariūs contextus saccus, inversae metae similis, qualis est quo vinum liquatur, Col. 9, 15, 12.

SACCŪLUS, i, m. a *little bag, pouch, or purse; a scrip or satchel; a small strainer*.

SACCARIUS, a. -ia navis, a *ship of burden, for carrying sacks of corn or other goods*.

SACCĀRE vinum, to strain through a bag, Mart. 2, 40.

SĀCER, cra, crum, *sacred, venerable, divine; consecrated, devoted; instituted, established*. also *cursed, detestable, execrable; thus, uter aedilis fuerit, vel vestrum praetor, is intestabilis et sacer esto*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 181. (A. 136, &c.) auri sacra fames, Virg. Æ. 3, 56. homo sacerrimus, Plaut. Poen. pr. 90. so Most. 4, 2, 67. —* SACER mons, the *sacred mount*, Liv. 2, 32. via sacra, the *sacred street*.

SACRUM, i, n. *any thing consecrated to the gods; a festival, a sacrifice*.

SACRA, ōrum, n. *sacred rites, a sacrifice*.

SACRĀRE, to consecrate, to dedicate, to ratify; to devote to the *infernal gods, to accurse*.

SACRĀTUS, a. *sacred*.

SACRARĪUM, & Sacellum, i, n. a *chapel, an oratory*.

SACRAMENTUM, i, n. *an oath, particularly that of soldiers to their general*, (A. 364.) a *sum of money deposited by the plaintiff and defendant, which fell to the gaining party, after the case was determined*, (A. 233.)

SACRIS, e, *sacred*, Plaut.

SACRĪCŌLA, ae, m. (colo), a *priest*, Tac. H. 3, 74.

SACRIFICĀRE (facio), to sacrifice. -ātio.

SACRIFICĪUM, i, n. a *sacrifice*.

SACRIFICŪS, a. -icae arae, *used for sacrifices*. -īci dies, *holy days, on which sacrifices were offered*, Ovid. Met. 13, 590. ritus, *rites used in sacrifice*, Id.

SACRIFICŪS, i, m. a *priest*.

SACRIFICŪLUS, i, m. a *little or contemptible priest*. rex sacrificulus, the *priest otherwise called rex sacrorum*, Liv. 2, 2. v. sacrificus, Liv. 40, 42. (A. 310.)

SACRIFICĀLIS, e, pertaining to sacrifice or to a priest.

† SACRĪFER, a. -ērae rates, carrying the sacred things, Ov. F. 4, 252.

SACRĪLĒGUS, a. (qui sacra legit.) sacrilegious, guilty of stealing sacred things; wicked.

SACRĪLĒGIUM, i, n. sacrilege, the crime of stealing or robbing sacred things; the things so stolen; any heinous crime.

SĀCROSANCTUS, a. sacred, inviolable.

SĀCERDOS, ōtis, c. a priest or priestess.

SACERDOTIUM, i, n. the office of a priest, priest-hood.

SACERDŌTĀLIS, e; -es ludi, exhibited by the priests, Plin. Ep. 7, 24; or by the pontifices, Suet. Aug. 44.

SACERDŌTŪLA, ae, f. a priestess, Var. L. L. 4, 29.

* SĀCŌMA ātis, n. what is put in the scales to make equal weight, counterpoise, Vitruv. 9, 3.

SĀECŪLUM, i, n. an age. See SECULUM.

SĀEPE, -ius, -issimē, adv. often. saepenumero, oftentimes, Plin. 11, 17. Cic. Fam. 16, 21.

SĀEVUS, a. cruel, fierce, savage; pinching, hard, severe.

SĀEVĪTER, adv. fiercely, violently.

SĀEVĪTIA, ae, f. cruelty.

SĀEVĪRE, to rage, to be fierce or cruel; to be angry.

SĀEVĪTUR, imp. saevitum est in caeteros Trojanos, cruelty was exercised on, they were put to the sword, Liv. 1, 1.

SĀGA, a sorceress. Sāgax, &c. See SĀGUS.

SĀGĀPĒNON, i, n. a kind of medicinal herb.

SĀGĒNA, & Sagina, ae, f. meat wherewith any animal is fattened; a cramming or stuffing; fatness; a coop or place where fowls are fattened.

SĀGĪNĀRE, to fatten to stuff, to cram, to pamper.

SĀGĪNĀTIO, ōnis, f. a fattening, or putting up of animals to feed, Plin.

SĀGINARIUM, i, n. a place for fattening animals or birds, a fattening pen or coop, Varr. R. 3, 10, 7.

SĀGITTA, ae, f. an arrow.

SĀGITTIARIUS (adj.) calamus, fit for making arrows, Plin. 16, 36.—s. an archer; one of the twelve signs of the zodiac.

SĀGITTĀRE, to shoot arrows. sagittata suavia, killing or wounding kisses, as if shot from a bow. Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 16.

† SĀGITTIĪFER, a. bearing arrows.

SĀGITTIPIŌTENS, ntis, a. a powerful shooter, the sign Sagittarius, Cic. in Arato, v. 311.

SĀGMEN, īnis, n. the herb vervain, Liv. 1, 24.

SĀGUM, i, n. a soldier's cloak or cassock, the military robe of the Romans.

SĀCŪLUM, i, n. a little cloak or cassock.

SĀGĀTUS, & Sagulatus, a. clothed in the sagum, Suet. Caes. 48. Vitell. 11.

SĀGUS, a. wise, knowing, presaging.

SĀGA, ae, sc. mulier, a wise woman, a witch, a sorceress, a hag.

SĀGĪRE, to perceive acutely, to foresee.

SĀGAX, ācis, a. quick-scented; sagacious, foreseeing. -aciter: -acitas, ātis, f. sagacity, Nep. 7, 5.

SAL, sālis, m. & rar. n. salt; the sea: wit, neatness, taste, (A. 445.)

SALES, ium, m. witty sayings, smart repartees, raileries.

SĀLĪNA, ae, f. a place where sult is made, a salt-pit.

SĀLINĀTOR, ōris, m. a dealer in salt; hence the surname given to M. Livius, Liv. 29, 37.

SĀLĪNUM, i, n. a vessel for holding salt, a salt-cellar.

SĀLILLUM, i, n. a little salt-cellar.

SĀLĀRIUS & Salinarius, a. of or belonging to salt:—s. a seller of salt or of salt meats, a salter.

SĀLĀRIUM, i, n. a stated allowance of meat, (of which salt is a necessary part;) also money, a salary, a stipend.

SĀLĪRE, v. Salīre, to season with salt, to powder, to pickle.

SĀLĪTUS, a. salted, pickled.

SĀLITŪRA, ae, f. a powdering, a salting.

SĀLSUS, (ab obsolet. sallo,) salted, salt; witty, smart. -sē.

SĀLSURA, ae, f. a salting or seasoning with salt, brine or pickle; salted meat.

SĀLSITŪDO, īnis, f. saltiness.

SĀLSAMENTUM, i, n. any salt meat, flesh, or fish.

SĀLSAMENTARIUS, a. -ium vas, for holding salt meat.—s. a maker or seller of salt meat, a fish-monger.

SĀLSŪGO, & Salsilāgo, īnis, f. a salt liquor, at the bottom of salt pits under the salt, strong brine, pickle.

SĀLSĪPŌTENS, a. having power over the sea, an epithet of Neptune, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 1.

SĀLŌĀMA, ōrum, n. pickles, things kept in pickle, Col. 10, 117, 12, 9.

SĀLGĀMĀRIUS, i, m. an oilman, that makes or sells pickles, Col. 12, 44 & 54.

SĀLNITRUM v. Salnitrum, i, n. saltpetre, Plin. 31, 10.

SĀLĀCIA, ae, f. the goddess of the sea, Cic. Univ. 1.—a wave that flows back into the sea, Varr.

SĀLAMANDRA, ae, f. a salamander, an animal said to live in the fire, Plin. 10, 67.

SĀLAR, āris, m. a kind of trout, Auson. Mosel.

SĀLARIUM, a salary. -ārius, &c. See Sal.

SĀLAX, ācis, a. (salio,) salacious, lascivious, lecherous, lewd, lustful.

SĀLACĪTAS, ātis, f. salacity, lechery, lewdness.

SĀLEBRAE, ārum, rar. salebra, ae, f. rough or rugged places; a difficulty.

SĀLEBRŌSUS, a. rough, rugged, uneven; crabbed, difficult, Quinct. 11, 2, 46.

SĀLGĀMA, ōrum, pickles. -ārius, &c. See SAL.

SĀLICTUM, Salignus, &c. See SĀLIX.

SĀLĪRE, (sālio, ui, ii & īvi, saltum,) to skip; to leap, to dance, to jump; to shoot or spring up; to pant and beat.

SĀLTUS, ūs, m. a leap; a forest, a thick wood, a thicket.

SĀLTUŌSUS, a. full of woods or forests.

SĀLTĀRE, to dance. nemo saltat sobrius, Cic.

Mur. 6. saltare pastorem Cyclopa, to represent as a pantomime, Hor. 1, 5, 53. -atio, & -atus, ūs: -ātor, & -ātrix: -ātorius.

SALTĪTĀRE, to dance often.

SĀLI, ōrum, m. a kind of birds, very prolific, Plin. 10, 52.

SĀLI, ōrum, the priests of Mars, who in their procession through the city, used a leaping motion. a saltu nomina ducunt, Ov. F. 3, 387.

SALIĀRIS, e, of the Salii.

SĀLĪVA, ae, f. spittle, slaver; any juice or moisture; the taste, gust or relish of any meat or drink.

SALVĀRIUS, a. clammy, little spittle.

SALIVŌSUS, a. having the taste of spittle.

SĀLIVĀRE, to spit, to gather spittle, to slaver, Plin. 9, 36. to give a medicinal drink to horses or other beasts, to drench, Id. 27, 11 s. 76.

SĀLIVĀTUM, i, n. a drench or draught, Col. 6, 9. salivatum farinae ordeaceae, a drench of barley-meal, ib. c. 10. lupini semicrudi conteruntur, et offae salivati more faucibus (vitulorum) ingeruntur, parboiled lupins are bruised, and morsels of them are thrust down their throats in the manner of a drench, ib. c. 25.

SALIUNCA, ae, f. spikenard or lavender.

SĀLIX, ūcis, f. a willow or sallow; a withy, an osier.

SĀLIGNUS, & -ūsus, a. of or belonging to willows.

SALICTUM v. SALICĒTUM, i, n. a grove or thicket of willows.

SALICTĀRIUS, a. growing among willows.—s. one who takes care of a willow ground.

SALMO, ōnis, m. (à saliendo,) a salmon.

SALPA, a kind of fish, Plin. 9, 18 s. 32. of small value, vilissima, ib. 32, 11. Ov. Hal. 121.

SALTĀRE, to dance. Saltatio, &c. See SALĪRE.

SALVUS, salt. Salsamentum, &c. See SAL.

SALTEM, adv. at least, Cic. Att. 8, 16, 9, 6.

SALTUS, ūs, m. a forest.

SALTUOSUS, a. full of forests, woody. -psa regio, Nep. 14, 4, &c. See SALĪRE.

SALVE, save you, hail. See SALVUS.

SALVIA, ae, f. the herb sage.

SALVIĀRE, to give one a drench or medicinal drink of sage.

SALVIĀTUM, i, n. a drench of sage, Col. 6, 9, 1, &c.

SĀLUM, i, n. (sal,) the sea. spumante salo, Virg. Æ. 2, 209. in salo, Nep. 2, 8.

SĀLUS, ūtis, f. safety, health. una salus victis, nullam sperare salutem, Virg. Æ. 2, 354.

L. Catilina, Q. Catulo S. i. e. salutem dicit, wishes health, Sail. Cat. 35. (A. 514.) salutem alicui mittere, to send compliments to one, Ov. Ep. 16, 1.—(H) the goddess of safety. ipsa, si cupiat, Salus servare proprus illos non potest, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 49. Hec. 3, 2, 2. so Plaut. Capt. 1, 3, 14.

SĀIŪBER n. bris, bre, healthful, wholesome, sound & useful, adventageous. -britter: britas.—SALŪTĀRIS, e, salutary, healthful, profitable. literae salutares, consolatory epistles, Cic. Att. 6, 9. but litera salutaris, the salutary or ac-

quitting letter, Id. Mil. 6. (A. 268.)—augurium saluris, vid. A. 297.

SALUTĀRĪTER, adv. safely, Cic. Fam. 10, 23 & 24. Brut. 2.

† SALŪTĪFER, bringing health or safety.

† SALUTĪGER, & Salutigerŭlus, a. carrying a salutation.

SĀLŪTĀRE, to salute, to wish health. at ego deos Penates salutatum domum devortar, to worship, Ter. Phor. 1, 5, 81. cur ego.—poeta salutor? why am I called? Hor. Art. P. 87. manē salutantum totis vomit aedibus undam, vomits out or sends forth a vast tide or crowd of morning visitors, Virg. G. 2. 461. (A. 200 & 451.)

SALUTĀTIO, ōnis, f. the act of saluting, Cic. Fam. 29.

SALUTĀTOR, ōris, m. a saluter, Cic. pet. cons. 9. Sen. Ep. 19. Col. praef. Suet. Cl. 35.—

SALUTĀTRIX (trīcis, f.) turba, the crowd of clients who came to salute their patron in the morning, Jul. 5, 21. charta, a complimentary epistle, Mart. 9, 101.

SALUTĀTŌRIUS, a. of a salutor or worshipper. -ātoria cubricula v. cubilia, the chambers where great men received the compliments of their clients, or the couches on which they sat, Plin. 15, 11.

SALVUS, a. safe, sound; well, in good health. salvus sis! be you safe, save you! satini' salvae? sc. res sunt, is all safe? res salva est, all is safe.

SALVE, v. -ēto save you, hail! o bone custos salve, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 56. Tuscum salvere jubemus ruris amatores, wish Tuscus health, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 1 so Dionysium salvere jubeas, wish him health, i. e. present my compliments to him, Cic. Att. 4, 15.

SAMBŪCA, ae, f. a stringed instrument of music, a harp, Pers. 5, 95.

SAMBUCĪNA v. -cistrā, ae, f. a woman that played on the Sambūca, Plaut. Stich. 2, 3, 57. psaltria, sambucistrāeque, Liv. 39, 6.

SAMBŪCUS, i, f. an alder or elder tree. -cēus.

SAMĒRA, ae, f. elm-seed, the seed of the elm, Col. 5, 6, 2, 7, 6, 7.

SAMIUS, a. of the island Samos. -ia vasa, earthen vessels, Plin. 35, 12. -iolum potorium, Plaut. St.

SAMPŌSA, & Samsa v. Sansa, ae, f. the flesh of a bruised olive. cūm (oliva) est in sampsam redacta, tunc, &c. when it is reduced to a mash, Col. 12, 40, 2. aut regulis aut novis fiscinis sampsae exprimi debent, the mass of bruised olives ought to be squeezed out, either on oblong square boards, or in new frails, ib. c. 50, 10.

SAMPŌCUM, i, n. sweet marjoram, an herb, Col. 10, 171. the same with amāracus, Plin. 21, 12.

SANCTRE (sancio, ūvi, itum; v. sanxi, sanctum.) leges, to ratify or establish, to ordain or enact, Cic. Tusc. 2, 14. Planc. 18. Solon capite sanxit, si qui in seditione non alterius utrius partis fuisset, made it a capital crime, Cic. Att. 10, 1. SANCIRE augurem, to approve or confirm the choice of, Cic. Phil. 13, 5. caeremonias sepulchrorum inexplabili religione, to secure from violation by severe laws, Id. Tusc. 1,

12. dolore suo militaris imperii disciplinam, i. e. by putting his own son to death, Cic. Fin. 1, 10. quae dubia sunt per vos sancire vult, to confirm by a law the property of possessions, to which the right is doubtful, Cic. Rull. 4. so agros v. possessiones, ib. 1 & 3. fidem dextrâ, to confirm, Liv. 28, 35. foedus, to ratify, Liv. 1, 24. noli observantiam sancire poenâ, to prohibit, Cic. Planc. 19. Porcia lex—gravi poenâ, si quis verberâset necâsetque civem Romanum, sanxit, enacted a severe punishment against any one who should beat, &c. Liv. 10, 9. moereat et leges sanciat ipsa suas, sc. dolore suo, i. e. let her experience the same treachery she first has set the example of, Ov. Ep. 6, 154. in omne tempus gravi documento sanciret, ne quis unquam Romanum civem, militemve in ullâ fortunâ opportunum injuria duceret, by a severe example they should take care, that no one, &c. or should deter any one from, &c. Liv. 28, 19. quae jurejurando, quae monumentis literarum in lapide insculptis in aeternam memoriam sancta atque sacra terna, ratified by an oath, and consecrated to eternal remembrance, Liv. 39, 37.—

SANCTIO, ōnis, f. a sanction, that part or clause of a law which contains the penalties annexed to it, Cic. Balb. 14.—

SANCTOR (ōris, m.) legum, the ordainer or maker, Tac. An. 3, 26.—

SANCTUS, a. sacred, inviolable, venerable, holy, nihil tam sanctum, quod non violari possit, Cic. Verr. 1, 1. cf. Id. Rosc. A. 38. sanctius aerarium, sacred, not to be touched but in the utmost necessity, Id. Verr. 4, 63. cf. Caes. B. C. 1, 14. et hi (tribuni) postulant, ut sacrosancti habeantur, quibus ipsi Dii neque sacri neque sancti sunt, who esteem not the gods themselves as either sacred or inviolable, Liv. 3, 19. nec arum ipsarum (induciarum) sancta fides fuit, nor was even that faithfully observed, Id. 8, 37. sancta sine labe domus, pure, incorrupt, virtuous, Juv. 14, 68. so sancti mores, ib. 10, 298. leges sanctae, sacred, Hor. S. 2, 1, 81. vir sanctissimus, of the greatest integrity, Cic. Fam. 10, 21.—

SANCTÈ, adv. inviolably. piè sanctèque deum colere, religiously, Cic. N. D. 1, 20. so ut haec ara, quàm illa, si quid potest, sanctiùs, et a castioribus coli dicatur, with greater sanctity, Liv. 10, 23. meque ea, quae tibi proniito ac recipio, sanctissimè observaturum, most religiously or punctually, Cic. Fam. 5, 8. sanctè adjurat, solemnly, Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 26.—

SANCTÏTAS (âtis, f.) est scientia colendorum deorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 41 f. pietas, sanctitas, religio, purè ac castè tr. buenda deorum numini sunt, piety, devotion. ib. 2. matronarum, the honour or dignity, Cic. Coel. 13. plures (ancillae) perstitere sanctitatem dominae tueri, to vindicate the honour or chastity of their mistress, Tac. An. 14, 60. sanctitate domûs priscum ad morem, in the strictness of her domestic conduct, she (Livia) copied the ancient morals, ib. 5, 1. petit ut sibi testimonium daret, quantâ sanctitate bellum gessisset, with how great integrity, Nep. 6, 4, sanctitas ducis sc. Scipionis, his

honourable or generous conduct to a beautiful captive, Flor. 2, 6, 40.—

SANCTIMONIA, ae, f. holiness, integrity.

SANDĀLIS, idis, f. a kind of palm or date-tree.

SANDALIMUM, i, n. a slipper.—

SANDALIGERÛLUS, a. wearing slippers, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 22.

SANDAPĪLA, ae, f. a kind of bier or coffin.

SANDARĀCHA, ae, f. a sort of red paint, Plin.

SANDIX, icis, m. & f. a sort of red pigment, Plin. 35, 68, 23. some make it an herb or plant, Virg. E. 4, 45. & Plin. ib.

SĀNÈ, adv. truly, indeed, in reality, Cic. Att. 1, 14.

SĀNESCÈRE, to wax whole. See SANUS.

SANGUIS, ïnis, m. (olim sanguen, n. Lucr. 1, 837. Cic. Fin. 5, 11.) blood; strength. force; bloodshed; kindred, offspring.—

SANGUINĒUS, a. bloody, of blood; red.—

SANGUINOLENTUS, a. bloody.—

SANGUINĀRIUS, a. cruel, blood-thirsty, sanguinary.—

SANGUINĀRIA v. -Ālis (adj) herba, blood-wort or knot-grass, Col. 7, 5, 19.—

SANGUINĀRE, to bleed, to run with blood.—

SANGUINANS, adj. cruel, bloody.—

SANGUICÛLUS, i, m. the blood of a goat or hog made into meat, Plin. 28, 14s. 58.—

SANGUISÛGA, ae, f. a blood-sucker, a leech, Col. 6, 18, 2.

SĀNIES, iei, putrid blood, gore, Cels. 5, 26, 20. a tincture or dye, Plin. 9, 38. poison, Ovid. M. 4, 493. dregs or grounds, Plin. 15, 93.—

SĀNIÛSUS, a. full of corrupt blood or matter, Plin. 7, 15.

SĀNNĀ, ae, f. a mocking by grimaces; a jibe, a scoff, a sneer, a banter.—

SĀNNIO, ōnis, m. a mimic, a jester, a buffoon, Cic. Or. 2, 61. Fam. 9, 16.

SĀNTERNA, ae, f. a mixture for soldering gold, Plin.

SĀNUS, a. sound, in health, whole. fieri sanum ex morbo, Cato, 157.—homo sanus, sound in mind, in his senses, opp. t. furiosus, Cic. Ac. 4, 28. satin' sanus est aut sobrius? Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 29. paucorum hominum, et mentis bene sanae, sc. Maecenas est, intimate with few, and of a very sound understanding or quick discernment, Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 44. male sanus, mad, Cic. Att. 9, 15. maesana, sc. regina v. Dico, love-sick, Virg. Æ. 4, 3. qu' sanior, ac si, &c. how is he wiser, than if, Hor. S. 2, 3, 741. orandum est, ut sit mens sana in corpore sano, Juv. 10 356.—

SĀNÈ, adv. soberly. non ego sâniùs bacchabor Edōnis, more soberly, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 26. (vid. G. Index.)

SĀNÏTAS, âris, f. soundness of body or mind, health, one's right mind.—

SĀNĀRE, to heal, to cure. -âtio, -abîlis.—

SĀNESCÈRE, to grow sound, to begin to be whole.

SĀPĀ, ae, f. a kind of sweet wine, Col. 12, 19, 1. Non. 17, 14. made of new wine boiled away to one third.

SAPERDA, 2*e*, f. a fish of small value from the Euzine sea, Pers. 5, 134. a witty person, Non. 2, 823.

SĀPĒRE, (sāpio, ui, -) to savour or taste of; to know, to find out, to be wise. nil rhombus, nil dama sapit, has no taste, Juv. 11, 121. qui sibi sentiam non sapiunt, alteri monstrant viam, those who do not know or cannot find out their own way, &c. Cic. Div. 1, 58. ubi solus sapere videre, to understand law, Cic. Fam. 1, 10. cum tu, tantam inter scabiem, et contagia lucri, nil parvi sapias, have a taste or relish for nothing mean, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 14.

SĀPIENS, ntis, a. wise, knowing, judicious.—
SAPIENTER, adv. wisely.

SAPIENTIA, ae, f. wisdom, philosophy, learning, Cic. Or. 2, 1. & 3, 15. jurisprudence, Id. Fam. 1, 10.

SĀPOR, ōris, m. a taste, a savour, a relish; sense, understanding, wit.

SAPORĀTUS, a. well-relished, seasoned, savoury.

SĀPĪNOS, i, m. a kind of amethyst or jasper stone, Plin. 37, 9.

SĀPINUS, i, f. a kind of pine or fir-tree.—

SĀPĪNĒUS, a. -eae nucēs, of the fir-tree, Col. 12, 5. cf. Virg. 2, 9.

SĀPIUM, i, n. a kind of pitch-tree, Plin. 16, 12f.

SĀPO, ōnis, m. soap, Plin. 28, 12*s*. 51.

SAPPĪRUS, m. a sapphire, a precious stone.—

SAPPĪRĪNUS, a. of a sapphire, Plin. 37, 9.

SARCĪRE (sarcio, sarsi, sartum,) centones, to patch, to mend, Cato, 2, 3.—magnitudine officiorum meorum sarciam, I will make up or compensate for, Cic. Fam. 3, 1. jam pridem peracta sc. historia sarcitur, i. e. retractatur, accuratè eliminatur v. castigatur, Plin. praef. fragmenta sarciri nullo modo possunt, cannot be mended, Plin. 37, 2. scinduntur tunicae SARTAE, botched or mended, Juv. 3, 254. malè sarta gratia, an ill-patched reconciliation, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 31. sarta (et) tecta exigere sc. templa v. opera publica, to demand that they be kept in proper repair by those who had undertaken it, Cic. Verr. 1, 50. quaesivit, quis aedem Castoris sartam tectam deberet tradere, ad. Id. Fam. 13, 11. Liv. 29, 37, 42, 3.—metaph. hoc mihi da atque largire, ut M. Curium sartum et tectum, ut aiunt,—conserves, that you preserve him safe and sound, Cic. Fam. 13, 50. cf. Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 36.

SARCĪNA, ae, f. a bundle, a burden. si te forte meae gravis uret sarcina chartae, if the heavy burden of my writings shall pinch or gall you, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 6. cf. ib. 13. legionem sub sarcinis adoriri, under their baggage, Caes. B. G. 2, 17.

SARCINŪLA, ae, f. a little pack or burden, a bag of money or goods, moveables. quis gener hic placuit, censu minor, atque puellae sarcinulis impar, inferior in fortune, and whose bags are lighter than those of the girl he loves, Juv. 3, 161. collige sarcinulas, et exi, pack up your trumpe-ry, and begone, a form of divorce, ib. 6, 145.—
SARCINĀRIUS, a. -ia jumenta, beasts of burden, that carried the baggage, Caes. B. C. 1, 81.—

SARCINĀTUS, a. laden with packs, burdened, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 19.—

SARCINĀTOR, ōris, m. a botcher or mender of old garments, Id.

* **SARCOPĀGUS**, i, m. a kind of stone, which consumed dead bodies, except the teeth, in forty days, Plin. 2, 96. 28, 9*s*. 37. a tomb, a sepulchre, Juv. 10, 272.

SARCŪLUM, i, n. (à sarrio,) a weeding hook, a hoe, a rake, a sarcle.—

SARCŪLĀRE, to sarcle, to open the surface of the earth, to hoe, to weed up with a rake or like instrument. -atio.

SARDŌNYX, ŷchis, f. & Sardonyches, ae, m. a sardonyx, a precious stone; a ring set with a seal of that stone.—

SARDONYCHIĀTUS, a. adorned with sardonyx stones. -ata manus, Mart. 2, 29.

SARGUS, i, m. a kind of fish, Plin. 9, 51.

SARISSA, ae, f. a long spear, used by the Macedonians.—

SARISSOPHŌRI, ōrum, m. soldiers armed with a sarissa; Macedonum robur, Liv. 36, 18.

SARMENTUM, i, & Sarmen, ŷnis, n. a twig or lopping of a tree, a spray.—

SARMENTĪTUS, n. -ŷcius, a. of twigs or sprays. sarmentitius cinis, spray ashes, Col. 6, 26, 4.—

SARMENTOSUS, a. full of twigs or branches.

SARRĀCUM, i, n. a sort of waggon or carriage.

SARRĪRE, to weed corn with a hook or hoe, to rake, to sarcle. -itio, & -itūra; -itor.

SARTĀGO, ŷnis, f. a frying-pan, Juv. 10, 64.

SARTUS, mended, &c. See SARCĪRE.

SAT, adv. (contr. for satis,) enough, sufficient.

sat citò, si sat bene; sat erit mihi, i. e. sufficit; sat habeo, I am satisfied. testium sat est, there are witnesses enough, Cic. de Fin. 2, 19.

SĀTA, ōrum, growing corn. See SĒRĒRE.

SAT-ĀGĒRE, to be busy about a thing, to bustle or pucker, to have enough to do. satagit rerum suarum, he has enough to do about his own affairs, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 13.—

SATĀGEUS, i, m. one that is over busy, Sen.

SĀTELLES, ŷtes, n. a lifeguard man, a mercenary soldier who guards the prince, Liv. 2, 12. aurum per medios ire satellites amat, (φιλιί,) i. e. sclet, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 9. C. Manlius audaciae satelles atque administer tuae, the lifeguard or defender and instrument, Cic. Cat. 1, 3. satelles Jovis, i. e. aquila, Cic. Tusc. 2, 10. so Jovis altisoni pinnata satelles, Id. Div. 1, 47.

SĀTIĀRE, to satiate, to satisfy, to overfill, to sate, to glut, to pall, to cloy.

SATIETAS, & contr. Satias, ātis, f. satiety, a glut, fulness beyond what is needful or agreeable, a disgust.

SATIĀTĒ, adv. sufficiently.

SĀTIO, ōnis, f. a sowing. See SĒRĒRE.

SĀTIS, indecl. adj. adv. enough, sufficient, sufficiently. quod satis est cui contingit, nihil amplius optet, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 46. satis superque dictum est, enough and more than enough, Cic. dedi satis superque poenarum, Hor. Ep. 17, 19. satini' satus es? are you sufficiently in your senses? Ter. And. 4, 5, 10. satini' salvae? sc. res sunt, is all safe? Liv. 1, 58. cujus (oli-

vae) cū tantum paratae habueris, quantum satis fuerit implendae amphorae, when you have as much of the olives ready as may be sufficient to fill a jar, Col. 12, 47, 2.

SATIOR, -ius, better. erit igitur haec (sc. terra) optima, et operi satior, (al. optima et operi, et satis, i. e. segetibus,) Plin. 17, 5. multo satius est, much better, Lucr. 5, 1126.

* SATIS ACCĪPERE, to take sufficient security or bail, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 4. iudicatum solvi satis accipiat, let him take security, that what the judge determines shall be paid, Cic. Rosc. 12. Quint. 13.

SĀTISDĀRE, to give security for the performance of any thing. satisdet damni infecti, sc. nomine, let him give security to make up the loss, Cic. Verr. 1, 56. cf. Plin. 36, 2.

SĀTISDATIO, ōnis, f. a security. sunt aliquot satisfactiones, Cic. Att. 5, 1.

SĀTISDĀTUM, i, n. a bond of security. hoc, quod satisdato debeo, peto a te, ut solutum relinquas, Cic. Att. 16, 6. add. ib. 15.

SĀTISFĀCERE ei de re, to satisfy, to give satisfaction, to make an apology. ei in pecunia, to make payment. fidei, to make good his word. causae, to do every thing requisite to defend. officio v. promisso, to discharge, to perform. existimationi, to act agreeably to one's character. passiv. SATISFIT, im. enough is done, satisfaction is made. satisfit et mihi et omnibus, both I and all are satisfied, Cic. Fam. 13, 33. promisso nostro satisfactum est, is performed. ut mihi satisfieri paterer a te, that I would accept of an apology from you, Cic.

SĀTISFACTIO, ōnis, a satisfaction, an excuse, Cic. Fam. 7, 3. an amends or reparation, Tac. G. 21, 1.

SĀTIUS, a. n. better. See SATIS.

SĀTOR, a sower. Satum, &c. See SERĒRE.

SATRĀPES, v. -a, ae, m. the governor of a province among the Persians, a satrap.

SATRĀPIA, ae, f. a country governed by a satrap, Plin. 6, 20.

SĀTUR, ūra, ūrum, (qui satis edūt,) full, full of food, well fed. satur conviva, a sated or satisfied guest, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 119. satur altium, full, Id. Ep. 1, 7, 35. so rerum omnium, Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 3. anseris exitis, Pers. 6, 71. saturum Tarentum, rich, fertile, Virg. G. 2, 197. satura praesepia, full stalls, ib. 3, 214. vellera—hyali saturō fucata colore, dyed with a full sea-green colour, Virg. G. 4, 335.—eloquens nec satura jejūnē dicet, things susceptible of great copiousness of language, Cic. Brut. 36. satūra lanx, a platter or charger filled with various kinds of fruits offered to the gods. satūra sc. lex, a law containing several distinct particulars, per saturam sententias exquirere, by the gross or lump, without asking the opinions of each individual, Sall. Jug. 29.

SATURĪTAS, ātis, f. fulness, abundance; a goddess invoked by parasites, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 97.—SATŪRĀRE, to fill, to glut, to cram, to satisfy. apes cytiso, Virg. E. 10, 30. sola pingui fimo, to enrich the soil with fat dung, Id. G. 1, 80. vi-

tat et armenti saturatos caede leones, glutted, Ov. Met. 10, 541. homines saturati honoribus, satisfied, Cic. Planc. 8. necdum antiquum saturata dolorem, sc. secundum, not having yet glutted her old resentment, Virg. A. 5, 608.

SATŪRIO, ōnis, m. a glutton, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 23.

SATŪREIA, ae, f. & -um, i, n. savory, a plant, Plin.

SATŪRA, satūra v. satūra, ae, f. a satire, a poem in which vice and folly are censured.—SATYRĪCUS, a. of or belonging to satires, satirical. SATYRION, v. -ium, i, n. the herb ragwort, Plin. 26, 10.

SATŪRI, ōrum, satyrs.—SATYRĪCUS, a. of satyrs.

SATYRISCUS, i, m. a young satyr. See Cl. Biogr. SĀTUS, sown, &c. See SERĒRE.

SAUCIUS, a. wounded, hurt, cut.—SAUCIĀRE, to wound, to hurt, to cut or gash, Cic. Caec. 15. -ātio.

SAVILLUM, v. Suavillum, i, n. a kind of sweet cake, Cato, 84. See SUAVIS.

SAXUM, i, n. a stone; usually a great stone, a rock, stupet inscius alto accipiens sonitum saxi de vertice pastor, from the top of a mountain, Virg. A. 2, 308. so apricis in saxis, Id. G. 2, 522. immobilis saxum Capitolii, the rock or mount, Id. A. 9, 448. dejicere e saxo cives, from the Tarpeian rock, Hor. S. 1, 6, 39. SAXŪLUM, i, n. a little rock, Cic. Or. 1, 44.—SAXEUS, a. pons, of stone, Lucan. 4, 15. saxea moles, a stony mass, Ovid. Met. 12, 283. umbra, a shade formed by a rock, Virg. G. 3, 145.—metaph. saxeus ferreusque es, hard-hearted, Plin. Ep. 2, 3.

SAXŌSUS, a. full of rocks or stones, rocky or stony.

SAXĒTUM, i, n. a place full of rocks or stones.—SAXATĪLIS, e, & Saxetānus, a. lying among rocks. saxatilis piscatus, a fishing among rocks, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 10.

† SAXĪFER, ēra, um, bearing stones.—† SAXIFĪCUS, a. that turns into stone.

† SAXIFRĀGUS, a. -agae undae, dashed against or broken upon rocks.—

SAXIFRĀGUM, i, n. the herb saxifrage, Plin. 22, 21s. 30.

SCĀBELLUM, a footstool. See SCAMNUM.

SCĀBELLA v. Scabilla, ōrum, n. a kind of wooden or iron sandals, worn by pantomimes, which made a rattling noise when they danced, Cic. Coel. 27. -orum magno crepitu, Suet. Cal. 54.

SCĀBĒRE, (scābo, bi, -) to scratch, to claw.—SCĀBIES, iēi, f. the scab, the itch, the mange; an itching desire.

SCABIŌSUS, a. scabby, scabbed, covered with scabs.

SCĀBER, bra, brum, rough, rugged, scabby, filthy, dirty, nasty; furred over, scaled.

SCABRITIA, ae, & -ies, iēi, & Scabres, is, v. ei, f. scabbiness, roughness, rustiness, nastiness.

SCABRUM, i, n. roughness or ruggedness.

SCABRĀTUS, a. made rough or rugged. vitis lanata scabrataque, Col. 4, 24, 22.

SCAEVA, ae, f. the left hand; an omen good or bad.

SCAEVUS, a. left, not right; lucky or unlucky.—

SCAEVOLA, ae, m. one who has lost his left hand.

SCĀLA, ae, v. Scalae, ārum, f. a ladder, a stair or stairs.

SCALĀRIS, e, of a ladder or stair, Vitruv.

SCALMUS, i, m. a piece of wood to which an oar was tied; a boat. -um nullum videt, Cic. Off. 3, 14.

SCALPĒRE, (scalpo, psi, ptum,) to scratch, to claw, to scrape, to rake; to engrave, to carve.—

SCALPTOR, ōris, m. a graver or cutter in metal or stone.

SCALPTŪRA, ae, f. a graving or carving.—

SCALPTŪRĀTUS, part. a. graved, carved.—

SCALPTORIUM, i, n. an instrument in the form of a hand, for scratching those parts of the body to which the hands could not reach, Martial. 14, 83.

SCALPTURĪRE, to scrape the ground like a cock, Plaut. Aul. 3, 4, 8.

SCALPER, pri, m. a chizel used in surgical operations, Cels. 8, 3 & 4.

SCALPRUM, i, n. a knife, a graving tool.—

SCALPRĀTUS, a. made in the form of a graving tool.

SCALPELLUS, i, m. & -um, i, n. a little knife, a lancet, any chirurgical cutting instrument, Cels.

SCAMBUS, a. bow legged, Suet. Oth. c. ult.

SCAMMONIA, v. -ea, ae, f. scammony, an herb of a purgative quality.—

SCAMMONIUM, i, n. & Scammonites, ae, m. the juice of scammony, Plin. 14, 16.

SCAMNUM, i, n. (d scando,) a machine or pair of steps for helping one to mount a high bed, Varr. L. L. 4, 35. Ov. Art. A. 1, 162. & 2, 211.—(II) a bench to sit upon. ante focos olim scammis considere longis mos erat, Ovid. F. 6, 305.—(III) a balk between two furrows, Plin. 18, 19. Col. 2, 2, 25. 2, 4, 3, &c.—(IV) plur. the boughs of a tree by which a vine climbs, Plin. 21, 1.

SCABELLUM, Scamellum v. Scannellum, i, n. a little bench, a footstool, Varr. de Lat. Ling. 4, 35.

SCANDĒRE, (scando, di, sum,) to climb, to mount, to get up.—

SCANSIO, ōnis, f. a climbing.—

SCANSĪLIS, e, that may be climbed.—

SCANSŌRIUS, a. -ia machina, helping to climb, Vitruv. 10, 1.

SCĀNDULA, a lath or shingle. See SCINDŪLA.

SCĀPHA, ae, f. a skiff, a boat, originally made of a trunk of a tree.—

SCAPHŪLA, a little boat, a wherry.—

SCAPHUS, i, m. the hollow of any thing.—

SCAPHE, es, f. a kind of dial.—

SCAPHIUM, i, n. à cup in the form of a boat; a chamberpot, Mart. 11, 12.

SCĀPŪLA, ae, f. the shoulder-blade, the shoulder.

SCĀPŪLĀRIS, e, of the shoulders. vestis, a garment that covers the shoulders. servus, a slave often beaten on the shoulders, Plaut.

SCĀPUS, i, m. the stalk or stem of an herb, Col. 9, 4, 4. Plin. 18, 10. the shank of a candlestick, Plin. 34, 3. the shaft of a pillar, Vitruv. 3, 2. a roll of paper, Plin. 13, 12. the post or pillar of a staircase, Vitruv. 9, 2.

SCARABAEUS, i, m. the black fly called a beetle, Plin.

SCARIFICĀRE, to lance or lay open a sore; to scarify, to make an incision. dolorem, to mitigate by scarifying. -atio, Columel. 6, 12. Plin. 18, 17.

SCĀRUS, i, m. a scar or char; a fish.—

SCARITES, ae, m. a gem, resembling in colour the scar-fish.

SCĀTĒRE, (scāteo, ui, -) to bubble or flow out like water; to be full, to abound. scaters bellius pontus, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 26. terraferarum nunc etiam scatit, (ub. obsolet. Scāto,) Lucr. 5, 597.

SCĀTĒRA, ae, f. the bubbling up of water, a spring.—

SCĀTŪRĪRE, to stream or gush out, to run over; to meditate, to attempt, Cic. Fam. 8, 4.—

SCĀTŪRĪGO, inis, f. a spring, the rising up of water.—

SCATURIGINŌSUS, a. -osa terra, full of springs, Col. 5, 8, 6.

SCAURUS, a. having the ankles bunching out, not standing right on the ankles, Hor. S. 1, 3, 48.

SCAZON, ontis, m. a kind of iambic verse.—

SCĒLUS, ēris, n. wickedness, villainy. ubi illic scelus est, qui me perdidit, that villain, Ter. And. 3, 5, 1. add. 5, 2, 3.—

SCELESTUS, a. wicked, mischievous, unlucky.—

SCELESTĒ, adv. mischievously, wickedly.—

SCELERŌSUS, a. wicked, roguish.—

SCELERĀRE, to pollute, to defile. parce pius scelerare manus, Virg. Æ. 3, 42.—

SCELERĀTUS, a. wicked. -ātē, adv. wickedly, Cic. Cat. 1, 10.

SCĒNA, ae, f. a shade formed by the branches and leaves of trees, an arbour, Virg. Æ. 1, 164. a stage for exhibiting plays; the front of the theatre where the actors stood; a scene, the part of a play, (A. 352, &c.)—

SCENĪCUS, a. & Scenālis, e, of or pertaining to the stage.—

SCENĪCUS, i, m. a player, an actor.—

SCENĪCĒ, adv. after the manner of players.—

* SCEPTĪCUS, a. sceptical, doubting or pretending to doubt of every thing, Quintil. 10, 1, 124.

* SCEPTRUM, i, n. a sceptre, a spear, a staff or rod, carried by princes, as an emblem of power; authority, rule, government.—

† SCEPTRĪFER, & Sceptriŕger, a. bearing a sceptre.—

* SCEPTUCHUS, i, m. holding a sceptre, a ruler, (al. propr. nom.) Tac. An. 6, 33.

* SCHEDA, ae, f. a sheet of paper; a scroll or leaf.—

SCHEDŪLA, ae, f. a small scroll or leaf of paper, (al. scidulum sc. dedisti) Cic. Fam. 15, 16.

SCHEDION, i, n. an extemporary composition, any thing written without much thought.—

* SCHĒMA ātis, n. a form or figure. -āta geometrica, Vitruv. 6 pr.—(II) a figure of speech. ornamenta verborum sententiarumque, Cic.

Top. 8. add. Id. Brüt. 13, 37 & 79. Quintil. 9, 2, 65, &c. Martial. 3, 68.—
 SCHĒMA, ae, f. a habit or dress, Plaut. Amph. pr. 117. Pers. 4, 11, 2. a figure or posture, Suet. Tib. 43.

* SCHIDIUS, a cleft, split. *taedae schidiae*, Vitruv. 7, 10.

SCHIDIA, ōrum, n. v. -iae, ārum, f. chips or splinters of wood, Id. 2, 1.

SCHISTUS, a cleft, or that may be cleft or cut. *schista ova*, all yolky, after being sitten upon for three days, Plin. 29, 3.—

SCHISTON v. -um, i, n. the curds of milk when separated from the whey, Plin. 28, 9.—(II) a kind of onion, Id. 19, 6. also a kind of alum, Id. 35, 15. Cels. 5, 2.—

SCHISTOS, i, f. a stone easy cleft into thin plates, Plin. 33, 4. & 36, 20.

* SCHOENOS, i, m. & -um, i, n. (properly a rope;) a rush, a bulrush, a sweet rush, Cato, 105. Col. 12, 20, 2 & 5.—(II) an Egyptian measure of land, Herodot. 2, 6. Plin. 5, 10. & 12, 14 s. 30.—

SCHOENON, i, n. a coarse ointment, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 55. Varr. L. L. 6, 3.—

* SCHOENOBĀTES, ae, a rope-dancer, Juv. 3, SCHOENOBĀTES, ae, f. sc. ars, the art of walking or dancing on a rope. -aticam facere, to be a rope-dancer, (sed al. al.) Cic. Fam. 8, 1.

SCHŌLA, ae, f. a school for learning. homo politus e schola, Cic. Pis. 25. schola et auditorium, a rhetorical school, Plin. Ep. 2, 3, 6.—(II) a lesson or lecture, a disputation. dierum quinque scholas (ut Graeci appellant) in totidem libros contuli, i. e. Tusculanae quaestiones, Cic. Tusc. 1, 4 & 41. pomeridianis scholis Artstoteles praecipere art-m oratoriam coepit, by lectures or lessons in the afternoon, Quintil. 3, 1, 14.—(III) a sect or party of literary men embracing the opinions of some eminent teacher. C. Cassius, Cassianae scholae princeps, Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 8. omnes philosophorum scholae, Cic. Or. 1, 13.—(IV) a gallery or piazza, where people used to meet for conversation or amusement, Plin. 35, 10s. 37. & 36, 5. Vitruv. 5, 10.—

SCHOLASTĪCUS, a. of or pertaining to a school. -icā lege, by the rule of the schools, Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 9. -icae materiae, subjects for declamation, Quintil. 11, 1, 82. in scholasticis sc. materiis, in declamations, ib. 4, 2, 30. so 7, 1, 14.—subst. dum scholasticus sumus, scholars or students, Quintil. 12, 11, 16.—* In later writers SCHOLASTICUS denotes a learned man, and sometimes a pedant.—

SCHOLIUM, i, n. a short comment or interpretation, Cic. Att. 3, 18. & 16, 7.

* SCIAGRAPHIA, ae, f. the first rude draught of a thing, a sketch, a profile, Vitr. 1, 2. cf. Quint. 10, 76.—

* SCIATHĒRAS, ae, m. the pin of a dial.—

* SCIATHERĪCUS, a. -um horologium, a sun-dial.

SCIENS, knowing. Scier, &c. See SCIRE.

SELICĒT, adv. (scire licet,) truly, forsooth.

SCILLA v. Squilla, ae, f. a sea onion or leek,

a squill, Plin. 21, 17. & 19, 5. Col. 6, 4, 3.—

SCILLĪNUS v. Scilliticus, a. -um acetum, mad. of sea onions or squills, Plin. 23, 2. Col. 12, 34.—

SCILLĪTES, ae, m. wine made of squills, ib. 33. Plin. 32, 10.

SCINCUS v. Scincus, i, m. an animal like a crocodile. scincos, quem quidam terrestrem crocodilum esse dixerunt, &c. Plin. 28, 8 s. 30. cf. 8, 25 s. 38. 32, 5 s. 16.

SCINDĒRE (scindo, scidi, scissum,) latus flagello, to cut, to tear or rend, Ov. Ib. 183. fissile lignum cuneis, to cleave, Virg. G. 1, 144. & Æ. 6, 181. Pergamum, to destroy, Plaut. solum v. humum, to plough, Virg. dolorem meum, to renew, Cic. Att. 3, 15. penulam, i. e. to press a guest to stay, ib. 13, 33. tellurem mare scindit, divides, Lucan. 3, 61. viam scindens per mare, cutting, Virg. Æ. 10, 765. vulnus, to rip up, Ov. Rem. 729. scinditur incertum studia in contraria vulgus, is split or divided, ib. 2, 39.—it scissā veste Latinus, with a torn robe, ib. 12, 609. so Liv. 3, 58.—

SCINDŪLA, (al. scandūla,) a shingle or scindole of wood.—

SCISSUS, ūs, m. a cutting.—

SCISSURA, ae, f. a cut, a cleft, a rent, a notch.—

SCISSOR, ōris, m. a cutter up of meat, a carver.

SCISSĪLIS, e, that may be cut. scissile alumen, Cels. 6, 11.

SCINTILLA, ae, f. a spark of fire.—

SCINTILLŪLA, ae, f. a little spark.—

SCINTILLĀRE, ae, to sparkle. -ātio.

SCĪRE, to know, to understand, to be skilful in. scire tuum nihil est, nisi te scire hoc sciat alter, i. e. tua scientia, your knowledge, Pers. 1, 27. fidibus, to be skilful in music, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 53. scisti uti foro, you knew to make your market, Ter. Phor. 1, 2, 29. scirent si ignoscere Manes, i. e. possent, could, Virg. G. 4, 489. so major animus et natura erat, quàm ut reus esse sciret, Liv. 38, 52. cf. 9, 4. & 24, 25.—* sciunt ii, qui me nōrunt, me, &c. those, who are acquainted with me, know, &c. ego scibo (for sciam,) ex hoc quid siet, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 59. so hinc scibo jam, ubi siet, I shall know from him, Id. Ad. 3, 3, 7. at scito huic opus est, it is necessary that she know it, Id. Ph. 5, 8, 14. nunc adeo, ut sis sciens, that you may know better, or be on your guard, Id. And. 4, 4, 36.—

SCIENS, ntis, a. knowing, skilful. Sthenelus sciens pugnae, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 24. locorum, acquainted with, Sall. Jug. 85, 45. quis igitur hoc homine scientior aut fuit, aut esse debuit, more skilful, Cic. Manil. 10.—

SCIENTER, adv. knowingly, expertly. ut enim ex nervorum sono in fidibus, quàm scienter, ii pulsati sint, intelligi solet, skilfully, Cic. Br. 54. bene dicere autem, quod est scienter, et peritè, et ornatè dicere, expertly, Cic. Or. 52. Caes. B. G. 7, 22. scientissimè, Cic. Div. 1, 41. Fin. 4, 9.—

SCIENTĪA, ae, f. knowledge, science; skill, expertness. futurorum malorum ignoratio utilior est, quàm scientia, the knowledge, Cic. Div. 2, 9. tot artes, tantae scientiae, sciences, Cic. Sen. 21. scientia juris civilis, the knowledge or science, Cic. Leg. 1, 6.—

SCĪTUS, a. *knowing, skilful, dextrous.* scitum hercle hominem! *a shrewd or special fellow this!* Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 23. et curvae scita Thalia lyrae, *skilled in playing on,* Ov. F. 5, 54. so scitus Sthenēus pugnaudi, Quinctil. 9, 3, 10 *as explanatory of sciens pugnae,* Hor. scitus vadorum, *acquainted with the fords,* Ov. M. 9, 108. hoc scitum est, *periculum ex aliis facere, tibi quod ex usu sciet, a wise or prudent maxim,* Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 36. so quān scitum est, *how wise it is,* Id. Phor. 5, 4, 2 per Ecastor, scitus puer natus est Pamphilo, *has got a fine or chopping boy,* Id. And. 3, 2, 6.

SCĪTĒ, adv. *skilfully, dextrously, nicely.* SCĪTŪLUS, dim. jam clientas pepperi atque ambas formā scitulā atque aetatulā, *of a rare or nice form and age, i. e. beautiful and young,* Plaut. Rud. 4, 1, 3.

SCISCĒRE (scisco, scivi, scitum), *quid velit, to inquire,* Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 17. legem, *to ordain, to enact or pass,* Cic. Planc. 14. Dom. 30. *to approve,* Id. Cons. Prov. 15. multa pestiferē sciscuntur in populis, *are enacted,* Cic. Leg. 2, 5. cum suffragio sciscuntur, *ib. 3, 3 f.*

SCĪTUM (i. n.) plebis, *an order or ordinance, a law made by the people in the comitia tributa,* Liv. 10, 22. scita plebis injuncta patribus, *Id. 3, 67. (A. 98.) scitum populi, Liv. 45, 25. scita ac jussa nostra, our ordinances and laws, Cic. Balb. 18. per leges plebisque scita, Cic. Att. 3, 23. —si neque populi jussu, neque plebis scitu, neither by an order of the people in the comitia centuriata, nor by a decree of the commons in the comitia tributa, Cic. Att. 4, 2. —* SCĪTĀRI & sciscitari, *dep. to ask, to inquire.*

SCĪPIO, ōnis, m. a staff. scipio eburneus, *an ivory staff, one of the badges of the consul, (A. 108.) Liv. 5, 41. sometimes presented to kings, Liv. 30, 15. V. Max. 4, 4, 5. Tac. An. 4, 26. —(II) the stalk of a grape, (al. scopio,) Col. 12, 39, 3.*

SCĪRPUS v. sirpus, i, m. a rush without a knot, a bulrush, Plin. 16, 37. nodum in scirpo quaeris, *you seek a difficulty where there is none,* Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 22.

SCĪRPEUS, a. of a rush. scirpea imago, *made of rushes,* Ov. F. 5, 659.

SCĪRPEA, ae, f. sc. crates, a hurdle or basket made of rushes, *ib. 6, 680.*

SCĪRPICŪLUS, i, m. a small bulrush.

SCĪRPICŪLA, ac, f. a hook for pruning vines, Cato, 11. Varr. R. R. 1, 22, 5.

SCĪRPICŪLUM, i, n. & -us, i, m. a basket or hamper made of rushes or osiers, Col. 10, 304. Proport. 4, 2, 40.

SCĪRPIŪLA, ae, f. a kind of vine, Plin. 14, 3 s. 4, 8.

SCĪRRHUS, i, m. & Scīrrhōma, ātis, n. a hard swelling under the skin without pain, Plin. 7, 15.

SCĪRUS, i, m. a squirrel, Plin. 8, 38 s. 58.

SCLOPPUS, i, m. a sound made by blowing up the cheeks, Pers. 5, 13.

SCOBIS, & scobis, scōbis, f. powder or dust produced by sawing, filing or boring; saw-dust; scrapings, filings.

SCOBINA, ae, f. a graver or file to smooth with, Plin. 11, 37 s. 68.

* SCOLĒCIA, ae, f. a kind of rust on copper, Plin. 34, 12.

SCOLECIA, a kind of scarlet worm, *Id. 24, 4.*

* SCOLOPENDRA, ae, f. a kind of insect, Plin. 11, 4. a fish, *Id. 9, 43 s. 67.*

* SCOLŪMOS, i, m. an artichoke, *Plin. 22, 22.*

SCOMBER v. -brus, bri, m. the mackerel, a fish, Col. 8, 17, 12.

SCŌPAE, ārum, f. a broom or besom.

SCOPŪLA, ae, f. a little besom, a brush, Cato, 26. Col. 12, 18, 5.

SCOPĪO, ōnis, m. & scopi, ōrum, m. & scopium, i, n. the stalk of a bunch or cluster of grapes; the pedicel of a grape, Varr. 1, 54, 2. add. Col. 12, 59, 3 & 40, 10. Cato, 112, 3. the haum or halm, the straw or stalk of asparāgus, Col. 11, 3, 46.

SCOPŪLA, ae, f. a little besom or brush, Col. 12, 38, 4. See SCOPAE.

SCŌPUS, i, m. a mark to shoot at; an end, an aim, a design, a scope.

SCORŪLUS, i, m. a high rock, a cliff, a shelf in the sea; danger, a mark to shoot at, Suet. Dom. 19.

SCOPULŌSUS, a. full of rocks or shelves, rocky, dangerous, Cic. Or. 3, 19.

SCORDĀLUS, a. boasting, vaunting, vapouring.

SCORDĪUM, i, n. water-germander, an herb, Plin. 26, 8.

SCORIA, ae, f. dross, the refuse of metal, *Id. 33, 4.*

SCORPAENA, ae, f. a kind of fish, *Plin. 32, c. ult.*

SCORPIO, ōnis, & -ius, i, m. a scorpion, Plin. 11, 25.—(II) one of the 12 signs of the zodiac,

Col. 11, 2, 17, 24. argens scorpius, *Virg. G. 1, 35. formidolosus, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 17.—*

(III) a sea-fish, *Plin. 32, 11.—*(IV) a kind of herb, *Plin. 22, 15 & 16.—*(V) an engine for throwing darts, *Plin. 7, 56. Caes. B. G. 7, 25.*

Liv. 26, 47. Sen. Q. Nat. 2, 16.

SCORPĪONIUS, a. of a scorpion, *Plin. 20, 1.—*

SCORPĪTES, ae, m. a gem like a scorpion, *Plin. 37, 11.—*

SCORPĪURON, i, n. scorpion-wort, an herb, *Id. 21, 21.*

SCORTUM, i, n. properly the skin or hide of an animal, Varr. L. L. 6, 5. a courtesan, a harlot, a prostitute.

SCORTEUS, a. made of hides and skins. scortea, sc. vestis, a leather cloak used by travellers to keep off the rain, *Martial. 14, 130. scorteam sc. vestimentum, a leather coat or cloak, Sen. N. Q. 4, 6.—*

SCORTĀRI, *dep. to wench. —ātor.*

SCREĀRE, to hawk or retch in spitting.—

SCREĀTUS, ūs, m. -eātor, ōris, m. a hawker or hemmer, *Plaut. Mil.*

SCRĪBĒRE, (scribo, psi, ptum,) to write. suā manu, bene, humanē, perhumaniter, planē, plenē, velociter, &c. ad aliquem, sc. epistolam, *Cic. F. 14, 2. Q. fr. 3, 1. bellum v. de bello, to write the history of, Sall. Jug. 5. carmina, historiam, poemāta, &c. to write or compose. aliquem heredem, to appoint, to make, Sall. Jug. 65. Hor.*

S. 2, 5, 48. leges, to make, Cic. Rosc. Am. 25. Liv. 34, 6. milites, to enlist, Sall. Jug. 43. exercitus tres, to levy, Liv. 6, 32. tibi scribam dicam, I will bring an action or raise a lawsuit against you, Ter. Phor. 1, 2, 77. scribitur Heraclo dica, Cic. Verr. 2, 14 f.—qui magis licet currentes, servos scribere, to exhibit or represent slaves running to and fro, Ter. Eun. prol. 36. quia nusquam insanum scripsit adolescentulum cervam videre fugere, he never described a frantic or mad-brained youth who thought he saw a hind flying, Ter. Ph. pr. 6. in Thesaurō scriptis, (eum) causam dicere prius, unde petitur, he has made the defendant first plead his cause, Eun. pr. 10. poeta, cum primum animum ad scribendum adpult, applied his mind to writing comedies, Ter. And. pr. 1.

SCRIBA, ae, f. a clerk or secretary. scribam pro rege obruncat sc. Mutius, Liv. 2, 12. an amanuensis, Cic. F. 5, 20.—(II) a scribe or notary, who wrote out the public accounts, the laws and proceedings of the magistrates. scribae nobiscum in rationibus publicis monumentisque versantur, Cic. Dom. 23. (A. 176)

SCRIPTIO, ōnis, f. the act or practice of writing. philosophicae scriptioes, philosophical compositions, Id. Br. 41 f. plura sunt orationum genera,—laudationum, scriptionum, historiarum, &c. there are various kinds of compositions.—laudatory orations, essays, histories, &c. Cic. Or. 11.

SCRIPTUS, ūs, m. a writing. scriptum facere, to exercise the office of a scribe or notary, Liv. 9, 46.

SCRIPTOR, ōris, m. a writer, an author.—SCRIPTUM, i, n. a writing, a thing written, a letter, a book.—duodecim scripta v. scriptūla, a game performed on a square table divided by 12 lines; chess. duodecim scriptis ludere, Cic. Or. 1, 50. (A. 457.)

SCRIPTŌRIUS, a. of or serving for writing, calamus, Cels. 5, 23, 12.

SCRIPTŪRA, ae, f. a writing, the writing or making of a book; a style; an inscription, Pat. 2, 61. the tax paid from public pastures and woods, (A. 64.)

SCRIPTĀRE, & Scriptitāre, to write often or much.

SCRIBLITA, ae, f. a tart, Cato, 73. Martial. 3, 17.

SCRIPTŪLUM v. Scripŭlum, al. Scrŭpŭlum, i, n. the 24th part of an ounce, Cic. A. 4, 16. a scruple, Col. 12, 23, 3. the 288th part of an acre, Varr. R. R. 1, 10, 2.

SCRINIUM, i, n. a casket or coffer. captis apud Pharsaliam Pompeii M. scriniis epistolarum, Plin. 7, 25. so scrinium cum literis, Sall. Cat. 46 f. add. Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 120. scrinia posco, my desk, Id. Ep. 2, 1, 113. a desk or escritoire.

SCROBS, ōbis, v. Scrobis, is, d. g. a ditch, dike, furrow, or slough.

SCROBICŪLUS, i, m. a little ditch or furrow, Col. 4, 15.

SCRŌFA v. Scrophā, ae, f. a sow, that has had pigs, Varr. R. R. 2, 4.—m. the surname of a Roman family, ib.

SCROFIPASCUS, i, m. a feeder of swine, a swine herd, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 27.

SCROFŪLA, ae, f. the name of a disease, Cels. 5, 28, 7.

SCRUPŪLUM, i, n. & -us, i, m. See SCRIPŪLUM.

SCRŪPUS, i, m. a little rough stone. duodecim scruporum (al. scriptorum) lusus, the game of chess, Quintil. 11, 2.

SCRŪPEUS, a. of little stones, stony.

SCRUPŌSUS, a. full of little stones, rugged, difficult.

SCRUPŪLUS, i, m. properly a small stone; or scruple, a doubt or difficulty. at mihi unus scrupulus etiam restat, qui me malè habet, one scruple still remains, Ter. And. 5, 4, 37. e medio abiit, qui fuit in re hac scrupulus, the only scruple that remained in this affair is removed, Id. Ph. 5, 8, 30.

SCRUPULŌSUS, a. full of little gravel stones; full of doubts, scrupulous; nice, precise. -ōsè; -ōsitas.

SCRŪTA, ōrum, n. old clothes, old trash or trumpery, lumber or broken stuff of any kind, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 65.

SCRŪTĀRI, to seek, to search diligently, to explore, to trace out. aliquem, to examine, to sift. arcanum, to pry into, Hor. -ātio; -ātor.

SCULPĒRE, (sculpo, psi, ptum,) to carve in stone, to grave in metal.

SCULPTŪRA, ae, f. a graving, a carving, sculpture.

SCULPTOR, ōris, m. a graver or carver.

SCULPTĪLIS, e, that is graved or carved.

SCULPONEA, ae, f. a wooden shoe, Cato, de re rustica, 59.

SCURRA, ae, m. a scoffer, a flouter, a saucy jester, a buffoon; a wit, a virtuoso, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 161. a mimic, a droll, Phaedr. 5, 5, 27.

SCURRĪLIS, e, scurrilous, abusive, buffoon-like. -iliter; -ilitas.

SCURRĀRI; to act the part of a scoffer or jester; to play the buffoon. scurror ego ipse mihi, populo tu, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 19. si bene te novi, metues—scurrantis speciem praebere, professus amicum, of a flatterer, ib. 1, 18, 2.

SCUTĀLE, is, n. (à scutum,) the part of a sling on which the stone or bullet to be thrown is placed, the receptacle of the bullet, Liv. 38, 29.

SCŪTĪCA, ae, f. a scourge or whip made of thongs of leather. loris pellis, Mart. 10, 62, 8. scuticae tremefactus habenis, frightened by the thongs of the whip, Ov. Ep. 9, 81. less severe than the flagellum. nec scutica dignum horribili sectere flagello, Hor. S. 1, 3, 119. the prinæ of jerks or lashes, the mark of the whip. rubet ille flagello, hic scutica, Juv. 6, 478.

SCUTRA, ae, f. a chaffern, a vessel for warming water in, Cato, 157, 11.

SCUTŪLA, ae, f. a little dish or saucer, Mart. 11, 32, 19. scutula bessalis, containing eight ounces of liquid, ib. 8, 71, 7.—(II) any thing in the shape of a target or scutum. formam totius Britanniae Livius veterum, Fabius Rusticus recentium eloquentissimi, oblongae scutulae vel

bipenni assimilavêre, Tac. Agr. 10.—(III) a little piece of bark cut out of trees, when they are grafted, Plin. 17, 15 s. 26.—(IV) a little piece of stone or marble inlaid in tessellated pavements, Vitr. 7, 1.—(V) a cylinder or roller, Caes. B. C. 3, 40.

SCUTŪLĀTUS, a. -ātum rete, a cobweb, Plin. 11, 24. -āta vestis, a garment spotted or coloured like a cobweb, Juv. 2, 97.

SCUTĒLLA, ae, f. a kind of dish or platter, a saucer, Cic. T. 3, 10.

SCŪTUM, a buckler, shield or target, a defence or defender, Liv. 3, 53. Flor. 2, 6.

SCŪTŪLUM, i, n. a little shield, Cic. Nat. D. 1, 29.

SCŪTĀRIUS, adj. of or belonging to a shield. subst. a maker of shields, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 35. a soldier armed with a shield, Suet. Aug. 56.

SCŪTĀTUS, a. armed with a shield or buckler, Cic. Phil. 2, 42. Liv. 28, 2. Virg. Æ. 9, 370.

SCŪTIGERŪLUS, i, m. one who carries the shield of his master, an armour-bearer, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 44.

* SCYMNUS, i, m. a lion's whelp, Lucr. 5, 1035.

* SCŪPHUS, i, m. a large cup or bowl, Virg. * SCYTĀLA, ae; v. Scytāla, es, f. a kind of serpent, Plin. 32, 5 s. 19. Lucan. 9, 717.—a little staff with paper rolled round it, used by the Lacedæmonians in sending private orders to their generals, Nep. 4, 3.

SCŪTHĪCA, v. Scythæce, es, f. sweetroot or liquorish, Plin. 25, 8. 26, 5.

SCYTHIS, īdis, f. a kind of precious stone.

SE, acc. of sui.—SE, insep. praep. aside or apart.

SEBUM, i, n. sewet, tallow, &c. See SEVUM.

SĒCĀLE, is, n. rye, a kind of grain, Plin. 18, 16.

SĒCĀRE, (sēco, sēcui, sectum,) to cut, to cut off or asunder. litem, to determine, to decide. debitorum v. corpus debitoris, to divide the parts of the body of a debtor among his creditors, Gell. 20, 1. a thing permitted by law, though not practised, Quint. 3, 6, 84.

SĒCTIO, ōnis, f. a cutting; the buying or purchasing of the whole plunder of a town, in order to make profit by selling it in parts; also the purchasing of the goods of a proscribed person, Cic. Phil. 2, 26. the booty or goods themselves, Caes. B. G. 2, 33. Cic. Inv. 1, 45. Tac. H. 1, 90.

SĒCTOR, ōris, m. & Sēctrix, īcis, f. a cutter; the purchaser of the plunder of a town taken in war, or of the effects of a person proscribed, Cic. Verr. 1, 20. Rosc. A. 29.

SECAMENTUM, i, n. any thing that is cut off, a cut or chap, a shred or chip.

SECARIUS, a. -iae sportae, baskets to put chips or shreds in, Cato, 11.

SĒCTĪRA, ae, f. a cutting, the act of cutting. sēctūræ ætariae, veins of brass ore, Caes. B. G. 3, 21.

SĒCTĪLIS, e, that is or may be easily cut, Juv. 2, 293. sectiles lapides, Plin. 36, 22.

sectilia pavimenta, tessellated, Suet. Caes. 46. Vitr. 7, 1.

SECŪLA, ae, f. a scythe, a sickle, a hook, Varr. L. L. 3, 31.

SEGMENTĪS, īnis, n. (q. secmen,) & Segmentum, i, n. a paring, shred or piece cut off from something, Plin. 13, 12 s. 23. an embroidered ribbon or purple fringe sewed to a woman's garment, Juv. 2, 124. segmenta mundi, the divisions of the world distinguished by parallel circles, the zones, Plin. 2, 6 s. 33.

SEGMENTĀTUS, a. -āta vestis, embroidered or having a purple fringe, (A. 426).

SECTA & Sēctāri, &c. See SEQUI.

SE-CĒDĒRE, (-cēdo, cessi, cessum,) to go apart, to retire, to withdraw; to step aside or retreat. secedant improbi, secernant se a bonis, Cic. Cat. 1, 13.

SECESSIO, ōnis, f. a retiring or withdrawing, Cic. Mur. 24.—(II) a civil dissection or secession. secessionem tu illam existimavisti, Caesar, initio, non bellum; non hostile, sed civile dissidium, Cic. Ligar. 6. divulgato Domitii consilio, milites, qui erant Corfinii, secessionem faciunt, make a mutinous secession or revolt from their general and officers, Caes. B. C. 1, 20.

secessionem jam id, et partes, et, si idem multi audeant, bellum sc. esse, i. e. Thræsa's not attending the senate, Tac. Ann. 16, 22.

SECESSUS, ūs, m. a retreat; retirement. est in secessu longo locus, in a long recess, secret, sequestered, Virg. Æ. 1, 159. magna ei praemia, et amoenos secessus promittit, a pleasant retreat or villa in the country, Tac. An. 16, 62. carmina secessum scribentes et otia quaerunt, retirement, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 41. so in secessu Apolloniae, Suet. Aug. 94 f. unusque e senatoribus Rhodii secessūs comes, the companion of his retirement at Rhodes, Tac. An. 4, 15.

SĒ-CERNĒRE, (cerno, crēvi, cretum,) to put asunder or apart, to sever; to separate one from another, to distinguish. aliquem populo, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 32.

SECRĒTUS, a. separated, apart; secret, private; solitary, remote. -ētō.

SECRĒTUM, i, n. a place secret or apart from company, Plin. Ep. 3, 1. Ov. Met. 13, 555.—secretum agens, being alone, Suet. Tib. 60. animi secreta, the secrets, Quintil. 11, 1, 30. crebra cum amicis secreta habere, private meetings, Tac. An. 13, 18. secretum petenti dedit, a private audience, Suet. Tib. 25 f.

SECRETIO, ōnis, f. a separating, a dividing, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29.

SECESPĪTA, ae, f. a long knife used in sacrifices.

SĒCIUS v. Sēquius, adv.; non v. haud secius, no less. nihilo secius, nevertheless, or no less. melius an sequius, worse, Col. 3, 4, 3. invitus quod sequius sit, de meis civibus loquor, what may be unfavourable, to their disadvantage or discredit, Liv. 2, 37.

SECLŪDĒRE, (-do, si, sum,) to seclude, to shut out, to separate or disjoin. Caesar—munitione flumen a monte seclusit, Caes. B. C. 3, 97. intus ale, et similes inter seclude puellas, sc. Achil-

lem, *shut up, confine*, Stat. Ach. 1, 359. *secludite curas, shut out, dismiss*, Virg. Æ. 1, 562. *quid magis in rem est meam, quam corpore vitam secludam, sc. ut, than to kill myself*, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 1.—nam qui se humanis vitiis contaminassent, et se totos libidinis dedissent, —his devium quoddam iter esse seclusum a consilio deorum, *separate, apart*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30. *nemus seclusum, a sequestered grove*, Virg. Æ. 6, 703.

SECLUSORIUM, i, n. *a place where any thing is shut up apart from others, a coop*, Varr. R. R. 3, 515.

SECTA, ae, f. *an opinion, a way or manner; a sect, a faction or party*. Sectarius, &c. See SEQUI.

SECTILIS, & Sectus, *cut, &c.* See SECARE.

SE-CUBARE, (-bo, ui, itum,) *to lie apart, asunder, alone, or by one's self*, Liv. 39, 10.—SE-CUBITUS, ūs, m. *a lying apart*, Ovid. A. 3, 10, 16.

SECLUM v. Saeculum, & contract. Seclum v. Saeculum, i, n. *an age, 100 years, the life of man, a generation.* cum vestrae tot agantur saecula vitae, *so many ages are past*, Ov. Met. 3, 444. *jam mihi saecula septem acta vides, ib. 14, 144.*—(II) *vellem tam ferax saeculum bonis artibus haberemus, an age, the people of an age*, Plin. Ep. 4, 15, 8. *so ib. 5, 17, 6, 10, 1, &c.* aspera tum positis mitescent saecula bellis, Virg. Æ. 1, 291. *impia saecula, Id. G. 1, 467.* foecunda culpa saecula, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 17.—(III) SAECULA animantum, *the generations, race, or offspring*, Lucr. 2, 77.

SAECULARIS, e; -ares ludi, *secular games, celebrated every 110 years*, Hor. Car. Saec. 21. *but this interval between them was not always observed*, Plin. 7, 48. Suet. Claud. 21. -are carmen, *a poem composed by Horace at the desire of Augustus to be sung at the saecular games by a chorus of boys and girls*.

SECUNDUS, a. *second in number or order.* si te secundo lumine hic offendero, *if I find you here another day*, Cic. Att. 7, 26.—Turnus ego, *nulli veterum virtute secundus, second or inferior*, Virg. Æ. 11, 441. *so Sil. 7, 55.* secundus a rege, *next to*, Hirt. B. Alex. 66. haec ad te scripsi appositâ secundâ mensâ, *the second table, or, as we say, the second course*, Cic. Att. 14, 6. *so Id. Fam. 16, 21.* Virg. G. 2, 101. mensae secundae dona, *i. e. fruits, sweetmeats, &c.* Id. 8, 283. *so Nep. 17, 8.* (A. 438.) secundae notae vites, *of the second note, i. e. of an inferior quality, but next to the best*, Col. 3, 2, 19. *so vivat siliquis, et pane secundo*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 123. partes tractare secundas, *to act a second or inferior part in a play*, ib. 1, 18, 4. *so ferre secundas sc. partes*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 46. secundas agere sc. partes, *to agree to every thing one says, to flatter*, Sen. Ir. 3, 8. *vid. PARS.* fuit, Crasso quasi secundarum, *sc. partium, (nl. secundarius,) as if a second to*, Cic. Br. 69. secundae fortis ingenia, *Id. Ep. 52.* moneri velle et posse secunda virtus est; *secondary*, Id. Ben. 5, 25. nec viget quidquam simile aut secundum, *second, without any interval, or near equal; dist. from,*

proximus, next, though much inferior, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 18.—(II) *favourable, prosperous.* omnia secunda et obedientia, *prosperous*, Sall. Jug. 14, 19. *so illic omnia secunda laetaque sunt*, Liv. 26, 41. *si quid secundi evenisset, any thing fortunate or successful*, Nep. 7, 8. *multa verba feci de furore P. Clodii—secundis admurmurationibus cuncti senatûs, with favouring murmurs or expressions of approbation*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1. aestu secundo Locros trajecit, *with the tide*, Liv. 23, 41. secundo defluit amni, *down the current of the river*, Virg. Æ. 8, 549. & G. 3, 447. totâ rate in secundam aquam labente, *the whole raft floating down the middle of the stream*, Liv. 21, 47. secundo avibus, *with favourable omens*, Id. 6, 12. *so auspiciis*, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 16. *omniane semper, quae magistratus ille dicet, secundis auribus; quae ab nostrum aliquo dicentur, adversis accipietis? will you always listen with partial ears to what one in that office (i. e. a tribune) shall say, and with prejudice to what shall be said by one of us?* Liv. 6, 40 m. *so non secundis auribus Patrum auditus est*, Liv. 42, 28. clamore secundo, *with a favouring shout or acclamation*, Virg. Æ. 5, 491. flectit equos, curruque volans dat lora secundo, *for curru, moving easily or softly*, ib. 1, 156. cursusque dabit venerata secundos, *a prosperous voyage*, 3, 460. *si mihi dî faciles et sunt in amore secundi, favourable*, Ov. Ep. 18, 3. his flumen secundum, *sc. fuit, was favourable, they sailed with the current*, Tac. H. 5, 23. *so sed flumine saepe secundo, augetur remis cursus euntis aquae*, Ovid. P. 4, 15, 27. tantum fortuna secunda, *haud adversa cadat, prosperous*, Virg. Æ. 9, 282. multo sapientius tulit secundam quam adversam fortunam, Nep. 20, 1. *add. 9, 5.* Cic. Verr. 1, 15. secundi labores, *prosperous attempts or exploits*, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 45. Publius dictator tres leges secundissimas plebei, *adversas nobilitati tulit, very advantageous or favourable*, Liv. 8, 12. naves mari secundo transmisit, *he sailed over with the tide or current*, Liv. 29, 7. *cf. 23, 41.* but secundo mari, *prima Cyrene est, down or along the sea, towards the fretum Gaditanum*, Sall. Jug. 19. secundis numinibus evenit, *by the favour of the deity*, Tac. An. 15, 34. i secundo omine, *go with a happy omen*, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 50. hominem—secundâ oratione extollit, *by a soothing or flattering speech*, Sall. Jug. 65. plausque volat fremituque secundo, *with favouring applause and acclamation*, Virg. Æ. 5, 338. secundo id populo facere possit, *with the approbation of the people, he would have the people on his side*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 1, f. *so secundâ plebe, having the plebeians on his side*, Flor. 3, 15. secundum praelium fecit, *successful*, Tac. H. 4, 79. *so secundiore equitum nostrorum praelio, being more successful*, Caes. B. G. 2, 9. ita praelium secundissimum est factum, Hirt. B. Alex. 11. res secundae, *prosperous circumstances, prosperity, success.* opp. to adversae, Nep. 7, 6. *in secundissimis rebus maximè est utendum consilio amicorum, in the greatest prosperity*, Cic. Off. 1, 26. *cf. Caes. apud Cic.*

Att. 10, 8. ergo iter celerant rumore secundo, with loud applause, Virg. Æ. 8, 90. so Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 9. causa jubet melior superos sperare secundos, propitious, Lucan. 7, 49. classis secundâ tempestate ac famâ Trutulensium portum tenuit, returned with glory after a prosperous voyage, Tac. A. 38 f. animus—secundis temporibus dubiis rectus, steady in prosperity and adversity, in success and danger, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 35. sedulò audientes, secunda irae verba, favouring or encouraging their resentment, Liv. 2, 38. atque hoc secundâ victoriâ accidit, when victory was favourable to him, Nep. 16, 5. ipse Pater Danaïs animos viresque secunda sufficit, successful, Virg. Æ. 2, 617. secunda in Caesarem voluntas provinciae reperiebatur, favourable, Caes. B. C. 2, 17. secundâ voluntate hominum, with the favourable wishes, Cic. Fam. 15, 19.—SECUNDÒ, adv. for the second time; in the second place, secondly, Cic. Planc. 20.

SECUNDÆ, ÆRUM, f. the membrane in which the foetus is wrapped in the womb, the secundine or after-birth, Cels. 7, 29. Plin. 29, 9, 27, 8, &c. SECUNDARE, to prosper, to favour, to make prosperous. Dî nostra incepta secundent, Virg. Æ. 7, 259. so visus, ib. 3, 36. eventus, Id. G. 3, 397. blandaque compositas aura secundet aquas, let an inviting gale smooth the calm waters, Ov. Ep. 13, 136. secundante vento, favouring, Tac. An. 2, 24.

SECUNDARIUS, a. secondary, of the second kind or sort, inferior to the first or best. panis, Suet. Aug. 76. -arium minium, Plin. 33, 7, cf. 13, 9. mel, oleum, passum, Col. 12, 11, 39, 52. SECUNDANI (adj.) milites, of the second legion, Liv. 34, 15 & 46. 41, 3. Plin. 3, 4.

SECUNDUM (praep.) aurem, near, Cic. Fam. 4, 12. so secundum litus v. mare, night, just by, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 60. Cic. Att. 8, 12 l. 19. legiones iter secundum mare superum faciunt, near by, along, ib. 16, 8. pascent secundum flumina, Virg. G. 3, 143.—(II) secundum patrem tu es pater proximus, after, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 42. secundum hæc silentium fuit, after this, Liv. 32, 33. secundum ea, after or next to that, Sall. Jug. 14. so secundum ea quaero, servârisne in eo fidem, after that, besides, Cic. Vat. 6. secundum poenam nocentium, after, next after, Liv. 2, 5. maximi secundum deorum opes imperii principium, after, next to, Id. 1, 4. castra secundum praelium capta, after, Id. 8, 10. secundum hunc diem, Cic. Or. 1, 62. i. e. postero die, the day after, ib. 2, 3. secundum binos ludos, after, Cic. 1 act. in Verr. 11 f. appellat heredem L. Annium, qui erat institutus secundum filiam, Cic. Verr. 1, 41. secundum te, nihil est mihi amicus solitudine, next to you, Id. Att. 12, 15.—(III) secundum naturam, according to; opp. to naturae contrarium, Cic. Ac. 1, 10. loco sententiam rogatus, multa secundum causam nostram disputavit, for, in favour of, Cic. Att. 4, 2. ita secundum Messierios datum sc. est, imp. a decision was given for or in favour of, Tac. An. 4, 43. secundum eam (partem) litem iudices dare, for

dabant, determined the cause in favour of that party, (al. al.) Liv. 23, 4. ei secundum quietem visam esse Junonem, appeared to him in his sleep, Cic. Div. 1, 24.

SECŪRIS, is, f. an ax or hatchet. anceps, two-edged, Ov. M. 8, 397. curvae secures, Virg. Æ. 7, 184. sacrificia, used in sacrifice, Ov. M. 12, 249. T. 4, 2, 5. Virg. Æ. 2, 223. securi percutere v. caedere, to behead, Cic. Verr. 1, 3. & 5, 43. Pis. 34. consulis imperium hic (Brutus) primus saevaeque secures accipiet, the cruel axes, Virg. Æ. 6, 819. (A. 108.) nec sumit aut ponit secures arbitrio popularis aerae, i. e. the badges of authority, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 19. metaph. gravioerem potuerunt republicae infligere securim, a severer blow, Cic. Planc. 29. quam tu securim putas iniecisse petitioni tuae, cum tu, &c. what a blow do you think you gave to your pretensions or suit for the consulship, Cic. Mur. 24. as it is otherwise expressed, plaga injecta est petitioni tuae, ib. 23.

SECŪRICŪLA, ae, f. a little ax, Plin. 18, 19. securicula ancipes, i. e. anceps, bipennis, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 114.—* the end of a piece of timber formed like a small ax or wedge inverted, and put into another piece of timber, hollowed in the same figure, so that they may be strongly fastened together; a tenon or swallow's tail in carpenter's work.—trabes compactae subscudibus et securiculis, beams joined by mortise and tenon, Vitruv. 4, 7. cf. 10, 17.

SECURICŪLATUS, v. -clatus, a. -âti cardines, Id. 10, 15.

† SECURIFER & Securiger, a. bearing an ax or hatchet, Ov. M. 12, 460. securigeræ puellae, i. e. the Amazons, Ov. Ep. 4, 117. Sen. Agam. 214. catervae, V. Flac. 5, 137. dextra, Sil. 16, 48.

SECŪRUS, a. (ex se, i. e. seorsum & cura, q. sine curâ,) secure, fearless, careless, unconcerned. quis enim securus amavit? without fear or anxiety, Ov. Ep. 19, 109. jam potes Halcyone securus abesse relicta, easy, unconcerned, ib. 11, 423. securior ab Samnitibus agere, for agebat se. dictator, too secure, too little apprehensive of danger, Liv. 9, 22.—securus amorum germanae, regardless, Virg. Æ. 1, 350. so famae, Ov. T. 1, 1, 49. futuri, Ov. M. 6, 137. orbis post terga relicti, Lucan. 4, 353. poenae, secure against punishment or any legal penalty, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 17. sui, regardless, Luc. 2, 241. suis, not afraid of the boar, Ov. M. 7, 433.—SECŪRĒ, adv. securely, Sen. Ep. 18. SECŪRITAS, âtis, f. security. vacuitas aegritudinis, Cic. N. D. 1, 20. Plin. 22, 1 s. 23.

SECŪS, n. for sexus, a sex; found only in the acc. sing. with secundum or quoddã understood; as, virile secus nunquam ullum habui, for virilis sexûs, I never had any child of the male sex, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 19. so liberorum capium virile secus ed decem millia capta, Liv. 26, 47. & ibi Gronov. affluxere avidi talium virile et mulhebre secus omnis aetas, men and women of all ages, Tac. Ann. 4, 62. add. Hist. 5, 13.

SECUS, adv. otherwise. neque multo secus in iis, virium, sc. quam in legionibus, nor much less

strength, Tac. An. 4, 5.—(II) rectè an secus, nihil ad nos, *right or wrong*, Cic. Pis. 28. so Plin. Ep. 7, 17. perinde ut eveniret res, ita communicatos honores pro bene aut secus consulto habitura, *sc. civitas, i. e. cives, as wise or imprudent*, Liv. 7, 6. èd rem adductam, ut omnis rei bene aut secus gestae in Etruriae decus dedecusque ad L. Volumnium sit delegatum, *the credit and discredit of every success or failure in Etruria*, Id. 10, 19. cf. Suet. Tib. 2.—(III) prudè tamen omnia pati decrevit, quàm bellum sumere, quia tentatum antea secus cesserat, *it had been unsuccessful*, Sall. Jug. 20. coepta secus cadebant, *fell out unfortunately*, Tac. An. 2, 80. de tuo in me animo iniquis secus existimandi veridic nonnihili loci dedisse, *of thinking unfavourably*, Cic. Fam. 3, 6. cf. Tac. An. 2, 50 & 80.

SECIVS v. SÆQUIUS, adv. *is often put for sÆcus*.—SECUS (præp.) viam, *by or along, near, nigh to*, Quinctil. 3, 2, 20. This preposition rarely occurs; and is exploded by Charisius; caeterum id, quod vulgò usurpant, *secus illum sedi*, hoc est, *secundum illum, novum ac sordidum* est, lib. 1, p. 61. edit. Putsch.

SÆCÛTOR, *a follower, &c.* See SEQUOR.

SED, conj. adversativ. *but*. non ita dissimili sunt argumento, *sed tamen dissimili oratione*, Ter. And. pr. 11.—ETIAM *is sometimes omitted after sed; thus, non consulibus modò, sed plebisque, senatoribus perniciem, machinabantur*, Sall. Cat. 18, 7. so ib. 39 f. non modo apud regem, *sed (etiam) apud Patres plebemque*, Liv. 1, 40. cf. 2, 9. 6, 7. 23, 7. 29, 1. 32, 29, &c. non solum—*sed (etiam)*, Id. 2, 2, cf. 3, 16. 36, 35.—non modo—*sed etiam, for non modo non—sed etiam*, 24, 40. non solum—*sed ne—quidem, for non solum non—sed, &c.* 5, 42. non modo civicae, *sed ne Italicae quidem stirpis, for non modo non civicae, sed, &c.* 1, 40. cf. 2, 23, 4, 3. 6, 84. 39, 36, &c. non modo—*sed ne quidem etiam*, 38, 58. non nisi—*sed nisi*, 39, 28. cf. 28, 22. ut non modo ad expeditiones—*sed vix*, 3, 6. cf. 27, 40, 7, 32, &c.—SED is often used to mark a transition from one subject to another; as, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 38. And. 3, 1, 4. Virg. E. 9, 55.—or to begin a sentence after a digression or parenthesis, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 1, 27. Cic. Tusc. 2, 1. Fam. 6, 6, 13, 27. *sed si quis*, Cic. Off. 1, 30. *sed tamen*, Id. Or. 2, 90, 3, 12, &c. Virg. E. 1, 19.—SED enim, *but indeed, but truly*, Cic. Att. 6, 1. Virg. Æ. 2, 162. & 5, 395. *the same with sed enim verò*, Liv. 45, 19.

SËDARE dolorem, fletus, miserias, metum, pavorem, &c. *to allay or mitigate; to soften, to assuage*. discordias, iram, lites, mentes commotas, motus animi, &c. *to calm or pacify; to quiet or settle*. arrogantiam, *to lay aside*, Cic. Flac. 22. bellum intestinum, *to quell*, Cic. Cat. 2, 13. controversiam, *to put an end to*, Cic. Leg. 1, 20. flammam v. incendia, *to quench or extinguish*. jejunia carne, *to gratify hunger*, Ov. M. 15, 83. lassitudine, *to ease, to relieve*, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 75. Nep. 18, 9. sitim, *to quench*, Ov. M. 3, 415.—sic bellum sedatum,

sc. est, was ended, Nep. 14, 8 f. *so praelium sedatum est*, Liv. 34, 5. *hac sedatà contentione alia exorta est, being ended*, Id. 39, 39. *sedatis ventis, being calmed*, Ov. M. 15, 349. SEDĀTUS, a. *calm, peaceful, sedate*. ceu septem surgens sedatis annibus altus Ganges, *with seven calm streams*, Virg. Æ. 9, 30. olli (for illi) subridens sedato pectore Turnus, *sedate, composed*, ib. 740. *so olli sedato respondit corde Latinus*, ib. 12, 18. oderunt—*sedatum celeres*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 90. in ipsis numeris sedator, Cic. Or. 52. *sedatiore tempore, at a more calm or peaceful time*, Id. Cluent. 37. *sedatissimè voce uti*, A. ad Heren. 3, 14.—SEDĀTÈ, adv. *calmly, sedately*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 20. Or. 27.

SEDĀTIO, ònis, f. *an allaying or calming*, Cic. Fin. 1, 19. Off. 1, 27. Tusc. 3, 27.

SEDĀMEN, ïnis, n.—ò mors amoris una sedamèni mali, *the only cure or remedy for allaying*, Senec. Hippol. 1183.

SEDĒCIM, ind. a. (*for sexdecim*), *sixteen*, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 20. & 4, 4, 26.

SEDĒCIES, adv. *sixteen times*, Plin.

SËDÈRE, (sèdeo, sēdi, sessum,) *to sit*. ad mensam, *to sit at table*, as was anciently the custom, Ov. F. 6, 305. and in later times for young people; *sedentes vesci in conspectu propinquorum, proprià et parciorè mensà*, Tac. An. 13, 16.—*theatro sc. in*, Ov. Art. A. 1, 497. in quatuordecim primis ordinibus, *sc. in theatro, to sit in the 14 foremost rows or seats, i. e. to be an eque*, Quinctil. 3, 6, 18. cf. Plin. 33, 2. Liv. Epit. 99. Suet. Caes. 39. Aug. 14 & 40. (A. 27 & 216.) *sedens in faucibus macelli, sitting at a stand to sell things*, Cic. Verr. 3, 62.

(II) SEDÈRE, *to sit as a judge or assessor*. modò vos in A. Gabinium judices sedistis, *lately sat as judges*, Cic. Rabir. Post. 5. sessum it praetor, *to take his seat on the bench*, Id. N. D. 3, 30. cum paucos dies ex subsortitione sedisset;—*non perpetuò, had sitten as judge only a few days, being substituted in place of another; not during the whole trial*, ib. 37. nobis in tribunali Q. Pompeii, *praetoris urbane familiaris nostri, sedentibus, while I was sitting as an assessor*, Cic. Or. 1, 37.—(III) SEDÈRE in rostris v. tribunali, *to sit as a magistrate, to preside in an assembly*.—*sedente Claudio, presiding at the games*, Tac. Ann. 11, 11.—*sedens iis assensu, qui mihi lenissimè visi sunt sentire, sitting, not rising to speak, as was the custom in the senate*, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 25. Marcel. 11. Sallust. Cat. 31 & 53.—*so in trials. cum tot summi oratores, hominesque nobilissimi sedeant, ego potissimum surrexerim*, Cic. Rosc. A. l.—(IV) SEDÈRE castris, *sc. in, to be encamped*, Lucan. 2, 473. *sedendoque expugnaturum se urbem, spem Porsēna habebat, by sitting down or remaining encamped before it, i. e. by continuing the siege*, Liv. 2, 12.—(V) *to stay, to remain*. venti si essent, nos Corcyrae non sederemus, Cic. Fam. 16, 7. *imperator ad portas sedens, sc. Caesar, staying*, Id. Sext. 23. cf. ib. 18 f. *sedendo ad Suessulam, by lying or remaining inactive*, Liv. 7, 37. ego ipse sedeo, *I remain*

inactive, do nothing, Cic. Att. 9, 12 m. se-
deant spectentque Latini, *let the Latins sit still*,
Virg. Æ. 12, 15. *sedit, qui timuit ne non suc-
cederet, he sat still*, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 37. cf. Ter.
Ad. 4, 5, 38.—(VI) *metaph.* SEDĒRE ad gu-
bernacula reip. *to sit at the helm of the state*,
Cic. Rosc. A. 18. nondum Tyndaridos nomen
mihi sederat aure, *I had not yet heard of*, Ov.
Sabin. 3, 23. si sedet hoc animo, *if this is
fixed in your mind, if you are determined*. Virg.
Æ. 2, 660. si mihi non animo fixum immo-
tumque sederet, *if I were not fixed and unalter-
ably resolved in my mind*, ib. 4, 15. de tanta
rerum turba, factisque paternis, *sedit in inge-
nio Cressa relicta tuo, is settled in your mind or
memory; the desertion of the Cretan Ariadne
pleases you most*, Ov. Ep. 2, 76. memor illius
escae, quae simplex olim tibi sederit, *sat easily
on your stomach*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 72. ingens coe-
na sedet, *is placed or set on the table*, Juv. 2,
119.—*veste latens saxum caelesti viscere sedit,*
*i. e. a stone concealed by swaddling clothes was
devoured by Saturn instead of Jupiter, when an
infant*, Ov. F. 4, 205. in liquido sederunt ossa
cerebro, *sunk*, Ov. M. 12, 289. sederunt me-
dio terra fretumque solo, (*al. loco*), *settled or
were fixed in the middle space between heaven
and hell*, Ov. F. 1, 110. justa pari premitur
veluti cum pondere libra, *prona nec hac plus
parte sedet, nec surgit ab illâ, neither sinks nor
rises*, Tibul. 4, 1, 41. sedisse immensos mon-
tes, *sunk by an earthquake*, Tac. An. 2, 47.—
SĒDES, is, f. *a seat or place to sit in; an abode
or dwelling place, a settlement.* sacrâ longævum
in sede locavit, *i. e. on the altar*, Virg. Æ. 2,
525. exiguum sedem pariturae (sc. Latonae)
terra negavit, *a small place or spot*, Ov. M. 6,
187. sedes magni amnis, *the abode or residence*,
ib. 1, 575. caelesti sede relicta, Juno, *having
left her heavenly habitation*, ib. 4, 447. sedes
mutare, *to change one's place of abode.* sedes-
que paratas petamus, *let us make for*, Virg. Æ.
1, 557. sedes Teucrorum, *the habitation*, 247.
so sedesque revisit laeta suas, sc. Venus, 415.
quis novus hic nostris successit sedibus hospes,
4, 10. quaerere, *to seek for new settlements.* sed-
ibus haeret in iisdem, *in the same seat or pos-
ture*, Virg. Æ. 2, 654. ast ubi jam patriae
perventum ad limina sedis, sc. est a me, *to my
father's dwelling*, ib. 634. but patriâ sede se-
dens Latinus, *in his father's seat, on his heredi-
tary throne*, ib. 7, 193. placidae sedes, *a peace-
ful habitation, i. e. the grave*, ib. 6, 371. prin-
cipio sedes apibus statioque petendae, *a seat or
abode*, Id. G. 4, 8. sedes angusta, *their narrow
mansion*, ib. 228. ipsae consistent medicatis
sedibus, *will settle on the medicated places, i. e.
besprinkled with the juice of sweet-smelling herbs*,
ib. 65. sedem figere Cumis, *to fix his abode at
Cumae*, Juv. 3, 2. lucidas inire sedes, *to enter
the bright mansions, i. e. heaven*, Hor. Od. 3, 3,
33. termini sedes, *the temple*, Liv. 1, 55. cf.
4, 20. 5, 39, &c. so sedem Jovis optimi, max.
tenere, *to possess the Capitol*, Tac. H. 3, 72.
3, 72. nulla sedes, quò concurrant, qui romp.
defensam velint, *no place*, Cic. Att. 8, 3.

SĒDĒŪLA, ae, f. *a little seat*, Cic. Att. 4, 10.—
SĒDĪLE, is, n. *a seat, a bench, a stool or any
thing on which one may sit.* vivo saxo, sc. e,
of natural stone, Virg. Æ. 1, 167. vitreisque
sedilibus omnes obstupère, *in their glassy seats*,
Id. G. 4, 350. factaque de vivo pressère sedilia
saxo, sc. nymphae, *sat on seats made out of
the natural rock*, Ov. M. 5, 317.

SEDIMENTUM, i, n. *what sinks to the bottom,
the grounds or dregs, sediment*, Plin. 36, 10.—
SEDENTĀRIUS, a. *sedentary, what is done sit-
ting*, Col. 12, 3. Plin. Pan. 76.—

SEDENTĀRII, pl. *tradesmen that work sitting;
as tailors, shoemakers, &c.* Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 39.

SESSĪO, ōnis, f. *a sitting*, Cic. Off. 1, 35. ses-
siones quaedam, *modes of sitting*, Id. Fin. 5, 12.
tot locis sessiones, *seats or benches*, Cic. Or. 2, 5.
sessio Capitolina, Brutus and Cassius remaining
*inactive in the capitol on the day after Caesar
was slain*, Cic. Att. 14, 14.—

SESSIUNCŪLA, ae, f. *a small meeting or company
of friends*, Cic. Fin. 5, 20.—

SESSOR, ōris, m. *a sitter*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 130.
sessores veteres ex urbe ejecit, *the old inhabi-
tants*, Nep. 5, 2.—

SESSĪLIS, e, *that sits or appears to sit, low,
dwarfish*, Plin. 15, 15 s. 15. Martial. 3, 48, 9.
sessile tergum, *broad, on which one may sit*,
Ov. M. 12, 40, 1.—

SESSIŪLUM, i, n. *a close-stool*, Plaut. Poen. 1,
2, 56.—

SESSIMONIUM, i, n. *a place where the images of
the gods were set*, Vitruv. 7, pr.—

SESSĪTĀRE, *to sit often, to sit*, Cic. Brut. 15.

SESDĪGITUS, &-a, *one that has six fingers, (sex
digiti)*, Plin. 11, 43.

SESDĪTIO, ōnis, f. (se i. e. seorsum itio), *a po-
pular commotion or insurrection, mutiny, sedi-
tion, civil discord, broil, strife.* ac veluti in po-
pulo quum saepe coorta est seditio, Virg. Æ. 1,
149. filiam dare in seditionem, *to a separation
or divorce, discord*, Ter. And. 5, 1, 11.—

SEDITĪŌSUS, a. *seditious, turbulent, tumultuous.*
SEDITĪŌSĒ, adv. *contentiously, seditiously.*

SE-DŪCĒRE, (-dūco, xi, ctum,) *to lead aside or
apart. castra, to separate or divide their band*,
Ov. M. 13, 611. seducit terras haec brevis
unda duas, *this narrow strait, (the Hellespont,)
disjoins or separates two countries, Europe and
Asia*, Ov. Ep. 19, 142. et cum frigida mors
animâ seduxerit artus, *shall separate my limbs
from my soul, i. e. shall separate my soul from
my body*, Virg. Æ. 4, 385. cf. Tusc. 1, 31.—

SEDUCTUS, a. *retired, remote, at a distance.* se-
ductos nacta recessus, *a lonely recess*, Ov. M.
13, 902. -ctae terrae, *remote lands*, ib. 4, 623.
SEDUCTIO, ōnis, f. *a leading aside or apart*,
Cic.—

SEDUCTUS, ūs, m. *a place void of company, a
retreat.*

SĒDŪLUS, a. (q. sine dolo,) *careful, diligent,
assiduous, faithful, honest.* -ŭlō: -ŭlĕ, & -ŭlĭ-
tas.

SĒDUM, i, n. *houseleek or sea-green, an herb*,
Col. 2, 9, 10. 10, 356. 11, 3, 61.

SĒGES, ĕtis, f. (sero,) *growing corn, a crop;*

a corn field; land tilled or sown, or ready to be sown. *seges lini, i. e. linum, or a crop of, Virg. G. 1, 77. virorum, telorum, a crop, a multitude, Id. gloriae, a field, a harvest, Cic. Mil. 13. (A. 538.)*

SEGESTRE, *is, n. a coarse coverlet, Plin. 13, 12.*

SEGMENT, *inis, n. (à seco,) a little piece or part cut off from any thing; a shred, a slice, a chop.*

SEGMENTUM, *i, n. a piece, Plin. 36, 6.—(II) a female ornament, an embroidered ribbon, Juv. 2, 124.*

SEGMENTATUS, *a, -a vestis, an embroidered robe, with a purple fringe, Plaut. so -atae cunae, Juv. 6, 89. (A. 426.)*

SEGNIS, *e, (g. sine igne, i. e. sine vita,) dull, heavy, slothful, slow, sluggish, lazy. -iter: segnitia, & -ies, iei, f. sloth, laziness, Ter. And. 1, 3, 1.*

SE-GREX, *v. Segrægis, is, c. g. removed from the flock or company, solitary, Senec. Ben. 4, 18.*

SEGRĒGĀRE, *to separate, alienate or put away; to disjoin. virtutem a summo bono, Cic.*

SEGULLUM, *i, n. a kind of earth dug up to discover whether there were gold below, Plin. 33, 4 s. 21.*

SEJUNGĒRE, *to disjoin, to separate. -nctio.*

SĒLĀGO, *inis, f. an herb like savin, hedge hysop; much used by the Druids, Plin. 24, 11 s. 62.*

* SELĒNĪTES, *ae, m. a gem in Arabia, said to contain a yellowish lustre, which increased and decreased with the moon, Plin. 37, 10.—*

SELĒNĪTIUM, *i, n. a kind of ivy, Plin. 16, 14.*

SELENIUSIUM, *i, n. a kind of wheat, Plin. 18, 7.*
SELĪBRA, *ae, f. (semi libra,) & Sembella, (g. semi libella,) the half of a pound or of an as, six ounces, Plin. 14, 16.*

SĒLĪGĒRE, *(-līgo, lēgi, lectum, à lego,) to choose out, to pick and lay aside, to cull.—SELECTI judices, select judges, a number of men chosen by the Praetor, and afterwards by the Emperor, to judge in causes, Cic. Cluent. 43. Verr. 2, 13. Hor. S. 1, 4, 123. (A. 242 & 258.)—*

SELECTIO, *ōnis, f. a selection or choice. rerum, Cic. Fin. 3, 9.*

SELLA, *ae, f. (g. seda, à sedeo,) a seat, a chair. sella curūlis, the curule chair, a stool or seat without a back, adorned with ivory, on which the chief magistrate of Rome sat in the senate, in the rostra, and tribunal of justice, (A. 105 & 552.) sella gestatoria; a sedan. familiarica, a close-stool. sellae atque operis locus, the place where a tradesman sat, Cic. Cat. 4, 3.—*

SELLĀRIA, *ae, f. a place where seats were set.—*

SELLĀRIŌLUS, *a. -ōla popina, a lounging or tipping-house, Mart. 5, 71.—*

SELLŪLA, *ae, f. a little sedan.—*

SELLŪLARIJ, *ōrum, m. sc. opifices, sedentary tradesmen, Liv. 8, 20.—*

SELICASTRUM, *v. Seliqnastrum, i, n. a mean seat.*

SĒMEL, *adv. once, at once; never but once, once for all. et calcanda semel via lethi, Hor. Qd. 1, 28, 10.—*

SĒMEN, *inis, n. (sĕro,) seed, a corn or grain, a kernel; a graft or slip; a race; a quality; an original, rise or cause.—*

SEMĪNIUM, *i; n. the seed from which animals are produced, Varr. & Lucr.—*

SEMĪNĀLIS, *e, of or belonging to seed, seminal. SEMINĀRIUM, a nursery or plantation of young trees; a seminary, a place where children are brought up; the first original, cause or source.—*

SEMĪNĀRE, *to sow, to breed. -atio, -ator.—*

SĒMENTIS, *is, f. a sowing; a seed time, seed.—*

sementem, *v. -im facere, to sow.—*

SEMENTĪNUS, *v. -ivus, a. -ivae feriae, & -iva dies, a holy day appointed by the Pontifices at the end of seed-time, Ov. F. 1, 658, & c. Varr. L. L. 5, 3. R. R. 1, 2.—*

SEMENTĀTŪRUS, *part. -aturae herbae, that will grow to seed or will produce seed, Plin. 18, 28 s. 67.*

SEMĒSTRIS, *e, (sex mensium,) of six months, continuing or living six months. dictatura semestris, Liv. 9, 34. censura annua ac semestris, Id. 4, 24. infans semestris, six months old, 21, 62. jam intelliges id regnum vix semestre esse posse, i. e. that the usurpation of Caesar can scarcely last six months, Cit. Att. 10, 8.—*

SEMĒSTRĪUM, *i, n. i. e. semestre spatium, half a year, Col. 11, 2, 6.—*

SĒMĒSUS, *part. half eaten, Virg. Æ. 8, 297.*

SĒMET, *for se, the accus. or abl. of Sui.*

SĒMI, *v. SĒmis, ind. SĒmis, issis, m. the half of an as;—often used in composition; sometimes contracted: as,*

SĒMI-AMBUSTUS, *part. half burnt, Suet.*

SĒMI-ANĪMIS, *e; & -us, a, um, half dead. -me corpus, Liv. 3, 57. -ma corpora, Id. 28, 23. -mes artus, Ov. M. 14, 209.—*

SEMI-APERTUS, *a. half open. -ae fores, Liv.*

SĒMI-ASSUS, *half roasted or broiled, Cic. T.*

SĒMĪ-BARBĀRUS, *a. half a barbarian, Suet.*

SĒMĪ-BOS, *ōvis, half an ox, Ov. Art. 2, 24.*

SEMĪ-CĀPER, *pri, half a goat, Ov. F. 5, 101.*

SEMĪ-CINCTIUM, *i, n. a woman's or tradesman's apron, Cato, R. R. 159. Martial. 14, 153.*

SĒMI-CIRCŪLUS, *i, half a circle, a semicircle. -āris, & -ātus. -aris agri forma, Col. 5, 2.—*

SEMĪ-COCTUS, *a. half boiled or sodden, par-boiled.*

SĒMĪ-CRĒMUS, *v. -ēmātus, half burnt, Ov.*

SĒMI-CRŪDUS, *a. half raw, Suet. Aug. 1.*

SEMI-CUBĪTĀLIS, *e, half a cubit long, Liv. 42, 65.—*

SEMI-DEUS, *i, a demigod or half god. semidea, a demigoddess, Luc. 8, 831. Stat. Theb. 9, 376.—*

SEMI-DIGITĀLIS, *e, half a finger's length or breadth. -ale foramen, Vitruv. 10, 22.—*

SEMI-DOCTUS, *half learned, a snatterer, Cic.*

SEMIERMIS, *v. Semermis, e, & -ūs, a, um, half armed, unarmed, Liv. 25, 19. Tac. An. 1, 68. 3, 39.—*

SEMI-FACTUS, *p. half made, Tac. An. 15, 7.—*

SEMI-FASTIGIUM, *i, n. half the top of a house.—*

SEMĪ-FER, *& -ĕrus, a. half wild or half beast.*

SEMIFORMIS, *e, semicircular, half formed.—*

SEMI-FULTUS, *p. half supported, Martial. 5.—*

SEMI-FUNIUM, *i, n. a half rope, Cato, 135.—*

SEMI-GERMĀNUS, a. *half a German*, Liv. 21.
 SĒ-MIGRĀRE a patre, *to remove a part*, Cic.
 SEMĪ-GRĀVIS, e, *half asleep, drowsy or heavy with wine*. magna pars—es potabant, Liv.
 SEMI-HIANS, ntis, *half open, gaping half way*.
 SEMI-HŌMO, ĩnis, c. *half a man, like half a man*, Col. 10, 19. Cacus, Virg. *Æ.* 8, 194.
 Nasamones semihomines, Sil. 11, 36.
 SEMI-HŌRA, ae, f. *half an hour*, Cic. Rabir. perd. 2.
 SEMI-JUGĒRUM, i, n. *half an acre*, Colum. 5, 1.
 SEMINĀNIS v. Seminiānis, e, *half empty or void; half full*, as the moon in the first quarter. seminani orbe, Plin. 2, 18.
 * SEMI-LĀCER, ěra, um, *half torn*, Ov. M.
 SEMI-LĪBER, ěra, ěrum, *half free*, Cic. Att.
 SEMI-LIXA, ae, m. *half a drudge or mean slave*.
 SEMI-MADĪDUS, a. *half wet or moist*, Col. 2, 4.
 SEMI-MARĪNUS, a. -ina corpora, *half sea animals or fishes, and half land animals*, Lucr. 5, 890.
 SEMI-MAS, ěris, c. *half a male, castrated*. semināris capi, Col. 8, 2, 3. semināris flammis viscera libat ovis, of a wedder, Ov. F. 1, 588.—(II) ante omnia abominati semimares, jussique in mare extemplo deportari, hermaphrodites, Liv. 31, 12. add. Ov. M. 4, 381. Col. 8, 2.
 SEMI-METOPĪUM, i, n. *half the metopium; ěn architecture*, Vitruv. 4, 3.
 SEMI-MORTUUS, & Semīnex, ěcis, a. *half dead*. SEMINĀRE, *to sow, &c. vid.* Semen.
 SEMINEX, ěcis, a. *half dead*.
 SEMĪ-NŪDUS, a. *half naked*. -i sub jugum missi.
 SEMI-ORBIS, ĩs, m. *an hemisphere*, Sen. Q. N.
 SEMI-PAGĀNUS, i, *half a rustic*, Pers. prol. 6.
 SEMĪ-pes, ědis, m. *half a foot*. Semipedālis, ě; & -aneus, a. *of half a foot, half a foot long, &c.*
 SEMI-PLACENTĪNUS, a. *half a Placentian, born of a mother who was a native of Placentia*.
 SEMI-PLĒNUS, a. *half full*, Liv. 25, 30. Cic.
 SEMI-PUELLA, ae, f. *half a girl*, Auson.
 SEMI-PUTĀTUS, part. *half cut or pruned*. -ata tibi frondosa viciis in ulmo est, Virg. E. 2, 70.
 SEMI-RASUS, part. *half shaved or scraped*, Cat.
 SEMI-REDUCTUS, part. *half retired, turned about, or one side, with a half face*, Ov. Art.
 SEMI-RĒFITUS, part. *half refitted or repaired*.
 SEMĪRŪTUS, part. *half destroyed or cast down*.
 SĒMIS, ind. *the half*. duorum semis pedum altitudo, of two feet and a half, Vitruv. 4, 1. so latus pedes duos semis, Id. 5, 1.—
 SĒMIS v. Semissis, ĩs, m. *the half of an as or of a pound, or the half of any thing*, Cic. Att. 15, 29. ut remissis semissibus et trientibus, quinta prope pars vectigalium tolleretur, that the semis and triens, (which used to be paid by the poor people for each modius of corn,) being remitted, Cic. Sext. 25. (A. 195 & 196.) usura semissis, the payment of a semis, every month for the use of a hundred asses; or as we say, six per cent. per annum, (A. 500.) semissibus magna copia est, plenty of money may be had at 6 per cent. Cic. Fam. 5, 6.

SĒMIUS, a. non semissis homo, *not worth a semis, i. e. despicable*, Cic. Fam. 5, 10.
 SEMI-SĒPULTUS, part. *half buried*, Ov. Ep.
 SEMI-SOMNIS, e; & -us, a, um, *half asleep and half awake*.
 SEMISŌPĪTUS, part. *half asleep*.
 SEMI-SUPĪNUS, a. *half with the face upward*.
 SEMĪTA, ae, f. (q. semĭiter,) *a narrow way, a foot-path.—(metaph.) an secretum iter, et fallentis semita vitae, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 103. semita certē tranquillae per virtutem patet unica vitae, the only path to a life of peace is through virtue*, Juv. 10, 363.—
 SEMITĀRIUS, a. *haunting narrow ways*, Catul. 35, 15.—
 SEMĪTĀRE, *to make paths, to divide a vineyard by narrow paths from north to south*, Plin. 17, 22 s. 35, 7. (547.)
 SEMĪ-TRĪTUS, part. *half threshed*, Col. 1, 6.
 SĒMI-VĪĒTUS, a. *half withered*. semivietae uvae, Col. 12, 16, 3.
 SEMĪ-VIR, ĩri, m. *half a man, an eunuch, a centaur*. chorus semivir, the band of Cybēle's priests, Sil. 17, 20. semiviri Phryges, Mart. 9, 21.
 SEMI-VĪVUS, a. *half alive*, Nep. 18, 4.
 SEMI-UNCIA & Semuncia, ae, f. *half an ounce*. SEMUNCĪARIUS, & -ialis, e, *of half an ounce*. semunciarium ex unciario foenus factum, the interest of money was reduced from one per cent. to one half, Liv. 7, 27. (A. 501.)
 SEMI-USTUS v. Semustus, part. *half burnt*, Liv. 22, 44.—
 SEMIUSTULĀTUS, a. *half burnt, roasted, broiled, or scorched*, Cic. Mil. 13. -āndus, Suet. Tib. 75.
 SEMIZONĀRIUS, i, (zona,) *a maker or seller of aprons or kirtles*, Plaut. Aulular. 3, 5, 42.
 SĒMŌDIUS, i, m. *half a modius or peck*.—
 SEMODĪALIS, e, *as big as half a modius*, Cato, R. R. 76.
 SĒ-MŌVĒRE, *to remove or put aside, to put away; to withdraw*. se a contemplatu mali, Ov. F. 5, 7, 66.
 SEMPER, adv. *always, for ever*.—
 SEMPERVĪVUM, i, n. *the herb house-leek, sea-green or aygreen*, Plin.
 SEMPĪTERNUS, a. (semper aeternus,) *endless, perpetual; continual, everlasting*.—
 SEMPĪTERNUS, adv. *for ever*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 26.
 SENARIUS, & Senariolus, of six. See SEX.
 SENEX, sěnis, c. g. *an old man*. rar. *an old woman*. decrepitus et imbecillus, Cic.—* SENEX is properly an adj. *old*; as senex cervus, Lucr. 3, 614. miles, Ov. M. 1, 9, 4.—senior Acestes, *old, aged*, Virg. *Æ.* 5, 301. so tūm senior, sc. Nestor ait, Ov. M. 12, 182. bos aet; aut mortem senioribus imputet annis, i. e. let him die of old age and not be killed, Ov. M. 15, 470. seniores Patrum, the older of the Senators, Liv. 2, 30 & 3, 15. centuria seniorum, of old men, i. e. past the age of 46. Liv. 1, 43. (A. 80 & 361.) exstat in eam legem senior, ut ita dicam, quam illa aetas ferebat, oratio, there is an oration of Crassus on that law extant,

which seems to have been written by an older man than Crassus then was, Cic. Brut. 43.—scriptum erat, Aristonem privatim ad neminem, publicè ad Seniores (ita Senatum vocabant,) mandata habuisse, to the elders, the Aldermen, as they are called in England) Liv. 34, 60.—

* In later times SENIOR came to be used, as a term of respect, for dominus, master or lord; whence Senor in Spanish, Seigneur in French, Signore in Italian, &c.—* SENEX anciently had senicis; whence ò lepidum senicem! Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 54.—

SENILIS, e, of or belonging to old men.—

SENILITER, adv. like an old man.—

SENÈRE & SENESCÈRE, (senui, -) to wax old, to become aged. tempora labuntur, tacitissime senescimus annis, Ov. F. 6, 771. equus senescens, growing old, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 8. senescere igitur civitatem otio ratus, became languid or torpid, Liv. 1, 22. cf. 35, 12.—

SENECTUS, ūtis, & SENECTA, ae, f. old age, austerity; the skin or slough of a serpent, Plin.—SENECTUS, adj. old. senecta aetas, old age, Plaut. & Lucr.—

SENIUM, i, n. old age; peevishness, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 47. weariness, trouble, distress, sorrow, Cic. Mil. 8. an old man, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 10.—

SENATUS, ūs, m. properly a council of old men, a senate; a place where the senate met. senatum legere, v. in senatum, to choose senators. habere, to hold a meeting of the senate. e senatu movere v. ejicere, to expel one from the senate. senatum dare, to give a hearing of the senate, (A. 3, &c.)—

SENATOR, ōris, m. a senator, a member of the senate.—

SENATORIUS, a. of or belonging to a senator.—

SENACŪLUM, i, n. a place where the senate met, a senate-house.—

SENATUS CONSULTUM, i, n. a decree of the senate, (A. 2, &c.)—

SENECIO, ōnis, m. groundsel, an herb, Plin. 25, 13s. 106. also the surname of a Roman family, Plin. Ep. 3, 11.—

SĒNI, sīx. senio, &c. See SEX.—

SENTĪNA, ae, f. a sink, a sewer or shore; the pump of a ship; the lowest of the people, the rabble.—

SENTĪRE (sentio, sensi, sensum,) to discern by the senses, to be sensible of, to perceive, to feel. amorem, colorem, dolorem, famem, frigus, ignem, morbum, odorem, sitim, sonitum, vulnus, &c. applied also to inanimate things. sensit solem seges, felt, Virg. G. 1, 48.—(II) to understand, to perceive, to discover or find out, Ov. Ep. 8, 99, 11, 85, 12, 37, & 21, 18. quid non sentit amor? what does not love perceive? Ov. M. 4, 67. cf. 1, 604, 2, 167, 230, 545, &c. nam et intelligo, et sentio, et video, saepe valent, quod scio, Quintil. 10, 1, 13. si me senserit eum? quæritare, if he perceive that I am seeking him, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 8. qui sidera sentis, et volucrum linguas, who understandest, Virg. Æ. 3, 360. cf. 4, 542 & 588.—(III) to think, to judge, to be of opinion. nae iste haud mecum sentit, is not of the same opinion with me, Ter.

And. 2, 1, 26. de rep. praeclara atque egregia sentire, to entertain excellent sentiments, Cic. Cat. 3, 2. cf. Off. 1, 41. cum ego sensissem, had given it as my opinion, Id. Fam. 11, 21. difficillimè de se sentit, judges, Cic. Or. 3, 9.—SENTISCĒRE, inc. to begin to know, to perceive, to feel.—

SENSUS, ū, m. sense, the faculty of perceiving external objects. quod neque oculis, neque auribus, neque ullo sensu percipi potest, by any one of the senses, Cic. de meo sensu judico, according to my judgment or feeling. illius sensus cognitos habeo, I know his thoughts, Cic. caret communi sensu, common sense or understanding. sensus testamenti, the meaning. pars optima nostri sensus, i. e. reason.—

SENSUM, i, n. pl. sensus, dicendo exprimere, thoughts, conceptions, meanings, Cic.—

SENSICŪLUS, i, a little sense or thought, a slight argument; a conceit or trifling point of wit, Quintil. 8, 5, 13.—

SENSĪLIS, e, sensible, or that may be perceived by the senses, Lucr. 4, 887.—

† SENSĪFER, ēra, um, that causes feeling, Id. 3, 241, 246, &c.—

SENSIM, adv. leisurely, by little and little, by degrees.—

SENTENTIA, ae, f. opinion, judgment, resolution, mind or purpose, inclination; a sentence; a decree or vote; a witty saying.—

SENTENTIŌSUS, a. full of pithy sentences, sententious. ōsè, adv.—

SENTENTIŌLA, ae, f. a little or short sentence, Cic. Phil. 3, 9.—

SENTIS, is, m. a briar or bramble, a thorn.—

SENTICĒTUM, i, n. a place where many brambles or briars grow.—

SENTUS, a. rough, overgrown; horrid, ugly, nasty. loca senta situ, Virg. Æ. 6, 462.—

SEORSUM, v. -im, & -us, adv. apart, asunder one from another; specially, particularly.—

SĒPAR, āris, adj. separate, apart, different.—

SĒ-PĀRĀRE, to separate, to part, divide, or disjoin, to put asunder, or one from another; to distinguish. -ātio -ābilis.—

SĒPĀRĀTUS, a. separate, private, distinct. -ātim, Caes. B. G. 7, 36.—

SĒPĒĪRE, (sepelio, ivi, ultum,) to bury, to lay in the earth, to inter; to cover, to hide; to overwhelm.—

SEPĒLIBĪLIS, e, that may be buried.—

SEPULŪRA, ae, f. a burial, the act of burying.—

SEPULCHRUM, i, n. a grave, a tomb, a sepulchre.—

SEPULCHRĀLIS, e, of a sepulchre, sepulchral.—

SEPULCHRĒTUM, i, n. a place where there are many tombs, a burying place, Catul. 60, 4. (A. 480, &c.)—

SĒPES, is; v. SEPS, sēpis, f. a hedge, fence, enclosure or mound.—

SĒPĪRE, (sepio, sepsi, septum,) to hedge in, to enclose, to fence, to block up, to hem in; to cover or screen, to guard, to shelter.—

SEPTĪO ōnis, f. the act of hedging; a dike, dam or mound.—

SEPTUM, i, n. any place paled in, hedged or enclosed; a sheep-fold; a hedge or fence.—

SEPTA, ōrum, n. *certain enclosures or fenced places in the Campus Martius, where the different tribes and centuries of the Roman people gave their votes.* (A. 92.)

SEPIMENTUM, i, n. *a badge of any kind. lignum, a fence of stakes, posts, and rails or pales. militare, a rampart. fabrike, a stone or brick wall.*

SĒPIA, ae, f. *the cuttle-fish, which occasionally emits a matter black as ink; whence SĒPIA is put for ink.* (A. 508.)

SĒPIŌLA, ae, f. *a little cuttle fish.*

SEPLASIA, ae, f. & -ōrum, n. *the Forum, or place in Capua where perfumers had their shops.* Cic. Pis. 11. *any place where perfumes or ointments are sold.* Plin. 16, 10, 33f. & 34, 11s. 25.

SĒ-PŌNĒRE, (-pōno, sui, sĭtum,) *to lay apart or aside, to reserve; to distinguish, to make a difference between; to send away to a remote place.* seposita v. sepōsta gens, *far out of the way, remote.* Martial. 2, 3.

SEPS, sĕpis, m. rar. f. *a small serpent, whose bite made the members rotten.*

SEPTICUS, a. *putrefactive, corrosive.*

SEPS, sĕpis, f. *a hedge.* See SĒPES.

SEPTEM, a. ind. *seven.*

SEPTIES, adv. *seven times.*

SEPTĪMUS, a. *the seventh.*

SEPTIMŪM, adv. *the seventh time.*

SEPTIMĀNI, ōrum, m. *the soldiers of the seventh legion.*

SEPTĒNI, ae, a, *seven by seven, seven.*

SEPTENĀRIUS (adj.) *versus, a verse consisting of seven feet.* Cic. Tusc. 1, 44.

SEPTEPLEX, ĩcis, a. (*à plico*) *sevenfold, having seven folds.* clypeus, *covered with seven hides.* Ovid. Met. 13, 2.—*Nilus, divided into seven streams,* ib. 5, 187.

SEPTENDĒCIM, ind. *seventeen.* decimus septimus, *the seventeenth.*

SEPTUAGINTA, ind. *seventy.*

SEPTUAGIES, adv. *seventy times.*

SEPTUAGESĪMUS, a. *the seventieth.*

SEPTUAGĒNUS, a. *the seventieth.*—pl. *seventy.*

SEPTINGENTI, & Septingĕni, a. *seven hundred.*

SEPTINGENTIES, adv. *seven hundred times.*

SEPTINGENTESĪMUS, a. *the seven hundredth.*

SEPTINGENARIUS (a.) grex, *consisting of seven hundred.*

SEPTEMBER, bris, m. *the seventh month, counting from the first of March.* mense Septembri, Cic. Septembri extremo, Plin. *used as an adj.* Kalendis Septembribus, *on the Kalends, or first day of September.* Cic. Fam. 14, 22. horis, Hor. Ep. 1, 16.

† SEPTEMFLUUS (adj.) Nilus, *flowing in seven streams, so septemgeminus Nilus; but*

SEPTEMGEMĪNUS, a. -o Roma jugo, *built on seven hills.* Stat. Silv. 4, 1, 9.

SEPTEPĒDĀLIS, e, *of seven feet, of seven feet long or high.*

SEPTIRĒMIS (adj.) navis, *having seven banks of oars.*

SEPTEMVĪR, ĩri, m. *one of seven men appointed to execute any commission.* septemviri epulo-

num, *a college of seven priests, whose office it was to prepare the sacred feasts on solemn occasions.* Cic. Or. 19.

SEPTEMVĪRĀLIS, e, *of or belonging to such commissioners or priests.*

SEPTEMVĪRĀTUS, ūs, m. *the office or dignity of a SEPTEMVĪR.*

SEPTENNIS v. Septuennis, e, (annus,) *seven years old.*

SEPTENTRIO, ōnis, m. (trio,) *the seven stars, which form the constellation called ARCTOS, the Bear, Charles's wain; the north pole or wind; the north part of the world.*

SEPTENTRIONĀLIS, e, *northern.*

SEPTIMONTIUM, i, n. *a festival day kept in December, by those who inhabited the seven hills of Rome.* Varr. L. L. 5, 3.

SEPTIMONTĪALIS, e, *of that festival.* Suet. Dom. 4.

SEPTUNX, ncis, m. (uncia,) *seven ounces, seventieth parts of an AS, or of any whole.* Colum. 5, 1.

SEQUESTER, tri, v. tris, m. *a mediator or umpire between two parties, a referee; the person in whose hands money was deposited by a candidate for an office, to bribe people to vote for him.* Cic. Planc. 16. *a briber or corrupter, a procurer.* Cic. Coel. 13. *an instrument, a tool in accomplishing any business.* Id. Verr. 2, 44. Fam. 8, 7.—SEQUESTER, tra, um, -tra pax, a. *truce.* Virg. Æ. 11, 133.

SĒQUI, (sĕquor, secŭtus, v. sequŭtus,) *to follow.* sequitur patrem non passibus aequis, Cic. Fam. 3, 5. Fin. 2, 8.

SEQUĪTUR, imp. *it follows.* Virg. Æ. 2, 724.

funus procedit: sequimur, Ter. And. 1, 1, 101.

feras, *to hunt or chase.* Ovid. Met. 2, 498. meminisse (for meminit) post gloriam invidiam sequi, Sall. Jug. 55. *vana promissa, to trust to.* Liv. sequitur errorem alius error, Id. 9,

15. lites, *to go to law.* Ter. And. 4, 5, 16.

patrem sequuntur liberi, *follow the state or condition of the father.* Liv. 4, 4f.

SEQUAX, ācis, a. *following or seeking after, pursuing.* lana, *pliant, flexible.* bitumen, *climmy, sticking to one's fingers.* haedera, *climbing or spreading every way.*

SECŪTOR, ōris, m. *a kind of gladiator.* Juv. 8.

SECTĀRI, dep. *to follow, to attend or wait upon; to hunt or chase, to run after; to follow after, to imitate.*

SECTĀTOR, ōris, m. *a follower, an attendant.*

SECTĀRIUS, a. *that which others follow.* sectarius vervec, *a bellweather.* Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 40.

SĒQUIŪS, (for sĕcius,) *otherwise, worse; to their disadvantage.* Liv. 2, 37.

SĒRA, ae, f. *a lock, a bar, a bolt.* (A. 521.)

SĒRĒNUS, a. *clear and fair, without clouds and rain; bright, serene, dry; blithe, cheerful, calm, sedate.* sereno, sc. tempore v. caelo, *in clear weather.* Suet. Aug. 95.

SĒRĒNĪTAS, ātis, f. *fair and clear weather, clearness, calmness.*

SĒRĒNĀRE, *to make clear, to calm, to clear up.*

SERESCĒRE, *to grow dry.* Lucr. 1, 307. 2, 812.

Plin. 11, 41.

SĒRĒRE (sĕro, sĕvi, rar. serui, sĕtum,) frumenta, to sow. arbores, to plant. certamina v. lites, to raise, to make. crimina in senĕtum, to spread abroad, to disseminate. sĕtus Anchise, begotten by, the son of. satus divinĕ stirpe, descended or sprung from.—

SĀTUM, i, n. a thing sown or planted.—pl. growing or standing corn.—

SĀTIO, ōnis, f. & SĀtus, ūs, m. a sowing or planting. Hercules Jovis satus editus, from the seed. a primo sato, from the first origin or birth.—

SĀTIVUS, a. that is or may be sown, set, or planted.—

SĀTOR, ōris, m. a sower or planter; a father, a creator.—

SĀTORIŪS, a. of a sower or of seed.—

SĒRĒRE (sero, serui, sertum,) to knit, to set in order. colloquia v. sermones, to join in discourse, to converse.—

SERTUM, i, n. v. SERTA, ae, f. a garland or chaplet of flowers. legere sarta, to gather flowers, Virg. E. 10, 41.—

SERTŪLUS, a.—a Campana v. sarta Campanica, the herb melilot or clover.—

SERIES, iĕi, f. a series, an order, a course, a train, succession; a row or rank; an issue, lineage or descent of kindred.—

SERMO, ōnis, m. common discourse, talk; a rumour or report; speech, language.—

SERMŪCŪLUS, i, m. a little discourse or talk, tittle tattle.—

SERMOCĪNĀRI, to talk, to commune, to discourse. **SERMOCINĀTIO**, ōnis, f. a talking.—

SĒRESĒRE, to grow dry. vestes—dispansae in sole resercent, Lucr. 1, 307.—(II) to turn into whey. omne autem (lac) igne spissatur, frigore reserescit, Plin. 11, 41s. 96. See **SĒRUM**.

SĒRIA, ae, f. a vessel for holding wine or oil, a butt, a jar or pot.—

SĒRIŪLA, ae, f. a little butt or jar.—

SĒRĪCUS, a. of or belonging to the Seres, a people of India. serica vestis, a garment made of silk.—

SĒRĪCUM, i, n. sc. textum, silk.—

SĒRĪCĀTUS, a. clothed in silk, (See Geogr. INDEX.)

SĒRIS, is, f. a kind of succory, Varr. R. R. 8, 10, 5. genus intubi, Col. 8, 14, 2.—

SĒRIUS, a. serious, grave, earnest, of importance or weight.—

SĒRIA, ōrum, n. serious affairs, matters of weight. **SĒRID**, adv. in earnest, seriously.—

SĒRMO, &c. See **SĒRĒRE**.

SĒRPĒRE (-po, psi, ptum,) to creep, Cic. Fin. 5, 15. N. D. 2, 42. hanc sine tempora circum inter vitricę hederam tibi serpere lauros, permit this ivy to creep or spread, Virg. E. 8, 13.—metaph. priusquam dira per incautum serpat contagio vulgus, before the dire contagion spread, Id. G. 3, 469. serpit quies, creeps or slowly comes on, Id. Ā. 2, 269. serpitque per agmina murmur, spreads or glides, ib. 12, 239.—

SĒRPNIS, ntis, m. & f. a serpent, Plin. 8, 14. any creeping vermin, a louse, Plin. 7, 51.—

SĒRPENTĪNUS, a. of or belonging to a serpent.—

† **SĒRPENTĪGĒNA**, ae, m. one engendered of a serpent, Ovid. Met. 7, 212.—

SĒRPENTĪFER, v. -ger, a. bearing or producing serpents, Ovid. Trist. 4, 7, 17.—

SĒRPENTĪPES, ĕdis, a. having the feet of a serpent.—

SĒRPERASTRA, ōrum, n. bands, swathes or splints, bound round children's knees, when they begin to walk, in order to keep their legs straight; props, supports, Varr. L. L. 8, 5. Cic. Att. 7, 3.—

SĒRPYLLUM, i, n. wild thyme, Virg. E. 2, 10.—

SĒRRA, ae, f. (q. secerra, ĕ seco,) a saw.—

SĒRĒLLA, ae, f. a little saw.—

SĒRĒBĪLIS, a. that may be cut with a saw.—

SĒRĒRĀTUS, a. sawed, made like a saw. serrati nummi, having the edges indented, Tac. G. 5. so folia serrato ambitu, Plin. 25, 6.—

SĒRĒRĀTIM, adv. like a saw, in the form of a saw.—

SĒRĒRĀŪLA, ae, f. betony, saw-wort, an herb. **SĒRĒTA**, ae, f. the herb melilot, Cato, 113. and **SĒRTUM**, i, n. & SĒrta, ae, f. a garland. See **SĒRĒRE**.

SĒRVĀRE, to keep, to preserve, to save; to mind, heed, observe or watch. caelum v. de caelo, to observe the appearance of the heavens. promissa, to perform or make good. silvas, to possess. servat ne—ut, &c. he observes or takes care, Col. 8, 5, 13.—

SĒRVANS, adj. watchful, observant. servantissimus aequi, Virg. Ā. 2, 427.—

SĒRVĀTOR, ōris, m. & -atrix, ĩcis, f. a preserver, a deliverer, a saviour.—

SĒRVĀBĪLIS, e, that may be preserved or kept. **SĒRVĀTIO**, ōnis, f. observance, custom, rule, Plin. Ep. 10, 121.—

SĒRVUS, i, m. & -a, ae, f. a slave.—

SĒRVŪLUS, i, m. & -ĕ, ae, f. a little or contemptible slave.—

SĒRVUS, adj. in bondage or slavery. bound to service. ōr imitatores, servum pecus, a servile herd, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 19. so Lucan, 6, 152. reges serva omnia, et subjecta imperio suo esse volunt, submissive or subservient, Liv. 37, 54. quae serva atque obnoxia forent, Id. 42, 46. serva praedia, farms subject to certain servitudes, (A. 52.)—

SĒRVĪLIS, e, of or like a slave, slavish, servile.—

SĒRVĪLĪTER, adv. servilely.—

SĒRVĪTUS, ūtis, f. slavery. qui servitum servissent, had been slaves, Liv. 40, 18.—

SĒRVĪRE, to be a slave: ei, to serve, to obey. valetudini, dignitati, to take care of, to provide for. culturae agrorum, to apply to, Col. 3, 4. amoris aliorum, to be subservient to, Cic. Cat. 2, 4. famae, existimationi, gloriae, pecuniae, quaestui, rei familiaris, &c. to attend to, to try to procure.—

detrahimus dominos urbi servire paratae, submit to Tyranny, Lucan. 1, 351. praedia quae serviunt, are subject to certain servitudes, not freeholds, Cic. Rull. 3, 3. servibo, for serviam, Plaut. ut communi utilitati serviatur, that every thing be done to serve or promote, Cic. Off. 1, 10. assuescamus—servis paucioribus serviri, to be served with or by fewer slaves, Sen.

SERVITIUM, *i, n. servitude, slavery, servility.* hoc tibi pro servitio debeo, *as being your slave.* Ter. And. 4, 1, 51. gravis casus in servitium ex regno foret, Sall. Jug. 62.

SERVITIA, *ōrum, n. slaves.* Cic. Cat. 4, 2 & 6.

SĒRUS, *a. late, slow, tardy.* vesper, *the late evening.* Virg. G. 462. imposita est sero tandem nianus ultima bello, *to the tedious war.* Ov. M. 13, 403. seri studiorum, *late of applying to study, or slow in learning.* Hor. S. 1, 10, 21. serior aegro advocor, *later than is proper, too late.* Ovid. Rem. 109. diluitur posito serior hora mero, *the lingering hours of night are spent in drinking.* Ovid. Epist. 19, 14.

SĒRUM, *i, n. sc. tempus, late, the evening.*—It is sometimes used adverbially: serum canit importuna, *sc. avis, the inauspicious bird (the owl) sings late in the evening or night.* Virg. *Æ.* 12, 864. *so SERA*; nec sera comantem narcissum—*tacuisse, the late-flower daffodil.* Id. G. 4, 122. SĒRŌ, *adv. late.* serō medicina paratur, cum mala per longas convaluere moras, Ov.—SĒROTĪNUS, *a. late.* -um tempus, *the evening.* Col. 11, 2. -inae ficus, *long of ripening.* Col. Arb. 21.

SĒRUM, *i, n. whey.* Plin. 11, 41 s. 96. & 28, 9. Virg. G. 3, 406. Ovid. F. 4, 770.

SĒRESĒERE, *to turn into whey.* Plin. 11, 41.

SĒSĀMA, *ae, f. & -um, i, n. sesame, a kind of Indian corn.* Plin. 18, 10.

SĒSAMĪNUS, *a. -inum oleum, oil made of sesā-mum.* Id. 23, 4.

SES, in composition, is put for semis, *the half.* sesquē *v. sesqui, for semisque, and a half;* when prefixed to any word, it denotes *the quantity and a half more;* thus, altero tanto, *aut sesqui major pes, as long again, or as long again and a half more.* Cic. Or. 56.

SĒSUNCIA, *v. Sexuncia, ae, f. (i. e. sesquiuincia.) & Sexunc, ncis, m. an ounce and a half.* Col. 6, 5, 3. 12, 57. Plin. 36, 25. jugeri sesuncia, *the 12½ part of an acre.* Col. 5, 2, 11.—SĒSUNCIALIS, *e, of an ounce or inch and a half.* Plin. 13, 15.

SĒSQUALTER, *a. one and a half.* Cic. Univ. 7. SĒSCUPLUM, *i, n. (al. sesquiplum, q. sesquialterum, one and a half as much more.* Quintil. 9, 4, 47. Plin. 2, 22 s. 20.

SĒSQUICULĀRIS, *a. -āre dolium, containing a culeus and a half.* Col. 12, 18 f.

SĒSQUICYĀTHUS, *i, m. a cyāthus and a half.* Cels. 6, 7.

SĒSQUIDIGĪTUS, *i, m. a finger and a half.* Vitruv. 3, 6.

SĒSQUIDIGĪTĀLIS, *e, of a finger's breadth and a half.* Id. 10, 22.

SĒSQUI-HĒRA, *jugērum, libra, mensis, modius, obōlus, paeon, an hour, acre, pound, &c. and a half.*

SĒSQUIŌCTĀVUS, *a. the eighth and a half, (al. al.)* Cic. Univ. 7.

SĒSQUIŌPĒRA, *ae, f. a day's work and a half.* Col. 2, 13, 2.

SĒSQUIŌPUS, *ēris, n. as much work and a half more.* Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 66.

SĒSQUĪPES, *ēdis, m. a foot and a half, a cubit.* Martial. 8, 60.

SĒSQUĪPĒDĀLIS, *e, & -ānēus, a. of a foot and a half.* -ālia verba, *a foot and a half long, i. e. very long, unusually long.* Hor. Art. P. 97.

SĒSQUIPLĀGA, *ae, f. a stroke and a half.* Tac. An. 15, 67.

SĒSQUĪPLEX, *īcis, & Sesquīplus, a. as much and half as much more;* as, 6 to 4, or 9 to 6, Cic. Or. 57.

SĒSE, *for se; the accus. of Sui.*

* SĒSĒLIS, *& -i, is, f. n. the herb hartwort.*

SĒSSOR, *a siter.* SĒSSIO, *&c.* See SĒDĒRE.

SĒSTANS, *v. Sextans, the sixth part of an as.*

SĒSTĒRTIUS, *ii, m. (q. semi-tertius, half a third, i. e. two wholes, and the third not a whole, but wanting one half.) v. sestertius nummus, a sesterce;* a Roman silver coin, equal in value to two asses, or two pounds of brass and a half; *the fourth part of a denarius;* commonly marked by the letters L. L. S. for libra libra, semis, or by abbreviation, H. S.—It is often called simply NUMUS *v. NUMMUS,* because it was the coin in most frequent use; thought to have been worth, of our money; one penny 3¼ farthings.

SĒSTĒRTIUM, *i, n. the sum of 1000 SĒSTĒRTII.* When a numeral noun is joined with SĒSTĒRTII, it means *just so many sesterces;* thus, decem sestertii, *ten sesterces;* but when joined with SĒSTĒRTIA, it means *so many thousand sestertii;* thus, decem sestertia, 10,000 sesterces. When a numeral adverb is joined with SĒSTĒRTIUM, it means *so many hundred thousand sestertii;* thus, decies sestertium, *the same with decies centena millia sestertiorum nummorum, 1,000,000 sesterces.* Sometimes the adverb by itself denotes the same thing.

SĒSTĒRTIŌLUM (*i, n.*) bis decies, *i. e. vicies sestertium, 2,000,000 of sesterces.* Martial. 1, 59, 5. (*vid. A. 497.*)

SĒTA, *ae, f. a bristle or big rough hair, a fishing line; a brush made of hair.*

SĒTŌSUS, *a. full of bristles, bristly, rough, hairy.* aper, Virg. E. 7, 29. -osum pectus, Cels. 2, 8.

SĒTĪGER, *a. -ēra sus, bristly.*—subst. a boar, Ov. Met. 8, 376.

SĒU, conj. *either, or;* sive, —*seu, whether, or.* SĒVĀRE, *to dip in tallow.* See SĒVUM.

SĒVECTUS, *part. carried aside.* al. eVectus, Propert.

SĒVĒRUS, *a. serious, grave, sober; severe, rigorous, strict, harsh; terrible, frightful.* -ēre, -ēritas.

SĒ-VŌCĀRE, *to call apart or aside from one another; to separate, to withdraw.* Cic. Tusc. 1, 30.

SĒVUM *v. Sebum & Septum, (q. suEVUM, & sue,) tallow, suet.* seVum ex omento pecudis, Plin. 15, 15. cf. 28, 9.

SĒVŌSUS, *a. full of tallow or suet, greasy.*

SĒVĀRE, *to grease or dip in tallow.* candelas, Col. 2, 22.

SĒX, *ind. a. six.*

SĒXIES, *adv. six times.*

SEXTUS, *a. the sixth.*-----
SEXTUM, *adv. the sixth time.*-----
SEXTANI, *ōrum, the soldiers of the sixth legion.*-----
SEXTILIS, *s. v. sextilis (a.) mensis, the sixth month, counting from the first of March; afterwards called AUGUSTUS, August, from the emperor of that name.*-----
SEXTŪLA, *ae, f. sc. pars, the sixth part of an as.*-----
SEXTARIUS, *i, m. the sixth part of a congius, about 1½ pint English.*-----
SEXTARIOLUS, *i, m. a small sextarius.*-----
SĒNI, *ae, a, s. by six, by sizes; six.*-----
SEÑARIUS (*adj.*) *numerus, the number six. verus senarius v. senāriolus, a verse consisting of six feet, as the Iambic trimeter.*-----
SĒNIO, *ōnis, m. the number of six, the throwing up of six points, the dice cast at dice.*-----
SEXDECIM, *a. (al. sēdecim), sixteen.*-----
SEXDECIES, *adv. sixteen times.*-----
SEXTADECIMANI, *ōrum, m. the soldiers of the sixteenth legion.*-----
SEXAGINTA, *ind. v. Sexagēni, ae, a, sixty.*-----
SEXAGIES, *adv. sixty times.*-----
SEXAGESIMUS, *a. the sixtieth.*-----
SEXAGENARIUS, *a. sixty years old.*-----
SEXCENTI, *Sexcēni, & Sexcentēni, ae, a, 600.*-----
SEXCENTIES, *adv. 600 times.*-----
SEXCENTESIMUS, *a. the 600th.*-----
SEXANGŪLUS, *a. -a cella v. cera, six cornered.*-----
SEXATRUS, *uum, pl. the sixth day after the ideas of March.*-----
SEXENNIS, *e, (annus,) six years old.*-----
SEXENNIVM, *i, n. the space of six years.*-----
SEXTANS, *v. Sextans, ntis, m. the sixth part of an as, two uncies.*-----
SEXTANTARIUS, *a. -arii asses v. asses sextantario pondere, brass coins, weighing the sixth part of an as or pound, Plin. 33, 3 a. 13.*-----
SEXTANTALIS, *e, the sixth part of a foot or two inches thick. -ales fusi, Vitruv. 10, 6.*-----
SEXUS, *ūs, m. (à secus,) a sex, Liv. 27, 11. & 31, 12.*-----
SEXUS, *v. Secus, n. See SECUS.*-----
SI, *conj. if. si tempus est ullum jure hominis necandi, quae (tempora) multa sunt, certè, &c. Cic. Mil. 4.—(II) for etsi; si tu neqes, certo scio, though you should deny it, Id. Heaut. 4, 1, 19.—(III) for an; visam, si domi est, if or whether he is, Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 7.—(IV) si nunc se nobis ille aureus arbore ramus ostendat, i. e. O that, Virg. Æ. 6, 187.—(V) for cum or quando; praeterea si nona diem mortalibus alnum Aurora extulerit, when, ib. 5, 64. cf. Ter. Phor. 1, 2, 69. Tac. An. 4, 19.—(VI) for ne; patres, quibus unus metus, si intelligere viderentur, Test, Tac. An. 1, 11.—(VII) si is sometimes omitted. dare denegaris, sc. si, ibit ad illud illico, &c. Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 7. Graeculus esuriens in caelum, jusseris, ibit, Juv. 3, 78. decies centena dedisses, Hor. S. 1, 3, 17.—after nisi is redundant, Tac. An. 6, 25.*-----
SIBI & **Sibimet**, *to himself; the dat. of Sui.*-----
SIBĪLUS, *i, m. & in plur. m. & n. a hiss or hissing, Cic. Rosc. C. 11. Att. 2, 18.—sibilo signum dare, by a whistling, Liv. 25, 8. ventientis sibilus austri, the gentle breeze or blow-*

ing, Virg. E. 5, 82.—sibilus rudentum, the creaking of the cables, Cic. Fam. 8, 2.-----
SIBĪLUS, *a. hissing. sibila colla, Virg. G. 3, 421. ora sc. serpentium, Id. Æ. 2, 211. cf. 5, 277.*-----
SIBĪLARE, *to hiss. populares isti jam etiam modestos homines sibilare docuere, Cic. Att. 2, 19.*-----
SĪBYLLA, *ae, f. a sibyl, a prophetess.*-----
SĪBYLLĪNUS, *a. -ini versus, the sibylline verses, which contained the predictions of the Sibyl, Hor. Car. Saec. 5.*-----
SIC, *adv. so thus. sic est res; sic cogitabam; sic vita erat; sic est ingenium; sic ut quimus, quando, ut volumus, non licet, Ter. And. 4, 6, 9.*-----
SICCE, *adv. for sic, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 12.*-----
SICCINE (*adv.*) *agis, for an sic, do you behave so? Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 34.*-----
SĪCA, *ae, f. a dagger, a poniard.*-----
SĪCARIUS, *i, m. an assassin.*-----
SĪCŪLA, *ae, f. a little dagger, a sickle, a scythe.*-----
SĪCĪLIRE, *to mow again what was not well cut before, Varr. R. 1, 49. Col. 2, 23, 3.*-----
SĪCILIMENTUM, *i, n. what is thus cut, a second cutting, Cato, 5.*-----
SĪCILICŪLA, *ae, f. a kind of little knife, Plaut. 4, 4, 125.*-----
SICCUS, *a. dry, without moisture or juice. sicci agri, cibi, oculi, pedes, &c. sicca arena, pocula, rupes, &c. uva sicrior, Cels. 2, 18. solum siccissimum, Col. 2, 18.—(II) sober, abstemious, not drunken; sicci & vinolenti, Cic. Rull. 1, 1. Acad. 4, 27. cf. Hor. Od. 1, 18, 3. & 4, 5, 39. accedes siccus ad unctum, do you poor make your court to the rich, Id. Ep. 1, 17, 12.—(III) free from redundancy, close, nervous, Cic. Brut. 55. Quinctil. 2, 4, 6.*-----
SICCĒ, *adv. dryly.*-----
SICCĪTAS, *ātis, f. dryness; drought, dry weather. siccitas corporis, dryness, freedom from phlegm or gross humours, Cic. Sen. 10. Tusc. 5, 34. siccitas orationis, dryness, want of embellishment, Id. Brut. 82. N. D. 2, 1.*-----
SICCĀRE, *to dry, to make dry. capillos sole, Ovid. Met. 11, 770. cruores veste, to dry up, Virg. Æ. 4, 687. calices, to drink out, Hor. S. 2, 6, 68. ubera, to suck, to drain, Virg. E. 2, 42. vulnera lymphis, to stanch, Id. Æ. 10, 834. siccati fontes, dried up, Ovid. Met. 13, 690. cadis siccatis, being dried up or emptied, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 26.*-----
SICCĀTIO, *ōnis, f. a drying, Plin. 34, 13.*-----
SICCESCĒRE, *to dry, to grow dry, Col. 12, 28. arbores siccescendo recipiunt in se diuturnitate, Vitruv. 2, 9.*-----
SICCUM, *i, n. sc. solum, dry ground. in sicco, Liv. 1, 4.*-----
SICCĀNEUS, *a. dry by nature, without springs, opp. to rignus v. irriguus, Col. 2, 17. 4, 30. 6, 27. 11, 3. Plin. 16, 17.*-----
SICCOCŪLUS, *a. having dry eyes, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 75.*-----
SĪCILĪCUM, *i, n. v. -us, i, m. the fourth part of an ounce, of a foot, or of an acre, Plin. 13, 15.*-----
SĪCILIRE, *to cut a second time, &c. See SĪCA.*

SICŪBI, adv. (siquis), *if in any place, where-soever, if at any time.*—

SICUNDE, adv. *if from any place.*

SIC-UT, & SICŪTI, adv. *as, as well as, such as, just as.* sicuti lacessitus foret, *as if*, Sall. Cat. 31.

SIDĒRE, (sido, sidi, -), *to light or perch, like a bird.* sedibus optatis geminā super arbore sidunt, Virg. Æ. 6, 203.—(I) *to sink.* navis rostro percussa sidere coepit, Nep. 12, 4.

SIDŪS, ōris, n. (à sidō; quōd sidera quasi insidunt, Varr. L. L. 6, 2.—sed hoc incertum,) *a star.* sidera affixa mundo, *fixed to the firmament*, according to the opinion of the vulgar, Plin. 2, 8. cūm decidere creduntur, *ib. caelo seu saepe refixa—sidera, stars loosened from the firmament*, Virg. Æ. 5, 528. *i. e. meteors, which have that appearance*, Plin. *ib.* sidere clarior, *brighter than the sun or a star*, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 42. *so pulchrior sidere*, *ib.* 3, 9, 21. *cf.* Virg. Æ. 8, 589.—(II) *sidus piscis aquosi, the constellation*, Virg. G. 4, 234. *so novum sidus*, *ib.* 1, 32. *sub sidere Cancri*, Id. E. 10, 68.—(III) *hiberno sidere, in the winter season*, Id. Æ. 4, 309. *so mutato sidere*, Id. G. 1, 73. *abrupto sidere, a tempest having burst forth*, Virg. Æ. 12, 451. *triste Minervae sidus, the dreadful storm raised by Minerva*, *ib.* 11, 260. *or the star of Arcturus, the rising of which is supposed to occasion storms*, Id. G. 1, 204.—*ferit sidera clamor, reaches the stars*, Virg. Æ. 2, 488. *sublimi feriam sidera vertice, I shall strike the stars*, *i. e. I shall be transported with joy, shall be as happy as a divinity*, Horat. Od. 1, 1f. (IV) *ō sidus Fabiae, Maxime, gentis, ornament*, Ov. P. 3, 3, 2. *cf.* Hor. S. 1, 7, 24.

SIDĒRĒŪS, a. *of or like stars, starry, shining bright; high, heavenly.*—

SIDĒRĀLIS, e, *of or belonging to the stars, sideral.* ālis scientia, *astrology*, Plin.—

SIDĒRĀRI, *to be blasted or planet-struck, to be benumbed*, Plin. 2, 16.

SIDĒRĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. *a blasting of trees or herbs*, Plin. 17, 24s. 37, 4.

* SIDĒRION, ii, n. *v. Sideritis, is, f. a kind of herb, which heals all cuts or wounds made with an iron weapon*, Plin. 26, 14.—

SIDĒRĪTES, ae, m. *a gem like iron; a loadstone which draws iron*, Id.—

SIDĒRŌPĀECĪLOS, i, f. *a precious stone like iron, with many spots in it*, Plin. 37, 10.

SIEM, sies, siet, *for sim, sis, sit*, Plaut. & Ter.

* SIGMA, ātis, n. *a couch for reclining on at supper, in the form of the Greek letter Σ or C*, Mart.

SIGNUM, i, n. *a mark or sign.* scio; magnū signum, Ter. And. 2, 2, 29. *cf.* Heaut. 1, 1, 68. & 2, 3, 57. *tacitum dat tessera signum, the watchword*. Sil. 15, 475. (A. 375.) *Petreius tubā signum dat, gives the signal for battle*, Sall. Cat. 60. *objecto signo ne praelium committeret, an omen or prodigy*, Cic. Div. 1, 35.—(II) *a seal; imprimat his cura Maecenas signa tabellis, get Maecenas to set his seal to these tablets or writings*, Horat. Sat. 2, 6, 38.—(III) *a mollen or graven image of any thing,*

Liv. 2, 41. *ahenea signa, statues of brass*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 248. *cf.* Cic. Verr. 1, 17 & 19. 4, 1, &c. Brut. 18. *cymbiaque argento perfecta, atque aspera signis, rough with figures*, Virg. Æ. 5, 267. *cf.* 9, 263. *signum fatale Minervae*, 13, 381. *i. e. Palladium, the image of Minerva*, Virg. Æ. 2, 166. *signa deorum, the statues or images*, Ovid. Met. 13, 412.—(IV) *a military standard.* milites signi unius, *of one mantle*, Liv. 25, 23. *reliqua signa, the rest of the troops or battalions*, Sall. Cat. 59.—(V) *a sign or constellation in the heavens, a star or cluster of stars.* cūm sol duodena peregit signa, *has gone through the twelve signs of the zodiac*, Ov. Met. 13, 619. *signaque sex foribus dextris, totidemque sinistris, and six signs were carved on the right door, and as many on the left*, *ib.* 2, 18. *quid autem erat, quōd concupisceret Deus mundum signis et luminibus, tanquam aedilis, ornare? with stars and luminaries, as an edile adorns with statues the Forum and streets, through which the images of the gods were carried at the celebration of the Circensian games*, Cic. N. D. 1, 9. (A. 143 & 342.)—* *The stars and constellations are called SIGNA, because they were supposed by the ancients to resemble certain animals.*

SIGNĪFER, ōri, m. *a standard bearer.*—

SIGNĪFER, ōra, um.—*signifer orbis v. circulus, the zodiac in which the twelve signs are*, Plin. 2, 4. Cic. N. D. 2, 20. Div. 2, 42. *signifera puppis, the admiral's ship*, Lucan. 3, 558. *which in the night-time had three lights as a sign*, Liv. 29, 25.—

SIGILLUM, i, n. *a little image*, Cic. Verr. 4, 22. *a seal or signet*, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 3.—

SIGILLĀTUS, a. -ātī scyphi, *cups with little images embossed on them*, Cic. Verr. 4, 14.—

SIGILLĀRIA, ium, n. *a festival of two days added to the SATURNALIA, when little images used to be sent as presents, especially by parents to their children*, (A. 338.) *the images themselves*, Sen. Ep. 12. *also the street where such images were sold*, Suet. Cl. 16.—

SIGNĀRE humum limite, moenia aratro, *to mark out.* epistolam, testamentum, *to seal.* saxum carmine *v. carmen in saxo, to grave.* aes, argentum, aurum, *to coin, to stamp.* id in animo, *to imprint.* rem carmine, *to inscribe on a tomb*, Virg. Æ. 3, 287. *numeris praeceptum vetus, to express*, Col. 1, 3, 9.—

SIGNĀTOR, ōris, m. *a sealer or signer, one who attests a writing by affixing his seal.*

SIGNĀTŌRIUS (adj.) *annulus, a seal ring, a signet.*—

SIGNĀTŪRA, ae, f. *a sealing, a signature.*—

SIGNĪFĪCĀRE, *to give notice or warning, to give a sign, to signify, to intimate.*—

SIGNĪFĪCĀNS, adj. *significant, expressive.*—

SIGNĪFĪCĀNTER, adv. *plainly, evidently, significantly.*—

SIGNĪFĪCĀNTIA (ae, f.) *verborum, signification, import*, Quiucil. 10, 1, 121.

SIGNĪFĪCĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. *signification, intimation, declaration; a sign or token, a hint*, Cic. Orat. 3, 59.

SIGNIFICATUS, ūs, m. an intimation, a prognostic, Plin. 18, 25. Vitr. 9, 7.

SIL, silis, n. a kind of ochre, Plin. 13, 12.—**SILACEUS**, a. of a yellow colour, Id. 35, 6.

SILANUS, i, m. a conduit pipe, a stone image through which the water ran, Lucr. 6, 1263.

SILER, ěris, n. a small willow or osier, Plin.

SILĚRE, (sileo, ui, -) to be silent, still or quiet. silent latē loca, Virg. Æ. 9, 190. de jurgio siletur, sc. ab illis, (imp.) they are silent, nothing is said; Ter. Phor. 5, 2, 18.—

SILENS, a. silent, still, quiet. silens luna, new moon, not yet shining.—sarcūlus, not budding. silentes, v. silentes umbrae, the silent shades, i. e. the dead.—

SILENTIUM, i, n. silence, secrecy, quietness; obscurity. silentium esse videtur, i. e. there is nothing exceptionable in the auspices, Cic. Div. 2, 44. (A. 88 & 300.) nocte silentio, (at noctis,) in the dead of the night, Liv. 8, 23. & 9, 38.—

SILESCĚRE, to grow quiet or still, to be hushed.

SILEX, ěcis, m. vel f. a flint stone.—

SILICEUS, v. -ius, adj. of flint, flinty, hard as flint, rigid, stiff.

SILICERNIUM, i, n. (incert. etym.) old dotard, dry-bones, or the like, Ter. Adelph. 4, 2, 48.

SILIGO, ěnis, f. a kind of wheat.—

SILIGINĚUS, a. -ea farina, the meal or flour of siligo. -eus panis, made of fine flour, Senec. Ep. 120.

SILĪQUA, ae, f. the husk, pod or shell of a bean, pea, or the like, Plin. the pulse in the husk, Virg. G. 1, 74. the carob-tree, Col. 5, 10. a carob, the fruit of the carob-tree, used by the Romans as a weight, 6 pods making a scruple, and 1728 pods making a pound, there being 288 scruples in a pound.—the herb called fenugreek, Col. 2, 11.—

SILICŪLA, v. **SILICIA**, ae, f. a little cod or husk, Varr. R. 1, 23, 3.—

SILĪQUĀRI, dep. to grow in a husk or cod.—

SILĪQUASTRUM, i, n. pepperwort, an herb, Plin. 19, 12.

SĪLO, ōnis, m. one that has his nose turned upwards; a chamois or snub-nosed fellow, Plaut. also, one that has hanging eye-brows, Varr. & Fest.

SILPHIUM, i, n. the name of an herb, Col. 2, 10, 16.

SILVA v. Sylva, ae, f. a wood or forest. silva alta Jovis lucusve Dianae, Virg. Æ. 3, 689.—(II) metaph. horrida siccae silva comae, the wood of your dry hair is rough, i. e. your locks undressed stand on end like trees, Juv. 9, 12. primūm silva rerum ac sententiarum comparanda est sc. oratori, he must procure a store or stock of things and sentiments, Cic. Or. 3, 26 f. omnis enim ubertas, et quasi silva dicendi, ducta ab illis (philosophis) est, all the fertility, and, as it were, the materials of eloquence are derived from them, Cic. Or. 3. hanc silvam vocant, their silva, their rude draught, sketch, or first copy, Quintil. 10, 3, 17. whence **STATIUS**, gave the name of **SILVAE** to the miscellaneous poems, which he composed extempore or hastily

on particular occasions, (subito calore et quādam festinandi voluptate,) Stat. Silv. 1. praef. **SILVŪLA**, ae, f. a little wood or copse, Col. 8, 15.—

SILVATĪCUS, a. of or belonging to a wood, Plin. 3, 9.—

SILVESTER, v. -tris, tre, of a wood or forest, woody; bred in the country, wild, savage, rude, unpolished, rustic, silvestris musa, a rural tune, Virg. E. 1, 2. homines, rude, Hor. Art. 391.

SILVESCĚRE, to wax wild, to grow thick and bushy, Cic. Sen. 15. Col. 4, 11.—

SILVŌSUS, a. woody, full of woods, Liv. 9, 2.—

SILVICŪLA, ae, m. & Silvicultrix, ěcis, f. an inhabitant of the woods or forests, Propert. & Catull.—

SILVIRĀGUS, a. breaking the woods, Lucr. 1, 276.—

SILVĪGER, a. -ěri montes, bearing woods, Plin. 30, 3.

SILŪRUS, i, m. a sheath-fish, Juv. 4, 33.

SĪLUS, a. having the nose turned upwards, Cic.

SĪMA, ae, f. the blunt part on the top of a pillar, Vitr.

SĪMIA, ae, f. & -ius, i, m. an ape, a mimic.

SĪMŪLUS, i, m. a little ape, Cic. Fam. 7, 2, 5.

SĪMĪLA, ae, f. flour.—

SĪMĪLĀGO, ěnis, f. fine flour.—

SĪMĪLAGINEUS, a. made of fine flour, Plin. Ep. 119.

SĪMĪLIS, e; ei v. ejus, like. os humerosque deo similis, Virg. Æ. 1, 159. sic canibus catulos similes, sic matribus haedos nōram, like in figure, Id. E. 1, 23. domini similis es, like in manners, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 43. deos esse similes tui putas? ib. 4. est similis majorum suūm, Id. Ad. 3, 3, 57. * sum similis tui, moribus; sum similis tui figurā, Diomed. 1. but this distinction is not always observed. nihil est enim unum uni, tam simile, tam par, quān omnes inter nosmetipsos fuimus, Cic. Leg. 1, 10. so Id. Verr. 5, 12.—

SĪMĪLE, is, n. a simile or comparison.—

SĪMĪLĪTER, adv. in like manner. similius, for magis, more, Liv. 4, 33.—

SĪMĪLITŪDO, ěnis, f. likeness, similitude, resemblance.—

SĪMĪLĪTAS, ātis, f. likeness, Vitruv. 9, 9.

SĪMPLEX, ěcis, (q. sile & plico,) simple, uncompounded, unmixed. duplex quae (comœdia) ex argumento facta est simplici, is made with a double plot from the Greek which had but a single one, Ter. Heaut. prol. 6. simplex modus, one way or method, Virg. G. 2, 73. so nec via mortis erat simplex, ib. 3, 482. vulnus, a single wound, Ov. M. 6, 25, 4. plus vice simplici, more than once, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 13. animus simplex, open, sincere, downright, candid, without dissimulation or disguise, Cic. Fam. 11, 28 f. ō virum simplicem! qui nos nihil celat, Cic. Or. 69. so homo, Id. Ac. 4, 35. add Hor. S. 1, 3, 52. simplices anni, boyish, youthful, artless, Martial. 10, 20. simplices utamur commoditate viri, the opportunity given us by the simple, unsuspecting man, Ov. Ep. 17, 176. simplices nymphae, gentle, indulgent, Hor. Od.

2, 8, 14. Virg. E. 3, 9. simplex Naevius, *simple, negligent, careless*, (sed al. al.) Hor. S. 2, 2, 68. simplicior quis est? *impertinent, inattentive to good manners*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 63. simplex hilarisque, *plain, frugal*, Id. Ep. 2, 2, 193. donec eras simplex, *artless, incorrupted by avarice*, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 13. puella, *innocent, credulous*, Id. Ep. 12, 90. ah nimium simplex Helene, *ne rustica dicam, simple, void of discernment*, ib. 16, 285. simplex nobilitas, *uncautious, improvident of danger*, Id. F. 2, 226. vicinia simplex, *rustic, unpolished*, ib. 657. bos, *simplex animal, harmless, free from cunning*, Ov. M. 15, 121.—*simplex aqua, unmixed with any other liquor*, Id. A. 2, 6, 32. so cibus simplex, *simple, plain, without mixture or seasoning*, Mart. 4, 30. homini cibus utilissimus simplex, Plin. 11, 53. cf. Hor. S. 2, 2, 73. myrtus, *alone, without flowers or other ornaments*, Hor. Od. 1, 38, 5. iter simplex et directum, *straight forward*. opp. to flexuosum, Cic. N. D. 2, 57. villus simplex, *straight*. opp. to crispiores jubae, Plin. 8, 16. *but simplex crinis, unadorned*, Ov. M. 8, 319.—*simplex munditiis mulier, simple, unaffected in her dress or ornaments*, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 5.—*simplex necessitudo, simple, absolute, without any condition annexed*, Cic. Inv. 2, 57. simplex officium bonorum omnium, *one and the same, not different*, Cic. Sull. 3. oratio, *about one point*, sc. the terms of peace, Liv. 32, 33. denique sit quodvis simplex duntaxat et unum, *simple and uniform*, Hor. Art. 23. tibia tenuis, *simplex, small and of a simple form*, ib. 203.—*SIMPLICITER*, adv. *simply, plainly, clearly*, Cic. Or. 2, 16. Arch. f. Off. 1, 26 f. *openly, sincerely, without disguise*, Cic. Or. 3, 17. Ac. 4, 35. ego ac tu simplicissimè inter nos hodie loquimur, Tac. H. 1, 15.—*separately, apart*, Cic. Inv. 2, 33. cum autem, quale sit, quaeritur, aut simpliciter quaeritur, aut comparatè, *either by itself absolutely or comparatively*, Cic. Top. 22.—*SIMPLICITAS*, àtis, f. *simplicity, candour, sincerity*, Patere. 2, 125. Tac. H. 3, 86. Ov. Am. 1, 3, 14. Id. Art. 1, 241. Pont. 3, 3, 100.—*openness, frankness, freedom from disguise*, Suet. Cl. 25. simplicitas rudis antè fuit, *simplicity, want of ornament*, ib. 3, 113. Am. 2, 4, 18.—*credulity*, Ov. Ep. 2, 64. *childish simplicity*, Ov. M. 5, 400.—*weakness, want of judgment or understanding, silliness, folly or imprudence*, ib. 16, 314. Am. 1, 11, 10. T. 1, 4, 42.

SIMPLUS, a. *single, one only*; commonly used as a subst.—*vix, si simplex ex formula impetret, se enixuros, if their simple proportion or contingent of men and money were demanded, (and not the double,) that they could scarcely make it out*, Liv. 29, 15.

SIMPULUM & *Simpuvium*, i, n. *a small earthen cup or vessel used in sacrifice*, Varr. L. L. 4, 26. Cic. Leg. 3, 16. resp. Har. 11. Juvenal. 6, 342. ficilibus prohibatur simpuviis, Plin. 35, 12 s. 46.

SIMUL, adv. (*à similis*), *together, in company, at the same time*. multa simul concurrunt, Ter. And. 3, 2, 31. simul militavimus, Plin. Ep. 7, 16. simul incipit ipse, *at the same time*, Virg. E.

6, 26. marisque et liquidi simul ignis, *also, likewise*, ib. 33. simul tecum, *at the same time or together with you*, ib. 9, 18. simul confisum, *at the same time; also*, Sall. Cat. 17 f. so simul quia, *also or likewise, because*, ib. 19, & 20, 3. simul quòd, ib. 16. simul, ne, Id. Jug. 4. simul nobis demeres, ib. 102, 5. ut duodecim simul opportuna loca urbis incenderent, *at once*, ib. 43.—*simul et, at the same time also, or and likewise*, Id. Jug. 20. Bomilcar simul cupidus incepta patrandi, et timore socii anxius, *at the same time, or both*, ib. 70. simul consul—et ipsi hostes, *at the same time*,—and, ib. 97. simul et Gargæus, et arva, *likewise both*—and, Lucan. 9, 18. so Liv. 33, 12 & 18. ut cresceret simul et negligentia cum audacia hosti, Liv. 31, 36. simul—simul, *at the same time or both*—and, Caes. B. G. 4, 13. so Liv. 3, 50. simul terrâ, simul mari, *both by land and sea, or partly by land and partly by sea*, Tac. Agr. 25. add. ib. 36 & 41. Id. Ann. 1, 41, 14, 40, &c. Liv. 1, 9, 2, 10 & 65. Virg. G. 3, 201.—(II) After *SIMUL*, cum is sometimes to be supplied; as, quindecimviri septemviris simul, sc. cum, *together with*, Tac. An. 3, 64. so ib. 4, 55, 6, 9, &c.—(III) *SIMUL AC, & SIMUL ATQUE*, as soon as. Verres simulac tetigit provinciam, statim Messanam literas dedit, Cic. Verr. 1, 10. so ib. 13. appetit, Cic. Fin. 1. add. Nep. 17, 2. & 18, 4. so simul ut, Cic. Fin. 2, 11. simulac primam, Cic. Verr. 1, 18. Phil. 4, 1.—* *Ac and ATQUE* after simul are sometimes omitted. simul accipi a Seleuco tuo literas, statim, &c. for simul ac v. atque, Cic. Fam. 6, 18.

SIMULARE, (*à similis*), *to make like, to represent, to imitate*. cupressum, *to paint*. Hor. Art. 19. agrum simulabat, sc. se Hannibal, *feigned himself sick*, Liv. 25, 8. anum, *to personate or counterfeit, to assume the appearance of*, Ov. M. 3, 275. 6, 26. 11, 310. F. 4, 517. simulaverat artem ingenio natura suo, *nature by her ingenuity had counterfeited art*, Id. M. 3, 158. ars casum simulet, *let art imitate chance*, i. e. let your hair, though dressed, appear not to have been so, Id. Art. 3, 155. si quis vultu torvo ferus, &c. simulet Catonem, *should imitate or mimic*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 13. ille (color) crocum simulat, *resembles*, Hor. Art. 3, 179. gaudia vultu, *to pretend, to counterfeit*, ib. 1, 678. so spem vultu, Virg. Æ. 1, 209. lacrimas, Ov. A. 2, 2, 36. pudorem, ib. 1, 8, 36. demens! qui (Salmoneus) nimbos et non imitabile fulmen aere, et cornipedum cursu simulârat eorum, *had counterfeited or imitated by brass, i. e. by a brazen bridge*, Virg. Æ. 6, 591. cum sint crura tibi, simulent quae cornua lunae, *resemble*, Mart. 2, 35.—*votum pro reditu simulant, they pretend*, Virg. Æ. 2, 17. non es quod simulas? *are you not what you pretend to be? what you personate or assume the appearance of*, i. e. a slave, Hor. S. 2, 7, 66. quod non es, simula, *pretend to be what you are not*, Ov. Rem. 497.—*SIMULANS*, part.—*neec quae sonus ille videtur, sed simulantis equam, but of one counterfeiting a mare*, Ov. M. 2, 668. vetuit edicto, ne—alius Lysippo duceret aera fortis Alexandri vul-

tum simulantia, *that none but Lysippus should mould brass representing the countenance, i. e. should make a brazen statue of him, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 241. bonum publicum simulates, pro sua quisque potentia certabant, pretending. Sall. Cat. 38. of Nep. 4, 2, 9, 5. & 23, 9. multa malus simulus, Virg. Æ. 1, 352. deum simulus, pretending to be inspired by, Lucan. 5, 148.—adj. non fuit in terris vocum simulantior ales, sc. psittaco, (al. simulaciore,) more apt to imitate, Ov. A. 2, 6, 23.*

SIMULATUS (p. a.) amor, pretended, Ov. A. 1, 8, 71.

SIMULATÈ, adv. feignedly, not sincerely.

SIMULATIO, ònis, f. a pretending to be what one is not, hypocrisy; a false appearance, a pretence, colour or disguise. non mea est simulatio, I hate pretence, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 34.

SIMULATOR, òris, m. a pretender. *cujus rei libet simulator ac dissimulator; (simulator falsi, dissimulator veri,) Sall. Cat. 5. cf. Cic. Q. fr. 1, 3f. in omni oratione simulatorem, quem signa Graeci nominaverunt, Socratem accepimus, pretending to be ignorant of every thing, Cic. Off. 1, 30. simulator figurae Morpheus, a counterfeiter or assumer of any figure, Ov. M. 11, 634.*

SIMULATRIX (Icís, f.) Circe, the sorceress, Stat. Th. 4, 551.

SIMULACRUM, i, n. a likeness, resemblance or representation of any thing. *Herculis magnum simulacrum in Capitolio positum, dedicatumque sc. est, a colossal statue or image, Id. 9, 44 f. lignea simulacra deorum, wooden images, Ov. M. 10, 694. timeo simulacra deorum, the forms, Id. Ep. 10, 95. simulacra cerea, images of wax, ib. 6, 91. vastarumque videt trepidus simulacra ferarum, the forms, Ov. M. 2, 194. infelix simulacrum, atque ipsius umbra Creúsa, the form or phantom, Virg. Æ. 2, 772. & ibi Serv. add. 4, 654. & 10, 819. multa modis simulacra videt volitanti miris, phantoms or spectres, ib. 7, 89. cf. Id. G. 1, 477.*

SIMULAMEN, ñnis, n. a representation, Ov. M. 10, 727.

SIMULTAS, átis, f. a disguised malice or enmity, a secret grudge, animosity or hatred, Juv. 13, 33. Cic. Manil. 24 f.

SIMUS, a, um, flat-nosed. *simae capellae, Virg.*

SIMUS, i, m. a kind of herb, Id. 22, 22.

SIMULUS, a, a little flat-nosed, Mart. 5, 63.

SIN, conj. but if.

SINAPI, ind. & Sinápe, is, n. v. Sinápis, is, f. *mustard. fletum factura sinapis, Col. 10, 123.*

SINCERUS, a. (g. sine cera,) sincere, without mixture; pure, clean. *sine vulnere corpus, sincerumque fuit, whole, unhurt, Ov. M. 12, 100. iudicium sincerum ac subtile, sound, true, just, Cic. Fam. 15, 6. so Id. Or. 8.—sincerá fide agere, sincere, upright, Liv. 29, 4. arma qui non sincera fide tradebant, Id. 39, 2. apparet nihil sinceri esse, no sincerity, Id. 3. sincerum e-questre praelium, merely a horse skirmish, Id. 30, 11. ne sincero gaudio frueretur, full, complete, Id. 44, 44. nulli sincera voluptas, pure,*

unmixed, without alloy, Ov. M. 7, 453. castigatio sincera, unmixed with passion or anger, Senec. de irá, 1, 5.

SINCÈRE, adv. sincerely, uprightly.

SINCÉRITAS, átis, f. sincerity, purity.

SINCÛPTUS, ñpúis, n. (g. s-micaput,) the forehead; or rather, the half or part of the head.

SINDON, ònis, f. fine linen, Mart. 4, 19.

SINE, praep. sine auro, without. *curá, damno.*

SINÈRE, (sino, sívi v. sii, sítum,) to suffer, to allow, to permit; to let one do a thing.

SINGULTUS, ùs, m. (g. singulátus, ad singula verba vocis interruptio,) the hiccup or hiccough; the clucking of a hen with chickens, Col. 8, 5, 3. —a sob or sobbing.—*metaph. crebris quasi singultibus sistunt, quod effundunt, empty their contents by starts, Plin. Ep. 4, 30, 6.*

SINGULTIRE, to sob, to yea or yux, to hiccup. *singultientem matrem sequuntur pulli, clucking, Col. 8, 11, 15.*

SINGULTIM, adv. with sobs, sobbingly. *singultim pauca locutus, with hesitation, in broken sentences, Hor. S. 1, 6, 56.*

SINGULTARE, to sob often. *animam, to gasp up, to breathe out with sobs, Stat. Th. 5, 260.*

SINGULTATUS, a. -ati soni, uttered with sobs, Ov. Tr. 3, 5, 16.

SINGULUS, a, single, one separate from others. *singulum video vestigium, a single foot-step, only of one person, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 34.—It rarely occurs in the singular, except in later writers.—plur.*

SINGÛLI, ae, a, single, one by one, each, every. *pauci angulí, a few or one, Cic. Orat. 3, 35. so saepe singulis utendum est, plerumque binis, non ferè ternis amplius, Id. Or. 67. nec singula morbi corpora corripuit, Virg. G. 3, 471. lex in singulos homines, against single persons or individuals, i. e. privilegium, Quinctil. 2, 4, 37. cf. Cic. Dom. 17. Leg. 3, 19. exegit etiam, ut, quoties consulatus sibi daretur, binos pro singulis collegas haberet, two colleagues instead of one, Suet. Aug. 37. singulis tantum praesentibus, in the presence only of one, Quinctil. 1, 2, 29.—binæ (legiones) singulis (consulibus) decretae, sc. sunt, to each, Liv. 42, 1. so Nep. 1, 3, 11, 2, &c. lustrat dum singula, every thing, Virg. Æ. 1, 453.*

SINGULTATIM, (al. singillatim v. sigillatim,) adv. one by one, Sall. Cat. 49. *particularly, Cic. Caec. 15. Verr. 5, 55.*

SINGULÁRIS, e, single, only one.—*hircus, qui singularis natus sit, the only one born of his mother, Plin. 28, 10 s. 42. hostes, ubi ex littóre aliquos singulares, ex navi egredientes, conspexerant, any single persons, opp. to pauci & universi, Caes. B. G. 4, 26. quintum genus singulare, singular, particular, Cic. Acad. 1, 7. singularis potentia, the power of one, monarchy, Nep. 10, 9.—Dionysius—nullius rei denique cupidus nisi singularis perpetuæ imperii, of arbitrary power and for life, Nep. 21, 2.—(II) singular, excellent, extraordinary, matchless, unparalleled. virtus, Cic. Man. 1. erat illi locus in edito singularis, a particular place, by itself;*

In the top of the house, Suet. Aug. 72.—singularis numerus, the singular number, used when we speak of one person or thing, Quinctil. 1, 5, 42. & 1, 6, 25. singularis casus, ib. 8, 3, 20. cum dico VULTUS HOMINIS pro vultu, dico pluraliter. quod singulare est, ib. 8, 6, 28.

SINGULARIUS, a. -his indito catenas singularias, i. e. singulis catenam unam, put a chain on each, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 3.

SINGULARITER, adv. singularly, greatly, particularly, Plin. Ep. 1, 22. 3, 5. & 4, 15. Cic. Verr. 2, 47.—(II) in the singular number;

SCALA ET SCOPA, contraque HORDEA ET MULSA—non aliò vitiosa sunt, quam quòd pluralia singulariter, et singularia pluraliter efferuntur, Quinctil. 1, 5, 16. add. 1, 7, 19. & 8, 6, 28.—SINGULARITER, adv. per syncopen pro singulariter, Lucr. 6, 1065.

SINISTER, tra, trum, left, on the left. cubitus, Ovid. P. 3, 3, 11. pes, Virg. Æ. 7, 689. sinistra pars murorum, ib. 9, 468. -um cornu, the left wing of an army, Liv. 3, 70.

SINISTRA, sc. manus, the left hand, Ovid. Met. 13, 112. Virg. Æ. 5, 457. clypeosque ad tela sinistra protecti obijciunt, ib. 2, 443.

SINISTRÀ, adv. on the left hand, Cic. Ac. 4, 40.

—*COR in pectore subsinisteriore mammâ situm, Cels. 4, 1. rota sinisterior, Ovid. Met. 2, 139.—ferè pessilens hæbetur (solum,) quod est remotum ac sinistrum soli, not exposed to the sun, Col. 1, 5, 8.—(II) SINISTRA auspicia, lucky omens among the Romans, but unlucky among the Greeks; because in taking omens, among the Romans, the augur stood with his face directed to the south, and consequently the east, or lucky quarter of the heavens, was on his left hand; but the contrary of this was the case among the Greeks.—ita nobis sinistra videntur, Grajis et barbaris dextra, meliora, &c. Cic. Div. 2, 39. (A. 301.) avi sinistra, with a lucky omen, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 72. so is ave sinistra dictus, populi magister esto, i. e. dictator, Cic. Leg. 3, 3. sinistri tonitrus, Ov. Tr. 1, 8, 49. fulmen sinistrum auspiciu optimum habemus ad omnes res, præterquam ad comitia, Cic. Div. 2, 35.

—But the Roman authors, in imitation of the Greek, often use SINISTER, for infelix v. infaustus, unlucky, inauspicious; thus, sinistra cornix, Virg. Æ. 9, 15. aves sinistrae, Ov. Ep. 2, 115. et lætae jurantur aves, bubone sinistro, the birds are falsely sworn to be auspicious, though the unlucky owl appeared, Lucan. 5, 396. præ numine fata sinistro, unpropitious, ib. 4, 194. di, precor, a nobis omen removete sinistrum, avert the dire omen, Ov. Ep. 13, 49. arboribusque satisque notus pecorique sinister, hurtful, pernicious, Virg. G. 1, 444. nemo apud me quemquam sinistris sermonibus carpit, censures with malevolent speeches, Plin. Ep. 1, 9. igitur ad alios hanc sinistram diligentiam conferant, let them recommend to others this ungenerous strictness, ib. 7, 28. cetera instituta sinistra, absurd. odious, Tac. H. 5, 5. eo de homine, haud sum ignarus, sinistram in urbe famam scesse, detestable, Id. An. 6, 32. moremque sinis-

trum sacrorum Druidae—repetistis, the cruel custom of sacrificing human victims, Lucan. 1, 450. quicquid fetu genuit natura sinistro, by a monstrous birth, ib. 6, 670. et fuit ad coeptas hora sinistra vias, unlucky, Ov. Ep. 21, 68.—SINISTRÈ, (adv.) exceptus, treated in a sinister manner, unfairly, deluded by false praise, Hor. A. P. 452. utraque clades sinistrè accepta, both executions raised public clamour against Galba, Tac. H. 1, 7.

SINISTERITAS, âtis, f. malevolence, moroseness, Plin. Ep. 5, 17, 3. austeritas, impoliteness, ib. 9, 5, 2.

SINISTRORSUM, & -us, adv. towards the left hand, Caes. B. G. 6, 24. Hor. S. 2, 3, 50. Ep. 9, 20.

* SINOPIS, îdis, f. sinoper or ruddle, a kind of red stone, Plin. 35, 6.

SINOPÏCUS, a. of sinoper, Vitr.

SINUM, i, n. v. -us, i, m. a large vessel with a big belly for holding milk or wine. vas vinarium grandius sinum appellatur a sinu; quod majorem cavationem, quam pocula, habebat, Varr. L. L. 4, 26. sinum lactis, a pail of milk, Virg. E. 7, 33.

SINUS, ùs, m. the bosom.—metaph. laxant arva sinus, the fields open their bosoms, i. e. the earth opens its pores, Virg. G. 2, 231. at illum (Aridaem) unda (Penei) acceptis sinu vasto, received him into his vast bosom, ib. 4, 362.—*put also for the heart; usque metu micuere sinus, my heart never ceased beating with fear, Ov. Ep. 1, 45. so attoniti micuere sinus, ib. 5, 37.—hence calumniatores ex sinu suo apposuit, he suborned false witnesses from among his confidential friends, Cic. Verr. 1, 10.—(II) the plait or fold of a garment; nam veteribus nulli sinus; perquam breves post illos fuerunt, the toga of the ancients had no folds; after that they were very short, Quinctil. 11, 3, 137. The toga in later times had several folds.—In the hollow or cavity formed by this sinus or fold, things used to be carried; thus, aurum in sinu ejus invenerunt, Id. 7, 1, 30.—metaph. mihi crede, in sinu est, sc. meo Caesar, neque discingor, I possess Caesar's friendship, nor will I do any thing to lose it, Cic. Q. fr. 2, 13.—purpureos laniata sinus, sc. secundum, tearing my purple garments, Ov. Ep. 14, 51. so Id. M. 10, 722. nadoque sinus collecta fluentes, Virg. Æ. 1, 320. cf. 11, 775.—(III) a canvass or sail; possisque sinus implere secundos, the swelling sails, Virg. Æ. 3, 455. obliquatque sinus in ventos, ib. 5, 16. totos pande sinus, spread all your canvass, Juv. 1, 150. cf. Ovid. Art. 3, 500. so impleri sinus optabimus, Quinctil. 10, 7, 23.—(IV) a bay or gulf of the sea; sinus Maliacus, Liv. 37, 6. Tylos insula in eodem sinu (sc. Persico) est, Plin. 12, 10 s. 21. Antenor potuit—Illyricos penetrare sinus, the Illyrian bay, i. e. the Adriatic sea or gulf of Venice, Virg. Æ. 1, 243. Adriae sinus, Her. Od. 3, 27, 19. est sinus adductos modicè fa catus in arcus, a bay bent in the manner of a bow, Ov. Ep. 2, 131. cf. M. 11, 229. so in sinus scindit sese unda reductos, cuts itself into a winding bay, Virg. G. 4, 420. ex-

tremamque sinu perfundit arenam, *overflows the sand with the curling and bending of its waves*, Id. *Æ.* 11, 626. Cocytusque sinu labens circumfluit atro, *with its black winding stream*, ib. 6, 132.—(V) *any thing bent or winding, hollow, obscure, hidden or concealed*; quam se praeberunt ferro patienter et igni, *sc. comae, ut fiet torto flexilis orbe sinus, a curl or ringlet*, Ovid. Art. 1, 14, 26. tardosque trahit sinus ultimus orbes, *and the last winding of the serpent's tail drags its slow spires*, Virg. G. 3, 424. fluctus—ex alto sinum trahit, *draws a swelling heap of water*, ib. 238. angustus in ipso fit nodo sinus, *a small incision or slit*, ib. 2, 76. extremi sinus orbis, *the farthest part of the earth*, ib. 123.

SINUOSUS, a full of folds, turnings or windings. flexu sinuoso elabitur anguis, *glides with a winding course*, Virg. G. 1, 244.

SINUARE, to turn or wind like a serpent. sinuatque immensa volumine terga, *and twists their immense backs in spires*, Virg. *Æ.* 2, 208. sinuetaque alterna volumina crurum *sc. equus, let him bend the alternate foldings of his legs*, Id. G. 3, 192. imposito patulos calamo sinuaverat arcus, *he had bent the wide bow with an arrow on it*, Ov. M. 8, 30. serpens sinuatur in arcus, *is bent into a bow*, Ov. M. 3, 42.

* SION, i, n. *water-parsley, an herb*, Plin. 22, 22 s. 41.

SIPĀRIUM, i, n. *a curtain or veil*, which was removed by being drawn down, when the play began, Cic. Prov. Cons. 6. hence put for the stage, vocem locāsti sipario, Juv. 8, 186.

SIPHO, v. sipo, ōnis, m. *a siphon, a tube or pipe for conveying water, or for drawing any liquid from a cask*, Plin. Ep. 10, 42. Sen. N. Q. 2, 16.

SIPHUNCŪLUS, i, m. *a small siphon or pipe*, Plin. Ep. 5, 6.

SQUĪDEM, *if indeed, if so be, for as much as*.

SI quis, si qua, si quid v. si quod, *if any one*.

SICŪBI, adv. *if in any place*. SICUNDE, adv. *if from any place*. SIQUANDO, adv. *if at any time*.

SIREMPS & -pse, adv. v. def. adj. *alike, the same*, Plaut. Amph. pr. 73. Sen. Ep. 91. Fest.

* SĪREN, ēnis, f. *a siren, (vid. Propr. Nom.)*

SIRIUS, ii, m. *the dog-star, a star of the first magnitude, in the mouth of the Great Dog, which begins to rise and set with the Sun about the 24th July, and continues to do so till about the 28th August, making what we call the dog-days*, Virg. G. 4, 425. *Æ.* 3, 141.

SIRIUS (adj.) *ardor, the heat caused by the dog-star*, Virg. *Æ.* 10, 273.

SIRPUS v. scirpus, i, m. *a twig, rush, or the like, of which mats are made; a mat; a weel for catching fish*.

SIRPEA, ae, f. *a mat, basket or weel made of rushes or twigs; a frail*.

SIRPICŪLA, ae, f. v. -um, i, n. *a little twig-basket, a kind of pruning-hook*.

SIRPĀRI, to be bound or hooped with twigs.

SĪRUS, v. Sirrhus, i, m. *a cave under ground to keep corn in*, Varr. R. R. 1, 57, 2. Col. 1, 6, 15.

SĪS, for si vis, *if thou wilt*, Plaut. & Ter.

SĪSĀRA, ae, f. *heath*, Plin. 11, 16. Varr. 3, 16, 25.

SĪSER, ēris, m. & n. et Sisāron, i, n. *skirwort, the skirret-root, the white carrot or yellow parsnep*, Plin. 20, 5. Col. 11, 3, 14 & 18 12, 56 f.

SĪSTĒRE (sisto, stāti, stātum,) amnes, *aquam fluviis, sanguinem, legiones, fugam, &c. to stop, to keep back*. hic rem Romanam sistet, *shall prop or support the Roman state*, Virg. *Æ.* 6 858.

nec sisti potest, *sc. malum, nor can the mischief be stopped, the state cannot be saved*, Liv. 2, 29.

3, 9. & 4, 12. vixque concordia sisti videbatur posse, *and it seemed scarcely possible that the state could be saved by concord*, Liv. 3, 16.

non ita civitatem aegram esse, ut consuetis remediis sisti possit, *that it could be cured or preserved*, ib. 20.—suum sistit ad aram, *places*, Virg. *Æ.* 8, 85. so vos facili jam tramite sistam, *I will place*, ib. 6, 676.

tropaea monte, *to place, to set up*, Tac. An. 4, 53. se in iudicio, *to appear in court*. vadimonium, *to appear to his recognisance, or on the day when the action was to be tried*. vas factus est alter sistendi ejus, *became surety for his appearance*, Cic. Off. 3, 10. sitim, *to allay*. alvum, *to stop a flux*.

SĪSTĒRE, (sisto, stēti, statum.) in via, neut. *to stop, to stand still*. amnes sistunt sc. suos cursus, *do not flow*, Virg. G. 1, 479. ubi sistere detur, *to settle*, Id. 3, 7. qui remp. sistere negat posse, *ni ad equestrem ordinem judicis referantur, says that the rep. cannot exist, unless the right of judging be restored to the equestrian order*, Cic. Verr. 3, 96. sistere tertiam legionem in aggere jubet, *to stop or stand*, Tac. H. 3, 21.—

STĀTOR, ōris, m. *an attendant on a magistrate, an apparitor*, Cic. Fam. 2, 17. & 2, 19. an epithet of Jupiter, Liv. 1, 12. Cic. F. 3, 20.

SĪSTRUM, i, n. *a timbrel*.

SĪSTRĀTUS, a. *bearing a timbrel*. -ata turba, *i. e. the priests of Isis*, Mart.

* SĪSYMBRIUM, i, n. *water-mint, spear-mint*, Plin. 10, 20.

SĪTELLA, ae, f. *a little water-pot, a ballot-box*.

SĪTIS, is, f. *thirst, drought or dryness; an eager desire for any thing*.

SĪTICŪLOSUS, a. *thirsty, barren, dry; causing thirst*.

SĪTIRE, neut. *to be thirsty; to be parched or dry*.—activ. *to thirst after, to desire earnestly*.

SĪTIENS, adj. *thirsty, dry; desirous, covetous*.—

SĪTIENTER, adv. *eagerly, greedily*.

SĪTĪYBUS, v. -a, (al. Sillibus, v. -a.) *the index of a book, or the skin that covers it*, Cic. Att. 4, 4 & 5 & 8.

SĪTŪLA, ae, f. *a bucket for drawing water; a little vessel filled with water, from which lots were drawn*. Plaut. Cas. 4, 17.

SĪTŪLUS, i, m. *a water-pot, a pail or bucket for carrying water*, Cato, 10 & 11.

SĪRUS, part. (à sino,) *suffered, permitted*.—adj. *situate or situated, placed; buried, interred*.—

locus in mediā insulā situs, Cic. Verr. 4, 48.

* buried. sĪTI dicuntur ii, qui conditi sunt, Cic. Leg. 2, 22. situs est (Aeneas) super Numicium flumen, Liv. 1, 2. cf. 26, 25.

4 M 2

SITUS, ūs, m. the standing of any place, a site or situation. terrae, situs, forma, circumscriptio, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20. erant ejusmodi ferè situs oppidorum, ut, &c. Caes. B. G. 3, 12. castrorum, ib. 5, 55. terrarum situs dicere, to tell or describe the situation of countries, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 252. situs membrorum, the position, Cic. N. D. 2, 61. so partium corporis, Id. Ac. 4, 39.—regalis situs pyramidum, the regal or magnificent structure, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 2.—in eo situ, in that country, Plin. 32, 1 f. Sphagnos infra eos situs in Cyrenaicâ provinciâ maximè probatur, 12, 23 s. 50. cf. 18 s. 30.—(II) rest from tillage. et segnem patièrè situ durescere campum, by lying fallow, Virg. G. 1, 72. nos de agitatione terrae nunc loquimur, non de situ, about moving or agitating the ground. not about letting it lie still, Col. 2, 2, 6.—(III) filth or nastiness from want of use, from neglect, moisture, or the like.—locâ sènta situ, Virg. Æ. 6, 462.

SIVE, conj. or, or if. sive, whether, or.

SIMUM, i, n. water parsley, Plin. 22, 22. § 26, 8.

SMARAGDUS, i, m. an emerald, Plin. 37, 5.

SMARAGDYNUS, a. like an emerald; very green, Cels. 5, 19, 4.

SMARAGDITES, ae, m. a kind of marble like an emerald, Plin. 37, 5.

SMĀRIS, ūdis, f. a small fish, an anchovy, Plin.

* **SMEGMA**, ātis, n. any thing used for scouring and cleaning, a wash ball, Plin. 22, 25. § 24, 7.

SMEGMATĪCUS, a. made for scouring, Plin. 31, 7.

SMECTĪCUS, a. having the power of scouring, Id. 30, 4.

SMILAX, ācis, f. bindweed, an herb resembling ivy, Plin. 24, 10 s. 49.

SMURNA, Smyrina, v. Smyrrhiza, ae, f. myrrh.

SMYRNIUM, i, n. lovage, an herb like myrrh, Lucr.

SŌBŪLES, is, f. (al. Subŏles, à sub & oleo, i. e. cresco,) an offspring. cara deūm soboles, Virg. E. 4, 49. si qua mihi de te suscepta fuisset soboles, Id. Æ. 4, 327. Romae soboles, the offspring of Rome, i. e. the Romans, Hor. Od. 4, 3, 14. diva, producas sobolem, multiply our offspring, Id. car. Saec. 17.

SOBRINUS, & -a (q. sororinus,) a. a cousin german, properly by the mother's side, Ter. Ad. 4, 6, 6, & ibi Donat. Cic. Off. 1, 17.—any near relation, Ter. Phor. 2, 3, 37.

SOBRIVUS, a. (q. sine ebrietate,) sober, temperate, abstemious; not drunk; in one's senses, serious. tu pol homo non es sobrius, Ter. And. 4, 5, 39. caret invidendâ sobrius aulâ, sober, moderate in his desires, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 8. homines satis frugi et sobrii, prudent, sensible, Cic. Verr. 3, 27. so Plaut. Pers. 4, 5, 2. rura sobria, in which wine is not produced, Stat Silv. 4, 2, 37. qui (Domitianus) castae Cereri diu cægata reddit jugera, sobriasque terras, i. e. prohibits the planting of vineyards, ib. 4, 3, 12. cf. Suet. Dom. 7 & 14.

SŌBRIË, adv. soberly, temperately, Cic. Off. 1, 30. prudèntly, sensibly, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 29.

SOBRIËTAS, ātis, f. gravity, sobriety, Sen. tranq. an. f.

SŌBRIËTAS, ātis, f. gravity, sobriety, Sen. tranq. an. f.

SŌCCUS, i, m. a sock, a shoe or slipper, properly of the Greeks, as calceus was of the Romans; whence soccus and pallium are joined. consularis homo soccos habuit et pallium, Cic. Rabir. Post. 10. so Eleus Hippias gloriatus est—annulum, quem haberet, pallium, quo amictus, soccos, quibus indutus esset, se suâ manu confecisse, Cic. Or. 32. assido; accurrunt servi soccos detrahunt, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 71. soccus muliebris, a slipper used by women, Suet. Cal. 52.—* Soccus, the slipper or low heeled shoe, was always worn by comedians, as the cothurnus, the buskin or high-heeled shoe, was by tragedians; whence soccus is put for comedy or a familiar stile.—hunc socci cepère pedem, grandesque cothurni, the sock and majestic buskin, comedy and tragedy, assumed this measure, i. e. iambic verse, Hor. Art. P. 80. indignatur item privatis ac prope socco dignis carminibus narrari coena Theystae, will not bear to be told in familiar verses, and such as suit almost with comedy, ib. 90. (A. 356.)

SŌCCŪLUS, i, m. a little sock or shoe, Suet. Vit. 2. **SŌCCĀTUS**, āe, wearing a sock or slipper, Senec. Ben. 2, 12.

SŌCER, ōri, m. a father-in-law, a wife's father, Cic. Off. 1, 35. cf. Nep. 22, 3.

SŌCRUS, ūs, f. a mother-in-law, Cic. Att. 9, 4.

SOCIUS, i, m. a companion, particularly as a sailor, Virg. E. 8, 70. ō socii, ō passi graviora, Id. Æ. 1, 198. so sociis et rege recepto, having recovered our companions and king, ib. 553. sociisque exacta referre, to bring back a certain account to their companions, ib. 309. cf. 198, 217, 360, 390. 583, 633, &c. socii navales, rowers, mariners, Liv. 21, 49 & 50. socii navales milites facti, Id. 26, 17. add. ib. 35 & 48.—a companion in war, a fellow soldier. bellorum socii, Plin. Pan. 60. Lucan. 1, 299. concurrere in arcem cum sociis, Virg. Æ. 2, 314. clamore excipiunt socii sc. Turnum, ib. 9, 54.—(II) a companion or sharer, a partner. cum sociis operum pueris et conjugè fidâ, the partners, Id. Ep. 2, 1, 142. socius sanguinis, a brother, Ov. Tr. 4, 5, 29. generis, a relation, Id. M. 3, 259. tori, a bed-fellow, a husband, Id. M. 14, 678. qui simul agnovit socium comitemque sacrorum, as soon as he knew his associate and companion in these sacred rites, ib. 11, 94.—(III) socii Bithyniae, the tax-gatherers, the partners of that society, which farmed the taxes of Bithynia, Cic. Fam. 13, 9. socii scripturae, the farmers of the public pastures, ib. 65.—(IV) an ally. indignemur bonis ac fidelibus sociis tam atroces injurias fieri, Liv. 29, 17.

SŌCIA, ae, f. a female companion. addit se sociam—Aegle sc. iis, joins as a companion, Virg. E. 6, 20. nulla pro socia obtinet, is treated as a companion, Sall. Jug. 80 f. sed leve si munus sociae generisque vacca negaretur, to the sharer of his descent and bed, i. e. to Juno his sister and wife, Ov. M. 1, 620. cf. 8, 521. & 10, 208. sociâ te, (sc. existente,) nil mihi triste foret, Id. Sab. 1, 114. cf. Ep. 17 f. sociasque

sorores impietatis habet, *partners of her impiety*, Ov. M. 4, 3, & 8, 4. so sociam laetorum me accipis, Luc. 2, 346. mater precum socia, *intreating the same thing with her son*, Tac. An. 2, 10. te omnium Sculorum patronum una Mamertina civitas socia furtorum ac flagitiorum tuorum publicè laudat, Cic. Verr. 2, 5.—**SOCIUS**, a. *allied, confederate*. socia agmina, Virg. Æ. 2, 372 & 613. classis, Ov. M. 13, 352. cum timuit socias anxia Roma manus, *the troops of her allies*, Ov. A. 3, 15, 10. so sociae cohortes, Tac. An. 1, 49. gens ante alias socia Romanis, *friendly to*, Tac.—Titānum soboles, socia nostri sanguinis, *allied or related to*, Cic. ex poeta. Tusc. 2, 10. nec non et Teucri sociā simul urbe fruuntur, *friendly, possessed by allies or friends*, Virg. Æ. 3, 352. so clades sociae urbis, Liv. 31, 24. sociae civitatis eversionem deflere, Quinct. 3, 8, 12. di maris exceptum socio dignantur honore, *treat me with the same honour as themselves*, Ov. M. 13, 949. promissus socios ubi nunc Hymenaeus in annos, *where now is Hymen, whom you promised was to unite us for ever*, Ov. Ep. 2, 33. socius lectus, *the nuptial couch*, Ovid. Art. 2, 377. so torus, ib. 1, 566. nocte sociā sc. tibi, *befriending you*, Cic. Phil. 2, 18. but sociae noctes, *spent in social intercourse*, Stat. Silv. 3, 5, 1. sociae dapes, *a social feast, a meeting of relations*, Ov. F. 2, 618. exercent illi sociae commercia linguae, *the intercourse of social conversation*, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 35. so socii sermonis origo, Id. Art. 1, 143. socii desertor amoris, *social or mutual*, Id. Ep. 19, 157. cum Venus et Juno, sociosque Hymenaeus ad ignes conveniunt, *to the social fires, i. e. to the nuptial sacrifice offered to them jointly*, Id. M. 9 f. sed tristibus utraque (Medea et Progne) causis jacturā socii sanguinis ulta virum, *by the loss of their common blood, i. e. by murdering their common children*, Id. A. 2, 14, 32. cf. Rem. 60. in sociās leges ultima gentis eo, *I the last or youngest of my family yield to the common laws of my race, i. e. to the fatal passion of love*, Id. Ep. 4, 62. ulmus cum sociā vite, *with the vine joined or married to it*, Ov. M. 14, 662. deseruit socios hospite capta deos sc. Helena, *captivated by her guest, she has deserted her conjugal deities, i. e. the house of her husband*, Ov. Ep. 5, 126. so ecce fugit notumque torum sociosque Penates Corinna, Ov. A. 2, 11, 7. hic socias tu quoque junge moras sc. cum illa, *do you linger here along with her*, Id. Art. 1, 492. hic (Fabius) socium summo cum Jove nomen habet, *in common with, i. e. the name of* MAXIMUS, Id. F. 1, 653. pro socio si qua est mea gratia regno, *if I have any interest with you for advancing our joint kingdom or power*, Id. M. 5, 378. socioque impone sepulchro, *in the same tomb with me*, Ov. Ep. 11, 123. aurea possedit socio Capitolia templo mater (Juno,) *in common with Jupiter*, Id. F. 6, 73. sociae victoriae, *jointly obtained*, Tac. An. 12, 61. multitudo nullius rei inter se socia, *participating of no common rights*, Liv. 26, 16.—**SOCIĀLIS**, e, *of allies*. civili quippe standum

exercitu esse, quando socialis coetus desereret, *that they must depend on the army of their fellow citizens, ince the body of their allies deserted them*, Liv. 7, 25. licet delere omne Latium, unde sociali egregio exercitu per multa bella magnaque saepe usi estis, *whence you have often been supplied with a powerful army of allies*, Liv. 8, 13. amor socialis, *conjugal love*, Ov. M. 7, 800. Id. Tr. 5, 14, 28. socialia carnina, *nuptial songs*, Id. Ep. 12, 139. foedera, *marriage vows*, ib. 4, 17. so lecti socialia jura, Id. A. 3, 11, 45. socialia sacra, *nuptial rites*, Id. Ep. 21, 155. equid in officio torus est socialis? *do our wives behave as they ought?* Id. F. 2, 729. Livia sic tecum sociales compleat annos, Id. Tr. 2, 161. **SOCIĀLĪTAS**, ātis, f. *socialness or sociableness*, Plin. Pan. 49.

SOCIĀLĪTER, adv. *by a social or equal league*, Hor. Art. P. 258.

SOCIĒTAS, ātis, f. *a partnership*. judicium societatis, *a trial for defrauding a partner*, Cic. R. C. 6.—(II) *a society or company of partners*. societates publicanorum, *the companies of Equites who farmed the public revenues*, Cic. Fam. 13, 10, 4.—(III) *an union or alliance*. societates humana v. hominum, *human society*, Cic. Ac. 1, 5 & 7. civilis, *civil society, the union of citizens in a free state*, Liv. 3, 40. parumque videtur omnium facinorum sibi cum D. Labella societatem initam confiteri? *a combination or conspiracy*, Cic. Phil. 13, 17.

SOCIĀRE se alicui, *to join, to unite*. ne cui me vincolo vellem sociare jugali, Virg. Æ. 4, 16. ne pete connubiis natam sociare Latinis, *to join your daughter in marriage to a Latin husband*, ib. 7, 96. ô sola,—*quae nos urbe, domo socias, who receivest us as allies*, ib. 1, 600. verba socianda chordis, *to be accompanied by the lyre*, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 4. interea Theseus sociati parte laboris functus, *having performed his part of this joint labour of destroying the wild boar of Calydon*, Ov. M. 8, 546.

SOCIĀTRIX (trix, f.) gratia Phruxi, *the conciliating favour*, Val. Flac. 5, 600.

SOCIĀBĪLIS, e, *easy to be joined*, Plin. 19, 42. *sociable*, Liv. 40, 8. Sen. Ep. 95.

SOCIENNUS, i, m. (for socius,) *a companion or friend*, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 32.

SOCIOPRAUDUS i, m. *a defrauder of his companion or friend*, Id. Ps. 1, 3, 128.

SŌCORS, dis, a. (q. secors, sine corde,) *careless, indolent, slothful, sluggish*.

SŌCORDĪUS, adv. *more carelessly*.

SŌCORDĪA, ae, f. *carelessness, indolence, sloth*. nihil loci est socordiae, Ter. And. 1, 3, 1.

SOCRUS, ūs, a. *mother-in-law*. See **SOCER**.

SŌDĀLIS, is, c. g. *a companion, a fellow at meals or pastimes*, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 5. 1, 36, 5. of one company, college, society, or fraternity. sodales Titii v. Titienenses, *priests appointed by Titus Tatius to preserve the sacred rites of the Sabines*, Tac. An. 1, 54. so sodales Augustales, *priests instituted in honour of Augustus*, ib. (A. 310.) sibi in Lupercis sodalem esse Coelium dixit, *his companion*, Cic. Coel. 11. cf. Sen. 13.—nam ille quoque sodalis istius erat, *his*

companion or partner, Cic. Verr. 1, 56.—*redde bona sodalis filio, i. e. to the son of your quaestor, ib. 37. cf. Or. 2, 49.—sodales ac sequestres, persons employed to procure votes for candidates, by bribery, Cic. Coel. 7. Planc. 19.—*

SODALITAS, atis, f. a number of companions, a society or corporation, Cic. Sen. 13.—*a combination of persons to bribe the centuries, Cic. Planc. 15. Q. fr. 2, 3.—*

SODALITIUM, i, n. a social feast, A. ad Her. 4, 51. *lex Licinia de sodalitiis, against forming companies to canvass for candidates, Cic. Planc. 15. (A. 207.)*

SŌDES, adv. (*for si audes*), I pray, I beseech you.

SOL, sōlis, m. the sun. supremo sole, i. e. sub solis occasum, at sun-set, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 3.—*sol acer, acutus, aestivus, ardens, cadens, oriens, &c. plaga solis iniqui, the region of the intemperate or scorching sun, i. e. the torrid zone, Virg. Æ. 7, 227. O pulcher sol, O beautiful day, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 46. niger sol, an unlucky day, Id. S. 1, 9, 73. tres aded incertos caeca caligine soles erramus pelago, three days, Virg. Æ. 3, 203. so longos soles consumere cum aliquo, Pers. 5, 41. solibus perusta uxor, by the heat or beams of the sun, Hor. Epod. 2, 41. solibus aptus, fit to bear heat, i. e. loving to bask in the sun, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 24. quid terras alio calentes sole mutamus? sc. nostrā terrā, warmed by another sun, i. e. under a different climate, Id. Od. 2, 16, 19.—*metaph. solem Asiae Brutum appellat, Id. S. 1, 7, 24.—processerat in solem et pulverem, he had come forth into the heat and dust, i. e. to speak in the Forum, and in the assemblies of the people, Cic. Brut. 9. cedat umbra soli, i. e. let jurisprudence yield to the art of war, Id. Mur. 14.—**

SŌLĀRIS, e, of or belonging to the sun; solar. herba solaris, the sun-flower, Cels. 5, 27, 5.—SOLĀTUS, part. a. burnt by the sun; struck or deprived of reason by the sun, Plin. 29, 6 s. 38.—SOLĀRIUM, i, n. a sun-dial, Plin. 7, 60. (A. 338.)—*a place for basking in the sun, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 69. (A. 527.)*

SOLSTĪTIUM, i, n. (sto), the solstice; the summer solstice, the longest day, Varr. L. L. 5, 2. solstitium pecori defendite, vehement heat, Virg. E. 7, 47. humida solstitia, moist summers, Id. G. 1, 100.—*in later authors, hibernum solstitium, the winter solstice, Col. 7, 3, 1. so brumale, Id. 11, 2, 94.—*

SOLSTITIĀLIS, e, of or belonging to the solstice, solstitial. -ālis circulus v. orbis, the tropic of Cancer. -ālis annus, a solar year.—

SOLĀNUM, i, n. the herb nightshade or banewort, Plin. 27, 13.

SOLĀNUS, a. sc. ventus, the east wind, Vitr. 1, 6. † SOLĪFER, a. -ēra plaga, the torrid zone, the southern part of the world, Senec. Herc. Oet. SOLĪGĒNUS, a. -a Aeetes, the son of Sol, Val. Flac. 5, 317.

SOLPŪGA v. Solipunga, ae, f. (al. solīfūga,) a venomous insect which stings terribly in the heat of the sun, Plin. 8, 29 s. 43. § 22, 25 s. 81.

SŌLĀRI (dep.) aliquem amicis dictis, to comfort,

Virg. Æ. 5, 770. amorem musā, to soothe by music, ib. 10, 191. so amorem testudine, Id. G. 4, 465. laborem cantu, to ease, ib. 1, 293. famem concussā quercu, to relieve or assuage by shaking an oak, i. e. with acorns, ib. 159. iessos opibus amicis, to refresh, Id. Æ. 5, 41. curas telā, to solace or mitigate, ib. 9, 489, so me-tuum Iuli, 12, 110.—

SOLATIUM, i, n. comfort, consolation, succour.—SOLATIŌLUM, i, n. a little comfort or ease, Ca-tul. 2, 7.—

† SOLĀMEN, inis, n. comfort, Virg. Æ. 3, 661. SOLĀTOR, ōris, m. a comforter, 1 ib. 1, 3, 15.

SOLDUM, per syuc. for Solidum. See SOLI-DUS.

SOLDŪRII, ōrum, m. retainers devoted to the service of some great man. cum sexcentis devotis, quos ille soldurios vocat, Caes. B. G. 3, 22.

SŌLEA, ae, f. a slipper or sandal. soleae mu-liebres, Cic. Har. resp. 21. soleam demere vel addere pedi, Ov. Art. 2, 212. soleae lignee pedibus inductae sunt, wooden sandals, a kind of fetters put upon criminals, Cic. Her. 1, 13. cf. Juv. 2, 250.—(I) the shoe of a horse or mule, Plin. 35, 11 s. 49. Suet. Ner. 30. soleā sparteā pes (bovis) induitur, the ox's foot is covered with a shoe of Spanish-broom, Col. 6, 12, 2 § 3.—(II) a sole-fish, Plin. 9, 20.—(IV) an instrument used in making oil, Col. 12, 50.—

SŌLEĀTUS, a. drest in slippers. sejit soleatus praetor pop. Rom. cum pallio purpureo tun-icāque talari, Cic. Verr. 5, 35. cf. Pis. 6. (A. 420.)

SOLĒĀRIUS, i, m. a maker of slippers, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 40.

SŌLEMNIS v. Solennis, e, (al. derivant à sŏ-leo, al. a solus & annus; sed hoc incertum est.) solemn; performed at certain times, and with certain rites; settled, appointed, accustomed, ordinary, usual. solennes arae, solemn, sacred, Virg. Æ. 2, 202. so arma, to be kept with care, Stat. Th. 8, 174. sic Memmonis umbris annua solenni caede parentet avis, every year with the usual slaughter, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 4. Idus tum Maiae solennes ineundis magistratibus erant, were the usual time for entering on office, Liv. 3, 36. epulas, Tac. Ann. 1, 50. festum, a festi-
vital, 2, 247. fanatici Galli cum solenni ha-bitu ante portam occurrunt, the priests of Cybele with the habit they wore on solemn occasions, Liv. 37, 9. imperium solenne socer habeto, his usual authority, Virg. Æ. 12, 193. solennibus senatus consultis perfectis, the usual decrees, Liv. 9, 8. pulchro sedet illa recessu, solenni solio, (al. sublimi,) on a magnificent throne, Ov. M. 14, 262. theatra, where solemn plays were exhibited, Ov. Art. 1, 133. in solennibus ver-bis, cum (senatus) supplicationem aut trium-
phum decernit, in the solemn words or establish-
ed form, Id. 38, 48. cf. Ov. M. 10, 4.—

SOLENNE, is, n. a solemnity, a solemn festival. solennia insauire, for solenniter, adv. in the com-
mon or usual way, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 110.—

SOLENNITER, adv. solemnly, in the usual man-
ner, in due form. omnibus solenniter peractis, Liv. 5, 46.

SŌLĒRE, (soleo, sŏlĭtus sum,) to use, to be accustomed or wont.

SŌLĪTUS, a. usual, accustomed, wonted.—SOLET & SŌLĪTUM est, imp. it uses or is usual. ut solito finem imponere labori, when they finished their usual exercise of riding, Ov. M. 6, 240. praeter solitum, contrary to custom. non praeter solitum leves, with my accustomed levity, Hor. Od. 1, 6, 20. nescio qua praeter solitum dulcedine laeti, with I know not what unusual sweetness, Virg. G. 1, 412. sol rubere solito magis sc. visus est, more than usual, Liv. 25, 7.

SŌLĒRS v. Sollers, rtis, a, (q. solus & ars.) ingenious, skilful, sagacious, dexterous. solerti animo rem novam excogitat, with a sagacious mind or ready invention, Liv. 7, 14. pecudum custodia solers, diligent care, Virg. G. 4, 237.—SOLERTER, adv. ingeniously, sagaciously.—SOLERTIA, ae, f. ingenuity, sagacity, skill, Cic. Sen. 17. Plin. 8, 40.

SŌLĪCĪTUS, & poët. Sollicitus, a. (q. à solo cĭtus, i. e. a loco suo motus; sed al. al.) sollicitous, anxious, uneasy. sollicitos Galli dicamus amores, the anxious loves, that cause anxiety, Virg. E. 10, 6. canes sollicitum animal ad nocturnos strepitus, attentive to, easily disturbed or alarmed by, Liv. 5, 47. annus—prodigiis sollicitus, Id. 10, 31. solliciti vicem imperatoris milites, sc. ob v. propter, Liv. 23, 19. cf. c. 43. me sollicitâ voce invocat Hippomânes, with an anxious or inopportune prayer, Ov. M. 10, 639. at rex sollicitus monstris, perplexed by the prodigies, Virg. Æ. 7, 80. imbelles capreae, sollicitusque lepus, fearful, timid, Ov. F. 5, 372. mare sollicitum, the troubled sea, agitated by the winds, Virg. G. 4, 262.

SOLICĪTĒ, adv. anxiously, carefully.—SOLICĪTUDO, ĩnis, f. solicitude, anxiety, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8.

SOLĪCĪTĀRE v. Sollicitāre, (solo citare, i. e. ex suo loco movere, Fest.) humum ferro, to stir, to plough, Tibul. 1, 8, 30. so sollicitanda tamen tellus sc. est, must be turned up, Virg. G. 2, 418. aquas v. freta remis, to trouble, to disturb, i. e. to row, ib. 2, 503. alvum purgatione, to purge, Cels. 5 pr. stamina pollice, to touch or strike the strings of the harp, to play, Ov. M. 11, 170. forem, to endeavour to open, Id. A. 3, 1, 50. feras arcu, to chase, Ov. A. 1, 7, 14. pacem, to disturb, Liv. 34, 6. conf. 21, 10. animum, to trouble or disquiet, to make sollicitous. ea cura quietos sollicitat, disturbs their repose, Virg. Æ. 4, 380. aliquem precibus, to solicit, Ov. M. 9, 682. aliquem bello, to attack, Id. F. 5, 40. eum v. animum ejus ad scelus, to tempt, to solicit. so sollicitant haec toreumata furem, Mart. 12, 75. aves ad se, to allure, Plin. 8, 23.

SOLICĪTĀTIO, ōnis, f. a soliciting, Cic. Cat. 3, 9.—solicitude, Ter. And. 1, 5, 26.

SOLICĪTĀTOR, ōris, m. an allurer or enticer.

SŌLĪDUS, a. solid, firm. et fragili quærens illidere dentem, offendet solido sc. invidia, and seeking to fix her tooth on what is frail or soft, will strike it against a solid, Hor. S. 2, 1, 78.—

(II) full, entire, complete. desuntque dies solido anno, qui solstitiali circumagitur orbe, and some days are wanting to complete the year, which is formed by a revolution of the sun, i. e. the lunar year wants several days to make it agree with the solar, Liv. 1, 19. parum solidus consulatus, not sufficiently complete, i. e. not enjoyed for a whole year, Liv. 4, 8 f. nec partem solido demere de die spernit, to take away a part from the entire day, i. e. to spend half of the day, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 20. solida est mihi gratia tecum, I have an entire good understanding with you, Ov. M. 12, 576. mens solida, a fixed resolution, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 4. an tu aequum censens militiâ semestri solidum te stipendium accipere? do you think it just that for a half year's service you should receive a whole year's pay? Liv. 5, 4 m. vos quibus solidae suo stant robore vires, who are in full strength, Virg. Æ. 2, 639. solida usura, complete interest, without any deduction, Cic. Att. 6, 1.—* SOLIDUM is sometimes used as a subst. or with its subst. understood; as, ut solidum suum cuique solvatur, that every one may receive complete payment, Cic. Rabir. Post. 17. inane abscondere soldo, for soldo, Hor. S. 1, 2, 111.—* ut decies solidum exsorberet, i. e. integrum decies centena millia sestertium, that he might swallow down a whole million of sestertii at once, Hor. S. 2, 3, 240. ex insulis, fundisque tricies solum, ex pecore redeunt (sc. mihi) ter ducenta Parmensi, from my houses and farms I have an income of full three millions of sestertii, and of six hundred sestertia or of 600,000 sestertii, from my flocks in the country of Parma, Martial. 4, 37, 4. so non plenum vicies, i. e. non omnino vicies centena millia sestertium, Id.—

SŌLĪDĒ, adv. solidly, firmly.

SOLĪDĪTAS, ātis, f. solidity, firmness.

SOLĪDARE, to make solid. aedificiaque ipsa, certâ sui parte, sine trabibus, saxo Gabino Albanoque solidarentur, should be constructed, Tac. An. 15, 43. (A. 519.) infuso facies solidata veneno est sc. Pompeii, was hardened, i. e. embalmed, Lucan. 8, 691. area tum primum cretâ solidanda tenaci, ought to be consolidated with binding clay, Virg. G. 1, 179.

SOLĪDĀTIO, ōnis, f. a binding, soldering, or fusing, Vitruv. 5, 3. & 7, 1.

SOLĪDESCĒRE, to become solid.

SŌLĪDĪPES, ědis, a. solid or whole-footed, whole-hoofed, as a horse, Plin. 10, 65 s. 84. & 73 s. 93. 11, 37 s. 45.

SOLIFER, Soligena, &c. See SOL.

SOLIFERREUM, i, n. (solus & ferum,) a javelin of solid iron; Liv. 34, 14.

SŌLĪPŪGA, ae, f. (sol & fugio; al. solipŭga,) a kind of ant, Plin. 22, 25 s. 81.

SOLĪSTĪMUM tripodium, a kind of augury, when chickens fed so greedily, that the corn given to them fell to the ground and rebounded again, Liv. 10, 40. Cic. Fam. 6, 6.

SOLĪTAURĪLIA, ĩum, n. See SUOVETAURĪLIA.

SŌLIUM, a throne, a regal seat, Virg. Æ. 1, 506. 7, 169, &c.—(II) a seat used by lawyers

when they gave advice to their clients, Cic. Leg. 1, 3. Or. 2, 33 & 55.—(III) a bason in a bath, or a seat in a bason, where people sat while they washed themselves, Plin. 11, 41, 28, 12. a coffin, Plin. 35, 12.

* SOLOECISMUS, m. a solecism, Quintil. 1, 5.

SÖLUM, i, n. the ground, the soil; the basis or foundation, Cic. Br. 74. Or. 3, 37. a pavement, Cic. Parad. 6. the sole of the foot, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 18. Cic. Tusc. 5, 32. the sole of a shoe, Mart. 9, 75. whatever bears or sustains any thing on it, as the sea, Virg. Æ. 5, 199. the sky, Ovid. Met. 1, 73.—solum vertere, to go into banishment, Cic. Dom. 30. loquor quod in solum, sc. venit, whatever occurs, Cic. Fam. 9, 26. cf. Nat. D. 1, 23.

SÖLUM, & Solummodo, adv. only. See SÖLUS.

SÖLVĒRE, (solvo, solvi, sölütum,) to loose, to free, to melt or dissolve, to pay. animos segnitiam, to relax by slowness, Quintil. 11, 3, 52. animum curam v. metu, to free from. brachia a corpore, to loose, to let go his hold, Ov. M. 11, 247. captiosa sc. argumenta, to refute, Cic. Fin. 1, 7. cf. Quintil. 2, 18, 34. coelum in Tartara, to plunge, to reduce to chaos, Virg. Æ. 12, 205. carmina, to solve or explain, Ov. M. 7, 760. certamina formae, to determine the contest between Juno, Minerva, and Venus, concerning beauty, Stat. Achil. 2, 336. colla equum, to release, to free from the yoke, Virg. G. 2 f. convivio, to dismiss, to finish, Ov. T. 6, 675. capillos, comam, crinem, crinales vittas, fasciam, funem, nodum, vincula, zonam, &c. to loose, to untie or unbind victus est;—jube (eum) solvi, obsecro, Ter. And. 5, 4, 53. acies commissas, to separate armies engaged, Propert. 4, 4, 59. aenigmata, to solve or explain, Quintil. 8, 6, 53. aes alienum, to pay debt, Sall. Cat. 35. agmina diductis choris, to divide the troops into separate bands, Virg. Æ. 5, 581. alvum, to loosen, to render laxative, Plin. 14, 18. aliquem crimine, to free from blame, Ov. Art. 2, 371. amores firmos, to break off, ib. 385. amores cantibus, to remove by charms, Tibul. 1, 2, 62. add. Propert. 1, 4, 15. ut me longa gravi solvat amore via. may free, Id. 3, 21, 2. inveniam, quae mihi reddat eum, vel eo me solvat amantem, or free me from my passion for him, Virg. Æ. 4, 479. arctum animum hospitium, to open or enlarge his narrow soul in acts of hospitality, Hor. S. 2, 6, 83. nec corpora segnes in Venerem solvunt, enfeebled or enervated, Virg. G. 4, 199.—epistolam, to open, to loose the thread which bound it, Nep. 23, 11. et tibi sollicitam solvitur illa (epistola) manu, is opened by you, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 2. ergastula, to open; to let loose the slaves shut up in work-houses, Cic. Fam. 11, 10.—fidem, to perform a promise, Ov. M. 11, 135. so voti solverat antè fidem, he had before performed what he had vowed, Id. F. 1, 642. suam fidem solutam esse, that he had discharged his engagements, Cic. Fam. 10, 21, 8. cf. Plin. Ep. 2, 12, 6. Ov. Ep. 10, 78. tandem inventa est causa; solvisti fidem, you have kept your promise sincerely, (said ironically, i. e. you have

broken your promise,) Ter. And. 4, 1, 19. foedera, to violate, Virg. Æ. 10, 90. jejunia, to break one's fast, Ov. M. 5, 534. iras, to lay aside, ib. 9, 274. hoc uno solvitur ira modo, is appeased, Ov. Art. 2, 460. juga tauris, to take off the yoke from the bullocks, Virg. E. 4, 41. justa alicui, to perform the last offices or funeral obsequies, Ovid. F. 5, 452. Sen. Hip. 1245. so justa paterno funeri, Rosc. Am. 8. cf. Curt. 3, 12, 15. suprema, Tac. 1, 61. lapidem, to dissolve, Scrib. 153. aliquem legibus, to free or release from the obligation of the laws, Liv. 31, 50. solvi legibus, Cic. Rull. 2, 36. legum, Id. Sext. 7. linguam ad jurgia, to let loose, Ov. 3, 261. lumina cunctorum in lacrimas, to move, to melt, Lucan. 8, 106. solve mares, let loose the males, admit them to the females, Virg. G. 3, 64. membra, to relax, Virg. Æ. 12, 867. cf. ib. 951. & 1, 92. mentes curis, to free, ib. 4, 487. metum corde, to dismiss or drive away, ib. 1, 562. morem, to drop or lay aside, Liv. 1, 49. munera, to grant, to bestow, Ov. M. 11, 104.—(I) SOLVĒRE navem, to set sail; to loose the rope which binds the ship, to the land. navem solvebat Ulysses, loosed his ship or set sail, Ov. Rem. A. 285. certus es, Aenea, cum foedere solveve naves, to set sail with the violation of your nuptial engagement, Id. Ep. 7, 9. illi, desperatis rebus, quum solvissem naves, ac vela ventis dedissent, having loosed their ships and spread their sails to the winds, Nep. 23, 8.—* NAVIS is sometimes omitted; as, nactus idoneam ad navigandum tempestatem, tactus ferè vigiliam solvit sc. navem, he set sail, Caes. B. G. 4, 23.—NAVIM auster solvit, loosened, shattered, broke, Ovid. Met. 11, 664. solveve quassatae parcite membra ratis, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 2. fert bene praecipites navis modo facta (i. e. nova) procellas; quam libet exiguo solvitur imbre vetus, ib. 4, 6, 35. cf. P. 1, 4, 17.—(II) SOLVĒRE nefas, to take away the guilt of murder by certain purifications, (Ov. F. 2, 44.) according to the notions of the ancients, which are beautifully expressed by Ovid.—vix solvi duros a corpore nexu, I with difficulty loosed his hard grasps, Ov. M. 9, 58. segnesque nodum solveve Gratiae, the three Graces slow to loose their knot or close union; whence they are painted with their hands clasped to each other, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 22. veniet de plebe togata, qui juris nodos, et legum aenigmata solvat, to unravel or explain the difficulties and riddles of law, Juv. 8, 50.—(III) SOLVĒRE nivem; to melt, to dissolve, Ov. M. 2, 854. P. 2, 3, 89. solvuntur nives, Id. Liv. 102. so solvitur acris hiems gratà vice veris, is dissolved or relaxed, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 1. nec in aëra solvi passa (est Venus) recentem animam, to be dissolved into air, Ov. M. 15, 845.—(IV) SOLVĒRE obsidionem, to raise a siege, Liv. 27, 28. so obsidium, Tac. An. 3, 73. ora, to open one's mouth or lips, to speak, Ov. M. 9, 426. talibus ora docta quidem sed non et credita, verbis, sc. Pythagoras, opened his mouth, learned indeed, but not believed, in such words as these, ib. 15, 74. so talibus inde modis ora indignantia solvit, sc. Jupiter, opened his angry mouth, ib. 1, 181.

ternis ululatus ora solvit Medea, *opened her mouth in three yells*, ib. 7, 191. ora diserta in mores alicujus, *to speak against one's character*, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 20. oram, *to loose the rope that ties a ship to the land*, Quint. ad Tryph. 3. § 4, 2, 41.—partus, *to facilitate child-birth*, Ov. F. 3, 258. pectora, *to ease*, Ov. M. 10, 369.—(V) SOLVERE pecuniam, *to pay*, Nep. 1, 7. § 5, 1. cum pater ejus litem aestimatum populo solvere non potuisset, *could not pay to the people the fine imposed on him*, ib.—*metaph.* neque tu verbis unquam solves, quod mihi re malefeceris, *nor shall you ever pay or atone by words*, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 10.—cum solvendo civitates non essent, sc. pares v. idoneae, *were not able to pay*, Cic. F. 3, 8, 5.—SOLVERE praemia promissa alicui, *to pay*, Ov. Met. 14, 812. pudorem, *to banish or take away*, Virg. A. 4, 55. ratem, *to loose, to set sail*, Ov. Ep. 15, 213. cf. 14, 86. retinacula, *to loose the cables that fasten a ship to the shore*, Ov. Ep. 7, 55. Met. 11, 712. § 15, 696. so vincula prorae, Id. Ep. 18, 11. terras formidine, *to free*, Virg. E. 4, 14. ventrem, *to loosen or relax*, Col. 9, 13, 2. so pruna solent duri solvere ventris onus, Mart. 13, 29. versus, *to break the verse, to put the words in the order of prose*, Quintil. 1, 9, 2. cf. 9, 4, 49.—* candidaque Herculeo sententia munere facta solvit Aemoroniden, *the sentence being rendered favourable by the aid of Hercules, acquitted Myscelos, the son of Aemoron*, Ov. M. 15, 48. lapsasque lacertis sponte sua, fama est, nullo solvente, catenas, *that the chains fell from his arms, though no one loosed them*, ib. 3, 700. homines volucresque ferasque solverat alta quies, *had relaxed, i. e. they were fast asleep*, Ov. M. 7, 186. magnis injuria poenis solvitur, *is atoned for by*, Ov. F. 5, 304.—SÖLŪTUS, part. & adj.—ancora soluta, *being loosed*, (al. ancora sublatâ, al. -is -is, *having weighed anchor*.) Cic. Att. 1, 13. solutus a cupiditatibus, *freed*, Cic. Rull. 1, 9. solutus legibus insanis, *free from the mad laws or rules of drinking*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 68. legibus, *freed from legal restrictions*, Cic. Manil. 21. but his legibus solutis, *being abrogated*, Quintil. 11, 1, 85. solutus crimine, *acquitted from*, Cic. S. Rosc. 49. so scelere, Cil. Mil. 4. coetque soluto, *discedunt, the company breaking up*, Ov. M. 13, 898. famuli soluti operum, *released or set free from work, as on holidays*, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 16. solutus molli languore, *relaxed by*, Ov. M. 11, 648. somno, *relaxed with sleep*, Cic. Div. 1, 57. cf. Liv. 5, 45. somno vinoque soluti procubere, *dissolved in sleep and wine*, Virg. A. 9, 189. cf. Ov. F. 2, 333. annis aevoque soluti, *enervated or weakened*, Ov. Met. 8, 712. morte solutus, *cut off by death*, Ov. in Ibin, 148. clamore solutus sopor, *broken by noise*, Ov. Met. 3, 630. alto sopore solutus, *overpowered by deep sleep*, ib. 8, 817. silices fornace soluti, *dissolved in a furnace*, ib. 7, 147. amor, *roaming*, Id. Silv. 1, 2, 20. soluta corpore anima, *released, set free*, Quintil. 5, 14, 13. soluto et quieto sum animo, *of an easy and undisturbed or quiet mind*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 15. cf. Verr. A. 1, 9. utrum

ista sollicito an soluto animo legas, Cic. Fam. 15, 19 f. erat ipsa solutis capillis, *with loose hair*, ib. 3, 170. so crine soluto, ib. 13, 584. et moestas Acca soluta comas, Id. F. 4, 854. charta, *open, unfolded*, Id. Ep. 11, 4. culpa soluta mea est, *is excused*, Id. Tr. 4, 4, 10. cura solutiore, *with relaxed attention, with less care*, Liv. 3, 8. mea lenitas si cui solutio visa est, *too remiss*, Cic. Cat. 2, 12. libido solutio, *more free or unrestrained*, Liv. 2, 3. solutissimae linguae est, *petulant, pert*, Senec. const. sap. 11. so rabula solutissimus in dicendo, *very fluent*, Cic. Brut. 48. nix soluta verno sole, *melted*, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 27. cum soluta nobis est eligendi optio, *a free choice*, Cic. Leg. 1, 33. oratio soluta, *prose*, ii, quos dixi, omnes soluta oratione scripserunt, *in prose*, Varr. R. R. 1, 1.—si mihi omnia essent solutissima, *if I were at perfect freedom*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9. solum existimatur alteri maledicere, *easy, allowable*, Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 6.

SÖLŪTÈ, adv. *freely, without restraint*, Cic. Div. 2, 48. remissly, carelessly, Sen. N. Q. 6, 30. Cic. Br. 80.

SÖLŪTIO, ònis, f. *a loosing*, Cic. Or. 1, 25. a payment of money, Cic. Manil. 7. Off. 2, 24.—SÖLŪTĪLIS, e.—navis, *that may easily fall to pieces*, Suet. Ner. 34.

SÖLUS, a, um; gen. -ius v. -ius; dat. i; (antiq. soli, ae, i, Ter.) *alone, only; unaccompanied, forlorn; solitary, desert*.

SÖLŪM & Solummodo, adv. *only*.—SOLITARIUS, a. *lonesome, solitary, without company, private, retired*.

SOLITŪDO, ònis, f. *solitude, retirement; a wilderness, a desert*. solitudo ante ostium, *there was no body*, Ter. And. 2, 2, 25. solitudines vastae, *deserts*, Liv. 1, 4. solitudine male utitur, *retirement*, Sen. Ep. 10.

SOLĀRE, *to make desolate, to lay waste and destroy*.

SOLIVĀGUS, a. *wandering up and down alone, solitary*, Plin. 8, 7.

SOLIFERREUM, i, n. *a weapon or dart of solid iron, (ex solo ferro.)* Liv. 34, 14.

SOMNUS, i; m. *sleep. dulces somni, sweet slumbers*, Virg. G. 1, 342. ferreus somnus, *the iron leap of death*, Id. A. 10, 745. libra die (for diei) somnique pares ubi fecerit horas, *of day and night*, Id. G. 1, 207.—somnum hercle ego hac nocte oculis non vidi meis, *I have not slept*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 81. Caninius—toto suo consularu somnum non vidit, *i. e. was consul only for a few hours*, Cic. Fam. 7, 3. cf. Suet. Caes. 76.

SOMNĪCULŌSUS, a. *sleepy, drowsy; stothful*, Cic. Sen. 11.

SOMNĪFER, a, um, & Somnificus, a. *bringing or causing sleep*, Plin. 18, 25. § 37, 18.

SOMNIUM, i, n. *a dream. somniorum convector*, Cic. Div. 2, 59. interpres, Id. N. D. 1, 15.—de argento somnium, *cras redi, it is a mere dream*, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 50. cf. 3, 4, 31. Phor. 5, 6, 35.

SOMNĪĀRE, *to dream. dies noctesque me ames, —me somnies, dream of me*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 11.

nunquam non eadem ineptias somniat, Col. 1, 8, 2. praeter hominem somniare equos, canes, boves, pecora, capras, Plin. 10, 75 s. 98 f.—*passiv.* Aristoteles et Fabianus plurimum somnari (sc. ab hominibus) circa ver et autumnum tradunt, *that people dream a great deal*, Plin. 28, 4 s. 14.

SOMNIATOR, oris, m. *a dreamer*, Sen. controv. 3, 22.

SOMNIOSUS, a, *full of dreams, troubled with dreams*, Plin. 28, 19.

SOMNOLENTUS, a, *sleepy, drowsy*, Apulei. Met. 1, f.

SOMNOLENTIA, ae, f. *drowsiness, sleepiness*, Sidon. Ep. 2, 2 m. But these two last words do not occur in any classic author.

SONS, ntis, a, *guilty. sones dii, inimical, malevolent*, Stat. Th. 5, 610.

SONTICUS (adj.) *morbus, violent, hurtful, i. e. the epilepsy*, Plin. 36, 19 s. 34. *sontica causa, a sufficient cause*, Fest. & Tibul. 9, 51.

SÖNUS, i, m. *a sound.—et comitum primas Clymenen Aethramque tuarum ausus cum blandis nuper adire sonis, to address with soothing words*, Ovid. Ep. 16, 258. *atque ora sono discordia signant, differing in sound, i. e. speaking a different language*, Virg. Æ. 2, 423. *cum populus frequens laetum theatris ter crepuit sonum, made a joyful sound, gave a shout of applause*, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 26.

SÖNOR, öris, m. *a loud sound or noise*, Virg. Æ. 7, 462. & 9, 651. Tacit. An. 1, 65.

SÖNÖRUS, a, *loud-sounding, noisy. sonörae tempestates*, Virg. Æ. 1, 53. *flumina, ib. 12, 139. cithara, shrill, melodious*, Tib. 3, 4, 69.

SÖNÄRE, (söno, sönu, sonitum,) *to sound, to make a noise. toto sonuerunt aethere nimbi*, Virg. Æ. 2, 113. *ingenti sonuerunt omnia plausu, rung or resounded, ib. 5, 506. tela sonant humeris, rattle, ib. 4, 149. ipsae jam carmina rupes—sonant, re-echo or return the songs*, Virg. E. 5, 64. *balatu pecorum, et crebris mugitibus annes—sonant, resound with, Id. G. 3, 555. ut littus, Hyla, omne sonaret, resounded, Hylas, Id. E. 6, 44. nec vox hominem sonat, sounds like a man, Id. A. 1, 328. nec mortale sonans, nor speaking like a mortal, ib. 6, 50. dulce sonant tenui gutture carmen ayes, warble, Tibul. 1, 3, 60. sonuit tinnitibus ensis acutis, rung, Ov. M. 5, 204. so ubi aures intra se ipsae sonant, Cels. 6, 7, 82. sonant in igne mica salis, crackles, Ov. Tr. 3, 13, 16. te lyra pulsa manu, te carmina nostra sonabunt, shall celebrate thee, or sound thy praise, Ov. M. 10, 205.*

honestate igitur dirigenda utilitas est, et quidem sic, ut haec duo verba inter se discrepare, re unum sonare videantur, *in reality to signify the same thing*, Cic. Off. 3, 21. *so non intelligere, quid sonet haec vox voluptatis, Id. Fin. 2, 2.—* asilus v. oestros acerba sonans, making a whizzing noise*, Virg. G. 3, 149. *rauca sonans amnis, sounding hoarsely, Id. Æ. 9, 125. poëtae pingue quiddam sonantes atque peregrinum, i. e. writing dull and barbarous verses*, Cic. Arch. 10 f.—*passiv.* Halcyonum tales ventosa per aequora questus ad surdas tenui sonantur aquas,

are uttered, Ov. ad Liv. 108. *sive mendaci lyra voles sonari, to be celebrated*, Hor. Epod. 17, 40.—*Lucretius has sonëre, 3, 157. & 3, 887.—et magno nobis ore sonandus eris, to be extolled*, Ov. Art. 1, 206.

SONITUS, üs, m. *a sound or noise.*

SONABILIS, e, *sounding loud. —sistrum, Ovid. M. 9, 783. so SÖNAX, äcis, a. Ov. M. 1, 333.*

SONIVUS, i, —ium *tripudium, when chickens eating drop their meal so that it rebounds from the ground*, Cic. Fam. 6, 6.

SONIPES, ödus, m. *a horse, a courser or steed*, Virg. Æ. 4, 135.

SONCHOS v. us, i, m. *sowthistle, an herb*, Plin. * SÖPHOS, v. us, i, *a wise man*, Martial. 7, 31, 4.

SÖPHÖS, adv. *wisely, bravely; an expression of applause to authors reciting their compositions in public, Id. 1, 4 & 50. 3, 46. 6, 48, &c.*

SOPHIA, ae, f. *wisdom*, Sen. Ep. 89.

SOPHISTES, & -a, ae, m. *a teacher of wisdom; a sophist, a pretender to wisdom*, Cic. Or. 11. N. D. 1, 23.

SOPHISMA, ätis, n. *a sophism, a deceitful argument, a false conclusion*, Cic. Ac. 4, 4, 24.

SÖPOR, öris, m. *a deep sleep; a sleepy dose*, Nep. 10, 2.

SÖPÖRUS, n. *sleepy, drowsy.*

SÖPIRE, to lull asleep, to set at rest. *custodemque rudem somni sopistis, laid at rest, lulled asleep*, Ov. M. 7, 213. *impactus ita est saxo ut sopiretur, that he was stunned, Liv. 8, 6. sopitos suscitavit ignes, the dormant fires*, Virg. Æ. 8, 410.

SÖPÖRÄRE, to cast into a deep sleep.

SOPORÄTUS, a, *fast asleep*, Plin. 10, 75. *rendered soporific*, Virg. Æ. 5, 855. 6, 420. -us dolor, mitigated, Curt. 7.

SÖPÖRIFER, a, *bringing or causing sleep*, Plin. 9, 13.

SÖRÄCUM, i, n. *a basket or the like, to put books in.*

SÖRBERE, (sorbeo, sorbui, sorptum,) *to sup as one does an egg, to suck in, to drink up. sorbent praecordia flammae, waste or consume*, Ov. M. 9, 172.

SÖRBILIS, e, *that may be supped up. —iles cibi, spoon meats*, Col. 8, 17.

SÖRBITIO, önis, f. *a supping up; broth, a potion, any thing that may be supped up*, Cels. Plin. 22, 25 s. 61. *a potion, made of several ingredients given to oxen to cure a cough*, Col. 6, 10.

SÖRBILLUM, i, n. *pottage, any thing that may be supped.*

SÖRBILLANS, part. sipping, Ter. Ad.

SÖRBUS, i, f. *the service-tree.*

SÖRBUM, i, n. *the fruit of the service-tree, a sorb or a service-berry, Col.*

SÖRDES, iustum, f. *gen. sing. sordis, i, em, e, filth, dirt, nastiness; niggardliness; the rabble, the mob, the meanest of the people*, Cic. Att. 1, 16. *a ragged dress*, Cic. Fam. 14, 2.

SÖRDIDUS, a, *filthy, dirty, nasty, shabby, niggardly; mean, sordid. —idë, adv.—SÖRDIDULUS, a, somewhat slovenly or nasty.—SÖRDERE, ui, -, to be dirty or nasty; to be slight-*

ed or *despised*. sordent tibi munera nostra, Virg. E. 2, 44.

SORDESCĒRE, to grow dirty.

SORDIDĀTUS, a. *meanly dressed; clothed in a ragged or old garment, as accused persons used to be*, (A. 256.)

SÖREX, İcis, m. a rat, a field-mouse.

SORICINUS, adj. of or pertaining to a rat.

† SORITES, a kind of sophism. See ACERVUS.

SÖROR, öris, f. a sister. nymphae sorores, Virg. G. 2, 294. doctae sorores, the muses, Ov. M. 5, 255. so novem sorores, Id. Tr. 5, 12, 45.

Aoniae, ib. 4, 10, 39. tres sorores, the Fates, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 15.

SORORCŪLA, ae, f. a little sister. Plaut.

SÖRÖRIUS, a. of a sister. -ia oscula, chaste, such as may be given to a sister, Ov. Met. 4, 334. 9, 5, 38.

SORÖRIĀRE, to be round and plump, as maidens' breasts are, Plaut.

SORORICIDA, ae, m. (caedo,) a murderer of his own sister, Cic. Dom. 10.

SORS, sortis, f. lot, chance; a lot or die, any thing used to determine chances. restant Chaldaei; ut ad vates veniamus, et ad somnia. dicendum igitur putas de sortibus, sc. esse nobis, that I should speak about lots, (such as were employed by the ancients to decide any doubtful point, or to form conjectures concerning futurity,) Cic. Div. 2, 41. (A. 302.) stat ductis sortibus urna, the lots being drawn out of it, to determine what young men and virgins were to be sent to Crete to be devoured by the Minotaur, Virg. Æ. 6, 22. (G. 422.) tum loca sorte legunt, they chose their places by lot, Virg. Æ. 5, 132.

—(II) a charge conferred by lot; as the province of a consul, praetor, the function of a praetor, of a scribe, &c. sortem nactus est urbanae provinciae, he obtained by lot the office of city-praetor, Cic. Verr. 1, 40 f. certā sorte, the lot or province of each consul being determined, Liv. 36, 2. sortis religio, the religious obligation of the lot, which connected a Quaestor with a Praetor, Consul, or any governor of a province, Id. Caecil. 14. quaestor obtigit P. Cornelio Africano consuli, cum quo non pro sortis necessitudine vixit, not agreeably to the connection which by lot subsisted between them, Nep. Cat. 1. cf. Cic. Fam. 2, 19. & 13, 10. (A. 1, 45.)

—(III) SORS acerba, a bitter or cruel lot, Sen. Herc. Oet. s. 7. aequalis, an equal lot or condition, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 16. caeca, blind chance, Lucan. A. 2, 7, 20. crudelis, a cruel lot or fate, Sen. Octav. 3. so cruenta, Lucan. 4, 562. sors ista senectae debita erat nostrae, that stroke or misfortune was destined to my old age, Virg. Æ. 11, 1. ô sors durissima fati, O hard destination of fate, 9, 1046. ferrea difficilisque sors vitae, lot or condition, Ovid. Tr. 5, 3, 28. so nescia mens hominum fati, sortisque futurae! Virg. Æ. 10, 501. grata, an agreeable condition, Ov. M. 5, 272. so humanaeque memor sortis, quae tollit eosdem, et premit, Id. Tr. 3, 11, 67. sortemque animo miseratus iniquam, their unkind or hard lot, Virg. Æ. 6, 332. non illi

(Aeölo) imperium pelagi,—sed mihi sorte datum, Virg. Æ. 1, 139. haec finis Priami factorum, hic exitus illum sorte tulit, by destiny or fate, Virg. Æ. 2, 554.—(IV) SORTES Dodonaei Jovis, the oracle of Jupiter at Dodona, Liv. 8, 4. responsa sortium, the answer of the oracle at Delphi, Id. 1, 56. imperia consiliaque velut sorte oraculi missa, by the response of an oracle, 26, 19. dictae per carmina sortes, the responses of an oracle were given in verse, Hor. Art. 403. placuit auxilium per sacras quaerere sortes, by the sacred oracles, Ov. M. 1, 368. mota dea est, sortemque dedit, an answer, ib. 380.

—(V) SORS, et fenus, the principal sum lent, and the interest, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 122. sortem accipe, ib. 64. hei mihi, etiam de sorte nunc venio in dubium miser! I am now in danger of losing the principal, i. e. the original price I paid for the music-girl, (as well as the profit, which he considers as the interest,) Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 35. se—multiplici jam sorte exsolutā, mercentibus semper sortem usuris, obrutum faenore esse, that, though he had already paid the principal many times by the repeated payments of interest, yet while the interest always prevented him from discharging the principal, he was overwhelmed by usury, Liv. 6, 14. sortem aliam ferte, de capite deducite, quod usuris numeratum est, fix another principal, deduct from the capital, what has been paid by interest, ib. 15. sorte creditum solvere, to discharge the debt by paying only the principal, ib. 36. debitor usuram pariter sortemque negabit, will refuse to pay both interest and principal, Martial. 5, 43.

SORTIS, is, f. for sors, a lot, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 28. whence SORTI for sorte, by chance, ib. 2, 7, 5. & Sil. 7, 368. Virg. G. 4, 165.

SORTICŪLA, ae, f. a small lot, a tablet or ticket, Suet. Ner. 21.

SORTIRE, (-tio, ivi, itum,) to draw lots, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 43. & 7, 61.—and oftener SORTĪRI, depon. to cast or draw lots. dum legiones de ordine agminis sortiuntur, Tac. Hist. 2, 41. consules sortiti (sunt,) uter dedicaret sc. aedem, Liv. 2, 8. senatus consules sortiti provincias jussit, to divide by lot, to cast lots for their provinces, Id. 7, 19. et praetores provincias sortiti sunt; P. Cornelius Sulla urbanam et peregrinam (sc. provinciam v. jurisdictionem sortitus est,) quae duorum antè sors fuerat, obtained the charge of administering justice to citizens, and between citizens and foreigners, which had been formerly divided among two, Liv. 25, 3. Patres censuerunt,—placere, consules Hispaniam citeriorem et Italiam provincias aut comparare inter se, aut sortiri, either to settle by agreement, or to divide by lot, Id. 33, 45. paucos ex multis ad ignominiam sortiri, to select by lot, Cic. Cluent. 46. so aequa lege Necessitas sortitur insignes et imos, selects, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 15. ait se iudices e lege velle sortiri, to choose by lot, Cic. Verr. 2, 17. id ei postera die venit in mentem, e lege Rupiliā sortiri dicas (for iudices) oportere: educit ex urna tres, ib. cf. c. 15 & 16. non unus altā sede quaesitor sedens

judicia trepidis sera sortitur reis, i. e. the three infernal judges pass sentence on the guilty after death, Senec. Herc. fur. 731. sobolem armento sortire quotannis, procure or provide, Virg. G. 3, 71.—sortiturque domos, and assigns by lot, Virg. Æ. 5, 756. sic fata deum rex sortitur, disposes or orders, ib. 3, 376.—nec regta vni sortiēre talis, i. e. you will not be appointed director of drinking, (arbiter bibendi,) by throwing the tali, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 18. cf. 2, 7, 25. (A. 437.) terrestria quando mortales animas vivunt sortita, since earthly beings are destined to mortality, Hor. S. 2, 6, 94. singula quaque locum teneant sortita decenter, let each kind of poetry keep its proper place, and the style adapted to it, Hor. Art. 92. delecta virum sortiti corpora, having selected by lot, Virg. Æ. 2, 18. sortiti remos, having cast lots, ib. 3, 510. sortitiq; vices, having divided our tasks by lot, ib. 634. so sortiti laborem, 8; 445. periculum, 9, 174. brevis spatium vitæ sortita juvenus, having a short space of life allotted to them, Ov. M. 3, 124. Priamusque novissima tempora Trojæ sortitus, who happened to live in, ib. 11, 758. Tectosaq; mediterranea Asiæ sortiti sunt, got possession of, Liv. 38, 16. sortitus fortunam oculis, having marked with his eyes a fit place for aiming the stroke, Virg. Æ. 12, 920.

SORTITIO, ōnis, f.—judicium, a choosing by lot, Cic. Q. fr. 2, 1. Verr. 2, 13. prærogativæ, a casting of lots to determine, what tribe or century should vote first, Cic. Phil. 2, 33. so tribuum, Varr. R. R. 3, 17. provinciarum, Cic. Phil. 3, 10. stauerunt majores nostri, ut si a multis esset flagitium rei militaris admisum, sortitione in quosdam animadverteretur, some should be selected for punishment by casting lots, Cic. Cluent. 46. thus, certa multitudo sorte decimus quisque ad supplicium lecti, the rest were decimated, Liv. 2, 59 f.

SORTITUS, ūs, m. a casting of lots, Virg. Æ. 3, 323. Cic. Dom. 19.

SORTITOR, ōris, m. a caster of lots, Senec. Troad. 982.

SORTITO, adv. by lot, Cic. Fam. 8, 8. Verr. 2, 51.—by fate or nature, Hor. Epod. 4, 1.

SORTILĒGUS, i, m. one who predicts future events by lots, a diviner, Hor. Art. 219. Cic. Div. 1, 58. Lucan. 9, 584.

SORY, yos, n. ash-coloured or duskish cop-veras, Plin. 34, 12 s. 29 & 30.

SOSPES, itis, a. safe and sound, whole, prosperous, Liv. 2, 13.—**SOSPĪTA** Juno, propitious, Cic. Div. 1, 2. N. D. 1, 29. Ov. F. 2, 56.—

SOSPĪTĀLIS, e, giving health or safety, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 18.

SOSPĪTĀRE, to preserve, to save, Liv. 1, 16.—

SOSPĪTĀTOR, ōris, m. a preserver, a title of Jupiter.

* **SŌTER**, ēris, m. a giver of health or safety, a preserver from evil, a saviour, Cic. Verr. 2, 63.

SŌTERIA, ōrum, n. presents sent to friends upon

their recovery from a disease or their escape from danger, Mart. 12, 56. vows or sacrifices made for the safety of a friend, Stat. Silv. 1, 4.

SPĀDIX, icis, m. a scarlet or light red colour, honesti spadices glaucique, the best colours for horses are a bright bay, and grey, Virg. G. 3, 81. an instrument of music, Quintil. 1, 10, 21.

SPĀDO, ōnis, m. an eunuch, Plin. 21, 37. the branch of a tree that bears no fruit, Col. 3, 10, 15.

SPADŌNIUS, a. barren, Plin. 15, 14 & 50.

SPARGĒRE (-go, si, sum.) arenam pedibus, to scatter, Virg. E. 3, 87. A. 9, 629. so nuces, ib. 3, 30. flores, to strew, Id. Æ. 884. so humum florentibus herbis, Id. E. 9, 20. humum foliis, 5, 40. sparge molam, crumble the cake, 8, 82. corpus lymphâ, to sprinkle, Id. Æ. 4, 635. so flammam sanguine, ib. 11, 82. ora lacrimis, to bedew, Lucr. 2, 976. semen, to sow, Cic. Rosc. Am. 13. sparserat Argolicas nomen vaga fama per urbes Theseos, had spread the name of Theseus, Ov. M. 8, 267. cf. Cic. Arch. 12. so voces in vulgus, to spread surmises, Virg. Æ. 2, 93. spargite me in fluctus, scatter my limbs, ib. 3, 605. so discerptum latos juvenem sparsere per agros, Id. G. 4, 522. membra per agros et undas, Ov. M. 13, 867. Vulcanum totis tectis, to spread the fire over the whole house, Id. Æ. 7, 77. alas coloribus, to intersperse, ib. 191. terras lumine, to illuminate, 4, 584. nox caelum sparserat astris, had scattered or bespangled, Ov. M. 11, 309.—ceteri sparserant se toto passim campo, had scattered themselves, Liv. 37, 20. ita se in fugam passim sparserant, had fled up and down in so scattered a manner, Id. 33, 15. graves de te rumores sparsi sunt, Cic. Deiot. 9. humida mella, to sprinkle, to infuse, ib. 486. so venena, Cic. Cat. 2, 10. illa nocens spargit virus, succosque veneni, scatters, Ov. M. 14, 403.—sparsa per orbem gens, scattered, Virg. Æ. 1, 602. so sparsæ per æquor Cyciades, ib. 3, 126. Ov. M. 2, 264. jacent collo sparsi sine lege capilli, loose or scattered, Ov. Ep. 15, 73. raris jam sparsus tempora canis, having his temples covered with thin grey hairs, Ov. M. 8, 567. so aemula nec dum temporibus geminis canebat sparsa senectus, Virg. Æ. 5, 416. * caput sparsum lymphâ, sprinkled, Ov. M. 5, 544. so 3, 194. humus sparsa rore, Id. F. 1, 312.—metaph. sale humanitatis sparsæ literæ, Cic. Att. 1, 13. manus sparsæ cruore, besprinkled, besmeared, Virg. Æ. 4, 665. so et sparsos fraternâ caede Penates, stained, ib. 21. sanguine cernis adhuc sparsoque infecta cerebro, sc. arma, stained with blood and spattered brains, ib. 5, 413. sparsis pelibus albo, being spotted with white, Id. E. 2, 41. virgo sparsa ore, wide-mouthed, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 18. hederæ minor acinus, et sparsior racemus, broader, Plin. 16, 34.

SPARSIO, ōnis, f. a scattering, Stat. Silv. 1, 6, 66. a sprinkling, Senec. Nat. Q. 2, 9. Martial. 5, 26, 7.

SPARSIM, adv. in a scattered manner, here and there, up and down, Plin. 36, 7.

SPARTUM, i, n. a kind of Spanish broom, Plin. 19, 2. Col. 9, 4. 11, 2.

SPARTEUS, ῥ Spartarius. a. of broom. *par-tea* sc. *solea*, a shoe or covering for the foot made of Spanish broom, Col. 6, 15.

SPARTARIUM, i, n. a field of spartum.

SPARTEŌLI, olōrum, m. soldiers that watched the city for fear of fire, Schol. in Juv. 14, 305.

SPĀRUM, i, n & Spārus, i, m. a kind of dart or lance used in war, a spear, Virg. *Æ.* 11, 682. Sall. Cat. 56. Nep. 15, 9.

SPĀRUS, i, m. a kind of fish, Plin. 9, 51.

SPARŪLUS, i, m. a fish of small value, Mart. 3, 50.

SPASMOS v. *us*, i, m. a spasm, a convulsion, a violent or immoderate contraction of the sinews, i. e. the cramp.

SPASTĪCUS, a. afflicted with the cramp, Plin. & Cels.

SPĀTĀLIUM, i, n. a woman's bracelet, Plin. 13, 25 s. 52.

SPĀTHA, ae, f. a long sword, Tac. Ann. 12, 35.—(II) a slice or reed for stirring any boiling liquid. a spatula or spatle, Col. 12, 22, 2. 12, 41, 3.—(III) an instrument used by weavers for knocking the threads of a web together, Senec. Ep. 90.—(IV) the branch of a palm-tree, on which the dates hang, Plin. 16, 26.

SPATHŪLA, ae, f. a spatle or slice for spreading plasters. *spathula lignea*, a wooden spatha, used for replacing a dislocated shoulder, Cels. 8, 15, 7.

SPATHALIUM, i, n. a branch of the palm-tree, with the dates hanging on it, Martial. 13, 27.

SPĀTHE, es, f. a kind of tree, resembling the palm-tree, Plin. 12, 28. & 23, 5.

SPĀTIUM, i, n. a space of ground or time; properly the ground for running a race, a course. in spatio decurrere, Nep. 18, 5. spatio extremo, in the end of the race, Cic. Sen. 5. addunt se in spatia, they rush into the plain or race-ground, (al. addunt in spatio, they quicken their swiftness, as they run,) Virg. G. 1, 513.—Academiae spatia, the race-ground or walks, Cic. Fin. 5, 1.—*metaph.* fateor, me oratorem, si modò sim, aut etiam quicumque sim, non ex rhetorum officinis, sed ex Academiae spatiis, existisse, from the walks, i. e. from the discipline of the academy, or from the philosophy of Plato, Cic. Or. 3. spatio contracta brevi terra, an isthmus, Ov. F. 6, 495. ille (Ulysses) brevi spatio multis erravit in annis, inter Dulichias Iliacasque domos, in a short course or voyage between Troy and Ithaca, Id. Tr. 1, 4, 59. innerius spatium, an inner room, Id. M. 7, 670. (II) **SPATIUM** brevis vitae, the time, Ov. M. 3, 124. in tam brevi spatio, in so short a time, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 2. spatio brevi spem longam reseces, considering the shortness of life do not cherish distant hope, Hor. Od. 1, 11, 6.—(III) the quantity of a syllable, the measure of a foot, or the length of a period. praeterea quae (vitia) fiunt spatium, sive cum syllaba correpta produciunt, seu longa corripitur, the faults or deviations which are made in quantity, Quintil. 1, 5, 18. Prochaeus spatio quo choraeus, of the same mea-

sure or quantity, takes up the same time in pronouncing, Cic. Or. 57.

SPATIŌSUS, a. spacious, large. -a porticus, Ov. Art. 1, 491. at si passa fores (sc. capillos) quid erat spatiosus (al. speciosus) illis, more beautiful, Ov. A. 1, 14, 3. spatiosissima sedes, most noble or magnificent, Plin. Pan. 63, 7.—(II) long, lasting. -um aevum, a long life, Ov. M. 8, 529. so bellum, 13, 206. nox, Id. Ep. 1, 9. senectus, Id. M. 12, 186. tempus, Id. A. 1, 8, 81. vetustas, remote antiquity, Id. M. 15, 623. spatiosae claraeque voces, long and sonorous words, Quint. 9, 4, 135.

SPATIŌSÈ, adv.—et in Creta autem non spatiosè nascitur sc. dictamnium, extensively, the ground that produces it is but of small extent, Plin. 25, 8 s. 53.

SPATIĀRI, dep. to walk up and down, Virg. *Æ.* 4, 62. hic ego dum spatio, Ov. A. 3, 1, 5. in porticu, Id. Tr. 2, 285.

SPĒCĒRE, (specio, xi, ctum,) to see, Varr. L. 5, 8.

SPĒCIES, iei, f. (à specio,) an appearance. speciem, quam quæsierat, hosti fecit, made the enemy imagine what he wished, Liv. 36, 10. causas in speciem irae habens, ostensible or pretended reasons; opp. to revera, Liv. 36, 6. speciem ridentis praebere, to appear to smile or laugh, Id. 21, 3.—animos omnium naturâ et specie sua commovet, by its beauty, Cic. Off. 2, 9.—specie liberum esse, non re, to be free in appearance, not in reality, Liv. 35, 31.—* specie rixae, in se omnes apparitores regiois convertit, by an appearance or pretext, Liv. 1, 40.—* non tulit hanc speciem furiatâ mente Choraebus, this appearance or sight, Virg. *Æ.* 2, 407. tum variae eludent species atque ora ferarum, various forms and appearances, Id. G. 4, 406. vertuntur species animorum, the images of their minds are changed, ib. 1, 420.—* species ex acre vetus, a static or image, Cic. Div. 1, 12. so hanc speciem Praxiteles caelavit argento, ib. 36.—* primâ specie, i. e. primo aspectu, at first sight, Id. Or. 3, 25.—in specie fictae simulationis, sicut reliquae virtutes, ita pietas inesse non potest, in the vain show or superficial appearance of hypocrisy, Cic. N. D. 1, 2.

SPĒCIĀLIS, e, special, particular, Quintil. 3, 5, 9.

SPĒCIALĪTER, adv. particularly, Col. 3, 9 f.—**SPĒCIŌSUS**, a. fair or beautiful to the sight, shewy, Plin. 13, 4. si plenior aliquis, et speciosior, et coloratior factus est, has become more plump, looks better, and of a more florid complexion than usual, Cels. 2, 2.—dictu speciosa, speciosus, plausible, Liv. 1, 23. minus speciosa criminatio, a less plausible ground of accusation, ib. 54.

SPĒCIŌSÈ, adv. shewily, splendidly. adde, virilia quod speciosius arma non est qui tractet, there is no one who handles martial arms more gracefully, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 52.

SPĒCILLUM, i, n. a surgeon's instrument. See **SPĒCULUM**.

SPĒCĪMEN, inis, n. (à specio,) an example, a

model, a pattern. hoc specimen prudentiae, quodd, &c. a specimen or proof, Nep. 25, 3. so specimen ceteris dare, Cic. Caecil. 8. tale dabit specimen, i. e. you will know by this experiment, Virg. G. 2, 241.

SPECTĀRE, (ab antiquo specio, Varr. L. L. 2, 3.) to behold, to look to or upon, to view or eye a thing;—here, ne me species; me impulsore haec lon facit, Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 18. importunitatem spectate anculae, behold the eagerness of the old woman, Id. And. 1, 4, 4. ipse (Caesar) Graeciam spectare potius quam Hispanias videtur, to look towards, to intend going to, Cic. Att. 9, 15. quum dixisset, sepulchrum dirutum proram spectare, that the prow pointed to a ruined sepulchre, Liv. 30, 25.—(II) SPECTĀRE animum alterius ex suo, to judge of, Ter. And. 4, 1, 22. non igitur ex singulis vocibus philosophi spectandi sunt, sed ex perpetuitate atque constantiā, we are not to judge of philosophers from single or detached expressions, but from the continual train and consistency of their sentiments, Cic. Tusc. 5, 10f.—(III) SPECTĀRE fortunam, to regard, to mind or value, to attend to, Cic. Div. 2, 37: ad suam gloriam, quam ad salutem reip. Id. Sext. 16. si ad vitulum species, nihil est quodd pocula laudes, if you consider (the value of) the heifer, the cups bear no proportion to her, Virg. E. 3, 48.—(IV) ad vim SPECTARE coepit, to tend or point, Liv. 1, 9. so hoc longē aliō spectabat, atque videri volebant, tended to a quite different purpose, Nep. 2, 6. SPECTANDUS (fut. part.) in certamine Martio, worthy of being beheld or admired, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 17. spectandus nigris oculis, nigroque capillo, remarkable or distinguished, Id. Art. 37. quo spectanda modo, quo sensu credis, et ore? ought they to be viewed or looked upon? Id. Ep. 1, 6, 8.—spectandae exigendae sint vobis prius, sc. comediae, whether they ought rather to be approved or disapproved, Ter. And. prol. f.

SPECTĀTUS, part. & adj.—et quid se deceat, spectatas consulit undas, she consults the waters looked into, to see what becomes her, Ovid. M. 4, 312. fabula, quae posci vult, et spectata reponi, a play which would be in request, and after being once seen would be exhibited anew, Hor. Art. 190. spectatum satis, sufficiently proved or tried, Id. Ep. 1, 1, 2. so belli spectata domique virtus, signalised in peace and war, ib. 2, 1, 230. rebus spectata iuventus, iried or approved in action, Virg. A. 8, 151. Tyndaridae geminae, spectatus cestibus alter, alter equo, the one (Pollux) famous for boxing with gaunlets, the other (Castor) for horse-manship, Ovid. Met. 8, 410. (A. 287.) ni virtus fidesque vestra spectata mihi forent, were known to me by experience, Sall. Cat. 20. satis jam, satis, Simo, spectata erga te amicitia est mea, has been enough proved, Ter. 5, 1, 1. nam is mihi est profectō servus spectatus satis, of approved fidelity, Ter. Ad. 5, 65. integritatis probatae vir, of approved integrity, Liv. 26, 49.

SPECTĀTĒ, adv. remarkably. -issimē, Plin. 21, 1.

SPECTĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. a viewing or beholding; Vitr. 10 pr. apparatus spectatio tollebat ornem hilaritatem, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 7.—(II) a trial, proof, or essay of the value and purity of metals.

SPECTĀTOR, ōris, m. a beholder, a spectator, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 215. Afr. 223.

SPECTĀTRIX, (icis, f.) deūm atque hominum, sc. Fortuna, O observer, O thou who seest all the deeds of gods and men, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 12.—

SPECTĀBĪLIS, e.—undique campus, that may be seen, visible, Ovid. M. 3, 709. so corpus, Id. Tr. 3, 8, 35. signum, a beautiful statue, Juven. 8, 110. victoria pulchra et spectabilis, notable, remarkable, Tac. Agr. 34.—

SPECTACŪLUM, i, n. a spectacle or show.—(II) plur. seats, benches or scaffolds, whence the spectacles were seen.—cuneis an habent spectacula totis quod securus ames, the theatre or amphitheatre, Juvenal. 6, 61.—

SPECTĀMEN, īnis, n. a specimen, a mark or proof, Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 1.

SPECTĀTĪVUS, a. speculative, contemplative, Quintil. 3, 5.—

SPECTIO, ōnis, f. (specio,) a looking or beholding.—nos (augures) nunciationem solum habemus, consules et reliqui magistratus etiam speculationem, we augurs have only the power of declaring (what omens appear, when employed by a magistrate;) the consuls and other magistrates (if augurs,) have also the right of observing the auspices (when they think proper,) Cic. Phil. 2, 52. (A. 88.)

SPECTRUM, i, n. the form or image of a thing represented to the intellect, a spectre, an idea, Cic. Fam. 15, 16 & 19.—

SPĒCŪLA, ae, f. a high place for viewing things from, a watch-tower or beacon. ipse in Tisaeo (mons est in altitudine ingentem cacuminis editi) speculam posuit, he placed a beacon, Liv. 28, 5. regina e speculis ut primūm albescere lucem vidit, ib. 4, 586. praeceps aërii speculā de montis in undas deferat, from the top, Id. E. 8, 59. in speculis omnis Abydos erat, was on the watch, or beheld the ship departing, Ov. Ep. 18, 12. nūc autem homines in speculis sunt, are on the watch, Cic. 1 Act. in Verr. 16. so regem semper in speculis fuisse, i. e. watched or observed all your actions, Id. Dej. 8.—

(SPĒCŪLA, ae, f. dim. small hope. See SPES.)—

SPĒCŪLĀRI, to view, to espy, to observe, as from a watch-tower, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 82.—

SPĒCULĀBUNDUS (fut. part.) ex altissimā rupe signa, eagerly looking out for, waiting to see the signals, Suet. Tib. 65. ubi speculabundus substiterat, waiting for the issue of the business, Id. Tac. 4, 50.—

SPĒCŪLĀTOR, ōris, m. a careful beholder, a watchful observer, Cic. N. D. 1, 30. & 2, 56. quem procul ut vidit tumulo speculator ab alto, Ov. Tr. 3, 9, 11.—(II) a messenger, a scout,

Liv. 31, 24. hac re statim Caesar per speculatores cognitā, by his scouts, Caes. B. G. 2, 11. (III) a spy, Cic. Verr. 5, 63. utraque domus speculatorum et proditorum plena erat, Liv. 40, 7. cf. ib. 14.—(IV) plur. a kind of soldiers,

employed to guard the person of the emperor, Tac. Hist. 1, 24 & 25. 2, 11 & 33. Suet. Aug. Cal. 36. Galb. 18. and in the infliction of capital punishment, Sen. Ben. 3, 25. Ir. 1, 16.

SPECŪLĀTRIX, icis, f.—Furiæ deæ sunt, specularitrices, credo, et vindices et facinorum et sceleris, observers, Cic. N. D. 3, 18.

SPECULĀTŌRIUS, a, -ia navigia, spy sloop, Caes. B. G. 4, 26. so -iæ naves, Liv. 30, 10. cf. 35, 26. -ia caliga, a sort of shoe used by the soldiers, called speculatores, Suet. Cal. 52.

SPECULĀTUS, ūs, m. (found only in the abl.) Teles quāum occulto speculatu in musculos exsiliunt! by how secret a watching or lying in wait! (al. quāum occulte speculatae,) Plin. 10, 73 s. 94.

SPECULABILIS, e, that may be seen, Stat. Theb. 12, 624.

SPECŪLUM, i, n. (specio) a mirror.

SPECILLUM, i, n. a surgical instrument for searching wounds and ulcers; a probe.

SPECULĀRIS, e.—lapis, a kind of transparent stone.

SPECULĀRIA, ium, v. -iōrum, n. windows made of that stone, (A. 259.)

SPECUS, ūs, m. & f. & Specus, ind. n. a den, cave, or lurking place. specus subterranei, water-pipes or aqueducts, Cic. Att. 15, 26. —specus vulneris, the cavity or hollow, Virg. Æ. 9, 700. specus ultima sc. serpentis, the lowest part of his belly, (sed al. al.) Sil. 6, 276.

SPELĀEUM, i, n. a den of wild beasts, Virg. E. 10, 52.

SPELUNCA, ae, f. a hole in a rock, a cave or den.

SVERNĒRE, (sperno, sprēvi, sprētum,) to despise or disdain; to slight, to scorn, to contemn. Polybius haudquaquam spernendus auctor, a respectable author, Liv. 30, 45. cf. 4, 20 f.

SVERNAX (ācis, a.) mortis, despising, Sil. 8, 465.

SPRĒTOR, ōris, m. a despiser, Ov. M.

SPES, spei, f. hope; the expectation of good. spes est expectatio boni futuri, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37.

(II) the apprehension of evil: dum spes nulla necis, sc. erat, no fear, Stat. Th. 9, 129. omnium spe celerius Saguntum oppugnari allatum est, word was brought sooner than any one expected or apprehended, Liv. 21, 6. so mala res, spes multo asperior, sc. est, our condition is bad, our hope or expectation, i. e. our fear, much worse or more desperate, Sall. Cat. 20, 13.

(III) aedes Spei, the temple of the goddess Hope, Liv. 21, 16.

SPECŪLA, ae, f. small or little hope.

SPERĀRE, to hope. spero fore, ut contingat id nobis, Cic. non speraverat Annibal, fore ut, &c. Liv. 28, 44.—(II) SPERO haec satis vobis molesta et putida videri, I fear, Cic. Or. 3, 13.

* SPERĀTĀ is used as a term of endearment, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 44. Poen. 5, 4, 97.

* SPEUSTĪCUS (a.) panis, hastily baked, Plin. 18, 11 s. 27.

* SPHĀERA, ae, f. a sphere or globe, Cic. N. D. 2, 18.

SPHAERISTERIUM, i, n. a round place in a bath, where people exercised themselves in ball or

the like; a tennis-court, a bowling-green, or any such place, Suet. Vesp. 20. Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 12. & 5, 6, 27.

SPHAEROMACHIA, ae, f. a contest or match in playing at tennis, hand-ball, or bowls, Sen. Ep. 80 s. 81. Stat. Silv. 4 praef.

SPHAERŌIDES, is, a. round like a sphere, Vit. 8, 6.

* SPHINX, ngis, f. an Ethiopic animal resembling an ape, a monkey, Plin. 8, 21.—(II) a poetic monster, that infested the high road near Thebes, proposing riddles to those that passed by, and killing such as could not explain them, Lactant. in Stat. Theb. 1, 66. cf. 2, 505. 4, 87, 10, 653. & 11, 490.

SPHINGA, ae, f. & Sphingium, i, n. a sphinx, Mela, 3, 9. Plin. 6, 29. & 10, 72.

SPHONDYLUS, i, m. a kind of shell-fish, Col. 8, 15, 7.

* SPHRĀGIS, idis, f. the best kind of vermilion, Plin. 35, 6 s. 14. Cels. 5, 20 & 26.—d gem of a green colour, good for sealing. ita dicta, quod ea optimè signemus, Plin. 37, 8 f.

SPICA, ae, f. & Spicum, i, n. an ear of corn or spike. spica quam rustici vocant specam, a spe videtur nominata, Varr. R. R. 1, 43, 2. cf. Cic. Sen. 15.—(II) a clove of garlick. habet enim velut allium plures cohaerentes spicas, several cloves sticking together, Col. 11, 3, 20. Cato, 70. of spikenard, Plin. 12, 12. &c.—(III) a bright star in the left hand of Virgo, Col. 11, 2, 65. Caes. German. ex Arato, v. 95. cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 41 f.

SPICEUS, a, -ea corona, made of the ears of corn, Hor. Carm. Saecul. 78. so sarta, Ov. M. 2, 28. spicea messis, the spiky harvest, Virg. G. 1, 314.

SPICĀRE, to sharpen at the end like an ear of corn, Grat. v. 118. grana in stipulā crinito textu spicantur, the grains of barley on a stalk are contained in an ear or spike, like platted hair, Plin. 18, 7 s. 10 f. aliud rursus spicatarum genus herbarum, that have spikes or ears, Id. 21, 17. & 24, 15.—pavimentum spicata, testacea, made of small bricks, joined together side-wise, in the form of an ear of corn, Plin. 36, 25 s. 62 f. cf. Vitruv. 7, 1 f.

† SPICĪFER, ěra, um, bearing or producing ears of corn, Martial. 10, 74. Sil. 3, 403. dea spiciferā, i. e. Ceres, Sen. Herc. Oet. s. 5.

SPICILEGIUM, i, n. a gleanings or gathering of the ears of corn after reaping. messe factā, spicilegium venire oportet, Varr. R. R. 1, 53.

SPECŪLUM, i, n. (2 spicae similitudine,) a dart or javelin, Virg. Æ. 5, 307. 7, 165. 11, 676.—(II) an arrow, ib. 11, 654. spicula de pharetrā promit acuta suā, Ov. Art. A. 3, 516.—(III) the head or point of a spear or dart: hastarum spicula, Ovid. Met. 8, 375.—(IV) the sting of a bee or wasp, Virg. G. 4, 74 & 237. defigunt spicula crabrones nudo vertice, Ovid. F. 3, 754.

SPICŪLĀRE telum, to sharpen, Plin. 11, 2.

SPICŪLĀTOR, ōris, m. (al. speculator,) a spearman, a halberdier, one of those who guarded the emperor, Suet. Cl. 35.

SPĪCUM, i, n. an ear of corn, Cic. Sen. 15.
See SPICA.

SPĪNA, ae, f. a thorn, a prickle. consertum tegmen spinis, Virg. *Æ.* 3, 591. carduus et spinis surgit palurus acutis, with sharp prickles, Id. *E.* 5, 59.—(II) the prickle of an animal: animantes aliae villis vestitae, aliae spinis hirsutae, Cic. *N. D.* 2, 47. as of a hedgehog or porcupine, Plin. 9, 31s. 51. hystrices generat India et Africa spinâ contactas, covered with prickles or quills, Id. 8, 35s. 53.—(III) the spine or backbone: spina lumbis annectitur; ossea, sed terti structurâ, Plin. 11, 37s. 67. spinae curvamen, the bend of the backbone, Ov. *M.* 3, 66. crates, its texture or walling, ib. 8, 806. at duplex agitur per lumbos spina, sc. equi, a double spine goes through his loins, Virg. *G.* 3, 87. cf. Varr. 2, 7, 5. Col. 6, 29, 2.—(IV) a subtlety or difficulty, Cic. *Fin.* 4, 28. *Tusc.* 4, 5.

SPĪNEUS, a, of thorns, thorny. spinea vincula, Ov. *M.* 2, 790.

SPĪNŌSUS, a, full of thorns or prickles, thorny. in spinosis locis pascuntur, Varr. *R. R.* 2, 3. spinosae herbae, prickly, i. e. thistles, Ov. *M.* 2, 810. spinosum disserendi genus, obscure, crabbed, or difficult, Cic. *Fin.* 3, 1.

SPĪNĒTUM, i, n. a place set thick with thorns or briars, a thicket of thorn bushes; a brake, Virg. *E.* 2, 9. Plin. 19, 74s. 95.

† **SPĪNĪFER**, ēra, um, bearing prickles, prickly, Cic. in *Arat.* v. 178.

SPĪNEA, v. Spineola, ae, f. a kind of rose, Plin. 21, 4.

SPĪNTER v. Spinther, ēris, n. a clasp or buckle; a bracket, Plaut. *Men.* 3, 3, 4.

SPĪNTRIAE, ārum, m. vile libidinous persons.

SPĪNTURNIX, icis, f. a kind of inauspicious bird, Plin. 10, 3.

SPĪNTURNICIUM, i, n. a name given to an ill-looked person, Plaut. *Mil.* 4, 1, 2.

SPĪNUS, i, f. the sloe-tree or black thorn, Virg. *G.*

SPĪONIA, ae, f. a kind of vine, Col.—

SPĪONĪCUS, a, of or belonging to one.

SPĪRA, ae, f. a wreath or fold; any thing curled or twisted. in spiram se colligit anguis, Virg. *G.* 2, 154. spirisque ligant ingentibus sc. eum, Id. 2, 216.—a twisted ribband, Juven. 8, 208. Plin. 19, 35.—a wreathed circle round a column, Vitruv. 3, 2 & 3. Plin. 36, 23.—a kind of sweet-cake or small loaf of bread, Cato, 77.

SPĪRĀRE, to breathe, Plin. 9, 7. lux micat ex oculis, spiratque e pectore flamma, flame breathes or issues from his breast, Ov. *M.* 8, 356.—cum Paris Oenone poterit spirare relicta, i. e. vivere, Ov. *Ep.* 5, 29. so dum spirare potero, i. e. dum vivam, Cic. *N. D.* 3, 40. dum animâ spirabo meâ, Id. *Post. Red. ad Quir.* 10.—spirare valentiùs Eurus coepit, to blow, Ov. *M.* 11, 481. aequatae spirant aurae, Virg. *Æ.* 5, 844. dī—spirate secundi, breathe or blow propitiously, i. e. make favourable winds to blow, ib. 3, 529. nec Zephyros audis spirare secundos, ib. 562. quâ vada non spirant, where the waters do not boil, ib. 10, 291. quid habes illius,

illius (Lyces,) quae spirabat amores? what have you remaining of her who breathed loves? i. e. by your charms inspired all with love, Hor. *Od.* 4, 13, 19.—videtur Laelii mens spirare in scriptis, to breathe, Cic. *Or.* 25.—nam spirat tragicum satis, he (the Roman poet) breathes a tragic spirit enough, i. e. has a genius for tragic poetry, Hor. *Ep.* 2, 1, 166. spirantia signa, breathing statues, i. e. so admirably framed, that they seemed to breathe, ib. 3, 34. so excedunt alii spirantia molliùs aera, Id. *Æ.* 6, 847. spirantia consulit exta, sc. pecudum, their breathing entrails, palpitating, as if still alive, ib. 4, 64.

SPĪRĪTUS, ūs, m. breath, or the act of breathing, Cic. *Nat. D.* 2, 54 & 55. spiritus oris obstruitur, the breath of his mouth is shut up, Virg. *G.* 4, 300.—(II) air: proximum (igni elementum)

SPĪRĪTUS, quem Graeci nostrique eodem vocabulo aëra appellant, Plin. 2, 5s. 4. neque est (sc. copia v. potestas) levare tenta spiritu praecordia, nor can I relieve my lungs distended with air, Hor. *Ep.* 17, 26. rumpuntur intentae spiritu membranae, i. e. utres aëre inclusi intento, bladders or skins inflated with air burst, Plin. 2, 41. cf. Cic. *Div.* 2, 14. alter eos—punctum temporis frui vitâ, et hoc communi spiritu non putat oportere, that they ought not to enjoy life and this common air, for a moment of time, ib. 4, 4.—(III) spirit, life or breath: non est viri, minimeque Romani, dubitare, eum spiritum, quem naturae debeat, patriae reddere, that life, Cic. *Phil.* 10, 10.—(IV) the spirit or soul. dum spiritus hos reget artus, while a soul shall actuate these limbs, Virg. *Æ.* 4, 336. principio caelum ac terras, camposque liquentes—spiritus intus alit, a spirit or soul, ib. 6, 726. i. e. DEUM namque ire per omnes terrasque, tractusque maris, caelumque profundum, &c. Id. *G.* 4, 221. according to the opinion of Pythagoras; DEUM esse spiritum omnibus partibus immixtum, Quintil. 7, 3, 5. (*G.* 14.)—(V) a vapour, a stench or smell, wind, &c. spiritus teter, saniesque manat ore trilingui sc. Cerberi, a shocking steam, Hor. *Od.* 3, 11, 19.—(VI) spirit, vigour of mind, genius; courage, ambition, elevation of mind, pride, haughtiness, arrogance, &c. ô mihi tam longae maneat pars ultima vitae, spiritus et, (sc. maneat mihi, i. e. ingenii vis vigorque poeticius,) quantum sat erit tua dicere facta, Virg. *E.* 4, 54. so spiritum Phoebus mihi—dedit, a spirit or genius for poetry, Hor. *Od.* 4, 6, 29.

spiritum Graiae tenuem Camoenae Parca non mendax dedit, a small spirit of the Grecian muse, i. e. a little genius for Grecian or lyric poetry, ib. 2, 16, 36. idcirco quidam comedia, necne poema esset, quaesivêre; quod acer spiritus ac vis nec verbis nec rebus inest, because it has neither in its style nor subject matter, the bold or sublime spirit and strength of expression, which are the characteristics of poetry, Hor. *Sat.* 1, 4, 46. divina signa decôrîs, ardentisque notate oculos; qui spiritus illi, sc. sit, what a spirit, or what dignity of air she has, (al. what a fragrant breath,) Virg. *Æ.* 5, 648. cor-

porę majorem rides Turbonis in armis spiritum et incessum, *the stately air and gait*, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 311. latius regnes, avidum domando spiritum, quàm, &c. *you may possess a more extensive dominion, by subduing your greedy or ambitious spirit*, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 10. huac Capuae Campano supercilio ac regio spiritu cum videremus, *possessed of Campanian pride and regal arrogance*, Cic. Rull. 2, 34.

SPIRĀNĪS, e, vital. per sidera testor, per superos, atque hoc caeli spirabile lumen, Virg. Æ. 3, 600. animum illum spirabilem, si quis quaerat, unde habeamus, *that living soul*, Cic. N. D. 2, 6f. cf. ib. 36. Tusc. 1, 17 & 29.

SPIRĀMEN, inis, n. a breathing-hole or passage of the breath.

SPIRĀMENTUM, i, n. a vent or air-hole. seu plures calor ille vias, ut caeca relaxat spiramenta, *opens the hidden pores*, Virg. G. 1, 90. neque illae (apes) nequiquam in tectis certatim tenuia cerā spiramenta linunt, *smear with wax the small chinks in their houses*, ib. 4, 39. spiramenta animae, *the breathing engines, or organs of the soul*, i. e. the lungs, Id. Æ. 9, 381. circumlito spiramento in caminis, *the vent*, Plin. 34, 10. nam sive est animal tellus, et vivit, habetque spiramenta locis flammam exhalantia multis, *air-holes or passages for the breath*, Ov. Met. 15, 243.—spiramenta temporum, *spaces of time for breathing, respites*, Tac. Agr. 44.—

SPIRĀCŪLUM, i, n. a breathing-hole.

SPIRĪTĀLE, a. -le machinae genus, *that is moved by the air or wind*, Vitruv. 10, 1.

SPISSUS, a. thick. aër, Ovid. Met. 1, 23.—spisso vimine quali, *close-woven baskets*, Virg. G. 2, 241.—spissa theatra, *crowded*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 41. so sedilia, Id. Art. 205.—* slow; omnia adhuc tarda et spissa, Cic. Att. 10, 18.—

SPISSĒ, adv. thickly, Plin. 36, 25. spissius sehere, Col. 2, 9.—(II) slowly, *with difficulty or much ado*, Cic. Brut. 36.

SPISSITAS, ātis, & Spissitudo, inis, f. thickness, Plin. 18, 30. Vitr. 2, 9.—nubes est spissitudo aëris crassi, Sen. Nat. Q. 2, 30.

SPISSĀRE, to thicken, to make thick. spissat sanum corpus aquilo, *braces, stops the pores of*, Cels. 2, 1, 24. ignis enim densum spissatus in aëra transit, *fire condensed passes into thick air*, Ov. M. 15, 250.

SPISSĀTIO, ōnis, f. a thickening, Sen. Ep. 86. sub fin.

SPISSĀMENTUM, i, n. a stuffing put above pickled fruits to keep them from rising above the brine.

SPISSESCĒRE, to thicken, to grow or become thick, Cels. 5, 27, 4. Lucan. 6, 175.—

† SPISSEGRĀDUS, a. goi:ng slowly. homines spissigradissimi, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 3.

* SPITHĀMA, ae, f. a span; the length from the thumb's end to the end of the little finger.

SPITHAMAEUS, a. of the measure of a span.

* SPLANCHOPTES, ae, m. the statue of a slave, represented as roasting the entrails of a beast, Plin. 2, 217. & 34, 8.

* SPLEN, ěnis, m. the mill or spleen.

SPLĒNĪCUS v. Splenēticus, a. sick of the spleen, splenetic, Plin. 20, 9s. 348 & 36.

SPLĒNDĒRE, (-deo, dui, -) to shine. nullus argento color est,—inis temperato splendeat usu, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 4.—*metaph.* virtus splendet per se semper, Cic. Sext. 23.—ut faveat Q. Fabii gloriae, quae modò non suā contumeliā splendeat, *provided its lustre did not reflect dishonour on himself*, Liv. 10, 24. so alienā invidiā splendens, *deriving lustre from the odium of another*, Id. 22, 34.—urit me Glycerae nitor Pario marmore puriùs splendens, *shining*, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 6. splendenti lancea ferro, a lance pointed with bright steel, Ov. M. 3, 53. hoc (dictamno) fuscum labris splendentibus amnem inficit, *with this he tinctures with a blackish colour the water in the shining vase*, Virg. Æ. 12, 417.

SPLĒNDĒSCĒRE, inc. to become shining. vomer attritus sulco splendescit, Virg. G. 1, 46. succo pinguis olivae splendescunt, *they shine*, Ov. Met. 10, 177. so vidimus Aetnaeā caelum splendescere flammā, Id. P. 2, 10, 23. canorum illud in voce splendescit etiam in senectute, *is graceful or becoming*, Cic. Sen. 9.—

SPLĒNDOR, ōris, m. brightness, splendour; dignity, renown. splendor equester, Cic. Rosc. Am. 48. splendore equiti Romano nemini cedit, *he is inferior in dignity to*, Id. Fam. 12, 27. cf. 1, 3. Sext. 65. Planc. 13.—

SPLĒNDĪDUS, a. bright, shining; splendid, noble, illustrious.—fons splendidior vitro, *clearer*, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 1. splendidior, quàm cetera sidera, Lucifer, *brighter*, Ov. M. 2, 723.—cum semel occideris, et de te splendida Minos fecerit arbitria, *when once you are dead, and Minos has passed a solemn or awful sentence concerning you*, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 21.—

SPLĒNDĪDE, adv. splendidly, nobly. locuti sunt simpliciter et splendide, *clearly or perspicuously*, Cic. Or. 2, 16.

SPLĒNĒTĪCUS & Splenicus, a. splenetic. See SPLEN.

SPLĒNIUM, i, n. a patch or plaster, Plin.—

SPLĒNIĀTUS, a.—cur spleniato saepe prodeam mento, *with a patch on my chin*, Mart. 10, 22. * SPŌDIUM, i, n. & Spodos, i, f. the dross, ashes or soot, of furnaces where brass or lead is melted, Plin. 1, 32, 10s. 43. 34, 13s. 33, &c.—Spodium, or Spodion, is procured from the ashes of herbs, ib. & 23, 4s. 38.

SPŌLIUM, i, n. spoil taken from an enemy.—* spolia opima, the spoils taken by a Roman general from the general of the enemy, whom he had slain in battle, Liv. 1, 10. & 4, 20. aspice, ut insignis spoliis Marcellus opimis ingreditur, Virg. Æ. 6, 855. (A. 386.)

SPŌLIĀRE omni pecunia, aliquem vestitu, to strip, to deprive of, Cic. Off. 3, 6. Apollonium omni argento optimè facto spoliasti, *you robbed him of all his plate*, ib. 17. so fatali nata parentem crine suum spoliat, *robs her father of his fatal hair*, Ov. M. 8, 85. (G. 375.) penetratralia donis, to rob the house of its ornaments, ib. 12, 245. Scylla—in Circes odium, sociis spoliavit Ulysem, *deprived Ulysses of his*

companions, ib. 14, 71. so aliquem conjuge, Id. P. 4, 11, 7. seu mea falx ramo lucum spoliavit opaco, has lopped a branch from a sacred grove (which was thought impious.) Ov. F. 4, 753 aliquem vitâ, to bereave of life, to kill, Virg. Æ. 6, 168. Ov. in Ibin, 623.—nihil illo regno spoliatus, adj. more pillaged, Cic. Att. 6, 1. SPOLIATIO, ðnis, f. a spoiling, pillaging, or plundering, Liv. 29, 8.

SPOLIATOR, ðris, m. a plunderer or pillager, Cic. Verr. 4, 36. so SPOLIATRIX, icis, f. Cic. Cœl. 21. Martial. 4, 29.

SPOLIARIUM, i, n. a place adjoining to the arēna of an amphitheatre, to which those gladiators, who were killed or mortally wounded, were dragged by a hook, Sen. Ep. 93. Prov. 3. Plin. Pan. 36. (A. 350.)

SPONDA, ae, f. a bedstead or the side of a bed, Ov. M. 8, 656, Mart. 3, 91.—a bed or couch, Virg. Æ. 1, 693. Hor. Epod. 3, 22.—orciniāna sponda, a bier, Mart. 10, 5.

SPONDAEUS v. SPONDĒUS, i, m. a spondee or foot of two long syllables, Cic. de Or. 3, 47. & Or. 64. Hor. Art. 256. Quintil. 9, 4.—adj. SPONDĀICUS, a, um, of or pertaining to a spondee.

SPONDĀLIA, ium, n. (al. Spondialia v. Spondaulia, ðrum,) hymns which were sung accompanied with musical instruments, in the time of a sacrifice, Cic. Or. 2, 46.

SPONDĒRE, (spondeo, spōpōndi, sponsum,) to promise or undertake, to be surety for another, to pledge one's credit, to bind himself, to engage to pay or perform. scire velim quando dicar spondeisse, pro patre, an pro filio, Cic. Att. 12, 15. cf. ib. 18. Fam. 1, 9.—spondeo digna tuis ingentibus omnia coeptis, I promise, Virg. Æ. 9, 296. so si mihi Jupiter auctor spondeat, should promise to me by his authority, ib. 5, 18. aut quae jam spondet fortuna salutem? ib. 12, 637.—natam, to betrothe, to promise to give in marriage, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 74. si vult Demipho dare, quantum ab hac accipio, quae sponsa est mihi, who is betrothed to me, Ter. Phor. 4, 3, 52. scis sponsam mihi? sc. Pamphilam esse, Eun. 5, 9, 6. si qua tibi sponsa est, Ov. M. 4, 326.

SPONSUS, i, m. a betrothed husband, Cic. Inv. 2, 26. Ov. M. 5, 229. sponsi Penelopes v. -pae, the suitors or wooers, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 28.

SPONSA, ae, f. a betrothed wife, a bride. sponsae hic tuam amat, Ter. And. 2, 1, 24. sponsae pater intervenit, 4, 3, 17. huc venisti sponsam praereceptum meam? to carry off my bride or mistress, Plaut. Cas. 1, 14. sua cuique sponsa, mihi mea, sc. est. i. e. every man, in his own way, Cic. Att. 14, 20.

SPONSĀLIA, ium, n. the espousals, a meeting of friends, to settle the articles of a marriage-contract, or the feast on that occasion, Suet. Aug. 53. Cl. 12. Geil. 4, 4. (A. 463.)—(II) marriage-presents, Cic. Q. fr. 2, 3.

SPONSIO, ðnis, f. a promise or engagement, Cic. Leg. 2, 16. a stipulation or bargain, Plin. 7, 37. & 9, 32.—(II) an obligation given by two parties in a process at law, to pay a certain

sum of money, when the cause was determined, (vid. A. 233.) an action or cause, (ib.)—SPONSOR, ðris, m. a surety, Cic. Fam. 6, 19. Nep. 25, 9. sponsio neminem praeter sponso-rem obligat, Liv. 9, 9.

SPONSUM, i, n. a promise, a bond or stipulation, Cic. Quint. 9.—so SPONSUS, ūs, m. Phaedr. 1, 16, 1. Cic. Att. 12, 19.

SPONDYLIS, is; & -e, es, f. a kind of serpent, Plin. 27, 13 s. 118.

SPONDYLION, v. ium, n. a kind of herb, Plin.

SPONDYLUS v. Sphondylus, i, m. a knuckle, the turning joint of the chine or back bone, Cels. 3, 18.—(II) a kind of shell fish, Plin. 32, 11. Col. 8, 16, 7.—(III) the hard white on an oyster, Plin. 32, 6.

SPONGIA, ae, f. a sponge.

SPONGIOLA, ae, f. a little sponge.

SPONGIOSUS, a, spongy, like a sponge, full of small holes or eyes.

SPONGITES, ae, m. a gem like a sponge, Plin. 37, 10.

SPONSUS, betrothed, promised,—Sponsa, Sponsio, &c. See SPONDĒRE.

SPONTE, abl. rar. spontis, gen. f. (à spondeo, Varr. L. L. 7, 10.) sponte suâ, of his or their own accord or free will. so sponte meâ, tuâ; but hardly ever, sponte nostrâ, vestrâ.—homo spontis suae, at his own disposal, Cels. 1, 1. arbor suae spontis, growing of itself without being planted, Col. 9, 4, 2.

SPONTE, adv. willingly, naturally.

SPONTĀNEUS, a, voluntary, spontaneous, natural.—anea insanīa ebrietas est, Sen. Ep. 121.

SPORTA, ae, f. a basket; a bird-cage.

SPORTULA & Sportella, ae, f. a little basket or pannier; a portion of meat anciently given to clients by their patron on solemn occasions, which they used to carry home in a small pannier or basket; afterwards, a dole or small gratuity in money, (vid. A. 74 & 415.)

SPRETOR, a despiser. Spretus, &c. See SPERNERE.

SPŪMA, ae, f. foam, froth. spuma argenti, the scum of silver, Col. 6, 14, 6.

SPUMĒUS, a, foamy, frothy, like foam.

SPUMOSUS, a, full of foam, froth or scum, foamy. † SPUMĪFER, & Spumiger, a, bearing froth or foam, casting out foam.

SPUMĀRE, to foam, to ferment as wine does.

SPUMĀTUS, part. covered with foam, Cic. Div. 1, 7.

SPUMĀTUS, ūs, m. a foaming.

SPUMĒSCĒRE, to begin to foam or froth, Ov. Ep. 2, 87.

SPŪĒRE, (spuo, spui, sputum,) to spit.

SPŪTUM, i, n. spittle.

SPŪTĀRE, to spit often, to sputter, to spawl.

SPŪTATOR, ðris, m. a spitter, a spawler.

SPUTĀTILĪCUS, a, worthy to be spit at, contemptible, Cic. Br. 74.

SPURCUS, a, filthy, nasty, dirty; mean, despicable; obscene. -cē: citia, & -cities, icī, f.—SPURCĪFĪCUS, a, -ici versus, obscene, indelicate, Plaut. Capt. pr. 56.

SQUĀLĒRE, (squalo, ui, -) to be foul or dirty from neglect; to be in mourning; to be full of weeds for want of husbandry.

SQUĀLENS, & Squalidus, a. foul, dirty, loathsome; overgrown with weeds, uncultivated, rugged, unpleasant. -īdē.

SQUĀLOR, ōris, m. foulness; ruggedness; the gurb of mourners or criminals.

SQUĀLUS, i, m. a kind of rough fish, Plin.

SQUĀMA, ae, f. the scale of a fish, serpent or other beast; a mail or little thin plate in a coat of mail, Virg. Æ. 9, 707. 11, 770.—squama aeris, the sparks, scales and offal of brass blown from it in melting, Plin. 16, 10. 34, 11. so ferri, 34, 15.

SQUAMEUS & Squamōsus, a. scaly, full of scales.

SQUAMĀTIM, adv. in the form of scales.

† SQUAMĪFER, & Squamiger, bearing or having scales.

SQUATĪNA, ae, f. & Squatus, i, m. a skate or sole fish.

SQUILLA, ae, f. a sea onion or sea-leek, Plin. 19, 5.—a lobster, a prawn or shrimp, Plin. 9, 51 & 42. Hor. S. 2, 4, 58. Cic. Fam. 5, 1. 14, 5. &c. Tac. H.

ST, interj. hist. hush. a word requiring silence.

STĀBĪLIS, e, (sto,) firm, steadfast, stable, steady, fixed, determined; durable, permanent. -iliter: ilītas.

STABĪLIRE, (-īo, īvi, itum,) to make steadfast, stable or sure; to establish, to settle, to fix.

STABĪLIMEN, īnis, & Stabilimentum, i, n. a stay or support, Cic. N. D. 3, 27.

STĀBŪLUM, i, n. any standing or resting place, a stable, an or stall, a sheep fold or cote, a beehive, a roost for fowl, a den, a place of refuge or shelter, a retreat; a stable or place for holding fishes, Col. 8, 17, 7.

STABŪLĀRIUS, i, m. a keeper of a stable, an ostler.

STABŪLĀRE, to house beasts.

STABŪLĀRI, & -āre, to stable or stand in a stable or stall, to kennel, to roost.

STABŪLĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. the stabling or housing of beasts, Columel. 6, 3.

* STACHYS, yos, f. wild sage, an herb, Plin. 24, 15.

* STACTE, es, f. the oil of cinnamon or myrrh.

STĀDIUM, i, n. a furlong, 125 paces, or 625 feet, Plin. 2, 23.—a place nearly in the form of a circus, for the running of men as well as of horses, a course, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23. Suet. Ner. 53.

STADIODRŌMUS, i, m. the race-ground, Plin. 24, 8.

STAGNUM, i, n. standing water, a pool or pond, a lake; the deepest part of the sea.

STAGNĀRE, to stand as water in ponds, to overflow or to be overflowed; to strengthen, Justin. 37, 2.

STAGNANS, part. & adj. standing still, stagnant.

STAGNĀTUS, a. overflowed, Cbl. 10, 11.

STAGNŌSUS, a. like standing water, stagnating, Sil.

STAGNEUS, for Stanneus, a. of tin. in cacabo stagneo, in a tin pot, Col. 12, 41, 2.

STĀMEN, īnis, n. a thread; the warp of a web; cloth; the string of an instrument, Ov. M. 11, 169.—the chive or filament of a flwer, Plin. 21, 5 s. 11.—the grain or vein of wood, Plin. 16, 38.

STAMĪNEUS, a. of or like threads; thready, Plin.

* STAPHIS, idis, f. a kind of wild vine, Plin.

STANNUM, i, n. tin, pewter.

STANNEUS, a. of or pertaining to tin.

* STAPHILĪNUS, i, m. a wild pansnip, a carrot, Col. 10, 168.

* STAPHYLODENDROS, i, f. a kind of nut-tree.

* STAPHYLŌMA, ātis, n. a disease in the eye.

STĀRE, (sto, stēti, stātum,) to stand, not to sit or lie; to stand still, not to move, run or fly, &c. sta illico, stop, stand still, Ter. Phor. 1, 4, 18. so state, viri; quae causa viae? Virg. Æ. 9, 376.—Hicētas (al. Nicētas) Syracusius, &c. Cic. Ac. 4, 39.—(II) STARE ab aliquo, to stand by, to side with, to favour, to support or defend.

quum in acie stare ac pugnare decuerat, in castra refugerunt, to stand firm in their post, to maintain their ground, Liv. 22, 60 f. so cum ei, qui steterit sc. in acie, nihil tale evenerit, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23. et primō haud impari steterē acie,

they stood their ground with little advantage on either side, Liv. 26, 44. si stantibus vobis in aciem armatis repente deligendi duo imperatores essent, while standing armed or preparing for battle, Id. 24, 8. tu, mi Cicero, quod ad huc fecisti, idem praesta, ut vigilanter nervosēque nos, qui stamus in acie, subornes, who are in arms or fight for the rep. Cic. Fam. 10, 13, 14. stant acies, the armies stand in order of battle, ready to engage, Ov. F. 3, 209. dum stat acies, while the battle is fighting, i. e. while the altercation or dispute goes on with keenness, Quintil. 6, 4, 17. nos vero armatos stare in acie,—decet, to stand firm in order of battle, ib. 10, 1, 29. armatum semper, ac velut in procinctu, prepared for action, ib. 12, 9, 21. acie victā, in qua steterat, the army being conquered, in which he had fought, 7, 2, 26. stat ferri acies mucrone corusco stricta, their swords are drawn, Virg. Æ. 2, 333.

—* stare ad curiam, at or near, Cic. Cat. 2, 3. so ad undam, Virg. G. 4, 355. alicui ad cyathum et vinum, to act as a cup-bearer, Suet. Caes. 49. cum positā stares ad verbera veste, you stood ready to be scourged, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 19. adversus commoda populi, to oppose, Nep. 19, 4. stat ager sentibus, is set thick or covered with, Caecil. apud Non. 4, 421.—* STAMUS animis, we are in good spirits, i. e. I do not lose courage, Cic. Att. 5, 18. but cum prudens scelus ob titulos admittis inanes, stas animo? are you sound in your judgment, right in your head, or in your senses? Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 213.—jam pulvere caelum stare vident, they see the air or sky stand thick or overspread with dust, Virg. Æ. 12, 408. stant belli-causae, are fixed, Virg. Æ. 7, 553. ita anceps dicitur certamen stesisse, to have continued so doubtful, Liv. 8, 38 m. ibi stetit clas-

sis, sc. in Cephælenia, *lay or halted*, Liv. 42, 48. classem instructam paratamque in portu stare, *lay in the harbour equipped and ready for sea*, Id. 37, 11. nec ante hostium portus in salo stare poterant, *they could not ride in the road or sea*, ib. 16. stant sale Tyrrheno classis, *my fleet rides in the Tuscan sea*, Virg. Æ. 6, 797.—obstupui steteruntque comæ, *for steterunt, my hair stood on end*, ib. 2, 774. § 3, 48.—* STANT mecum vota sororis, *stand with me, are in my favour*, Ov. M. 7, 54. nam ni hæc ita essent, cum illo haud stares, Phædria, *you would not vindicate or defend him*, Ter. Phor. 2, 1, 39. qui nobiscum adversus barbaros steterunt, *have sided, acted or fought*, Nep. 17, 5. cf. 18, 8. fabula stat, *the play succeeds or is approved*. quod si intellexeret, cum stetit olim nova, actoris operâ stetit magis, quàm suâ, *that his play, when first represented, owed its success more to the merit of the actor, than its own*, Ter. Phor. pr. 9. in his (fabulis,) quas primùm Cæciliî didici novas, partim sum earum exactas, partim vix steti, *in the plays of Cæcilius, which I first learned or acted, I was in some of them hissed off the stage, in others I hardly maintained my ground*, Id. Hec. prol. 7. (stat fabula, dum placet, Don. ib.) securus, cadat an recto stet fabula talo, *regardless whether his play fall, or stand with an upright ancle, i. e. whether it be liked or disliked*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 176.—* STARE in fide, *to keep or perform a promise*, Cic. C. Rabir. 10. et stetit ad finem longa tenaxque fides, *your fidelity continued*, Ovid. Am. 2, 6, 14. nisi fide staret respublica, opibus non staturam, *unless the state could be supported by its credit, it would not by its wealth or money*, Liv. 23, 48. aut bene apud memores veteris stat gratia facti, *and gratitude for my former kindness remains in their hearts*, Virg. Æ. 4, 539.—STARE oportet eo, quod sit judicatum, *to stand by, to adhere to or comply with*, Cic. Fin. 2, 12. si in eo, quod ostenderat, non stabit, *if he will not stand to what he had offered*, Cic. Att. 2, 4.—cùm ille impetus stetit, *has stopped*, Quintil. 9, 4, 61.—* STARE in alieum, *to oppose, to fight against*. quin tu, Spuri Posthumi, si deos esse censes, aut omnia irrita facis, aut pacto stas? *why do you not undo all that has been done, or fulfil your agreement?* Liv. 9, 11. per quos homines ordinesque steterim, *I was supported*, Cic. Fam. 13, 30. ibi aliquamdiu atrox pugna stetit, *there was*, Liv. 29, 2. diu pugna neutro inclinata stetit, *was fought with doubtful success*, ib. 27, 2.—Trojaque nunc stares, *thou shouldst now remain*, Id. A. 2, 56. stetit æquore puppis, *stood still*, Ov. M. 3, 660. et melius nullâ stat mea puppis aquâ, *rides at anchor*, Id. Ep. 18, 208. cf. Id. Sab. 2, 28. statque canum rabies, *continues*, Ov. Met. 14, 66. rantisper tutelâ muliebri res Latina et regnum avium paternumque puero stetit, *was preserved*, Liv. 1, 3. so virtute tuâ fideque—hoc bello resp. stetit, *ib. 4, 40. regnum eorum novum fraternâ stare concordia, depended on*, 45, 19. atque utinâm respublica stetisset quo cooperat statu, *had continued*, Cic. Off. 2, 1.—stetit sanguis, *the bleeding is stopped*,

Plin. Ep. 8, 1. stat sententia, sc. mihi, *I am resolved*, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 18. sic stat sententia, *thus stands my resolution, I am determined*, Ov. M. 1, 243. et stat sententia, *my resolution is fixed*, ib. 8, 67. stetitque in eâdem sententiâ, *he stood firm or continued in the same opinion*, Liv. 4, 44. quod eis respondi, eâ omnes stant sententiâ, *they all abide by my opinion*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 35.—omnis spes Danaûm, et coepti fiducia belli Palladis auxiliis semper stetit, *depended on*, Virg. Æ. 2, 163. stat vi terra suâ; vi stando Vesta vocatur, *stands or is supported*, Ov. T. 6, 299. stabis de marmore tota, *you shall stand at full length in marble, i. e. an entire image of marble shall be erected to you*, Virg. E. 7, 32. stat ferrea turris ad auras, *rises high in the air*, Id. Æ. 6, 554. stat victoria tecum, *victory declares for you*, Ov. Ep. 10, 105. so victoria tecum stabit, Id. Art. 2, 540. in Asia totius Asiae steterunt vires, *in the battle fought in Asia, the strength of all Asia stood combined*, Liv. 37, 59.—hac arte in patria steti, *by my skill in the art of war I supported my character or maintained my reputation*, Liv. 5, 44. cum me ex repub. expulissent ii, qui illam cadere posse, stante me, non putârunt, *while I preserved my credit or dignity*, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 3. eorum auxilio, qui, me stante, stare non poterant, *who could not be secure, while I retained my influence in the state*, ib. 7, 2, 6.—cum in senatu pulcherrimè starem, *when I had the best grounds to hope for a successful issue of your cause*, ib. 1, 4.—qui domi stare non poterant, *could not remain in their country on account of debt*, Cic. Flac. 6. cf. Pis. 6. qui homines, si stare non possunt, corruant, *if they cannot stand or support themselves*, Cic. Cat. 2, 10.—(III) multorum sanguine ac vulneribus ea Poenii victoria stetit, *cost*, Liv. 23, 30. quòd si extemplò rem fortunæ commisisset, haud scio an (sc. non) magno detrimento certamen staturum fuerit, sc. ei, *I know not whether the contest would not have cost him great loss, i. e. he probably would have fought with great disadvantage*, Liv. 3, 60. haud illi stabunt Aeneia parvo hospitia, *his league of friendship with Aeneas shall cost him not a little*, Virg. Æ. 10, 494. cf. Hor. S. 1, 2, 122. Sil. 17, 83.—(IV) STAT (impers.) mihi, *morbum alere desinere, I am resolved*, Nep. 25, 21. so stat casus renovare omnes, Virg. Æ. 2, 750. stat conferre manum Aeneae, *in dat. for cum Aeneâ*, ib. 12, 678. stat nece maturâ tenerum pensare pudorem, *I am determined to repair my ruined honour by a speedy death*, Ov. Ep. 2, 143. cf. Id. F. 4, 602. finis certaminis fuit, postquam apparuit utrisque, nihil per alteros stare quò minùs incepta persequerentur, *that they were not hindered by the other party from prosecuting their designs*, Liv. 6, 33. si poterit fieri, ut ne pater per me stetisse credat, quò minùs hæe fierent nuptiae, volo, *that it was not owing to me*, Ter. And. 4, 2, 16. ostenderent, prioribus praellis per duces, non per milites, stetisse, *ne vincerent, that it was the fault of the leaders, not of the soldiers, that they did not conquer*, Liv. 3, 61. per utros

stetisset, quò minòs discederetur ab armis, adversus eos se pro alteris pugnatos, *whichever of the two parties did not agree to a cessation of hostilities*, Liv. 9, 14. aded graviter est ab consule increpitus, ut per eum stetisse diceret, quò minòs accepta ad Cannas redderetur hosti clades, *that it was owing to him, or that he was the cause*, Liv. 2, 4, 17.—(V) STATURA me, a te, &c. imp. *I stand, you stand, &c. quid agitur? sc. a te, what are you doing? statur, sc. a me, I am standing*, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 40. *so* Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 42. pacto statur, sc. ab illis, *they stand to or by their agreement*, Ov. F. 4, 818. quamquam, etsi priore foedere staretur, satis cautum erat Saguntinis, *though, if even the former treaty were adhered to*, Liv. 21, 19. quae pars major erit, eo stabitur consilio, *on which ever side the majority shall be, their opinion or judgment shall be followed*, Id. 7, 35. per quem populum fiat, quo minus legibus dictis statur, ut eum ita Jupiter feriat, *quemadmodum a fecialibus porcus feriatur, that Jupiter may so strike that people, by whose means the terms agreed on shall be violated*, Liv. 9, 5. nec quisquam aequalis temporibus illis scriptor exstat, quo satis certo auctore statur, sc. a nobis, *on whose authority we can certainly rely*, Id. 8, 40 f. nunc famà rerum standum est, sc. nobis, *we must abide by the reports of tradition*, Id. 7, 6.

STANS (part.) celsà in puppe, Virg. Æ. 3, 527. consedere duces, et vulgi stante coronâ, a ring of the common soldiers standing by, Ov. M. 13, 1. freta stantia, the still sea, ib. 7, 201. vina stantia gelu, Ov. P. 4, 7, 8. stantes paludes, stagnant pools, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 9. stantem urbem reliquit, Cic. Cat. 2, 1.—me stante, while I was speaking or pleading, Cic. Or. 63. *so* cum mihi stanti minaretur, Id. Har. R. 4.

STĀTUS, part. adj. stated, fixed, appointed. status dies cum hoste, Cic. Off. 1, 12.—STĀTUS, ūs, m. a standing. status, incessus, sessio, &c. Cic. Off. 1, 35. *or the place where one stands; whence adversarium de loco dejicere, to force from his place, i. e. to get the better of, to vanquish*, Cic. Or. 37. *so* de statu movere, Liv. 30, 18. in statu statur senex ut moechum adoriatur, *stands ready, in allusion to the posture or attitude into which gladiators put themselves for offence and defence*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 9, 12. (vid. A. 350.) cf. Cic. Caecin. 15. Cluent. 38. Tusc. 3, 7. deducere de vitae meae statu, *from my plan of life*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4.

—(II) the figure or posture of the body. tum equidem os tuum impudens videre vellem, qui esset status, *what was your figure or air*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 50. status erectus et celsus, *an erect posture*, Cic. Or. 1, 40. illo statu Chabrias sibi statuum fieri voluit, *in that posture*, Nep. 12, 1. minaci Porphyriion statu, *of a threatening stature, of an immense height or bulk*, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 52. status altior in gallinacis quaeritur, a greater height, Col. 8, 2, 9. cf. 1, 9, 3, 7, 12, 9, &c.—(III) a state or condition. quum in statu hoc res esset, Liv. 32, 11.—(IV) the chief point or state of a cause, on which the whole turns. refutatio accusationis, in qua est depulsio crimi-

nis, Graecè *στασις* dicitur, Latinè STATUS appellatur, &c. Cic. Top. 25. vid. Quinctil. 3, 5, 16, 3, 6, 1, &c.

STĀTIO, ōnis, f. the act of standing, or a place where one stands, a station.—metaph. extialemque tempestatem fugientibus statio pro portu foret, *they would be contented with a road instead of a harbour*, Paterc. 2, 72.—(II) a station or post, a sentry or guard. stationem agere pro vallo, *to mount guard, to watch*, Liv. 35, 29. qui pro portis castrorum in statione erant, *were on guard*, Caes. B. C. 4, 32. stationem in castris agebat Julius Martialis tribunus, *was commanding officer*, Tac. H. 1, 28. cohors, quae in palatio stationem agebat, *was on duty*, ib. 29. ubi quum stationibus quieti tempus tenerent, *in their camps*, Liv. 7, 26. stationes infrequentes relictas, *that the guards left were not numerous, or that few troops were left to guard the camp*, ib. 37. moremque simul noscerent stationum vigiliarumque, *should observe the method of fixing their outposts and watches*, 30, 4. ubi stationem magis segnem, quam pugnam futuram cernebat, *an inactive post, where the troops could not act*, 27, 48. caput Asdrubalis projici ante hostium stationes—jussit, sc. Nero, *to be thrown before the advanced guards or outposts of the enemy*, ib. 51. tenuique in statione manus, *on guard, in the attitude of one ready to engage in boxing*, Ovid. Met. 9, 34.—(III) STĀTIŌNES, plur. places of public resort, chiefly round the Forum, where people met for the sake of conversation, amusement, or the like, Juven. 11, 4.

STĀTIONĀLIS, e, stationary, standing still, Plin. 2, 15.

STATĪVUS, a.—castra stativa, a standing camp, in which an army remained for some time, and therefore fortified it with greater care than an ordinary encampment, Caes. B. C. 3, 30 & 37. Cic. Verr. 5, 12.—*ostener* STATĪVA, ōrum, without castra; quietis stativis (sc. castris) manserunt, Liv. 39, 30. in iis stativis, 2, 57. aliud pro castris stativum erat praesidium, *another guard was posted*, 44, 40. haec vigilia, haec custodia, hoc praesidium stativum, Cic. Phil. 12, 10.—urbes, stativa, portus, *stations for ships; (al. stagna, ponds.)* Cic. Rull. 2, 15.

STATĀRIUS, a. standing still, quiet. date potestatem mihi, statariam (sc. comoediam) agere ut liceat per silentium, *to act a quiet or peaceable part*, Ter. Heaut. prol. 36. & ibi Donat. (A. 355.) actor statarius, the actor of such a play, Cic. Brut. 30. C. Piso statarius et sermonis plenus orator, *a calm dispassionate speaker*, ib. 66. statarius uterque miles, ordines servans, *both the Roman and Macedonian soldiers were used to steady combat or to stand firm, and to keep their ranks*, Liv. 9, 18.

STĀTOR, ōris, m. a slave or freed man who stood by his master ready to execute his orders; the courtier of a magistrate, Cic. Fam. 2, 17 & 19.—(II) a supporter or preserver, an epithet of Jupiter, Cic. Cat. 1, 5. Senec. Ben. 4, 7.—but Livy derives STĀTOR from Sisto, 1, 12.

STĀTĒRA, ae, f. *a balance*, Cic. Or. 2, 38.

STATĪCE, es, f. *a kind of herb*, Plin. 26, 8.

STĀTĪCŪLUM, i, n. *a small statue, figure or image*, affixed to chariots and cups for the sake of ornament, Plin. 34, 17 s. 48. & 37, 10 s. 54. cf. Cic. Verr. 4, 23. (A. 455.)

STĀTĪCŪLUS, i, m. *a kind of dance*, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 43.

STĀTIM, adv. *immediately, forthwith, straightway*, Cic. Phil. 2, 18. statim ut ille praetor est factus, *as soon as*, Id. Fam. 1, 9. cf. Suet. Ner. 20.—(II) *statedly, constantly*, Ter. Phor. 5, 3, 7.

STĀTIM, adv. *still, on the spot*; statim tant signa, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 120. cf. 84.

STATIO, &c. See STĀRE.

STĀTŪRE (-uo, ui, ūtum; *facere ut aliquid stet*.) eum ante oculos, *to set or place*, Cic. Or. 1, 51. *so' aliquid procul in conspectu*, Liv. 39, 49. aras e cespite, *to set up, to raise or erect*, Ov. M. 7, 240. capite in terram statuerem sc. eum, *I would dash his head against the ground*, Ter. And. 3, 2, 18. pocula bina novo spumantia lacte quotannis, craterasque duo statuum tibi pinguis olivi, *I will offer or consecrate*, Virg. E. 5, 68. mediā statuaris in urbe, *mayest thou be set up, i. e. may thy statue be erected*, Ov. Ep. 2, 67.—(II) *to resolve, to appoint or ordain*; statuit congressi, *he resolved to engage*, Nep. 14. 8. stipendium alicui de publico, Liv. 1, 20. finem orationi, *to put a restraint upon, to tie up one's tongue*, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 21. si nunquam avarē pretium statui arti meae, *set or fixed, i. e. if I have never for gain overrated my abilities*, ib. prol. 41. & Heaut. prol. 48. exemplum statuete in me, ut, &c. *set an example, establish a precedent in me*, ib. 51. aliquid triste, *to determine*, Ov. P. 2, 2, 119. Divitiacis Caesarem obscurare coepit, ne quid gravius in fratrem statueret, Caes. B. G. 1, 20. res privatas, *to decide private causes as a judge*, Ov. Tr. 2, 95. Jupiter esse pius statuit, quodcumque iurare, *has made pleasure the test of piety*, Ov. Ep. 4, 133. sic dī statuisti, Id. M. 4, 661. modum statuit natura cupidinibus, *has set bounds*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 111.—*satis visum de Vistillia statuere, to proceed against, to pass sentence on*, Tac. An. 2, 85. in Macrinam exsilium statuitur, *she is condemned to banishment*, ib. 6, 18. eorum, qui de se statuebant, *humabantur corpora, who fell by their own hands*, ib. 29. Claudius jus statuendi etiam de procuratoribus dederat, sc. Quadrato, *power to try and pass sentence on*, ib. 12, 54. cf. 3, 70. crebrescebat per urbes licentia atque impunitas asyla statuendi, *of appointing sanctuaries*, ib. 3, 60.

STATŪTUM est, imp. sc. a me de re, *I am fixed or determined*, Cic. Att. 12, 18. si habes jam statutum, quid tibi agendum putes, *if you have resolved*, Cic. Fam. 4, 2, 10.

STĀTŪTIO, ōnis, f. *a placing or fixing*, Vitruv. 10, 5 f.

STĀTUA, ae, f. *a statue, an image of metal, ivory or stone*, Cic. Phil. 9, 6. 5, 15.

STATUARIUS, a. *of or pertaining to statues*. *aria ars, the art of making statues, statuary*,

Plin. 34, 7. & 36, 5.—*oftener without ars*, Plin. 35, 12. 36, 5 &c.

STATUĀRIUS, i, m. *a statuary or maker of statues*, Quintil. 2, 21. Plin. 34, 7. Senec. Ep. 88.

STĀTŪMEN, īnis, n. *the prop of a vine*, Col. 4, 16. 9, 19. &c.—*a buttress or support*, Vitruv. 7, 1. *statumina navis, the ribs*, Caes. B. C. 1, 54. STATUMĪNĀRE vineam, *to prop*, Plin. 17, 22.—*to line or floor*, Id. 18, 6. Vitruv. 7, 1. -ātio, ib.

STĀTŪRA, ae, f. (*à sto.*) *stature, size, bigness*.

* STEATŌMA, ātis, n. *a kind of swelling*, Cels.

* STĒGA, ae, f. *the deck or hatches of a ship*, Plaut.

* STEGNUS, a. *costive, bound*, Plin. 23, 7 s. 63.

* STĒLA, ae, f. *a pillar or monument*, Plin. 6, 23 s. 32.

STĒLIS, īdis, f. *a kind of mistletoe on the fir-tree*, Id. 16 f.

STĒLLA, ae, f. *a star*; sunt autem stellae naturā flammeae, Cic. N. D. 2, 46. alto sub aethere fixae stellae, *the stars fixed in the high heaven*, Ov. M. 2, 205. according to the notions of the ancients, (G. 12.) errantes stellae, *the planets*, ib. 1, 13. quae errare dicuntur, ib. 2, 46. stellae nunquam tangentes aequor, i. e. *the stars round the north pole, which never set to us*, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 3.—(II) *a constellation or cluster of stars*, Ov. F. 3, 793. 5, 112.—(III) *the star-fish*, Plin. 9, 60.—(IV) *any thing like a star, sic instituenda est putatio, ut vitis in stellam dividatur, in the form of a star*, Col. 4, 17, 4. so 4, 16, 3.

STĒLLANS, ntis, a. *shining, studded or adorned with stars, starry*; stellantis regia caeli, Virg. A. 7, 201.

STĒLLĀRI, to be marked, as it were, with stars.

STĒLLĀTUS (part.) Argus, having his head set or filled with eyes like stars, Ov. M. 1, 664.

STĒLLĪFER & Stelliger, ēra, um, bearing stars, starry; stelliferum caelum, Cic. somn. Scip. 5. so stelliger polus, Stat. Th. 12, 565. axis, Id. Silv. 3, 3, 77.

STĒLLIO, ōnis, m. *a kind of lizard, having his back variegated with spots like stars*; aptumque colori nomen habet, variis stellatis corpora guttis, Ov. M. 5, 461. add. Plin. 30, 10 s. 27. Col. 9, 7, 5. Virg. G. 4, 243. used also as a name of reproach, Plin. ib.

* STEMMA, ātis, n. (*i. e. corona*), *a stem or pedigree, the lineage of one's ancestors*; properly a genealogical delineation, or, as we call it, a tree of one's family from its origin, with all its branches described on a table, which used to be placed in the most conspicuous part of the atrium, (chiefly under the emperors; for it does not appear to have been used under the republic;) Plin. 35, 2. stemmata quid faciunt? *what does antiquity of family or a long train of ancestors avail?* Juv. 8, 1. an deceat pulmonem rumpere ventis, stemmate quod Tuscorum millesime ducis? *ought you to be puffed up with pride, because you derive your descent from a Tuscan noble family through a thousand generations?* (millesime, vocativ. for millesimus.) Pers. 3, 28.

probably alluding to Maecenas atavis edite regibus, sc. Etruriae, Hor. Od. 1 pr.

* STEPHĀNOS, *i*, m. properly a *chaplet* or *garland*;—a kind of laurel, Plin. 15, 30 s. 39. STEPHĀNTĀE sc. vites, a kind of vines, Col. 3, 2, so

STEPHĀNTIS, *īdis*, f. Plin. 14, 3 s. 4, 9.—STEPHĀNOMĒLIS, *is*, f. a kind of herb, Plin. 26, 15 s. 84.

STEPHANOFLOCOS, *i*, c. g. a *maker of garlands*. STEPHANOPOLIS, *is*, f. a *seller of garlands*;—names given to a famous picture, made by Pausias, of one Glycēra, who made and sold garlands, Plin. 35, 11 s. 39.

STERCUS, *ōris*, n. *dung, ordure*.—STERCORĀRIUS, & Stercoreus, a. *of or pertaining to dung*.

STERCORŌSUS, a. *full of dung*.—STERCORĀRE agrum, *to dung*, Cic. Sen. 15. ager, si non stercoratur, alget; si nimium stercoratus est, aduritur, Plin. 18, 23 s. 53.

STERCORĀTIO, *ōnis*, f. a *dynging*, *ib.* modicā stercoracione terra refoveatur, Col. 2, 1 f.—STERQUILINIUM, *i*, n. a *dung-hill*, Col. 1, 6.—used also as a term of reproach, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 3. Ter. Phor. 3, 2, 4.

* STEREOBĀTAE, arum, m. *walls built above ground to support pillars*; so called, because they sustain the whole weight, (nam excipiunt onera,) Vitruv. 3, 3.

STERGĒTHRON, *i*, n. *the herb sengreen*, Plin. 25, 13.

STĒRĪLIS, e, barren, incapable of bearing fruit or of producing young;—nec sterilem seges sentiet rubiginem, the *blasting mildew*, which makes barren, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 6. cf. Virg. G. 1, 150.—amator sterilis, who has nothing to give his mistress, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 3. so amicus, who gives no presents, Martial. 10, 18. heu steriles veri, how barren or ignorant of the truth, Pers. 5, 75.

STERĪLTAS, *ātis*, f. *barrenness*, Cic. Div. 1, 57.—annonae, *dearth or scarcity*, Col. 2, 10.—STERILESCĒRE, *to grow or become barren*.—STERĪLUS, a. *barren*; et sonitu sterila, void of, (al. sterilia,) Lucr. 2, 84.

STERNĒRE (sterno, strāvī, strātum,) lectos, *to spread or cover the couches* on which people reclined at table, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 73. (A. 437.)—congeriem silvae Nemeaeae vellere, *to cover the pile of wood or the funeral pile with the Nemean lion's skin*, *ib.* 9, 236. sternitur ecce torus, *the funeral couch is spread*, Ov. Liv. 316. (A. 472, 475 & 481.)—equos, *to equip for riding*; we say, *to saddle*, (though the Romans did not use saddles like ours,) Liv. 37, 20. (A. 369.)—ante aras terram caesi stravere juveni, covered, Virg. Æ. 8, 719. placidi straverunt aequora ventis, smoothed, *ib.* 5, 763. so sternet et aequoreas aequora nata (sc. Venus) vias, will smooth, Ov. Ep. 160. cf. 7, 49. sternitur interdum pontus, is smoothed, Ov. M. 11, 501. maria pontibus, *to make the sea passable by a bridge* of boats, Justin. 2, 10 f.—ventos, *to calm*, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 10.—(II) STERNĒRE aliquem humi, *to cast or throw down, to lay flat on the ground,*

Ov. M. 2, 477. *to overthrow, to mow down, to kill*, Ov. M. 12, 255. so jam curru instabat Achilles, Troaque Peliacae sternebat cupidis ictu agmina, *ib.* 12, 74. cf. *ib.* 604. vecte eum stravit, knocked him down, *ib.* 452. so eum robore, 351. meque altā sternit arenā sc. in, and loys me along on the deep sand, *ib.* 9, 84. cf. 10, 716. sternitur et Menelāus, is also slain, 5, 128. sternuntur per vias corpora, are strewed, lie slain, Virg. Æ. 2, 364.—stravit corda pavor, sunk, depressed, overwhelmed, Virg. G. 1, 331. sternunt se somno diversae in littore phocae, lie asleep in different parts, *ib.* 4, 432. so fessique somno ac vigilis sternunt corpora passim, Liv. 21, 47.

STRĀTUS, part. huc est intrō latus lectus; vestimentis stratus est, it was covered with bedclothes, as we say, was made, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 30. stratoque super discumbitur ostro, sc. ab illis, they recline on the purple spread below them, i. e. on couches covered with purple, Virg. Æ. 1, 700. strati baccis silvestribus agri, strewed with wild berries, Id. G. 2, 183. exanimi similem stratis porrexit in herbis, she (Medēa) stretched him (Aeson) like one dead on the herbs laid below him, Ov. M. 7, 254. membra sub arbuto stratus sc. secundum, having his limbs stretched, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 21. so strati per cubilia, stretched on their couches, Tac. An. 1, 50. stratus equus, equipped for riding, Liv. 28, 14.—stratum militari labore iter, a road paved or made, Quinctil. 2, 13, 16. strata viarum, i. e. viae stratae, paved streets or causeways, Virg. 1, 426. dextrā viā stratā defossa est virgo Vestalis, on the right hand of the causeway, Liv. 8, 15.—Dardaniā stratus dexterā, slain, Virg. Æ. 10, 326. strati caede hostes, slaughtered, Liv. 4, 29. strati in littore tauri, laid dead, Ov. M. 11, 394. strata belua, the slaughtered monster, Id. Ep. 10, 106.—strata jacent passim suā quaeque sub arbore poma, lie scattered, Virg. E. 7, 53.—alter (Pompeius) is, qui nos sibi quondam ad pedes stratos ne sublevabat quidem, laid or lying prostrate, Cic. Att. 10, 4. so stratum jacere, Quinctil. 6, 1, 34. et nunc tibi stratum silet aequor, the sea being smoothed or levelled, is calm, Virg. E. 9, 57. so stratā aequaliter undā, Ov. Ep. 7, 49. stratis muris, being thrown down, Liv. 31, 48. stratis militum odiis, being appeased, Tac. H. 1, 58.

STERNENDUS, part. -ae viae, to be paved, Suet. Aug. 30.

STRĀTUM, *i*, n. a bed or couch for sleeping on, Liv. 21, 4. or for reclining on at meat, Nep. 17, 8. strato surgit Palinurus, rises from his bed, Virg. Æ. 3, 513. corripio e stratis corpus, I spring or rise quickly, *ib.* 176. so stratisque Perseus exsiluit, Ov. M. 5, 35. stratisque excita juvenis, Lucan. 1, 239. stratisque relictis incubat sc. Dido, reclines or lies on the couch left by Aeneas, Virg. Æ. 4, 32. stratisque repopunt, sc. eam, lay her on a couch, *ib.* 392. lecti molia strata, a soft mattress or quilt, or any thing laid on a bed, Lucr. 4, 847.—(II) a covering put on the back of a horse, when one rode on him, a kind of saddle. purpureusque albi

stratis insignia pictis terga premebat equi sc. Minos, rode on a horse distinguished by an embroidered covering or housing, Ov. M. 8, 33.—(III) a pavement, Vitruv. 10, 19.—

STRATŪRA, æ, f. a paving of highways, streets or causeways, Suet. Cl. 24.—

STRĀTUS, ūs, m. a strowing or spreading. Stramentum a stratu, quod substernatur pecori, Varr. R. R. 1, 5, 3.—

STERNAX (ācis, a.) equus, i. e. qui sternit sessorem, a foundering horse, that throws his rider, Virg. Æ.

STERNŪERE, (-uo, ūi, ūtum,) to sneeze or neeze, Plin. 7, 6. & 28, 6. hoc ut dixit, Amor sinistrā, ut antē, dextram sternuit approbationem (al. ut antē dextrā,) Cupid gave a lucky omen by sneezing, Catul. 45. (al. 46.) 9, & 18. so tibi nascenti—argutum sternuit omen Amor, Propert. 2, 3, 24. sternuit et lumen (posito nam scribinus illo,) the wick in the lamp or taper has crackled, (for it burns beside me, as I write.) sternuit; et nobis prospera signa dedit, Ov. Ep. 19, 151.—

STERNŪTĀRE, to sneeze often, to sneeze, Plin. 10, 3, 28, 8.—

STERNUTAMENTUM, i, n. sneezing or neezing.

STERTĒRE, (-to, ūi, -,) to snore or snort, to breathe hard through the nose, as men in sleep. stertitque supinus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 19. diem totum stertebat, i. e. dormiebat, ib. 1, 3, 18. stertit noctesque et dies, Ter. Eun. 5, 3, 49.—doctus et ad calicem vigilantī stertere naso, to pretend to sleep, to snore over his glass, Juv. 1, 57.—

STĪBADIUM, i, n. a kind of parlour, Plin. Ep. 5, 6.—

STĪBIUM, i, n. antimony, Plin. 33, 6. Cels. 6, 6.—

* STIGMA, ātis, n. a mark or brand, imprinted on the forehead chiefly of fugitive slaves. stigmatē dignum credere, to judge one worthy of being branded as a slave, Juv. 10, 183.—

STIGMATIAS, æ, v. -ŭs, i, m. a slave or malefactor who had been branded or marked on the forehead, Cic. Off. 2, 7.—

STIGMŌSUS (a.) cicatrice Vitellianā, stigmatised by the scar of a wound he received in the cause of Vitellius; an expression which seems to be disapproved of by Pliny, Ep. 1, 5, 2.—

STILLA, æ, f. a drop, Cic. Fin. 3, 14.—

STILLĀRE, to drop or trickle down. etiam stillabit amicis ex oculis rorem, he will even let fall a dewy tear, Hor. Art. 429. nam cum facilem stillavit in aurem exiguum de naturæ patriæque veneno, limine summoveor, when he has infused into the easy ear of my patron a small drop of his own or his country's venom, i. e. of flattery and slander, Juv. 3, 122.—

STILLĀTIM, adv. by drops.—

STILLĀTITIVUS & Stillativus, a. that drops, dropping, Plin. 16, 11.—

STILLICĪDIUM, i, n. (cado,) the dropping of the eaves of a house.—

STIMMI, v. stibi, ind. antimony. See STIBIUM.

STĪLUS, i, m. an iron pencil; a stile. See STYLUS.

STĪMULUS, i, m. rar. Stimŭlum, i, n. a sharp-pointed stick to make oxen go faster, a goad. parce, puer, stimulis, et fertiŭs utere loris, spare the goad, do not apply it, Ov. M. 2, 127.—(II) metaph. any thing that sharply touches or moves the mind; a spur or sting, an incitement or incentive. acres stimuli, sharp spurs or incentives, Ov. Art. 2, 444.—

STĪMŪLĀRE, to goad; to incite, to instigate.—magis me nunc amice dicta stimulant, have more influence or weight with me, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 11.—stimulat cava tibia mentes, agitates, stimulates, Lucr. 2, 620. cf. Virg. 4, 302.—

STĪMULĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. an excitement, Plin. 35, 2. Tac. H. 1, 90.—

STĪMULĀTOR (ōris, m.) seditionis, an exciter, (al. instimulator.) Cic. Dom. 5. so —

STĪMULĀTRIX, ŭcis, f. Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 62.—

STĪNGĒRE & Stinguere, to extinguish, Lucr. 4, 1091. & 1, 667.—

STĪPĀRE, to fill up close, to stuff or cram. stipatque carinis ingens argentum, stows on board the ships, Virg. G. 3, 465. so quorsum pertinuit stipare Platona Menandro, i. e. arcare in vehiculo eorum libros, to stow Plato on Menander, Hor. S. 2, 3, 11.—(II) to encompass or environ, to attend on, to guard. omnes circumstant fremitu denso, stipantque frequentes sc. regem suum, Virg. G. 4, 216. senatum stiparit armis, (al. stipaverit armatis, sc. Antonius,) surrounded, Cic. Phil. 3, 12. stipata phalanx, close, Liv. 38, 18. so stipatum tribunal, crowded, full of people, Plin. Ep. 6, 33, 4.—

STĪPĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. a surrounding or guarding. ejus (Autronii) stipatio, his number of attendants, Cic. Sull. 23. tanta stipatione cetera tenebantur, other places were filled with so great a crowd or assemblage of people, Plin. Ep. 4, 16. cf. Senec. N. Q. 5, 3 f. Quintil. 5, 14, 27.—

STĪPĀTOR, ōris, m. an attendant, a guard, Cic. Off. 2, 7. Verr. 3, 26. stipatores corporis, id. Dom. 5. Rull. 2, 13.—

STĪPENDIUM, i, n. (à stipe pendendā,) the pay of soldiers, Plin. 33, 3. stipendium facere et merere v. -ēri, to serve as a soldier. quum stipendium pedibus propter paupertatem fecisset, had served among the foot, Liv. 3, 27. equis se suis stipendia facturos promittunt, that they would serve on horses of their own, provided at their own expence, Id. 5, 7. primum stipendium meruit annorum decem septemque, he served his first campaign at the age of 17, Nep. 24, 1. multa stipendia habere, to have served many campaigns, 31, 8. so plurimorum stipendiorum milites, 29, 1. explere stipendia, to complete the time of one's service, Tac. An. 3, 3. placitum (est) missionem dari vicena stipendia meritis, that a discharge should be given to those who had served twenty campaigns, ib. 2, 36. stipendiis sc. emeritis) missorum cognoscebant, of those who had been discharged, Liv. 43, 15. sextusdecimus stipendii annus finem adferret, Tac. Ann. 1, 17. Numida in castris Romanis

auxiliaria stipendia meritis, *having served as an auxiliary*, ib. 2, 52. angustias stipendii incusant, *the smallness of their pay*, ib. 1, 35. Flaccus, vetus stipendiis, *a man of military experience, who had been long in the service*, ib. 2, 66. quadragesimum id stipendium Caecina parendi, aut imperitandi habebat, *had served forty years as an inferior officer or commander*, ib. 1, 64. cf. 3, 33. homo veteris prosopiae ac multarum imaginum, et nullius stipendii, *that has not served one campaign, of no experience in war*, Sall. Jug. 85, 10.—*metaph.* at illa quanti sunt, animum tanquam emeritis stipendiis libidinis, ambitionis, contentionis, inimicitiarum, cupiditatum omnium, secum esse, secumque, ut dicitur, vivere, *having, as it were, served out the time, i. e. being freed from the power or dominion of*, Cic. Sen. 14.—* stipendium Caesari decretum est sc. a senatu, *money to pay his soldiers*, Cic. Fam. 1, 25. cf. Balb. 27.—(II) a tribute or tax imposed on the vanquished by the victors: sese—stipendium capere jure belli, quod victores victis imponere consueverint, *that he levied a tribute by the right of war*, Caes. B. C. 1, 44. cf. ib. 36.— ∇ any tribute: populi, nationes stipendia pendere sc. iis, *paid tribute to them*, Sall. Cat. 20, 7. *so pauperes satis stipendii pendere, si liberos educarent, paid enough of tribute*, Liv. 2, 9. quaestores ab auguribus pontificibusque, quod stipendium per bellum non contulissent, petebant, *demanded the tribute*, 33, 42.—*hence*, indomito dira ferens stipendia tauro, *bringing the direful tribute*, i. e. seven young men, and seven young virgins, to be devoured by the Minotaur, Catull. 63, (al. 62.) 173. (G. 422.) quod me manet stipendium? *what penalty or punishment awaits me?* Hor. Epod. 17, 36.

STIPENDIARIUS, a tributary. ille de stipendiario Thrace miles, a Roman soldier, of or from having been a stipendiary Thracian, Flor. 3, 20, 8.—Those were properly called STIPENDIARI, who paid annually to the Roman people a certain sum of money; and were distinguished from those termed VECTIGALES, who paid tithes or other taxes, which depended on contingent circumstances, Cic. Verr. 3, 6. Balb. Caecil. 3. but this distinction is not always observed, (A. 70.)

STIPENDIARI (dep.) regi, to serve as a soldier by receiving pay, Plin. 6, 19.

STIPES, itis, m. a stake fixed in the ground, Caes. B. C. 1, 27. Ov. F. 2, 642. stipitibus duris agitur sc. ab illis, *imp. they fight with hard clubs*, Virg. *Æ.* 7, 524. hic torse armatus ubiusto, stipitis hic gravidi nodis, *with a strong knotted club*, ib. 507.—de stipite manat cruor, *from the trunk of the tree*, ib. 3, 44. alte consterant terram, concusso stipite, frondes, *the trunk being shaken*, 4, 444.—(II) a blockhead or fool, a dunce or dolt, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 4. Cic. Pis. 9.

STIPS, Stipis, v. Stipis, is, f. a small piece of money or coin given in alms, or as an offering, to some divinity, an *as*. ludos (Apollinares,) praetor in circo maxime quum facturus esset,

edixit, ut populus per eos ludos stipem Apollini, quantum commodum esset, conferret, *should contribute money, according to their ability, as an offering to Apollo*, Liv. 25, 12f. qui manum ad stipem porrigunt, *stretch out their hand for an alms*, Sen. de Vit. Beat. c. 25. cf. Juven. 5, 8, 4, 116. & 14, 134. stipis adice causam, *tell the reason of sending money as a new-year's gift*, Ovid. F. 1, 189. cf. 219. ante deum matrem cornu tibicen adunco cum canit, exiguae quis stipis aera neget? *who can refuse to give a small offering?* Ov. P. 1, 1, 39. dic, inquam, parva cur stipe quaerat opes? *why she, (i. e. Cybele or her priests) seeks wealth by this small alms or offering*, Ov. F. 4, 350. consulit aes populus, de quo delubra Metellus fecit, ait; *dandae mos stipis inde manet, the people contributed money, wherewith Metellus built a temple to Cybele, whence the custom of giving an alms or offering to that goddess still remains*, Ovid. F. 4, 350. largificâ stipe ditantes sc. deam, Lucr. 2, 627. (A. 315.) praeter Idaeae matris famulos, eosque justis diebus, ne quis stipem cogito, *let no one collect an offering or alms for any deity, except the priests of Cybele, and these only on certain days annually*, Cic. Leg. 2, 9. *so stipem sustulimus, nisi eam, quam ad paucos dies propriam Idaeae matris excepimus; implet enim superstitione animos, et exhaurit domos*, ib. 16. nihil de collatione dicere sc. se, stipis veriùs, quam decimae, *that he said nothing about the contribution of what in reality had more the appearance of an alms or offering to a god, which was voluntary, than of the tenth part of the spoil of Veji, which in consequence of his vow was due to Apollo*, Liv. 5, 25.—(II) Abdolominus—ob in-piam suburbanum lortum exiguâ colens stipe, *for a small hire*, Curt. 4, 1, 19.

STĪPŪLA, ae, f. stubble, straw. meridie ipso faciam ut stipulam colligat, *I will make her gather stubble*, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 62. frumenta in viridi stipulâ lactentia turgent, *on the green stalk or stem*, Virg. G. 1, 315.—multâ duram stipulâ sternere humum, *with a good quantity of straw*, ib. 3, 297.—non tu in triviis, indocte, solebas stridenti miserum stipulâ disperdere carmen, *to spoil a wretched tune with a screaming straw or pipe made of straw*, Virg. E. 3, 27.

STĪPŪLĀRI, to stipulate, to make a bargain in a set form, (A. 231 & 234.) reliquum est, ut stipulatum se esse dicat, *that he stipulated or contracted, stipulatus es? ubi? quo praesente?* Cic. Rosc. Com. 5.—*passiv.* haec pecunia necesse est, aut data, aut expensa lata, aut stipulata sit, sc. ut, *promised by contract*, ib.—

STĪPŪLĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. a stipulation or contract.—STĪPŪLĀTIŪNCŪLA, ae, i. a small stipulation, Cic. Or. 1, 58.

STĪPŪLĀTOR, ōris, m. a stipulator or contractor, Cic. Quint. 18. Suet. Vit. 14.

STĪRIA, ae, f. an icicle, Virg. G. 3, 366.

STĪRPS, (rar. stirpes,) stirpis, c. g. the root, stem, stock or stalk of a tree or plant. nec non et sterilis, quae stirpibus exit ab imis, *which rises barren from the bottom of the plant*, Virg.

G. 2, 53. *admoso signata in stirpe cicatrix, the scar marked on the bitten stem, ib. 379. huic (buri) a stirpe pedes temo protentus in octo—aptatur, to the end of this is joined a beam eight feet in length, ib. 1, 171. antiquasque domos avium cum stirpibus imis eruit, overturns from the very root, Virg. G. 209. stirpesque raptas, and trunks of trees forced away, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 37. per stirpes aluntur suas sc. plantae, by means of their roots, Cic. N. D. 2, 32.—(II) a plant or tree, Cic. Fin. 5, 4. cum arborum et stirpium eadem paene natura sit, of trees and plants, ib. 11.—(III) a branch or shoot, a stump or any part of a tree. hic stirpes obruit arvo, plants, branches, (or, according to others, trunks with the roots,) Virg. G. 2, 25. trunco stirpem dodrantalem relinquas, leave a stump on the trunk 3-4ths of a foot long, Col. 5, 6, 12. cf. ib. 13 & 14.—(IV) a stock or family, a race, lineage or offspring: hic (sc. Arpini) enim orti stirpe antiquissimâ sc. sumus, Cic. Leg. 2, 1. extinctum cum stirpe Amphiona lugent, with his issue or offspring, Ov. Met. 6, 402. cf. Liv. 9, 29. neque vero stirps mihi potest deesse, issue or children, Nep. 15, 10. so neque in tam multis annis, cujusquam ex suâ stirpe funus vidit, of his issue, i. e. of his children or grand children, Id. 21, 3. but neque aliud huic defuit, quam generosa stirps, a noble descent or ancestors, ib. 18, 2. stirps Latoia, i. e. Apollo, the son of Latona, Ov. Tr. 3, 2, 3. regnum adeo stabile ac firmum reliquit, ut ad tertiam stirpem possessio ejus descenderit, to the third generation, to his grandsons, Liv. 33, 21. non dum exoleta stirpe gentis, the offspring of the nation not being extinct, Liv. 37, 8. nec, genus unde novae stirpis revocetur, habebit, and shall not know whence a new breed of bees may be produced, Virg. G. 4, 282. heu stirpem invisam! ah hated race! Id. Æ. 7, 293. cf. 4, 622. (V) the origin or foundation of a thing. Carthago ab stirpe interit, from the foundation, utterly, Sall. Cat. 10. so ab stirpe extincta est gens, the family was utterly extinguished, Liv. 9, 34. cf. 34, 2.*

STIRPĪTUS, adv. from the root, utterly.—

STIRPESCĒRE, to grow to a stem, to become hard, Plin. 19, 8 s. 42.

STĪVA, ae, f. the plough tail or handle, Virg. G. 1, 174.

STĪLĀTA, ae, f. for lata sc. navis, a kind of broad ship, Festus.—

STĪLATĀRIUS, a. brought by sea, foreign. spondet enim Tyrio stlataria purpura filo, a robe of foreign purple procures him credit, (al. for lata purpura, the robe of a senator, called latus clavus,) Juv. 7, 134.

STĪLOPPUS v. STĪLOPUS, i, m. the sound made by one when he blows up his cheeks, Pers. 5, 13.

* STĪOEBE, es, f. a kind of prickly shrub, Plin. 21, 15.

* STĪOICI, ōrum, m. stoics, philosophers so called, Cic. Fin. 3, 3. (à στωα, porticus in qua primum docuit Zeno; vid. G. 291.)—

STĪOICUS, a. of a stoic, stoical. libri stoici, of the stoics, Hor. Epod. 8, 15, so stoica dogmata,

Juv. 13, 121.—

STĪOICĒ, adv. like a stoic, Cic. Parad. 1. Mur. 74.—

STĪOICĪDA, ae, m. for Stoicus, a stoic, Juv. 2, 65.

STĪOLA, ae, a matron's outer robe. ad talos stola demissa, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 99.—

STĪOLĀTUS, a. dressed in a stola. -ata mulier, rich, noble, Hor. ib. 82. -atae mulieres, the statues of matrons, Vitr. 1, 1. stolatus pudor, the modesty of a matron, Martial. 1, 36. Ulysses stolatus, in a matron's dress; a name given to Livia, Suet. Cal. 23.

STĪOLO, ōnis, m. a shoot, branch, twig, or scion, springing out of the root, or side, of the stock of a tree; an useless sucker, Varr. R. R. 1, 2. Plin. 17, 1. & 27, 13.—* a fool or block-head, Auson. Ep. 4, 92.

STĪOLĪDUS, a. foolish, dull, doltish, silly, blockish, sottish. Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 34. And. 3, 1, 12. Cic. Top. 14.—

STĪOLĪDE, adv. foolishly, Liv. 25, 19.—

STĪOLIDĪTAS, ātis, f. folly, stupidity.

STĪMĀCHUS, i, m. the meat pipe, by which the meat goes down into the ventricle, Cic. N. D. 2, 45. cf. Cels. 4, 1.—(II) the stomach or ventricle in which the meat is digested: latrantem stomachum bene lenit cum sale panis, appeases a craving appetite, Hor. ib. 18. rapula, lactucae, radices, qualia lassum pervellunt stomachum, such things as stimulate or excite a palated or languid appetite, ib. 2, 8, 9. cf. 2, 2, 43 & 75. imbecillus stomachus v. -o, Cels. 1, 2. laborare stomacho, to have a pain in the stomach: si quis stomacho laborat, legere clarè debet; post lectionem ambulare, Id. 1, 3. cf. Plin. Ep. 9, 36, 3.—(III) a liking or disliking of a thing; humour, inclination, appetite; anger, passion: ludi apparatusissimi sed non tui stomachi, conjecturam enim facio de meo, but not to your liking or taste, not such as you would: elish, Cic. Ep. 7, 1, 5. stomacho est magnus (i. e. Pompeius) nunc ita languenti, ut vix quod sibi placeat, reperiat, i. e. Pompey is in so delicate circumstances, that he can scarcely find any measure: to his satisfaction, ib. 8, 13. consuetudo diuturna callum jam obdixit stomacho meo, has hardened me into a less exquisite sensibility, ib. 9, 2, 8. non—ut mihi stomachum facerent, quem ego funditus perdidit, not that they could excite my anger or indignation, which I have entirely laid aside, or am not susceptible of, ib. 1, 9, 21. gravis Pelidae stomachus cedere nescit, the destructive wrath of the inexorable Achilles, Hor. 1, 6, 6.—hoc adpersi, ut scires, me tamen in stomacho solere ridere, that I can smile in the midst of my indignation, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 19.

STĪMACHŌSUS, a. angry, passionate, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 12. stomachosiores meas literas quas dicas esse, non intelligo, what you call my angry letters, Cic. Fam. 3, 11, 14. add. Cic. Orat. 69. acrimoniosus, severe, Cic. Brut. 67.—

STĪMACHŌSĒ, adv. angrily. rescripsi stomachosius, Cic. Att. 10, 5.—

STĪMACHĪCUS, a. troubled with a pain in the

stomach, Plin. 20, 9, 25, 5. &c. Sen. Ep. 24.—
STOMACHĀRI, to be angry or greatly displeas-
ed. id equidem adveniēns mecum stomachabar me-
cum, I was fuming or storming about that, Ter.
Eun. 2, 3, 31. amariorem enim me senectus facit:
stomachor omnia, I am chagrined or fret
at every thing, Cic. Att. 14, 21.

* STŌMĀCĀCE, es, f. a soreness of the mouth,
the scurvy, Plin. 25, 3.

STOMĀTĪCUS, a. having a sore or canker in the
mouth, Id. 24, 14.

STOMĀTICE, es, f. a medicine for sores in the
mouth, Plin. 23, 6s. 58.

* STOMŌMA, ātis, f. a kind of scales or pow-
der coming from brass in beating, Plin. 34, 11.

STŌREA, v. -ia, ae, f. any thing spread on the
ground, a mat, Liv. 30, 3f. Plin. 15, 16s. 18.

STRĀBO, ōnis, m. & Straba, ae, f. a goggle-
eyed person, one that looks askint, Cic. N. D.
1, 20. Ov. Art. A. 2, 659.

STRĀGES, is, f. (sterno) a felling, a cutting
down to the ground, properly of trees, Sil. 3,
205. Virg. Æ. 12, 454. a slaughter, massacre,
or carnage, havoc; a multitude or heap of men
slain. per arma, per viros late stragem dedere,
made dreadful havoc, Liv. 8, 30. so Virg. G.
3, 247. raptim ex ipsa ruinae strage congestis
saxis, having gathered stones from the rubbish of
the fallen wall, Liv. 42, 63. strage obstantis
mols refusus Tiberis, being forced back by the
heap of the opposing mass, i. e. of the rubbish
that fell from the bridge, Tac. Hist. 1, 86.

STRAGŪLA (adj.) vestis, & Stragŭlam, i, n.
(sterno,) fine cloth adorned with purple and em-
broidery, for covering couches, or the like, Cic.
Rosc. Am. 46. Tusc. 5, 21. Phil. 2, 27.

STRĀMEN, īnis, n. & Stramentum, i, (à stratu,
quòd substernatur pecori, Varr. R. R. 1, 50.)
straw, litter; any thing spread or strewn on the
ground for resting on. hīc juvenem agresti
sublimem stramine ponunt, Virg. Æ. 11, 67.—
STRAMĪNEUS, & Stramenticius, a. of straw,
thatched or made with straw.

STRAMENTĀRIUS, a. -iae falces, for cutting
down straw, Cato, 10.

STRANGŪLĀRE, to choke, to stifle or strangle,
Cic. Fam. 9, 22. & 8, 15.—to ruin, to destroy
or kill. sed plures nimia congesta pecunia curā
strangulat, Juvenal. 10, 3.

STRANGULĀTIO, ōnis, f. a choking or strang-
ling, Plin. 20, 15. add. 21, 20. 36, 19.

STRANGŪLATUS, ūs, m. a stoppage, an hysteri-
cal passion, Plin. 20, 18.

* STRANGŪRIA, ae, f. the strangury, the
making of water with difficulty and pain, Cic.
Tusc. 2, 19. Plin. 24, 13.

* STRĀTĒGUS, i, m. the general of an ar-
my, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 6. the master of a feast.
strategum te facio huic convivio, Id. Stich. 5,
4, 20.

STRĀTĒGIA, ae, f. the office of a general, or a
district under his command, Plin. 4, 11. & 6, 9.

STRĀTĒGĒMA, v. Stratagema, ātis, n. a strata-
gem, an artful contrivance in war, Cic. N. D.
3, 6. Att. 5, 2. Val. Max. 7, 4 pr.

* STRĀTIŌTES, ae, m. milfoil, an herb good

for healing the wounds of soldiers, Plin. 24, 18.—
STRATIŌTĪCUS, a. soldierlike, military, Plaut.
Ps. 4, 12.

STRĀTUS, part. (à sterno,) strowed, scattered.
stratus membra, sc. secundum, stretched, laid
along. ei ad pedes, laid prostrate. stratum
aequor, calmed, quieted. strata via, paved.

stratus dextrā Dardanā, killed.

STRĀTUM, i, n. a couch, a cloth laid on horses;
a paved way. strata viarum, i. e. stratae viae,
the causeways, or streets, Virg. Æ. 1, 422.

STRĀTŪRA, ae, f. the paving of highways. See
STERNĒRE.

STRĒNA, ae, f. a new year's gift, Suet. Cal. 42.

STRĒNUUS, a. stout, brave, manful, active,
strenuous, vigorous, valiant; nimble, vigilant.—

STRĒNUÈ, adv. bravely, actively, quickly.—

STRĒNUITAS, ātis, f. activity, nimbleness. stre-
nuitas antiqua manet, Ov. M. 9, 320.

STRĒPĒRE, (-ēpo, ui, itum,) to make a noise.
rango strepuerunt cornua cantu, sounded, Virg.

Æ. 8, 2. so jam litui strepunt, Hor. Od. 2, 1,
18. strepit omnis murmare canipus, buzzes

with the humming noise of bees, ib. 6, 709,
quum advesperascit, in alveo strepunt, sc. apes,

they buzz, Plin. 11, 10. haec quum sub ipso
vallo portisque streperent, uttered loudly or

bawled out, Liv. 2, 45m. strepunt aures cla-
moribus plorantium, ring, Liv. 22, 14.

strepit convivium canticis, Quinctil. 1, 2, 8. quum
omnia terrore ac tumultu streperent, Liv. 25, 5.

strepit aequor placidum mille navium carinis,
Tac. An. 2, 23.

STRĒPĪTUS, ūs, m. a confused noise. tum ve-
ro non strepitu, sed maximo clamore suam pop.

Rom. significavit voluntatem, Cic. 1 act. Verr.
15. hastas—vitabis, strepitumque, and the

noise of war, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 18. concursus
hominum, forique strepitus, Id. Brut. 92.

ipso terrore equorum, et strepitu rotarum ordines
plerumque perturbant, by the rumbling or

rattling noise, Caes. B. G. 4, 33. arboris stre-
pitus, Plin. 16, 42. fluminum, Cic. Leg. 1, 6.

tonitruum, Id. Fam. 8, 2. acerbus plagarum
strepitus, the sad noise of blows, Juv. 14, 19.

testudinis aureae dulcis strepitus, the sweet
sound, Hor. Od. 4, 3, 17. vino, strepitibus,

clamoribusque nocturnis attoniti, by the sounds
of musical instruments, Liv. 39, 25. audis

quo strepitu janua—renugiat ventis! what a
noise your door makes with the winds! Hor. Od.

3, 10, 5. audiat invidus dementem strepitum
Lycus, ib. 3, 19, 23. ingens valvarum strepi-
tus, the rattling of the folding doors, Id. Sat. 2,

6, 112. populares strepitus, the noise of the
people, Id. Art. 82.

STRĒPĪTĀRE, to make a great or frequent noise;
inter se foliis strepitant, they rustle among the

leaves, Virg. G. 1, 413. alae strepitantes, flap-
ping wings, Tibul. 2, 2, 37. arma strepitantia,

clashing, Id. 2, 5, 73. Sil. 9, 280. fragore gravi
strepitans lupus, Ov. M. 11, 365.

* STREPSICĒROS, ōtis, m. a kind of goat
with writhed horns, Plin. 8, 53. s. 79.

STRĪA, ae, f. a chanfer or channel, a small
gutter or furrow on a column; properly the c-

ninence or height between two channels, Varr. R. R. 1, 29. Vitruv. 3, 24. Plin. 22, 22.

STRIĀRE, to make striae on a column; to channel, to chanfer, Vitruv. 4, 3.

STRIĀTUS, a. channeled, marked with striae, Plin. 21, 5.

STRIĀTŪRA, ae, f. a channelling or chanfering, Vitruv. 4, 3.

STRIBĪTA, ae, f. (al. scribĭta) a tart or cake twisted about like a rope, Cato, 78.

STRICTUS, lopped, close, concise. See STRINGERE.

STRIDĒRE, (strideo, ūdi; & strido, ěre), to creak or squeak; to whizz, to hiss; to buzz, to hum; to roar, to howl; scribus cardo stridebat ahenis, creaked, Virg. A. 1, 449. stridentque hastilibus aerae, the air hisses or whizzes. ib. 12, 691. mirabile monstrum aspiciunt, liquefacta bouna per viscera toto stridere apes uero, bees, humming in the patria bowels of the oxen through their whole body, Virg. G. 4, 556. ut mare sollicitum stridentefluentibus undis, as the troubled sea murmurs at the reflux of its waters, Id. G. 4, 262. stridunt silvae, the woods roar, Id. A. 2, 418. 4, 689. so ipse cruor, gelido ceu quondam lamina canderis tincta lacu stridit, Ov. M. 9, 171. cf. 12, 249. tum in lecto quoque videres stridēre secretā divisos aure susurros, you might observe on every couch divided whispers buzzing in each secret ear, i. e. a whisper going round, Hor. S. 2, 8, 78. tum niger in portā serpentum Cerberus cre stridit, hissed from the mouth of the serpents, (which surrounded his head; but barked or howled from his own mouth,) Tibul. 1, 3, 72. cf. Hor. Od. S. 11, 17. Virg. A. 6, 419.—bellua Lernaee horrendūm stridens, the snake of Lerna hissing dreadfully, Virg. ib. 288. stridentēs cardine portae, gaiting or creaking on their hinge, ib. 578. stridenti stipulā, with a screaming straw, or pipe, Id. E. 102. stridentia aera, the hissing brass, Id. G. 4, 172. animalia—stridentia pennis, i. e. apes, buzzing. ib. 310. cf. Ov. M. 15, 384. stridentia plaustra, the rattling waggons, Virg. G. 3, 586. Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 59. et tenues stridente foramine longē ejaculatur aquas sc. fistula, the pipe throws out water at a small hissing hole, Ov. M. 4, 122. stridens aquilone procella, howling or roaring, Id. A. 102. cyni ludunt stridentibus alis, with flapping wings, ib. 397. aera carpebat tenerum stridentibus alis, sc. Perseus, cut the yielding air with hissing wings, Ov. M. 4, 616. fama volat—stridens, buzzing, 4, 185. stridens funda, the hissing sling, 9, 586. serrae stridentis acerbus horror, of the creaking, squeaking or grating saw, Lucr. 2, 410.

STRIDOR (ōris, m.) rudementum, the creaking, Virg. A. 1, 37. quilonis, the whistling or roaring, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28. cf. Div. 1, 7. serrae, the grating, ib. 5, 40. serpentis, the hissing, Ov. M. 9, 65. januae, the creaking, ib. 11, 608. et vulnere sanguis inustus terribilem stridore sonum dedit, by its hissing or whizzing, ib. 12, 276.—STRIDŪLUS, a. -a plaustra, creaking, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 30. fax, crackling, noisy, Ov. M. 10, 6. cornus, the whizzing or twanging shaft of the dart,

Virg. A. 12, 267. vox, screaming, Sen. Ep. 56.

STRĪGA, ae, f. a ridge of land, Hygin.—a row of things laid in length, Festus.—a cock of hay, (al. stria,) Col. 2, 19, 2.

STRĪGĀRE, to rest in working, to take breath, as oxen sometimes do at the end of a furrow in ploughing, Plin. 18, 19 s. 49. Senec. Ep. 31. Phaedr. 9, 7, 9. (A. 573.)

STRĪGŌSUS, a. lean, lank, thin, Col. 6, 37. & 7, 12. strigosiores equi, leaner than any they had seen before, Liv. 27, 47. ut et largi sit uberis, et non strigosissimi corporis sc. capra, Col. 7, 6 f. metaph. verum est genere toto strigosior sc. Lysias, he is in general weaker or more feeble than Cato, Cic. Brut. 16.

STRĪGĪL v. Strīgĭlis, is, f. (à stringendo,) a curry-comb or scraper, used in baths for rubbing off sweat and filth from the body, Suet. Aug. 80. (A. 443.) Val. Max. 9, 14.

STRINGĒRE (stringo, strinxī, strictum), frondes, to strip the leaves from boughs, Virg. E. 9, 61. so tum stringe comas, tum brachia, then strip the leaves or shoots, then prune the branches, Id. G. 3, 368. sed tamen et quernas glandes tum stringere tenues, et lauri baccas, oleamque, cruentaque myrta, to pull or pluck, to gather, ib. 1, 305. agricola, et fragili jam stringeret hordea culmo, was cutting down or mowing, Virg. G. 1, 317.—stringere remos sc. in silvis, to cut, Id. Æ. 1, 552.—coluber fugientis (sc. nymphae) aduoco dente pedem stringit, strikes or wounds, Ov. M. 11, 776. hunc primò levis hasta Themillae strinxerat, had slightly wounded, Virg. Æ. 9, 577.—nunc stringam metas interiore rotā, I will graze upon or touch, Ov. A. 3, 2, 12. so litus ama, et laevas stringat, sine, palmula cautes, sc. ut, keep near the shore, and let your oar graze upon or brush along the rocks, on the left hand, Virg. Æ. 5, 163.—stringebant magnos vincula parva pedes, the small shoes of Omphale pinched the large feet of Hercules, Ov. Tr. 2, 324.—strinxerit ut nomen fabula nulla meum, hurt my reputation, Id. Tr. 2, 350—hunc si percoarteris, avi cur atque parentis praeclearam ingrātā stringat malus ingluvie rem, why he wickedly spends or wastes the noble estate, Hor. S. 1, 2, 8.—atque animum patriae strinxit pietatis imago, deeply touched or affected, 9, 294.

*STRINGĒRE ensem, to draw, to unsheath, ib. 10, 569.—exiguā cum summum (aequoris) stringitur aurā, when the surface is ruffled or brushed by a small breeze, Ov. M. 4, 136. spiritus hic membris exeat antè meis, quàm tua delicto stringantur pectora nostro, be distressed, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 21. liber in adversos hostes stringatur iāmbus, let an iambus be drawn, as a sword, i. e. let a satirical poem be written, Id. Rem. 377.—ego sum, pleno quem flumine cernis stringentem ripas, brushing or gliding along the banks with my full stream, Virg. Æ. 8, 63. stringentia corpus tela, grazing on his skin, 10, 331.

STRICTUS (praz. & adj.) ensis, a drawn sword, Ov. Ep. 7, 185. M. 8, 207.—folia ex arboribus stricta, stript, Caes. B. C. 3, 58. so bovem strictis frondibus exples, with leaves stript from the boughs, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 28. strictis rubis vixēre,

they lived on berries gathered from the brambles, Liv. 23, 30. *stricta matutino frigore vulnera, pinched by the morning cold*, Id. 22, 51.—*strictior Calvus, numerosior Asinius, splendidior Caesar, more close, concise or nervous*, Dial. de orat. 25.—*sed tamen est artis strictissima janua nostrae, straitest, narrowest, i. e. the first precept or rule is the most difficult*, Ov. Rem. 233.

STRICTE, adv. *strictly, rigidly*; *observare strictè, ne plus reddat, quàm acceperit*, Cic. An. 16.

STRICTIM, adv. *closely*; *briefly, slightly, by the by*; *quem (librum) tu Corcyrae, ut mihi aliis literis significas, strictim attigisti, you slightly glanced over at Corcyra*, Cic. Att. 2, 1. *posuistis enim, atque id tamen titubanter et strictim, you have alledged, though with hesitation and in a superficial manner or briefly*, Cic. Coel. 7.—*STRICTURÀ, ae, f. a bar of steel, or a mass of iron in the furnace*, Virg. Æ. 8, 421. Plin. 34, 14 s. 41.

STRICTOR, òris, m. *one who pulls or crops olives from the tree, a cropper*; *opp. to legulus, one who gathers them when they fall or are beaten down*, Cato 144.

STRICTVUS, a. -ae oleae, *pulled or plucked with the hand*; *opp. to caducea*, ib. 146.

STRINGOR, òris, m. *a coldness or chillness*, Lucr. 3, 693.

STRIX, ÿgis, f. *a screech-owl, an ominous bird*.—(I) *a hag, a mischievous woman*, Plaut. Pa. 3, 2, 31. Petron. c. 134.—(II) *a channel, furrow or hollow streak on a column*, Vitruv. 4, 4.

* STRÖBĪLUS, i, m. *a kind of pine-tree*, Plin. 16, 10.—(II) *an artichoke*, Dioscor. 1, 76.—(III) *a kind of whirlwind*, Plin. 2, 48.

STRÖBUS, i, m. *an odoriferous tree*, Plin. 12, 17.

STROMBUS; i, m. *a kind of shell-fish*, Plin. 32, 11 f.

* STRONGYLE, es, f. *a kind of alum*, Plin.

* STRÖPHA, ae, f. v. ströphe, es, f. *an artificial excuse, an evasion or subterfuge*, Plin. Ep. 1, 18, 6. Martial. 3, 7. & 11, 8. in later writers, *a strophe or stanza*.

STRÖPHIUM, i, n. *a girille or belt*, Cic. resp. Har. 21.—*a bandage round a woman's breast*; *non tereti strophia lactantes, (al. lactantes v. lactentes) vincta papillos*, Catull. 63, 65.—*a garland, a chaplet or crown, (al. stropus v. struppus.) strophio rosea nec te caput*, Virg. Cop. 32. cf. Plin. 21, 2.

STROPHÖLUM, i, n. *a small garland*, ib.—*STROPHĪARIUS, i, m. a maker of garlands or girdles*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 42.

* STRÖPHOS, i, m. *a pain in the intestines*, Cels. 6, 2.

STROPHUS & STROPPUS v. STRUPPUS, i, m. *a strap of cloth or leather*, Vitruv. 10, 8.

STRÜERE, (struo, xi, ctum,) *to put in order, to build or frame*; *aciem, to draw up an army in order of battle, to set in array*, Virg. Æ. 9, 42. *aggerem, to raise or cast up a mount*, Caes. B. G. 8, 41. *altaria suis donis, to heap the altars*

with proper offerings, Virg. Æ. 5, 54. *arcum, to build*; *structi et arcus, circum latera Martis Ultoris, cum effigie Caesarum, i. e. Germanici et Drusi, triumphal arches were raised*, Tac. An. 2, 64. *bellum, to prepare for*, Cic. Att. 9, 12. *causas, to frame or devise pretexts*, Tac. An. 2, 41. *periculum ruinae, to erect what may occasion ruin or a fall*, Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 8. *piram, to rear*, Virg. Æ. 6, 215. *poenas illi, to prepare*, Ov. Sab. 1, 79. *so solitudinem sibi, to create, to cause*, Cic. Att. 5, 21. *verba, to arrange, to put in order*, Cic. Or. 3, 31 & 43.—*num me fefellit hosce id struere, that they were hatching or contriving*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 3. *utroque struebantur, qui monerent perferugere ad Germaniae exercitus, persons were suborned or employed by Sejanus*, Tac. An. 4, 67.—*variis mox criminibus, struente Tiberio, circumventi sunt, they were cut off, by the contrivance of Tiberius*, ib. 1, 13.

STRUCTI (part.) *utrinque stabant, in battle order*, Liv. *templa Dei saxo venerabar structa vestusto, built*, Virg. Æ. 3, 84.—*laetior eluxit structos super ignis acervos, piled up*, Tibul. 4, 1, 134.—*scripsit ad Tiberium, structas sibi insidias, sc. esse, that snares or a plot was laid for him*, Tac. An. 2, 65.—*haec, nisi collocata, et quasi structa, et nexa verbis, composed*, Cic. Or. 41. *bene structa collocatio, an harmonious arrangement*, ib. 70.

STRUCTOR, òris, m. *a builder*, Cic. Q. fr. 2, 6. *structores nostri ad frumentum profecti, my workmen or builders having gone to Rome for corn, (which poor citizens received gratis by the CLODIAN law, A. 196.)* Cic. Att. 14, 3.—*a carver of meat*, Martial. 10, 48, 15. Juvenal. 11, 136.

STRUCTŪRA, ae, f. *a structure or building*, Liv. 21, 11. Col. 1, 5 f.—*the structure or arrangement of words and sentences*, Cic. Or. 43, 44 & c. Brut. 8. opt. d. g. 2.—*the composition of a poem*, Ov. P. 4, 13, 4.

STRUCTĪLIS, e, *constructed, built or made of several parts or pieces*; *or of different materials*. -es *columnae*; *vetustissimi auctores vivam seipem structili praetulerunt, preferred a quickset hedge to a built wall*, Col. 11, 3, 3. *structile gemellar, a vessel or receiver, made of stone or brick, with two divisions in it*, Col. 12, 50, 10. STRUES, is, f. *an heap*, Liv. 21, 27.—*Plautus has STRUUX, icis, f. Men. 1, 1, 26.*

STRŪMA, ae, f. *a wen or swelling, which grows chiefly on the neck, and also in the armpits, &c. the scrophula, Cels. 5, 28, 102 & 105. guttur homini tantum, et subius intumescit, aquarum quae potantur plerumque vitio*, Plin. 11, 37 s. 68.—*used as a term of reproach*; *sellâ in curuli struma Nonius sedet, i. e. strumâ laborans*, Catull. 50, 2. cf. Cic. Att. 2, 9. Sext. 65.

STRUMÖSUS, a. *having a swelled neck*, Juv. 10, 309.

STRUMEA, ae, f. *a species of ranunculus, good for curing scrophulous swellings, (quoniam nunc detur strumis.)* Plin. 25, 13. & 27, 8 s. 44.

STRUPPI, ōrum, m. straps of leather, Gell. 10, 3.

* STRUTHIUM, i, n. fullers herb, Plin. 19, 3 s. 18.

* STRUTHIOMAMĒLUS, i, m. an ostrich, Plin.

* STRYCHNUS, v. um, a kind of herb, Plin.

STUDĒRE, (-eo, ui, -), to study, to desire, to endeavour; with the dat. to favour, to apply or attend to. dum studeo obsequi tibi, penē illusi vitam filiae, while I study or desire to please you, Ter. And. 5, 1, 3. dum tibi sororem studeo reddere et restituere, I endeavour or do all I can, Id. Eun. 4, 67.—(II) STUDĒRE alicui, to favour; cui studeat, deus omnīs habet sc. aliquem, has one whom he favours or stickles for, Ov. M. 9, 425. so studuit Catilinae Coelius, favoured, sided with, was attached to, Cic. Coel. 5.—* STUDĒRE rebus alicujus, to favour his interest, Nep. 6, 1. qui adversariae factioni quō facilius resisterent, Laconum rebus studebant, favoured the interest of the Lacedaemonians, Id. 16, 1. novis rebus studebat, plotted a revolution, Caes. B. G. 1, 9.—STUDĒRE juri civili ab adolescentia, to study or apply to, Cic. Leg. 1, 4. so medicinae, Quintil. 7, 2, 17. et quom Latinis studebimus literis, non respiciamus ad Graecas, i. e. must we be confined to the study of the Latin language, without a retrospect to the Greek? Id. 1, 12, 6. Quintilian advises in teaching boys to begin with Greek, and then to join the Latin and Greek together, 1, 1, 12.—(III) STUDĒRE by itself, is often put for literis et optimis disciplinis studere, by authors who wrote after the time of Augustus, but not before; thus, studes? an piscaris? an venaris? an simul omnia? are you employed in the pleasures of study, &c. Plin. Ep. 2, 8. cf. 4, 14, 3.

STUDĒTUR, imp.—non provinciae, sed nomini studebatur, sc. a Caesare, a province was not sought for, but renown, i. e. he did not wish to reduce Britain to the form of a province, but to procure glory from the conquest of it, Flor. 3, 10.

STŪDIUM, i, n. an earnest application of mind to any thing, study; eagerness, fondness, desire; care, diligence; favour, partiality; any object of study, an art or science, a manner of life, exercise, &c. lassus studio venandi, with the exercise of hunting, Ov. M. 3, 413. studiisque virilibus aevum exigit, in manly exercises, ib. 12, 208. studiisque asperrima belli urbs, in the exercises or arts of war, Virg. A. 1, 14. et tenerae nimis mentes asperioribus formandae studiis, by rougher studies, by more laborious exercises, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 54.—Di deaque omnes, studium quibus arva tueri, whose employment or charge it is to protect the fields, Virg. G. 1, 21. sin arma magis studium vitulosque tueri, it is your design or desire to rear kine or calves, 2, 195. sin ad bellum magis studium sc. est, your inclination or mind is rather bent to war, 3, 179. hic amor, hoc studium, this is your delight, this your ambition, Id. A. 11, 739.—so studia gentis, the employments of the people, i. e. of the bees, Id. G. 4, 5. labitur infelix studiorum victor equus, unhappy in his toils, 3, 498.—mulieres

nostrae (i. e. uxor et filia) Formias venerunt, tuoque erga se officia, plena tui suavissimi studii, attulerunt, and have told me the good offices you did them with your usual most obliging kindness, Cic. Att. 7, 18. siut hae res, de quibus disputant, in aliis quibusdam studiis, in other arts or sciences, Cic. Or. 1, 11.—fuit ex eodem studio vir eruditus, Q. Tubero, from the same school or sect of philosophers, the Stoics, Id. Mur. 36. recentibus praeceptorum studiis flagrans, inflamed by the recent study of their maxims, ib. 31.—studium testium, partiality, Cic. Flac. 10. so qui testes sine aut ullo studio dicebant, aut cum dissimulatione aliqua cupiditatis, ib.—studio et suffragio suo, by his interest, support or favour, Id. Rull. 2, 7. quod studium, quem favorem secum in scenam attulit Panurgus, Id. Rosc. C. 10.—jam nunc mente et cogitatione prospicio, quae tum studia hominum, qui concursus futuri sunt, what will be the eager curiosity of the public, Id. Caecil. 13. naturae studia, natural propensities or passions, Cic. Coel. 5 f. vigeabant etiam studia rei militaris sc. apud Catilinam, martial exercises were also much attended to, ib. quibus militia in studio est, who are fond of, Id. Tusc. 2, 15.—sed a quo incepto studio me ambitio mala detinuerat, eodem (for ad idem studium) regressus, having returned to the same study or undertaking, Sall. Cat. 4. studio ad remp. latus sum, I was carried by inclination to state affairs, to sue for public offices, ib. 3. nam uti cujusque studium ex aetate flagrabat, as every one's passion was fired according to his age, ib. 14. ea res in primis studia hominum accendit, inflamed an eager desire among the people, ib. 23. Silanum—certe scio, quae dixerit, studio republicae dixisse, from zeal for the safety of the state, ib. 51, 16. uti studiis civilibus bellum atque vastitas Italiae finem faceret, put an end to civil animosities or domestic broils, Id. Jug. 5. studia partium, the keenness or fury of parties, party-spirit, party rage, ib. 42 & 73.—STŪDIŌSUS, a. careful, attentive; homo et acutus, ut Poenus, et valde studiosus ac diligens, Cic. Ac. 4, 31.—(II) desirous, fond; mulier studiosa placendi, Ov. Art. 3, 423. studiosus audiendi, fond of hearing others speak, Nep. 15, 3. quare studiosos Catonis ad illud volumen relegamus, those desirous to know the character and actions of Cato, Id. 24, 3 f. studiosus literarum, a lover of learning, Id. 25, 1. si qui ineunte aetate venandi aut pilae studiosi fuerint, fond, Cic. 20.—(III) studious, fond of learning; sometimes used as a subst. for, a studious person, a bookish man, a student, a learner. quid studiosa cohors operum struit? what works is the studious retinue of Tiberius preparing? Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 6.—* STUDIOSUS is sometimes, though more rarely, construed with the dative; as, fuit rex (Philippus) armorum, quam conviviorum apparatus studiosior, more attentive to, fonder of, Justin. 9, 8.—STŪDIŌSĒ, adv. diligently, carefully, attentively; Numestium, ex literis tui studiosē scriptis, liber in amicitiam recepi, in consequence of your strong recommendation, Cic. Att. 2, 20.

STULTUS, a. (*g. stolidus*.) *foolish*. s. a *fool*. dies stulti praetereunt, spent in folly, Tibul. 1, 4, 3.

STULTÈ, adv. *foolishly*.

STULTITIA, ae, f. *folly*.

STULTİLÖQUUS, a. *speaking foolishly*. s. a *foolish talker or babbler*. tace, stultiloque, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 45.

STULTILOQUIUM, i, n. *foolish discourse, talk or babbling*, Id. Mil. 2, 3, 25. so stultiloquentia, Trin. 1, 2, 185.

STULTIVÜS, a. *foolishly desirous to see what is not to be seen*, Id. Mil. 2, 3, 64.

STÜPA, stuppa, v. stüpa, ae, f. *the coarse part of flax, tow, hards*.

STUPEUS v. stuppëus, a. *of tow or hards*. stupea vincula, Virg. Æ. 2, 236. flamma, 8, 694. stupea praerumpit Phrygiae retinacula classis, she breaks the hempen cables that fastened the Phrygian fleet to the shore, Ov. M. 14, 547.

STÜPARIUS (a.) malleus, a *mallet for beating lint*, Plin. ib.

STÜPÈRE, (stüpeo, ui, -) *to be stupid, torpid or benumbed*. stupuitque Ixionis orbis, the wheel of Ixion was motionless, stopped, stood still, Ov. M. 10, 42.—(II) haec cum loqueris, nos barones stupemus, are amazed or astonished, Cic. Fin. 2, 23. so jamque (sc. carebat,) novum ut terrae stupeant lucescere solem, how the earth is astonished at the shining of the new sun, Virg. E. 6, 37.—illis carminibus stupens demittit atras bellua centiceps aures, i. e. Cerberus, astonished at these songs, hangs down his black ears, as a dog does, when pleased with music, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 32. pavidâ puellâ stupente, standing motionless with fright and astonishment, Liv. 3, 44. stupenti seditione—tribuni militum septem supervenere, when the mutiny was abating, was damped or at a stand, Id. 28, 25.

STÜPESCÈRE, *to become astonished*, Cic. Or. ex poeta, 3, 26.

STÜPOR, òris, m. *a deprivation or suspension of the senses, a stupor*. oculos stupor urget inertes, dimness or deadness, Virg. G. 3, 523.—(II) *stupidity, dullness, want of sense*, Cic. Har. R. 3.—(III) *a stupid fellow*, Catull. 17, 21.

STÜPIDUS, a. *stupid, void of sensibility, astonished, amazed*. Echionis tabula te stupidum detinet, aut signum Polycreti, gazing with such attention and admiration, as if motionless and insensible, Cic. Paradox. 5.—(II) *stupid, dull, senseless, blockish*, Cic. Fat. 5.

STÜPIDITAS, ätis, f. *stupidity*, Id. Phil. 2, 32.—**STÜPÈFACÈRE**, *to stupify, to astonish, to stun, to benumb*. privatos deinde luctus stupefecit publicus pavor, stifled, made them forget, Liv. 5, 39. so stupefecit moerore metus, Id. 25, 33.—ut nostro stupefiat Cynthia versu, may be struck with amazement or wonder at, or may admire, Propert. 2, 13, 7. so stupefactae carmine lynces, astonished at, Virg. E. 8, 3. ingenti motu stupefactus aquarum, sc. Aristaeus, Id. G. 4, 365. cf. Æ. 5, 643.

STÜPRUM, i, n. *the seduction and violation of a virgin, of a widow or married woman; ravish-*

ment, adultery; lewdness, debauchery.

STÜPRARE, *to violate, to deflower or ravish*.

STÜPRATOR, òris, m. *a ravisher*, Quinctil. 4, 2, 69. § 7, 4, 42.

STÜPRÖSUS, a. *lustful, libidinous, lewd*, Val. Max. 6, 1, 8.

STÜRNUS, i, m. *a starling or stare, a bird*, Plin.

STÜRGIVS, a. *infernal*. See STYX in G. Index.

* **STYLUS**, v. stilus, i, m. properly a column or pillar; hence put for any small thing resembling a pillar, as, a sharp stake, Sil. 10, 415.—the stem of a tree, Col. 5, 10, 21. de Arb. 2, 2. cf. 11, 2, 79. the stalk of an herb, Id. 11, 3, 46 § 58.—(II) *a style or sharp-pointed iron pencil*, with which the ancients wrote on waxen tables, (vid. A. 508.) ut laboris, sic utilitatis etiam longè plurimum affert stilus, writing, Quinctil. 10, 3, 1. nec immeritò M. Tullius hunc optimum effectorem ac magistrum dicendi, vocat, calls the stilus or pen, the best artist and master of eloquence, ib. § Cic. Orat. 1, 33. stilus est dicendi opifex, Cic. Fam. 7, 25 f. sit primò vel tardus, dum diligens, stilus, let our composition at first be even slow, so it be exact, Quinctil. 10, 3, 5. cum praesertim adhuc stili poenas dem, I still suffer for the liberties of my stilus or pen, Cic. Fam. 6, 7. in summâupertate inest luxuries quaedam, quae stilo depascenda est, a luxuriance, which must be retrenched by the stilus or exercise of writing, Id. Or. 2, 23. cf. 3, 50. Orat. 44.—vertit stilum in tabulis suis, he turned the flat end of the stilus, and smoothed the wax on his tables, i. e. he expunged what he had written, Cic. Verr. 2, 41. so saepe stilum veritas, iterum quae digna legi sint, scripturus, often turn your stilus, i. e. use frequent corrections, Hor. S. 1, 10, 72.—(III) *a style or manner of speaking or writing*. Attico stilo scriptae orationes, in the Attic style, Cic. Brut. 45.

STYLÖRÄTA, ätis, ae, m. *the pedestal of a pillar*, Vitruv. 3, 3. &c.

* **STYMMÄ**, ätis, n. *any thick dregs*, Plin. 13, 3.

* **STYPTICUS**, a. *astringent, binding*, Plin. 24, 13.

* **STYRAX**, äcis, m. & f. *an odoriferous tree*, Plin. 12, 17.

SUÄDÈRE, (suädeo, si, sum,) *to advise*.

SUÄSIO, ònis, f. *an advising, an advice*. praeccepta de suasionibus, Cic. Or. 2, 81. suasio legis Servilliae, Id. Brut. 86.

SUÄSUS, ùs, m. *advice*, Ter. Phor. 5, 1, 3.—**SUÄSOR**, òris, m. *an adviser*, Cic. Att. 16, 7. Off. 3, 30.

SUÄSÖRIUS, a. *pertaining to advice or persuasion; persuasive*. suasoriae, sc. orationes, Quint. 2, 1, 8. 2, 4, 26. § 7, 4, 2.

SUÄDÈLA, ae, f. *fair speech, persuasion*, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 24.—(II) *the goldness of persuasion*, Hor. Ep. 16, 36. so

SUÄDA, ae, f. Cic. Brut. 15. Att. 12, 36.—suadae medulla, the marrow of persuasion, a name given to an eloquent man, Id. ib. & Sen. 14. Quinctil. 2, 15, 4.

SUAVIUS, *a. of a swine. See Sus.*
 SUAVIS, *e, sweet in smell or taste; luscious, agreeable, pleasant, delightful.*
 SUAVITER, *adv. sweetly.*
 SUAVITAS, *âtis, f. sweetness. so*
 SUAVËTUDO, *inis, f. Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 14.—*
 SUAVË (adv.) *rubens hyacinthus, for suaviter, Virg. E. 8, 63. cf. 4, 43. so suaveolens amaracus, sweet-smelling, Catul. 62, 7.—*
 † SUAVILOQUENS, *& -quus, a. speaking or sounding sweetly, Cic. Brut. ex poeta, 15. Lucr. 2, 528. so*
 SUAVIDICUS, *a. Lucr. 4, 181.—*
 SUAVILOQUENTIA, *ae, f. sweet speaking, Cic. Brut.*
 SUAVIUM & Sävium, *i, n. a kiss, a fond or amorous salute, Hor. Epod. 3, 21. Cic. Att. 16, 11. ô Thais mea, meum suaviium, quid agitur, my darling, sweetest or dearest creature, how goes it? Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 3.—*
 SUAVIOLUM, *i, n. a little kiss. suaviolum dulci dulcius ambrosiâ, Catul. 97, 2.—*
 SUAVIARI, *to kiss, Cic. Att. 16, 3.—*
 SUAVIATIO, *ônis, f. a kissing, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 8.—*
 SUAVILLUM, *i, n. a kind of sweet cake, Cato, 84.*
 SUB, *praep. under. sub hoc jugo dictator Aequos misit, 3, 28 f. ire sub juga, to submit to the yoke, Ov. Ep. 6, 10. sub juga trahi, to be forced under the yoke, Id. Art. 1, 318. sub tempus pueros venatum ablegavit, a little before the time, Liv. 1, 35. so sub equestris finem certaminis coorta est peditum pugna, Id. 22, 47. sub judicii tempus, 4, 44. sub adventum Praetoris Romani Poenus agro Nolano excessit, at the approach, 23, 15. sub adventu hostis, Flor. 2, 11. sub lucis ortum, 7, 27. & 27, 15. sub lucem sc. solis, at the rising of the sun, Virg. 1, 445. so primi sub lumina solis et ortus, Id. Æ. 6, 255. prima vel Autumni sub frigora, about the first cold, i. e. at the end of Autumn, Id. G. 2, 321. sub ipsum finem sc. cursûs, near the very goal, Id. Æ. 5, 327. lenesque sub noctem susurri, at the approach of night, in the dusk of the evening, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 19. so Pompeius sub noctem naves solvit, Caes. B. C. 1, 28. sub vesperum Caesar portas claudi militesque ex oppido exire jussit, towards evening, Id. B. G. 2, 33. sub horam pugnae, just before, Suet. Aug. 16. so sub ipsum funus, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 18. mense Decembri sub dies festos, Cic. Q. fr. 2, 1. forte sub hoc tempus, about this time, Id. Ep. 2, 2, 34.—* SUB arbore sedere, under, Ov. M. 4, 95. so recubans sub tegmine fagi, Virg. E. 1, 1.—sub Idaeis antris, under or in, Ov. ib. 289. natae sub aequore virgae, ib. 742. sub aede Saturni, at or near, Suet. Oth. 6. sub aliquo perpeti multa, under, Ov. Met. 7, 5. nobilitas sub amore jacet, is subject to, Ovid. Ep. 4, 161. sub primis annis, in, Id. M. 12, 183. sub armis, under or in arms, armed, Liv. 9, 37. Virg. G. 3, 116. sub castris Afranji constitit, near, Caes. B. C. 1, 41. sub corona veniêre, they were sold as slaves, Liv. 9, 42. so venditi sub hasta, 23, 38. (A. 53.) difficilem tenui sub iniquo judice causam, before a partial or prejudiced*

judge, Ov. Met. 15, 190. so judice sub Timole certamen venit ad impar, ib. 11, 156. Marso sub judice palles, Pers. 5, 80. sub luce, at break of day, Ov. M. 494. sub assidua militia fuerat, he had been in constant service, Liv. 42, 52. Vacontii sub manu ut essent, at hand, near, ready, Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 5. sub radicibus montis, at or on the foot of a mountain, Nep. 1, 5. sub ipso hostis recessu, after, Flor. 3, 6. sub hoc sacramento sex et triginta annos militavi, under the obligation of this oath, Liv. 35, 19. Pannonii, nondum sub signis, under standards, i. e. not yet divided into cohorts or companies, Tac. H. 2, 14. sub obscuris vallibus, in, Virg. Æ. 9, 244. so sub umbrosis vallibus Idae, Ov. Art. 1, 289.—quo deinde sub ipso ecce volat—Diôres, close after whom, Virg. Æ. 5, 322. so sub hac pessimi exempli victoria, after, Liv. 2, 55. cf. 45, 10. poena placet diversa, genus mortale sub undis perdere, under, Ov. Met. 1, 260. sub urbe est agelli paullulum, a little farm near the town, Ter. A. 5, 8, 27. cf. Varr. R. R. 1, 50. sub acerbo vulnere vitam exhalare, under or by, Ov. M. 5, 62.

SUB-ABSURDUS, *a. somewhat absurd. -dè, Cic. SUB-ACCUSARE, somewhat to blame, Cic. Planc. SUB-ACIDUS, a. somewhat sour or sharp, Plin. 12, 15.*
 SUB-ACTUS, *subdued, &c. See SUBIGERE.*
 SUB-ADMÖVERE, *to put or bring gently to, Col.*
 SUB-AERATUS, *a. that is brass within, and gold or some other metal without, Pers. 5, 106.*
 SUB-ACÏTARE, *to tamper or toy with, Terent. Heaut. 3, 3, 6. -atio; -atrix, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 4.*
 SUB-AGRESTIS, *e, somewhat rude or rustic. sonabat subagreste quiddam, Cic. Brut. 74.*
 SUB-ALBICANS, & Subalbîdus, *a. a little white.*
 SUB-ALPINUS, *a. under or near the Alps, Plin.*
 SUB-AMARUS, *a. somewhat bitter, biliterish.*
 SUB-ÂQUÏLUS, *a. somewhat brown of colour.*
 SUB-ÂRARE, *to plough up, Plin. 16, 27. -ator. SUBARE, (de subius dictum, quum libidine puriunt,) Lucret. 4, 119. -atio, Plin.*
 SUB-ARESCENS, *a. being somewhat dry.*
 SUB-ARROGANTER, *adv. somewhat arrogantly.*
 SUB-ASPER, *ëra, um, somewhat sharp, Cels. 5, 28.*
 SUB-ASSENTIENS, *a. yielding or agreeing, Quinctil.*
 SUB-AURATUS, *a. gill, Petron. 32.*
 SUB-AUSCULTARE, *to listen, to hearken. -ator. SUB-AUSTËRUS, a. somewhat tart or stale.*
 SUB-BALLIO, *ônis, m. an under-procurer, Plaut.*
 SUB-BÏBËRE, *to drink a little, Suet. Ner. 20.*
 SUB-CAERÛLUS *v. -eus, a. bluish, Cels. 6, 5 f.*
 SUB-BLANDÏRI, *dep. to flatter a little, Plaut.*
 SUB-CANDÏDUS, *a. somewhat white, Plin. 27, 8 & 12.*
 SUB-CÂVUS, *a. hollow underneath, Lucr. 6, 556 & 682.*
 SUB-CENTURIO, *ônis, m. an under-centurion.*

SUB-CERNĒRE, to range or bolt meal, Plin.

SUB-CINGĒRE, to undergird. *Sec* SUCCINGĒRE.

SUB-CINGŪLUM, i, n. a bracing-girdle, a belt, a circingle.

SUB-COENĀRE, to sup or eat below, Quintil.

SUB-CONTUMELIŌSĒ, adv. somewhat reproachfully, Cic. ad Attic. 2, 7.

SUB-CRESCĒRE, to grow under, Cels. 7, 7, 68.

SUB-CRISPUS, a. somewhat curled or frizzled.

SUB-CRUDUS, a. half-raw, parboiled, Cato, 156. —not fully ripe, Cels. 6, 13.

SUB-CRVENTUS, a. somewhat bloody, Cels. 4, 18.

SUB-CŪNEĀTUS, a. somewhat like a wedge, Vitruv.

SUB-CUSTOS, ōdis, m. an underkeeper. -odem hunc ablegavit, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 54.

SUB-DEBĪLIS, e, somewhat weak, Suet. —

SUB-DEBILITĀTUS, a. somewhat weakened, Cic.

SUB-DEFICIENS, a. somewhat fainting, Curt.

SUB-EDIĀLIS, e, under the open air, Plin.

SUB-DIFFĪDĒRE, to distrust a little, Cic. Att.

SUB-DIFFĪCĪLIS, e, somewhat difficult, Cic. Amic.

SUBĒRE (subdo, dīdi, dītum, ā do), ignem fornaci, to put under, Cato, 38. so 6. caput fonti, Ov. M. 11, 141. se aquis, 4, 721. pontus, qui Solis anhelis aequora subdit equis, holds its waters under, i. e. into which the horses of the Sun plunge, when he sets, ib. 4, 634. quorum oculos Jupiter exosus, fraternis subdidit undis, thrust under his brother Neptune's waters, 7, 367. inque sinum praecordia ad intima subdit sc. anguem, plunges it deep, Virg. Æ. 7, 347. —nunc opus est celeri subdere calcar equo, to put or apply, Ovid. Rem. 788. cf. Art. 2, 732. P. 2, 6, 38. ingenio stimulus subdere fama solet, to afford incitements, Id. Tr. 5, 1, 7. —in Hirtii locum me subdas, substitute or chuse me, Cic. Fam. 10, 21 f. so quis in meum locum iudicem subdidit, Id. Dom. 32. —falsis (criminibus) reum subdere, to accuse falsely, Tac. An. 1, 39. —testamentum ei, to forge, ib. 14, 40. —subdebantur crimina majestatis sc. ei, ā charge of high treason was brought against him, ib. 3, 67. feminae imperio subdi, to be subjected to, ib. 12, 40. id genus animalium (sc. tauri) aratro subditur, is yoked, ib. 24. subdita flamma rogo sc. est, was put under, Ov. F. 4, 856. cf. M. 9, 234. medisque carina subdita navigis, the keel put below the middle of the ship, ib. 14, 553. ubi subdita flamma medullis, sc. est, was insinuated into, Virg. G. 3, 271. —

SUBDĪTUS, p. & a. —subditis ignibus aquae effervescunt, put under, Cic. N. D. 2, 10. rādiis juga subdita matutinis, lying under, exposed to, Ov. Met. 1, 62. vincula galeae subdita mento, being put under, ib. 12, 141. cf. 8, 662. subditum se suspicatur sc. esse, a supposititious child, a foundling, Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 11. —

SUBDĪTIVUS & subditivus v. -icius, a. supposititious, counterfeit, Cic. Verr. 5, 27. Plaut. Amph. 1, 2, 35.

SUB-DIV, adv. in the day time, Plaut. Most.

SUB-DŪCĒRE, to teach somewhat, or now and

then. Cicerones nostros meo labore, Cic. Att. 8, 4.

SUBDŪLUS, a. cunning, crafty, deceitful. -ōlē.

SUB-DŌMĀRI, to be tamed, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 112.

SUB-DUBĪTĀRE, to be somewhat doubtful, Cic. Att.

SUB-DŪCĒRE (-co, xi, ctum,) ignem sc. ahenō, to take away from below, Cato, R. R. 105. —Caesar suas copias in proximum collem subducit, draws off, leads up, Caes. B. G. 1, 22 & 24. so Asdrubal in collem satis arduum, tutumque flumine etiam objecto tum copias subducit, Liv. 23, 26. but spatium consuli dedit ad subducendum agmen in locum aequiorem, to bring or lead down, Liv. 7, 34. per dies aliquot nihil ultra motum, quam ut hae duae turmae ostenderentur, dein subducerentur, ubi equitatus hostium castris procurrisset, should retreat or be withdrawn, Id. 40, 30. optimum quemque armatum in primam aciem subducit, he removes or withdraws, Sall. Cat. 59. —* SUBDUCERE naves in aridum sc. solum, to draw or haul up on dry ground, ib. 4, 29. —(II) SUBDUCERE vela, to furl the sails, to draw up and bind them close to the sail-yards. vela subduci jubet, Id. B. Alex. 45. cf. Sil. 6, 325. Lucan. 6, 287. so dumque parant torto subducere carbasā lino, to furl the sails with the twisted rope, Ov. F. 3, 587. sponte tamen properant alii subducere remos, to pull up the oars, and fix them in the ship, Ov. M. 11, 486. —quā se subducere colles incipiunt, to sink, to decrease or decline, Virg. E. 9, 7. —(III) et nos ergo manum ferulae subduximus, I have withdrawn my hand from below the fetūla, I fear no ferula now, I am no longer a school-boy, I can write with freedom, Juv. 1, 15. nec frustum capreae subducere, nec latus Afrae novit avis noster tyrunculum, my raw lad or slave knows not how to take or cut off a slice of a goat, or the wing of a turkey, Id. 11, 142. subduc unum diem cibum athletae, —ferre (se) non posse clamabit, take away food from an athlete, &c. Cic. Tusc. 2, 17. —(IV) SUBDUCERE animam morti, to free from, Ov. quos praesenti periculo fortuna subduxit, rescued from, Patere. 2, 72. so hunc tegere, et dirae valeam subducere pugnae, Virg. Æ. 10, 50. subdugant oneri colla perusta boves, let the oxen disengage their galled necks from the burden or yoke, Ov. P. 1, 5, 24. —flammea subduxi medicato lumina somno, I closed or shut the fiery eyes of the dragon in sleep, Id. Ep. 12, 107. —(V) fidum capiti subduserat ensem sc. Helena, she had secretly withdrawn or stolen my trusty sword from below my head, Virg. Æ. 6, 524. —(VI) SUBDUCĒRE rationem v. -es, to act up an account, to calculate or compute, Cic. Att. 5, 21. Fam. 1, 9, 22. Col. 5, 2. passiv. nunc terrae subducitur aurum, is dug up from the earth, Ov. Art. 3, 123. jam mihi subduci facies humana videtur, human shape seems to be withdrawing from me, Ov. M. 2, 661. —subductumque in concionem —accusavit sc. quaestorem, having brought him forth into an assembly of the people, Liv. 3, 463. Medĕa

modò et Atreus commemorabantur a nobis, ìnitâ subductâque ratione, nefaria scelera meditantés, *after having stated and balanced accounts, i. e. after weighing with themselves the reasons of their conduct*, Cic. N. D. 3, 29, so circumspèctis rebus meis omnibus, rationibusque subductis, summam feci cogitationum mearum omnium, *after maturely examining my situation in all its circumstances and relations*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 22. voluptatum calculis subductis praelium ineunt, *having calculated or computed the pleasure they should feel*, Cic. Fin. 2, 19. nunquam ita quisquam bene subductâ ratione ad vitam fuit, *had so well adjusted or regulated his measures*, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 1.

SUBDUCTIO, ònis, f. a drawing or bringing up. ad celeritatem onerandi subductionesque, paulo facit humiliores sc. naves, *for the conveniency of loading and haling up ashore*, Caes. B. G. 5, 1. cf. Vitruv. 10, 5.—his subductionibus, quas isti docent, *by these contrivances or artifices*, Cic. Or. 2, 30.

SUBDUCTARIUS (a.) funis, the rope of a crane which serves to draw or lift up things, Cato, R. R. 12 & 68.

SUB-DULCIS, e, somewhat sweet, sweetish.

SUBDŪRUS, a, somewhat hard, Cic. pet. Cons.

SUB-ĒDĒRE, to eat or wear away below. e scopulo, quem rauca subederat unda, se dedit in pontum, Ov. M. 11, 783.

SUB-ĒO, ìvi & -ii, ìtum, I undergo. See SUB-ĪRE.

SUBER, ěris, n. the cork-tree, Plin. 16, 8.

SUB-ĒRĪGĒRE, to raise up a little, Sil. 15, 155.

SUB-ERRĀRE, to wander or flow under, Claudian.

SUB-ESSE, to be under. suberant tecto abignae traves, *were under the roof*, Plin. suberat edicto senatûs consultum, *was subjoined or annexed to*, Id. 5, 21. aries candidus,—nigra subest udo tantùm cui lingua palato, *which has only a black tongue under his moist palate*, Virg. G. 3, 388. quippe solo natura subest, *for there is a natural force or latent vigour in the soil, fit for producing such trees*, ib. 2, 49. cf. Quintil. 10, 2, 11. pauca tamen suberunt priscae vestigia fraudis, *will remain*, Virg. E. 4, 31.—quoniam subesse aliquid putas, quod cavendum sit, *that you have some reason to be on your guard, or that there is some latent danger to be guarded against*, Cic. Marcel. 10 f.

SUBEUNDUS, part. to be undergone. See SUB-ĪRE.

SUB- (v. suf.) FERVĒFACĒRE, to make a little hot, Plin. 18, 11 s. 26.

SUBFERVEFACTUS, part. made somewhat hot, Id. 14, 9, 24, 7. & 28, 9.

SUB-FUSCUS, a, somewhat brown, duskish, Tac.

SUB-GRANDIS, e, somewhat large, Cic. Q. fr. 3, 1, 1.

SUB-GRĀVIS, e, somewhat unpleasant, Plin. 27, 9.

SUBGRUNDA v. suggrunda, ae, f. & -ia, òrum, n. the eaves of a house, which keep the walls

from rain, Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 5. Vitruv. 2, 9. Plin. 25, 13 s. 102.

SUBGRUNDATIO, ònis, f. the making of house-eaves, Vitruv. 4, 2,

SUB-HAERĒRE, to stick or cleave, Cels. 5, 28, SUB-HORRĪDUS, a, somewhat rough and overgrown with hair, Cic. Sext. 9.

SUB-HUMĪDUS, a, somewhat moist, Cels. 3, 6.

SUB-JĀCĒRE, (-eo, ui, -) to be or lie beneath. Tusc. Appenino subjacent, Plin. 5, 6. causa, cui plurimae subjacent lites, *under which many questions are comprehended*, Quintil. 3, 6, 27 & 41. so subjacet utilitati etiam illa defensio, 7, 4, 12 & 41. cf. 8, 3, 81.

SUB-JACTĀRE & Subjectāre, to throw up; to put under. Subjectus, &c. See SUBJĪCĒRE.

SUBIENS, euntis, part. undergoing. See SUB-ĪRE.

SUBĪGĒRE (subĭgo, ěgi, actum, ab ago,) to bring under, to subdue. diram qui contudit Hydram, *notaque fatali portenta labore subegit, i. e. Hercules, who crushed the dreadful hydra, and subdued the well known monsters by a labour ordained him by fate*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 11. (G. 398.) Gallias Caesar subegit, (Nicomedes Caesarem, i. e. stupravit,) Suet. Caes. 49. ad deditionem Volscos subegit sc. Camillus, *reduced*, Liv. 6, 2 f.—(II) SUBĪGITQUE fateri sc. eos v. quemque, *forces, constrains or compels*, Virg. Æ. 6, 567. so dulcibus illa (sc. faemina bos) quidem illecebris, et saepe superbos cornibus inter se subigit decernere amantes sc. tauros, *impels her proud lovers to contend*, Id. G. 3, 218. se invitos quicquam, quod minus placeat Tullo, dicturos, sed imperio subigi, *but that they were forced by their orders or instructions*, Liv. 1, 22.

—(III) SUBĪGĒRE classem ad moenia, to bring up, Sil. 15, 218. non aliter, quàm qui adverso vix flumine lembum remigiis subigit, *drives or forces up a boat with oars, i. e. rows with difficulty against the stream*, Virg. G. 1, 202. ipse (Charon) conto ratem subigit, *works or directs, shoves or pushes forward his boat with a pole*, Id. Æ. 6, 302. ast alius (i. e. Sisyphus) subigit saxum contra ardua montis, *rolls up a stone*, Sil. 13, 610.—(IV) SUBĪGĒRE terram, to till or plough. ante Jovem nulli subigebant arva coloni, Virg. G. 1, 125.—(V) SUBĪGĒRE farinam, to knead or work with the hands, Cato, R. R. 74. subiguntque in cote seures, *they grind or sharpen*, Virg. Æ. 7, 627. seu digitis subigebat opus i. e. lanam, *or teased the wool with her fingers*, Ov. M. 6, 20.—da validis juvenum pariter subigenda lacertis, sc. cerussam, iridem, &c. to be beaten or pounded together, Ov. med. fac. 75.

SUBACTUS, part. subdued, Cic. Font. 1.—(II) SUBACTUS multitudine periclitantium, *forced*, Tac. An. 6, 16. so vi anioris subactus, ib. 13, 13. insidiisque subactus, *forced by the artifices of his foe*, Virg. Æ. 12, 494.—(III) humus subacta, *often ploughed, well cultivated*, Cic. Sen. 17.—(IV) emplastrum ex aceto subactum, *softened with vinegar*, Cels. 6, 3, 3.

SUBACTUS, ñs, m. found only in the abl. opti-

rum frumentum, quod in subactu congium aquae capiat, in kneading, Plin. 18, 7 s. 12.—

SUBACTIO, ōnis, f. the act of cultivating or improving. subactio autem est usus, auditio, lectio, literae, the means of cultivating the genius are practice or experience, hearing, reading, writing, Cic. Or. 2, 30.—(II) a beating, working or kneading, Vitruv. 7, 5.

SUBJICĒRE (subjicō, ēci, ectum, à jācio,) ignem fornaci, lignis et sarmentis, to put under or below, Cic. Verr. 1, 27. altera (nympha) depositae subjecit brachia pallae, held the robe which Diana put off, Ov. M. 3, 167. cum foret Aeneae cervix subjecta parenti, was placed under, i. e. when he bore on his shoulders, Id. P. 1, 1, 33. subjecta lacertis brachia sunt, brachia are put under our lacerti, Ov. M. 14, 304. (see BRACHIUM.) nunc senior gladioque latus, scutoque sinistram, canitiem galeae subjicōque mean, i. e. I put a sword on my side, a shield in my left hand, and a helmet on my head, Id. Tr. 4, 1, 74. ramea costis subjiciunt fragmenta, thymum, casiasque recentes, they put or lay under his ribs, sprigs, &c. Virg. G. 4, 304. pedibusque rotarum subjiciunt lapsus, i. e. labentes rotas, they put on rolling wheels under its feet, Id. Æ. 2, 236.—SUBJICĒRE bona civium voci praeconis, praeconi, v. sub praecone, to expose to public sale by auction, Cic. Off. 2, 23. ut rex Cyprius cum bonis omnibus sub praecone subjiceretur, Cic. Dom. 20. cf. Id. Quint. 15. (the praeco or crier stood on a stone, that he might be seen by all present, Cic. Pis. 15.) fundum in Vejenti (agro).—subjecit praeconi, Liv. 6, 14.—deferam non in planum modò aedes, sed colli etiam subjiciam, I will not only bring down my house to the plain, but will even place it under the hill, i. e. I will build it at the foot of the hill, Liv. 2, 7.—* SUBJICĒRE ova gallinae, to set a hen.—* SUBJICĒRE se imperio alicujus, to subject to or submit, to put under, Cic. Off. 2, 6. so si nos sub eorum potestatem subjiciemus, A. ad Heren. 2, 31. cetera quoque omnia publica privataque sacra pontificis scitis subjecit, he put under the cognizance or subjected to the determination of the pontiff, Liv. 1, 20. qui (sc. orator) scelus fraudemque nocentis possit dicendo subjicere—odio civium, to expose, Cic. Or. 1, 46. so fortunas innocentium fictis auditio-nibus, Cic. Planc. 23. si invidiae subjecta esset sc. lex, exposed to odium, made unpopular, Liv. 4, 58 f. cum omnes a meis inimicis faces meae invidiae subjiciuntur, all arts are used to raise odium against me, Cic. Mil. 35.—* SUBJICĒRE partes generibus suis, to rank or class particular parts under their genus or kind. (vid. SPECIES.)—diligenter oportet exprimi, quae vis subjecta sit vocabus, what import or meaning is comprehended under words, Cic. Fin. 2, 2. so quid sonet haec vox voluptatis, id est, quae res huic voci subjiciatur, what is the meaning of, ib.—* SUBJICĒRE aliquid oculis, to describe a thing so as to place it before the eyes of any one, Quinctilian. 6, 3, 38. & 8, 3, 79. signiùs irritant animum demissa per aurem, quàm quae sunt

oculis subjecta fidelibus, things that enter by the ear affect the mind less, than those which are presented to the faithful eyes, Hor. Art. 181. cf. Cic. Acad. 1, 8.—(II) SUBJICĒRE testes, to suborn, Quinctil. 5, 7, 12. so indicem, Suet. Ner. 35. delatorem v. accusatorem, Digest.—subjicitur etiam L. Metellus, tribunus pleb. ab inimicis Caesaris, qui, &c. is set on or instigated, Caes. B. C. 1, 33.—testamentum alicui, to forge, Id. 9, 2, 73. testamenta, credo, subjiciunt, Cic. Phil. 14, 3.—relictisque sc. militibus, quos non idoneos credebant, in locum eorum subjecit, quos secum ex Italia eduxerat, he substituted, Liv. 29, 24.—(III) SUBJICĒRE aliquid alicui, to suggest or hint. si meministi, quod olim dictum est, subjecit sc. mihi, remind me of it, Ter. Phor. 2, 3, 40.—* cum ei (Sullae) libellum malus poëta de populo subjecisset, presented a petition to him, Cic. Arch. 10.—(IV) Parnassia laurus parva sub ingenti matris se subjicit umbrâ, springs or grows up, Virg. G. 2, 19. so Gallo, cujus amor tantùm mihi crescit in horas, quantum vere novo viridis se subjicit alnus, rises or grows, Id. E. 10, 74. corpora saltu subjiciunt in equos, they raise their bodies by a leap on their horses, i. e. they mount, Id. Æ. 12, 288. Camillus subjectus a circumstantibus in equum, being lifted or set on horseback by his attendants, Liv. 6, 24. saluti fuit eques sc. ei, qui raptim ipse desiluit, pavidumque regem in equum subjecit, he owed his safety to a trooper, who nimbly leapt from his horse, and mounted the frightened king on him, Id. 31, 37. at illum (sc. discum) dura repercusso subjecit in aëre tellus in vultus, Hyacinthe, tuos, cast it up in the reverberated air against thy face, Ov. M. 10, 184.—

SUBJECTUS, part. set or put under. tectis subjecti ignes, Cic. Cat. 3, 1. but latos humeros subjectaque colla veste super, fulvique insternor pelle leonis, I cover my broad shoulders and my neck bending or stooping to carry my father, Virg. Æ. 2, 721. qui (hostis) nunc corporibus suis subjectis undique cinxerit collem, lying at the foot of it, Liv. 7, 35.—alter (cingulus) subjectus aquiloni, another zone placed or situate under the north, Cic. Somm. 6. so septem subjecta trioni gens, i. e. septemtrioni, Virg. G. 3, 381. but ter flamma ad summum tecti subjecta reluxit, rising or raised to the top of the roof, ib. 4, 385.—(II) gentes tristi subjectae servitio, subjected, Liv. 26, 49. omnes res subjectae sunt naturae sentienti, i. e. Deo, subject to, Cic. N. D. 2, 30. parcere subjectis et debellare superbos, to spare the humble or submissive, Virg. Æ. 6, 853.—* used sometimes as a subst. subjecta vallium sc. loca, the lower places, Tac. An. 1, 65.—(III) mare vis subjectum, exposed or liable, Cic. Tusc. 4, 26. per totum hoc tempus subjectior in diem et horam invidiae, every day and hour more exposed, Hor. S. 2, 6, 47.—(IV) testamenta subjecta, forged, Cic. Paradox. 6, 2. nec mea subjectâ convictâ est gemma tabellâ mendacem linis impevuisse notam, nor is my ring (i. e. I am not) convicted

of having affixed a false mark or seal to the thread on a forged deed or will, Ov. M. 2, 9, 69. (58.)
—* sonitus verborum inanis, nullâ subjectâ sententiâ, no meaning being contained under them, Cic. Or. 1, 12.

SUBJECTE, adv.—haec, quam potest, demissimè, atque subjectissimè exponit, as humbly and submissively, as he can, Caes. B. C. 1, 84.—
SUBJECTIO (onis, f.) rerum sub aspectum, the bringing or placing of a thing under one's view, Cic. Or. 3, 53.—(II) a figure of rhetoric when the speaker asks a question, and answers it himself, A. ad Heren. 4, 23.—(III) subjectio rationis, the annexing or subjoining of a reason, A. ad Heren. 4, 17.—testamentorum, a forging, Liv. 39, 18.

SUBJECTOR, òris, m. a forger, Cic. Cat. 2, 4.—
SUBJECTA, ae, f. the basis or bottom of an engine or machine, Vit. 10, 15.—
SUBJECTU, abl. by putting under, Plin. 26, 15 s. 90.

SUBJECTĀRE (v. subactāre) arēnam altè, to throw or cast up, Virg. G. 3, 241.—so saxa, Lucr. 6, 700. manus, to put up, Ov. M. 4, 359. urget enim dominus mentem non lenis, et acres subjectat (tibi) lasso stimulos, applies sharp spurs to you wearied, Hor. S. 2, 7, 94.—
SUBICĪTĀRE, to toy with, Plaut. Casin. 5, 4, 2.
SUBICŪLUM flagri, a constant sufferer or consumer of the scourge, Id. Pers. 3, 3, 14.

SUB-IMPETRĀRE, to obtain by intreaty, Tac.
SUB-IMPŪDENS, somewhat impudent, Cic.

SUB-INĀNIS, e, somewhat empty, Cic. Att. 2, 17.

SUB-INDE, contr. subin', then, thereupon, after that; now and then, frequently.

SUB-INFLŪĒRE, to blow in or under, Sen. N. Q.

SUB-INSULSUS, a. somewhat silly or dull, Cic.

SUB-INVĪDĒRE ei, to envy a little, Cic. Fam. 7, 10. subinvisus, somewhat odious, Cic. Rabir. Post. 14.

SUB-INVĪTĀRE, to invite a little, Cic. Fam. 7, 1.

SUB-IRASCI (-irascor, irātus) ei, to be a little angry, Cic. Fam. 10, 28.

SUBIRĀTUS, a. somewhat angry, Cic. Orat. 1, 16.

SŪB-ĪRE (subeo, ii, rar. īvi, ītum,) tectum, to go or come under a roof, Caes. B. G. 1, 36 f. sic regia tecta subibat, he entered the royal palace, Virg. Æ. 7, 688.—* SŪBĪRE parentem humeris, to bear, to carry, Virg. Æ. 1, 707. & 4, 599. et juncti currum dominae subière ieo-nes, and yoked lions came under, i. e. drew the chariot of the goddess Cybèle, ib. 3, 113.—jamque propinquabant castris, muroque subitant, and were coming up to or entering the rampart, 9, 371.—* SŪBĪRE ad portam castrorum, to advance, to go up, Liv. 34, 16. nequum orbem medium Nox Hōris acta subibat, Nox, Night (having her chariot) driven by the Horae or Hours, had not yet ascended to or reached the middle of her course or the meridian of heaven, i. e. it was not yet midnight, Virg. Æ. 3, 512. cf. 2, 8. & 5, 721. Tibul. 2, 1, 87.—* pone

subit conjux, comes up, follows, Virg. Æ. 2, 724.

—subitque argentea proles, the silver race or age came on or succeeded, Ov. M. 1, 114.—occiduas ille (Cancer) subivit aquas, has gone or sunk under, Ov. F. 1, 314.—(II) SŪBĪRE laborem, to undergo, to endure, Cic. Att. 3, 15.—

* SŪBĪRE in locum alicujus, to come, to succeed, Ov. M. 1, 130. in partes alicujus, to undertake the part or task, Id. P. 4, 9, 7.—* SŪBĪRE auxilio alicui, to come up to one's assistance, Virg. Æ. 2, 216. plures subire, for subibant, advanced to the combat or to support their friends, Liv. 30, 11.—* ubi maximè montes Cortonenses Trasimenus (lacus) subit, lies or approaches nearest to, Id. 22, 4.—(III) SŪBIT

Alba Latinum, follows, succeeds, Ov. M. 14, 612. F. 4, 43.—subit aspera silva, a prickly wood rises or succeeds in place of corn, Virg. G. 1, 152. ne subeant herbæ, to prevent weeds from growing up, ib. 180. subeunt morbi, tristisque senectus, succeed, ib. 3, 67. so curae subeunt, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 23.—subit furtim lumina

fessa sopor, sleep insensibly steals upon my wearied eyes, Ov. Ep. 19, 56. subit ira cadentem ulcisci patriam, anger prompts me, Virg. Æ. 2, 575. spes mihi magna subit, I conceive great hope, Ov. Tr. 147. in tantis subeunt nec bona verba malis, sc. animo v. mihi, occur, ib. 3, 13, 24. et subeant animo Latmia saxa tuo, call to mind, Id. Ep. 18, 62. spiritus et vacuas prius hic tenuandus in auras ibit, et in tepido deseret ossa rogo, quam subeant animo meritorum ob-

livia nostro, before I forget, Tr. 1, 4, 13. quid sim, quid fuerimque, subit sc. animo, imp. it occurs to my mind, I reflect or remember, ib. 3, 8, 38. cf. 3, 3, 14. so nec mentem subit sc. tibi, Ov. M. 12, 471.

SUBIENS, euntis, part.—removet subeuntia nubila, the clouds coming on, Ov. F. 2, 493. te subeunte sc. in oppidum, advancing or going up to besiege it, Id. P. 4, 7, 21. spectant subeuntem fata mariti Alcestim, undergoing, i. e. dying to save her husband's life, Juvenal. 6, 651.—

SUBITURUS (fut. part.) eundem casum, about to undergo, Caes. B. C. 3, 13. pagina judicium docti subitura principis, about to come under or to undergo, Ov. F. 1, 19. so lumina fraternas jam subitura manus, i. e. about to be closed by the hands of a brother, Id. Liv. 94. (A. 471.)—passiv. ut pendens liquidâ ripa subitur aquâ, is gone under by, i. e. has a liquid stream running below it, Ov. Art. A. 1, 620.—

SUBĪTUS, a. sudden, hasty, unlooked for. subita oratio, extemporatory, Cic. Or. 1, 33. so exercitationes subitae, ib.—propter opera instituta multa multorum, subitum est ei remigra Kal. Quintil. it will hurry him, Cic. Fam. 13, 2. ad subita rerum, for sudden emergencies, Liv. 9, 43. relicto magistro equitum ad subita belli ministeria, to answer the sudden exigencies of the war, Id. 4, 27.

SUBĪTŪ, adv. suddenly, on a sudden.—

SUBĪTĀNEUS (a.) imber, sudden, Col. 1, 6. so ignis, Sen. N. Q. 7, 22.—

SUBĪTĀRIUS, a. -aria res, sudden, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 70. -arii milites, suddenly raised, subi-

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tary, Liv. 3, 4 f. § 41, 18. so legiones, 31, 2. § 40, 26. senatum consules vocant; jubentur subitarium scribere exercitum, to make a hasty levy of troops, to raise an army with all possible expedition, 3, 30. subitaria aedificia, suddenly or hastily built, Tac. An. 15, 39.

SUBJUGIS, e, accustomed to the yoke or to draw, Cato, 63.

SUBJUGIUM, i, n. a thong or band wherewith a yoke is fastened to a beast's neck, Vitruv. 10, 8. § Cato, 63.

SUB-JUNGĒRE (-ngo, nxi, nctum,) tigris curru for curru, to join or yoke, Virg. E. 5, 29. gentem, to subdue, Id. Æ. 8, 502. so urbem sub imperium Romanum, to reduce, Cic. Verr. 1, 21. cf. Rull. 2, 36. omnes artes oratori, to require that an orator should possess or understand, Cic. Or. 1, 50.—aliquid alicui, to subjoin, Quintil. 3, 3, 10. aliqua subjungo, I add, Plin. Ep. 7, 33, 7.

SUB-LĀBI, (-lābor, psus,) to slip or slide away, to fall down and decay by little and little, Senec. Ep. 71 f. sublabitur memoria, fails, Id. Ir. 3, 10. sic omnia fatis in pejus ruere ac retro sublapsa referri, falling or gliding away, Virg. G. 1, 200. cf. Æ. 2, 169.

SUB-LĀTUS, part. (tollo,) taken away, removed; puffed up; educated; begotten.

SUBLĀTĒ, adv. in a lofty strain, sublimely; haughtily.

SUBLĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. a lifting up, a taking away. See TOLLĒRE.

SUBLECTĀRE, (lacto,) to decoy, to stroke, Plaut.

SUB-LĒGĒRE, (-lēgo, lēgi, ctum,) to choose in place of another. vel quae sublegi tacitus tibi carmina nuper, I picked up from you, as it were, i. e. I got by heart while you were singing, without your knowledge, Virg. E. 9, 21. sermonem, to overhear, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 98. in demortuorum locum, sc. senatores, to choose, to substitute, Liv. 23, 23. liberi parentibus sublecti, children stolen from their parents, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 44.

SUBLESTUS, a. weak, of little value, Plaut.

SUB-LEVĀRE aliquem, to lift or raise up, Liv. 23, 20. mentum sinistrā, to support, to hold up, A. ad Heren. 4, 51.—aliquem auxilio, to help, to aid, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 102. cf. Cic. Fam. 5, 1. Or. 2, 40. pericula hominum, to ward off, Cic. Mur. 4.—calamitates hominum, to relieve, Cic. Tusc. 4, 20.—cujus (Marii) fugam pecuniā sublevavit, whom he relieved in his banishment, Nep. 25, 2. fide ad alios sublevandos saepe usus est, he used his credit to relieve others, Id. 15, 4.—laborem militum, to lessen, Caes. B. G. 6, 31. odia, to diminish or soften, Cic. Fam. 8, 3. cf. Act. 1. Verr. 16. quaestionem, to prevent an examination by torture, by manumitting a slave, Cic. Coel. 29. nominis novitatem dicendi gloriā, to compensate, to make up for, Cic. pet. cons. 1.—causam inimici, to weaken or hurt, Cic. Caecil. 4. hic status unā omnium voce gemitur, neque verbo cujusquam sublevatur, nor is it soothed or mitigated, Cic.

Att. 2, 18.—ab ipso autem Socrate sublevatus, vindicated, defended, Id. Tusc. 4, 37.

SUBLĪCA, ae, f. a stake or pile of wood driven into the ground for building on, Vitruv. 3, 3. Caes. B. G. 4, 17. Liv. 23, 37.

SUBLICIVS (adj.) pons, a wooden bridge, made of piles or posts driven into the river, Liv. 1, 33. Plin. 36, 15.

SUBLĪGĀRE, to bind or tie below, Plin. 17, 22. ense lateri v. humeris, to bind, Virg. Æ. 8, 459. 11, 11.

SUBLĪGAR, āris, n. § Subligācūlum, i, n. a kind of girdle or covering round the loins, worn by players and others round the tunic. in scenam sine subligaculo prodeat nemo, Cic. Off. 1, 35.

SUBLĪMIS, e, (g. supra limum,) lofty, high, sublime. -es boves, tall. in sublime jacere, aloft, on high. sublimem rapere, to hoist or truss up, and carry away, Ter. And. 5, 2, 20.

SUBLĪME, adv. up aloft, on high.

SUBLĪMĪTER, adv. sublimely, highly, on high.

SUBLĪMĪTAS, ātis, f. sublimity, height, loftiness.

SUBLĪMĀTUS, part. lifted up, raised high, Vitruv. 6, 9.

SUB-LŪNĒRE, (-lūno, ēvi, ūtum,) to anoint or besmear a little. os alicui, to deceive, to make a fool of.

SUBLŪTUS, part. § Sublūnīre, (à sublūnīre, ob-sol.) besmeared. tibi os est sublūtum, you are made a fool of, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 55. sublūntum est os custodi mulieris, was deceived or cheated, Id. Mil.

SUB-LIVĪDUS, a. somewhat black and blue, Cels. 5, 28.

SUBLŪCĀNUS, a. about day-spring, a little before day-light. sublucanis temporibus, Plin. 11, 12.

SUB-LŪCĒRE, (-ceo, xi, -,) to give a little light, to shine somewhat, to glimmer, Ov. Am. 1, 5, 5.

SUB-LUĒRE, (-luo, ui, ūtum,) to wash or rinse, to bathe. se calidā aquā, Cels. 4, 12. cf. Col. 6, 32. cujus radices duo duabus ex partibus flumina subluébant, washed, Caes. B. G. 7, 69.

SUBLŪTUS, a. somewhat washed, soused, soaked, Martial. 2, 42.

SUBLUVIES, iēi, f. a disease in the feet of sheep between the clees, the Foul, Col. 7, 5, 11.

SUB-LURĪDUS, a. somewhat wan and pale. cicatrix sublurida, Plaut. Amph. 4, 4.

SUBLUSTRIS, e, having a faint light, glimmering. sublustri noctis in umbra, Virg.

SUB-MĀNĀRE, to flow softly, Vitruv. 8, 1.

SUB-MERGĒRE, (-go, si, sum,) to drown or sink under water, to overwhelm, to dip or plunge. ipsos ponto, Virg. Æ. 1, 40. submersas obrue puppes, ib. 79.

SUB-MĒRUS, a. almost pure and without mixture.

SUBMINIA, ae, f. sc. vestis, a red vermilion garment.

SUB-MINISTRĀRE pecuniam ei, to furnish or afford. -ātor, ōris, m. a furnisher, Sen. Ep. 115.

SUB-MITTĒRE v. *submittere* (-tto, isi, isum,) aures, to let or lay down; opp. to *subrigere*, to raise or set up, Plin. 10, 48 s. 67. fasces populo *submittere* a Publicola traditum, to lower the fasces, to the people, in token of respect, Quintil. 3, 7, 18. hence cum tibi aetas nostra jam cederet, fascesque *submitteret*, was now yielding, and lowering the ensigns of dignity to you, Cic. Brut. 6.—*flexum genu submisit*, she put down her bended knee on the ground, Ov. M. 4, 340. cf. 7, 191. sibi destinatum in animo esse Camillo *submittere imperium*, to resign the command, Liv. 6, 6. malum ferro *submittere*, to cut down the mast, Juv. 12, 54. oculos, to look to the ground, Ov. F. 3, 372. nox erat, et somnus lassos *submit* ocellos, shut or closed, Ov. A. 3, 5, 1. pretia, to lessen, Plin. 29. 1 s. 8. quum (Prusias) veniret in curiam *submit* se, et osculo limen curiae contigisse sc. Polybius tradit, that he fell or threw himself down on the ground, Liv. 45, 44 f.—(II) *metaph.* **SUBMITTĒRE** animos amori, to submit or subject her mind, her resentment or pride, to love, Virg. Æ. 4, 414. et pugnare diu, nec me *submittere culpae* certa fui, and not to submit or easily yield to a crime, Ov. Ep. 4, 151. ne, qui Caunensi ruinae non succubissent, ad minores calamitates animos *submitteret*, should not let their spirits or courage be depressed by, Liv. 23, 25. et mihi res, non me rebus *submittere* conor, to adapt or suit circumstances to myself, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 19. Pana jubet Tmolus citharae *submittere* cannas, to submit his reeds to the harp, i. e. to acknowledge his pipe to be inferior to the harp of Apollo, Ov. M. 11, 171. (III) to send *privily* or *underhand*.—* huic vos non *submitteris*? sc. successorem, will you not send one to succeed him? Cic. prov. cons. 4. quos laborantes conspexerat, iis subsidia *submittebat*, Caes. B. G. 4, 26.—* tibi tellus *submit* flores, produces, brings forth, makes to grow, Lucr. 1, 8. longinquis regionibus, nihil nisi *submittere* (sc. porcos) expedit, in regions remote from cities, nothing turns to account, but bringing them up for breed, Col. 7, 9, 4. ubi est ubertas pabuli, *submittere* prolem semper expedit, ib. s. 5. scrofae, quibus partus *submit*itur, cocto sunt ordeo sustinendae, those which suckle their own young, must be sustained with boiled barley, ib. s. 13. tu modo, quos in spem statues *submittere* gentis, praecipuum jam inde a teneris impende laborem, bestow the chief attention on those, which you shall resolve to bring up for the increase of their species, Virg. G. 3, 73. so et quos (vitulos) aut pecori malint *submittere* habendo, &c. which they choose either to keep for breeding, ib. 159. so *submitte* tauros, (al. sc. jugo, yoke your bulls,) Id. E. 1, 46. **SUBMISSUS**, part. & adj. illi (sc. milites v. exercitus Antonii) aegrè, *submit*missis armis, cessèrè victoriam, having lowered their arms in token of submission, Pat. 2, 85. *submit*si quoque humiles intrarunt vertice postes, entered the low door with their heads bowing, Ov. M. 8, 638. *submit*si. petimus terram, we humbly fall to the

ground, Virg. Æ. 3, 93. eam (lupam) *submit*missas infantibus adèdè mitem praeuisse mammamas, ut, &c. so gently let down her dugs, Liv. 1, 4. *submit*ssa barba, a long beard, Ov. M. 6, 715. *submit*ssae manus, hanging down, ib. 5, 235. utque solent famuli, cum verbera saeva verentur, tendere *submit*ssas ad tua crura manus sc. liceat, *submit*tant, Id. Ep. 20, 78. auxilium *submit*ssâ voce rogavit, with a humble voice, Id. 7, 90. *submit*ssâ voce agam, tantum ut iudices audiant, with a low or gentle voice, Cic. Flac. 28. cf. Quintil. 11, 3, 43, 63. &c. ne quid humile, *submit*ssum,—abjectumque faciamus, mean, low, groveling, crouching, Cic. Tusc. 4, 30. cf. Off. 1, 34. Att. 1, 17.

SUBMISSÈ, adv. with a low voice, softly. *submit*ssis dicere, Cic. Or. 2, 53. humbly, *submit*ssively, Id. Planc. 5. quanto sumus superiores, tanto nos *submit*ssiùs geramus, Cic. Off. 1, 26.—**SUBMISSIM**, adv. softly, Suet. Aug. 74.—**SUBMISSIO**, ònis, f. a making low, a lowering. ex contentione vocis, ex *submit*ssione, Cic. Off. 1, 41. cf. Id. Or. 25.

SUB-MOLESTUS, a. somewhat troublesome. -è. **SUB-MÖNĒRE**, to warn one underhand, to put in mind, to hint, Ter. Eun. 5, 3, 22.

SUB-MORÖSUS, a. somewhat froward or peevish.

SUB-MÖVĒRE v. *Summovēre*, (-möveo, mövi, mötum,) to remove, to displace; to keep out. i, lictor, *sub*move turbam, Liv. 3, 48. cf. 4, 50.—**SUMMOVĒRE** villicum negotio, to remove or displace from his employment, Col. 1, 7, 5. so a proconsulatu, Plin. 2, 12. a republicâ, Pat. 2, 68. Quintil. 11, 1, 85.—Alpes Germaniam ab Italia *sub*moveto, separate, Plin. 3, 19 s. 23 f. so si quem tellus extrema refuso *sub*movet oceano, Virg. Æ. 7, 226.—ut quos natura ipsa retinere in officio non potuisset, ii magnitudine poenae maleficio *sub*moverentur, might be deterred from the crime of parricide, Cic. Rosc. A. 25.—*sub*motu Lysandro, being removed or ordered to withdraw, Nep. 6, 4 f.—* turbandae rei causâ publicani per vacuum in *sub*motu locum cuneo irruerunt, through the empty space, from which the people had been removed, Liv. 25, 3. so *sub*motu inceserunt sc. in, Id. 28, 27.—**SUBMÖTOR**, òris, m. a remover or clearer. *sub*motor aditus, i. e. the lictor clearing the way, Liv. 45, 29.

SUBMÖTUS, ñs, m. found only in the abl.—*in*cedit (sc. deus Apis) *sub*motu lictorum, he walks attended with a number of lictors to make way for him, Plin. 8, 46 s. 71.

SUB-NASCĪ, to grow up under or after.
SUB-NĀTĀRE, to swim under, Sil. 14, 482.
SUB-NECTĒRE, (-cto, xui, xum,) to tie under, to bind, to fasten. *sub*nectit fibula vestem, Virg. Æ. 1, 139. cf. 1, 492. 5, 313. 10, 138. ac primum laxos tenui de vimine circlos cervici *sub*necte, hang loose collars of slender twigs about their necks, Id. G. 3, 167. antennis totum *sub*nectite velum, furl or tie the sails to the yards, Ov. M. 11, 483. comam *sub*nexus, sc. secundum, having his hair tied below, Stat. Silv. 5, 3,

115.—(II) to subjoin. his—ita ut inventioni iudicium subnecteret, Quintil. 3, 3, 5.

SUB-NĒGĀRE, to deny or refuse, Cic. Fam. 7, 19.

SUB-NĪGER, gra, um, a little black, blackish.

SUB-NIXUS, part. resting or leaning on. solio subnixa resedit sc. Didō, Virg. Æ. 1, 506. subnixus et fidens innocentiae animus, relying or depending on, Liv. 4, 42. qui ejus artis arrogantia subnixa ambulant, stately, elevated, Cic. Or. 1, 58. cf. Liv. 26, 15.—subnixis alis me inferam, with arms a-kimbo, (al. subnixus,) Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 6.

SUB-NŌTĀRE, to note or mark secretly, to take notice to one's self.

SUBNŪBA, ae, f. a concubine. lecti subnuba nostri, the intruder into my bed, a name given to Medĕa by Hypsipyle, Ov. Ep. 6, 153.

SUB-NŪBĪLUS, a somewhat cloudy, Caes. B. C. 3, 54.

SUB-OBSCŌENUS, a somewhat smutty, Cic. Or. 26.

SUB-OBSCŪRUS, a somewhat obscure, or difficult to be understood, Cic. Brut. 7.

SUB-ŌDIŌSUS, a somewhat odious or impertinent, scarcely to be endured, Cic. Att. 1, 5.

SUB-ŌFENDĒRE, to offend or displease a little. faecem populi, Cic. Q. fr. 2, 5.

SŪB-ŌLĒRE, (-ōleo, ui, ūtum,) to savour or smell a little, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 102. to suspect or find out. subolet, sentio, he smells it out, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 48. cf. Trin. 3, 2, 72. num quid patri subolet? does my father suspect any thing? Ter. Phor. 3, 1, 10. cf. Id. Heaut. 5, 26.

SUBŌLES, is, f. a shoot or young twig growing out of the roots or stocks of trees, Col. Arb. 26.

SUB-ŌLESCENS, part. growing up. See SOBLES.

SUB-ŌRĪRI, to rise or grow up, Plin. 2, 93. Lucr. 1, 1035. 2, 1137.—

SUBORTŪS, ūs, m. a rising.

SUB-ORNĀRE, to adorn or dress, Senec. Ben. 3, 28. to supply or furnish, to aid or assist, Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 14.—(II) to suborn, to procure by bribes. falsum subornavit testem, Cic. Rosc. Com. 17. itaque ad invidiam ei faciendam legatos Ambracienses in senatum subornatos criminibus introduxit, suborned to accuse him, properly instructed in the crimes which they were to lay to his charge, Liv. 38, 43.

SUB-ORTUS, ūs, m. the rising of the sun, &c. ex alio lucem jactare subortu, Lucr. 5, 304.

SUB-PAETŪLUS, a somewhat pink-eyed. -i oculi, having a little cast or squint, Varr.

SUB-PALLĪDUS, a somewhat pale, Cels. 2, 4 f.

SUB-PALPĀRI (dep.) alicui, to coax or wheedle, Plaut.

SUB-PERNĀTUS, part. a. cut in the hough, Festus. alnus subpernata securi, cut down, Catul. 17, 19.

SUB-PINGUIS, e, somewhat fat, fattish, Cels. 6, 4.

SUB-PŪDĒRE, imp. to be somewhat ashamed.

SUB-RANCĪDUS, a. somewhat stale or rancid, Cic.

SUB-RAUCUS, a. a little hoarse, Cic. Brut. 28.

SUB-REFECTUS, part. somewhat refreshed, Patere.

SUB-REMĪGĀRE, to row gently. Cymodocĕa—dextra puppim tenet, ac laevā tacitis subremigat undis, (i. e. subnātat, Serv.) rows her way, makes way, swims along, Virg. Æ. 10, 227.

SUB-RĒPĒRE v. Surrĕpĕre, (-rĕpo, psi, ptum,) to creep from under, Cic. Sext. 59. to creep along, Plin. 34, 8. to steal softly, unawares or by little and little. jam subrepet iners aetas, old age will insensibly come on, Tibul. 1, 1, 71.

SUB-REPTUS, secretly stolen. See SUBRĪPĒRE.

SUB-RĪDĒRE, (-rideo, ūsi, ūsum,) to smile gently or a little. subridet Satorius, Cic. Rosc. Com. 8.—

SUBRIDICULĒ, adv. somewhat ridiculously, with some wit or pleasantry, Cic. Or. 2, 61.

SUBRĪGĒRE, v. Surrigĕre, (-igo, rexi, ctum, à rego,) to raise or lift up. tot subrigit aures sc. Fama, she pricks up, Virg. Æ. 4, 183. Romanus, mucrone surrecto, having raised the point of his sword, Liv. 7, 10.

SUB-RIGUUS, a. somewhat wet, oozy, Plin. 17, 18.

SUB-RINGI, dep. to grin or fret a little, Cic. Att. 4, 5.

SUBRĪPĒRE; to steal privily, to take away by stealth; to filch. See SurrĪPĒRE.

SUB-RŌGĀRE v. Surrŏgĕre, to choose in place of another.

SUBROSTRĀNI, ōrum, m. men who used to saunter or lounge in the Forum near the rostra, Cic. Fam. 8, 1.

SUB-RŌTĀTUS, part. a. mounted on wheels, Vitr.

SUB-ROTUNDUS, a. somewhat round, roundish.

SUB-RŪBER, bra, um, somewhat red, ruddy, Cels.

SUBRŪBĪCUNDUS, a. somewhat red or blushing, Senec. Ir. 3, 4.

SUBRŪBĒRE, neut. to be somewhat red, to look of a blushing red, Ov. A. 2, 5, 36. Art. 2, 316.

SUB-RŪFUS, a. somewhat red, reddish, Plin.

SUBRŪMUS, a. (sub ruma, v. -i; i. e. sub mammā) -i agni, sucking lambs, Varr. R. R. 2, 1 § 11.—

SUBRŪMĀRE, to put to the dug, to make a lamb or calf suck a different dam from its own, Festus; Col. 7, 43. 12, 37. foetus ovium, aliarumve pecudum, to put the lambs, or the young of other cattle to the dug, Col. 12, 3, 9.

SUB-RUĒRE, (-uo, ui, ūtum,) to cast or tumble down, to overthrow. murum ab imo, to undermine, to pull down from below, Liv. 21, 11. cf. Caes. B. G. 2, 6. subruere est arces et stantia moenia virtus, to overthrow, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 23. so ventura dies mundi subruet arces, Propert. 3, 5, 31. cf. Ov. M. 1, 256.—metaph. diffidit urbium portas vir Macĕdo i. e. Philippus, et subruit aemulos reges numeribus, undermined

or overthrew, ruined, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 14.—subruit haec (senecta) aevi demoliturque prioris robor, *undermines and demolishes, i. e. weakens and destroys*, Ov. M. 15. 228. omnis subruitur natura, sc. cujusque animantis, *is weakened or enfeebled*, Lucr. 4, 864.—subrūta cuniculo moenia, *undermined or overthrown by a mine*, Liv. 21, 11.

SUB-RŪTĪLUS, a. somewhat ruddy, Plin. 10, 33.

SUB-SALSUS, a. somewhat salt, saltish.

SUB-FARCINĀTUS, v. Suffarcinātus, a. carrying something below one's clothes, having one's clothes stuffed out, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 10.

SUB-SCRĪBĒRE, (-scribo, psi, ptum,) to write under or below.—*SubscribĒre causam notae censoriae, *to subjoin or annex a reason for degrading a senator or eques*, Cic. Cluent. 42 & 45. Div. 1, 16. (A. 129).—*SubscribĒre audita, *to write or note down*, Quinctil. 12, 8, 1. cf. Suet. Aug. 27. Tac. Agric. 45. numerus aratorum quotannis apud magistratus subscribitur, *is registered*, Cic. Verr. 3, 51.—(II) *to accuse and subscribe the charge*. cras subscribam homini dicam, *I will bring an action or an indictment at law, I will commence a process or sue a writ against him*, Plaut. Poen. 3, 6, 5. cf. Aul. 4, 10, 30.—*SubscribĒre causae v. accusationi in aliquem, *to join in an accusation, to assist the chief prosecutor in proving his charge*. Scipio Africanus parum ex populi Romani dignitate esse ducebat, *subscribe odiis accusationibusque Annibal, thought it below the dignity of the Roman people to subscribe to, or take part in the animosities and charges against Annibal*, Liv. 33, 47. SUBSCRIPTIO (ōnis, f.) literarum, *the adding of the usual prayer to the close of a letter*, Suet. Tib. 32.—(II) *a registering or marking down of any thing*, Cic. Verr. 3, 47.—(III) *the annexing of a reason to the sentence of the censors; sometimes put for the sentence; illud ostendam, populi Romani suffragiis saepenumero, censorias subscriptiones esse deletas, that the sentences of the Censors have been cancelled*, Cic. Cluent. 43. cf. ib. 47.—(IV) *a joining, or taking part in an accusation*.

SUBSCRIPTOR, ōris, m. *an assistant or second to the chief accuser*.—venalis adscriptor et subscriptor tuus, *a faviour or flatterer*, Cic. Dom. 19.

SUBSCUS, ūdis, f. *a dovetail, a form of joining two pieces of wood together, where that which is inserted has the form of a wedge reversed*; Vitruv. 4, 7. Cato, 18. subscus ferrea, *a cramp iron*, Vitruv. 10, 10.

SUB-SĒCĀRE (-sĕco, ui, ctum,) *carnem, to cut or pare away below*, Cels. 8, 2, 4. unguis ferro, *to cut or pare*, Ov. F. 6, 230. illa papaveres subsecat ungue comas, *cuts or crops*, Ov. F. 4, 438. falce coloratas subsecuitque comas, *cut the ripe corn with a hook*, Id. A. 3, 10, 12. cf. Art. 1, 300. Med. 36.

SUBSĒCIVUS, a. *cut off from something else; -a tempora, spare time, leisure hours, after the duties of a public office are performed*, Cic. Leg. 1. 3. -ae operae, *the work done at leisure hours*,

Cic. Or. 2, 39, Phil. 2, 8. philosophia non est res subseciva, *a thing to be attended to only at leisure hours, i. e. it is a serious study*, Sen, Ep. 53.

* SUBSECIVI (plur.) agri, *lands which remained after what was called a centuria, or 200 acres was completed, and were not sufficient to make up another centuria*, Varr. R. R. 1, 10, 2.—SUBSECĪVA, ōrum, n. *the lands which remained after all the veteran soldiers had received their portion*, Suet. Dom. 9.

SUBSELLIUM, i, n. *a bench or seat*.—SUBSELLIA, plur. *the benches or seats*—(I) *of the inferior magistrates; as of the tribunes, (subsellia tribunitia)*, Suet. Caes. 78.—(II) *the seats or benches in the senate-house; thus, advento tuo ista subsellia vacua facta sunt*, Cic. Cat. 1, 7. cf. Id. Phil. 2, 8. & 5, 7.—(III) *in the theatre, amphitheatre, bis septena subsellia, the 14 rows of seats for the equites behind the senators*, Martial. 5, 28, 2. cf. 2, 29, 1. 5, 8, 2.—(IV) *in courts of justice, the seats of the judices or judges, of the advocates, witnesses, and hearers*, Cic. Vat. 14. Rosc. Am. 6. Flacc. 10. Brut. 84—add. Plin. Ep. 2, 14, 6. & 6, 33. 3—hence versatus in utrisque subselliis cum summā famā et fide, *i. e. as a judex or judge, and as a patronus or advocate*, Cic. Div. 13, 10. a subselliis Allienus, *i. e. caudicus, a pleader in petty causes, or in the inferior courts*, Cic. Caecil. 15. cf. Or. 1, 62. & 2, 33. (A. 124)—(V) *the seats of any audience or auditory; when people were convened to hear a poet or orator recite his compositions*, Juvenal. 7, 45 & 86—*metonym. Sextiliane, bibis quantum subsellia quinque, *i. e. quinque equites qui in subselliis sedent*, Martial. 1, 27. SUB-SENTIRE (-tio, si, sum,) *to perceive*, Ter. H.

SUB-SĒQUI, (-sĕquor, cutus v. quūtus,) *to follow forthwith, soon or near after; ipse cum legionibus subsequor, I follow*, Cic. Fam. 10, 15. cf. Caes. B. G. 2, 11. 4, 26 & 5, 18. Liv. 27, 31—(II) *omnes autem hos motus subsequi debet gestus, to second, to be adapted to*, Cic. Or. 3, 59.

SUB-SĒRĒRE vineam, *to recruit, to plant new vines in place of such as are dead*, Col. 4, 15, 1.

SUB-SERVĪRE ei, *to serve, to be subservient or subject to*.—metaph. tu, ut subservias orationi, *utcumque opus sit verbis, vide, i. e. sermoni meo tuas accommodes response, see that you second or humour my discourse*, Ter. And. 4, 3, 20.

SUBSIDĒRE, (subsĭdeo, ēdi, essum, à sĕdeo,) *to rest or settle at the bottom*.—(II) *to rest, stay or remain*. extremus galeâque imâ subsedit Acestor, *the lot of Acestor remained last and in the bottom of the helmet*, Virg. Æ. 4, 498. magna calonum multitudo, *quae in castris subsederat, had remained*, Caes. B. G. 6, 35. cur neque ante occurrit, *ne in villa resideret? nec eo in loco subsedit, quò noctu venturus esset? and did not lie in wait or in ambush*, Cic. Mil. 19.

SUBSIDENTIA, ae, f. *the sediment or dregs of liquors*, Vitruv. 8, 3.

SUBSESSOR, ōris, m. *a liar in wait*, Serv. ad Virg. Æ. 11, 268. *an adulterer*, Val. Max. 2,

1, ext. 7. or one who has any secret design.—
 SUBSIDĒRE, (sub-ido, ēdi, v. idi, essum,) to sink down—* subsident Hispani adversus emissa tela ab hoste, stoop to avoid, Liv. 28, 2, so Aeneas poplite subsident, stooping on his knee, Virg. *Æ.* 12, 492.—mirus amor, juvet ut tigris subsidere cervis, (in dat.) to copulate with hinds, Hor. *Epod.* 16, 31. cf. Lucr. 4, 11, 91—impetus dicendi subsidit, the vehemence of speaking subsides, is lessened or less exerted, Quinctil. 3, 8, 67. nec silentio subsidat sc. vox, Id. 11, 3, 24. cf. ib. s. 13. & Cic. *Or.* 1, 59—* Subsidiere leonem, to attack or catch by snares, Sil. 13, 221. devictam Asiam subsedit adulter, metonym. for Asiae debellatorem, lay in wait for, or insidiously attacked, (al. devictā Asiā subsedit sc. ei adulter, i. e. the adulterer Aegisthus cut off by snares Agamemnon, the conqueror of Asia,) Virg. *Æ.* 11, 268. commixti corpore tanto subsident Teucrī, incorporated with so great a nation the Trojans shall sink into oblivion, i. e. shall lose their name and be called Latins, Virg. *Æ.* 12, 836.

SUBSĪPIUM, i, n. aid, assistance, succour. reliqua signa in subsidio artūū collocat, he places the other companies or troops more closely as a body of reserve, Sall. *Cat.* 59. cf. Liv. 21, 146. triplicibus subsidiis aciem instruxit, he drew up his army in three lines, or with three bodies of reserve, Sall. *Jug.* 49.—alicui subsidio ire, proficisci, venire, to go or come to the relief or assistance of.—subsidium senectutis, the support, Cic. *Att.* 15, 13—Maroboduus, undique deserto, non aliud subsidium, quam misericordia Caesaris, no other refuge or resource, Tac. *An.* 2, 63. eodem subsidio obaerati adversum creditores, suspectique capitalium criminum receptabantur, were screened or sheltered in the same sanctuary or asylum, ib. 3, 60.

SUBSĪDIARIUS, a. in reserve, subsidiary.—
 SUBSĪDIARI, to be in reserve or ready to give assistance, Hirt. *B. G.* 8, 13.

SUBSIGNĀNUS, a. -i milites, privileged veterans, soldiers who after being discharged continued to serve in the army, not as part of the legion, but in separate companies; (sub signis) Tac. *Ann.* 1, 36. *Hist.* 1, 70. & 4, 33.

SUBSIGNĀRE, to write below, to mark under, to transcribe, Plin. 18, 6 s. 7. & 25 s. 61. to give under one's hand or seal, to promise, to assume, Plin. *Ep.* 3, 1 s. & 10, 3. signari apud aerarium, apud censorem, to be marked or written down in the Censor's books after the proprietor's name, Cic. *Flacc.* 32.

SUBSĪLIRE, (-silio, silui v. silii, sultum, à salio,) to leap as dancers do; Varro apud Non. 2, 515.—to leap from their staples, as doors, Plaut. *Curc.* 1, 2, 64.—to rise up from a fall, Senet. *Ep.* 13.—to ascend, to mount up as a fire, subsiliunt ignes ad tecta domorum, Lucr. 2, 191.

SUBSULTĀRE, to hop, jump, leap or caper, Plaut. *Capt.* 3, 4, 104. Cas. 2, 7, 110.—to be unmusically composed, jump, as it were, in being pronounced, from too great a number of monosyllables, Quinctil. 9, 4, 42. or the improper con-

tinuation of long and short syllables, Id. 11, 3, 43.

SUBSULTIM, adv. by leaps or jumps, Suet.

SUB-SIMĪLIS, e, somewhat like or resembling.

SUB-SĪMUS, a, somewhat snub- or flat-nosed.

SUBSĪPĒRE, (-sipio, sĭpui, à sapio,) to have but little sense or an imperfect taste, Varr. *L. L.* 4, 28.

SUBSISTĒRE, (-sisto, stĭti, stĭtum,) to stop. substitit Creūsa, stopped, staid behind, Virg. *Æ.* 2, 738. quater ipso in limine portae substitit sc. fatalis machina, ib. 243. substitit hĭc Erāto, stopped, was silent, Ov. *F.* 4, 349. substitit ut clamor, when their clamour ceased, Id. *M.* 1, 207. positis pars utraque substitit armis, both sides were quiet, ceased from fighting, ib. 12, 147. substitit auspicii lingua timore mali, was silent from fear of giving a bad omen, Id. *Ep.* 13, 86. cf. *F.* 1, 538.—qui in iis locis de Hasdrubalis exercitu subsisterat, had remained behind, Liv. 31, 10.—substitit occultus, he halted in a place where he could not be seen, Id. 9, 23. cf. 22, 12.—Helvetii—audaciū subsistere, stopped or halted on their march, Caes. *B. G.* 1, 15.

* ergo nec clypeo juvenis subsistere tantum (impetum,) nec dextra valet, cannot withstand or resist so great a shock, Virg. *Æ.* 9, 806. non, si Varronis thesauros haberem, subsistere sumptui possem, I could not bear or support, Cic. *Fam.* 11, 10, 11. res quoque tanta fuit, quantae subsistere summo Aeneidos vati grande fuisset onus, the subject was so important, that it would have been difficult for Virgil to do it justice, Ov. *P.* 4, 3, 38.—* subsistit proceritas balsami intra bina cubita, does not exceed, Plin. 12, 25.—ingeniumque meis substitit omne malis, is repressed or blunted by, Ov. *Ep.* 15, 196.

SUBSŌLĀNUS, i, m. sc. ventus, an east wind, Plin. 2, 46 s. 47. venti, Cels. 2, 1.—subsolani Indorum montes, south-east, Plin. 7, 2.

SUB-SORTĪRI, (-tior, titus,) to choose by lot in place of another, Cic. *Verr.* 1, 19 & 61 f. *Cluent.* 35.

SUBSORTĪRIO, ōnis, f. a choosing of new judges or jurymen by lot, in place of such as were rejected by the defendant or prosecutor, Cic. *Verr.* 1, 61 f.—a catalogue of such judges, Cic. *Cluent.* 33.

SUB-STĀRE, (-sto, stĭti, stĭtum,) to stand still, to stand his ground, to bear up. perii, metuo ut substet hospes, I fear the stranger will not bear this, Ter. *And.* 5, 4, 11.—(II) to be, to exist. quarum rerum nullum substet quasi corpus, (al. substet,) there is no substance, Cic. *Top.* 5.—nullo dolore substantive, there being no pain, Cels. 2, 7, 63.

SUBSTANTIA, ae, f. the substance or essence of a thing, Sen. *Ep.* 58. Quinctil. 1 pr. 21. 7, 2 5. &c.—and in later writers, wealth, fortune. * In no ancient writer is SUBSTANTIVUM to be found for nomen.

SUBSTERNĒRE (-sterno, strāvi, strātum,) herbam ovibus, to strew or spread below, Cato, 37. cf. Ter. *And.* 4, 4, 6. solum paleis, to cover, Varr. *R. R.* 1, 57. nidos quān possunt mollissimē substernunt aves, make, Cic. *N. D.* 2, 52,—

SUBSTERNERE brachia collo, *to place under*, Catull. 63, 332. *se alicui, to prostitute*, ib. 402. *so pudicitiam*, Suet. Aug. 68.—*multas delicias, to afford*, Lucr. 2, 22. *aliquid animo, to bring under*, Cic. Univ. 8.—*substrato arenâ loco, being strewed with sand*, Plin. 19, 6.

SUBSTRATUS, âs, m. *a spreading or laying under*, Id. 18, 30.

SUBSTRÂMEN, inis, n. & Substramentum, i, n. *straw-litter, any thing laid underneath*, Cato & Varr.

SUBSTILLUM, i, n. (stillo) *a strangury*, Cato.

SUBSTĪTŪĒRE (-uo, ui, ūrum, à statuo,) *lapi-des plantae, to put below*, Pallad. Mart. 10.—*alium in ejus locum, to substitute, to chuse or put*, Nep. 7, 7.—*substitueratque animo (sc. Ma-nissina) speciem quoque corporis amplam ac magnificam sc. Scipionis, had conceived in his mind or figured to himself, had formed in his imagination an idea, also of his person, full of grandeur and dignity*, Liv. 28, 35. *so ut possis odise tuam (sc. Helenam,) Pari, funera fra-trum debueras oculis substituisse tuis, to have set before or represented to your eyes*, Ov. Rem. A. 573.

SUB-STRĪNGĒRE (-stringo, strinxī, strictum,) *boves, to bind or gird below*, Col. 2, 3, 1. *sub-stringebat caput (equi) loro altiùs, quàm ut prioribus pedibus planè terram posset attingere, he tied up*, Nep. 18, 5. *bilem, to check or re-strain his anger*, Juv. 6, 432. *aurem loquaci, to prick up, to lend an ear, to listen*, Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 95.—*substricta ilia, a small tight belly*, Ov. Met. 3, 216. *so constrictor venter*, Col. 6, 20. *substricta cura gerens, having his legs pulled up close to his belly*, Ov. Met. 12, 752.

SUB-STRŪĒRE, (-uo, uxi, uctum,) *to lay a foundation underneath, to build*, Vitruv. 8, 7.—*metaph. parentes fabri liberùm sunt, et funda-mentum substruunt liberorum*, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 39.—*Capitolium saxo quadrato substructum est, was built of hewen stone*, Liv. 6, 4.—
SUBSTRUCTUM, i, n. *a foundation*, Vitr. 8, 7.—
SUBSTRUCTIO, ònis, f. *the laying of a founda-tion; a building*, Cic. Mil. 31. *a buttress or underpropping*, Col. 1, 5, 9.

SUB-SURDUS, a, -a vox, *scarcely heard, weak*, Quintil. 11, 3, 32.

SUB-SŪTUS, part. -a vestis, *a garment having a broad fringe, (instita) sewed to the lower part or bottom of it*, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 29.

SUB-TĒGĒRE, *to cover a little or secretly*, Sil.

SUBTEGĪLÂNEUS, a, -um pavementum, *under covert, (sub tegulis,) not under the open air*, Plin.

SUBTĒMEN, inis, n. (q. subteximen, quod sub stamine texitur v. quod subsit s. subit stamini.) Varr. L. L. 4, 23. *the woof of a web*, Ter. Heaut.

SUBTENTUS, part. *bounl, or stretched below*.

SUB-TĒNUIS, e, *somewhat slender, thin, or small*.

SUBTER, praep. *under. subter humum*, Virg. G. 3, 298. *adv. below, underneath. omnia haec quae supra et subter sc. sunt*, Cic. Or. 3, 5. cf. Lucr. 6, 635,

SUBTER-CURRENS, ntis, part. *running under*.

SUBTER-DŪCĒRE se, *to steal away privily*, Plaut.

SUB-TĒRĒRE, (-tĕro, trīvi, trĭtum,) *to bruise, to pound, to break in pieces*, Col. 12, 5. *to fret, or gall*, Cato, 72. Senec. Ep. 51. *subtriti pedes sc. boum, worn, bruised or galled underneath*, Col. 6, 15, 2.

SUBTER-FLŪĒRE, *to flow or run under*.

SUBTER-FŪGĒRE, *to escape, to avoid*, Cic. Off. 3, 26.

SUBTER-LÂBI, (-labor, psus,) *to slip, slide, run or fl. v. underneath*.

SUBTER-LĪNĒRE, *to anoint underneath*, Plin. 28, 7.

SUBTER-LŪĒRE, *to flow under*, Claudian.

SUBTER-MĒARE, *to run or pass under*.

SUBTERRÂNEUS, a. (sub terra,) *under ground*.

SUBTERTENUÂRI habendo, *to be worn in the inside by being used*, Lucr. 1, 313.

SUBTEXĒRE, (-xo, ui, xtum,) *to subjoin, to annex*, Liv. 37, 48. Nep. 25, 18. *caelum fumo, to cover*, Virg. Æ. 3, 582.

SUBTĪLIS, e, (q. sub tela,) *subtle; small, slender, minute, thin, fine, nice; sharp, acute; not dense or gross.*—(II) *metaph. SUBTILIS argu-mentatio, subtle, acute*, Quintil. 2, 5, 8. cf. Plin. 2, 108 s. 112. *so auctor subtilis atque e-legans*, Quintil. 10, 1, 78. *subtilis veterum ju-dex, a nice or exquisite judge of antiques, a con-noisseur of ancient paintings*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 101. *judicium subtile videndis artibus illud, that fine taste in discerning works of art*, Id. Ep. 2, 1, 242. *nam ad meum sensum, et ad illud sine-rum ac subtile judicium, nihil potest esse lauda-bilius, quàm ea tua oratio, according to my opi-nion, and the judgement of those possessed of true and refined discernment*, Cic. Fam. 15, 6, 4. *fervida quòd subtile exsurdant vina palatum, hot wines deafen or blunt the acuteness of the pa-late*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 38. cf. Col. 8, 16, 4. *subtilis praeceptor, acute, attentive or ingenious*, Quintil. 1, 4, 25.

SUBTĪLĪTER, adv. *subtily; minutely, closely*.—(II) *disputat subtiliter, ingeniously, acutely*, Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 5.—(III) *is est eloquens, qui et humilia subtiliter, et magna graviter, et mediocria temperatè potest dicere, simply or plainly*, Cic. Or. 29.

SUBTĪLĪTAS, âtis, f. *smallness, slenderness, mi-nuteness.*—(II) *morosa caelandi, fingendique at-tinguendi subtilitas, the curious and subtle art*, Plin. 35, 1. *Aristoteles, vir immensae subtili-tatis, acuteness, ingenuity*, Id. 18, 34.—*subtilitas disserendi, i. e. dialectica, the art of reasoning or logic*, Cic. Or. 1, 15. cf. Tusc. 3, 23. *subtilitas orationis, plainness, simplicity, delicacy or neatness of style*, Cic. Or. 23.

SUB-TRAHĒRE, (-trâho, xi, ctum,) *to take a-way below or secretly*. Galli *aggerem cuniculis subtrahebant, carried off or withdrew from be-low the earth of the mount by mines*, Caes. B. G. 7, 22. *quòd ego me libentiùs a curia et ab omni reip. parte subtraho, I withdraw or retire*, Cic. Q. fr. 2, 8. *repente se interdiu vel nocte subtrahebat, he withdrew himself*, Suet. Caes. 65,

siste gradum, teque aspectu ne subtrahe nostro, Virg. *Æ.* 6, 465. cf. 698. subtrahitur presso mollis arena pedi, *is withdrawn from below*, Ov. Ib. 424. so subtrahiturque solum, Virg. *Æ.* 5, 199.—subtracto solo disjecti, Tac. An. 1, 70. cf. ib. 81.—subtractus militum irae, *rescued from*, Id. Hist. 3, 7. verbum subtractum, *suppressed*, Quintil. 9, 3, 58.

SUB-TRISTIS, e, *somewhat sad or melancholy*.

SUB-TRĪTUS, part. *worn below*. -ae unguulae, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 73. *somewhat broken or bruised*, Plin.

SUB-TURPIS, e, *somewhat base or filthy*, Cic. Or. 2, 66.

SUBTURPICŪLUS, a, *a little mean or base*, Cic. Att. 4, 5.

SUBTUS, adv. (*à sub*; *ut intus, ab in*.) *under*.

SUBTŪSUS, part. *somewhat beaten or bruised*.

SUBUCŪLA, ae, f. *an' under tunic or woollen garment worn next the skin, a flannel waistcoat*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 95. Suet. Aug. 82.

SUBUCŪLĀTUS, a, *wearing an under tunic*, Quintil. 8, 3, 33.

SUB-VEHĒRE, (-vēho, xi, ctum,) *to carry or bring up, to convey in a ship or wain*. frumentum, quod flumine Arare navibus subvexerat, *he had brought up*, Caes. B. G. 1, 16. ne quid Romam frumenti subvehi sineret, *to be carried up the Tiber from the sea*, Liv. 2, 11.—et Nox atra polum bigis subvecta tenebat, *borne up in her chariot with two horses*, Virg. *Æ.* 5, 721, so adversum remis superes subvectus ut amnem, ib. 8, 58. levibus biremibus LXX. flumine adverso subvectus, *sailing or rowing up against the stream*, Liv. 24, 40.

SUBVECTIO, ōnis, f. *a carrying or conveying*, Caes. B. G. 7, 10. frumenti tarda subvectio erat, Liv. 44, 8.—*so*—

SUBVECTUS, ūs, m. *found only in the abl.* Tac. An. 15, 4.—

SUBVECTĀRE saxa humeris, *to bear or carry*, Virg. *Æ.* 11, 131. et ferrugineā subvectat corpora cymbā sc. Charon, *wafts or ferries over*, ib. 6, 303.

SUB-VĒNTRE (-vēnio, veni, ventum,) *alicui, to assist, to relieve, to help or succour*. subvenite inopi, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 2.—*impers. priusquam ex castris subveniretur, before relief or assistance could be brought*, Sall. Jug. 54. huic quoque rei maximè subventum est a nobis, Cic. Att. 1, 17.—

SUBVENTĀRE, freq. spes bona, obsecro, subventa mihi, *assist me*, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 11.

SUB-VĒRĒRI, (-vereor, veritus,) *to be somewhat afraid*, Cic. Fam. 4, 10.

SUB-VĒRTĒRE (-to, ti, sum,) *mensam, to overturn or overthrow*, Suet. Ner. 47. ut calcæone olim, si pede major erit, subvertit, *makes one trip or stumble*, Hor. Epist. 1, 10, 43.—(II) *metaph.* (cave) ne nimium modò bonae tuae istae nos rationes, et tuus iste animus aequus subvertant, *ruin or undo us*, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 51. decretum consulis subvertēre, *to annul or reverse*, Sall. Jug. 30. avaritia fidem, probitatem,

ceterasque bonas artes subvertit, *destroyed*, Id. Cat. 10. cf. Justin. 6, 3, & 12, 5.—

SUBVERSUS, part. *overturned*, Sall. Jug. 94. quid ea memorem,—*a privatis compluribus subversos montes sc. esse, were overturned or levelled*, Sall. Cat. 13. Arisbe terrarum motu subversa, Plin. 5, 31s. 39.—*metaph.* pudicitia subversa, Id. 17, 15. so majestas, Lucr. 5, 1135. cf. Tac. Hist. 4, 42.—

SUBVERSOR, ōris, m. *an overturner or destroyer*, Tac. An. 3, 28.—

SUBVERSĀRI, *to be employed under another*, (sed al. al.) Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 23.

SUBVESPĒRUS, i, m. *the west south-west wind*, Vit. 1, 6.

SUBVEXUS, a, *sloping, declining*, Liv. 25, 36.

SUB-VĪRĪDIS, e, *somewhat green, greenish*, Plin. SŪBŪLA, ae, f. (*q. subŭla, à suendo*,) *a bodkin, a shoemaker's awl*, Col. 6, 5. subulā leonem excipis? *do you face a lion with an awl?* i. e. do you not prepare defence against danger? Senec. Epist. 82. so subulā armatus, ib. 86.—

SUBULO, ōnis, m. *a young deer, a spitter, having plain horns, like an awl*, Plin. 11, 37.

SUBULCUS, i, m. *a swine-herd*. See SUS.

SUB-VŌLĀRE, *to fly upwards*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17. SUB-VOLVĒRE, *to tumble or roll up*, Virg. *Æ.* 1, 424.

SUBURBIUM, i, n. (utrb,) *the suburbs of a city*, Cic. Phil. 12, 10.—

SUBURBĀNUS, a, *near or about the city, in the suburbs*. -ana villa, v. -ānum, sc. praedium, a villa near the city, Id. suburbana ac fidelis provincia Sicilia, Cic. Verr. 5, 60.— SUBURBĀNĪTAS, ātis, f. *nearness to the city, vicinity*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3.

SUB-URGĒRE, (-geo, si, -,) *to thrust or press forward or closely*. dum proram ad saxa suburget, Virg. *Æ.* 5, 202.

SUB-ŪRĒRE, (-uro, ssi, stum,) *to burn a little, to scorch*, Suet. Aug. 68.

SUB-VULTŪRIUS, a, *somewhat like a vulture*.

SŪCCĒDĒRE, (sub- cēdo, ssi, ssum,) *to come or go under, to enter*. qui tectum, quò imbris vitandī causā succederet, nullum haberet, Cic. Dom. 44. sive antro potiùs succedimus, *or rather go into your cave*, Virg. E. 5, 6 & 19. succede meis tectis, *come under my roof, come into or enter my house*, Ovid. Met. 8, 549. vestris succedere terris, *to enter your realms or country*, Virg. *Æ.* 7, 214.—est fons, quò mare succedat, *enters, flows into*, Caes. B. C. 2, 24.—* *met.* externae dominationi—sponte succedunt, *they come under or submit to*, Justin. 8, 2.—omnia sub acumen stili subeant et succedant necesse est, *must come under the sharpness of the stilus, i. e. should undergo a strict review or correction*, Cic. Or. 1, 33.—(II) *to go or come up, to approach or advance*. parvae succedimus urbi, Virg. *Æ.* 3, 276. levis armatura, Romanorum praeoccupatum inferiore loco succedens tumulum, *marshing up from the lower ground to the hill already possessed by the enemy*, Liv. 22, 28. Helvetii sub primam^a tram aciem successere

runt, came up to or advanced towards our first line, Caes. B. G. 1, 24f. *aspicit in teretes lignum succedere suras, she sees wood grow up upon her long round legs, Ovid. Met. 11, 80.*—* *passiv. imp.* Fregellana arx, Soranaeque et ubicunque iniquo successum erat loco sc. ab Romanis, memorabantur, they had gone up, i. e. where the difficulties of the ground had been surmounted, Liv. 9, 31 m.—(III) to come after, to succeed nihil semper floret, aetas succedit aetati, Cic. Phil. 11, 15f. ut recentes et integri defatigatis succederent, should succeed or come in the place of, Caes. B. G. 5, 16f. (al. 12.)—cohortes, quae in stationibus erant, secum proficisci, duas in stationem succedere jussit, to mount guard in their turn, Caes. B. G. 4, 32. commotâ pedestri acie Samnitium, eques in pugnam succedit, the cavalry comes up to support the fight, Liv. 9, 27. quum in sex partes divisus exercitus Romanus, senis horis in orbem succederet, divided into six parts, which relieved each other every six hours, Id. 6, 4. Mezentius ardens succedit pugnae, comes up to the fight in place of Turnus, Virg. Æ. 10, 690.—* *ad alteram partem succedunt Ubii, are nearest to the Suevi, Caes. B. G. 4, 3.*—non in species succedere quatuor annorum aspicias, aetatis peragentem imitamina nostrae? successively assuming four different appearances, in imitation of our life, Ov. Met. 15, 199. succedat epistola pomo, let the apple be followed by a letter, Ov. Ep. 21, 145.—quarum priores duae (partes) probationi succedunt, are included or comprehended under, Quintil. 3, 9, 1. cf. 1, 5, 45. 3, 10, 4.—* *passiv. impers. faciam, ut Pisoni et Gabinio succedatur statim, that a successor be immediately appointed, Cic. Prov. Cons. 7.*—(IV) to fall out prosperously or to one's wish, to succeed. lepidè hoc succedit sub manus negotium, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2 f. si, perinde ut mereor, mihi successerit, impers. if my endeavours be attended with the success they deserve, Cic. Fam. 10, 4f. audit, et voti Phoebus succedere partem mente dedit, Phoebus heard, and in his mind, or with himself ordained that part of this vow should succeed or be fulfilled, Virg. Æ. 11, 794.—SUCCEEDENS, (ntis, part.) flebilis, for flebiliter, sc. vox ad aures, coming or reaching, Val. Flac. 2, 453.—succedentes sc. praecceptores, the succeeding or subsequent teachers, Quintil. 2, 3, 2. SUCCESSUS, adj.—cum omnia meâ causâ velles mihi successa, to be successful or fortunate, Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 5. successorumque Minervae indoluit, al. successurum Minervae (in dat.) indoluit, she was grieved at the future success of Minerva, Ov. M. 2, 789.—SUCCESSA, ōrum, n. bonis successis, with good success, successfully, Plaut. Ps. prol. 8.—SUCCESSIO, ōnis, f. coming in the place of another, succession. Sejanus—volutare secum, quoniam modo Germanici liberos perverteret, quorum non dubia successio sc. ad principatum, who were the presumptive heirs of Tiberius, Tac. An. 4, 12.—Nero, proximus successioni sc. jure, the next or apparent heir to the empire, ib. 59.—Marcellus adhuc nihil retulit de succes-

sione provinciarum Galliarum, has made no motion in the senate about appointing a successor to Caesar, in the provinces of Gallia Transalpina and Cisalpina, Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 6.—

SUCCESSOR, ōris, m. one that comes into another's place, a successor.—

SUCCESSUS, ūs, m. success. hos successus alit, success animates them, Virg. Æ. 5, 231. nolle (for nolabant) successum, non Patribus, non consulibus, they did not wish success either to the patricians or consuls, Liv. 2, 45. utens successibus pugnae, using or having success in the fight, Ov. M. 12, 355.—

SUCCEEDĀNEUS, a. (v. succidāneus à caedo,) -anea hostia, a second victim, offered in place of the first, when the first was supposed not to have been acceptable, Festus, § Gell. 4, 6.—Pharnacem—succedaneum regi Pergamēno, Eumeni datum sc. fuisse, had been appointed successor, Justin. 38, 6.

SUCCEEDĒRE, (-ndo, ndi, nsum, ex sub & obsol. cando,) to set on fire below. paulo ante tertiam vigiliam est animadversum fumare aggerem, quem cuniculo hostes succenderant, the mount was observed to smoke, which the enemy had set on fire below by a mine, Caes. B. G. 7, 24. illa (Ceres) duabus flammiferâ pinu manibus succendit ab Aetnâ, she lights pine torches, with her two hands, at flaming Aetna, Ov. M. 5, 442.—(II) metaph. SUCCEEDĒRE furorem, to inflame or excite, Lucan. 6, 166. illi rubor igneus ora succendit, a fiery redness overspreads his face, Id. 9, 792. si sapiens in Phalaridis tauro inclusus succensus ignibus torreatur, were boiled with flames applied to it below, Cic. Pis. 18. in succensum rogom corpora conjicere, into a burning pile, Liv. 28, 23.—succensus amore laudis, fired, inflamed, Virg. Æ. 7, 496. so succensus dulcedine famae, inspired, Juv. 7, 39.

SUCCEŒRE (-eo, ūi, -, ex sub & censeo,) alicui, to be angry or displeased with one, Cic. Rosc.

SUCCENTURIĀTUS, p. a. -āti milites, additional soldiers, kept in reserve to supply the place of those soldiers in a century, that happened to die of a disease, or to fall in battle, Festus.—ego in insidiis hic ero succenturiatus, I will lie here in ambush, as a reserve to support you, Ter. Phor. 1, 4, 52. & ibi Donat.—SUCCENTURIO v. Subcenturio, ōnis, m. the assistant or substitute of a centurion, a lieutenant, Liv. 8, 8.

SUCCEŒRE & SubceŒre, (-cerno, crēvi, crētum,) to range meal, to bolt or sift.—metaph. nam iste quidem gradus succretus est cribro pollinario, your steps are surely bolted through a sieve, i. e. you walk as slow as fine flour passes through a small sieve, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 10.

SUCCIDĒRE (-cīdo, īdi, isum, sub & caedo,) arborem, to cut down, Col. 11, 2, 11.—SUCCIDĒS (part.) aratro flos, cut down, Virg. Æ. 9, 435. poplite Palmum succiso volvi segnem sinit, having the tendon of his ham cut, hamstring, ib. 10, 700. cf. Ov. M. 8, 364.—

SUCCĪDIA, ae, f. a *slice of bacon*, Varr. L. L. 4, 22. R. R. 2, 4. *jam hortum ipsi agricolae succidiam alteram appellat, a second slice always ready to be cut*, Cic. Sen. 16. (A. 531)

SUCCĪDĒRE, (succido, īdi, -, sub & cado,) to fall under, to fail or fuller.

SUCCĪDĪUS, a. *falling, ready to fall or sink*. at illi poplite succiduo genua intremuere, her knees trembled on her sinking hams, Ovid. Met. 12, 458.

SUCCĪDUS, a. *full of juice, juicy*. See SUC-CUS.

SUCCĪNĒRE, (-cino, cīni, centum, sub & cano,) to sing or repeat after another. clamat; "Victum date." succin alter, "Et mihi dividuo findetur munere quadra," the other whines after him, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 48.

SUCCĪŒRE, v. Subcingere, (-ngc, nxi, nctum,) to bind round or encircle below, (subtus cingere.) Anguis subcingit regionem Cancri, Vitruv. 9, 7.—(I) to gird or tuck up. nam quae docta nimis cupit et facunda videri, crure tenus medio tunicas succingere debet, the woman that desires to appear uncommonly learned and eloquent, ought to tuck up her tunic to the middle of her leg, Juvenal. 6, 445. like men, particularly like the philosophers and orators, Quintil. 11, 3, 138. contrary to the custom of women, whose tunic always came down to their feet, Hor. S. 1, 2, 95 & 99. (A. 416 & 417.)—(II) to surround, to environ or beset. multo se pluribus et majoribus canibus succinxerat sc. Verres quam Scylla, he had furnished, secured, or guarded himself with more numerous and larger dogs, than Scylla is represented by the poets to be surrounded with, Cic. Verr. 5, 56.

SUCCINCTUS (part.) trabeâ, girt with the trabea, or augur's robe, having it closely bound round him or tucked up, Virg. Æ. 7, 188. cf. 6, 555. 12, 400. vestem ritu succincta Dianae, having her clothes tucked up after the manner of Diana, Ov. Met. 10, 536. cf. 9, 89.—succincta Diana, dressed like a huntress, having her clothes tucked up, active, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 31. Art. 3, 143. Met. 3, 156.—hoc tu (facis) succinctus patriâ quondam, Crispine, papyro, wrapt in your country flags, i. e. covered with a coarse garment, made of the bark of the reed papyrus, i. e. formerly a slave from Egypt, Juv. 4, 24. Plin. 13, 11 s. 22.—veluti succinctus cursitat hospes, sc. mus, he runs about like a nimble host, having his clothes bound up with a girdle to give him the freer motion, as slaves who served at table, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 107. so Cyâne succincta, a tight active girl or waiting-maid, Juv. 8, 162. cf. Pers. 5, 140.—(II) SUCCINCTUS gladio, girt with a sword, having a sword girded round the waist, A. ad Heren. 4, 52.—* poet. quid ioquar Scyllam—candida succinctam latrantibus inguina monstis? having her white waist surrounded with barking monsters, Virg. E. 6, 75. Cir. 59. cf. Id. Cui. 330. Lucret. 5, 890. Tibull. 3, 4, 89.—Juno agens hiemem nimbo succincta per auras, surrounded with a cloud, Virg. Æ. 10, 634.—* et succinc-

ta comas, hirsutaque vertice pinus, the pine with its tight hair, i. e. having short branches and close to the trunk, Ovid. Met. 10, 103. cf. 15, 603.—(III) metaph. at nunc succincti quae sint bona, disce, libelli, the advantages of a short book, Mart. 2, 1.—Carthago succincta portibus, furnished with harbours, Cic. Rull. 2, 32. si ex bellis bella serendo succinctus armis legionibusque vivat, surrounded with arms and legions, Liv. 21, 10.—duo praefecti regis maximarum gentium viribus succincti, supported by, Justin. 6, 1.

SUCCĪŒLUM, i, n. a sword-belt or girdle, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 17.

SUCCĪNUM, i, n. amber, Tac. G. 45. Plin. 37, 2 & 3. G. 569.

SUCCĪNUS & SUCCĪNĒUS, a. of amber. -ina gutta, Mart. 6, 15. gemma, 4, 59.

SUCCĪSUS, part. cut down. See SUCCĪDĒRE.

SUCCĪMĀRE, v. Subclāmāre, to cry or call out, to exclaim.—* passiv. impers. sub hanc vocem haud minùs ferociter, "daret utrum vellet," suclamatum est sc. a Carthaginiensibus senatoribus, they called out, Liv. 21, 18. so ad hoc quum suclamatum esset sc. a militibus, when they answered with a loud voice, Id. 10, 25. cum per omnem orationem satis frequenti assensu subclamatum esset, frequent exclamations of assent were uttered, Id. 42, 53. suclamatum est frequenter a militibus, sibi aut in Italia perendum esse, aut vincendum, the soldiers unanimously declared, Cic. Fam. 11, 13, 6.—SUCCĪMĀTIO, ōnis, f. an acclamation or exclamation, Liv. 40, 36. & 28, 26.

SUCCĪARE, (sub & collum,) to bear or carry on one's neck and shoulders.

SUCCRESCĒRE, v. Subcrescere, (-cresco, crēvi, crētum,) to grow under, to grow and spring up.

SUCCRĒTUS, part. bolted, sifted. See SUC-CERNĒRE.

SUCCUMBĒRE, (-cumbo, cūbui, cubitum, ex sub & cubo,) to fall or sink under. bos succumbit atrato, submits to the yoke, Propert. 2, 34, 47.—cui succumbere oneri coacta plebs, to bear or submit to, Liv. 6, 32. cur succumbis, cedisque fortunae? why do you faint or lose courage, and yield to fortune? Cic. Tusc. 3, 17. nec languescens succumbebat senectuti, nor did he flag or bend under, Cic. Sen. 11.—vidit Cyllenius omnes succubuisse oculos sc. Argi, that all his eyes were sunk, Ov. M. 1, 714. * SUCCUMBĒRE amori, to yield, to submit, Id. Sabin. 3, 69. so culpae, to yield to, to commit, Id. M. 7, 749. Virg. Æ. 4, 19.—* succumbit sterili frustra gallina marito, copulates with, Mart. 15, 64. cf. Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 9. Catull. 109, 3.

SUCCŪBA, ae, f. (al. subnūba,) an intruder into another's bed, Ov. Ep. 6, 153.

SUCCURĒRE, (-curro, curri, cursum, sub & curro,) to run or go under. licet undique omnes in me terrores periculae impendant omnia, succurram atque subibo, I will undergo and sustain them, Cic. Rosc. A. 11.—(II) to assist, to aid or help, to succour, to relieve. non igitur

sua mali, miseris succurrere disco, Virg. *Æ.* 1, 630.—(III) *to occur, to come into one's head*, ut quidquid succurrit, libet scribere sc. mihi, Cic. Att. 14, 1. succurritque versus ille Homericus, *occurs to my thoughts*, Suet. Tib. 21. pulchrumque mori succurrit in armis sc. mihi, *it appears*, Virg. *Æ.* 2, 317. non dubito, tot bella legentibus illud quoque succurrurum, unde toties victis Volscis subfecerit milites, *I do not doubt, but that difficulty will occur*, Liv. 6, 12. succurrit mirari, *I cannot but wonder*, Plin. 17, 1. & 34, 18.—*passiv. impers. promptius iis succurrit, qui, &c. those are more readily relieved or cured*, Cels. 3, 21, 8. se quoque id generi ac nomini dare, nec cum eo in gratiam reddisse, *cujus adversae fortunae velit succurrum sc. esse, whose unfortunate condition he wished to be relieved*, Liv. 3, 58. nuncios mittit, ut sibi subsidio veniant; se confidere munitionibus oppidi, si celeriter succurratur, *if relief were speedily brought*, Caes. B. C. 3, 80. cf. ib. 52.

SUCUS, v. SŪCUS, i, m. (à sugo,) *juice or moisture, sap*.—(II) *metaph. amissimus omnem non modo succum ac sanguinem, sed etiam colorem, et pristinam speciem civitatis, not only the force, vigour, or strength*, Cic. Att. 4, 16 m. SUCCIDUS, a, *juicy*. succida lana, *new-shorn wool, with its natural moisture, greasy*, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 6. SUCCOSSUS, v. SUCOSUS, a, *full of juice or moisture, juicy, sappy*.

SUCTUS, ūs, m. *a sucking*. See SUGĒRE.

SUCŪLA, ae, f. (dim. à sus,) *a little sow*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 126.—(II) *a part of a crane or engine for raising weights*, Vitruv. 10, 2, &c. Cato, 12 & 18.—(III) SUCŪLAE, pl. *the cluster of stars, called HYADES*, Cic. N. D. 2, 43. Plin. 2, 39. & 18, 26 s. 66. Col. 1, 2, 4, &c.

SŪDARE, *to sweat, to be in a sweat*.—(II) *metaph. to sweat or emit any moisture. et durae quercus sudabant roscida mella*, Virg. E. 4, 30. cf. 8, 54. Martial. 13, 98.—* *to be wet with any moisture*. Dardanium toties sudarit sanguine littus, Virg. *Æ.* 2, 592.—*passiv. nemora Orientis, ubi tura et balsama sudantur, are emitted or perspired from the trees*, Tac. G. 45.—(III) *to labour or toil hard*. sudabis satis, si cum illo inceptas homine, *you will have enough to do, you will have hot work if you engage with him*, Ter. Phor. 4, 3, 23.—*passiv. impers. satis mihi (for a me) superque sudatum est, I have laboured*, Tac.—* *ut nummi, quos hic quincunce modesto nutrieras, pergant avidos sudare deunces, that your money, which you had lent here at a modest five per cent. may fetch eleven per cent.* Pers. 5, 150. (A. 500.)

SŪDATUS (part.) *thorax labore Cyclopium, forged, made*, Sil. 4, 435.—*sudata vestis, covered with sweat*, Quintil. 11, 3, 23. *sudata ligno thura, issuing like sweat from its tree*, Ov. Met. 10, 308. *gelidoque labor sudatus in Haemo, borne, endured*, Stat. Theb. 5, 189. cf. Sil. 3, 92.

SŪDOR, ōris, m. *sweat; any moisture issuing like sweat*. scorpis nigri madidus sudore ve-

neni, Ovid. Met. 2, 198. sudor picis, Plin. 16, 11. *virgae corni arboris, 23, 8 m. lapidis, 35, 15.—labour, difficulty, toil*. phaleras multo sudore receptas, Virg. 9, 458.

SUDĀTIO, ōnis, f. *the act of sweating*, Sen. Ep. 86. se sublatus languorem sudationibus sperant, Cels. 3, 2, 19.—*a place where sweat is excited*, Cels. 2, 17, 2, 3, 21, 21 & 64. 3, 25, 9. 3, 27, 27.

SUDĀTOR, ōris, m. *a sweater, one that sweats much*, Plin. 23, 1.

SUDĀTRIX (ICIS, f.) *toga, causing sweat*, Martial. 12, 18, 5.

SUDATŌRIUS, a, -oria *unctio, an unction used after sweating in a bath*, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 73.

SUDĀTORIUM, i, n. *the sweating-room or apartment in a bath*, Senec. Epist. 51. de vita beata, c. 7.

SUDĀRIUM, i, n. *a cloth for wiping off the sweat, a napkin or handkerchief*, Quintil. 6, 3, 60. Catull. 12, 14. & 15, 7. Martial. 11, 40. Suet. Ner. 48.

SŪDES, is, f. *a thick stake, a pile driven into the ground in fortifications, &c.* Caes. B. G. 4, 18. B. C. 1, 27.—(II) *a sharp stake or spear, burnt at the end, or pointed with iron*. quadridae sudes, *sets or stakes, slit in four at the end, used in planting*, Virg. G. 2, 25.—* *peregrina est bellua, cernis in terga erectas sudes, you see its fins, like spears, bristling on its back*, Juv. 4, 127.

SŪDIS, is, f. *a kind of fish*, Plin. 32, 11 s. 55.

SŪDUS, a. (q. sine udo, Festus,) *fair, without clouds, clear*. ver sudum, Virg. G. 4, 77. per sudum sc. caelum, *through the clear sky*, Id. *Æ.* 8, 529.

SŪĒRE, n. (sueo, suēvi, suētum,) *to use, to be in use, to be wont or accustomed*. nec voces cernere suemus, (in two syll.) Lucr. 1, 302. et semina rerum appellare suēmus, (three syll.) ib. 55. so 4, 370.

SŪESCĒRE, (-escō, ēvi, ētum, incept. à suēre,) *to become accustomed*. Drusus in Illyricum missus est, ut suesceret militiae, Tac. An. 2, 44.—* *activ. ut Tacfarinas lectos viros, et Romanum in modum armatos castris attineret, disciplinā et imperii suesceret, i. e. assuesaceret, might accustom or train them to military discipline and command*, ib. 52.

SŪĒTUS, a, *accustomed*. quibus (coestibus) acer Eryx in praelio suetus erat ferre manus, *used or was wont to arm his hands for the fight*, Virg. *Æ.* 5, 402.

SŪĒRE, (suo, suī, sūtum,) *to sew or stitch, to join or tack together*, Cels. 7, 3, 12.—* *metaph. metuo,—ne quid suo suat capiti, lest he bring some mischief on himself*, Ter. Phor. 3, 2, 6.—

SŪTOR, ōris, m. *a shoemaker*, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 34. sedentarii sutores, ib. 4, 5, 39. sutor bonus, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 125 & 132. cf. 2, 3, 125 & 132. cf. 2, 3, 106. ne sutor ultra crepidam sc. eat, *let not a shoemaker go beyond his last*, proverb. i. e. ne supra crepidam sutor judicet, Plin. 35, 10 m. Val. Max. 8, 12f.—* *put for any low mechanic or mean citizen*, Juvenal. 3, 293. Cic. Flac. 7.

SUTORIUS, a. of or pertaining to a shoemaker. Turpio sutorius, the cobbler, Cic. Att. 6, 1 m. —um atramentum, copperas or vitriol, Plin. 20, 12 s. 48. Cels. 5, 1, 1. hence sutorio atramento absolutus putatur, i. e. he is thought to have killed himself by a draught of vitriol, (al. to have been acquitted by bribery,) Cic. Fam. 9, 21, 10.

SUTĪLIS, e, sewed or stitched. balteus, a stitched belt, Virg. Æ. 12, 273. cymba, the patched boat, ib. 6, 414. so sutiles naves, lino, non sparto sutae, Plin. 24, 9 s. 40. —sutiles coronae, made of the leaves of flowers or herbs sewed together, Plin. 21, 3 s. 8. cf. Ov. F. 5, 335. Mart. 5, 65. 9, 92 & 95. —sutilis domus, made of hides sewed together, as those of the Scythians, V. Flac. 6, 31.

SUTRĪNUS, a. —a tabērna, a shoemaker's shop, Tac. An. 15, 34. so —

SUTRĪNA, ae, f. sc. taberna, Liv. 23, 30. Plin. 10, 43. & 35, 10.

SUTRĪNUM, i, n. the art of making shoes, Sen. Ep. 90 m.

SŪTŪRA, ae, f. a sewing or stitching, a seam. —triplex scutula crebris suturis duratum, the receptacle of the bullet is threefold, made firm by several seams, Liv. 38, 29. —(II) a suture or joining of the parts of the head. raro autem calvaria solida, sine suturis est, Cels. 8, 1, 6, &c.

SUFFARĀNEUS, a. (sub & far.) Cicero dicit, mulionem castrensem suffaraneum fuisse sc. Ventidium, a muleteer who carried corn to the camp, Plin. 7, 43 s. 44.

SUFFARCINĀTUS, a. stuffed up, having one's lap full. qui incedunt suffarcinati cum libris, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 10. Cantharam vidi suffarcinatam, with her clothes stuffed out, Ter. And. 4, 4, 31. See **SUBFARCINĀTUS**.

SUFFECTUS, part. substituted, &c. See **SUFFICĪRE**.

SUFFERE, (suffēro, fers, fert, &c. sustūli, sublātum; ex sub & fero.) to bear, to support or sustain. instat vi patriā Pyrrhus; nec claustra, nec ipsi custodes sufferre valent, can resist or withstand him, Virg. Æ. 2, 491. plus oneris, sustūli, quān ferre possum, I have undertaken or taken upon me, Cic. Rosc. Am. 4. —sufferre laborem, to bear, to endure, Propert. 3, 20, 21.

SUFFERTUS, a. (ab obsol. suffercio; sub & farcio.) filled. nubes sole sufferta, (ab. suffecta,) Sen. N. Q. 1, 5. —thick, dense. aliquid se sufferti tinnituum promisit, that he would send something that would fill their ears, Suet. Ner. 20.

SUFFES v. Sūfes, ētis, m. the chief magistrate of the Carthaginians, Sen. de tranq. anim. c. 3 m. ad colloquium Suffētes eorum, qui summus Pœnis est magistratus, cum Quæstore elicit, Liv. 28, 37. cf. 30, 7.

SUFFICĪRE, (sufficīo, ēci, ectum, ex sub & fācio,) to make in place of another, to substitute. filius patri suffectus sc. est, was appointed to succeed, Tac. An. 4, 16. cf. Nep. 23, 3. Justin. 5, 6. & 11, 10. nam ne sufficiatur consul, non fiment, lest another consul be substituted in place

of Murena, Cic. Mur. 38. —sperans heredem suffici se proximum, that he would be made next heir in place of the son, Phaedr. 3, 10, 12. atque aliam ex alia generando suffice prolem, propagate or raise one race from another by generation, Virg. G. 3, 65. ipsac' (apes) regem parvosque Quirites sufficient, they themselves produce (from the flowers) their king and their small citizens, ib. 4, 201. —(II) to furnish or afford. ipse Pater (i. e. Jupiter) Danais animos viresque secundas sufficit, Virg. Æ. 2, 618. so nec contrā vires audet Saturnia Juno sufficere sc. Turno, to supply him with strength, ib. 9, 802.

—(III) sufficere lanam medicamentis, to tinge or stain, to inbrue or impregnate, Cic. apud Non. c. 4, 405. & 12, 13. —ardentesque oculos suffecti sanguine et igni sc. angues, having their eyes suffused or discoloured with blood and fire, i. e. red and inflamed, Virg. Æ. 2, 210. —(IV) neut. to suffice, to be sufficient or enough. ardet Aetna noctibus semper, tantoque aevo ignium materiae sufficit, and for so long time yields sufficient matter to maintain those fires, Plin. Ep. 2, 106 s. 110. nec scribae sufficere, nec tabulae nomina illorum capere poterunt, the clerks could neither write down, nor the registers contain the names, Cic. Phil. 2, 7. nec jam vires sufficere cujusquam, nec ferre operis laborem posse, that the strength of every one was exhausted, Caes. B. G. 7, 20 f. nec sufficit umbo ictibus, nor is the boss of his shield sufficient or able to support the blows, Virg. Æ. 9, 810. Romani et Eumenes, quoad sufficere renigens poterunt, satis pertinaciter secuti sunt, as long as the rowers were able to hold out, Liv. 36, 45. idque (ferruni) diu suffecit, the sword was sufficient or served his purpose, Virg. Æ. 12, 739. nec nos obniti contrā, nec tendere tantum sufficimus, we are neither able to struggle against the storm, nor to make any progress, ib. 5, 22. C. Aminius Rebius, haud creditus sufficere ad constantiam sumendae mortis, not thought to have sufficient fortitude for rushing on a voluntary death, Tac. An. 13, 30. neque carcer, neque laqueus, ne serviles quidem cruciatus (i. e. patibula cruceque) in eum suffecerint, neither a prison nor a rope; nor the tortures inflicted on slaves, would be adequate to the enormity of his guilt, ib. 3, 56. nec locus in tumultos, nec sufficit arbor in ignes, nor is there enough of room for tombs, nor of trees for funeral piles, Ov. M. 7, 613. materiae gracili sufficit ingenium, is able or fit for a slender or humble subject, Ov. P. 2, 5, 26. quique vel imparibus numeris, Montane, vel aequis sufficis, i. e. who canst compose either in elegiac verse or hexameters. et gemino carmine nomen habes, and art distinguished for both kinds of poems, elegies and heroic poems, ib. 4, 16, 12. cf. Tr. 2, 332. sufficet nostris si modō vita malis, shall be able to endure, Id. P. 2, 1, 64. suffecitque malis animus, i. e. induruit, has been able to bear, is inured to misfortunes, Trist. 3, 2, 13. cf. Am. 2, 10, 23. sufficiatque diu corpus quoque moribus istis, i. e. may you long live to practise such morals, ib. 2, 11, 27. proposito sufficientique pedes, Id. Rem. 786, ergo ego sufficiam reus

in nova crimina semper? *shall I always be exposed to new accusations?* A. 2, 7, 1.—* nec verba volenti sufficient sc. Cadmo, *nor can he speak though he wished it*, Ovid. Met. 4, 588.—Caesar nostris non sufficit armis, *is not equal to, cannot withstand*, ib. 368. ast illi (Domitio) sufficit pectora pulsans spiritus in vocem, *enabled him to speak*, ib. 608.—de pulvino surgat equestri, *whose res legi non sufficit, whose fortune is not equal to what the law requires in an eques*, Juvenal. 3, 155. sufficienti tunicae summis aedilibus albae, *are sufficient or serve to distinguish*, ib. 178. unus Pellaeo juveni non sufficit orbis, *is not sufficient or enough, does not satisfy*, 10, 168. cf. 5, 7, 6, 53, 9, 66, 10, 40, 13, 160. Augustus, supremis sermonibus, cum tractaret, quinam adipisci principem locum, suffecturi, abnuerent, *who would refuse the imperial dignity, though fit or able to support it; opp. to impares*, Tac. An. 1, 13.—SUFFICIT, imp. *it is sufficient or enough*.—SUFFICIENTER, adv. *sufficiently*.

SUFFIGĒRE & SubfigĒre, (-figo, xi, xum,) *to fix below. aliquem cruci, to fix to the cross, to crucify*, Suet. Caes. 74. *so in cruce*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 82. in cruce, Justin. 13, 7. cf. 22, 7. & 30, 2. spolia, quae Maenius in suggestu fori, capta hostium classe, suffixit, *fixed up in the speaking place of the Forum, i. e. the Rostra*, Flor. 1, 11 m.—*met. stimulos novos suffixit dolori*, Sen. Phoen. 206.

SUFFIXUS (part.) cruci, *fixed*, Cic. Pis. 18. in cruce, Catull. 97, 4. janua suffixa tigillo, Id. 66, 39.—caput Galbae hasta suffixa, *fixed on a spear*, Suet. G. 20. Tac. H. 1, 49.

SUFFIRE, *to perfume, to fumigate. apes thymo*, Virg. 4, 241.—* *to warm or cherish. ignibus aetheriis terras suffire feraces*, Lucr. 2, 1096.

SUFFITIO, ōnis, f. *a perfuming, a fumigation*, Col. 1, 6, 20. suffitionem doliorem face, Id. 12, 50, 16. Orpheus et Hesiodus suffitiones commendavere, *fumigations or the burning of herbs for perfumes*, Plin. 25, 2 s. 5 m.—*sc*. SUFFITUS, ūs, m. Plin. 24, 11 s. 61. suffitum necare cimices, Id. 32, 10 s. 42. suffitum hujus herbae expicientes ore, *inhaling the fume or smoke*, Plin. 21, 18 s. 69.

SUFFIMENTUM, i, n. & poet. Suffimen, ūnis, n. *a perfume or scent raised by fire, any thing burnt to produce a perfume, a burnt offering to the gods*, Festus.—*a fumigation which was supposed to expiate crimes or to free from the pollution of guilt. nam et in iis (peccatis) sine illius suffimentis expiati sumus*, Cic. Leg. 1, 14. i, pete virginē, populus, (voc. for popule,) suffimen ab arā, (an expiatory or purifying perfume,) Vesta dabit; Vestae munere purus eris; sanguis equi suffimen erit, vitulique favilla, Ovid. F. 4, 731.

SUFFITOR, ōris, m. *a burner of incense or perfume*, Plin. 34, 8 s. 19, 17.

SUFFLĀRE v. Subflāre, *to blow under or below*.—*metaph. sufflāre se, i. e. irā turgere v. intumescere, to chafe or fume. nescio quid se sufflavit uxori suae, why he was angry with his wife,*

Plaut. Cas. 3, 3, 19. cf. ib. 2, 5, 17.—*sufflā, sum candidus, exult or be proud, and say I am fair, i. e. puff yourself up on account of your beauty*, Pers. 4, 20.

SUFFLĀTUS, part. *inflated or swelled*.—*figura inflata, a tumid or hyperbolic figure of speech*, A. ad Heren. 4, 10.

SUFFLĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a blowing or puffing up, inflation*.

SUFFLĀMEN, ūnis, n. *a trigger or catch to hold a wheel on steep ground. ipse rotam stringit multo sufflamine Consul, locks or clogs the wheel with a drag-chain*, Juvenal. 8, 148.—*met. nec res atteritur longo sufflamine sc. militibus, nor is their fortune spent by the tedious delay of a law-suit*, Id. 16, 50.

SUFFLĀMĪNĀRE, *to stop by a trigger or drag-chain; to check or repress*.

SUFFLĀVUS, a. *somewhat yellow, yellowish*.

SUFFŌCĀRE v. Subfŏcāre, (sub & faux,) *to choke, to stifle, to strangle, to suffocate*, Lucr. 3, 905.—*consilium est (sc. Pompeio) suffocare urbem et Italiam fame, to kill or destroy by famine*, Tac. starvĕ, Cic. Att. 7.

SUFFŌCĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a choking or stifling*, Sen. 54.—*suffocationes mulierum, fits or hystericks*, Plin. 20, 5 s. 15.

SUFFŌCĀRE, (sub & fŏcus,) *to purify with fire or by burning incense*.

SUFFŌDĒRE v. SubfŏdĒre, (subfŏdio, fŏdi, fŏssum,) *to dig under, to undermine*.—* Stephanus—*legenti traditum a se libellum et attonito sc. Domitiano suffodit inguina, stabbed him in the groin*, Suet. Dom. 17.—*subfossisque equis, having stabbed our horses in the belly*, Caes. B. G. 4, 12. *suffosso revolutus equo, tumbling from his horse wounded in the belly*, Virg. Æ. 11, 671. *so Caecina suffosso equo delapsus*, Tac. An. 1, 65. cf. 2, 11.

SUFFŌSSIO, ōnis, f. *a digging below or undermining*.

SUFFRAGIUM, i, n. (incert. orig.) *a vote or suffrage; the declaration of one's opinion or judgment concerning any thing in the Comitia or assembly of the people, either by voice or by ballot, (vel voce, vel tabellā.) Consul in Campo Martio, comitiis habitis, priusquam centurias (i. e. populum in centurias divisum) in suffragium mitteret, before he sent the centuries to give their votes. concione advocatā,—inquit, &c.—ite in suffragium bene jubentibus diis, et quae Patres censuerunt, vos jubete, go and give your votes*, Liv. 31, 7. *si militaris suffragii res esset, if the matter were submitted to the votes of the soldiers*, Liv. 22, 14 f. *se suffragiis populi committere, to submit to the decision of the people*, Paterc. 2, 49 f.—*testularum suffragiis e civitate ejectus, by the votes of the shells*, Nep. 2, 8. cf. 5, 3. *neque quisquam judex ausus est de eo ferre suffragium, to pass sentence*, Id. 15, 8.—*populi esse, non senatus jus, suffragium, quibus velit, impartiri, that it was the right of the people, not of the senate, to impart the privilege of voting*, Liv. 38, 36. *suffragio principis adsequitur praeturam, by the recommendation of the emperor*, Tac. An. 11, 21. ☉

Fulcinio suffragium ad honores pollicitus sc. **Tiberius**, *his favour or interest towards preferment*, *ib.* 3, 19.

SUFFRĀGĀRI, *to vote, to give a vote or suffrage*. —* **SUFFRĀGĀRI** alicui, *to favour, to aid or assist; to support or promote the interest of a candidate for any public office, to make interest for*. cum **Catilineae** suffragaretur sc. **Sulla**, *Cic. Sull.* 24. —* *mihi enim videris, fratrem laudando, suffragari tibi, to recommend or praise yourself*, *Cic. Leg.* 1, 1. *huic tu libro maximè velim ex animo; si minùs, gratiae causà suffragere, I wish much you may give your suffrage or approbation to this book for its own sake; if not, for its author's*, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 17, 5. *a te peto, ut dignitati meae suffrageris, that you may support or promote*, *ib.* 10, 7, 4. *suffragari legi, to favour or promote the passing of a law; opp. to adversari*, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 69. *tibi Hortensius suffragatur, me oppugnat, assists or solicits for you, Id. Caecil.* 7. *suffragari cupiditati alicujus, to favour*, *Cic. ad Brut.* 10.

SUFFRĀGĀTIŌ; **ōnis**, *f. the giving of one's vote, or using influence to get one elected, interest*. in consule declarando multum etiam apud univèrsum populum **Rom.** auctoritatis habet suffragatio militaris, *the suffrages or support of the soldiers*, *Cic. Mur.* 18.

SUFFRĀGĀTOR, **ōris**, *m. a voter, a favourer or supporter of one in suing for an office*, *Cic. Mur.* 7 & 21. *Plin. Ep.* 3, 20, 5. *cf. Varr. R. R.* 3, 5 f. *suffragator mox in petitione consulatus fuit* sc. **Memmii**, *he assisted him with his vote and interest*, *Suet. Caes.* 73. *exactà pecunià quantum is cum suffragatore suo pepigerat, as much as he had agreed to give the person who had solicited the office for him*, *Id. Vesp.* 23.

SUFFRĀGĀTŌRIUS, *a. of a voter*. *brevis et suffragatoria amicitia, short and interested, such as takes place between one and his voters*, *Cic. de pet. consul.* 7.

SUFFRĀGŌ, **īnis**, *f. (à suffringo,) the joint of the hinder leg of a beast, the pastern, the ham or hough*.

SUFFRĀGINŌSUS, *a. diseased in the hough or pastern*. -osa mula, *affected with the spavin*, *Col.* 6, 38, 2.

SUFFRĒNĀTIŌ, **ōnis**, *f. (sub & frenum,) a joining or binding closely together*.

SUFFRĪCĀRE v. **Subfrīcāre** palpebras medicamentis, *to rub*, *Cels.* 6, 164.

SUFFRINGĒRE & **Subfringere**, (-fringo, ēgi, actum; à frango,) *to break*.

SUFFŪGĒRE & **Subfūgere**, (-fugio, fūgi, fūgītum; à fugio,) *to fly away secretly or privily*. in tecta, *Liv.* 24, 46.

SUFFŪGIUM, *i. n. a place of refuge or shelter*, *Tac. G.* 16. *suffugium infelix, et inhospita quercus*, *Sil.* 5, 509.

SUFFULCĪRE, (-cio, si, tum,) *to hold up or sustain, to underprop, to support*. octo **Syris** suffulta lectica, *carried or borne by*, *Martial.* 9, 3, 11. (*A.* 551.)

SUFFUMĪGĀRE & **SubfumĪgāre** (subtus fumum excitare,) *vasa rore marino, vel lauro, vel*

myrto, to suffumigate with rosemary, &c. *Col.* 12, 25, 4. *tabulatum, quod suffumigatur, a lost, which is smoked or receives smoke from below*, *Id.* 12, 12 f. *vulnus suffumigant, they fumigate*, *Cels.* 5, 27, 52. *cf.* 3, 27, 22. 4, 20, 16.

SUFFUNDĒRE & **SubfundĒre**, (-fundo, fūdi, fūsum,) *to pour under*. quorum (imbrum) aqua per secretos cuniculos reddita tacitè suffunditur sc. in flumina, *is poured underneath or from below*, *Senec. N. Q.* 3, 26. —* *to pour upon, to sprinkle*. —* *at si virgineum suffuderit ore ruborem* sc. **Luna**, *if she spread a virgin blush over her face*, *Virg. G.* 1, 430. *pulchra verecundo suffunditur ora rubore* sc. **nympha**, *she over-spreads her beautiful face with a bashful blush*, *Ov. M.* 1, 484. *tepidò suffundit lumina rore, she fills her eyes with a warm moisture, i. e. with tears*, *ib.* 10, 360. — **Empedocles** animum esse censet cordi suffusum sanguinem, *that the blood diffused through the heart is the soul*, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 9. *sic, quibus intumuit suffusà venter ab undà, quo plus sunt potae, plus sitiuntur aquae, is swelled by a suffusion or collection of water, i. e. the dropsy*, *Ov. F.* 1, 215. **Masissae** haec audienti non rubor solùm suffusus, sed lacrimae etiam abortae, *not only blushed, but shed tears*, *Liv.* 30, 15. — *metaph. novi animum tum mihi amicissimum, tum nullà in cetero malevolentia suffusum, tainted or infected*, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9, 64. *candidus a salibus suffusus felle refugii, I avoided witty sayings mixed with gall, i. e. bitter or satirical raillery*, *Ov. Trist.* 2, 565. —

SUFFŪSIO, **ōnis**, *f. a suffusion or over-spreading, in fellis veteri suffusione, in an old jaundice or overflowing of the gall*, *Plin.* 22, 23 s. 49 m. — (II) *a concretion of the crystalline humour of the eye, which growing hard obstructs the sight, a cataract*, *Cels.* 7, 7, 127, &c.

SUFURĀRI, *to steal privily, to filch or pilfer*. **SŪGĒRE**, (sugo, xi, ctum,) *to suck*. —* *in tanta gravitate versamur, ut paene cum lacte nutritricis errorem suxisse videamur, to have imbibed or drawn in*, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 1. —

SUCTUS, **ūs**, *m. a sucking*.

SUGGĒRE & **SubgĒre**, (-gĕro, ssi, stum,) *to afford, to furnish*. *suggere tela mihi, supply me with darts*, *Virg. A.* 10, 333. — (II) *to put below or around, magno veluti cum flamma sonore virgea suggeritur costis undantis aheni, when a fire of sticks is applied to the sides of a boiling caldron*, *Virg. A.* 7, 463. — (III) *to put after*. apud quosdam auctores non invenio **Lucretium** consulem; **Bruto** statim **Horatium** suggerunt, *they make Horatius the immediate successor of Brutus*, *Liv.* 2, 8. *so hos consules Piso Q. Fabio & P. Decio* suggerit, *biennio exempto, quo Claudius Voluminiumque, et Cornelium cum Marcio consules factos tradimus, Piso places these consuls next after Q. Fabius, &c. omitting the two years in which we say, &c.* *Liv.* 9, 44. — (IV) *to subjoin, to annex or add*. atque huic incredibili sententiae ratiunculas suggerit, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 29. — *si nihil fiet, aut Druso ludus est suggerendus, aut utendum Tusculano, we must use some address with Drusus, to induce*

him to sell his villa, or *I must build the temple to Tullia in my Tusculan villa*, Cic. Att. 12, 44.—**SUGGESTĀ** castra coronat humo, *he surrounds or fortifies the camp with earth heaped up, i. e. with a mound or rampart*, Propert. 4, 4, 3.—**ambiguum** tum explicatur, cūm ea verba, quae desunt, suggesta sunt, *are inserted or supplied*, Cic. Or. 2, 26.

SUGGESTUS, ūs, m. & **Suggestum**, i, n. *any elevated place made of earth or other materials heaped up*.—(II) *an elevated place for speaking from, a pulpit; a tribunal or scaffold whence speeches were made to the people at Rome*.

—***rostrisque** earum suggestum in foro extructum adornari placuit; **Rostraque** id templum appellatum, *and that temple was called ROSTRA*, (not **ROSTRUM**, as it is sometimes corruptly called in English,) Liv. 8, 14 f. It was called **TEMPLUM**, as having been consecrated by the Augurs, Liv. 2, 56. 3, 17 & 20. Cic. Vat. 10.—* **celsae** procul aspice frontis honores, **suggestumque** comae, *the pile of hair on a woman's head*, Stat. Silv. 1, 2, 114. (A. 423.)

SUGGRĒDI & **Subgrēdi**, (**suggrēdior**, **suggressus**, à **gradior**), *to go or come up privily without being perceived*, Tac. Ann. 15, 11. **suggressi** propriis speculatoribus, ib. 2, 12. *add.* 4, 47.

SUGILLARE v. **Sugillāre**, *to discolour the skin by a stroke, to make the face black and blue by beating*.—(II) *to flout or jeer, to taunt or reprove*. primis annis **sugillatos**, **repulsos**, risui Patribus fuisse, *that they had been insulted or scorned*, Liv. 4, 35 f.

SUGILLĀTIO, ōnis, f. *the mark of a stroke on the face*, Plin. 32, 7.—(II) *an affront or ignominy, an insult*, Id. 7, 45. Senec. Ben. 5, 22. Val. Max. 2, 3, 1. non sine **sugillatione** consulum, *not without taunting or reviling the Consuls*, Liv. 43, 14.

SUI, **SIBI**, **SE**, (subst. pron. recipr. omnis generis et utriusque numeri.) *of himself, of herself, of itself; to himself, &c. plur. of themselves, &c. unum hoc scio, hanc meritam esse, ut memor esses sui, of her*, Ter. And. 1, 5, 46. *quām uterque est similis sui! how like both are to themselves! how well each supports his own character!* Id. Phor. 3, 2, 16. *so nihil malo quām et me mei similem esse, et illos sui, I wish nothing more than that both they, and I, should act like ourselves*, Caesar apud Cic. Att. 9, 16. *quid igitur sibi volt (for vult) pater? what then does my father mean?* Ter. And. 2, 3, 1.—**SE** is often repeated. aperte, *ut res sese habet, narrato, as the matter is*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 25. *quia habet aliud magis ex sese, which more nearly concerns himself*, And. 5, 4, 51.—**CUM** is always put after **SE**. et sola in sicca secum spatiat **arenā**, *walks by herself alone*, Virg. G. 1, 339.—*the syllable MET is sometimes added. ne semet ipse aperiret, ut res sese habet*, Liv. 2, 12. nisi inter semet ipsi saeviant, ib. 44. artes quas doceat quisvis eques atque senator semet prognatos, Hor. S. 1, 6, 77.—**SBI** and **SE** are sometimes apparently redundant. suo sibi hunc gladio jugulo, *I foil him at his own weapons*, Ter. Ad. 5, 7 f. omnes homines, qui sese stu-

dent praestare ceteris animalibus, Sall. Cat. 1. sese quisque hostem ferire properabat, ib. 7. quod semper se Heracliensem esse voluit, Cic. Arch. 5.—**L. Caecar**, ut veniam ad se, rogat, *to his house*, Cic. Att. 15, 4. a me petit, ut secum, et apud se essem quotidie, *at his house*, ib. 5, 6. cf. Phaedr. 4, 21, 23.—**SUUS**, a. *his own, her own, &c.* Vid. postea suo loco.

SŪILLUS, a. *of a swine, &c.* See **Sus**.

SULCUS, i, m. *a furrow or trench*. nos tamen hoc agimus, tenuique in pulvere sulcos ducimus, *we draw furrows in the light dust, i. e. we labour in vain*, Juv. 7, 49. telluri infundere sulcos, Virg. E. 4, 33. at si non fuerit tellus foecunda, sub ipsum Arcturum tenui sat erit suspendere sulco, *to turn it up lightly with a small furrow*, Id. G. 1, 68.—(II) *a trench or furrow for carrying off water*.—spargitur in sulcos sc. Sicōris, *is diverted into different ditches or canals*, Luc. 4, 142. cf. Caes. B. C. 1, 61.—(III) *a furrow or trench for planting trees in*. hic plantas tenero abscondens de corpore matrum, deposuit sulcis, *planted them in furrows*, Virg. G. 2, 24.—(IV) *a furrow marking where the walls of a new city should be built*. inde premens stivam designat moenia sulco, Ov. F. 4, 825. (A. 72.) * *a trench made to mark out the site of a house, pars optare locum tecto, et concludere sulco, and surrounded it with a trench*, Virg. A. 1, 425.—* **sulcum** sibi premat ipsa carina, *let the keel plough a way for itself*, ib. 10, 296.—(V) *metaph. infundunt pariter sulcos, they cleave furrows in the ocean*, ib. 5, 142.—**tum longo limite sulcus** dat lucem, *a stream of fire, making, as it were, a furrow, or chink in the clouds*, Virg. A. 2, 697. cf. 8, 392.

SULCŪLUS, i, m. *a small furrow or trench*.—**SULCĀRE**, *to furrow, to make furrows, to cast up in furrows*.—(II) *metaph. et sulcant fossas, quod pluvia aqua delabatur, they hollow or cut*, Varr. R. R. 1, 29, 2. littoream tractu squamae crepitantis arenam sulcat sc. anguis, *he furrows the sand of the shore by the drawing of his rattling scales over it*, Ov. M. 15, 726.

SULCĀTOR, ōris, m. *one that ploughs, a plougher*. **SULPHUR** v. **Sulfur**, ūris, n. *sulphur, brimstone*. incendia sulfore coepta, *fires raised by sulphur*, Juvenal. 13, 145.

SULPHŪREUS & **Sulfureus**, a. *of or like sulphur, sulphureous*.

SULPHŪRŌSUS, a. *full of sulphur*. -osi fontes, *sulphureous springs*, Vitruv. 8, 3.

SULPHŪRĀTUS, a. *impregnated with sulphur*. sulphuratum ramentum, *sprinkled with sulphur, a match*, Martial. 10, 3, 3. sulphuratae institor mercis, *a seller of brimstone-matches*, Id. 12, 57, 14.

SULPHURĀTA, ōrum, n. *matches made with brimstone*. pallentia sulphurata fractis permutat vitreis sc. vasis, *exchanges matches for broken glass-ware*, Mart. 41, 42, 4. cf. Juvenal. 5, 48.—(II) *sulphureous vapours, or the places which emit them*.

SULPHURĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a seam or collection of sulphur*, Senec. N. Q. 3, 15.

SULPHURĀRIA, ae, f. a mine of sulphur, Ulpian. Digest. 48, 19, 8.

SULTIS, for si vultis, if you will, Plaut.

SUM, es, est, sūmus, &c. I am. See ESSE.

SŪMEN, inis, n. (à sus v. sugo, q. sugimēn; Non. 6, 54.) a sow's udder cut off and dressed for food; esteemed a great delicacy among the Romans, Plaut. Capt. 4, 3, 4. add. Curc. 2, 3. —(II) per synecdochen; a sow. laetus Phrygius mirabile sumen, i. e. sus, Juvenal. 12, 73. cf. Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 18.—metaph. Caesar Vopiscus campos Roseae Italiae dixit esse sumen, the fattest or most fertile spot of Italy, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 10. Plin. 17, 4 f.

SŪMĒRE, (sūmo, sumsi v. sumpsī, sumtum v. sumptum; ex sub & EMERE, quod antiqui accipiebant pro SUMĒRE,) to take. alas pedibus, virgamque manu, Ov. M. 1, 672. alasque pedes sumsisse putares, that his feet had gotten wings, ib. 11, 337. sumsi animum, I took or assumed courage, Id. F. 1, 147. but cum tabulis animum censoris sumet honesti, with his papers he will assume the spirit of a just critic, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 110. sumserit Annales sc. si matrona, if she take up or read the annals containing the transactions of the Roman people, Ov. Tr. 2, 259. auctoritatem sibi, to assume, Caes. B. G. 2, 4. bellum, to undertake or engage in, Sallust. Jug. 20, 5. quando hoc bene successit, hilarem hunc sumamus diem, let us spend in mirth and jollity, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 23. cf. 5, 3, 68. Phor. 5, 5, 4. eruditionem ex conversatione doctum, to derive, Quinctil. 6, 3, 17. ex aliis exemplum sibi, to take or draw, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 62. ne ego meliores liberos sumsisse videar, quam genuisse, to have adopted better children, (or a better son, i. e. Jugurtha) than I have begotten, (i. e. Adherbal and Hiempsal,) Sallust. Jug. 10 f. cf. Plin. Pan. 7 & 8. literas ad te a M. Lepido consule—commendaticias sumsisse, we have procured, Cic. Fam. 13, 26. eum hic locum sumsit sibi in Adelphis, has borrowed or copied, Ter. Ad. pr. 10. operam sumere in aliquā re, to take pains, to labour, Ter. Hec. prol. 17. operam ad aliquid, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 94. cf. Most. 3, 4, 54. ausus sum tantae sumere molis opus, to undertake, Ov. P. 2, 5, 28. positoque viri, quod sumserat, ore, having laid aside the form of a man, which he had assumed, Ov. M. 5, 637. dumque arma dabit, simul oscula sumet, he will take or snatch, Ov. Ep. 13, 141. cf. 20, 145. F. 3, 691. A. 1, 4, 63. 2, 5, 50. Art. 1, 664 & 669. ille (Scipio Africanus) otium sibi sumebat aliquando, took repose from public employments, Cic. Off. 3, 1. frustra operam sumo, I take pains in vain, I lose my labour, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 15. pecuniam suā, aut amicorum fide sumtam mutuum, Faesulas portare, for portabat, money borrowed on his own credit or on that of his friends, Sallust. Cat. 24. pennas sumserē, et in—niveas abiēre columbas, they took wings, and were changed into snow-white pigeons, Ov. M. 13, 673. quod in ejusmodi rebus accidit, consilium ab omnibus datum est, periculum pauci sumēre, all were ready to advise, few to share the danger, Tac. H. 3, 69. poenam, to in-

flict, Ov. P. 2, 2, 120. rege inde sumto, being chosen from them (the Sabines,) Liv. 1, 18. mens tamen aegra jacet, nec tempore robora sumsit, acquired or got strength, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 7. utillius sumas acuentes lumina rutas, you may take, Ov. Rem. 801. sagum sumit, he puts on the military habit, Cic. Verr. 5, 36. satietatem amoris sumere, to take his fill of love, Ter. Phor. 5, 5, 6. scepra tamen sumsi, i. e. I attempted to write tragedy, Ov. Am. 2, 18, 13 & 16. sumere scripta, to take up in order to read; opp. to ponere, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 69. so nec sumit aut ponit securus arbitrio popularis aurae, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 19. (A. 108.) sume superbiam quaesitam meritis, assume the pride or consequence, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 14. supplicium de aliquo, to inflict punishment on any one, Ter. 3, 5, 17. cum plerique omnes admirarentur, non jam de eo sumtum esse supplicium, wondered that he was not already punished or put to death, Nep. 18, 12. videtisne, quos nobis poëtae tradiderunt, patris ulciscendi causa, supplicium de matre sumsisse, put to death their mother, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24. interdiu cibi quietisque sumeret tempus sc. miles, they should refresh themselves by food and rest, Liv. 32, 11. prima fide (for fidei,) vocisque ratae tentamina sumsit caerulea Liriōpe, made the first trials or essays of his truth and infallible prediction, Id. M. 3, 341. in eas ipsas res, quas improbissimè fecit, testimonia sumsit, Cic. Caecin. 9. togam virilem sumere, to assume the dress of a man, (A. 14.) Pontifex eum (Decium consulem) togam praetextam sumere jussit, Liv. 8, 9. venenum, to take poison, Nep. 2, 10, & 23, 12.—(II) quem virum aut heroa lyrā vel acri tibiā sumis celebrare, Clío? dost thou undertake or choose to celebrate, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 2. mihi non sumo tantum, iudices, neque arrego, ut, &c. I do not take upon me, or assume to myself, Cic. Planc. 1. —* quanti ego genus omnino signorum omnium non aestimo, tanti ista quatuor aut quinque (signa) sumsisisti, you have bought or purchased these four or five pieces of sculpture for as much as I would give for all the statues in the world, Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 6. so illa quae parvo sumi nequeunt, opsonia captas, Hor. S. 2, 7, 106. —* Sumere pro certo quod dubium controversumque sit, to take or assume for certain, Cic. Div. 2, 50 f. so pro non dubiis legati Eumenis sumebant, Liv. 39, 28. beatos esse deos sumsisisti; concedimus, you have taken for granted, Cic. N. D. 1, 32. cf. Lucret. 1, 972. Pers. 5, 124. quod enim efficiebatur ex duobus, quae erant sumta, in eo vides esse conclusum, from the two premises, which were tak'n for granted, Cic. Fin. 3, 8. cf. Acad. 4, 21.

SUMTIO & Sumptio, ōnis, f. a taking, Cato, 145. Vitruv. 1, 2.—sed demus tibi istas duas sumptiones, these two premises, Cic. Div. 2, 53.—SUMPTĪTĀRE, to take often, Plin. 25, 5 m.—SUMTUS & Sumptus, ūs, m. cost, expence. sumptum facere in aliquid v. aliquem, to spend or lay out money, Cic. Fam. 12, 29. Att. 5, 16. sibi vixit, sibi sumtum fecit, he has spent for himself Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 11. at in se pro quaestu sum-

tum facit, *he spends on himself in proportion to his gain or income*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 19.—In ancient writers we find *SUMTUS*, *i. m.*—eo sumti opus est, *for eo sumtu*, Cato, R. R. 22. Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 20.

SUMPTUOSUS, *a. costly, expensive, sumptuous.*—*SUMPTUOSE*, *adv. expensively*, Suet. Cl. 16.—*SUMPTUARIUS*, *a. of or belonging to expence.* sumptuaria lex, *a sumptuary law, limiting the expence of feasts or dress*, Cic. Fam. 7, 27. & 9, 15. Att. 12, 45. & 13, 7. Suet. Caes. 43. Aug. 34. tu velim e Pollice cognoscas rationes nostras sumtuarius, *I beg you will get from Pollex an account of my disbursements on account of my son at Athens*, Cic. Att. 13, 47.

SUMTIFACERE, *to spend*, Plaut. Casin. 2, 7, 1.

SUMMA, *ae, f. (à summus) a sum, the whole or chief part of any thing.* naviget, haec summa est, *this is the sum of the whole of my orders*, Virg. Æ. 4, 237. summâ tamen omnia constant, *yet all things in the main or on the whole, (i. e. as to the substance of them) continue*, Ov. M. 15, 258. torqueat hunc aeris nutna summa sui, *the sum of his debt will distress him*, Ov. Rem. A. 562. quid avaritiae, quae criminibus infinitis implicata est, summam nunc explicem? *why need I unfold or represent at large your avarice?* Cic. Pis. 35. puero summam belli credere, *to trust a boy with the chief command or administration of the war*, Virg. Æ. 10, 70. so *cujus belli cum ei summa esset data*, Nep. 16, 5. *but satis probatum, penes utros summa belli fuerit, which of the two had the advantage or were victorious in the war*, Tac. An. 2, 45 f. eam ignominiam—ad summam universi belli pertinere ratus, *to be of importance to the final success or issue of the whole war*, Liv. 32, 17. belli summa caputque Bato, *the chief commander in the war*, Ov. P. 2, 1, 46. cf. Pat. 2, 114. Suet. Tib. 20.—*summa causae, the main point*, Quintil. 3, 6, 7. cf. 6, 2, 1. in quo causa vertitur, *on which the cause turns*, ib. 3, 11, 2. dedimus summam certaminis uni, *we gave the management of the contest to one of our number, i. e. to Calliôpe*, Ov. M. 5, 337. summam feci cogitationum mearum omnium, *a summary*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 22. summa criminis, *the chief ground of accusation*, ib. 4, 2, 10. *cujus (i. e. mei) summa criminis est, quod armatus adversario maledixi, all my crime amounts only to this, that I published invectives against an adversary with whom I was at war*, Cic. Fam. 6, 7. summae criminis unus abes, *you only are wanting to complete the crime, i. e. you alone escaped the slaughter*, Ov. Ep. 14, 80, &c. summa ducum Atrides, Agamemnon, *the chief commander of the Greeks*, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 37. jamque Palatinae summam Proca gentis habebat, *the government*, Ov. M. 14, 622. summa imperii, *the chief command*, Nep. 14, 3. summae imperii praeesse, *to have the chief command*, Id. 2, 4. so *qui summam imperii tenebant*, ib. 1, 3. ejus (Cimonis) aequitate factum est, *ut summa imperii maritimi a Lacedaemoniis transferretur ad Athenienses, the chief command or power at sea*, Id. 3, 2. *de summa imperii di-*

micare, to fight for the empire of the world, Id. 23, 8. semper habitus sunt fortissimi, qui summam imperii potirentur, *who possessed the chief sway, or were the most powerful people in the world*, Nep. 18, 3. responsum est, eo loco caput rerum summamque imperii fore, *that the capital of the world and supreme power should be in that place*, Liv. 5, 54. in hoc summa iudicii causae tota consistit, *the chief part of the trial*, Cic. Quint. 9. *but non est tamen dissimulanda nostri quoque iudicii summa, my opinion on the whole or in general*, Quintil. 10, 1, 40. pendemus ex laude, atque hanc laboris nostri dicimus summam, *the chief object*, Id. 4, 2, 127. hoc votum (sc. famam) nostri summa laboris habet, *the sum of my labour has this wish, i. e. my chief object is fame*, Ov. Art. 3, 401. dî faciat, ut laudis summa sit ista tuae, *that that may be your greatest boast*, Ov. Ep. 2, 66. summa litium, *the amount of the fine imposed on a criminal*, Cic. Rabir. Post. 4. (A. 206 & 261.) summa mali nota sc. est, *the sum of their misfortune is known*, Ov. M. 13, 673. cf. P. 1, 8, 4. so haec enim oratio de ipsâ summâ mali nihil detrahit, Cic. Tusc. 3, 23. dum majora timentur, est in vota locus; sors autem ubi pessima rerum, sub pedibus timor est, *securaque summa malorum, the height of misfortunes is secure or free from care*, Ov. M. 14, 490. *but sum miser; haec brevis est nostrorum summa malorum, a short account or summary*, Id. Tr. 5, 7, 7.—*debit hoc meriti summa fuisse mei, the utmost bound of my indulgence or desert towards you*, Ov. Ep. 2, 56. census equestrem summam nummorum, sc. secundum, *rated in the Censors books at an equestrian sum of sesterties, i. e. possessed of an equestrian estate, 400 sestertia or 400,000 sestertii*, Hor. Art. P. 384. (A. 27.) infelix summâ operis, *unhappy in the main or greater part of his work*, ib. 34. at ille perpaucalocutus, hanc summam habuit orationis, *ut sibi ignoscerem, the conclusion*, Cic. Att. 10, 18. vobis summam ordinis consiliiue concedunt, *the precedence or pre-eminence of rank*, Cic. Cat. 4, 7. nihil in summam pacis proficiebatur, *no progress was made towards a conclusive treaty*, Tac. An. 13, 38. summam patrimonii insculpere saxo heredes voluit, *the sum or amount*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 90. non refert parva nomina in codices? immo omnes summam, *does he not enter or set down small debts in his account-book? nay, all sums, however small*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 1. addendo, deducendoque videre, *quae reliqui summa fiat, what is the sum of the remainder*, Cic. Off. 1, 18. de summâ nihil decedet, *your capital or stock will not be diminished*, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 30. de summâ remittere, Cic. Verr. 3, 35. summam imminuere, ib.—*SUMMA philosophiae ad beatè vivendum refertur, the whole or principal part*, Cic. Fin. 2, 27. quamquam ea epistola cum summâ ejus philosophi nullo modo congruebat, *with the principal opinion or doctrine*, id. 2, 31.—*consului senatum de summa reipublicae quid fieri placeret, i. e. de salute, what measures should be taken to secure the*

cerus of the state, as being senators, Cic. Dom. 1. cura reip. summae defendendae, of *defending the safety of the commonwealth*, Cic. Fam. 10, 8, 11. cf. 11, 13, 10. Rosc. Am. 51. de summa rep. saepe tibi scripsi, *about the state of public affairs*, ib. 8, 14, 5. ibi de summa rep. consultatum sc. est, *about the measures requisite for the preservation of the state*, Liv. 26, 10. non est saepius in uno homine salus summa reip. periclitanda, *the supreme safety of the state*, Cic. Cat. 5. cf. 4, 10. summo reipublicae tempore, *at a critical juncture or important period*, Cic. 1 act. in Verr. 1.—*summâ optimatum voluntate, to the great satisfaction of the nobility*, Liv. 10, 18. so cum summa voluntate et expectatione populi Romani, Cic. Verr. 1 act. 1.—*summa voce, with a loud voice, or with the highest pitch of his voice*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 7. cf. Cic. Or. 1, 61.—(IV) A SUMMO inflexum bacillum, *at the top*, Cic. Div. 1, 17.

SUMMUM (i, n.) diei, *the end of the day*, Varr. L. L. 5, 2.

* SUMMUM, adv. v. ad summum, *at most*—, nunc ego te infelix summum teneo teorque, *for the last time*, Ov. ad Liv. 137.

SUMME, adv. *highly; extremely, very greatly*, Cic. Fam. 4, 7, 11, 28, 13, 18. Quint. 21 & 24. homines—summè in omnes cives Romanos officiosi, Cic. Verr. 1, 24. locus summè munitus, *strongly fortified*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 31.

SUMMOPÈRE, adv. (i. e. summo opere,) *very much*, Cic. Inv. 1, 18. Lucr. 4, 1179.

SUMMŪTĀRE v. Submūtāre, *to change one thing for another*.

SUMTIO, Sumtus, &c. See SUMÈRE.

SUOPE, for suo ipsius, Festus. suopte nutu, *by their own propensity*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17. fetoces suopte ingenio, *naturally, of themselves*, Liv. 1, 25. so Sabinus, suopte ingenio mitis, Tac. H. 2, 63.

SUOVETAURILIA, ium, n. (ex sue, ove, & tauro, Quintil. 1, 5, 67.) *an expiatory or purifying sacrifice, of a swine, a sheep and a bull, offered on certain solemn occasions*.

SUPELLEX, ectilis, f. *household furniture*; all kind of moveables in a house, except clothes and plate, Digest. 33, 10, 1 & 3. adstat echinus vilis, cum patera guttus, Campana supellex, *Campanian, earthen or homely ware*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 118. cf. 2, 3, 144. virgea praeterea Celsei vilisque supellex, *the osier and mean furniture of Celsus*, Virg. G. 1, 165. cf. Juvenal. 3, 14. Propert. 4, 8, 57.—(II) SUPELLEX sometimes includes *plate*. (vid. G. 235.)—*metaph.* amicos parare, *optimam et pulcherrimam vitae, ut ita dicam, supellectilem*, Cic. Amic. 15.

SUPER, (praep. post se habens accus. & ablat.) *above*. sol est super terram, dies est, Quintil. 5, 8, 7.—* erant enim super mille sc. senatores, *above, more than*, ib. 35. so super LX millia, Tac. G. 3.—(II) *upon*. super aspidem assidere, Cic. Fin. 2, 18. geminae (columbae) super arbore sidunt, *alight on the tree*, Virg. Æ. 6, 203.—* super coenam, *in time of*, Plin. Ep. 4, 22, 6. cf. 3, 5, 11. so super epulas et viniui,

while feasting or drinking; as we say, over a glass of wine, Curt. 4, 8, 30. super mensam, *at table*, ib. 7, 4, 7. nocte super mediâ, *at or after midnight*, Virg. Æ. 9, 61.—(III) *about or concerning*, hac super re scribam ad te Rhegio, Cic. Att. 16, 6. nec super ipse suâ molitur laudem laborem, *for or on account of*, Virg. Æ. 4, 233. his accensa super, Id. Æ. 1, 29.—(IV) *besides, over and above, in addition to*. super solitos honores, locus in Circo ipsi posterisque ad spectaculum datus, Liv. 2, 91.—* quippe qui alii super alios trucidentur, *one after another*, Liv. 1, 20. non vulnus super vulnus sed multiplex clades, cum duobus consulibus exercitus amissi nunciabantur, *not one misfortune on the back of another, but*, &c. Liv. 22, 54.

SUPER, when it does not govern a case, is reckoned an adverb; as, lectumque jugalem, quo perii, super (sc. pyram) imponas, *lay or place upon it*, Virg. Æ. 4, 497. haec super e vallo prospectant Troës, *above*, ib. 9, 168. cf. Lucan. 6, 291.—* contra Epicurum satis superque dictum est, *enough and more than enough*, Cic. N. D. 2, 1.—(II) et super, (al. insuper,) *and besides or moreover*, Virg. Æ. 2, 71.—*pauca super referam, I will relate but a few more*, Ov. Met. 15, 308.—*super quàm quòd, besides that*, Liv. 22, 3. cf. 27, 20.—(III) SUPER seems anciently to have been used for an adjective; as, ubi super inferque vicinus permittet, *for superior et inferior*, Cato, 149.—* SUPER may be taken adverbially *for reliquus; as, ò mihi sola mei super Astyanactis imago, remaining*, Virg. Æ. 3, 489. so namque super tibi erunt, qui dicere laudes, Vare, tuas cupiant, *you will have many or enow*, Id. E. 6, 6. Atheniensibus exhaustis praeter arma et naves nihil erat super, *the Athenians being exhausted had nothing left, besides their arms and their ships*, Nep. 7, 8. so nec spes ullâ super, sc. erat, Val. Flacc. 3, 435.

SUPÈRA, for supra, praep. *above*, Lucr. 1, 430. so 5, 327 & 765.

SUPÈRA, òrum, n. sc. loca, *places above*, i. e. the sky or heaven. See SUPERUS.

SUPERĀBĪLIS, e. See SUPERĀRE.

SUPER-ACCOMMODĀRE, *to fit above*, Cels.

SUPER-ADDÈRE, *to add more over, to superadd*. tumulto superaddite carmen, *inscribe a verse (or an epigram of two verses) on the tomb*, Virg. E. 5, 42. cf. 3, 38. Propert.

SUPER-ADDŪCÈRE, *to bring besides*, Plaut.

SUPER-ADORNĀTUS, a. *adorned above*, Sen.

SUPER-ADSTĀRE, v. -astāre, *to stand above*. Chalcidicæ levis tandem superadstitit arce, *he gently alighted on the Chalcidic tower of Cumæ*, Virg. Æ. 6, 17.

SUPER-ADVĪLĀRE, *to fly up above*, V. Flacc.

SUPER-AGGÈRE, *to drive above*, Tib. 4, 1, 157.

SUPER-AGGÈRĀRE, *to heap over or above*, Col.

SUPER-ALLĪGĀRE, *to tie above or on*, Plin.

SUPER-ANTEACTUS, a. -a aetas, *past*, Lucr.

SUPERĀRE, *to go or climb over, to pass*. superant montes, et flumina tranant, Virg. G. 3, 270. et gravido superant vix ubere limen sc. caprae,

step over, ib. 3, 317. *summi fastigia tecti ascendens supero, I ascend or climb up to*, Id. *Æ.* 2, 302. *illa (fera) levi velox superabat retia saltu, passed*, Ov. *Met.* 7, 767. *salu superare viam, to leap across the way*, Virg. *G.* 3, 141. *jam gelidas Caesar cursu superaverat Alpes, had passed*, ib. 1, 183.—(II) *to surpass or exceed, to overcome, to excel* in quo (studio v. officio) *etiamsi multi mecum contentent, tamen omnes—facile superabo*, Cic. *Fam.* 5, 8, 11.—* *superare difficultates omnes, to overcome or surmount*, Patern. 2, 120. *so labores*, Virg. *Æ.* 3, 368. *casus omnes*, ib. 11, 244. *militis continenti labore omnia haec superaverunt*, Caes. *B. G.* 7, 24.—* *superare hostem, to conquer*, Ov. *Ep.* 7, 155. *cf. Met.* 8, 63. *so Lacedaemonios*, Nep. 15, 9.—*ille Sichaeum—clam ferro incautum superat, dispatches or kills*, Virg. *Æ.* 1, 350.—*dominamque potentem supplicibus supera donis, pacify or appease the powerful goddess, i. e. Juno*, ib. 3, 439. *superat quoniam fortuna sc. nos, overpowers us*, ib. 5, 22. *numero militum aliquantum Mezetulus superabat, was superior to Masinissa*, Liv. 29, 30.—* *si superaverit morbus, shall prevail over my resolution*, Plin. *Ep.* 7, 1, 3.—(III) *SUPERARE, neut. to be more than enough, to abound, to be superfluous*. Quinto delegabo, *si quid aeri meo alieno superabit, et emtionibus, if there shall be any overplus after my debts and purchases are paid, I will assign it to Quintus*, Cic. *Att.* 13, 46. *uter igitur est divitior, cui deest, an cui superat? who wants, or who has too much*, Cic. *Parad.* 6, 3.—(IV) *to remain. quam hoc Caesari superet, nonte fallit, how this remains to Caesar, i. e. what advantage Caesar will derive from this*, Cic. *Fam.* 8, 5 f.—* *quid puer Ascianus? superatne et vescitur aurâ, is he alive? Virg. Æ.* 3, 339. *captae superavimus urbi, we have survived the taking of the city*, ib. 2, 643.

SUPERANS, part.—est mihi nonum superantis annum plenus Albani sc. vini, exceeding the ninth year, i. e. more than nine years old, Hor. *Od.* 4, 11, 1. *superante salo sc. Troas, the sea prevailing over or overpowering them*, Virg. *Æ.* 1, 537.

SUPERATUS, part. overcome, vanquished. M. Claudius Marcellus, *sorte superato T. Quintio, lustrum condidit, having got the better of T. Quintus in casting the lots*, Liv. 38, 35 f. *SUPERABILIS, e, that may be surmounted or conquered*.

SUPERATIO, ðnis, f. a conquering or surmounting, Vitruv. 3 praef. m.

SUPERATOR, ðris, m. a conqueror, Ov. *F.* 1, 641. *Met.* 4, 699.

SUPER-AURATUS, a. gilt, shining like gold. et superauratâ sparulus cervicis refulgens, Ov. *Hal.* 106.

SUPERBUS, a. proud, haughty, arrogant, disdainful. nos, patriâ amissâ, dominis parere superbis cogemur, to obey haughty lords or masters, Virg. *Æ.* 12, 236.—* *Petilia quondam—Herculeam servare superba pharetram, proud of keeping*, Sil. 12, 431. (C. 181.)—(II) *remark-*

able, excellent, brave, noble, illustrious. hinc populum latè regem, belloque superbum, Virg. *Æ.* 1, 21.—(II) *SUPERBUS* is applied also to beasts and inanimate things.—*aulaea superba, rich or costly tapestry*, Virg. *Æ.* 1, 697. *superbus ager, the large field or space of ground round the palace of Nero*, Martial. *Spect.* 2, 3. *cf. Col.* 1, 3, 11. *cupiens variâ fastidia coenâ vincere tangentis malè singula dente superbo, desiring by the variety of the supper to conquer the squeamishness of his guest scarcely touching the several things set before him with his nice, dainty or delicate tooth*, Hor. *S.* 2, 6, 87. *belli insigne superbum, a distinguished badge of war, an honourable reward for bravery in war*, Virg. *Æ.* 8, 689. (A. 385.) *offendent aures, quarum est judicium superbissimum, very nice or fastidious with respect to rhetorical harmony*, Cic. *Or.* 44. *vices superbae, a severe retribution or punishment*, Hor. *Od.* 1, 28, 32. *victoria naturâ insolens et superba est*, Cic. *Marcel.* 3.—*SUPERBĒ, adv. proudly*, Liv. 1, 33, &c.—*SUPERBIA, ae, f. pride, haughtiness*, Sallust. *Cat.* 2.—* *sume superbiam quaesitam meritis, assume the consequence or importance acquired by your merits*, Hor. *Od.* 3, 30, 14.—*SUPERBĒRE, to be proud. ille licet patris sine fine superbiat actis, let him be proud or boast of his father's actions*, Ovid. *Ep.* 8, 43.—*et quae sub Tyria concha superbit aqua, the shellfish, which is proud, as it were, of its power in dying purple*, Propert. 4, 5, 22.—* *spoliare superbit Oenides, Tydeus scorns or disdains to strip him of his arms*, Stat. *Th.* 8, 588.—† *SUPERBIFĒCUS, a. proud, magnificent*, Senec. *Herc. Fur.* 58.

SUPERBILŒQUENTIA, ae, f. proud arrogant speech, Cic. *Tusc. Quæst.* 4, 16. *ex poeta.*

SUPER-CALCARE, to tread upon, Col.

SUPER-CERNĒRE, to sift above, Plin.

SUPERCIDĒRE, (cado), to fall upon, Col.

SUPERCĪLIUM, i, n. a brow or eye-brow, the ridge of hair above the eye-lids.—reges in ipsos imperium est Jovis—cuncta supercilio moventis, by the motion of his brows, or with his nod, Hor. *Od.* 3, 1, 8.—(II) *pride, haughtiness; gravity, severity. triste supercilium durique severa Catonis frons, Mart.* 11, 2.—(III) *the brow, ridge, or top of a hill, Liv.* 34, 29 f. *supercilio clivosi tramitis undam elicit, he brings water from the brow of a hill by stopping channels*, Virg. *G.* 1, 108. *cf. Hirt. B. Afr.* 58. *Mel.* 3, 5 f.—*SUPERCILIŒSUS, a. haughty, disdainful*, Sen. *Ep.* 123 m.

SUPER-CONTECĒRE, to cover above, Cels.

SUPER-CORRĒRE, to fall down upon.

SUPER-CRESCĒRE, to grow over or upon.

SUPER-CŪBĒRE, to lie or sleep upon, Col. 7, 4.

SUPER-CURRĒRE, to run above or beyond.

SUPER-DĀRE, to lay or put upon, Cels. 7, 2.

SUPER-DĪCĒRE, to say besides, to add, Cic.

SUPER-DŪCĒRE, to bring upon or besides.

SUPER-ĒDĒRE, to eat besides or after eating something else, Plin. 19, 6.

SUPER-ĒBĪTUS, a. very high above.

SUPĒR-ĒMĪNĒRE (-eo, ui, -) omnes, extra aquam, to be or appear above, to overtop.

SUPĒR-ĒMŌRI, to die upon, Plin. 10, 2.

SUPĒR-ĒNĀTĀRE amnem, to swim or sail quite over, Lucan. 4, 133.

SUPĒRĒNĀTUS, (nascor,) -ato caule, sc. ex lacte, springing from or growing upon, Plin. 19, 3.

SUPĒR-ESSE, (supersum, fui;) to be superfluous, to be over and above. vereor, ne mihi superesse verba putes, quae dixeram defutura, that I use too many words, Cic. Ep. 13, 63. ut neque hostibus quicquam relinqueretur, et sibi ac suis omnia superessent, that he and his army should have abundance of all things, Liv. 26, 48. —cui tanta res erat, et supererat, who had so much, and more than enough, Ter. Phor. 1, 2, 19.

—(II) to remain. vix septem (naves) super-sunt, Virg. Æ. 1, 383. id (tempus) quod gendis rebus superesset, quieti datum, the time which remained after business was finished, Liv. 21, 4.—* modò vita supersit sc. mihi, if only my life last, if I live, Virg. G. 3, 10.—* quod superest, scribe quæso quàm accuratissimè, quid placeat, quid censeas, with respect to what remains, Cic. Att. 9, 19 f. cf. Virg. G. 2, 346. & 4, 51. Æ. 5, 691, 796. 9, 157. timor omnis abesto, quod superest, ib. 11, 15. Ov. Met. 9, 628. Tr. 5, 1, 23. quid enim superest? what remains? Ov. Met. 13, 494.—eripe flammis, si quid adhuc superest, ib. 2, 300. add. 13, 377.—SUPEREST, ut, &c. impers. it remains, Ov. M. 14, 145. nunc mihi cur content, superest dicere, Ov. F. 3, 675.—(III) to survive.—* ne blando nequeat superesse labori, lest he should be unable to bear his pleasing labour, Virg. G. 3, 127. so roborandus est largò cibo sc. equus, —ut Veneri supersit, that he may be able to endure the fatigue of venery, Col. 6, 27, 8.—* superesse alicui in iudicio, to favour, to assist or support; opp. to deesse, Suet. Aug. 56. fide ac virtute legatos, se consiliis superfuisset, had aided or assisted, Tac. An. 3, 47.—* sometimes a word is interposed between Super and esse;

jamque adeo super unus eram, I alone remained, Virg. Æ. 2, 567.

SUPĒR-FERRI, to be carried over, Plin. 32, 10.

SUPERLĀTA (part.) verba, greatly amplified, hyperbolic, Cic. Part. 15.

SUPERLĀTIO, ōnis, f. the carrying of a thing above the truth, an hyperbòle, Cic. Or. 3, 53.

Herenn. 4, 33. Quintil. 9, 2, 3. a remarkable surname, Val. Max. 6, 9, 12.

SUPERFĪCIES, iēi, f. (g. superficies v. superior facies) the surface, the outside or uppermost part of any thing; the part of a tree or plant above the ground, Col. 4, 11, 1.—* also the top, Plin. 17, 14 & 19.—(II) the upper part or roof of a temple, Plin. 34, 3.—(III) any buildings reared on a plot of ground. so nobis superficiem aedium consules de consilii sententiâ aestimârunt H. S. vicies, have estimated my house at £.16,142, ib. 2 m.

SUPERFĪCĪARIUS, a. -iae aedes, built on an area, which is the property of another; superficial, Sen. Ep. 38.

SUPĒR-FĪĒRI, (fio, factus,) to remain, to be saved, Col. 12, 1 f.

SUPĒR-FLORESCENS, part. budding over again, bringing forth other fresh flowers, after the fading of the first, Plin. 19, 5 s. 24.

SUPĒR-FLUĒRE, (-fluo, xi, xum,) to run over, to overflow, Plin. 31, 4. Col. 3, 18. to abound, Cic. Or. 91.

SUPERFLUENS, part. & Superfluus, adj. running over, overflowing, abounding.

SUPERFLŪTAS, ātis, f. superfluity, more than enough, Plin. 14, 1.

SUPĒR-FOETĀRE, to conceive anew after being with young, Plin. 8, 55 s. 81. 7, 11. & 10, 63.

SUPERFŪGĒRE (-fugio, fūgi, fugitum,) aquas, to flee over or upon, V. Flac.

SUPĒR-FUNDĒRE, (-fundo, fūdi, fūsum,) to pour upon or over, Col. 12, 57.—superfusus Tiberis, overflowing, Liv. 7, 3. superfusa gens montibus, scattered over, Plin. 6, 13. superfuso altaribus sanguine, being poured on, Paterc. 2, 22.

SUPERGESTUS, part. heaped or cast upon.

SUPERGRĒDI, (-gredior, gressus, & gradior,) to go over or upon. limen, to pass, Col. 7, 9, 13.

—(II) to surpass or excel. mater optima, atque laudem omnem supergressa, above all praise, Quintil. 6 pr. 8.

SUPĒR-HĀBĒNDUS, part. to be had above, Cels.

SUPĒRI, celestial deities. See SUPĒRUS.

SUPĒR-JĀCĒRE, to lie upon, Plin. 8, 9, 18.

SUPĒR-JĀCĒRE, a Superjicere, (-jēci, jectum, & jacio,) to cast, throw or lay upon, Col. 2, 16.

scopulosque superjicit undam spumeus sc. pontus, throws its waves over the rocks, Virg. Æ. 11, 625. sed superjecere quidam augendo fidem, some have exceeded belief by increasing the number, or have carried their exaggerations beyond the bounds of credibility, Liv. 10, 30.

SUPER-JECTUS & -JACTUS, part. cast upon.

—incertae undae superjecta, ut solido, ferunt, the waters of the lake Asphaltites support what things are thrown on them, as on a solid expanse, Tac. H. 5, 6.—et superjecto pavidae natârunt aequore damae, in the sea thrown or poured over them, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 11.—Phrygia Troadi superjecta, situate above or farther up from the sea, Plin. 5, 32 s. 41.

SUPERJECTIO, ōnis, f. a throwing over, an hyperbòle, or hyperbolic expression, Quintil. 8, 6.

SUPERJECTUS, ūs, m. a leaping upon or covering as a horse does a mare, Col. 6, 36.—

SUPERJACTĀRE (i. e. jactare se super) navigia, to leap over, Plin. 9, 15.

SUPERILLIGĀTUS, part. tied or bound upon, Plin. 29, 3.

SUPĒR-ILLINĒRE, to smear or anoint all over or upon, Cels. 3, 19, 19.—idque superillitum panniculo, imponendum est, it must be applied spread upon a cloth, Id. 6, 18, 114.

SUPĒR-IMPĒNDENS, p. hanging over, Catul. 63.

SUPĒR-IMPŌNĒRE, to put upon, Cels. 5, 27.

SUPĒR-INCĒNDĒRE, to inflame more, V. Flac.

SUPĒR-INCĪDĒRE, to fall upon, Liv. 2, 10.

SUPĒR-INCĪDĒRE, to make an incision into, Cels.

SUPER-INCRESCĒRE, to grow over or upon.

SUPERINCUBANS, p. lying upon, Liv. 22, 51.

SUPER-INCUMBĒRE, to lie upon, Ov. Ep.

SUPER-INDUCTUS, part. drawn over, laid upon.

SUPER-INDUĒRE (-induo, ui, ūtum,) penulam, to put on, Suet. Ner. 48.

SUPER-INFUNDĒRE, to pour upon, Cels. 8, 4.

SUPER-INJĪCĒRE, (-jicio, jĕci, jectum, dĭjacio,) to throw above or upon. raras superinjĕce frondes, cast a few leaves upon them, Virg. G. 4, 46. quo (sc. sedili) superinjĕcit textum rude sedula Baucis, upon which the careful Baucis threw a coarse cloth, Ov. M. 8, 640.

SUPER-INSĪDĒRE, to settle, to take place.

SUPER-INSTERNĒRE, to strew or lay over. tabulasque superinstravit, (al. superstravit,) and laid planks over these ships, Liv. 30, 10.

SUPER-INSTRUĒRE, to build or raise above.

SUPER-INSULTANS, p. leaping above, Claudian.

SUPER-INTĒGI, (-integor, tectus,) to be covered over, Plin. 18, 6f.

SUPER-INTONĀRE, to thunder above. clypeum superintonat ingens, his great shield thunders or makes a noise above him, (al. he makes a noise falling with his huge body above his shield,) Virg. Æ. 9, 709. cf. 10, 488.

SUPER-INVERGENS, p. pouring above, Ov. M.

SUPER-INUNGI, (-inungor, unctus,) to be anointed or smeared over.

SUPERIOR, higher, upper. See SUPERUS.

SUPER-JUMENTARIUS, i, m. a master mule-driver, a director of the drivers of beasts of burden, Suet. Claud. 2.

SUPER-LACRĪMĀRE, to weep or drop upon, Col.

SUPERLĀTIO, Superlātus, &c. See SUPERFERRE.

SUPERLĪMĪNĀRE, is, n. (al. superum limen,) the transom or lintel over a door, Plin. 29, 4 s. 26f.

SUPER-LĪNĒRE, to daub, anoint or smear over.

SUPER-MANDĒRE, to chew or eat after something else, Plin. 31, 6 s. 33.

SUPER-MĒĀRE, to flow or run over, Plin.

SUPER-MĪCĀRE, to outshine, to excel, Sen.

SUPER-MITTĒRE, to put above.

SUPER-MŪNĪRE, to fortify above.

SUPER-NĀTĀRE, to swim or float above.

SUPER-NĀTUS, part. (à nascor,) grown upon or after another.

SUPERNUS, a. (super,) upper. superum Tusculum, lofty, situated on the declivity of a hill, Hor. Ep. 1. 29. (G. 149.)

SUPERNĒ, adv. from above. nude supernĒ plurimus Eridani per silvam volvitur amnis, Virg. Æ. 6, 658. malĒ sustinenti arma, gladium supernĒ jugulo defigit, he plunges his sword from above in his throat, Liv. 1, 25f.—(II) above, on the surface: mutor in alitem supernĒ, in the upper part of my body, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 11. so mulier formosa supernĒ, in the upper parts, Id. Art. 4.—(III) upwards.

SUPERNAS, ātis, a. growing near the mare supĕrum, or Adriatic Sea, which was thought to be higher than the Tuscan Sea, or mare inferum.

—Carentini supernates, et infernates, living on

both sides of the Appenines, on that looking towards the mare superum, and on that pointing to the mare inferum, Plin. 3, 12 s. 17.

SUPER-OBRUĒRE, to overwhelm, to cover all over with any thing thrown on one.—dixit (sc. Tatius,) et ingestis comitum superobruit armis (sc. Tarpeiam virginem,) Propert. 4, 4, 91.

SUPER-PENDĒNS, hanging over or above, Liv.

SUPER-PŌNĒRE, (-uo, sui, situm,) to place or put over or upon. causaque superpositae scripta testata coronae servatos cives indicat hujus ope, of the crown placed above the gate of Augustus, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 47. (A. 520.)—quia interdum plus valent antĕ gesta, ideoque levioribus superponenda sunt, they ought to be put after, Quintil.

SUPER-RĀSUS, scraped over, Plin. 22, 23 s. 49.

SUPER-SCANĒRE, to climb upon or over, Liv.

SUPER-SCRĪBĒRE, (-bo, psi, ptum,) to write over or above, to superscribe, to interline.

SUPER-SĒDĒRE & Supersĭdĕre, (sĕdĭ, sessum,) to sit upon.—(II) to omit doing a thing, to forbear. supersedeas hoc labore itineris, do not give yourself the trouble of a journey hither, Cic. Fam. 4, 2. Caesar praelio supersedere statuit, to decline battle, to forbear engaging, Caes. B. G. 2, 8. so adversarios supersedere pugnae animadvertit, Hirt. B. Afr. 75.—* passiv. impers. sunt autem, qui pudent, nonnunquam posse complexione supersederi, that the conclusion of the syllogism may sometimes be omitted, Cic. Inv. 1, 40.

SUPERSĪLIENS, part. leaping upon, Col. 8, 3, 7 & 9.

SUPER-SPARGĒRE, to besprinkle, Cato, 54.

SUPER-STAGNĀRE, to overflow, Tacit. An. 1, 79.

SUPER-STĀRE, to stand above or upon.—

SUPERSTES, ātis, a. present, Serv. ad Virg. Æ. 3, 339. Fesrus. & Cic. Mur. 26.—(I) remaining, surviving. ita mihi atque huic sis superstes, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 7.—* with the genit. superstes omnium meorum, Quintil. 6 pr. 4. cf. 14.—(II) Deos quaeso, ut sit superstes, heaven grant he may live or be spared, Ter. And. 3, 2, 6.—pauci, et, ut ita dixerim, non modo aliorum, sed etiam nostri superstes sumus, but, I had almost said, outlived ourselves, i. e. we have escaped so many dangers, Tac. An. 3.—

SUPERSTĪTĀRE ei, to remain after, to survive, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 3.—

SUPERSTĪTIO, ōnis, f. superstition, an erroneous opinion of the deity, false worship, a groundless dread of invisible beings.—(II) religious awe or reverence. adjuro Stygii caput implacabile fontis, una superstitio superis quae reddita divis, which is made the only object of religious terror to the gods above, i. e. the most solemn sanction of their oath, Virg. Æ. 12, 817.—* superstio sagarum, divination, Cic. Div. 2, 63.—nimia superstio, too great exactness or nicety, Quintil. 9, 4, 25. cf. 4, 2, 85.—

SUPERSTITĪŌSUS, a. superstitious, vainly timorous in religion, Cic. N. D. 2, 28. Div. 2, 39.—(II) foretelling futurity: superstitiosus hij.

quidem est, a *diviner*, Plaut. Curc. 3, 27. so
superstitiosa, Id. Rud. 4, 4, 95. cf. Id. Amph.
1, 1, 167. Cic. Div. 1, 32.—

SUPERSTITIŌSĒ, adv. *superstitiously*, Cic. N.
D. 3, 39. Div. 1, 55f.—(II) *scrupulously, too
nicely*, Quintil. 1, 1, 13. & 10, 6, 1.

SUPER-STERNĒRE, (-sterno, strāvi, strātum.)
to *strew or cover over*. tabulasque superstravit,
ut pervisus in totum navium ordo esset, and *laid
planks over the transports*, Liv. 30, 10.—*consu-
lis corpus eo die, quia obrutum superstratis
Gallorum cumulis erat, inveniri non potuit, be-
cause it was hid under a heap of slaughtered
Gauls*, Id. 10, 29f.

SUPER-STRUĒRE, to *build upon*, Tac. An. 4,
62.

SUPERSUM, I *survive*, &c. See SUPERESSE.

SUPER-TĒGĒRE, to *cover over or above*, Col.

SUPER-TRAHĒRE, to *draw over*, Plin. 1, 18s.
48.

SUPERVĀCĀNEUS, a. *needless, unnecessary,
not requisite*, Cato, 12. tum conditiora facit
haec, supervacaneī etiam operis, acupium at-
que venatio, *done at leisure hours or spare time
from country work, or during the intervals of
more important business*, Cic. Sen. 16.—(II) *super-
fluous, useless*. quin alter consul pro super-
vacaneo aequē inutili habeatur, Liv. 10, 24.—
SUPERVĀCUUS, a. *superfluous, needless, useless*.
sepulchri mitte (*i. e. omitte*) supervacuos hono-
res, Hor. Od. 2, 20f.

SUPER-VĀDĒRE, to *go over, to surmount*.

SUPER-VĀGĀRI, to *wander too far*.

SUPER-VĒHI, (-vēhor, vectus,) to *be carried
over*. nonteni, to *sail over mount Athos*, Catul.
65, 44. (G. 327.) praeter oram Italiae super-
vectus Calabriae extremum promontorium,
*having sailed along the coast of Italy, past the
utmost promontory of Calabria*, Liv. 42, 48m.

SUPER-VĒNĪRE, to *come over or upon*. crura
loquentis terra supervēnit, *the earth came over
the legs of her as she spoke*, Ov. M. 10, 490.
velut unda supervēnit undam, *comes after, suc-
ceeds*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 176. semianimi lapsoque
supervēnit, *comes up to him*, Virg. A. 12, 356.
—(II) to *come unexpectedly or unlooked for*.
addit se sociam, timidisque supervēnit Aegle,
comes to their assistance, Id. E. 6, 20.—(III) to
come after or succeed, to be added or joined.
aqua inter cutem, quae longo morbo supervē-
nit, Cels. 2, 8, 18.—(IV) to *surpass or excel*.—
SUPERVENTUS, ūs, m. (*found only in the abl.*)
a *coming up or upon*. superventu XIV. le-
gionis victores caesos, Tac. H. 2, 54. cf. 7, 15.
& 25, 2.

SUPER-VĪVĒRE, (-vivo, vixi, victum,) to *sur-
vive*.

SUPER-UNGI, to *be anointed over*, Cels. 7, 7.

SUPER-VŌLĀRE, & -itāre, to *fly over*. despec-
tāt terras, totumque supervŏlat orbem, Ov. M.
4, 623.

SUPER-VŌLŪTUS, part. *rolled over*, Col. 11, 3.

SUPER-VOMĒRE, to *vomit*, Sil. 10, 183.

SŪPĒRUS, a. *superior, suprĕmus v. summus,
(à super,) above*. Dī superi, *the gods above or
in heaven*, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 18. superum petit

aethera victor Jupiter, *makes for the sky above,
i. e. heaven*, Ov. Met. 2, 437. in superos aëres
tenuissimus emicat ignes, *springs up to the fires
above, i. e. the stars*, ib. 15, 248. vicit Amor;
superā deus hic bene notus in orā est, *in the
regions above, i. e. on earth*, ib. 10, 26.—sed re-
vocare gradum, *superasque evadere ad auras,
hoc opus, hic labor est, to escape to the air
above, i. e. to the upper world or the earth*, Virg.
Æ. 6, 128. superoque nitentem caelicolum
(*for caelicolarum*) regi mactabam in litore tau-
rum, to Jupiter, *the high or exalted king*, ib. 3,
20. so superi regnator Olympi, 2, 779. superi-
que Jovem detrudere regnis, *from his king-
dom above*, 6, 584.—talis sese halitus atris fau-
cibus effundens supra ad convexa ferebat, *as-
cended to the vaulted skies above*, ib. 241.—EX
SUPERO, *for Superne, from above*, Lucr. 2,
27.

SUPĒRA, n. sc. loca v. negotia, *things above or in
heaven*. Nicĕtas (*al. Icĕtas*) caelum, solem, lun-
nam, stellas, superaque denique omnia stare
censet, and *in fine, that all the celestial bodies
do not move*, Cic. Ac. 4, 29.—Cocytique petit
sedem, *supera ardua linquens, the upper world,
or the earth*, Virg. A. 7, 562.—

SUPĒRI, ōrum, m. sc. dii, *the gods above, the ce-
lestial deities*.—

SUPĒRIOR, ius, *higher*.—deinde ex superiore, et
ex inferiore scriptura docendum, id quod quaer-
atur, fieri perspicuum, *from the upper and
lower part of a writing, i. e. from the first and
subsequent part of a testament, as we say, the
top and bottom or foot of a page*, Cic. Inv. 2,
40.—(II) *former in point of time*. anno supe-
riori, Cic. Har. resp. 8. Nep. 22, 4f. superio-
ribus literis, *in a former letter*, Id. Fam. 6,
3, 1.—quid proximā, quid superiore nocte ege-
ris, *what you did last night, and what the night
before*, Cic. Cat. 1, 1.—* vicit gloriam supe-
riorum, *of those before him, of his predecessors*,
Cic. Acad. 4, 1.—(III) *superior, greater in
power, dignity, or excellence*. equites hostium
cum equitatu nostro confixerunt, ita tamen ut
nostri omnibus partibus superiores fuerint, *su-
perior or victorious*, Caes. B. G. 5, 15.—

SUPĒRIUS, adv. *above, before*.—

SUPĒRMUS, a. *highest, utmost*.—* at chorus ae-
qualis Dryadum clamore supremos implēunt
montes, *filled the tops of the mountains with
their cries*, Virg. G. 4, 440. cf. Lucr. 1, 274.

—(II) *highest in dignity or authority, supreme*.

—(III) *greatest, utmost*. in desperatione su-
premā, Plin. 22, 4. & 23, 1s. 25. incestum
Pontifices supremo supplicio sanciant, *i. e.
maximo, with capital punishment*, Cic. Leg. 2,
9.—(IV) *last*. ducit supremos naenia nulla
choros, (*al. toros*), *no mournful song is accom-
panied with the flute at a funeral procession*, Ov.
F. 6, 668. abdere supremis aera recurva cibus,
to hide hooks with baits, Ovid. Rem. 210. nec
cum clamore supremo labentes oculos condet
amica manus, *with the last cry or call on the
person deceased, just after death*, Ovid. Tr. 3,
3, 43. or at the funeral.—te clamore vocant
iterumque supremo, Id. ad Liv. 219. (A. 47.)

§ 484.) *supremi Tiberio consules, the last consuls under Tiberius*, Tac. An. 6, 45.—*suprema erga memoriam filii fungi, to perform the last duties*, Tac. An. 3, 2. *suprema necessitas, i. e. mors subeunda*, Tac. H. 1, 7. *suprema nox, the last night*, Id. Ep. 2, 59. *Martial 1, 81. but jubare exorto jam nocte supremâ, Lucifer having arisen in the end of night or early in the morning*, Col. 10, 294. *at Tiberius quod supremis in matrem officiis defuisset, had not attended to pay the last duties to his mother*, Tac. An. 5, 2. *ventum ad supremum est, things are come to a crisis*, Virg. Æ. 12, 804.

SUPRĒMA, ōrum, n. *the last moments, the end of life, death. agitare de supremis, to think of dispatching one's self*, Tac. Hist. 4, 59. cf. ib. 44.

SUPRĒMUM & **SUPRĒMO**, adv. *at last, for the last time*, Curt. 8, 7, 7. Tac. An. 3, 74. Hist. 4, 14. Plin. 11, 27 s. 55. *et magnâ supremum voce ciemus, we call upon him for the last time*, Virg. Æ. 3, 68.

SUPĪNUS, a. *with the face and belly upwards, lying on the back; opp. to pronus*.—*fluminaque in fontes cursu reditura supino, with a backward course*, Ov. P. 4, 5, 43. *so nec redit in fontes unda supina stans*, Ovid. Med. fac. 40. *carmen supinum, a small poem consisting of verses which may be read backwards, as well as forwards*, Martial. 2, 86. *manibus supinis, with uplifted hands, having the palms upmost*, Ov. M. 8, 681. Virg. 4, 205. *so tendoque supinas ad caelum cum voce manus, ib. 3, 177. cf. Liv. 26, 9. Suet. Vit. 7. supina etiam ora cernuntur (sc. in speculis) depulsione luminum, faces are seen, turned or looking upwards*, Cic. de Univ. 14. *Tibur supinum, situated on the declivity of a hill, sloping*, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 23. *in the same sense Juvenal calls it, pronum, 3, 192. supinâ valle praecipites egistis, you have driven them headlong down the declivity*, Liv. 7, 24. *so per supinum vallem fusi sunt, they were driven in disorder down a declivity in the rear*, Liv. 4, 46. cf. 6, 24.—* *metaph. careless, negligent, supine*.—* *proud, puffed up: haec et talia, dum refert supinus, Mart. 5, 8, 10. Italo honore supinus, elated with the honour of being a magistrate in some municipal town of Italy*, Pers. 1, 129.

SUPĪNĒ, adv. *carelessly*, Sen. Ben. 2, 24.

SUPĪNITAS, ātis, f. *supineness, posture with the face, the breast, or belly upwards*.

SUPĪNĀRE, to place in a supine posture, to lay a person on his back, with his belly upwards. *supinatas aquiloni ostendere glebas, to turn up the clods to the northern wind*, Virg. G. 3, 261.

SUPFACTUS, fixed below. See **SUPPINGERE**.

SUP- (for **SUB-**) **PALFĀRI**, to coax and wheedle.

SUPPAR & **Sub-par**, āris, a. *nearly equal, contemporary*.

SUPPARASITĀRI, to flatter, to fawn, to cringe.

SUPPĀRUM, i, n. & -us, i, m. *a kind of linen garment, a kirtle*, Festus, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 91. 2, 2, 45. Lucan. 2, 364. Varr. L. L. 4, 30.—(II) *a sail fastened to the highest part of the mast,*

a top-sail: summaque pandens suppāra velorum, perituras colligit auras, Lucan. 5, 429. cf. Senec. Ep. 77. Stat. Silv. 3, 2, 27. Senec. Oet. 698.

SUPPĒDĪTĀRE, (q. à sub & pes,) *to furnish, to afford. quod Ciceroni suppeditas sc. pecuniam, gratum, I am obliged to you for supplying my son with money*, Cic. Att. 14, 20. *fistulas, quibus aqua supped. tabatur templis, praecidi imperārat, was supplied*, Cic. C. Rabir. 11 f.—*tributo suntus suppeditari, that the public expences were supplied or supported by a tax on the people*, Liv. 23, 48 m.—* *depon. de Patulciano quod suppeditatus es, gratissimum est, I am much obliged to you for having enabled me to discharge the debt of Patulcius*, Cic. Att. 14, 18 m.—(II) *neut. to be enough or sufficient. vix in fundamenta suppeditavêre, were scarcely sufficient for laying the foundations*, Liv. 1, 55 f.—* *in hoc campo—facile suppeditat omnis apparatus ornatusque dicendi sc. oratori, is afforded or furnished*, Cic. Or. 3, 31. *navis defendebatur egregiè, quoad tela suppeditārent, as long as weapons lasted, while they had weapons*, Liv. 30, 25 m. *quod multitudo suppeditabat, aliquot cohortes in castris reliquerant, as they had plenty of men*, Liv. 6, 24. *ad vos quemadmodum loquar, nec consilium, nec oratio suppeditat sc. mihi, I am at a loss how to address you*, Id. 28, 27. *cui si vita suppeditavisset, sublato ambitu, consul factus esset, if his life had lasted, if he had lived*, Cic. Brut. 70.—* *sed, si, ommissis his rebus omnibus, quibus nos suppeditamus, (ut suppeditatur,) ille eget, &c. with which we abound or are supplied*, Cic. Cat. 2, 11.—**SUPPEDITĀTUS**, part. *afforded, furnished*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2 f.

SUPPEDITĀTIO, ōnis, f. *plenty, abundance, store*, Cic. N. D. 1, 40.

SUPPĒDĒRE, to foist or fizzle, Cic. Fam.

SUPPĒDĒRE, to hang under or below, Col.

SUPPĒRNĀTUS, a. *cut like a ham*.

SUPPĒTĒRE, (-peto, īvi, itum. ex sub & peto, usurpatur in tertiis personis et infinito,) *to be in readiness or abundance*.—* *namque regnum suppetebat mihi, I had, Cic. Tusc. 3, 19. beneficâ voluntate benevolentia movetur, etiam si res forte non suppetit, though fortune is wanting*, Cic. Off. 2, 9. *pauper enim non est cui rerum suppetit usus, for res ad usus, who has as much as he needs*, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 4.—* *ingrata misero vita ducenda est, (sc. tibi,) in hoc, novis ut usque suppetas laboribus, that you may always be enabled to endure new tortures*, Hor. Epod. 17, 64.

SUPPĒTIAR, & -as, f. *aid, help*, (found only in the nom. and accus. plur.)—* **SUPPETIAS** is sometimes put absolutely, with **FĒRRE** or some such word understood.

SUPPĒLĀRE, to steal craftily or underhand, to pilfer, to purloin, to sitch. *suppilat mihi aurum et pillam ex arcis*, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 52. cf. ib. 5, 1, 39. Truc. 2, 7, 15.—(II) *to rob, to strip or pillage. suppilas clam domi uxorem tuam*, Id. Asin. 4, 2, 6. cf. 5, 2, 38.

SUPPINGĒRE, (-pingo, ēgi, actum, ex sub & pango,) to *fasten under*.

* SUPPLANTĀRE, (sub & planta,) to *supplant, to trip up one's heels, to make to fall, to overturn*.

—* SUPPLANTĀRE vitem in terram, to *supplant or lay flat on the ground*, Col. Arb. 7, 4. Plin. 17, 23s. 35, 27. uvas, to *make to fall*, Vitruv. 10, 22. et tenero supplantat verba palato, *lisps out*, pronounces indistinctly, Pers. 1, 35.

SUPPLANTĀTUS, part. *overturned, having his heels tripped up*, Sen. Ep. 13.

SUPPLAUSIO, ōnis, f. a *beating*. See SUPPLODERE.

SUPPLĒRE, (sup-pleo, ēvi, ētum,) to *fill up, to supply*. senatorum censum amplavit; ac pro octingentorum millium (sc. sestertium numerum) summā duodecies H. S. (sc. centena millia) taxavit, supplevitque non habentibus, and *make up that sum to those who had not so much*, Cic. Ang. 41. (A 6) multis incendio-damna supplevit, *he made up or repaired*, Id. Cal. 16. cf. Tac. A. 1, 71.—(II) to *supply an army with new soldiers, to recruit*: suppleverat remigio naves, *he had furnished his ships with the full complement of rowers*, Liv. 26, 39m. remigium supplet scilicet mihi, *he supplies or furnishes me with rowers*, Virg. Æ. 3, 471. senatum supplevit, *he filled up the vacancies in the senate*, Suet. Caes. 41. so decurias equitum, Id. Tib. 41.—* si foetura gregem suppleverit, *if fruitfulness shall supply the stock, i. e. if all the ewes shall have lambs*, Virg. E. 7, 36.—* supplete ceteros, *add or join*, Cic. Phil. 12, 6.—supplet enim ille nescio quis, *aids or assists them*, Id. Flac. 17.

SUPPLĒMENTUM, i, n. a *supply, a reinforcement*. partem copiarum supplementumque, quod ex Italia adduxerat, in Helvius convenire jubet, *the supplies or recruits*, Caes. B. G. 7, 7.

SUPPLĒARE, (āvi, ātum, sub & plico; flexo corpore aut genu venerari, adorare, precari,) to *pray or beg humbly, to supplicate, to worship; to pray honour or devotion to a deity*.—(II) to *ask submissively, to implore or intreat, to supplicate men*.—ipsum hunc orabo, huic supplicabo, *I will supplicate or humbly beseech him*, Ter. And. 2, 1, 14.—* passiv. impers. ut cujus sepulchrum nusquam exstet, ubi parentetur, ei (sc. Caesari) publice supplicetur, *that supplications should be publicly paid to him*, Cic. Phil. 1, 6.—SUPPLĒATIO, v. Sub-plicatio, ōnis, f. a *supplication or solemn thanksgiving to the gods for some prosperous event*.—(II) a *supplication or religious humiliation, on account of prodigies, or in times of distress, to avert the wrath, and to implore the favour of the gods*.—supplicatio quoque earum religionum causā fuit, *there was a solemn sacrifice on account of those prodigies and religious scruples*, Liv. 57, 3.

SUPPLEX, icis, a, *suppliant, humbly intreating, with the body bent, kneeling or prostrate*. ad te confugio, et supplex tua numina posco, Virg. Æ. 1, 670. supplex arbor olivæ, *of the suppliant olive, usually borne by suppliants*, Stat.

Th. 12, 492. who used to carry in their hands a branch of olive bound with woollen fillets, Virg. Æ. 7, 154 & 237. 11, 101 called velamenta, Ov. M. 11, 279. Liv. 24, 30. Tac. Hist. 1, 66.—Junoni cane vota libens, dominamque potentem supplicibus supera donis, and *pacify the powerful goddess Juno with suppliant gifts, i. e. with sacrifices*, Virg. Æ. 3, 439. Catilina, demisso vultu, voce supplicis postulare, *requested with a dejected look and a humble or submissive tone*, Sall. Cat. 22.

SUPPLEX, icis, m. & f. a *suppliant or humble petitioner*.—* with the genit. quem cum supplicem deī videret in ara sedentem, Nep. 4, 4.—SUPPLĒCYTER, adv. *in the manner of a suppliant, humbly*, Caes. B. G. 1, 27.

SUPPLĒCIUM, i, n. a *supplication or humble entreaty*.—* igitur legatos ad consulem cum supplicibus mittit sc. Jugurtha, *with a suppliant message, or with the badges of suppliants*, Sall. Jug. 46.—(II) a *sacrifice or any offering presented to the gods*.—(III) *punishment for a crime*: SUPPLĒCIUM est poena peccati, Cic. Pis. 19.

SUPPLŌDĒRE v. Subplodere, (-plōdo, si, sum, ā plaudo,) to *stamp on the ground, to beat or strike the ground with the foot, as orators sometimes did*.

SUPPLŌSIO, v. Supplausio, ōnis, f. a *stamping or beating with the foot*, Cic. Orat. 3, 12 & 59. Brut. 38 & 80. Auctor. ad Heren. 3, 15.

SUPPOENĒTET & Subpoenitet, i. e. aliquantum poenitet.—nam et illum (Caesarem) furoris, et hunc nostrum (Pompeium) copiarum suppoenitet, *Caesar somewhat repents of his madness, and Pompey is dissatisfied with his forces*, Cic. Att. 7, 14.

SUPPŌNĒRE, (-pōno, pōsi & antiq. pōsivi, pōsītum,) to *place, put, set or lay under*. anatum ova gallinis saepe supponimus, Cic. N. D. 2, 48. Varr. 3, 9, 9. Col. 8, 5.—(II) to *substitute, to put one in place of another*.—qui referam sacrilego illi gratiam, qui hunc supposuit nobis, *that I may be revenged on that villain, who has palmed or fraudulently imposed him upon us, i. e. has substituted Chaerea in place of the Eunuch*, Ter. Eun. 5, 3, 3. puellam, domi suae natam, furtoque inde in domum Virginii translata, suppositam ei esse, *was palmed upon Virginus, and brought up by him as his own*, Liv. 3, 44.—* supponĒre testamentum, to *falsify, to forge*, Cic. Paradox. 6, 1—falsa testamenta, Cic. Leg. 1, 16.—* deinde supposuit exemplum epistolae Domitii, *he subjoined*, Cic. Att. 8, 6.—huic generi Hermagoras partes quatuor supposuit, *included or comprehended under*, Cic. Inv. 1, 9. rationem, to *add or annex a reason*, ib. 2, 21 & 23.—admōvĒre oculis distantia sidera nostris, *aetheraque ingenio supposuĒre suo, i. e. subjecĒre, and have made heaven the subject of their investigation*, Ov. F. 1, 306. me tibi supposui, *I put myself under your tuition or direction*, Pers. 5, 36.—rationibus et infirmationibus rationum supponendis, *ad judicacionem pervenire, by adducing or mentioning*, Cic. Inv. 2, 27.—his igitur rebus subjunctis suppositisque,

being supposed or granted as certain, Lucr. 6, 542.

SUPPOSITUS (part. contractè suppositus,) cineripanis, put under, Ov. F. 6, 315. so monti gigas, Id. P. 2, 10, 24. supposito vertice sacra ferunt, on their heads put under them, Ov. A. 3, 13, 28. cf. M. 2, 712. P. 3, 8, 12.—incedis per ignes suppositos cineri doloso, hid under deceitful ashes, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 8.—* substituted, put in place of another: suppositâ fertur murâsse Mycenida cervâ, Diana is said to have changed the Nycenian maid (i. e. Iphigenia,) for a doe substituted in her place, Ov. M. 12, 34. cf. Tr. 4, 4, 67. (G. 406.) Hercule supposito sidera fulcit Atlas, having substituted Hercules in his place, i. e. by the help of Hercules, Ov. Ep. 9, 18.—illorum (equorum) de gente, patri quos daedala Circe suppositâ de matre torhos furata creavit, from the race of those horses which the artful Circe having stolen from her father, the Sun, produced a spurious breed by a substituted mother, i. e. by making one of the celestial horses of Sol cover a terrestrial mare, Virg. Æ. 7, 283.

SUPPOSITIO, ònis, f. a putting under, a setting of eggs, Col. 8, 5, 9.—(II) a palming or imposing of supposititious children on any one, Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 25. Truc. 2, 4, 83.—

SUPPOSITRIX (icis, f.) puerùm, she that steals boys and makes them pass for her own, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 50.

SUPPOSITICIUS v. -itius, a. substituted or put in place of another, supposititious, not genuine, false. -ia mater, i. e. a mare that nurses the foal of an ass, Varr. 2, 8, 1. -ius gladiator, substituted in place of another that is fatigued or slain.

SUPPORTARE, to convey privately, to carry, Liv.

SUPPRIMERE, (supprimo, pressi, pressum, ex sub & premo,) to press down, to sink.—(II) to check or restrain. aegritudinem, Cic. Tusc. 3, 31. Plin. to stop, Id. 15, 3.—(III) to conceal, Plin. 25 pr. pecuniam, Cic. Cluent. 25 & 26. cuius decreti suppressa fama est, was suppressed, Liv. 5, 1. cf. Tac. Hist. 1, 17.—* numeros suppressos esse putant, concealed, suppressed, fraudulently withheld, Cic. Cluent. 27. libri suppressi, not published, Suet. de Gram. 8.—suppressâ voce dicere, with a low voice, Cic. Sull. 10. so erit enim, ut voce, sic etiam oratione suppressor, Cic. Or. 25.—

SUPPRESSIO, ònis, f. a suppression or stopping. -ões nocturnae, a suppression of the breath, a disease called the night-mare, Plin. 27, 10 & 60. cf. 25, 4 s. 10.—suppressiones iudicales, the concealing or retaining of money received to bribe judges or jurymen, Cic. Cl. 25.

SUPPRŌMUS & **Subprŏmus**, i, n. an under-butter.

SUPPŪDET (imp.) me ejus rei, I am somewhat ashamed. eorum (librorum) me suppudebat, Cic. Fam. 9, 1, 3. puto te jam suppudere, cum, &c. ib. 15, 16.

SUPPŪRARE, (sub & pus,) to breed or generate matter, (pus,) as a sore does; to matter, to rankle or fester, to suppurate, to heal.—

SUPPŪRATUS, part. suppurated. -atae aures, healed, Plin. 29. 2 s. 9.—metaph. horum, qui felices vocantur, aut ficta hilaritas est, aut gravis et suppurata tristitia, Senec. Ep. 80 m.—**SUPPŪRATUM**, i, n. a collection of purulent matter, an imposthume. flos albae violae suppurata aperit, ipsa discutit, Plin. 21, 19 s. 76. cf. 23, 3 s. 35.

SUPPŪRATIO, ònis, f. a collection of pus in a bag or cyst, an aposteme or imposthume; an abscess.—

SUPPŪRATORIUS, a. causing a suppuration, bringing to a head. -ia medicamenta, Plin. 28, 4 s. 13.

SUPPŪTARE & **Subpūtare**, to prune, to lop trees.—to compute. et sibi quid sit utile, sollicitis suppūtat articulis, (at. computat,) Ov. P. 2, 3, 18.

SUPPŪTIATIO, ònis, f. a counting or reckoning, Virg. 3, 1.

SUPRA, praep. (accus. regans; contr. pro supra,) above. tum mihi caeruleus supra caput adstitit imber, Virg. F. 3, 194.—(II) above, more than. caesa sunt supra millia viginti, Liv. 30, 35.—* supra belli Latini metum id quoque accesserat, quod, &c. over and above, besides, Liv. 2, 18.

SUPRA, adv. above. supra stes amurca facito sc. ut, Cato, R. R. 101. et toto vertice supra est sc. Turnus, overtops or is taller than the rest, ib. 784.—(II) above, more than.—nihil supra deos lace-so, I importune the gods for nothing more or farther, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 11.—(III) uti supra demonstravimus, as we have shewn above or before, Caes. B. G. 2, 1.—res ipsa hortari videtur sc. me, supra repetere sc. narrationem vel aliquid tale, to carry my narration farther back, Sall. Cat. 5 f. pauca supra repetam, Id. Jug. 5. cf. Tac. An. 16, 18. vid. REPETERE.—

SUPRA-DICTUS, part. spoken of above, said before, aforesaid, Plin. 10, 63. Hor. S. 2, 7, 78. Quintil. 1, 5, 1. G. 1, 19.—

SUPRA-NĀTANS, p. swimming or floating on the surface, Vitruv. 8, 3.—

SUPRA-POSITUS, p. put or placed before, Quintil. 8, 4, 6.—

SUPRA-SCANDERE, to go or pass over, Liv. 1, 9, 32.

SUPRA-SCRIPTUS, p. written above or before, Cic. Cluent. 54. Fam. 6, 10. Plin. 6, 27, &c.

SUPRĒMUS, the highest, the last. vid. SUPĒRUS.

SŪRA, ae, f. the calf of the leg. surae homini tantum sc. sunt, et crura carnosa, Plin. 11, 45 s. 105.—(II) per synecd. the leg. altè suras vincire cothurno, Virg. Æ. 1, 337. cf. E. 7, 32. tumentes surae, swollen legs, Hor. Epod. 8, 10. teretes, round, well made, Od. 2, 4, 21. grandes, large, brawny, Iuv. 16, 16, 14.—(III) the lesser or external bone of the leg, now called fibula, Cels. 8, 1, 110. et in crure, tibia a surâ sc. recedit, the tibia recedes from the fibula, ib. 8, 11, 3.—(IV) a Roman surname, Sall. Cat. 17.

SURCŪLUS, i, m. (dim. ab obsol. surus; Festus,) a young twig or small branch of a tree, a sprout or sprig; a shoot, set or slip, a scion or graft, a surcle or sucker. nec surculus idem

Crustumis, Syriusque piris, Virg. G. 2, 87.—virgam, frugifera arbori decisam, in surculos amputant, they cut the branch of a fruit tree into slips or small pieces, Tac. G. 10.—(II) a plant or tree. placet igitur, sicuti Virgilio, nobis quoque duo esse genera surculorum, I think with Virgil, that there are two kinds of trees, Col. Arb. 1. Virg. G. 2, 10, &c.

SURCULACEUS, a. of or like a surculus. semina duritia surculacea, i. e. lignosa, of the hardness of wood, Plin. 19, 7 s. 36.

SURCULARIS, e; & -IUS, a, um, of or pertaining to twigs or shrubs.

SURCULOSUS, a. (surculi naturam habens,) ligneus, somewhat hard.

SURCULOSÈ (adv.) arescit sc. medica, ac postremo in pulverem inutilem extenuatur, when it grows dry, it becomes ligneous or hard, and at last crumbles into useless dust, Plin. 18, 16 s. 43 f.

SURCULARI, to be pruned or topped, Col. 5, 9, 11.

SURDUS, a. deaf.—scriptores (i. e. poetas) autem narrare putaret asello fabellam surdo, he would think that the writers of the play were telling a story to a deaf ass, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 200.

surdi fluctus, deaf, inflexible, Ov. M. 18, 211. so surdae fores, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 54. non erit officii gratia surda tui, my gratitude for your kindness shall not be silent, Ov. P. 2, 6, 32.—

SURDITAS, âtis, f. deafness, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40. Cels. 2, 8, 57.

SURDASTER, tri, a. somewhat deaf. erat surdaster M. Crassus; sed aliud molestius, quod malè audiebat, that he had a bad character, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40.

SURGÈRE, (surgo, surrexi, surrectum; contr. pro subrigo v. surrigo; var. activ. to raise or lift up, Plaut. Epid. f.—neutr. sc. se,) to rise. e lecto surgere, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 4. surrexit e lectulo, he rose from bed, Cic. Off. 3, 31.—(II) in aede Isidis, antiquo quae proxima surgit ovili, which rises or stands near the ancient sheepfold, Juv. 6, 528. —aequora surgunt, the billows rise, Virg. Æ. 3, 196. huncce solem tam nigrum surrexe mihi for surrexisse, sc. an merui vel aliquid tale, has this sun risen so black or unlucky to me! Hor. S. 1, 9, 73. da nunc et volucrem sceptro quae surgit eburno, add also the bird (i. e. the eagle) on the top of his ivory sceptre, Juv. 10, 43. (A. 389.)—(III) passiv. impers. SURGITUR sc. ab illis, they rise, Juv. 4, 144.

SURGENS, part. rising. surgentibus obstitit ensis, the sword met or opposed them as they rose, Ov. M. 5, 77.

SURRECTUS & SURRIGÈRE. See SUBRIGÈRE.

SURRIPÈRE & Subripere, (surrîpio, îpui, ep-tum; sub & rapio,) to snatch or take away secretly, to steal or sitch.—quâ enim in urbe tam immanis Hannibal captâ, quam in Parmâ surreptâ Antonius? in what city taken by force was Hannibal so cruel as Antony has been in Parma seized by artifice, Cic. Phil. 14, 4. cupivi, inquit sc. Curio, ex senatus consulto surrepto sc. fasces habere, by a decree of the senate passed by fraudulent means, Id. Att. 10, 4.—

SURREPTICIUS, a. stolen, clandestine.

SURSUM v. Sursus, adv. up, upwards. praeterito hac rectâ plateâ sursum, go straight up this street. opp. to deorsum, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 35. ne sursum, deorsum cursites, that you may not be constantly running up and down, Id. Eun. 2, 2, 47. cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 38.—* VERSUM or vorsum & vorsus is sometimes joined to sursum.

Sus, suis, m. & f. a swine, a hog, a boar, a sow.—* sus Minervam sc. docet, i. e. inductus docet sapientem. proverb. etsi sus Minervam, Cic. Fam. 9, 18, 5. docebo sus (ur aiunt) oratorem eum, quem, &c. Id. Or. 2, 57 ad fin.—

SUARIIUS, a. of swine. suarius negotiator, a dealer in swine, Plin. 21, 3 s. 7. forum suarium, the swine market, Ulpian. Dig. 1, 12, 1.

—s. a swine herd, Plin. 8, 51 s. 77.

SULLUS, a. (dim. à suinus obsol.) of or pertaining to swine, swinish.

SUULE, is, n. a swine-cote, where hogs were fed; distinguished from HARA, where sows with their pigs were kept.

SUSCIPÈRE, (euscîpio, cêpi, ceptum; ex sus pro sursum, vel subs pro sub & capio;) to take or lift up.—(II) to hold up, to support.—(III) to undertake, &c. periculosas rerum actiones, Cic. Off. 1, 24 m. neque enim istorum facinorum tantorum, tam atrocium crimen, iudices, P. Sullae persona suscipit, nor does the character of Sulla admit the imputation of so atrocious crimes; it is inconsistent with his character, Cic. Sull. 24.

tibi uni parcam, et totius istius culpae crimen vituperationemque inconstantiae potiùs suscipiam, quàm, &c. I will take upon myself the blame, &c. Cic. Verr. 5, 40. aliquid culpae suscipere se putant recusando, that they commit a fault or incur some blame, Id. 56.—nam aut inimicitias, aut laborem, aut sumptus suscipere nolunt, to incur or bring upon themselves, to encounter, Cic. Off. 1, 9. quae prodigia fulminibus, aliove quo viso missa susciperentur atque curarentur, what prodigies sent or shewn by lightning or any other appearance should be regarded or admitted as omens, and expiated by sacrifices, Liv. 1, 20 f. cf. 43, 13.—in Jovis pulpulo, num alibi, quàm in Capitolio, pulvinar suscipi potest? can a couch be set up, decked or spread, i. e. can the ceremonies of a lectisternium be performed? Liv. 5, 52. cf. ib. 13.—religiones suscipere, to observe or attend to religious scruples, to judge that a thing ought to be omitted or not to be done on account of certain appearances.—valeant (sc. Sibyllini libri) ad deponendas potiùs, quam ad suscipiendas religiones, let them serve to make us lay aside rather than embrace superstition's observances, Cic. Div. 2, 54. equidem sic aepi, pontifices, in religionibus suscipiendis, caput esse, interpretari, quae voluntas deorum immortalium esse videatur, in instituting new religious rites or in consecrating places and things to religious purposes, Cic. Dom. 41. religionibus enim susceptis impeditur, he is hindered from triumphing by having undertaken to perform certain religious ceremonies, Id. Pis. 24.—reos, to undertake to defend, Quintil. 11, 1, 74.—haec tum sacra una ex omnibus peregrina suscepit, these were

the only foreign sacred rites which Romulus then adopted or admitted, Liv. 1, 7 f.—cum inaudita et nefaria sacra susceperis, you have used or practised, Cic. Vat. 6.—(IV) SUSCIPERE filium v. filiam, to bring up, to educate; as, tollere, Ter. And. 2, 3, 26. cf. 1, 3, 14. (A. 47.)—hence to beget, to have. ipse (Antonius) ex libertini filia suscepit liberos, Cic. Phil. 3, 6 f.—* to conceive, to bear, to bring forth. invito descendit ei filiam suam, quam ex genero susceperat, Cic. Cluent. 64.—(V) SUSCIPERE Stolo; tu, inquit, invides tanto scriptori, &c. answers or replies, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 24. so dicam, equidem, nec te suspensum, nate, tenebo; suscipit Anchises, Virg. Æ. 6, 722.—quod totâ in hac causâ difficillimum est, suscipiunt, (i. e. concedunt,) posse animum manere corpore vacantem, they admit, allow or grant; opp. to non dant, Cic. Tusc. 1, 32. suscepit autem vita hominum, consuetudoque communis, ut beneficiis excellentes viros in caelum famâ ac voluntate tollerent, has embraced this opinion or followed this practice, Cic. N. D. 2, 24.—

* SUSCEPTUS, part. oraque susceptâ manê laventur aquâ, taken up, Ov. Art. 3, 198. gramineâ suscepta crepidine—balnea, raised or built upon the grassy bank, Stat. Silv. 1, 3, 43. benevolentia in aliquem certo iudicio suscepta, conceived, Cic. Fam. 3, 7 f. culpa suscepta, fault committed, or blame incurred, Cic. Planc. 21 f. susceptum negotium transigere, undertaken, Id. Planc. 24. so susceptam litem dimittere, Quintil. 12, 7, 6. suscepti discipuli, undertaken to be taught, Id. 2, 5, 1. & 11, 1, 55.

SUSCEPTIO, ðnis, f. the act of undertaking, the taking of a thing in hand, Cic. Mur. 1. Fin. 5, 9. Acad. 1, 6.—

SUSCEPTOR, ðris, m. an undertaker, Justin. 3, 3.

SUSCITARE, (ex sus v. sursum & cieo,) to raise or stir up. pulverem, Val. Max. 9, 3, ext. 3.—(II) metaph. SUSCITARE bellum civile, to raise or excite, Cic. Fam. 11, 3, 7. quondam citharâ tacentem suscitavit Musam—Apollo, sometimes (not always) rouses the silent or sleeping Muse (i. e. the Muses) with the harp. (al. citharæ musam, for citharam, does not always awake or exercise his silent harp; i. e. does not always play on the harp,) Hor. Od. 2, 10, 18. et ibi Benti—oscinem corvum prece suscitabo solis ab ortu, i. e. excitabo, eliciam, I will prevail on the gods by my prayers to make the chattering raven appear from the east; which was esteemed a good omen, ib. 3, 27, 11.—qui sui quaestûs causâ fictas suscitavit sententias, forge or devise, Enn. apud Cic. Div. 1, 40.

SUSCINUM, i, n. an ointment made of lilies, vid. G. Index.

SUSPECTUS, a. suspected, &c. See SUSPICERE.

SUSPENDERE, (-deo, di, sum; sub & pendo,) to hang, to be suspended.—

SUSPENDERE, (-do, di, sum; sub & pendo,) to hang up, to suspend.—* committit vates, et comparat; inde Maronem, atque aliâ parte in trutinâ sus-

pendit Homerum, she weighs Virgil in one scale, and Homer in the other, Juv. 6, 436.—(II) to hang up or dedicate offerings in a temple. tertiaque arma patri suspendet capta Quirino sc. Marcellus, shall hang up or consecrate to father Romulus the third spolia opima, which he had taken from Viridomârus, king of the Gauls, Virg. Æ. 6, 859. cf. 9, 408. (A. 386.) me tabulâ sacer votivâ paries indicat uvida suspendisse potenti vestimenta maris deo, the sacred wall of Neptune's temple shews by a votive tablet fixed to it, that I have hung up my wet clothes to Neptune the powerful god of the sea; as a token of my gratitude for having escaped shipwreck, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 15. (A. 322.)—(III) to support, to sustain, to uphold.—* primas balneola suspendit, he built baths upon arches, Cic. apud Non. 3, 24. damnum factum ejus operis vitio, quod ita aedificatum est, ut suspendi non posset, that it could not be underproped or supported, Cic. Top. 4 m. cf. Caes. B. C. 2, 9.—(IV) metaph. to suspend, to interrupt, to delay, to stop for a time. movit aliquantùm oratio regis; itaque medio responso rem suspenderunt, they put off or left the matter in suspense by an indecisive answer, Liv. 39, 29.—* to keep in suspense. illa (Medea) brevi spatio silet, et dubitare videtur suspenditque animos, Ov. Met. 7, 308.—* non,—ut perique solent, naso suspendis adunco ignotos, you do not hang up on your crooked nose, as we say, you do not toss up your nose or sneer at the ignoble, i. e. you do not look down with disdain on men of obscure birth, Hor. S. 1, 6, 5. suspendit pictâ vultum mentemque tabellâ sc. Graecia, suspended her looks and soul on a painted table, i. e. gazed on pictures with admiration, Id. Ep. 2, 1, 97.—

SUSPENSUS, part. suspended, hung up. suspensae in littore vestes utescunt, Lucr. 1, 306. cf. 6, 113 & 471.—pueri laevo suspensi loculos tabulamque lacerto, sc. secundum, having their satchels and account-book hung on their left arm, Hor. S. 1, 6, 74. & Ep. 1, 1, 56.—(II) suspended so as to make a light impression and not fall with the whole weight.—(III) suspended, supported, raised or borne up, equi Pelopis illi Neptunii, qui per undas curvas suspensos rapuisse dicuntur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 27 f. Roma coenaculis sublata atque suspensa, having its houses built up with different stories, Cic. Rull. 2, 35. suspensio futuris ab hostibus muro, being supported with props, Liv. 38, 7 m.—(IV) in suspense, doubtful, uncertain, anxious, fearful, irresolute. pavor ingens in urbe; metuque multo suspensa erant omnia, in suspense, Liv. 2, 32 m.—(V) suspended, stopped. suspensaeque diu lacrimae fluxere per ora, Ov. A. 1, 7, 57. cf. ad Liv. 114. mater, te appello, tu quae curam somno suspensam levas, (al. suspensio, by a gentle sleep or slumber,) Accius apud Cic. Tusc. 1, 44.

SUSPENSIVUM, i, n. a hanging or choking of one by a halter. suspensio vitam finire, to hang one's self, Suet. Aug. 65 m.—

SUSPENSIVUS, a. that is hanged or has hanged himself.

SUSPENSIO, ōnis, f. *an arching or vaulting; arched work, an arch*, Vitruv. 5, 10.—*metaph. suspense or uncertainty. exercitus ejus magis suspensione animi ante adventum Jubae commovebatur, (al. suspensiore animo.)* Hirt. B. Afr. 48.

SUSPENSURA, ae, f. *a suspending or arching, an arch.*

SUSPICĒRE (suspicō, exi, ectum; sub & specio) astra, *to look up to*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25. caelum, Id. N. D. 2, 2.—(II) *to admire, to honour, to respect. si cujus virtutem suspiciunt*, Cic. Off. 2, 6.—(III) *to suspect. Bomilcar suspectus regi, et ipse eum suspiciens*, Sall. Jug. 70.—

SUSPECTUS, part. & adj. *suspected. cum (Hippolytus) patri suspectus esset de nov-ra*, Cic. Off. 3, 25. lacrumans obtesatur,—*ne super tali scelere suspectum sese haberet, not to suspect him of such wickedness.* Sall. Jug. 71 f. suspectus jam nimiae spei Sejanus, i. e. *of aspiring at the empire*, Tac. An. 3, 29.

SUSPECTUS, ūs, m. *a looking upwards or between us and the light. color nigricans aspectu, idemque suspectu refulgens*, Plin. 9, 38. cf. 21, 8. 37, 9 s. 40.—(II) *height. caeli suspectus*, Virg. Æ. 6, 578. *turris erat vasto suspectu*, ib. 9, 530.—(III) *admiration, regard or esteem. proinus intravit mentes suspectu honorum*, Ovid. F. 5, 31.

SUSPECTARE, freq. *to look up often. tabulam pictam*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 35. *leo suspectans*, Plin. 8, 16 s. 21. cf. 11, 29 s. 35.—(II) *to suspect. et quidam scelus uxoris suspectabant*, Tac. An. 1, 5. cf. 1, 13, 13, 47. Tac. H. 2, 27, 3, 82.

SUSPICĀRI, dep. *to suspect, to apprehend or fear*, Caes. B. G. 1, 44.—(II) *to think or imagine. et quantum motu formosi suspicor oris, I suspect or conjecture*, Ov. Met. 3, 461.—(III) *to hope. suspicor, hoc damno tibi non fore*, Ov. P. 3, 1, 155. cf. 2, 10, 19. Cic. Fam. 1, 6.—* *activ. ne memores, aut suspices*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 42. cf. Men. 5, 9, 22.

SUSPICAX, ācis, āl. *suspicious, jealous, apt to suspect*, Liv. 40, 14. Tac. An. 1, 13. *suspicax silentium, causing suspicion*, ib. 3, 11.—

SUSPICĪO, ōnis, f. *suspicion; secret opinion, jealousy or apprehension. quum Tarentinorum defectio jam diu et in spe Annibali, et in suspicione Romanis esset, was hoped for by Annibal, and apprehended by the Romans*, Liv. 25, 7 m.

—**SUSPICIONEM** alicui dare, injicere, praebere, &c.—*suspicionem amovere, avertere, augere, delere, depellere, effugere, extenuare, habere, levare, minuere, propulsare, recipere, relinquere, remove, tollere, vitare, &c. ne invitum parere suspicionem faceret, lest a reluctant obedience might beget suspicion*, Liv. 40, 21 m.—*equidem arbitrator, multas esse gentes, sic immanitate efferatas, ut apud eas nulla suspicio deorum sit, no notion, imagination or conception*, Cic. N. D. 1, 23. cf. 3, 25.—* **SUSPECTIO** is put in some editions for *suspicio*, Ter. And. 3, 2, 21. Phaedr. 3, 10, 36, &c.

SUSPICĪOSUS, a. *full of suspicion, suspicious, jealous. omnes quibus sunt res minus secundae,*

magis sunt suspiciosi, Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 14. cf. Cic. Verr. 5, 29. Flac. 28. Q. fr. 1, 1, 4.—(II) *suspicious, raising suspicion. suspiciosissimum negotium*, Cic. Flac. 3. *so tempus*, Id. Fam. 1, 7. *haec sunt, quae suspiciosum crimen efficiunt, suspected*, Cic. Part. 33. cf. Cluent. 19. Rosc. A. 7—*suspiciosi joci, sly, ambiguous*, Suet. Dom. 10 m.

SUSPICĪOSĒ, adv. *suspiciously, so as to raise suspicion*, Cic. Rosc. A. 20 & 28. Deiot. 6. *qui suspiciosiūs aut criminosiūs diceret, audivi neminem*, Cic. Brut. 34.

SUSPĪRĀRE, (ex sus pro sursum & spiro.) *to exhale or emit vapour upwards, to suspire.—(II) to draw breath from the bottom of the breast, to sigh.—curis sumptus suspirantibus, with distressing cares*, Poët. apud Cic. Div. 1, 21.—(III) *to sigh or pant after, to long for or after, to desire vehemently*, Juv. 11, 152.

SUSPĪRĀTIO, ōnis, f. *sighing, a sigh.—SUSPĪRĀTUS, ūs, m. (found only in the ablat.) *a sigh. quem nemo adspicere sine adspiratu potest*, Cic. Att. 1, 18. *respicit hunc vates, et suspiratibus hausit, " nec dea sum," dixit, having fetched some sighs*, Ov. Met. 14, 129.—*

SUSPĪRĪTUS, ūs, m. *a panting or strong breathing.—*

SUSPĪRIUM, i, n. *a sigh. sine curā, sine suspirio*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 34.—(II) *a difficulty of breathing, an asthma.—tūsus vetus cum suspirio*, Plin. 20, 9 s. 39. Sen. Ep. 34.

SUSPĪRĪOSUS, a. *troubled with a difficulty of breathing, phthical, purfy, asthmatical. suspiriosis prodest sc. cucumis*, Plin. 20, 2 s. 4. cf. 23, 7 s. 63. 32, 8 s. 29. *suspiriosae mulae, purfy, short breathed*, Col. 38, 1.

SUSPĪRĪOSĒ (adv.) *laborantibus sc. ovibus auricularae ferro rescindendae, of such as labour under a difficulty of breathing or are purfy or broken-winded*, Col. 7, 5, 19.

SUSQUE deque (adv.) *aliquid vel aliquem habere, not to regard or care for, to slight.*

SUSTĪNĒRE, (sustineo, ui, entum; sus vel sursum teneo.) *to hold up, to sustain, to uphold, to support, to bear. lapis albus pocula cum cyatho duo sustinet*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 16. *undaque jam tergo ferratos sustinet orbes, and the water now frozen sustains iron wheels on its back or surface*, Virg. G. 3, 361. cf. Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 31, &c.—(II) *to keep in, to withhold, to restrain, to stop. non enim sustinent, sed alio modo remigant, they do not stop or rest upon their oars, but row in another manner than before*, Cic. Att. 13, 21. *sustineat currum ut bonus saepe agitator, equosque, ib. See INHĪBĒRE.—in declivi ac praecipiti loco incitatos equos sustinere, to check or stop*, Caes. B. G. 4, 34.—(III) *to endure, to bear, to suffer. nec tantos sustinet aestus*, Ov. M. 2, 228.—(IV) *to withstand or resist, to bear or sustain, to support. cum sustinere eos (orantes) non posset, he could not oppose or refuse*, Cic. Fam. 11, 13, 6. *so tamen hoc sustinere non possem, I could not withstand their cries for justice*, ib. 5, 10, 5. *senatus querentes non sustinuit, could not disregard their complaints*, Liv. 31, 13.—* *with the in-*

finite; nec credere sustinet Annam esse, nor can he believe, Ov. F. 3, 605.—(V) to put off, to delay or defer. rem in noctem sustinuêre, Liv. 5, 45.—(VI) to maintain or support, to sustain or nourish. qui ager non amplius hominum quinque millia sustinere potest, Cic. Att. 2, 16. cf. Id. Cat. 4, 8.

SUSTENTĀRE, freq. to uphold, to support, to sustain. fratremque ruentem sustentat dextrâ, Virg. Æ. 10, 339.—to maintain, to nourish, to support. hic alit illas; solus omnem familiam sustentat, Ter. Ad. 3, 5, 3.—to bear, to suffer or endure.—* SUSTENTĀRE hostem, to withstand, to oppose or resist, Tac. An. 15, 10.—sustentabat aquas sc. Tiberis, stopped or kept back his waters, Ov. ad Liv. 229.—to delay or defer. de Pausaniâ Alabadenſi, sustentens rem, dum Nero veniat, you may defer the matter, Cic. F. 19, 6, 43.

* SUSTENTO is used as a neuter verb, and impersonally in the passive. valuistin' bene? have you enjoyed good health? P. A. sustentavi sedulo, I have with care; I have held out finely, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 8.—aegrè eo die sustentatum est sc. ab oppidanis, they with difficulty held out that day, Caes. B. G. 2, 6. navis anceps sustentata diu, balanced long in suspense or equipoise, Virg. Æ. 10, 304.—milites ab rege sustentati, supported or encouraged, Sall. Jug. 56.—sustentata Venus gratissima sc. est, the indulgence of love deferred, Ov. Rem. A. 405.—SUSTENTĀTIO, ònis, f. a deferring, a delay, Cic. Inv. 2, 49.—a kind of figure in rhetoric, Quintil. 9, 2, 23.

SUSTENTĀCŪLUM, i, n. a prop, a stay or support, Tac. H. 2, 28.

SUSTOLLĒRE, (sustŭli, sublĀtum; ex sus, i. e. sursum & tollo,) to raise or lift up.—(II) to take away, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 7.—SUSTOLLO is not used by later writers; but TOLLO and Sustŭli, from the obsolete, Sustŭlo, Priscian. l. 8. p. 817. edit. Putsch. See TOLLERE.

SŪSUM, for sursum, upwards, Cato, 157. Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 78.

SŪSURRUS, i, m. (rar. -um, i, n.) a whisper, Cic. Tusc. 5, 36.—(II) a gentle murmur, a soft still noise, as of bees, trees, &c. Virg. E. 1, 54. SŪSURRUS, a. that whispers, whispering. Procrin adit; linguâque refert audita susurrâ, and relates what he had heard from a whispering tongue, (al. susurra in accus. â susurrum, and relates with his tongue the whispers which he had heard. al. lenique refert audita susurro, Gronov.) Ov. M. 7, 825.

SUSURRĀRE, to whisper, to speak softly.—(II) to make a low confused noise, to buzz, to murmur. tractimque susurrant sc. apes, they make a drizzling hum, Virg. G. 4, 260.—with the accus. cantica qui Nili, qui Gaditana susurrat, hums Ægyptian and Gaditanian (i. e. immodest) songs, Martial. 3, 63, 5.—passiv. impers. jam susurrari audio, civem Atticam esse hanc, I am told, it is whispered or surmised, Ter. And. 4, 4, 40.

SUSURRĀTIO, ònis, f. a whispering, a whisper.—SUSURRĀTOR, òris, m. a whisperer, Cic. Fam. 8.

SŪTUS, part. sewed or stitched.—SUTOR, a shoemaker. Sutorius, &c. See SŪERE.

SUUS, a. (â sui,) his, her or her's, its; his own, her own or its own; their or their's, their own. quae decuerint ab imperatore, omnia suis provisva sc. esse, for his men or soldiers, Sall. Jug. 49. dispersi a suis pars cedere, for ceding, separated from their friends or their main body, ib. 51. sua quisque fortia facta ad caelum ferre, extolled his own brave actions, ib. 53 f. qui sua loca defendere nequiverat, in alienis bellum gerere sc. cogebatur, places of his own choosing; favourable or advantageous to him, ib. 54. cf. 61. communire suos locos, his strong holds, ib. 66. si permanere vellet in suis artibus, in his virtuous practices, ib. 8. but Jugurtha ubi—se suis artibus tentari animadvertit, that he was attacked by his own artifices or stratagems, ib. 48. vulgus aliud armatorum—even-tuum suum in virtute alienâ ponit, leave their fate to be determined by the bravery of others, Liv. 7, 8.—* M. T. C. Terentiae suae S. P. D. i. e. Marcus Tullius Cicero salutem plurimam dicit, wishes very good health to his dear Terentia, Cic. Fam. 14, 6, &c.—* In the inscription of epistles, in the time of Cicero, SUUS seems to have been added only to the names of relations and intimate friends, Cic. Fam. & Att. (A. 514.) but afterwards more promiscuously, Plin. Ep. passim.—hence Martial, in the distich inscribed CHARTAE EPISTOLARES, says, seu leviter noto, seu caro missa sodali, omnes ista solet charta vocare suos, 14, 11.—(II) Alphēnus—utebatur populo sanè suo, found the people very favourable or friendly, Cic. Quint. 7. ventis iturus non suis, with unfavourable or contrary winds, Hor. Epod. 9, 30.—quum Perseus—suo maximè tempore atque alieno hostibus incipere bellum posset, at a time very advantageous for himself, and unfavourable to the enemy, Liv. 42, 43. anno suo petere consulatum, in his year, i. e. in the year of one's age appointed by law, Cic. Rull. 2.—(III) * Achæmenides jam suus, i. e. sui juris v. liber, master of himself or free from the fear of Polyphemus, Ov. M. 14, 166. vix sua, vix sanæ virgo Nisēia compos mentis erat, mistress of herself or able to direct herself, Ov. M. 8, 35. so in sua potestate esse, Nep. 25, 6. inæstimabile bonum est suum fieri, Sen. Ep. 75 f. cf. Cic. Fin. 4, 4.—(IV) caesa suis montibus—pinus, cut on its native mountains, Ovid. Met. 1, 94. nulli sua forma manebat, its proper form remained to nothing, ib. 17.—passo sua praemia dentur, let proper rewards be given to him who has suffered, Ovid. Ep. 20, 67. legatos censuit circa reges mittendos, qui—suis quemque stimulis moverent ad Romanum bellum, by proper incitements, adapted to each of them, Liv. 35, 12.—(V) SUUS is sometimes put for EJUS or ILLIUS; as, incidit in eandem invidiam, quam pater suus, Nep. 5, 3. add. 1, 1. 6, 1. 7, 2. 23, 8. 25, 10. Cic. Inv. 1, 17. Att. 6, 2 m. Fam. 11, 11. &c.—* est similis majorum suŭm, for suorum, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 57.—(VI) MET and PTE are often added

feroces suapte ingenio, naturally bold, Liv. 1, 25. cum illa osculata esset suum amicum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 38.

* SYÁGRUS, i, f. a kind of palm-tree, Plin. 13, 4 s, 8.

* SYCAMĪNUS v. SYCOMŌRUS, i, f. the sycamore-tree, Cels. 3, 18, 44, &c. 5, 18, 21.

* SYCE, es, f. (συκη, proprie ficus, a fig-tree,) the name of an herb; also called peplis, Plin. 27, 12 s. 93.—(I) the resin or rosin of the taeda or torch-tree, Plin. 16, 10 s. 19.—(II) an ulcer in the corner of the eye, always watering, (perpetuo humore manans,) Id. 20, 6 s. 21.—SYCON, n. (συκον,) a fig, Martial. 5, 39, 3.—SYCITES, ae, m. wine made of figs, Id. 14, 16 s. 19.

* SYCITIS, is, f. a gem, in colour like a fig, Id. 37, 11 s. 73.

SYCŌPHANTA, ae, f. (properly an informer against those who stole figs, a false accuser, Euphras. ad Ter. And. 4, 5, 20.) a crafty, deceitful, lying fellow, a sharper, a cheat, ib. & 5, 4, 16. Heaut. pr. 38. Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 72. a counterfeiter or impostor, Id. Trin. 3, 3, 86. nimis hic scitus est sycophanta, qui quidem meus sit pater, a crafty counterfeiter, this sire of mine! Id. Amph. 1, 3, 8. tum sycophantia et palpatores plurimi in urbe hac habitant, cheats and parasites, Id. Trin. 2, 1, 35.

SYCOPHANTIA, ae, f. deceit, cunning, craft, artifice, Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 16. sycophantias struere, to contrive impostures, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 56. cf. 3, 2, 2. sycophantias componit, aurum ut abs te auferat, he is forming plots, Id. Bacch. 4, 4, 88.

SYCOPHANTIŌSÈ, adv. craftily, deceitfully, like a counterfeiter, Id. Ps. 4, 7, 113.

SYCOPHANTĀRI, a, act deceitfully, to play a double part, Id. Trin. 3, 3, 57.

SYCŌSIS, is, f. a kind of ulcer resembling a fig, Cels. 6, 3.

* SYLLĀBA, ae, f. a syllable, Cic. Parad. 3. Ov. P. 4, 12, 12.

SYLLABĀTIM, adv. by syllables, syllable by syllable, Cic. Att. 13, 25. Ac. 3, 38.

* SYLLOGISMUS, i, m. a syllogism, a kind of argument or reasoning, Quintil. 3, 6, 15. 7, 8, &c.

SYLLOGISTĪCUS, a, of or pertaining to a syllogism, syllogistical, Id. 5, 10, 6.

SYLVA, ae, f. a wood. Sylvester, &c. See SILVA.

* SYMBŌLA, ae, f. a shot or club, one's share of a reckoning, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 13. Stich. 3, 1, 28 & 34. heri aliquot adolescentuli cōimus in Piraeo, in hunc diem ut de symbolis essemus, i. e. ederemus, agreed to club together for a feast to-day, Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 1. sed interim de symbolis quid actum est? what is done about our club-supper? ib. 3, 5, 59. symbolam dedit, coenavit, he paid his reckoning, Id. And. 1, 1, 61. SYMBŌLUM, i, n. & Symbŏlus, i, m. a ring, Plin. 33, 1.—(II) the image of any one impressed with a ring on wax or the like, used as a pledge, a token or talley to prevent a cheat.—(III)

(συμβολον, quod est nota, Quintil. 1, 6, 28.) any sign or mark, Justin. 2, 12.

* SYMMETRIA, ae, f. due proportion of several parts to each other, or of one part to another in respect of the whole, symmetry, Vitruv. 1, 2. cf. c. 3, f. Plin. 34, 8. & 35, 10.—called commensus, Vitr. 1, 3 f. & 31. congruentia et aequalitas, Plin. Ep. 2, 5. commoditas, Suet. Aug. 79 f. but Pliny, not pleased with any of these words, says, non habet Latinum nomen symmetria, 34, 8.—

SYMMĒTROS, proportionable, Vitr. 1, 2.

SYMPATHĪA, ae, f. sympathy, fellow-feeling, Cic. Att. 4, 17.

* SYMPHŌNIA, ae, f. symphony, concert of instruments, harmony of mingled sounds. accusatores—cantus, symphonias, navigia jactant, they speak loudly of songs, concerts, pleasure-boats, Cic. Coel. 15. locus, qui circumsonet—cantu symphoniae, with the sound of music, Liv. 39, 10. symphonia discors, discordant music, Hor. Art. 375.—

SYMPHONIĀCUS, a, of symphony. symphoniāci pueri, musical or singing boys, Cic. Mil. 21. so servi, Id. Caecil. 17.—homines, Id. Verr. 5, 25.

* SYMPHŪTON, i, n. the herb wallwort, Plin. 27, 6.

SYMPLEGMĀ, ātis, n. an embracing or copulation, Mart. 12, 43.—a representation in marble of two wrestlers contending together, Plin. 36, 5.

* SYMPŌSION, v. -ium, i, n. a drinking together, a feast or banquet, Cic. Fam. 9, 24.—(II) the title of a book of Plato's, Nep. 7, 2.

* SYNANCHE, es, f. (Lat. angina,) a disease in the fauces, the squinancy or sore throat, Cels. 4, 4, 2.

* SŪNĒDRUS, i, m. a counsellor or senator, Liv. 45, 32.

* SŪNĒPHĒBI, ōrum, m. youths of the same age; the name of a play of Statius Caecilius, Cic. Fin. 1, 2. Sen. 7.

* SYNNEPHĒTES, ae, m. a gem of a milky colour, Plin. 37, 10.

* SYNECDŌCHE, es, f. a figure or trope, by which a word is made to signify more or less than in its proper sense, Quintil. 8, 6, 19 & 21. 9, 1, 5. 9, 3, 58.

* SYNGRĀPHA, ae, f. a writing whereby a creditor got security from his debtor for the payment of a sum of money, a bond or bill signed and sealed by both parties, and a copy of it given to each. pecunias occupārat apud populos, et syngraphas fecerat, he had lent money to the state, of Asia, and had taken bonds for the payment, Cic. Verr. 1, 36.—

SYNGRĀPHUS, i, m. & -um, i, n. any written obligation or contract between two parties or more.—(II) a passport or furlough or leave of absence from the army, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 90.—(vid. A. 236 & 511.)

* SYNOCHĪTIS, idis, f. a gem. synochytide umbras inferorum evocatās teneri dicunt, Plin. 37, 11 s. 73.

* SYNŌBUS, i, f. a meeting, a council or as-

sembly, Cod. Theodos. 11, 30, 57.—*synodia*, a meeting or conference, Cic. Att. 10, 7.

* *SYNODUS*, ontis, m. a kind of fish, Ov. Hal. 107.

SYNODONTĪTIS, is, f. a gem said to be found in the brain of that fish, Plin. 37, 10 s. 67.

* *SYNTEXIS*, is, f. a close conjunction or union of souls, Cic. Att. 10, 8.—(II) a deep consumption, a lingering disease, that wastes the body, Plin. 22, 25 s. 61.

SYNTECTICUS, a, ill of a consumption, consumptive.

* *SYNTHĒSIS*, is, f. a composition of several ingredients, as in medicines, Sammon. c. 30, 578. & 61, 1069.—(II) a set or nest of vessels one within another, Stat. Silv. 4, 9, 44. *septenaria synthesis* Saguntæ a nest of seven Saguntine cups, (al. a cup holding seven cyāthi), Martial. 4, 46, 15.—(III) a kind of loose garment worn by the Romans at feasts, and in the time of the Saturnalia, a supping-robe, Martial. 5, 80. 14, 1. sic micat innumeris arcula synthesis, Id. 2, 46, 4. (A. 413 & 444.)

SYNTHESĪNUS, a, um, of a synthēsis.—*synthesinam* (sc. vestem, al. synthēsin) indutus, drest in a supping-robe, Suet. Ner. 51 f.

* *SYNTŌNI*, ōrum, m. persons skilled in music, who, by striking on some instrument, directed the motions of dancers, (sed al. al.) Quintil. 9, 4, 142.

SYREON, i, n. a kind of herb, Plin. 24, 19.

SÝRINGĪTES, ae, m. & -is, is, a kind of gem. stipulae internodio similis, perpetuā fistulā cavatur, Plin. 37, 10 s. 67 f.

SÝRĪTES, ae, m. a small stone found in the bladder of a wolf, Plin. 10, 37 s. 83.

SYRMA, ātis, n. v. ae, f. a loose flowing robe with a long train, Senec. Oedip. 423. Herc. fur. 474. worn by tragedians, Juvenal. 8, 229.—put for tragedy or a tragic style. a Pyrrhā quanquam omnia syrmatæ volvas, though you turn over all the tragedies since the time of Pyrrhā, Juvenal. 15, 30.

* *SYRTIS*, is, f. a quicksand. See G. Index.—*SYRTIS*, idis, f. plur. Syrtides, um, gems found on the shore of the Syrtes in Africa, Plin. 37, 10 s. 67.

SYRUS, a Syrian.—s. a Syrian. See G. Index.

* *SYSTÝLOS* & -on, a space between two pillars. See *DIASYÝLOS*, Vir. 3, 2.

* *SYZYGIA*, ae, f. (*συζυγία*) a conjunction or joining together, Cic. Topic. 3. Columel. 2, 2, 3.

T.

T*ABĀNUS* v. *Tabānus*, i, m. a gad-fly or or-fly.

TABELLA, a small table, &c. See *TABŪLA*.

TABĒRE, to waste or pine away. See *TABES*.

TĀBERNA, ae, f. any house or dwelling made of boards. (ex eo, quod tabulis clauditur, Digest. 50, 16, 183.) a cottage. pallida mors aequo pulsat pede pauperum tabernas, regumque turres, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 13.—(II) a stall or shed where any thing was sold, or made for sale, a shop, Cic. Cat. 4, 3. instructam ei et ornatam, medicinae exercendae causā, tabernam dedit, a well furnished shop, Cic. Cluent. 63. taberna libraria, a bookseller's shop or stall, Cic. Phil. 2, 9. cf. Hor. S. 1, 4, 7. Martial. 1, 118, 11. & 7, 96, 12. sutrina taberna, a shoemaker's stall, Tac. An. 15, 34. cf. Hor. S. 1, 3, 131. unguentaria taberna, a perfumer's shop, Suet. Aug. 4. cf. Juv. 2, 42.—nec vicina subest vinum praebere taberna quae possit tibi, a tavern, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 24. cf. Cic. Cluent. 59. Suet. Cl. 40. taberna diversoria, a public house or an inn, Plaut. Truc. 3, 2, 29. Men. 2, 3, 81.—ne—regali conspectus in auro nuper et ostro, migret in obscuras humili sermone tabernas, may not remove into obscure shops or houses using low discourse, i. e. not use the low style or language of mechanics or mean people, Hor. Art. 229.—* ibi (sc. in foro) in tabernis literarum ludi erant, the schools of learning were kept in booths, Liv. 3, 44. so in circo tabernae, temporary booths erected to view the games in the circus, Cic. Mur. 35.—* tergens brachia Vulcanus Liparaeā nigra tabernā, black with working in his work-shop or forge under Lipāra, Juv. 13, 44. the same with officina, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 8. so sutrina, officina & taberna, are used promiscuously, Plin. 10, 43 s. 60. cf. Id. 33, 11 s. 49.—* In later times *TABERNA* was chiefly applied to a house, where wine was sold, Non. 12, 55.—whence our word *TAVERN*.

TABERNŪLA, ae, f. a little shop or tavern, Suet. Ner. 26.

TABERNĀRIUS, a, of a shop or tavern. -āriae fabulae v. comodiae, plays, in which characters of low rank were introduced, Festus in *TOGATARUM*.

TABERNĀRIUS, i, m. a shopkeeper or shopman, a vintner, one who made or sold any thing in a shop, a mean plebeian.

TABERNACŪLUM, i, n. a tent.—* tabernaculum capere, to choose a place for pitching a tent to take the auspices, Liv. 4, 7. Cic. N. D. 2, 4. Div. 2, 35. (A. 87 & 300.)

TABES, is, f. a consumption, a wasting disease.—*oculorum tabe notus*, blind by a defluxion of his eyes, Tac. H. 4, 81.—* metaph. tanta vis morbi, uti tabes, plerosque civium animos invaserat, as a plague or infectious disease, Sall. Cat. 36 f. so internae tabes, plur. Sil. 8, 21. infecti ea tabes legionum quoque et auxiliorum motas jam mentes, i. e. disaffection, Tac. H. 1, 26.—(II) a melting or the thing melted; a muddy liquid or fluid.—(III) a corrupt or corrupting moisture; corruption, putrefaction.—(IV) a virulent moisture or substance destructive of animal life, poison. scribenti (mih) nuncia venit fama virum tunicae tabe perire meae, by the poison of the robe I sent him, Ov. Ep. 9, 144. (G. 402.) cf. Sil. 17, 455.—met. tabesque ani-

mi contacta adurit, rancour, malice, envy, Plin. 18, 1.

TABĪDUS, a, *consuming, wasting.*—(II) *infected or corrupted, pining or wasting away.*—(III) *dissolving, melting.* in lēvi tantum glacie tabidāque nive volutabantur, Liv. 21, 36. sub fin.—*metaph.* mens mihi tabida facta de nive manantis more liquescit aquae, Ov. P. 1, 1, 67.—**TABĪFĪCUS**, a. (tabes & facio,) *causing consumption or putrefaction, pestilential, destructive.*—*met.* atque ut hae tabificae mentis perturbatioes sunt, aegritudinem dico et metum; sic, &c. Cic. Tusc. 4, 16.—(II) *liquifying or melting.* ubi in campos albas descendere ningueis (i. e. nives) tabificis subigit radiis sol, Lucr. 6, 739. **TABĪTŪDO**, īnis, f. *a consumption or decay, leanness.*

TABĒRE, and *oftener* **TABESCĒRE**, (tabui, -,) *to waste or pine away, to be consumed.* nonne vides quaecunq; morā fluidove calore corpora tabuerint, in parva animalia verti? *that whatever bodies are wasted by length of time, or a dissolving heat, are turned into worms,* Ov. M. 15, 363.—(II) *to dissolve or melt, to be melted.* et sale tabentes artus in litore ponunt, *drenched with salt water,* Virg. *Æ.* 1, 173.

TĀBŪLA, ae, f. *a board or plank.* qui navem mercibus implet ad summum latus, et tabulā distinguitur undā, *is separated from the water by a plank,* Juvenal. 14, 289.—(II) *a table of wood or other matter; named from the various uses to which it was applied.*—*tabula lusoria, a gaming-table.* itur ad casum tabulae, Juv. 1, 90. *cf.* Senec. de tranq. an. 14. Ov. de Nuce, 77. (A. 457.)—*tabula picta, a painted table or picture,* Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 52. *cf.* Art. p. 6. seu miseram in tabulā picta puella movet, *a girl painted on a table, i. e. the picture of a girl,* Propert. 3, 8, 16. quid picturam tabularum? *what number of pictures?* Cic. Rosc. Am. 46. tabulae antiqui operis, Suet. Caes. 47. Corinthiae, Flor. 2, 16, 6.—* cogor et e tabulā pictos ediscere mundos, *from a geographical table or map,* Prop. 4, 3, 37. so Peloponnesias civitates omnes maritimas esse, Dicaearchi tabulis credidi, Cic. Att. 6, 2.—*tabula naufragii, a table or tablet on which a shipwreck was painted,* Ov. in Ibin, 18. Tr. 1, 6, 8. so tabula votiva, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 13. *cf.* Id. Art. 21. largire inopi, ne pictus oberret caeruleā in tabulā, Pers. 6, 32. *cf.* ib. 1, 89. Juvenal. 14, 301. *vid.* Suspendere.—*tabula generis, a table of one's genealogy,* Juv. 8, 6.—* *tabula cerata, a table covered with wax for writing on,* Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 17. ut illa—ex illis tabulis cerave recitata sunt, i. e. *ceratis tabulis,* Liv. 1, 24. accipiam (al. accipe jam) tabulas;—*videmus uter plus scribere possit,* Hor. S. 1, 4, 15. *tabula literaria, a table on which boys learned to write and to cast up accounts,* Varr. R. 3, 5, 10.—(III) **TABULA & plur.** **TABULAE**, any writing or book. tabula sc. rationum, *an account-book,* Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 56. S. 1, 6, 74. *cf.* Juv. 9, 41.—*tabulae accepti et expensi, a book wherein the money which one received and expended was written down,* Cic. Rosc. Com. 1. multorum tabulis vobis priore

actione satisfactum est, *you are satisfied by the account-books of many,* Cic. Verr. 2, 7. an tuis solis tabulis te causam dicturum existimasti? *by your own books alone,* ib. 1, 39 f. *add.* 2, 74 & 76.—*cām ipsius (Metelli) tabulae circumferrentur sc. inter iudices,* Cic. Balb. 5. (A. 366 & 501.)—*tabulae auctionariae, tables pasted up to advertise a public sale or auction of effects,* Cic. Cat. 2, 8. Racilius tabulam proscriptis, se familiam Catonianam venditurum, *pasted up an advertisement,* Cic. Q. fr. 2, 6. adesse ad tabulam, *to be present at the sale,* Cic. Caecin. 6. Att. 12, 40 f.—*argentariorum tabulae, the tables or books of money changers or bankers, who attended at public sales, and marked down the price of every thing that was sold,* Quintil. 11, 2, 24. Senec. Controv. 1 pr. (A. 55.) tabulae, ubi aera perscribantur usuraria, *the books of bankers, where interest money due to creditors was marked down,* Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 53.—*tabulae censoriae, the tables or books of the censors,* Plin. 18, 3. (A. 132.)—*tabulae peccare vetantes, quas bis quinque viri sanxerunt,* Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 23. i. e. *leges duodecim tabularum, the laws of the twelve tables; the laws made by the Decemviri, engraved on twelve tables of brass, and fixed up in public,* Liv. 3, 57. Cic. Or. 1, 13. (A. 157 & 180.)—*signatae tabulae sc. sunt, the marriage contract is signed,* Juv. 2, 119. tabulas quoque ruperat sc. uxor, et jam signabat sc. tabulas nuptiales cum altero viro, ib. 9, 75.—*Jupiter bonos in aliis tabulis exscriptos habet, in another book or register,* Plaut. Rud. prol. 21. multum differt, in arcāne positum sit argentum, an in tabulis debeat, *or be due on bonds or bills,* Cic. Top. 3 f.—*tabulae novae, new tables, i. e. a remission of debts in part, granted by public authority, when the old bonds were cancelled, and new bonds granted,* Sallust. Cat. 21. Cic. Cat. 2, 8. Phil. 6, 4. Off. 2, 13 & 24. Att. 5, 21. 14, 21. lex de novis tabulis, Liv. 32, 38. *but* Regulus, qui speraret aliquid ex novis tabulis, *from a new testament,* Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 7.—*tabulae supremae, a testament,* Martial. 5, 33 & 40. 6, 63. tabulis testamenti annulum imprimere, Senec. Ep. 8. *cf.* Quintil. 5, 14, 15. Tac. An. 6, 38. 16, 14. mutare tabulas sc. supremas, Juvenal. 14, 55. *cf.* 2, 58. 4, 19. 6, 600. tabularum cura, *the charge of the public records,* Liv. 4, 8. ea—in tabulas publicas ad aerarium perscribenda curavit, Cic. Verr. 1, 21. quod indicant tabulae publicae, Id. Pis. 15.—*invenio in quibusdam annalibus—(Flavium) tabulam posuisse, et jurasse se scriptum non facturum, laid aside his table or writing book, and swore that he would not longer follow the profession of a scribe, whose office it was to write the public records,* Liv. 9, 46.—*ad eum (Ciceronem), cui primam comitiis tuis dederas tabulam praerogativae, you gave the charge of superintending the votes of the prerogative century at your election,* Cic. Pis. 5. *cf.* Varr. R. R. 3, 5 f. 3, 17, 1 & 4.—(IV) *a square measure of land,* Pallad. Jan. 10 & 11. Feb. 10 & 18. jugeralis tabula, i. e. *jugerum, ib. 9 m.—***TABELLA**, ae, f. *dim. a little table or tablet.* sus-

tinēt impositos (Romulum et Remum) summā cavus alveus undā; heu, quantum fati parva tabella (*i. e.* alveus) vehit! *the trough or small hollowed plank*, in which Romulus and Remus were exposed, Ov. F. 2, 408. *cf.* Liv. 1, 4.—(II) *a picture*. exhedria volebam tabellis exornare, Cic. Fam. 7, 29, 13.—* *a picture vowed to some deity; and posita est merita multa tabella deae*, Ov. F. 3, 268. *add.* Tibul. 1, 3, 27. Juv. 12, 27 & 100.—(III) *a tablet covered with wax for writing on*, Martial. 1, 2, 14, 3 & 7. Catull. 50, 2. *hence put for any writing*. tabellās proferri iussimus, *I ordered the letters to be produced*, Cic. Cat. 3, 5. tabellae quaestionis plures proferuntur, *several tables or writings*, containing an account of what was said by slaves examined by torture, Cic. Cluent. 65. (A. 264:.) (IV) *a little billet or tablet*, by which each citizen expressed his suffrage, a ballot; and judges or jurymen gave their verdict in trials.—TABELLĀRIUS, a, -ia lex, *a law ordaining that the people should signify their suffrage by ballot, and not vivā voce, as formerly*, (A. 92.) -ia navis, *a ship sent before to notify the approach of a fleet, an advice-frigate, a packet-boat*, Senec. Ep. 77.—TABELLĀRIUS, i, m. *a letter-carrier, a courier*, Cic. Phil. 2, 31. Fam. 12, 12, 15, 17.—TABULĀRIUM, i, n. (*q.* tabulnum,) *that part of the atrium, where books and the records of the family were kept*, Plin. 35, 2.—TABULĀRIS, e, *of or pertaining to tables*.—TABULĀRIA, ium, n. *a kind of torture*, whereby, as it is thought, the sufferer was compressed between two tables, (*sed. al. al.*) Senec. de ira, 3, 19.—TABULĀRIUM, i, n. *a place where writing or records are kept, a public register-office*, Cic. Arch. 4. N. D. 3, 50. Liv. 43, 16. Virg. G. 2, 502.—TABULĀRIUS, i, m. *a scrivener, a public notary, a keeper of accounts, a calculator*, Senec. Ep. 88.—TABULĀTUS, a, um, *laid with boards or planks, boarded, planked*, Plin. 2, 17, 9.—TABULĀTUM, i, n. *a story in a building*. in extremo ponte turrim tabulatorum quatuor constituit, *he built a tower of four stories*, Caes. B. G. 6, 28. *summa tabulata, the highest stories*, Virg. A. 2, 464. Liv. 21, 11. Juv. 3, 199, 10, 105. Curt. 4, 8, 4. Stat. Silv. 1, 5, 57. Th. 10, 878.—(II) *a loft or store-room*.—(III) TABULATA in arboribus, et praecipue in ulmis, ad quas applicantur vites, sunt, “*Rami effusiores in plana tendentes, non in altiora crescentes,*” *branches extended like stages at proper distances to support the vines*, Serv. ad Virg. G. 2, 361.—(IV) *a layer, stratum or row*.—(V) *the deck of a ship*, V. Flac. 8, 305. *cf.* 3, 463.—TABULĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. *a covering with boards or planks, a flooring, a boarded floor*, Caes. B. C. 2, 9.—*theatra tabulationes habent complures, several stories*, Vitruv. 5, 5 f.—TABUM, i, n. rar. -us, i, m. *putrid gore or foul blood*. vidi atro cum membra fluentia tabo manderet, Virg. A. 3, 626.—(II) *poison, venom*.—* queritur vellera Sidonio jam pauca

rubescere tabo, *with Sidonian or Tyrian dye*, i. e. purple, Stat. Silv. 1, 2, 126.—TABUM is rarely found but in the abl.

TĀCĒRE, (tāceo, ui, itum,) neut. *to be silent, to hold one's peace, to say nothing*. tace tu, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 26. taceo, *I say no more, I have done*, Juv. 13, 127. lingua tacet, Ov. M. 11, 326. Amnis ab his tacuit, *after saying these things the River held his tongue*, Id. 8, 611. so Nais ab his tacuit, Id. 4, 329.—(II) *with an accus. not to mention or tell, not to speak of, to keep secret, to conceal*. commissā tacere qui nequit, hic niger est; hunc tu, Romane, caveto, Hor. S. 1, 4, 84.—(III) *metaph.* cum tacet omnis ager, *is hush or hushed, silent, still or quiet*, Virg. A. 4, 525.—* *passiv.* nec tibi (quā tutum vati, Macer, arma canenti,) aureus in medio Marte tacetur Amor, *nor is Cupid passed over in silence or unmentioned by you amidst the contests of Mars*, Ov. A. 2, 18, 36. *cf.* Ep. 9, 90, 17, 53.—* *impers.* tacitum est, *it was hushed or kept secret*, Ter. Ad. 3, 5, 28.—*ut doceam* Rullum, *post hac in his saltem tacere rebus, in quibus de se, et de suis factis taceri velit, he wishes nothing to be said*, Cic. Rull. 3, 2.—TĀCENS, ntis, a, *silent*, Ov. F. 2, 719. *quamvis hoc vel me scire tacente potes, you may know this even without my telling you*, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 6.—TĀCENDUS, a, um, *not to be mentioned or spoken of*. aestuat occultis animus, semperque tacendis, *to be concealed*, Juv. 3, 50. Rubrius offensae veteris reus, atque tacendae, *and not to be named*, ib. 4, 105. vir Celtiberis non tacende gentibus, *not to be passed over in silence, worthy of being celebrated by*, Mart. 1, 50. ō nullis Ovīdi, tacende linguis, *to be celebrated in all languages*, ib. 7, 44, 6.—TĀCĪTUS, a, *silent, not speaking, &c.* affectu tacito laetāris, *with inward or secret affection*, Ov. M. 7, 147. Sexto, ubi quid vellet parens, quidve praeciperet tacitis ambagibus patuit, *by these silent intimations*, Liv. 1, 5 f. tempora labuntur, tacitissime senescimus annis, *passing away gently*, Ov. F. 6, 771. quoties enim est illa causa a nobis acta in senatu; quibus assensionibus universi ordinis? quā nec tacitis, nec occultis? *neither silent nor concealed; but loud and open*, Cic. Mil. 5. nec tacitum consilium dimitteret, *not to dismiss the council without doing or determining any thing*, Liv. 29, 20. verberavi te cogitationis tacito duntaxat convicio, Cic. Fam. 16, 26. tactā sudant praecordia culpā, *a cold sweat betrays their hidden guilt*, Juv. 1, 167. senatus decrevit, ut tacitum iudicium ante comitia fieret, *a secret decree or determination*, Cic. Att. 4, 16 m. thought to be the same with what is called, Senatūconsultum tacitum, Capitolin. Gord. 12. of which we have an example, Liv. 4, 11. (A. 12.)—*quamvis enim demersae sint leges alicujus opibus, quamvis timefacta libertas, emergunt tamē haec aliquando aut iudicis tacitis, (by the silent judgments or opinions of men,) aut occultis de honore suffragiis*, Cic. Off. 2, 7. tacito mando mea verba libello, i. e. *I commit my thoughts to*

writing, Ov. Ep. 17, 143. *tacitumque obsedit limen Amatae, the silent or solitary gate of Amata*, (al. *for tacitae v. tacitè*), Virg. Æ. 7, 343. *totumque pererrat luminibus tacitis, and surveys him all over with indignation*, Id. 4, 364.—(II) *passiv. not mentioned, not spoken of, &c. quis te, magne Cato, tacitum, aut te, Cosse, relinquat? who can pass over in silence or without notice, &c.* Virg. Æ. 6, 841. *præma duo capita epistolæ tuæ tacita mihi quodammodò relinquenda sunt, without notice or without a direct answer*, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 2.—

TACĪTUM, i, n. a *secret*. sic arct (i. e. siti confictur) mediis taciti vulgarior in undis, thus *Tantalus, the revealer of the secrets of the gods, is dry or parched with thirst in the midst of waters*, Ov. A. 3, 7, 51.—

TACĪTE & **Tacito**, adv. *silently, in silence, secretly*.—

TACĪTURNUS, a. *silent, not talkative*, Cic. Sext. 9. cf. Nep. 25. *ingenium statuâ taciturnius*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 83.—(II) *silent, quiet, where no noise is heard: caretque ripa vagis taciturna ventis*, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 24.—(III) *not spoken of, read or praised by any one. aut tineas pasces taciturni inertes*, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 12.—

TACITURNITAS, âtis, f. *silence*, Cic. Fam. 5, 1f. *secrecy*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 7.

TACTĪLIS, e, *tangible*. *Tactio, Tactus, &c.* See **TANGĒRE**.

TÆDA v. **Tēda**, ae, f. *a tree producing pitch, the torch-tree*, Plin. 16, 10s. 19, &c.—(II) *a slice or chip of the taeda tree or of any other combustible wood, a torch*, Vitruv. 7, 10. Caes. B. C. 2, 11. 3, 191.—* *Torches were much used in sacred rites: ut vidi, ut perii! nec notis ignibus arsi, ardet ut ad magnos pinea taeda deos, as a pine torch burns at the sacrifices of the gods*, Ovid. Ep. 12, 34. cf. F. 4, 492. *Juv. 2, 91 & 157.—also at funerals*, Sil. 2, 184. 13, 457. (A. 476.) and at marriages; whence **TÆDA** is often put for a marriage, (A. 465.)—

TÆDFĒRA, ěra, um, *bearing a torch*. -era dea, i. e. *Ceres*, Ov. Ep. 2, 42. F. 3, 786. (A. 277.)

TÆDET, taedet, taesum est, *vir taeduit, impers. it irks or wearies. taedet nos vitæ, we are weary or tired of life*, Cic. Att. 5, 16.—*deleo omnes dehinc ex animo mulieres; taedet quotidianarum harum formarum, I am disgusted with our common beauties*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 6. cf. ib. 3, 2, 11. Ad. 1, 2, 71. at enim taedet jam audire eadem millies, *I am weary of hearing*, Id. Phor. 3. 22. *taedet (eam) cæli convexa tueri, she loaths to view the canopy of heaven*, Virg. Æ. 4, 451.—

TÆDIUM, i, n. *weariness, irksomeness, disgust. tanta meae si te ceperunt taedia laudis, uneasiness or dissatisfaction at*, Virg. G. 4, 332. *nec taedia coepti ulla mei capiam, nor shall I become wearied or tired of my undertaking*, Ov. M. 9, 615.—(II) *a loathing or disgust*.

TÆNIA, ae, f. *a woollen fillet or ribband; used as an ornament for the head, and for other purposes*, Festus. *punicis ibant evincti tempora taeniis, having their temples bound with scarlet fillets*, Virg. Æ. 5, 269.—* *the winding*

or fold of a ribband. coluber fit longae taenia vittae, innectitur comas, becomes a long winding fillet, and binds her hair, ib. 7, 352.—(II) *a long streak in paper not properly glued*, Plin. 13, 12s. 25.—*a kind of long slender fish*, Plin. 32, 7s. 24f.—*a wreath at the top of a pillar, a rose or border*, Vitruv. 4, 3m.—*plur. a long bar or tract of white rocks in the bottom of the sea*, Plin. 3pr.—*a kind of long worms in the intestines*.—

TÆNIOLA, ae, f. *a little fillet. radix brassicae involuta tribus algæ taeniolis pangatur, wrapped round with three small fillets of sea-weed*, Col. 11, 3, 23.—

TÆNIENSIS, e. -ense genus purpurarum, *the kind of purple fishes found among the rocks, called taeniae*, Plin. 9, 37s. 61.

TÆTER, tra, um, *ugly, shocking*. See **TĒTER**.

TĀGĒRE, (antiq. pro tangĕre,) *to touch*. si me tagis, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 106.—

TĀGAX, âcis, a. *thievish, a thief*, Cic. Att. 6, 3.

TĀLĀRIS, e, *of the ankle, &c.* See **TALUS**.

TĀLEA, ae, f. *the branch of a tree, sharpened like a stake, and planted in the ground to produce a new tree; a cutting, a graft or slip*, Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 4. Plin. 17, 17s. 28. Col. 4, 31, 2. 4, 33, 4. (A. 544.)—(II) *a kind of stake used in architecture*, Vitruv. 1, 5. and in fortifications, Caes. B. G. 7, 73.—**TĀLEAE** ferreae, *pieces of iron, paid by weight among the ancient Britons, instead of money*, ib. 5, 12.—

TĀLEOLA, ae, f. *a small branch set in the ground; a small cutting*, Col. 3, 17, 1. *scillae taleolas sectas suspende in umbrâ, small cuttings or slices of the squill*, Id. 12, 33. so *inulae taleolae*, ib. c. 46, 2, &c.

TĀLENTUM, i, n. *a talent, a weight or sum of money, equal at Athens to 60 minae, or 6000 drachmae, (A. 490 & 495.)—thought to have been equivalent to about £193 of our money; but the value of the talent was different in different countries*, Festus. The Attic talent of 60 MINAE is generally meant by Roman authors, unless it be otherwise expressed.—

TĀLENTĀRIUS, a. -iae balistae, *that discharged stones of the weight of a talent or 60 pounds*, Sisenia apud Non. 18, 22.

TĀLIS, e, *such, of this or that kind; answering to QUALIS. ut facillimè, qualis simus, tales esse videamur*, Cic. Off. 2, 13. *cum esset talis, qualem te esse video*, Cic. Mur. 14f.—* *often put for tantus; haud equidem tali me dignor honore*, Virg. Æ. 1, 335. cf. 11, 303. E. 5, 81.—(II) **TĀLIS** has after it, ac, atque, ut, qui; *honos talis populi Romani voluntate paucis est delatus, ac mihi*, Cic. Vat. 4.—(III) **TĀLIS** is sometimes put for **HIC**: *talibus aggreditur Venerem Saturnia dictis, Juno addresses Veius in these words*, Virg. Æ. 4, 92. *talibus Ilioneus orabat*, ib. 1, 559.—

TĀLĪTER, adv. *in such a manner*, Cic. Att. 10, 51. Plin. 35, 11. *answering to qualĭter, as.—so* Martial. 5, 7.—

TĀLIO, ōnis, f. *a punishment similar to the*

injury, like for like; as, an eye for an eye, a limb for a limb, &c. (A. 272.)

TALITRUM, i, n. *a rap or fillip with one's finger or nail, Suet. Tib. 68.*

TALPA, ae, f. & m. *a mole or want, a molder, or the blind capti fodere cubilia talpae, or the blind moles have dug their beds below ground, Virg. G. 1, 183. quadrupedum talpis visus non est; oculorum effigies inest, si quis praetentam detrahat membranam, Plin. 11, 37s. 52. cf. 30, 3s. 7. moles are commonly said to be blind, but they have eyes, though very small ones. quid? talpam num desiderare lumen putas? Cic. Acad. 4, 25.*

TALUS, i, m. *the ankle or ankle.—* per synecdoch. purpura usque ad talos demissa, to the ankles or lowest part of the leg, Cic. Cl. 40. candidus, et talos a vertice pulcher ad imos, from head to foot, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 4. faciant (i. e. pejerent) equites Asiani,—altera quos nudo traducit Gallia talo, whom the other Gaul transports barefoot, i. e. who were brought barefoot from Gallograecia, or Galatia, to Rome, and there sold for slaves; but afterwards, by giving false evidence in courts of law, and other such practices, became so rich as to be made knights, Juv. 7, 16.—* metaph. post hoc securus, cadat, an recto stet fabula talo, unconcerned whether his play stand with an upright ankle or fall, i. e. whether it please or displease, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 176. tibi recto vivere talo ars dedit? has philosophy instructed you to live uprightly? Pers. 5, 104.—(II) the pastern bone of a beast.*

TALI, ōrum, a kind of game, in which four pastern bones of certain animals, properly marked, were thrown like dice. Instead of bones rich people used TALI of ivory, crystal, silver or gold (A. 457.) talis ludere, to play at the tali, Cic. Or. 3, 23. talos jacere, to throw the tali, Cic. Div. 1, 13. & 21. Ov. Art. 2, 205. jactare, Suet. Aug. 71.

TĀLĀRIS, e, *reaching or coming down to the ankles. talaris tunica, Cic. Cat. 2, 10. Verr. 5, 13 & 33.*

TALĀRIA, ium, n. *the parts round the ankles, Senec. Ep. 53m. the winged sandals or shoes of Mercury, Virg. A. 4, 239. Ovid. Met. 2, 737. 4, 666. Propert. 2, 30, 5. ascribed also to Minerva, Cic. N. D. 3, 23. and, as some think, to Atalanta. aura refert oblata citis talaria plantis, the air that met her puff's back the talaria on her swift feet, (al. Ulous back her tunic which came down to her ankles,) Ov. M. 10, 591.—*

TALARIUS (adj.) ludus, *the game of the tali, Cic. Off. 1, 42. Art. 1, 16. lex talaria, a law against playing at the tali, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 9. (A. 219.)*

TALIPĒDANS, (adj.) *going on the pasterns, staggering, (al. vacillans,) Lucr. 3, 503.*

TAM, adv. *so*: joined to adj. & adv. of the pos. degree; often followed by QUAM or UT, as: nunquam reo cuiquam, tam humili, tam sordido, tam nocenti, tam alieno, tam praecise negavi, quam hic mihi, Cic. Att. 8, 4.—(II) *with comparatives*: tam magis illa fre-

mens,—quam magis, &c. *the same with eo magis illa fremit,—quo magis, Virg. A. 7, 787. cf. Lucr. 1, 538. Cic. Deiot. 3.—with superlatives*: nondum erat vestris tam gravissimis (for valde gravibus) tamque multis iudiciis ignominiosque concisus, Cic. Phil. 12, 5.—*with diminutives*: tam ob parvulam rem, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 10. add. Plin. 10, 29.—*with verbs*: te herus tam amat, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 9. cf. Cas. 4, 4, 24.—*with substantives*: nunquam tam mane egredior, neque tam vesperi domum revertor, quin, &c. I never go out so early in the morning, nor return so late, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 15. cf. 3, 2, 8.—(II) TAM has after it, atque, quasi, qui for ut, and quin; tam consimile est, atque ego, as like as I, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 287.

TAMDIU v. Tandiu, adv. *so long, so long time. tamdiu requiesco, quamdiu ad te scribo, Cic. Att. 9, 4.*

TAMĀRIX, icis, f. Tamarice, es, f. & Tamariscus, i, f. *the tamarisk, a shrub.*

TAMEN, conj. & adv. *yet, notwithstanding, nevertheless, however; answering to quamquam, quamvis, licet, etsi, etiamsi, &c. expressed or understood. quamquam abest a culpa, suspitione tamen non caret, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20.—*

(II) The word to which TAMEN answers is sometimes omitted or implied in the former part of the sentence: tenuere tamen arcem Sabini, the Sabines, however, kept possession of the citadel, in whatever manner it was taken, Liv. 1, 12.—(III) TAMEN is sometimes omitted after ETSI, quamquam, &c. etsi levata usura erat; forte ipsa obruebantur inopes, Liv. 7, 19. cf. 22, 20. 38, 9. 41, 18.—(IV) TAMEN NE is used in asking a question, or in urging any thing: si testium studium cum accusatore sociatum est, tamen ne isti testes habebuntur? Cic. Flac. 9. cf. Rull. 2, 28. Font. 3. Dom. 19f.—and without NE: tamen, his invitissimis, te offeres? &c. Cic. Caecil. 6.—* SI TAMEN serves to correct or restrict what one has said: aliqua et mihi gratia ponto est, si tamen in medio quondam concreta profundo spuma fui, Ov. M. 4, 537.—so NISI TAMEN: ullamne tibi pro beneficiis referre gratiam parem possumus? nisi tamen illam, ut semper nos meminerimus, &c. but only, Plin. Pan. 93. cf. 6, 21, 6.—(V) TAMEN seems to be put for certe, Cic. Caecin. 3. for quamquam; tamen contemptus abs te, haec habui in memoria, (al. etsi contemptus abs te, tamen, &c.) Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 90. cf. Plaut. Amph. 1, 3, 44. Mil. 4, 8, 31. Caes. prol. 63. tamen, Simo, audi, but or however, Ter. And. 5, 2, 23.—* after a parenthesis, or the like: for igitur or inquam; is tamen, instituto Laelii, Panaetium audiverat, Cic. Brut. 26. cf. Acad. 4, 6. Cat. 3, 10.

TAMĒNETSI, & contr. TAMĒTSI, conj. *though, although. tamenetsi hoc te ex aliis audire malo, Cic. Att. 5, 17. cf. Cic. Fam. 10, 3. Or. 3, 42.*

TANDEM, adv. (tam & dem,) *at length, at last. vix tandem sensi stolidus, Ter. And. 3, 1, 12. jam tandem Italiae fugientis preindimus oras, Virg. A. 6, 61.—* It is sometimes joined with ALIQUANDO to increase its force.*

tandem aliquando Romae esse coepimus, Cic. Fam. 11, 27, 11. ibis tandem aliquando, quod, Cic. Cat. 1, 10. cf. Cat. 2, 1. Quint. 30f. Liv. 4, 54. Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 61.—and is often expressed interrogatively: quid tandem vererentur? what, pray, had they to be afraid of? Caes. B. G. 1, 40. quae quousque tandem patiemini, fortissimi viri, which indignities how long, pray or I pray, will you suffer? Sall. Cat. 20, 9.

TANDIU v. Tandiu, adv. so long.

TANGĒRE, (tango, tētigi, tactum,) to touch, aethra, to reach, Ov. M. 4, 251. aliquem aquā, to sprinkle, Ov. F. 5, 441. tango aras, I touch or lay my hands on the altar, as was usual in praying or taking an oath, Virg. Aen. 12, 201. 4, 219. Ov. A. 1, 4, 7. (A. 321.) atria, to enter, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 72. nec victoris heri tetigit capta cubile, nor as a captive ascended the bed of her victorious master, Virg. Aen. 3, 324. but ut tetigit niveae secreta cubilia nymphae, when he reached, Ov. F. 1, 427. narrat Abantiades (i. e. Perseus) se Gorgoneas tetigisse domos, that he arrived at the habitations of the Gorgons, Ov. M. 4, 778. ut sensit tetigisse domum Philomela nefandam sc. se, that she had entered, ib. 6, 601. jam mallet equos nunquam tetigisse paternos, that he had never meddled with or mounted his father's chariot, ib. 2, 182. cf. T. 1, 1, 80. tetigin' tui quidquam? have I touched or taken, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 24.—* haec civitas Rhenum tangit, is contiguous to, Caes. B. G. 5, 3. so villa, quae viam tangit, Cic. Mil. 19. fundi decem et tres, qui Tiberim ferē omnes tangunt, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7. metaph. to touch, to move or affect. sunt lacrimae rerum, et mentem mortalita tangunt, Virg. Aen. 1, 462. hinc sua majores posuisse vocabula Majo tangor, I am led to believe that the aged men gave their name to the month of May, Ov. F. 5, 73.—infelix Dido! nunc te fata impia tangunt, the cruel fates press hard upon you, (al. facta,) Virg. Aen. 4, 596.—* to touch upon, to mention slightly. neque omnia dicam, et leviter unumquodque tangam, Cic. Rosc. A. 30.—aversis utinam tetigisses carmina Musis, I wish I had attempted to write verses without the favour of the Muses, i. e. I wish I had not had a genius for poetry, Ov. A. 3, 12, 17.—tetigisti acu sc. rem, you have hit it, you have touched the point; as we say, you have hit the nail on the head, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 19.—to cozen, to trick or cheat, to defraud. si neminem alium potero, tuum tangam patrem, I will touch your father for the money, I will trick him out of it, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 118.—TANGENS malè singula dente superbo sc. mus, scarcely touching or tasting, Hor. S. 2, 6, 87. aliquis cubito prope stantem tangens inquit, joggling the person standing by him with his elbow, ib. 2, 5, 42.—

TACTUS, part. touched. tactaque nascenti corpus haberet humus, touched by me when born, on which I was laid, (A. 47.) i. e. I should have been buried in my native land, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 46.—(II) littoribus tactus, having reached the shore, Ov. F. 3, 875. & 5, 615. et poenae tellus est mihi tacta meae, was reached by me, I reached,

Ov. Tr. 3, 2, 18. so ora Sarmātis, ib. 4, 10, 109. cf. F. 1, 514.—ulmus—saevi fulmine tacta Jovis, struck with lightning, Ov. Tr. 2, 144. de caelo tactae quercus, blasted from heaven, Virg. E. 1, 17. Nattae statua, aut aera legum de caelo multa, &c. Liv. 25, 7. cf. 29, 14. aliquot homines de caelo tacti exanimatique fuerunt, were thunderstruck and killed, Liv. 22, 36. simulacrum e caelo tactum, Plin. 36, 4. tacta aedes Junonis, Id. 2, 54.—(III) metaph. utque rudis (puella) primoque Cupidine tacta, smitten by Cupid for the first time, Ov. M. 10, 636.—TACTUS, ūs, m. touch, the sense or act of touching, tactus corporis est sensus, &c. Lucr. 2, 434. TACTIO, ōnis, f. a touching or feeling, the touch. TACTĪLIS, e, tangible, that may be touched, Lucr. 5, 152.

TANOS v. -us, i, m. a kind of gem, Plin. 37, 5 s. 19.

TANQUAM v. tamquam, adv. as, as well as; as it were, as if. gloria virtutum tanquam umbra sequitur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45.—* TANQUAM admittit the particles SIC, ITEM, ITA, &c. either before or after it. nam et Odyssea Latina est, sic tanquam opus aliquod Daedali, Cic. Brut. 18. add. Q. fr. 1, 1, 1 f. ad Quir. 1. Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 33.—* also si, with verbs. de Dolabella quod scripsi, suadeo, videas, tanquam si tua res agatur, Cic. Fam. 2, 16. cf. Rosc. A. 32. Q. fr. 3, 2. Liv. 40, 9. tanquam si claudus sim, cum fusti est ambulandum, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 21.—* sometimes si is omitted. tanquam enim clausa sit Asia, sic nihil perfertur ad nos, Cic. Fam. 12, 9. cf. Brut. 1 f. Liv. 41, 24. 42, 3 f. Plin. 2, 63.—* for exempli gratia, Col. 3, 11, 5. & 5, 2, 1.

TANTUS, a. so great, so much. tantus quantus, as much or as great as. tantam eorum multitudinem interfecerunt, quantum fuit diei spatium, Caes. B. G. 2, 11.—(II) TANTUS is often followed by UT or QUI. nulla est tanta vis, quae non ferro ac viribus frangi possit, Cic. Marcel. 3. cf. Sull. 2. Senec. de ira, 3, 4.—* with the genit. jugi modici occurru tantus ille ventorum coërcetur, Plin. 2, 47 s. 46 f.—(III) so small. or simply, so great and not greater, such, num censes eos, qui divinare dicuntur, posse respondere, sol majorne, quam terra sit? an tantus, quantus videatur? or only as great, as it seems, Cic. Div. 2, 3 f.—(IV) TANTUM is often used as a subst. cum tantum belli in manibus esset, Liv. 4, 57.—praesidii tantum est, ut ne murus quidem cingi possit, the garrison is so small, Caes. B. G. 6, 34.—* in tantum, so, so much, so greatly. nec puer Iliacā quisquam de gente Latina in tantum spe tollet avos, Virg. Aen. 6, 876.—* tantum est, so much and no more. num quid est aliud mali, quod non dixeris, reliquum? PAR. tantum est, Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 24. cf. Hec. 5, 3, 15. num quid amplius? LYS. tantum est, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 11. tantum est: valete, &c. no more, I have said what I had to say, Id. Cas. prol. 87. cf. Ter. prol. f.—* TANTUS in the plur. is sometimes put for TOT, so many.—TANTI in the genit. is joined with verbs of valuing, selling, &c. frumentum tanti fuit, quan-

si iste aestimavit, Cic. Verr. 3, 84. ut quanti quisque se ipse facit, tanti fiat ab amicis, *that every one should be as much valued by his friends, as he values himself*, Cic. Amic. 16.—TANTI esse, to be of so great value or importance. non ego sum tanti, *of so much value*, Ov. Ep. 7, 45. vereor,—ne non sim tanti, *I fear my not being so much esteemed by you*, ib. 19, 97. non sum me jectum, *I am not so much worthy, in my opinion*, Id. M. 10, 613. add. ib. 618. hic tibi ne qua morae fuerint dispendia tanti,—quin adeas vatem, *let no loss of time be so much regarded by you, as not to visit the prophetess, however long it may oblige you to stay, fail not to go to the sibyl*, Virg. Æ. 3, 453.—TANTO, abl. used as an adv. and joined to comparatives. quanto erat in dies gravior atque asperior oppugnatione,—tanto crebriores literae nunciique ad Caesarem mittebantur, *by how much—by so much*, Caes. B. G. 5, 44.—* TANTO melior, *so much the better*, a form of praise, approbation or applause, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 25. Truc. 3, 5, 61.—* with verbs denoting comparison. tanto praestitit (Annibal) ceteros imperatores prudentiâ, quanto populus R. antecedit fortitudine cunctas nationes, Nep. 22, 1. doctrinis tanto antecessit condiscipulos, ut &c. ib. 15, 2. cum tanto Phrygia Gallica distet humus, *is so far distant from Phrygia*, Ovid. E. 5, 362.—* also with the positive. an quodcumque facit Maecenas, te quoque verum est, tanto dissimilem, et tanto certare minorem? *is it fit that you should strive to imitate what Maecenas does, so unlike to him, and so much his inferior?* (sed Bentley legit tantum) Hor. S. 2, 3, 313.—and with the superl. tanto pessimus omnium poeta, quanto tu optimus omnium patronus; (sed in quibusdam libris prior hic versus deest,) Catull. ad Cic. 49, 6.—(II) with ANTE and POST; si Cleomânes non tanto antè fugisset, *so long before*, Cic. Verr. 5, 34. cf. ib. 30. nunc quoque post tanto videat, &c. *after so long a time*, Virg. G. 3, 476. vix bona post tanto quaerenti verba subibant, *after a long time*, Ov. P. 3, 4, 47.—* with other adverbs, bis tanto amici sunt inter se, quam priùs, *twice as much friends, as before*, Plaut. Amph. 3, 2, 62. ter tanto peior ipsa est, quam tu illam esse vis, *she is three times worse, than you wish her to be*, Id. Pers. 1, 3, 73. ego multo tanto miserior, quam tu, *much more wretched*, Id. Rud. 2, 6, 37. Maroneum (vinum) vicies tanto addito aquae miscendum Homerus prodidit, *with twenty times as much of water*, or with twenty measures of water to one of wine, Plin. 14, 4 s. 6. Homer. Odys. 9, 208.

TANTUM, adv. *so much*; joined usually with verbs: verum haec (Roma) tantum inter caput extulit urbes, quantum, *as much as*, Virg. E. 1, 25. quo tantum mihi dexter abis? *so much or so far*, Id. Æ. 5, 162.—* with adjectives, for TAM.—dulcia mella premes; nec tantum dulcia, quantum et liquida, &c. durum Bacchi domitura saporem, and *not so sweet, as both fine, and fit to soften the harsh taste of wine*, Virg. G. 4, 101.—(II) only. nomen tantum

virtutis usurpas; quid ipsa valeat, ignoras, Cic. parad. 2. cf. Verr. 2, 54. Flac. 15.—* TANTUM NON, *only not, almost*. cum agger promotus ad urbem, vineaeque tantum non jam inunctae moenibus essent, *were very near or on the point of being joined to the walls*, Liv. 50, 7.—* TANTUM QUOD ex Arpinati venerat, cum mihi a te literae redditae sunt, *I had just come from my villa at Arpinum*, Cic. Fam. 7, 23. bello Caesar manum, cum, &c. *scarcely had Caesar finished the Pannonian war, when, &c.* Paterc. 3, 117. cf. Cic. Att. 15, 13. Romanis ferme par numerus erat, equitum copiis tantum quod Aetoli accesserant, superabant, *except only that they were superior in cavalry by the accession of the Aetolians*, Liv. 33, 4 f. cf. 22, 2, Nep. 14, 6.

TANTŪLUS, a. dim. *so little, so small*. homines tantulae staturae, Caes. B. G. 2, 30. cf. 4, 22. Cic. Sen. 15. cur tantulo (sc. pretio) venierit, *why they were sold at so low a price*, Cic. Rosc. A. 45. add. Tusc. 2, 27.—neut. as a subst. si tantulum morae fuisset, *if there had been a very little delay*, Cic. Verr. 2, 38. qui tantuli eget, quanto est opus, *who desires only so much as is necessary*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 59.

TANTŪLUM, adv. *a little, never so little*.—TANTILLUS, a. (dim. à tantulus) *so very little*. quem ego modò puerum tantillum in manibus gustavi meis, *thus high, no bigger than this*, (explaining his meaning by some gesture,) Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 24.—(II) neut. subst. tantillum loci, ubi catellus cubet, id mihi sat est loci, *room for a kitten is enough for me*, Plaut. Stic. 4, 2, 40. nec possum flētibus ullis tantillum vestrae demere saevitiae, *to diminish in the least*, Catull. 97, 5. intus potate haud tantillo hac quidem causâ minus, *not a whit less on this account*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 61.—* adv. si tantillum peccassis, *for peccaveris, if in the smallest tittle you mistake*, Id. Rud. 4, 4, 106.

TANTUNDEM, neut. (tantus & dem.) *so much*. found only in the nom. accus. and genit.—* ibi tantidem frumentum emeret; quanti domi vendidisset, *for as much as he sold it at home*, Cic. Verr. 3, 83. ob malefacta haec tantidem emptam postulat sibi tradier, *for as much as she was bought*, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 45. cf. Cic. Verr. 3, 36. Rosc. A. 39.

TANTISPÉR, adv. *so long, for so long time*, Cic. Inv. 2, 50. ego te meum esse dici tantisper volo, dum, quod te dignum est, facies, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 54.—(II) in the mean time, Liv. 1, 3 & 22.—TANTOPÈRE & tanto opere, adv. *so much, so greatly*. si vos tantopere istuc vultis, fiat, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 22.

TANTUMMŌDŌ, adv. *only*, Cic. Or. 3, 14. Sull. 10. Suet. Tib. 11.—cum Poeni aliam conditionem, tantummodo aequam peterent, *provided only*, Sallust. Jug. 79. cf. Cic. Att. 9, 10.

TAOS, i, m. a gem, Plin. 37, 11.

TÁPES, ētis; m. et tāpēte, is, v. -um, i, n. *tapestry*; cloth wrought with figures of different colours, Plin. 8, 48. tapetibus altis exstructis, *raised or supported on lofty carpets*, Virg. Æ. 9, 325. pulchrosque tapetas, sc. relinquunt;

ib. 558. instratos ostro alipedes, pictisque tapetis, horses caparisoned with purple and embroidered trappings, ib. 7, 277. positique tapetibus altis munera cum liquido capiunt Cerealia Baccho, reclined on high couches covered with tapestry, Ov. M. 13, 638.

TARANDUS, i, m. a Scythian animal, of the size of an ox; which changes its colour, Plin. 8, 34.

TARANTĀRA, the sound of a trumpet, Enn. apud Serv. ad Virg. Æ. 9, 503.

TARDUS, a. slow; opp. to celer, velox, festinus. tardus asellus, Virg. G. 1, 273. tardi iuveni. tardi menses, the slow summer months, because the days are then longest, Virg. G. 1, 32. so quid tantum oceano properent se tingere soles hiberni, vel quae tardis mora noctibus obstat, or what delay retards the slow nights, i. e. the summer nights slow of coming, ib. 2, 482. et ibi Serv. cf. Æ. 1, 746. but longa dies citius brumali sidere, noxque tardior hiberna solstitialis erit, and the night at the summer solstice shall be longer than in winter, Ov. P. 2, 4, 26. semina tarda ad crescendum v. in crescendo, Varr. 1, 4, 4 & 5.—with the genit. tardusque fugae, slow in flying, reluctant to fly, V. Flac. 3, 547.—with the inf. docilis fallendi et nectere tectos nunquam tarda dolis s. Punica pubes, Sil. 3, 233.—* per metonym. tarda podagra, the slow gout, i. e. that makes one slow, Hor. S. 1, 9, 32. so tarda senectus, ib. 2, 2, 88. Tibul. 2, 2, 19. senectus tarda gelu, Virg. Æ. 8, 503. Montani quoque venter adest, abdomine tardus, unwieldy with his fat paunch, Juv. 4, 107.—(II) metaph. slow of understanding, dull, stupid. nimis indociles quidam, tardique sunt, Cic. N. D. 1, 5.—tardus sapor felicitatis, the slow taste of the happy apple, i. e. the citizen of a pungent taste, remaining long on the palate, Virg. G. 2, 126.—cum sit tardum dictu, pluribus prosit, an noceat s. vinum, difficult to say, not to be said till after long reflection, Plin. 23, 1 s. 19.

TARDĒ, adv. slowly. proles tardē crescentis olivae, Virg. G. 2, 3.—(II) late. cur vesperi? quid necesse est tardē? Cic. Mil. 20. triennio tardius, quam debuerat, triumphavit, later, Id. Acad. 4, 1. cf. Fam. 2, 9.

TARDITAS, ātis, f. slowness. tanta fuit tarditas operis, ut, &c. Cic. Cat. 3, 8.—(II) metaph. slowness, dullness. tarditas ingenii, Cic. Or. 68. hominum, Id. N. D. 1, 5. cf. Or. 1, 27. Leg. 1, 19. TARDITUDO, ōnis, f. slowness. podagrosus estis, ac vicistis cochleam tarditudine, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 29.

TARDIUSCŪLUS, a. somewhat slow or dull, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 4.

TARDĀRE, to make slow, to retard. profectiorem, Cic. Fam. 7, 5.—* with the inf. ut reliqui ob timorem propius adire tardarentur, ib. 2, 43.—neut. to tarry or delay. exercitus imagine caesorum tardatus ad praelia, discouraged to fight, Tac. An. 1, 62.

TARDESCĒRE, to grow or become slow, Lucr.—† TARDIGRĀDUS, a. slow-paced, that goes slowly, Cic. Div. 2, 64 ex Pacuvio.

TARDĪLŌQUUS, a. slow-spoken, drawling, Senec. Ep. 40 f.

TARDĪPES, ēdis, a. slow-footed, limping, halting. tardipes deus, Vulcan. vocit (sc. puella se) electissima pessimi poetæ scripta tardipedi deo daturam, i. e. that she would commit to the flames, Catul. 36, 7. so quin et Tardipedi sacris jam rite solutis, Cclumel. 10, 419. i. e. post Vulcanalia, after the festival of Vulcan, Id. 11, 3, 18.

TARMES, ūtis, m. a worm that eats timber, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 138. Vitruv. 2, 9.

TARTĀRUS, i, m. plur. Tartāra, ōrum, n. the place of punishment for the wicked in the infernal regions, hell, Serv. ad Virgil. Æ. 6, 135 & 295.

TARTAREUS, a. of Tartarus, tartarean, hellish. Tartareus custos, the porter of Hell, i. e. Cerberus, Virg. Æ. 6, 395. Tartareus rex, i. e. Pluto, Claudian. de rapt. Proseip. 1, 215. vid. Geogr. Index.

TARUM, i, n. aloes wood. very precious, used for perfumes, Plin. 12, 20 s. 44.

TASCONIUM, i, n. a kind of white earth, of which goldsmiths make pots for melting metal, Plin.

TATA, a name by which young children used to call their father or grandfather; as among us, dad or daddy, Martial. 1, 101.—Tat! TATAE! interj. strange! wonderful! Plaut. Stich. 5, 7, 3.

TAURUS, i, m. a bull, Col. 6, 20.—(I) a bullock, any strong ox. terrae pingue solum—fortes invertant tauri, Virg. G. 1, 65.—(II) a brazen bull, invented by Perillus, and used by Phalaris, the tyrant of Agrigentum, as an instrument of torture, Ov. Art. A. 1, 653. Tr. 3, 11, 41. Cic. Verr. 4, 33. Plin. 34, 3. (G. 265.)—(IV) a celestial sign, between Aries and Gemini, Plin. 2, 16 & 41. 17, 4.—(V) a bird, which imitates with its voice the lowing of oxen, Plin. 10, 42 s. 57.—(VI) plur. earth-beetles, (scarabaei terrestres,) Plin. 30, 5 s. 12.—(VII) the root of a tree, Quintil. 8, 2, 13.—also the name of a great mountain or ridge of mountains in Asia; and of a man, ib. (vid. G. Index and Biogr.)

TAURA, ae, f. a barren cow, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 6. Col. 6, 22, 1.

TAUREUS, a. of a bull or ox. et feriunt molles taurea terga manus, beat bull hides, i. e. timbrels, tabours, tabrets or drums, made of the hide of a bull or ox, Ov. F. 4, 342. duo taurea terga, a shield covered with two bull hides, Virg. Æ. 9, 706.

TAUREA, ae, f. a leather whip or scourge, Juv. 6, 491.

TAURINUS, a. of or pertaining to bulls or oxen. taurino vultu Eridānus, having the face of a bull, Virg. G. 4, 371. alii taurinis follibus auras accipiunt redduntque, take in and let out the air from bellows made of bull-hides, ib. 171. mercatique solum, facti de nomine Bursam, taurino quantum possent circumdare tergo, with a bull's hide cut into thongs, Id. Æ. 1, 368. TAURIFER, ēra, um, bearing or supporting

bulls. -eri campi, *pastures*, Lucan. 1, 473.—
TAURIFORMIS, *e*, *bull-shaped*, having the form
of a bull, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 25.

*TAUTOLOGIA, *ac*, *f*, the repeating of the
same thought in different words, Quintil. 4, 2,
43. & 8, 3, 50. as Virg. *Æ*. 1, 546. Sil. 6, 208.
7, 249 & 14, 613.

TAX, *indecl.* a word denoting the sound of a
whip, smack. tax, tax tergo meo erit, Plaut.
Pers. 2, 3, 12.

TAXA, *ac*, *f*, a kind of laurel, Plin. 15, c. ult.

TAXARE, *freq.* (à tago pro tango, Festus;) *to*
twit, *to revile*, *to reproach*.—(II) *to tax*, *to*
rate, *to fix the value or price of any thing*, *to esti-*
mate.

TAXATUS, *part.* *estimated*, *valued*, Plin. 10, 51.
cf. 6, 22.

TAXATIO, *ōnis*, *f*, a *taxing* or *rating*. intra
pecuniam versabitur taxatio, *the estimate will*
not exceed a sum of money, Senec. Ben. 3, 10.

TAXARE does not occur in the purest classics.

TAXILLUS, *et per synopen* Talus, *i*, *m*, a
die, Cic.

TAXIM, *adv.* *softly*, *gently*, *by degrees*, Varr.

TAXUS, *i*, *f*, the *yew-tree*. sic tua Cynrōēs
fugiant examina taxos, *so may your swarms avoid*
the Corsican yews, Virg. *E*. 9, 30. nocentes
taxi, Id. *G*. 2, 257. *cf.* 4, 47.

TAXEUS, *a*, of the *yew-tree*. taxa silva, Stat.
Silv. 5, 5, 29.

TĒ, *acc.* & *abl.* of *tu*, *thee* or *with thee*.—

TĒ, a syllabic adjection; *as*, tūtē for tu, —ō
Tite, tute, Tati, tibi tanta tyranne tulisti, *Enn.*
apud Isidor. 1, 35.

*TECHNA, *ae*, *f*, a *device*, *artifice* or *trick*.
falli te sinas technis per servulum, Ter. Heaut.
2, 1, 62. Eun. 4, 4, 51. *cf.* Plaut. Most. 3, 1,
23. Capt. 3, 4, 109. Bacch. 3, 2, 8.

TECHNICI, *ōrum*, *m*, *teachers of the arts of gram-*
mar or *rhetoric*, Quintil. 2, 13, 15.

TECHNOPHYON, *i*, *n*, the *production of arts*, a
place that sets one on contriving arts, Suet.
Aug. 72.

*TĒCOLĪTHOS, *i*, *m*, a *kind of stone*, Plin.
36, 19 s. 35. & 37, 19 s. 68.

TĒCTĒ, *secretly*. Tectum, &c. See TĒ-
CĒRE.

TĒCUM, *for cum te*, *abl.* of *tu*, *with thee*.

TĒDA, the *torch-tree*, a torch. See TAEDA.

TEGERE, (tēgo, texti, tectum,) *to cover*. os-
saeque lecta cado texti Corynaeus ahenō, *inclosed*
the collected bones in a brazen urn, Virg. *Æ*.
6, 228.—(II) *metaph.* *to cover*, *to conceal*, *to*
hide, *to disguise*. consilium vultu, Virg. *Æ*. 4,
477.—(III) *to protect*, *to defend*. libertatem,
patriam, parentesque armis, Sall. Cat. 6.—(IV)
to encircle, *to stand round*. namque omnis eum
stipata tegebat turba ducum, Virg. *Æ*. 11, 12.
cf. Stat. Silv. 5, 1, 26.—*tegere latus alicui,
to give place to one, *as we say*, *to give him the*
wall, Hor. *S*. 2, 5, 18. See LATUS.—

TEGENS (*part.*) eam totā veste, *covering*, Ov. *M*.
6, 299. paene puer, dubiāque tegens lanugine
malas, *covering his cheeks with a down scarcely*
visible, ib. 9, 398. caesaries humeros et terga

tegens, ib. 13, 914. quāque ibis, manibus cir-
cumplaudere thorum, undique jactato flore te-
gente vias, Id. *Tr*. 4, 2, 50.—dira tegens sup-
plicia, *concealing*, *seeking to hide his dreadful*
wounds, Virg. *Æ*. 6, 498. bis rejecti armis re-
spectant terga tegentes, *twice repulsed they faced*
about, *protecting their backs with their shields*,
ib. 11, 630. privatum odium falsis criminibus
tegens, *veiling* or *disguising*, Tac. *An*. 2, 80—
tunc quoque cura fuit partes velare tegendas,
that sought to be concealed, Ov. *M*. 13, 479. so
metaph. pectoribusque dabas multa tegeta meis,
Id. *Tr*. 3, 6, 10.

TECTUS, *part.* *covered*.—naves tectae, *covered*,
decked; *opp.* *to apertae*, *uncovered*, Liv. 31, 46,
36, 43. Caes. *B. C.* 3, 100. (A. 404)—tectā
via, *paved with stones*, *i. e.* via Appia, (*sed al. al.*)
Ov. *F*. 1, 192.—**protected*, *defended*. legatio-
nis jure satis tectum se arbitrabatur, Nep. 16, 5.
pericula facillē innocentia tecti pellemus, (*al.*
repellemus) Cic. *Manil.* 24. Cic. *Or.* 1, 59.—**te*
obsecramus, *uti adversa ejus per te tecta taci-*
taque apud omnes sint, *that you may not reveal*
or discover her misfortunes, Ter. *Hec*. 3, 3, 27.

—(II) *adj.* *secret*, *hidden*, *close*, *reserved*, *not*
frank or *open*. unum te in dicendo mihi videri
tectissimum, *most guarded* or *cautious*, Cic. *Or.*
2, 73. so quis consideratio illo? quis tectior?
Id. *Deiot.* 6.

TĒCTĒ, *adv.* *secretly*, *covertly*; *opp.* *to apertē*.
tectē declinat impetum, *cautiously*, *securely*, Cic.
Or. 68.

TECTUM, *i*, *n*, the *covering of a house*, the *roof*.
absolutum offendi in aedibus tuis tectum, *I*
found the roof finished, Cic. *Q.* fr. 3, 1, 4. rara
domorum tecta vident, *the roofs of houses here*
and there, Virg. *Æ*. 8, 98. tecta thalami, *the*
roof of the chamber, Virg. *G.* 4, 374. detur-
bavit ventus villae tectum, Plaut. *Rud.* prol. 78.
—(II) *per synecdochen*, a *house*. cum frequen-
tem tectis urbem vidissent, *crowded with houses*,
Liv. 1, 9. de tectis moenibusque dimicare,
from their houses, ib. 15. Romanus (sc. exerci-
tus, or for Romani) passim publica privataque
omnia tecta adaequat solo, *levels with the ground*
all the houses, ib. 39. plurimi tecta amicorum
pitivere, *repaired to the houses*, Tac. *H.* 1, 81.
horrere lapsus tectorum assiduos, *to dread the*
continual falling of houses, Juv. 3, 8. cumque
domo exierint, urbis quoque tecta relinquunt,
the buildings, Ov. *M.* 4, 86. regia tecta pe-
tunt, *they go to the king's palace*, ib. 13, 638.
so regalia tecta, *the royal palace*, ib. 3, 204. 6,
614. innumeras urbes atque aurea tecta vide-
bis, *houses covered with gold*, *beautiful palaces*,
Ov. *Ep.* 16, 177. *cf.* P. 2, 1, 42. jam subeunt
Triviae lucos, atque aurea tecta, *the temple of*
Apollo and Diana having a gilded roof or *ceil-*
ing, Virg. *Æ*. 6, 13. (A. 529.) Capitolia aurea,
ib. 8, 848 (A. 564)—aliquem tectis recipere,
to entertain in one's house, Cic. *Rull.* 2, 32. me-
diisque parant convivia tectis, Virg. *Æ*. 1, 638.
tectā intrare, Ov. *M.* 12, 417. subire, ib. 14,
250. tectis excedere, ib. 9, 148. inimicos pel-
lere, Id. *Ep.* 1, 109. solidis clauditur in tectis,

in a strong house, i. e. a prison, Id. M. 3, 697. caecis includere tectis, in a dark house, i. e. a labyrinth, ib. 8, 158. so sectaque per dubias saxea tecta vias, the labyrinth cut into intricate windings, Id. Ep. 10, 128. Daedalus ipse dolos tecti ambagesque resolvit, Virg. Æ. 6, 29.—pars densa ferarum tecta rapit silvas, the thick coverts, Virg. Æ. 6, 7. frondea tecta, leafy coverts, i. e. the branches of trees, Id. G. 4, 62. daedala fingere tecta, to frame artificial edifices, i. e. the cells of bee-hives, ib. 179. frigida tecta relinquunt sc. apes, their cold habitations, i. e. their hives, ib. 104. ac veluti ingentem formicæ faris acervum cum populant, hiemis memores, tectoque reponunt, and hoard it up in their cell, Virg. Æ. 4, 403.—

TECTOR, Æris, m. a plasterer or pargetter, Varr. R. R. 3, 2 m. Vitruv. 7, 3 f.—

TECTORIUS, a. of or pertaining to a plasterer. sepulcrum tectorio opere exornare, with plastering or plaster, Cic. Leg. 2, 26.—peniculus tectorius, a plasterer's brush, (al. pannicula tectoria, light hair or down mixed with plaster,) Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 18. cf. Plin. 28, 17 s. 71.—omne atramentum sole perficitur, librarium gummi, tectorium glutino admixto, every kind of ink is brought to perfection by the sun, writing ink with a mixture of gum, ink used by plasterers for blackening walls with a mixture of glue, Plin. 35, 6 s. 25 f.—

TECTORIUM, i, n. a plastering or pargetting, plaster; any thing laid over a wall or pavement for the sake of firmness; whether of pure lime or gypsum, called ALBARIUM OPUS; or of sand mixed with lime, called ARENATUM; or of pounded marble and lime, called MARMORATUM, Vitruv. 7, 2 & 3.—* tandem aperit vultum, et tectoria prima reponit, she uncases her face, and takes off the first coat of paint, Juvenal. 6, 466.—dignoscere cautus, quid solidum crepet, et pictæ tectoria lingue, i. e. to distinguish sincerity and flattery or dissimulation, Pers. 5, 25.—* opercula doliorum et tectoria, coverings, Cato, 11, 2.—

TECTORIOLUM, i, n. a little plaster, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 10.—

TĒGES, Ætis, f. a mat made of leaves and rushes, Varr. 1, 22. Martial. 11, 33 & 57.—ausa Palatino tegetem præferre cubili sc. Messalina, to prefer an old mat or coarse rug to a bed of state in the palace, Juv. 6, 117. institor hibernæ tegetis, the seller of a thick rug for winter, ib. 7, 221. filii in grabâtis tegetibusque concepti, Mart. 9, 94.—

TĒGETICŪLA, æ, f. a small mat. -læ cannabinae, little hempen mats, Col. 8, 9, 3. Varr. 3, 8, 2. cf. 2, 11, 8. Martial. 9, 94.—

TĒGŪMEN v. TĒGŪMEN, & contr. TĒGMEN, Ænis, n. any sort of covering or shelter, a covert or shade. tegimen direpta leoni pellis erat, his garment was a skin torn from a lion, Ov. M. 3, 52. tegmen leonis, the hide or skin, Virg. Æ. 7, 666. so lyncis, ib. 1, 323. patulæ recubans sub tegmine fagi, under the covert or shade of a spreading-beech, Id. E. 1, 1. spoliataque tegmine ceræ

rima patet, deprived of its covering or stoppage of wax, Ovid. Met. 11, 514.—sicut testudinem, ubi collecta in suum tegumen est, tutam ad omnes ictus video esse, a tortoise, when it is collected within its natural covering, i. e. its shell, Liv. 36, 32.—

TEGUMENTUM v. Tegmentum, i, n. a covering. tegumenta corporum vel texta, vel sutata, Cic. N. D. 2, 60.—* met. isthaec ego mihi semper habui ætati tegumentum meæ, as a protection or defence, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 32.—

TĒGŪLUM, i, n. a covering, thatch, Plin.—

TEGILLUM, i, n. a small covering, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 18.—

TĒGŪLA, æ, f. a tile. aut ut Achilleidæ cognato nomine clarum, opprimat hostili tegula jacta manu sc. te, may a tile thrown by a hostile hand from the top of a house crush you, as it did Pyrrhus, king of Epire, Ov. in Ibin, 304. ultimum ardebit, quem tegula sola ruetur a pluvia, the tile or roof, Juv. 3, 201. cf. Ov. F. 6, 316. Martial. 7, 35. cum per tegulas demittere, you were let down through the tiles or roof, Cic. Phil. 2, 18. deum sese in hominem convertisse, atque per alienas tegulas venisse clanculum per impluvium, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 40. cf. Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 23.—extremâ tegulâ stare, prov. to be in danger of falling, (al. regulâ,) Senec. Ep. 12.—

TĒLA, æ, f. (g. texēla à texo,) a web of cloth. tela jugo juncta est, the web is tied to the beam, Ov. M. 6, 55.—tela jugalis, the loom or frame in which the web was wrought, Cato, R. R. 10 & 14. licia telæ (i. e. jugo) addere, to tie the threads or thrums of the warp to the beam, Virg. G. 1, 285. so adnectit licia telis, Tibull. 1, 7, 85. but ut mos est Phariis miscendi licia telis, according to the Egyptian custom of intermingling threads of scarlet or different colours in the web, Lucan. 10, 126.—domus plena telarum, full of looms or of webs weaving in looms, Cic. Verr. 4, 26. stamina barbaricâ suspendit callidâ telâ, she artfully suspends warp in a barbaric loom, or in a web of barbarian fashion, Ov. M. 6, 576. quæ radio stantis percurrrens hänging telæ, running through the warp of the hänging web with her shuttle, ib. 4, 275. so illa (Minerva) etiam stantes radio percurreret telas erudit, Id. F. 3, 819. nec mihi—lassaret viduas pendula telâ manus, Id. Ep. 1, 10.—* The web is called STANS and PENDULA, from the ancient custom of weavers standing upright, (A. 523.)—arguto tenues percurrrens pectine telas, Virg. G. 1, 294. Æ. 7, 14. ipsa suis quondam manibus pulcherrima Dido fecerat, et tenui telas discreverat auro, had interwoven the web or stuff with slender threads of gold, ib. 11, 75. & 4, 264. illic et lentum filis immittitur aurum, et vetus in telâ deducitur argumentum, the pliant gold is mixed with the threads, and an old subject or story is drawn on the web, Ov. M. 6, 69. Lyda nurus sparsa telas maculaverit ostro, V. Flac. 4, 369. assiduis exercet brachia telis, Ov. F. 4, 699. lanâ ac telâ victum quareritans, earning her bread by spinning and weaving, Ter. And.

2, 1, 48. *telam texens*, Id. *Heaut.* 2, 3, 44. *mulier telam deserit continuè*, ib. 64. *telâ curas solabar aniles*, Virg. *Æ.* 9, 489. *tibi telas aufert*—*nitor Hebri*, *takes away from you your webs*, i. e. *your fondness for weaving*, Hor. *Od.* 3, 12, 4.—*antiquas exercet aranea telas*, Arachne turned into a spider works at her web as formerly, Ov. *M.* 6, 145.—(II) *any work or undertaking*. *ea tela texitur, that work is planning*, Cic. *Or.* 3, 60. *illa ars (dialectica), quasi Penelope telam retexens, tollit ad extremum superiora, retracts what was before granted, does and undoes, like Penelope unweaving her web*, (*al. Penelopae, v. -es*.) Cic. *Acad.* 4, 29.

TELĂMŌNES, um, m. *images of men*, usually in a gibbous or crook-backed figure, supporting corbels or cornices (mutulos aut coronas) in building, Vitruv. 6, 10 f. called by the Greeks ἀτλαντες, ib.—whence ATLAS was called by the Latins.—TELĂMO, Serv. ad Virg. 1, 741. § 4, 246.

TELĂNUS, a. -ae ficus, a kind of black figs, Plin. 15, 18.

TĒLĒPHION v. -ium, i, n. *wild purslain*, Plin. 27, 13.

TĒLICARDIOS, i, m. *a gem like a heart*, Plin. 37, 10.

TĒLĪGER, bearing weapons. See TELUM.

TELIRRHIZOS, i, f. *a kind of gem*, Plin. 37, 10.

TELIS, is, f. *fenugreek*, Plin. 24, 18 s. 120.—TELĪNUM, i, n. sc. unguentum, an ointment made of fenugreek and other ingredients, Id. 13, 1.

TĒLLUS, ūris, f. the Earth, the goddess of the earth. Tellurem porco, Silvanum lacte piabant, Hor. *Ep.* 2, 1, 143.—(II) *the earth, the terraqueous globe*. telluris operta subire, to enter the hidden parts of the earth, i. e. to go to the infernal regions, Virg. *Æ.* 6, 140.—(III) *the earth or land*, distinguished from water.—*mollis tellus erat humida musco, the ground on which the house was built*, Ov. *M.* 8, 561. *so solida nunc tellus, sed lacus antè fuit*, Id. *F.* 6, 404.—(IV) *a land or country*. *est mea barbara tellus*, Ov. *M.* 7, 53. cf. *Tr.* 3, 11, 7. & 5, 2, 11. *Mavortia tellus, a martial or warlike country*, Virg. *G.* 4, 462. *Æ.* 3, 13. *quid referam veteres Romanæ gentis, apud quos exulibus tellus ultima Tibur erat, the most remote country that exiles could be sent to was Tibur; the Romans not having yet extended their dominion farther*, Ov. *P.* 1, 3, 82. *certus enim promisit Apollo ambiguum tellure novâ Salamina futuram, that there shall be another Salamis in a foreign country*, Hor. *Od.* 1, 7, 29.

TĒLUM, i, n. (ἀτλήε, procul, longè,) *a missile weapon*, any thing thrown by the hand or an engine to strike an enemy, a dart or javelin, a lance, an arrow. *agitatio anceps telorum armorumque, the doubtful brandishing or wielding of their weapons and arms*, Liv. 1, 25. *arma, quæ corpus tegitur, defensive armour*, Sall. *Cat.* 58, 16. *primusve Teucer tela Cydonio direxit arcu, or did Teucer first shoot arrows from a Cretan bow*, Hor. *Od.* 4, 9, 17.—* *arbitrium est in sua tēla Jovi, i. e. fulmina*, Qv. *F.* 3, 316.

excutere irato tela trisulca Jovi, to make Jupiter, though angry, lay aside his three-forked thunderbolts, Ov. *Am.* 2, 5, 52.—*positoque tricuspide telo mulcet aquas rector pelagi, i. e. Neptuneus, having laid aside his three-pointed weapon*, i. e. *his trident*, Ov. *M.* 1, 330.—*saxa deorum hæc (sc. cum febre dolorem), et tela putant*, Juv. 13, 232.—(II) TELUM is also put for a sword, a dagger, an axe, &c. or any offensive instrument, ipse (Catilina) cum telo esse for erat, item alios jubere, for jubebat, item esse cum telis, he was always provided with a weapon, a sword or dagger concealed under his garment; and ordered others to be so too, Sall. *Cat.* 27.—*a thing forbidden by law; quæ (lex) non modò hominem occidi, sed esse cum telo hominis occidendi causâ vetat*, Cic. *Mil.* 4. cf. *ib.* c. 24. *Cat.* 1, 6. *C. Rabir. 6. magni Pompeii in tertio consulatu exstat edictum, in tumultu necis Clodianæ, prohibentis ullum telum esse in urbe*, Plin. 34, 14 s. 39 f.—*but equites Romani, qui praesidii causâ cum telis erant circum Concordiæ sc. aedem, were armed by public authority*, Sall. *Cat.* 29.—*nunc pars caret altera telo frontis, one part of my forehead wants its weapon*, i. e. *its horn*, Ov. *M.* 8 f. *telique habet instar—votivi cornua cervi, he has for a weapon the horns of a stag*, ib. 12, 266.—* *corpore tela modò atque oculis vigilantibus exit, he only avoids the blows or strokes of the caestus*, Virg. *Æ.* 5, 438.—(III) *metaph. telo suo sibi, malitiâ a foribus pellerè, to drive him from the door, by his own weapon or instrument by craft or cunning*, Plaut. *Amph.* 1, 1, 112. *virtute pares, necessitate, quæ ultimum ac maximum telum est, superiores estis, the strongest incitement*, Liv. 4, 28.—* *non radii solis nec lucida tela dei, the brightest rays of light*, Lucr. 1, 148, 2, 59, 3, 92. & 6, 39.—*pro membro virili*, Justin. 38, 1. *Mart.* 11, 78, 6. TĒLĪFER v. Teliger, ěra, um, bearing darts or arrows. *timende matri saepe puer, i. e. Cupido*, Senec. *Herc.* Oct. 543.

TĒMĒRE, adv. *rashly, inconsiderately, thoughtlessly*. *sed dico tibi, ne temere facias*, Ter. *And.* 1, 2, 34. *ut temere optatos qui malè rexit equos, i. e. Phaethon*, Ov. in Ibin, 474.—(II) *casually, at random, by chance; without cause*.—*quàm saepe forte temere eveniunt, quæ non audeas optare! Ter. Phor.* 5, 1, 30. *nunc temere insimulas, without cause*, Ov. *A.* 2, 7, 13. *non temere fama nasci solet, quin sit aliquid*, A. ad Heren. 2, 8.—(III) *easily, readily, lightly*. *nec temere huc dolor usque potest penetrare*, Lucr. 3, 253. cf. 5, 1177. *non temere a me quis ferret idem, every one shall not get the same terms from me*, Hor. *Ep.* 2, 2, 13. *non ego temere edi luce profestâ quidquam, praeter olus, &c. I did not commonly eat, or I scarcely ever ate on common days*, Id. *S.* 2, 2, 116. *nullus dies temere intercessit, quo non ad eum scriberet, scarcely a day passed*, Nep. 25, 20. *non temere incerta casuum reputat, quem fortuna nunquam deceptit, he rarely considers the uncertainty of future events*, Liv. 30, 30. *an temere quidquam Parmenonem praetereat, quod factò usus sit? does any thing ever escape Parmeno, which*

he ought to do? Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 53.—(IV) *carelessly, confusedly, in disorder.* res temere congestae, Quintil. 10, 3, 17. tum quoque erat neglecta decens; ut Thracia Bacche, cum temere in viridi gramine lassa jacet, *reclines carelessly*, Ov. A. 1, 14, 22. *so sub altâ vel platanô vel hac pinu jacentes sic temere*, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 14. unde (*i. e.* ex Haemo) vocalem temere insectatæ Orpheæ silvæ, *in disorder or confusion*, ib. 1, 12, 7. argentum quibusdam in locis temere per vias, velut objectum prædæ, vidisse, *here and there*, Liv. 22, 42.—

TEMERARIUS, *a. rash, imprudent.* ad consilium primâ specie temerarium magis, quàm audax, animum adject. sc. Marcius, *resolved on a plan, at first sight rather rash*, Liv. 25, 37.—quid te frenâ juvant temeraria, *i. e. unruly horses*, Martial. 12, 14, 11.—* est quaedam virtutum vitiorumque vicinia, qua temerarius pro forti accipitur, Quintil. 2, 12, 4, 10, 2, 16. cf. 12, 10, 80.—

TEMERITAS, *âtis, f. rashness.*—* in quibus nulla temeritas, sed ordo apparet, *no confusion, disorder or irregularity*, Cic. N. D. 2, 32.—

TEMERARE, *to violate, to pollute, to profane.*—parcite, mortales, dapibus temerare nefandis corpora, *forbear polluting your bodies with execrable meat, i. e. with flesh or animal food*, Ov. Ep. 15, 75. patrium cubile, ib. 2, 593. 15, 501. at non Actorides (*i. e.* Patroclus) lectum temeravit Achillis, Id. Art. 1, 743. ut minor Atrides (*i. e.* Menelaus) temerati foedera lecti clamat, *complains of his dishonouring bed*, Id. Ep. 5, 101. an pudet, et metuis Venerem temerare maritam? *to violate the nuptial bond*, ib. 16, 283.—* temerare fidem, *to violate one's promise*, Id. P. 4, 10, 82. fluvios veneno, *to infect, to poison*, Id. M. 7, 535. lucos ferro, *impiously to cut down*, ib. 8, 742. nullaque dicitur vittas temerasse sacerdos (sc. Vestæ), *to have polluted her fillets, i. e. to have violated her virginity*, Ov. F. 6, 457. temerata est nostra voluntas, *polluted*, Id. M. 9, 626.—(II) inde ferebant, nubila suspensio celerem temerasse volatu Perseæ, *violated, i. e. first flew through the clouds, (a thing before permitted only to birds)*, Stat. Th. 3, 463. (G. 395.) *so the first ship Argo is said illicitas temerare rudentibus undas*, V. Flac. 1, 627. cf. 801. Lucan. 3, 193. (G. 441, &c.) *linguere castra infausta temerataque, to leave the inauspicious and polluted camp, disgraced by mutiny and so many crimes*, Tac. An. 1, 30. cor pavet admonitu temeratae sanguine noctis, *at the remembrance of the bloody night*, Ov. Ep. 14, 17. rura Cleonæo nunquam temerata leone, *never hurt by the heat of the constellation Leo*, Martial. 5, 72, 3. TEMERATOR, *ôris, m. a violator*, Stat. Th. 11, 12. Achil. 1, 600.

TEMETUM, *i, n. wine*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 163.

TEMNĒRE, (temno, *vix tensi, tentum, verbum ferè poëticum*), *to despise, to slight or scorn.* haud temnendæ manûs ductor, Tac. H. 3, 47.—TEMTOR v. temptor, *ôris, m. a despiser.*

TEMPO, *ônis, m. the beam of a plough or carriage, to the end of which the yoke is tied; the pole or draught-tree of a chariot, aureus axis*

erat, temo aureus, *the pole of gold*, Ov. M. 2, 107. illic frena jacent, illic temone revulsus axis, *the axle-tree torn from the pole*, ib. 316, junctos temo trahat aereus orbes, *let the brazen pole draw the joined wheel, i. e. the chariot to which the pole is joined*, Virg. G. 3, 173. regem aliquem capies, de temone (*i. e. per synecd. de curru*) Britanno excidet Arvirâgus, *Jun. 4, 126.*—* temones transversi, *cross-poles*, Col. 6, 19.—(II) TEMO is sometimes put by the poets for the wain or waggon of Bootes, *i. e. arctos v. ursa major, the greater Bear*. Arctophylax, vulgo qui dicitur esse Bootes, quoddam quasi temone adjunctam prae se quatit Arctum, Cic. N. D. 2, 42.—from the motion of the stars, which compose this constellation, they marked the progress of the night, Stat. Th. 1, 370 & 692. Ov. Met. 10, 447. Senec. Herc. fur. 130. Lucan. 4, 523. (A. 555.)—as of the day by the motion of the sun; pronus erat Titan, inclinâtoque tenebat Hesperium temone fretum, *and with his pole turned downwards, was reaching the western sea, i. e. was setting*, Ov. M. 11, 258.

TEMPERARE, *to temper, to mix various things with due proportion.* tigris temperat unguis, *sharpens his claws*, Stat. Th. 2, 130.—(II) *to mitigate, to soften.* scatebrisque arenia temperat arva sc. unda v. rivus, *refreshes*, Virg. G. 1, 110. so Oealiae qui temperat arva Galæus, *waters*, Claudian, cons. Prob. 260. qui aquam temperet ignibus, *who shall warm the water for bathing, (ab. al.)* Hor. Od. 3, 19, 6. cum frigidus aëra vesper temperat, *tempers or cools*, Virg. G. 3, 337. jam veris comites, quae mare temperant,—animæ Thraciæ, *i. e. venti ex Thraciâ flantes, which moderate or calm the sea*, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 1. amara lento risu temperare, *to mitigate the bitter accidents or troubles of life*, ib. 2, 16, 27.—(III) *to govern, to rule or regulate.* quid prius dicam solitis Parentis laudibus? qui (parens v. Jupiter) res hominum ac deorum, qui mare ac terras, variisque mundum temperat horis, ib. 1, 12, 16. cf. 3, 4, 45. Jupiter arces temperat aethereas, Ov. M. 15, 859. sideream mundi qui temperat orbem, Id. A. 3, 10, 21. at deus, aequoreas qui cuspidè temperat undas, *i. e. Neptunus, who commands or rules the waters of the sea with his trident*, Ov. M. 12, 580. so qui Nereaque, et natas, et totum temperet aequor, *rules*, Ov. M. 12, 94. but et vastas aperit Syrtis, et temperat aequor, *calms*, Virg. Æ. 1, 146.—rem verò publicam nostri majores certè meliioribus temperaverunt et instituerunt legibus, *ruled*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1. so civitates, Cic. Ac. 4, 1.—orant, ut fruges temperet illa (Fornax) suas, *that she would preserve the corns from being scorched*, Ov. F. 2, 526. Gallica nec lupatis temperat ora frenis, *manages*, ib. 1, 8, 7. ô testudinis aureae quae strepitum, Piæri, temperas, *O Muse, who regulatest the sweet sound of the golden lyre*, ib. 4, 3, 18. scit Genius, natale comes qui temperat astrum, *our attendant genius knows, who regulates the planet of our nativity*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 187. solis tum accessus modici, tum recessus, et frigoris, et caloris modum temperant, Cic. N. D. 2, 19. ratem qui

temperat, *guides or directs*, i. e. the pilot, Ov. M. 13, 366. mulier si forte dolosa, libertusve senem delirum temperet, *govern or have the management of*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 70.—(IV) *to set bounds to, to moderate or restrain*. animum vincere, iracundiam cohibere, victoriam temperare, Cic. Marcel. 3. ne (for nedum) illi corruptis moribus victoriae temperarent. *much less could those men of corrupt morals use their victory with moderation*, Sall. Cat. 11 f. illis difficile est temperare in potestate, *to behave with moderation in places of power*, Id. Jug. 85, 9. so temperare in amore, *to be moderate in his amours*, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 8. temperat et sumptus parcus uterque parens, *regulates or restrains*, Ov. A. 1, 3, 10. et vires temperat ipse suas, i. e. forbears to use his authority, Ov. Ep. 1, 86. temperet ut ventos Aeolus, *may restrain*, Ov. Ep. 10, 66. mollitque animos, et temperat iras, Virg. Æ. 1, 57. temperare linguæ, *to check or restrain*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 28. Liv. 23, 44 f. qui nostrae aetati tempestivè temperint, (for temperent), *who timely would restrain our youth*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 41.—* usque mihi temperavi, dum perducerem eò rem, ut, &c. *I restrained myself, I forbore to declare myself*, Cic. Fam. 10, 7. neque sibi homines feros ac barbaros temperatos existimabat, *quin, &c. would restrain themselves or forbear from*, Caes. B. G. 1, 33 m.—* quis talia fando—temperet a lacrimis? *can refrain or abstain*, Virg. Æ. 2, 8. vix lacrimis temperans, Liv. 30, 20. cf. Tac. Ann. 15, 16. ne Vitellius quidem minis ac verbis temperabat, Tac. H. 1, 69. neque homines inimico animo temperatos ab injuriâ et maleficio existimabat, *would abstain or refrain*, Caes. B. G. 1, 7. ab his sacris se temperaturum, Liv. 39, 10. jam sibi tum (a) curvis malè temperat unda carinis, *the waves scarcely forbore overwhelming the crooked ships*, i. e. the ships could hardly resist the fury of the waves, Virg. G. 1, 360.—* TEMPERARE sociis, *to spare*, Cic. Verr. 1, 59. so non recuso, quin ita me audiatis, ut si cuiquam ullâ in re unquam temperaverit, vos quoque ei temperetis, ib. 2, 6. Marcellus non solùm sociis in eo bello consuluit, verum etiam superatis hostibus temperavit, ib. 2, 2. illic matre carentibus privignis mulier temperat innocens, *s pares, does not seek to dispatch by poison or otherwise*, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 18.—* with the inf. puerum, primus Priamo qui foret post illa natus, temperaret tollere, *he should forbear to bring up*, i. e. he should not educate, but expose, Vet. Poët. apud Cic. Div. 1, 21. so matronae canorâ hic sua voce tinnire temperent, Plaut. prol. 34. dormire temperent, ib. 22. maledicere huic tu temperabis, si sapis, 5, 2, 76.—* passiv. imp. templis tamen deùm temperatum est, *the temples of the gods were spared or left untouched*, Liv. 1, 29 f. nec temperaturum manibus foret, sc. ab iis, ni propere consules intervenissent, *nor would they have refrained from violence*, Id. 2, 23. ab oppugnatione temperatum sc. est, 7, 20. urbibus oppugnandis temperaturum est, 10, 12. tum verò jam superfundenti se laetitiae vix temperaturum est, sc. a

senatu, *they could scarcely restrain or set bounds to their joy*, Liv. 5, 7. et temperaturum aegre est, quin missilibus—pugnani inter se consereant, *they were with difficulty prevented from attacking each other*, 32, 10. nec magis post praecellium, quam in praecellio caedibus temperaturum est sc. a Romanis, *nor did they refrain from slaughter*, Liv. 2, 16.

TEMPERANS, antis, a. moderate, sober, temperate, Cic. Font. 14.—(II) si est, ut culpam in se admiserit, ex qua re minus rei foret aut famae temperans, *less attentive to his fortune or character*, Ter. Phor. 2, 1, 40. potestatis temperantior, *more moderate in power*, Tac. An. 13, 46. nemo tam temperans gaudii seraeque laetitiae, *able to restrain*, Plin. pan. 52, 4.—

TEMPERANTER, adv. temperately, moderately, Cic. Att. 9, 2. Tac. An. 4, 33. § 15, 29.—

TEMPERANTIA, ae, f. temperance, moderation.—

TEMPERATUS, part. & adj. tempered, moderated, mixed. auribus oblectatio magna parta est,—

temperata varietate et naturâ sonorum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25.—* omnia pretio temperata, *vergente temp. consule, every thing was managed by money or set to sale*, Paterc. 2, 60.—(II)

temperate, moderate. homo in summâ magnitudine animi multâ humanitate temperatus,

tempered, Cic. Att. 4, 6. vix justus, temperatus, sapiens, Id. N. D. 3, 36. aequum memento

rebus in arduis servare mentem non secus in bonis (rebus) ab insolenti temperatam laetitia,

restrained or free from, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 1. vini temperatam di quoque provehunt in majus,

force or strength regulated by prudence, ib. 3, 4,

66.—* oratio modica ac temperata, temperate,

mild, calm, Cic. Or. 2, 27. neque est ulla temperator oratio, quam illa, in qua asperitas

contentionis oratoris ipsis humanitate conditur,

better composed, ib. 53. add. c. 57. equum

Caesare nostro acriorem in rebus gerendis, eodem

in victoria temperatorem audisti? more moderate,

Cael. ad Cic. Fam. 8, 15. illud temperatus, &c. Sen. Ep. 18.—temperatae suaves

sunt argutiae, immodicae offendunt, Phaedr. 5, 5.—* loca temperata, temperate, mild,

neither too hot nor too cold, Plin. 14, 2 s. 4, 5.—

* prela temperata, properly equipped, ready for

working, Cato, 12.

TEMPERATÈ, adv. temperately, moderately. ubi

temperatè tepebit, Cato, 69. ages, ut scribis,

temperatè, Cic. Att. 12, 32.—

TEMPERATIO, ònis, f. a tempering or mixing.

magnitudo commodorum, quae percipiuntur

caeli temperatione, foecunditate terrarum, the

great advantages we enjoy from the temperature

of the air, the fertility of the earth, Cic. N. D.

2, 5. multae sunt rationes, quibus doceri possit,

omnia, quae terra concipiat, semina,—ea

temperacione calor et oriri, et augescere, ova

their production and growth to that temperament

of heat, ib. c. 10. temperatio corporum, the

temperature, neither too hot nor too cold, Cic.

Tusc. 1, 23. ut enim corporis temperatio (dicitur),

cùm ea congruunt inter se, e quibus

sanctus; sanitas sic animi dicitur, cum ejus

judicia opinionisque concordant, as that is call*

ed a good constitution of body, or the body is said to be in a good state, ib. 4, 13.—disciplina ac temperatio civitatis, the discipline and constitution or government of the state, Cic. Tusc. 4, 1. cf. Ac. 4, 1. Verr. 4, 44. sol,—mens mundi et temperatio, the soul of the world, which he tempers or regulates, Id. Somn. Scip. 4.—mensium temperatio, the order or arrangement, Cic. Leg. 2, 7.—* sed praesto est hujus vitii temperatio, quod senatus lege nostra confirmatur auctoritas, but there is a corrective, a check or restraint of this defect at hand, ib. 3, 12. possit, ex temperatione juris, cum potestas in populo, auctoritas in senatu sit, teneri ille moderatus et concors civitatis status, from a temperation or due combination of rights, ib.—

TEMPERATOR, ORIS, m. a temperer, one that tempers. armorum Salo temperator, Salo, a river of Spain, the water of which was good for tempering swords and other arms, Martial. 4, 55, 15. & 14, 33. (vid. G. Index).—moderator ille, et quasi temperator hujus tripartitae varietatis, he who can govern, and as it were, temper this threefold variety of eloquence, Cic. Or. 21.—TEMPERATURA, ae, f. a tempering or mixing, Vitruv. 7, 9. corporis temperatura, the state or constitution, Sen. Ep. 1 m.—

TEMPERAMENTUM, i, n. temperament or temperature, the proportion of different qualities in the mixed body.—inventum est temperamentum, quo tenuiores cum principibus aequari se putarent, a certain method, Cic. Leg. 3, 10. et si nullâ aliâ re, modestiâ certè et temperamento linguae adolescens senem vicerò, al. temperando linguae, by moderation and restraining my tongue, Liv. 28, 44. eleganti temperamento inter conjugalem amorem et senatorium necessitatem, by a delicate stroke of prudence, yielding to the necessity of the times, yet not forgetting the ties of conjugal affection, Tac. An. 11, 4 f. egregium principatûs temperamentum, si, demtis utriusque vitii, solae virtutes miscerentur, a rare assemblage of extraordinary qualities in these two men Vespasian and Mucianus to form an accomplished prince or emperor, if, &c. Id. Hist. 2, 5. Cerealis salubri temperamento elusit, ut vana pueriliter cupientem sc. Domitianum, put him off, i. e. declined the overture, by a salutary evasion, ib. 4, 86.—

TEMPERIES, iei, f. a mixture of different things in equal proportion.—(II) temperateness in heat or cold. accipe temperiem caeli, I will describe to you the temperature of the climate, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 3. temperie caeli corpus animusque juvantur, frigore perpetuo Sarmatis ora riget, Ovid. P. 2, 7, 71. excipit autumnus,—temperie medius, autumn succeeds, of a middle temperature, Ov. M. 15, 211.—

TEMPERIUS, adv. (al. temporiùs,) more early, sooner, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 20.

TEMPESTAS, atis, f. (à tempus,) time. in duodecim tabulis; solis occasu dii supra tempestas esto, Varr. L. L. 6, 6.—(II) a part of time, a year or part of a year. multis tempestatibus haud sanè quisquam Romae virtute magnus fuit, for many years, for a long time,

Sall. Cat. 53. multis et magnis tempestatibus, at many and important times or occasions, ib. 20, 3. ita, percussa nobilitate, post multas tempestates novo homini consulatus mandatur, many years or a long time after that had been done before, Id. Jug. 73. Sulla—rudis antea, et ignarus belli, solertissimus omnium in paucis tempestatibus factus est, in a short time, ib. 96. Evander, qui multis antè tempestatibus ea tenuerat loca, many years or ages before, Liv. 1, 5.—* postera tempestas melior, via pejor, next day the weather was better, the road worse, Hor. S. 1, 5, 96. tertia te Phthiae tempestas laeta locabit, the third day, Cic. Div. 1, 25. cf. Homer. Il. 9, 363.—(III) the state of the heaven and of the air; the weather;—* calm or clear weather, and favourable winds for sailing. nactus idoneam ad navigandum tempestatem, tertiâ vigiliâ solvit, favourable weather, Caes. B. G. 4, 23. classis secundâ tempestate portum tenuit, Tac. An. 38 f.—unde haec tam clara repente tempestas, so clear weather, Virg. Æ. 9, 20. erat hiems summa, tempestas perfrigida, it was the depth of winter, very cold weather, Cic. Verr. 4, 40.—* foul or boisterous weather, excessive rain, hail, snow or wind; a tempest, a storm. prohibuit foeda tempestas cum grandine et tonitribus caelo dejecta, Liv. 2, 62. cf. 1, 18.—* a storm by sea; cum nautae adversâ tempestate in alto jactarentur, Cic. Inv. 2, 31.—* the Tempests were worshipped by the Romans as deities; quòd si nubes retuleris in deos, referendae certè erunt TEMPESTATES, quae populi Rom. ritibus consecratae sunt, Cic. N. D. 3, 20.—(IV) metaph. utilissimum ratus impendentem evitare tempestatem, the impending storm or danger of odium, Nep. in Alcib. 4. video quanta tempestas invidiae nobis impendat, how great a storm of public indignation or resentment, Cic. Cat. 1, 9. so haud ignari, quanta invidiae immineret tempestas, Liv. 3, 38 m. navis—non vi tempestatibus, sed hac horribili tempestate sociorum, amissa, by this horrid plague, bane or destructive curse of the allies, i. e. Verres, Cic. Verr. 1, 35. rerum fluctibus in mediis, et tempestatibus urbis, the storms or boisterous commotions, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 85. so tempestas comitorum, Cic. Mur. 17.—pernicies et tempestas, barathrumque macelli, the destruction and ruin or bane, and gulf of the shambles, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 31. cf. Plaut. Capt. 4, 3, 3.—* ito turbida caelo tempestas telorum, ac ferreus ingruit imber, a thick tempest of darts flies through the whole air, Virg. Æ. 12, 283. so qui cum concursum plorantium, ac tempestatem querelarum ferre non posset, the number of complaints, Cic. Pis. 36 f.—

TEMPESTIVUS, a. seasonable, in due time. non-dum tempestivo ad navigandum mari, not being fit, i. e. the season for sailing being not yet come, Cic. Manil. 12 m. (A. 408.) et tempestivum pueris concedere ludum, to leave play to boys, to whom it is seasonable, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 142. orationem tempestivam de concordia ordinum—habuit, a seasonable speech, Liv. 5, 12. venit narratibus hora tempestiva meis, a sea-

sonable time shall come for my telling you, Ovid. Met. 5, 500. multa mihi ipsi ad mortem tempestiva fuerunt, quae (al. quam) utinam potuisssem obire, I have had many fit opportunities of submitting to death, which I wish I could have embraced, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45.—* tempestiva convivia, feasts or entertainments begun earlier and prolonged later than usual. ego vero propter sermonis delectationem tempestivos quoque conviviis delector, Cic. Sen. 14. cf. Arch. 6. Mur. 6. Suet. Cal. 45. Tac. An. 11, 37.—* tempestivos fructus ex bestiis capere, ripe, in due season, Cic. Off. 2, 4. in arborum baccis, terraeque frugibus maturitas tempestiva, a seasonable ripeness, Cic. Sen. 2. aut tempestivam silvis evertere pinum, to fell the pine-tree in a proper season, Virg. G. 1, 256. tempestivus grex, i. e. idoneus ad pariendum, Col. 7, 3, 4. puella tempestiva viro, marriageable, Hor. Od. 1, 23 f. & 5, 19, 27.

TEMPESTIVĒ, adv. seasonably, in due season, in good time, Col. 2, 3, 4. tempestiviū in domo Paulli commissabere, more seasonably, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 9.

TEMPESTIVITAS, ātis, f. the proper season or time for doing any thing.—sua cuique parti aetatis tempestivitas est data, ut et infirmitas puerorum, et ferocitas juvenum, every part of life has its own natural property or peculiar quality given to it, Cic. Sen. 10.

TEMPLUM, i, n. (à tuendo, Varr. L. L. 6, 2.) a temple, a space in the heavens marked out by the augurs for taking omens from the flight of birds. Palatinum Romulus, Aventinum Remus ad inaugurandum templa capiunt, as places for observing the omens, Liv. 1, 6. (A. 298).—(II) the place where the augur took his seat to make his observations. declaratus rex Numa de templo descendit, ib. 18 f.—(III) a place dedicated to religious worship and consecrated by the augurs, a temple. simul cum dono (Romulus) designavit templo Jovis fines, Liv. 1, 10. Horatius dedicat templum Jovis in Capitolio, 2, 8. templum de marmore ponam, Virg. G. 3, 13. cf. ib. 16. Æ. 1, 446 & 453. 3, 531 & 536, &c. templum Palladis, Lucr. 6, 750. Cic. Mil. 1. Verr. 4, 43. (A. 300 & 564).—* any place consecrated by the augurs; a sanctuary. sub tutela inviolati templi, under the protection of an inviolable temple, i. e. of the Asylum, opened by Romulus, Liv. 2, 1. cf. 1, 8.—* the tribunal in the Forum, from which magistrates used to make speeches to the people.—occupant tribunum templum postero die, take possession of the temple or tribunal, Liv. 2, 56. cf. 3, 17 & 19.—afterwards called the Rostrā, Liv. 8, 14 f. in Rostris, in illo, inquam, inaugurato templo ac loco, Cic. Vat. 10. quid possimus contra illum praetorem (sc. Aurelium Cottam) dicere, qui quotidie templum tenet, (i. e. ex Rostris ad populum conciones habet.) &c. Cic. Verr. 3, 96. cf. Sext. 29 & 35.—* the senate-house. templum sanctitatis, amplitudinis, mentis, consilii publici, Cic. Mil. 33.—* templo egressus, i. e. ex curia, Liv. 41, 15. cf. 1, 30. 26, 31 & 33. 37, 53. 39, 5. so sedes ipsa ac templum publici con-

cilii, Cic. Dom. 51. cf. 53.—(IV) TEMPLUM, a temple, denotes any open or extensive place; as heaven, or the regions of heaven. Deus, is, cujus est templum hoc omne, quod conspicias, Cic. Somn. Scip. 3.—* the infernal regions. Acherusia templa, i. e. loci inferi, Cic. Tusc. 1, 21.—* the sea. quae (Venus) me in locis Neptuniis, templisque turbulentis (i. e. in mari) servavit, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 3. add. Ru. 4, 2, 4.—(V) met. humanum pectus templaque mentis, i. e. ubi mens habitat, Lucr. 5, 104.

TEMPTOR v. temtor, ōris, n. a despiser. See TEMNERE.

TEMPUS, ōris, n. time. pomifero grave tempus anno, the season of autumn, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 8. hiberno tempore, in winter time, Ov. M. 11, 745. venit summa dies et ineluctabile tempus Dardaniae, the last day and inevitable period of Troy, Æ. 2, 324. perfectio temporis orbe, the revolution of time or fixed period being finished, ib. 6, 745. tempora dinumerans, computing the time, ib. 691. his ego nec metas rerum, nec tempora pono, I fix no bounds of place or time to their empire, 1, 278.—(II) the part of a day or year, an hour or season. tu, ut tempus est diei, vide ās, ne quōd hinc abeat longius, the time or hour, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2 f.—(III) an opportunity or occasion. tempus rei gerendae non dimisit, Nep. 7, 8 f.—(IV) the state or condition of any one, danger, difficulty, exigency, an event, &c. si quem forte (in provincia) cognōsti amantio-rem tui, quā temporis, more attached to yourself personally, than to your office or power, as being Praetor or governor of the province, Cic. Q. fr. 1, 1, 5. quae (respublica) si ad tuum tempus (i. e. ad tuum consulatum) perducitur, if the republic is preserved till you enter on your consular office, Cic. Fam. 10, 1, 4. me consolatur recordatio meorum temporum, quorum imaginem video in rebus tuis, the remembrance of my dangers or afflictions, i. e. of my exile, ib. 1, 6, 2. simillimamque in re dissimili, tui temporis nunc, et nostri quondam, fuisse rationem, that there is a very great resemblance between the opposition now made to you, and the attack formerly made upon me, ib. 1, 7, 3. so meis temporibus, in the time of my exile, 1, 9, 23. scripsi etiam versibus tres libros de temporibus meis, concerning my banishment, 1, 9, 68. tuorum tristissimo meo tempore meritorum erga me memoria conservabo, i. e. in exilio meo, 4, 13, 21. cf. 2, 6, 4. nec poëtae, quorum ego semper ingenia dilexi, meo tempore defuerunt, nor did the poets fail to relieve me in my distress of exile, i. e. Aesopus in acting Brutus, a tragedy composed by the poet Accius, Cic. Sext. 58.—adductus sum—ut onus hoc laboris atque officii, non ex meo, sed ex meorum necessarium tempore mihi suscipiendum putarem, not from a regard to my advantage, but to redress the grievances of my friends, Cic. Caecil. 2. me autem quid pudeat, qui tot annos ita vivo, ut ab nullius unquam me tempore, aut commodum, aut otium meum abstraxerit, that neither my advantage, nor repose has prevented me from assisting any one,

Cic. Arch. 6. omne meum tempus amicorum temporibus transmittendum putavi, *that I ought to devote all my time to the exigencies of my friends*, Id. Manil. 1. magna meorum temporum varietas, *the great variety of events or circumstances, which have happened to me*, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 4. tempori cedere, id est, necessitati parere, semper sapientis est habitum, Cic. Fam. 4, 9, 5. *cf.* 1, 9, 60. Att. 12, 51. sed ego hoc meis ponderibus examinabo, non solum quid cuique debeam, sed etiam quid cujusque intersit, et quid a me cujusque tempus poscat, Cic. Planc. 32 f. civilium temporum natura atque ratio, *of civil wars or revolutions*, ib. 14 & 19. so rerum hoc natura et civilium temporum non patietur, ib. 21. qui (*sc.* Caesaris amici,) temporibus valuerunt, aut valent, *by the events of the civil war*, ib. 6, 18, 3. sperabamque etiam Lepidum temporibus admonitum, tecum et repub. satis esse facturum, *induced by the defeat of Antony and the complexion of the times*, will act in concert with you for the defence of the rep. ib. 10, 14. ô saepe mecum tempus in ultimam deducte, *into the greatest danger*, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 1. est animus tibi rerumque prudens, et secundis temporibus dubisque rectus, *steady in prosperous and adverse circumstances*, ib. 4, 9, 36. *cf.* Cic. Verr. 5, 1. —(V) *with a preposition*. ut Puteolos excurrere possem, et ad tempus redire, *in proper time or at the time appointed*, Cic. Att. 13, 45. so quod cum consul ad tempus cum praesidio venisset, Liv. 38, 25.—ad tempus consilium capiam, *as the time shall require*, Cic. Fam. 10, 9, 4. in quibus (literis) nihil fictum, nihil ad tempus accommodum intelligetis, Cic. Verr. 3, 75. praetermitto illa, ne proferre videar ad tempus, *to produce or mention them for this time*, i. e. for the sake of this trial, Cic. Planc. 30 f. *cf.* Coel. 6.—ipse DE tempore coenavit, *early*, Hirt. B. H. 33.—subitò atque ex tempore nascebantur edicta, *as the time required*, Cic. Verr. 3, 20. so nihil dicit ex tempore, ib. 71. consilium ex tempore capere, Id. Off. 2, 9.—*but* cetera, ut res posceret, ex tempore parari placuit, *on the spot instantaneously*, Sall. Cat. Jug. 70, 3. quoties ego hunc (Archiam) vidi, cum literam scripsisset nullam, magnum optimorum versuum de his ipsis rebus, quae tum agerentur, dicere extempore, *without premeditation or previous study*, Cic. Arch. 8. so Antipater Sidonius—solutus est versus hexametros aliosque variis modis atque numeris fundere ex tempore, Id. Or. 3, 50.—ex tempore futura conjicis, *you conjecture futurity from the circumstances of the present time*, Cic. Att. 10, 1.—IN tempore ad eam veni, *in time, seasonably*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 123. *cf.* And. 4, 4, 19. tempore in illo, *at that time*, Ovid. Ep. 21, 65.—*and often without* IN temporis ars medicina ferè est; data tempore prosunt, et data non apto tempore vina nocent, Ov. Rem. A. 131. suo quaeque tempore facienda, Plin. 16, 6 f. scenâ in tempus structâ ludos edi solitos, *plays used to be exhibited on a stage erected for the time*, Tac. An. 14, 20. in breve tempus, *for a short time*, Ov. M. 13, 527.

tempus in omne, *for ever*, Ovid. Ep. 12, 82.—IN TER omne tempus *sc.* supplicii, *during all the time*, Liv. 2, 5.—PER tempus advenis, *in good time*, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 30. *vid.* PER. pauca PRO tempore milites hortatus, *as the time would allow*, Sall. Jug. 49 f. consilium pro tempore et pro re caperet, *agreeably or according to the time*, as the time and circumstances should require, Caes. B. G. 5, 8. so uti pro tempore atque periculo exercitum comparant, Sall. Cat. 30. et cernit vultus aliis pro tempore versos, Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 23.—SUB idem tempus, *at or about the same time*, Suet. Tib. 58. so sub eodem tempore, Ov. F. 5, 491. *vid.* SUB.—(VI) *the time or tense of a verb*, Varr. L. L. 7, 8.—(VII) *the quantity of a syllable*. trochaeus temporibus et intervallis est par iambo, Cic. Or. 57. *cf.* Quinctil. 9, 4, 47, 81, 84, &c.—tempora, *the pauses or suspensions of the voice in speaking or reading*, Id. 11, 3, 181.—*time observed in music, dancing*, &c. ib. 9, 4, 139.

TEMPORI v. tempèri, *adv. in good time, in season, seasonably*. cur tam tempori exclamârit, Cic. Sext. 37.—* *compar.* ut propter cibi spem temporibus ad officinam redeant, *sooner*, Col. 8, 4. aut temporiûs, aut seriûs, Id. 2, 18, 2. modò surgis eo temporiûs caelo; modò seriûs indicis undis, *sc.* ô Sol, Ov. Met. 4, 198. *cf.* Cic. Fam. 9, 16 f.

TEMPORĀLIS, e, *temporal, only for a time*.—TEMPORĀRIUS, a, *temporary, not permanent, continuing only for a time*.—ut sunt Graecorum temporaria ingenia, *inconstant, shuffling and complying with the times*, Curt. 4, 5, 11.

TEMPUS, ôris, n. *the temple or upper part of the side of the head, between the eyes and ears*. * *per synecdoch.* *put for the head*. tremulum movens cana tempus anilatas omnia omnibus annuit, Catull. 60, 161.—*it is oftener used in the plural*. duae suturae super aures tempora a superiore capitis parte discernunt, Cels. 8, 1.—*per synecdoch.* jacuit pulsus tria tempora ramo, Cacus, i. e. tria capita, triceps enim fuit, Prop. 4, 5, 19. *cf.* ib. v. 10. si caeruleo quaedam sua tempora fûco tinxerit, i. e. faciem, Id. 2, 14, 27. *cf.* 2, 18, 83.

TEMULENTUS, a, (*à temētum*), *drunk, drunken, given to wine*, Cic. Sext. 9. post red. in Sen. 6. Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 13.

TEMULENTER, *adv. drunkenly*. jam nunc Gangeticas Aegyptias avel temulenter eructant, *in their drunkenness*, Col. 8, 8, 10.

TEMULENTIA, ae, f. *drunkenness*. docet libidines temulentia, Plin. 14, 22 s. 28.

TENAX, *tenacious*. -aciter, &c. See TENĒRE.

TENDĒRE, (*tendo, tētendi, tensum & tendum*), *to stretch out, to extend or distend*.—* *in jaculando brachia reducimus, et expulsuri tela nervos retro tendimus, in throwing a javelin, we draw back our arm, and about to shoot an arrow, we pull back the bow-string*, Quinctil. 10, 3, 6. so et retro lentas tendo resupinus habenas, *with my face upwards I pull thepliant reins*, Ov. M. 15, 520.—*luctantur, pectusque leve in contraria tendunt, hâc amor, hâc odium, draw*,

lead or turn, Ov. A. 3, 11, 33. Ep. 10, 173.—*ultra legem tendere opus, to carry rallery too far*, Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 2. *tende, precor, validâ lora sinistra manu, draw or pull in the left reins*, because the META or goal, which the charioteer turned, was on the left hand, Ov. A. 3, 2, 72.—* TENDUNT acres arcus, *they stretch or bend the stout bows*, Virg. Æ. 7, 164. *so arcus, si nunquam cesses tendere, mollis erit*, Ov. Ep. 4, 92. *but flexumque a cornibus arcum tendit, he levels or directs the bow bent from the extremities*, Id. M. 2, 605. *so sed tendere doctior arcus, ib. 5, 55. neque semper arcum tendit Apollo, nor does he always bend his bow*, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 20. *doctus sagittas tendere Sericas arcu paterno, to shoot*, Hor. Od. 1, 29, 9. *pariterque oculos telumque tetendit, and directed his eyes and arrow both together*, Virg. Æ. 5, 508. *spicula tendere cornu, to shoot arrows from the bow*, ib. 9, 606.—*quæque aderant sacris tendat in ora faces, and let him throw in my face*, Ov. Ep. 14, 10.—*propugnacula, ex quâ catapultæ ballistæque tenderentur, might be discharged*, Tac. An. 12, 56.—* nec Polyhymnia Lesbōum refugit tendere barbiton, *refuses to tune the Lesbian lyre*, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 34.—*scit tendere versum, to make or compose*, Pers. 1, 65.—* TENDERE brachia, *to stretch or hold out*, Ov. M. 1, 636. *brachia tendit sc. Cadmus, he holds out his arms*, Ov. Met. 4, 581. cf. 5, 176. F. 5, 475. * complexa pedes in limine conjux haerebat, parvumque patri tendebat Iulum, *held out or presented*, Virg. Æ. 2, 674. *oenophorum sitiens, plenâ quod tenditur urnâ sc. a servis vel ministris, is presented or set ready*, Juvenal. 6, 425.—*tu munera supplex tende, petens pacem, offer gifts*, Virg. G. 4, 534. cf. Tac. H. 4, 63.—* tendere plagas sc. feris, *to spread nets or toils*, Cic. Off. 3, 17. *so aut amite levi rara tendit retia*, Hor. Epod. 2, 33. *necte coronam postibus, et densos per limina tende corymbos, and spread branches of ivy thick at your door: as was usual at marriages*, Juv. 6, 52.—*consuli insidias tendere, for tendebat, he laid snares for the consul*, Sall. Cat. 27.—* impune licebit aestivam sermone benigno tendere noctem, *to spin out, to prolong*, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 10.—* TENDERE tabernaculum v. canopeum, *to spread or pitch a tent*, Propert. 3, 9, 45. *alterum ei jubet praetorium tendi*, Caes. B. C. 3, 82.—hence TENDERE by itself, *to have a tent or tents pitched, to be encamped*. hic Dolopum manus, hic saevus tendebat Achilles, Virg. Æ. 2, 29. *legio latis tendebat in arvis, was encamped*, ib. 8, 605. *illic Aeacides, illic tendebat Ulysses, there was the tent of Achilles, yonder that of Ulysses*, Ov. Ep. 1, 35. cf. Lucan. 7, 328. *ut qui sub vallo tenderent mercatores, recipiendî sui non habent facultatem, the sellers who had their tents below the ramparts*, Caes. B. G. 6, 36.—(II) TENDERE iter, *to direct one's course or march, to go*. iter in Hispaniam tendebat, Hirt. B. H. 95.—* without iter or cursus. dubito an Venusiam tendam, et ibi expectem, Cic. Att. 16, 5 f. postquam

tendere ad se Romanas naves vidit, *coming*, Liv. 25, 27. *qui vitâ bene credat emi, quo tendis, honorem, to which you aspire*, 9, 206. *jamque ad Messapi socios tendebat, he was advancing*, ib. 351. *tendimus huc omnes, sc. ad inferos*, Ov. Met. 10, 34.—* metaph. tutores, *in eâ quoque re partium memores, in suum tendere, favoured or exerted themselves in favour of the person of their own rank*, Liv. 4, 9 m. *so tendendo duo ad Carthaginienses, Thraso ad societatem Romanam, &c.* Id. 24, 5. *cum alii aliâ tenderent, were of different opinions, one favoured one side, and another another*, ib. 28. *tendebant in diversum sententiae, opinions were much divided*, Liv. 36, 10. * ad metam tendere, *to make for the goal*, Ov. Met. 14, 453. *frater ad eloquium viridi tendebat ab aevo, aimed or aspired at*, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 17. *ad sua praemia tendunt, are eager to obtain*, Id. Ep. 18, 165. *so tenditis ad primum per densa pericula pilum, you aspire at or attain to the rank of chief centurion*, Id. P. 4, 7, 15. *quòd Musa, tendis? whither art thou going?* Hor. Od. 3, 3, 70. cf. S. 1, 96, 63. *quid ultra tendis? why dost thou go farther or desire more?* ib. 2, 18, 32. *tendens Venafranum in agros, going*, S. 3 f.—(III) TENDERE animum, *to exert*, Stat. Achill. 1, 343. *hence TENDERE, to contend, to strive, &c.* eo acrius contrâ tribuni tendebant, *ut, &c.* Liv. 3, 13. *senatum metus cepit, si propalam tenderent, resisti multitudini concitatae non posse, if they should exert themselves or make opposition openly*, Liv. 23, 14. *so equidem sic poscere ventos jamdudum, et frustra cerno te tendere contra, and that you struggle against them in vain*, Virg. Æ. 3, 27. cf. ib. 21.—*nihil illi tendere contrâ, made no reply*, 9, 377.—*dum evadere tendunt, they strive, try or attempt*, Liv. 10, 1. *tu mutare &c. tendis, you desire or intend*, Hor. Od. 1, 29 f. *fratresque tendentes opaco Pelion imposuisse Olympo, endeavouring or attempting*, ib. 3, 4, 51. *dum studet urbanus, tenditque disertus haberi, and wishes to be esteemed eloquent*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 16.—*hi discordes, et (in) rebus minoribus sibi quisque tendentes, striving each for himself or consulting his own interest*, Tac. H. 1, 13.—TENSUS v. tentus, *part. tensum collum, stretched, extended*, Quinct. 11, 3, 82. *so tensi digiti, ib. 98 & 99. vox, ut nervi, quo remissior, hoc et gravior et plenior; quo tensior, (the more strained or exerted,) hoc tenuis, et acuta magis est*, ib. 42.—TENTUS is used chiefly by the poets; *tympana tenta sonant palmis, stretched*, Lucr. 2, 618.

TENTUM, i, n. *for tentorium, a tent*, Flor. 2, 12, 11.

TENSIO, ònis, f. *a stretching, a distending*.—

TENTIŒGO, ònis, f. *a stiffness or stretching of the genitals*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 118. Juv. 6, 123.—

TENDICŪLA, ae, f. *a tenter hook for stretching cloth*, Senec. Nat. Q. 1, 3.—*plur. quirks, a captious wrestling*, Cic. Caecin. 23.

TENTORIUM, i, n. *a tent, a pavilion*.

TENTORIÖLUM, i, n. a *small tent, a booth*, Hirt. B. Afr. 47.

TENDO, ñnis, m. a *tendon, a sinew*.—a word invented by later physicians; not found in the classic authors, who use in place of it NERVUS.

TENEBRÆ, ñrum, f. *darkness, privation of light*, Cic. N. D. 2, 38. Sallust. Cat. 55. umbraque telluris tenebras induxerat orbi, Ov. M. 15, 652.—* *blindness*, Ov. M. 3, 515. Lucr. 3, 416.—(II) *metaph. obscurity*, Cic. Arch. 6 f. Acad. 4, 6, 19 et 39.—a *dark or obscure place*, Cic. Sext. 9. a *mean dwelling*, Juv. 3, 222.—a *prison*. clausi in tenebris, cum moerore et luctu morte graviorem vitam exigunt, Sall. Jug. 14, 15.—*confusion or disturbance in the state*, Cic. Dom. 10. post red. in Senat. 3.—TENEBRÏCÖSUS, a. *dark, obscure*, Cic. Pis. 8. Vat. 5. Acad. 4, 23.

† TENEBRÏCUS, a. *dark, gloomy*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 9.—TENEBRÖSUS, a. *dark, gloomy*, Virg. Æ. 5, 839. 6, 107. Ov. M. 1, 113.

TËNËRE, (tëneo, tënni, tentum,) *to hold, to keep*—acim mediam Scipio cum legionibus Syriacis tenebat, *occupied or commanded the centre*, Caes. B. C. 3, 88. cum semel emissi tenuerunt aequora venti, *have possessed or got the seas into their power*, Ov. M. 11, 433. aliquam, *to possess or enjoy*, Ov. Rem. A. 547. Ep. 16, 211 & 214. 18, 183. Art. 111. so aliquem, Id. A. 3, 9, 57. Art. 2, 103. aliquem in sinu, *to hold, to embrace*, Id. Ep. 1, 114. sinu, 13, 157. postquam altum (mare) tenuere rates, *reached the deep sea*, Virg. Æ. 3, 192. animam tenens, *keeping in or suppressing his breath*, Ov. F. 1, 425. animum rectum contra sua secula, i. e. *contra mores sui seculi corruptos et pravos, to keep or preserve a firm and steady mind*, Id. ad Liv. 45. so infragilem animum sc. *contra dolorem*, ib. 354. dulcique animos novitate tenebo, *I will engage or entertain*, Ov. M. 4, 284. aliquid animo, *to conceive or comprehend*, Cic. Or. 29. cf. Acad. 4, 7. antra, *to inhabit*, Ov. M. 14, 516. carmine currentes ille (Arión) tenebat aquas, *stopped*, Ov. F. 2, 84. talibus orantem dictis, arasque tenentem audiit omnipotens, *holding*, Virg. Æ. 4, 219. quique tenes altus Tarpeias Jupiter arces, *presidest over*, Id. M. 15, 866. arcum quoque laeva tenebat, *held a bow*, ib. 8, 321. arva, *to hold or possess*, Ov. M. 14, 459. jamque arva tenebant sc. *angues, had reached the land*, Virg. Æ. 2, 209. atria turba tenent, *a crowd fills the hall*, 12, 33. et tenuit nostras numerosus Horatius aures, *pleased or delighted*, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 49. Ausoniamque tenet, *reaches or lands on*, Id. F. 4, 290. te non alius belli tenet aptius artes, *knows or understands*, Tibull. 4, 1, 82. so quotus enim quisque est, qui teneat artem numerorum ac modorum? *who is master of the art of music*, Cic. Or. 3, 50. non modo auctoritatem, sed imperium in suos, *to have or retain*, Cic. Sen. 11 m.—ille (Janus) tenens dextrâ baculum, clavemque sinistrâ, Ov. F. 1, 99. cf. M. 15, 655. si bona summa putaret, quae tenet, *he possesses*, Ov. Ep. 16, 308. brachia saepe tenet sc. tua, *holds*, ib. 20, 140. cf. M. 9,

311. dextra tenet calamum, *holds the reed for writing*, Ep. 11, 3. calathum inter puellas, ib. 9, 73. canes, *to hold, to keep from running*, Id. M. 10, 172. stabat pro templo, et Capitolia celsa tenebat, *defended*, Virg. Æ. 8, 653. frondes caput omne tenebant, *covered*, ib. 9, 355. languentique manu carchesia mista tenebat, *held*, 12, 318. difficilem tenui sub iniquo iudice causam, *I gained or carried a difficult cause before a prejudiced judge*, 13, 190. iudice te causam non tenuere duae (sc. deae, Juno et Pallas,) *lost their cause by your sentence*, Id. Ep. 17, 244. so et hoc loco Scaevolam dixisti causam apud Centumviros non tenuisse, *did not gain*, i. e. *lost*, Cic. Caecin. 24. quo responsore, et quo causae teste tenentur, *by whose surety and testimony causes are obtained or gained*. (al. quo res' sponsore, &c. by whose security deeds are confirmed,) Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 43. cf. Quintil. 9, 2, 68. but rationes et causas rerum non tenebant, *they did not understand*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 13. so causam reip. non tenes, Id. Sull. 10 f.—cum centurias tenes, *since you can command the suffrages of the Equites*, Cic. Fam. 11, 16, 6. pro me tenet altera coelum, *possesses heaven instead of me*, Id. M. 2, 513. coepto quater tenuit, *she stopped her proceedings or purpose*, 3, 463. cf. F. 4, 784. but coepta tene quaeso, *persist in your attempts*, Ov. P. 2, 7, 83. dicendo tenere hominum coetus, *to engage the attention of*, Cic. de Or. 1, 8. quid mea colla tenes blandis, ignare, lacertis? *why do you hold*, Ov. M. 2, 100. isque quum secundissimo vento cursum teneret, *pursued his course or voyage*, Cic. N. D. 3, 34. dis equidem auspiciibus reor, et Junone secundâ, huc cursum Iliacas vento tenuisse carinas, *have steered their course hither*, Virg. Æ. 4, 46. cf. 3, 686. but nec tenuit cursus forsitan ille (Theus) tuos, *nor did he hinder*, Ov. Ep. 2, 14. quid retro Xanthum, retro Simoënta vocatum adjiciam cursus non tenuisse suos, *did not continue their course*, i. e. *could not flow*, Sabin. apud Ov. 3, 88. *metaph.* teneat tamen eum cursum, quem poterit, *let him follow that course or way*, Cic. Or. 1. * tenere decorum, *to observe*, Cic. Off. 1, 35. so decus tenere, ib. 39 f. tenetur a sapiente delectus, Id. Fin. 1, 10 m. teque tenente deos, numen sequor ipsa deorum, *as you have the gods propitious*, Ov. Ep. 21, 239. dextram dextra tenens, *holding*, Hirt. B. A. 24. excute corde metum, *Diamque tene, make or steer for.* * tenere dicta, *to retain or remember*, Hor. Art. P. 336. dignitatem, *to preserve*, Cic. Fam. 4, 9, 10. so honesto otio tenuisti et statum et famam dignitatis tuae, ib. cf. 12, 25, 7. dividuumque tenent (sc. me) alter et alter amor, *divide my affections*, Ov. A. 2, 10, 10. dolorem, *to suppress or check*, Cic. Att. 12, 37. contiguas tenuere domos, *they had*, Ov. M. 4, 57. ut tenuit domus una duos, *domus una tenebit, as one house served us both*, Ov. Ep. 4, 143. exercitum, *to command*, Nep. 10, 6. cf. Liv. 28, 14. famam sine labe, *to preserve one's reputation*, Ov. Ep. 17, 69. cf. Caes. B. C. 3, 56. but fama tenet, *a report*

prevails, there is a tradition, Liv. 1, 4. cf. 38, 13. but Fama tenet sc. hunc locum, possesses, Ov. M. 12, 43. non tenuit omnino colloquium illud fidem, did not observe, Cic. Phil. 12, 11 f. fides eum non tenet, does not bind, Liv. hunc igitur finem illi tenuerunt, they have obtained, Cic. Fin. 4, 10 f. fletus, to restrain, Ov. Art. 3, 432. imperii frena, to hold the reins of government, Ov. F. 1, 532. Tr. 2, 42. P. 4, 13, 27. juvat evasisse tot Argolicas urbes, medicosque fugam tenuisse per hostes, to have secured or made good their flight, Virg. Æ. 3, 283. but deus i. e. Jupiter tenuit fugam sc. virginis Iûs, stopped her flight, Ov. M. 1, 600. so hi ratiùm tenere fugam, hindered, endeavoured to stop, Lucan. 3, 706. cf. 9, 52. gentes in pace, to keep, Ov. P. 4, 9, 77. gladium tenens, holding. but ipse furenteis dux tenuit, restrained, Lucan. 6, 501. gratiam alicujus, to possess or enjoy, Cic. Q. fr. 2, 15. sex libros de Republica tunc scripsimus, cum gubernacula reip. tenebamus, when I held or sat at the helm of the state, Cic. Div. 2, 1. interea hoc tenebo, I will maintain or assert this point, Cic. Fin. 1, 10. tenere hæreditatem, to obtain, Cic. Att. 13, 48.—tenuit Orpheus impetus Hebri, retarded or stopped, Phædr. 3 prol. 60. Hesperiam, to reach, Ov. F. 1, 498. so insulam, Tac. H. 2, 9. Italiam; M. 15, 701. cf. Juv. 10, 154. iram, to restrain, Ov. M. 5, 420. so iracundiam, Cic. Parad. 5, 1. quò ve tenetis iter? or whither do you direct your course? Virg. Æ. 1, 370. whither are you going? ib. 9, 377. interea medium Aeneas jam classe tenebat certus iter, held his course through the middle of the gulf, or was now got into the deep sea, ib. 5, 1. prospicerem gaudens, quantum foret agminis ordo, densaque quàm longum turba teneret iter, walked in a long procession, Ovid. P. 4, 9, 24.—metaph. Callimachi Proculus molle teneret iter, would follow the soft way or manner of Callimachus, i. e. would write amorous verses, ib. 4, 16, 32.—* tenere memoriam alicujus, to retain a remembrance, to remember, Cic. Fam. 6, 2. omnia memoriâ tenebat, he remembered, Id. Sen. 4. so memoriâ tenetis, Cic. Cat. 3, 8. vos memoria mei tenet, Id. ad Quir. 1. munitionis circuitus undecim millia passuum tenebat, took in or comprehended, Caes. B. C. 7, 69.—modum tenere, to observe moderation, Plin. Ep. 9, 5, 3. cf. Quintil. 10, 1, 62. & 12, 7, 11. but eundemque in ceteris—modum tenuit, he observed the same manner, Quintil. 1, 7, 23. so morem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 4. Virg. Æ. 3, 408. so nomen, to keep or retain, ib. 6, 235. cf. Ov. Ep. 18, 140. Met. 1, 712, 10, 297, &c. Liv. 1, 17. oculos immotos in aliquem, to keep, Ov. Met. 2, 502. oculosque sub astra tenebat, kept his eyes directed to the stars, Virg. Æ. 5, 853. ô facies oculos nata tenere meos, to engage or captivate, Ov. A. 2, 17, 12.—amnis abundans exit (sc. ripas,) et obducta tenet omnia limo, overflowing, and covers all places round with mud, Virg. G. 1, 116. cf. Lucr. 5, 203. Juvenal. 6, 499.—oppidum septem cohortium praesidio tenebant, he defended, Caes. B. C. 1, 18. propositum, to effect or accom-

plish, Caes. B. C. 3, 42. but propositumque teneo, persists in his purpose, urges his point, Ov. M. 2, 104. so propositumque tene, Id. Art. 1, 470. hic teneat nostras anchora jacta rates, i. e. let me here stop, Ovid. Art. 1 f. provinciam, to command, Cic. Off. 1, 11. cf. Liv. 29, 13. jusus e nautis ascendere in malum, ut specularetur, quam teneret regionem, they were approaching to, Liv. 30, 25. regnum tenere, to hold or possess, Ov. M. 11, 270. so regna, Id. Ep. 1, 106. 14, 61. Met. 5, 276. 10, 15, &c. risum tenere, to refrain or keep from laughter, Cic. Vat. 8. Ov. Ep. 16, 228. vix tenui risum, ib. 17, 161. spectatum admitti risum teneatis, amici? Hor. Art. P. 5. f abat adhuc Eurus, redituraque vela tenebat, detained, Ovid. M. 7, 664. numeros memini, si verba tenerem, if I could recollect the words, Virg. E. 9, 45. tenuit tamen vestigia (Masinissæ) Bocchar, followed close after him, Liv. 29, 32. vocem tenere sorores, held their tongue or were silent, Ov. M. 4, 168. saepe tenet vocem, she often stops her voice, ib. 10, 421. nec tenui vocem, nor did I suppress my cries, Ovid. Ep. 11, 49.—(1) urbs antiqua fuit, Tyrii tenuere coloni sc. eam, inhabited it, Virg. Æ. 1, 12. neque te teneo, neque dicta refello, I do not detain you, ib. 4, 380.—miserè cupis, inquit, abire, jam dudum video, sed nil agis; usque tenebo, I will keep close to you, Hor. S. 1, 9, 15.—haec mea sunt, teneo, I possess them, Pers. 5, 113. publica lex hominum naturaque continet hoc jus, ut teneat vetitos inscitia debilis actus, that weak ignorance should abstain from forbidden actions, i. e. should not attempt what is beyond its power, ib. 99. inde Cassandream petentes, primo ad Mendin tenuere sc. naves, stopped or anchored at, Liv. 31, 45.—ne quid ferretur ad populum Patres tenere, the patricians prevailed or carried their point, 3, 29. nunc Phoenissa tenet Dido sc. Aeneas, holds him enslaved by love, ib. 670.—passiv. sed magno Aeneae mecum teneatur amore, ib. 675. neque irâ, neque gratiâ teneri, to be moved or influenced by, Cic. N. D. 1, 17. philosophiae studio teneri, to be fond of, Id. Ac. 1, 2. nae ille non magno desiderio tenebitur virium, he will not greatly regret the want of strength, Id. Sen. 10 n.—* pueri pompâ, ludis, atque hujusmodi spectaculis tenentur, are delighted or pleased, Cic. Fin. 5, 18. so ut oculi picturâ teneantur, et aures cantibus, Id. Acad. 4, 7. saltem tenet hoc nos, plebes us, gains our favour, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 44.—* multa hereditatibus, multa emptionibus, multa dotibus tenebantur, were possessed, Cic. Off. 2, 23.—* with the infern. nullus frugi esse potest homo, nisi qui et bene et malè facere tenet, knows, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 10. cf. Lucr. 3, 650. satini haec meministi, et teneas? sc. mente, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 1. et teneo meliùs ista, quam meum nomen, I remember or know, Martial. 4, 37. ut quod tributum pl. bes jussisset, populum teneret, should bind the whole Roman people, patricians and plebeians, Liv. 3, 55. cf. 2, 55 & 60. ut plebscita omnes Quirites tenerent, 8, 12. (A. 21, 98 & 181.) qui

non discessissent, eâ poenâ, quae est de vi, tenerentur, *should be liable to*, Cic. Q. fr. 2, 3 m. so alligavit et clausit sc. se; de vi non tenetur, Sen. de ben. 5, 8. so non, quisquis hominem occidit, caedis reus tenetur, *is not held guilty of murder*, Quintil. 5, 14, 11.—quum omnes Latini—in eo foedere teneantur, &c. *are comprehended or included*, Liv. 1, 52.—* si negâssent, facîle honestissimis testibus in re perspicuâ tenerentur, *would be convicted or found guilty*, Cic. Caecin. 2. nemo ita in manifesto peccato tenebatur, Id. Verr. 2, 78. si manifesto in maleficio teneretur, ib. 40. cf. ib. 3, 76 s. 89. tenetur igitur jam, et manifestò tenetur avaritia, cupiditas hominis, scelus, improbitas, audacia, *is clearly proved*, ib. 3, 65. tenetur igitur aliquando sc. Verres, *he is convicted at last*, ib. c. 76. manifestis in flagitiis tenetur, ib. 89. cf. 4, 47, 5, 51 f. nec ullo argumento Cluentianae pecuniae crimen tenebitur, *will be proved*, Id. Cluent. 44. cf. ib. 30. Flacc. 16. N. D. 3, 30.—* tribus rebus animantium vita tenetur, cibo, potione, spiritu, *is preserved or supported*, Cic. N. D. 2, 54.—quum civitas in opere ac labore assiduo reficiendae urbis teneretur, *was engaged or employed*, Liv. 6, 1.

TENAX, âcis, a. *holding fast, tenacious, gripping*. tenaci in gramine jacere, *on the matted grass, sticking together*; or rather *sticking close to the ground*, and difficult to be pulled, Hor. Epod. 2, 24. equus tenax, *i. e. dentibus frena tenens, et sessori non parens, hard-mouthed, insensible to the bit, head-strong, stubborn; unmanageable*, Liv. 39, 25 f. Ov. A. 3, 4, 13. cf. Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 12.—(II) *metaph. naturâ tenacissimi sunius eorum, quae rudibus annis percipimus, most tenacious, remember best*, Quintil. 1, 1, 5. propositique tenax, *persisting in her purpose*, Ov. M. 10, 405. justum et tenacem propositi virum, &c. *firm or steadfast to his purpose*, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 1. cf. Quintil. 11, 1, 90.—* turpe ferre pedem, nec passu stare tenaci, *steady, firm*, Ovid. P. 2, 6, 21. so et stetit ad finem longa tenaxque fides, Id. A. 2, 6, 14. Pompeius —amicitiarum tenax, Patere. 2, 29.—* cum video, quàm sint mea fata tenacia, frangor, *obstinate*, Ov. P. 1, 2, 63. so rogabit, ne sit ad extremum Caesaris ira tenax, ib. 2, 9, 28. tenaces morbi, Suet. Cl. 2.—* pater parcus ac tenax, *stingy, gripping, niggardly*, Cic. Coel. 15. conf. Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 39. Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 12. parcumque genus, patiensque laborum, quaeisque tenax, *tenacious of what they have acquired*, Ov. M. 7, 657. cf. Cic. Planc. 22.

TENACITER, adv. *closely, firmly*. an miseros tristes fortuna tenaciter arguet? *incessantly*, Ov. Ep. 3, 43.

TENACITAS, âtis, f. *the power or faculty of holding fast, tenacity*.—(II) *parsimony*, Liv. 34, 7.

TENOR, ôris, m. *a tenour, order, continuance or course*.—(II) *the tone or accent of a syllable*. tenores ab antiquis TONORES dicti, (*à τῶνας*) Quintil. 1, 5, 22. tenor gravis et acutus, ib. 26.—(II) *the meaning or purport of a law*, Digest. 9, 2. leg. penult. 2, 21 f. § 42, 1, 46.

TENER, era, um, tender, soft.—* tener aër, *yielding*, Lucr. 2, 145. Virg. A. 9, 698. Ovid. Met. 4, 616. Tr. 5, 2, 26.—servanda alvus est quàm tenerima, *i. e. quae facillimè solvatur, as soft or lax as possible*, Cels. 3, 18, 61.—* tener agnus, *tender, young*, Virg. E. 1, 8. so teneri foetus, ib. 1, 22.—a teneris unguiculis, *from childhood or infancy*, Cic. Fam. 1, 6. so de tenero ungui, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 24.—* parcendum est teneris sc. pueris v. annis, Juv. 14, 215. so parcendum teneris sc. frondibus v. palmitibus, *you should spare their tender age*, Virg. G. 2, 263. aded in teneris consuescere multum est, *such is force of custom in tender years*, ib. 272. namque caneat sc. Silenus,—ut his exordia primis omnia, et ipse tener mundi concreverit orbis, *how from these principles (earth, air, water, and fire), all the elements, and the tender orb of the world itself, united or was formed*, Virg. E. 6, 34. so tenerae res, *the tender creation or the world newly made*, Id. G. 2, 343.—nec tener in misero pectore somnus adest, *nor does soft sleep come to soothe my anxious breast*, Ov. Ep. 12, 170.—* cum tener uxorem ducat spado, *an effeminate or delicate eunuch*, Juv. 1, 22. so vestem purpuream teneris quoque Maecenatibus aptam, *as finical as Maecenas; fit for even the tender favourites of princes*, ib. 12, 39.—* poemâ tenerum et moratum et molle, *pleasant or agreeable*, Cic. Div. 1, 38. tenerum carmen, *a tender or amorous poem*, Ovid. A. 3, 8, 2. so teneri versus, Id. Art. 2, 273. teneri poetâe, *tender poets, who wrote amorous verses*, Id. Rem. 757.

TENERÈ, adv. *tenderly, delicately, softly*, Plin. Ep. 4, 27. e radice oleae cortex quam tenerimè derasus, (*al. tenerimae*) Plin. 23, 3 s. 35.

TENERÏTAS, âtis, f. *tenderness, softness*.

TENERITÛDO, ïnis, f. *tenderness*.

TENERASCÈRE & Tenerescere, *to become tender or soft*.

TENELLUS, a. dim. *somewhat tender*, Varr. R. R. 1, 41. bella et tenella Casina, Plaut. Cas. 1, 20.

TENELLÛLUS, a. *very tender*. et puella tenellulo delicatior haedo, Catull. 17, 15.

* TENESMOS v. -us, i, m. *a disease in the anus, a frequent desire of going to stool without effect*.

TENSA v. Thensa, ae, f. *a vehicle*, in which the images of the gods were carried in the procession before the celebration of the Circensian games, Cic. Verr. 1, 59. cf. 3, 3, 5, 72. Har. resp. 11. Liv. 5, 41. Suet. Aug. 43. Vesp. 5.

TENSIO, ònis, f. *a stretching, &c.* See TENDERE.

TENTARE, (*à teneo*) *to feel, to examine or explore by touching*. neque antè recens (esca) adeunda est, quàm tentato gutture apparuerit nihil veteris escae remansisse, *nor must fresh victuals be set before them till you feel their crop, and it appear that nothing of their old food remains in it*, Col. 8, 7, 3. saepe tentantes agros, *trying or examining the different soils*, Sall. Jug.

18. eadem regreditur, non temerè, uti escenderat, sed tentans omnia et circumspectans, *examining or prying into*, ib. 93. cf. 23.—*metaph.* causas penitus tentare latentes, *thoroughly to examine or explore*, Virg. Æ. 3, 32. cf. 2, 38.—(II) *to seek, to try, to essay, to attempt*: insidiis locum tentare sc. credebat, *that the enemy sought an opportunity for laying snares*, Sall. Jug. 46.—*aërias tentasse domos, to have surveyed or explored the celestial regions*, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 5. insanientem navita Bosphorum tentabo, *I will brave or boldly pass*, ib. 3, 4, 31. nec Babylonios tentaris numeros, *do not try or consult the Chaldean calculations*, ib. 1, 11, 3. caelestia tentare, *to affect or aspire at immortality*, Id. Ep. 1, 17, 34. *so tentans majora, aspiring to greater things*, ib. 24.—*tentare umbras, *to try or attempt to move*, Ov. M. 10, 12. *so aliquent promissis et minis*, Tac. H. 1, 74. *judicium pecuniâ, to try to bribe the judges*, Cic. Cluent. 30.—*ora tristia tentantium sensu torquebit amarior, the bitterness will distort the countenances of those who taste it*, Virg. G. 2, 247.—(III) *to attack*. reges populique finitimi bello tentare, *for tentanting sc. Romanos, attacked them*, Sall. Cat. 6.—*turpis oves tentat scabies, *attacks or afflicts*, Virg. G. 3, 441. non insuetata graves tentabunt pabula foetas, *unaccustomed fodder shall not hurt your pregnant ewes*, Id. E. 1, 50.—*si latus aut repes morbo tentantur acuto, are seized or afflicted with*, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 28. Sat. 2, 3, 163. *so at si condoluit tentatum frigore corpus*, Id. Sat. 1, 1, 80.—TENTATIO, ònis, f. *a trying or trial*.—TENTATOR, òris, m. *a trier or tempter*. notus et integrae tentator Orion Dianae, *who attempted to violate*, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 7.—TENTAMENTUM, i, & Tentâmen, ïnis, n. *a trial or essay, an attempt, an experiment or proof*, Virg. Æ. 8, 43. Ov. Met. 7, 727. 15, 628, 3, 341. 7, 734.—TENTABUNDUS, a. *trying or feeling carefully*, Liv. 21, 36.—TENTORIUM, a tent. -iòlum.—TENTUS, stretched, distended, &c. See TENDERE.

TËNUS, e, thin, slender, fine; opp. to crasus: tenuis bractea, *a thin plate of gold*, Ov. Art. 3, 232. dives quae munera Dido fecerat, et tenui telas discreverat auro, *and had variegated the cloth with fine threads of gold*, Virg. Æ. 4, 294.—*metaph.* tenuis et acuta distinctio, *subtile or ingenious*, Cic. Acad. 4, 14. tenui curâ limare aliquid, *to polish with nice or minute attention*, Ov. P. 4, 6, 37. tenues aures, *quick in hearing*, Lucr. 4, 910. orator tenuis, *simple, unadorned*, Cic. Or. 1, 13. cf. Quintil. 8, 3, 18.—(II) *little, small*. cubitus admodum tenuis est, Cels. 8, 1, 83. araneï tenuia fila, Lucr. 3, 384. fissus erat tenui rimâ—paries, *cleft by a small chink*, Ov. M. 4, 65. agrestem tenui meditare arundine musam, *I will play a rural tune on a small reed or pipe*, Virg. E. 6, 8. ni refûgis tennesque piget cognoscere curas, *sc. te, and are loth to be informed of trivial*

affairs, Virg. G. 1, 177. *but quæe (tela) tibi tam tenui curâ limantur, are polished with so nice art by you*, Ov. P. 4, 6, 37.—*tenuis poetata, *i. e. qui res tenues tractat, ut amores, jocos, bucolica, &c. nec sua plus debet tenui Verona Catullo, to the elegant or ingenious Catullus*, Martial. 10, 103, 5. but nos, Agrippa, neque haec dicere, nec, &c.—*conamur, tenues grandia, I, a humble poet, of small genius, do not attempt to treat of grand or lofty subjects*, Hor. Od. 1, 6, 9. mihi parva rura, et spiritum Graiae tenuem Camoenae parca/non mendax dedit, *a small genius for lyric poetry*, ib. 2, 16, 38.—*vinum tenue, thin, clear: opp. to crasum, plenum, pingue, Plin. 23, 1s. 22 & 24.—(III) *weak, feeble*. tenuis atque infirmus animus, Caes. B. C. 1, 32.—(IV) *low, mean, humble in rank or fortune*.—*The poets, in order to lengthen the first syllable of TËNUS, make u a consonant; or, according to others, put a proceleusmaticus for a dactylus, as Virg. G. 2, 180 & 121. Lucr. 3, 244. They also use a synaerësis, as, Stat. Th. 5, 597. 6, 196. 4, 697. & 12, 2. Silv. 1, 4, 36.—

TËNUÏTER, adv. thinly, slenderly, finely. pelles pro velis, *alutaeque tenuiter confectae, and thin dressed leather*, Caes. B. G. 3, 13.—(II) *subtily, acutely, closely, concisely*.—*multa tenuiter sc. scripta sunt, subtilely or delicately*, Plin. 4, 27. scripsit mimiambos tenuiter, *argutè, venustè, with much delicacy, wit, and humour*, ib. 6, 21.—*quid rei gerit? *what is he doing? how goes he on?* GE. sic, tenuiter, *so so, poorly*, Ter. Phor. 1, 2, 95.—

TËNUÏTAS, âtis, f. thinness, smallness, slenderness. rerum tenuitas, *nice minuteness, Quindertil.* 1, 4, 7. 12, 10, 35.—(II) *poverty, indigence*. rerum, quas terra procreat, vel ubertas, vel tenuitas, *fertility or scarcity*, Cic. Div. 2, 13.—TËNUÏCÛLUS, a. somewhat small or little, Cic. Fam. 9, 19.—

TËNUARE, to make thin. postea malleo tenuitur sc. charta, Plin. 13, 12s. 26.—*to make small or slender, to diminish or lessen*. grandia per multos tenuantur flumina rivos, Ov. Rem. 445. tenuat dentem aratri tempus, *makes small or wears away*, Ov. Trist. 4, 6, 13.—*metaph.* TENUARE iram, *to mitigate or appease*, Ov. Ep. 20, 73. famam culpae, *to lessen*, Id. Tr. 3, 11, 65. ubi febris aut tenuata est aut levata, *is abated*, Cels. 3, 7, 4. magna modis tenuare parvis, *to lessen great things by small measures, to debase a lofty subject by humble strains*, Hor. Od. 3, 3f.

TËNUS, n. a noose or rope for catching birds. pendebit hodie pulchrè; ita intendi tenus, *so well I have set my snare*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 6, 26. it occurs in no other classic author.

TËNUS, praep. as far as, up or down to; usually put after the word which it governs. Antiochus,—a Scipione devictus, Tauro tenua regnare jussus est, *as far as mount Taurus, but no farther*, Cic. Dej. 13. Suet. Aethiopiâ tenua Aegyptum penetravit, Suet. Caes. 52. Nilo tenuus, Lucan. 9, 705. lateri capulo tenuus abdidit ensem, *up to the hilt*, Virg. Æ. 2, 552. cf.

Ov. 12, 491. est quodam prodire tenus, si non datur ultra, *one may proceed to a certain point, length or degree*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 32.—(II) TENUS is usually construed with the genitive, when joined to a plural noun; especially when we speak of things of which we have naturally two; as, et crurum tenus a mento palearia pendent, *down to the legs*, Virg. G. 3, 55.—* But we find TENUS construed with the gen. also in the singular; thus, Corcÿrae tenus, *as far as*, Corcÿra, (*al. Corcÿrâ tenus*), Liv. 26, 24. and in the plural, when things of which we have naturally two are not expressed; as, ipse (Myron) corporum tenus curiosus, *animi sensus non expressisse sc. videtur, careful only to represent the external appearance of bodies, not to express the sentiments of the mind*, Plin. 34, 8s. 19, 3.—* TENUS is sometimes joined with the abl. plur. as, pectoribusque tenus molles erectus in auras, *as high as the breast*, Ov. Met. 15, 512. cf. ib. 673. also with the accus. as, Tanain tenus, Val. Flacc. 1, 538.—* TENUS is compounded with several words; as, hactenus, *hitherto, thus far*. so eatenus, quatenus, &c.

TEPĒRE, (tĕpeo, ui, -) *to be warm or a little hot; to be lukewarm*. aqua tepet, Ov. P. 3, 4, 56. aura tepet, Id. Tr. 3, 10, 7. A. 8, 196.—metaph. *to burn or be inflamed with love*, Hor. Od. 1, 4f.—(II) *to abate in heat, to cool*. te conviva leget misto quinceunce; sed ante incipiat quam tepuisse calix, Martial. 2, 1, 10.—* *to be cool or indifferent in love*. seu tepet, —opp. *to sive amat*, Ov. A. 2, 2, 53. saepe tepent alii juvenes; ego semper amavi, Id. Rem. 7.—*so ut est longē vehementissimus hic, cum invaluit, affectus; ita, si nihil efficit, tepet, it cools or abates*, Quinctil. 6, 1, 44.—

TEPENS, ntis, a. *warm*. tepentes auras, *warm breezes*, Ov. M. 1, 107. Virg. G. 2, 330.—

TEPESCĒRE, *to wax warm, to grow a little hot*.—(II) *metaph. to grow cool*. paulatim cadit ira ferox, mentesque tepescunt, Lucan. 4, 284.—

TEPĒFĀCĒRE, (tĕpĕfĀcio, -fĕci, -factum,) *to warm, to make warm*.—* Catullus lengthens the second syllable. alta tepĕfaciet permixtâ flumina caede, 63, 360.—

TEPĒFĪĒRI, (-fĭo, factus,) *to be warmed, to become a little hot*.

TEPĪDUS, a. *warm, tepid, lukewarm*.—* notus, adverso tepidum qui spirat ab axe, *for tepidē*, Ov. P. 4, 10, 43.—(II) *abated in heat*. certa que de tepidis colligit ossa rogis, *from the funeral piles, which had ceased from burning*, but were still warm, Ov. Epist. 6, 30. cf. F. 2, 645.—* *metaph. languid, not ardent*. quid juvat admonitu tepidam recalescere mentem? Ov. Art. 2, 445. cf. Rem. 629. quamvis haud tepidos sub pectore senserat ignes Jupiter, *had felt not a tepid or languid (but a very hot) flame in his breast*, Ov. Met. 11, 225. cf. A. 2, 19, 15.

TEPĪDĒ, adv. *warmly*.

TEPĪDĀRE, *to warm, to make warm*, Plin. 17, 26s. 41.—

TEPORA, ōris, m. *warmth, a gentle heat*.—* a de-

fect or want of heat. balineas petit; excepta vox est, cum teporem incusaret, statim futurum, ut incallescere, Tac. H. 3, 32.—

TEPORĀTUS, a. *made warm*. fragmenta vitri teporata adglutinantur tantum, Plin. 36, 26s. 67.

TER, adv. (à tres,) *thrice, three times*. ter et quater anno revisens aequor Atlanticum, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 13.—* *ter centum nivei tonent dumeta juvenē, i. e. plurimi*, Virg. G. 1, 15. *so ter centum tonat ore deos*, Id. A. 4, 510. *ter centum delubra*, ib. 8, 716.—

TERCENTĒNI, ae, a, Martial. 2, 1. *so tercenti*, Id. 4, 37.—

TERDECIES, *for ter & decies*, adv. *thirteen times*.

TERDĒNI, v. ter deni, ae, a, *thirty*. ter denis annis, Virg. Æ. 8, 47. terdenae vaccae, Ov. F. 4, 635. add. Martial. 8, 78.—*sing. terdeno bove donatur, i. e. triginta bobus*, Silv. 15, 259. cf. Liv. 26, 48.

TEREBINTHUS, i, f. *the turpentine tree*, Plin. 13, 6. & 24, 6. Virg. Æ. 10, 136.—

TEREBINTHINUS, a. *of turpentine*, Plin. 16, 40. 23, 8. terebinthina resina, *turpentine resin*, Col. 12, 20, 3. Cels. 4, 4, 31.

TERĒBRA, ae, f. *a wimble, augre, or piercer, a gimlet*, Col. 4, 29, 16. Arb. 8, 4. Cato, 41, 3. said to have been invented by Daedalus, Plin. 7, 56s. 57. Gallica terebra, Plin. 17, 15s. 25.—* *an instrument for graving gems*, Plin. 37, 19s. 76. also *for undermining walls*, Vitruv. 10, 19.—

TERĒBRĀRE, *to bore or pierce, to perforate*.—

TERĒBRĀTĪO, ōnis, f. *a boring*, Col. 4, 29, 13. *the hole made by a wimble*, Vitruv. c. ult. m.

TERĒDO, inis, f. *a worm that eats the wood of ships*, Plin. 16, 41s. 80. Ov. P. 1, 1, 69.—(II) *a moth*, Plin. ib. & 20s. 81. *any earth worm*, Id. 23, 7s. 70.

TERĒRE, (tĕro, trĭvi, trĭtum,) *to rub, to wear by rubbing*. nec te poeniteat calamo trivisse labellum, *and be not ashamed to have rubbed your lip with a reed, i. e. to have played on a pipe*, Virg. E. 2, 34. Jupiter! ut tristi (for trivisti) lumina saepe manu? *how often did you rub your eyes?* Catul. 65, 30.—(II) *to beat or bruise, to bray or pound*. teritur Sicyonia bacca (i. e. oliva) trapetis, *is pounded in olive mills or presses*, Virg. G. 2, 519. cf. Cato, 20 & 22. Col. 12, 50, 6.—* *et medio tostas aestu terit area fruges, the area, or barn-floor, forces out the dried grains of corn from the ears in the heat of noon, i. e. the grains of the roasted corn are forced out by oxen or horses treading on them*, Virg. G. 1, 298. cf. ib. 192. millia frumentum trivriter area centum sc. licet v. si, *though your area have beaten upon it (or, as we say, have threshed on it) 100,000 modii of corn*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 45. (A. 442).—* *hinc (i. e. ex his arboribus) radios trivĕre rotis, hinc tympana plaustris agricolaē, for terere solent, use to form (with the turner's lathe) spokes for their wheels*, Virg. G. 2, 444.—(III) *to tread often, to go or walk frequently on*. nec tibi, ut invenias, longa terenda via est, *nor have you to go*, Ov. Art. 1, 52. nos modo propositum—teramus iter,

Propert. 2, 30, 14. *terenda cunctis via ista*, Id. 3, 18, 22. *seu pedibus vacuis illi spatiosa teretur porticus, whether she shall walk at leisure along the portico*, Ov. Art. 1, 491. *nona terebatur miserae via, she wretched was going the ninth time*, Ov. Rem. 601. *Pontica tellus, finitimus rapido quam terit hostis equo, traverses*, Id. F. 3, 1, 8.--*nunc teritur nostris area major equis, is trodden by my horses, i. e. now I undertake a more important subject*, Ov. F. 4, 10. --* *metaph. to use often or much, to make familiar*.--(IV) *TERERE* tempus, to spend, to pass, to waste.--*omne aevum ferro teritur, all our life is spent in arms*, Virg. *Æ.* 9, 609.

TRITUS, part. & adj. *rubbed*. *gemma trita pollice*, Martial. 9, 14, 6.--* *subucula trita, a worn shirt*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 95. *so vestis trita*, ib. 1, 20, 30. *lacerna trita*, Mart. 1, 93. *colla boum trita labore, worn bare*, Ov. M. 15, 124. (II) *bruised, pounded, ground*. *trita melisphylla, bruised or brayed baum*, Virg. G. 4, 63. *so tritum papaver*, Ov. F. 4, 151. *et dare mista viro tritis aconita cicutis*, Id. Art. 3, 465. *cf.* 2, 418. M. 14, 44.--*ut patriâ careo, bis frugibus area trita est, i. e. since I have been banished, two harvests are passed*, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 19. *iis (sc. granis) tritis, being forced out of the ears, or threshed*, Varr. R. R. 1, 52, 2.--(III) *TRITA* via, *much trodden or frequented*.--* *much used, trite, common*, Cic. Off. 1, 10. *quodd tritas aures habere notandis generibus poetarum, consuetudine legendi, a nice or judicious ear*, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 8.

TRITUS, ūs, m. *the act of rubbing*; found only in the abl. sing. Cic. N. D. 2, 9.

TRITURA, ae, f. *the beating or forcing out of the grains of corn from the ears, threshing*. in messe tritura, quod tum frumentum teritur, Varr. L. L. 4, 4. *area ad tritutam satis habilis*, Col. 2, 20. *cf.* Varr. R. R. 1, 51 & 52.--*sub ipso triturae tempore, before the time of threshing*, Pallad. 1, 36. *magnaque cum magno veniet tritura calore, a great threshing with great heat*, Virg. G. 1, 190.

TRITOR, ōris, m. *a rubber or wearer*.

TĒRES, ētis, a. *round and long, and somewhat smooth or even, taper or tapering*, like a pillar or the trunk of a tree.--*teretes surae, well turned, finely shaped*, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 21. Ov. Met. 11, 80. *so teretes digiti*, Ov. Art. 1, 622.--*teres puer, plump, comely*, Hor. Epod. 11 f. *teretes plagae, i. e. tereti fune factae, made of round ropes, well wrought toils or nets*, Id. Od. 1, 1, 28.--(II) *metaph. sapiens*--in se ipso totus teres atque rotundus, smooth and round, as a well polished marble globe, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 86.--*est et plena quaedam oratio, sed tamen teres, smooth, fluent, easy, not harsh or rough*, Cic. Or. 3, 22. *so vox*--in disputationibus teres, *voluble, fluent*, Quinctil. 11, 3, 64. *Atticorum aures teretes, acute, nice in discerning*, Cic. Or. 9. *si teretes aures habent, intelligensque judicium*, Cic. de opt. gen. Or. 4.

TERGĒMINUS v. *Trigeminus*, a. *triple, three-fold*. *trigemini fratres, three twin brothers, born of the same mother at one birth*, Liv. 1,

24. *porta Trigemina, the name of one of the gates of Rome*; the same with *porta Ostiensis*, Plin. 18, 3s. 4. Liv. 4, 16. & 35, 10. Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 22. *The cause of the name is uncertain*.

TERGĒMINI v. *Trigemini*, ōrum, *three twins, three born at one birth*, Plin. 7, 3.

TERGĒRE & *Tergĕre*, (tergeo & tergo, tersi, tersi, tersum,) *to make clean, to scour, to wipe*. *vix tamen eripiam, (i. e. persuadeam,) posito pavone, velis quin hoc potius, quam gallinā, tergĕre palatum, to gratify your palate*, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 24.--*furoris fonte Cinyphio scelus sub axe Lybico tersit, he expiated or washed away the guilt*, Sen. Herc. Oet. 907.--*libellum tergere, to correct, to blot out, as with a sponge*, Martial. 6, 1. *cf.* 4, 10, 5.--*mulier tersa, clean, neat, nice, trim*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 4. *so ut tersis niteant talaria plantis, on his spruce feet*, Ovid. Met. 2, 737.--*elegiā Graecos quoque provocamus, cujus mihi tersus atque elegans maximè videtur auctor Tibullus, terse, pure, correct*, Quinctil. 10, 1, 93.

TERGUM, i, m. *the back of a man or of a beast*.--*tergo ac capite puniri, to be scourged and beheaded*, Liv. 3, 55f.--*terga vertere v. dare, to fly*, Caes. B. G. 1, 53. Liv. 22, 29. & 36, 38.--(II) *the back of any thing, or the part turned from us*. *summi plenā jam margine libri, scriptus et in tergo, nec dum finitus Orestes, the tragedy of Orestes, written also on the back of the parchment*, Juv. 1, 6. (A. 510.)--(II) *the outer part or covering of any thing*. *per linea terga sc. clypei, through the linen folds or covering*, Virg. *Æ.* 10, 784. *tot ferri terga, tot aeris, so many plates*, ib. 482.--* *niger inficit horror terga maris, the surface of the sea*, Lucan. 5, 565. *et (sc. ille multum juvat arva) qui, proscisso quae suscitatur aequore terga, rursus in obliquum verso perumpit aratro, breaks obliquely the ridges, which he raises in ploughing the fallow ground*, Virg. G. 1, 97. *glebas cunctantes, crassaque terga expecta, expect unyielding clods and a stiff surface or ridges*, ib. 2, 236.--* *terga serpentis, the whole body*. *sinuantque immensa volumine terga, they wind up their immense bodies in a fold*, Virg. *Æ.* 2, 203.

--(IV) *a skin or hide*. *taurino quantum posset circumdare tergo, Virg. Æ. 1, 368*.--* *or any thing made of a hide*. *venti bovis tergo inclusi, in an ox's hide, i. e. in a leathern bottle*, Ov. Met. 14, 225.--*telum misit in Aeaciden, quod et aes et proxima rupit terga novena boum, which broke through the brazen plate, and the nine folds of bull-hide next to it*, Ov. Met. 12, 97. *cf.* Stat. Th. 4, 166.--* *terga suis, rarā pendencia crate, a chine of bacon*, Juv. 11, 82.--*magnum horrentia centum terga suum, a hundred whole carcasses of large swine*, Virg. *Æ.* 1, 634. *so vescitur Aeneas, simul et Trojana juvenus perpetui tergo bovis, et lustralibus extis, i. e.* 8, 183.

TERGUS, i, m. *the back*. *habeo, opinor, familiarem tergum, ne quæram foris, I have at home a back, that can bear stripes: I need not seek abroad*, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 53. *cf.* Non. 3, 242.

--* *In some editions of Lucretius, we find,*

a tergibus; *from tergu, indecl. for a tergis, from behind, 2, 87.*

TERGIVERSARI, (terguin & vertere,) *to be backward or reluctant, to boggle or lag, to shuffle.*—**TERGIVERSATIO**, ōnis, f. *a declining or refusing, subterfuge, reluctance, Cic. Mil. 10. Hirt. B. Afr. 8.*

TERGIVERSANTER, adv. *backwardly, reluctantly, with reluctance, Paterc. 1, 9.*

TERGUS, ōris, n. (*à tego, Varr. L. L. 4, 22.*) *the skin or hide of an animal.*—tunc, diviso tergore, silvas petivit sc. leo, *having divided the carcase of the bull, Phaedr. 2, 1, 9.*—(II) *the back.* Helle, aurea quam molli tergore vexit ovis, *whom the ram with a golden fleece carried on his soft back.* Propert. 2, 26, 6.

TERGĪNUS, a. *made of a hide or skin.* tergĭnum sc. lorum, *a leathern thong, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 21.*

TERGŌRANS, ntis, part.—lutoque se tergorantes, *covering themselves with mire, as with a new hide, Plin. 8, 52s. 78.*

TERMES, itis, m. *the bough or branch of a tree;—properly an olive branch, Hor. Epod. 16, 45.*

TERMINUS, i, m. *the boundary of a field, of a country or city.*—(II) *any bound or limit, the extremity of any thing, a termination, end or period.*—* ergo ipsas (apes) quamvis angusti terminus aevi excipiat, *though the period of their life be short, Virg. G. 4, 206.* et sic fata Jovis poscunt, hic terminus haeret, *i. e. si hoc est immutabile, if this is unalterably determined, Virg. Æ. 4, 614.* stabilisque rerum terminus servat, *the fixed order or course of things, Hor. Carm. Sec. 27.*—(III) *the god who presided over the boundaries of fields, Liv. 1, 10, 5, 54.*—**TERMINĀLIS**, e, of or pertaining to a boundary. **TERMINĀLIA**, ium, & -orum, n. *a festival in honour of the god Terminus, vii Kal. Mart. Lactant. de Mort. Persec. 12.*—vel agna festis caesa Terminalibus, *Hor. Epod. 2, 59.* cf. Cic. Phil. 12, 10. Att. 6, 1. Liv. 43, 13. & 45, 44. Ov. F. 2, 639.

TERMINĀRE, to bound or limit; to set bounds, to terminate. Epicurus bona voluptate terminavit, mala dolore, *placed the chief good in pleasure, and the greatest evil in pain, Cic. Off. 3, 33.*—* sed ut, unde est orsa, in eodem terminetur oratio mea, *that my speech may close as it began, Cic. Marcel. c. ult.*—terminare sententiam, *to finish, Cic. Att. 9, 22.* clausulas vult (Fannius) longā plerumque syllabā terminari, *that sentences should for the most part be terminated with a long syllable, Cic. de Or. 3, 47 f.* oratio terminata, *i. e. numerosē cadens, harmonious, Cic. Or. 5 f.*

TERMINĀTIO, ōnis, f. *the end or limit.* terminatione aurium, *observatione prudentium, by the regulation of the ear, Cic. Or. 53. cf. 59.*

TERNI, ae, a. *three distributively.* muneraque in naves ternos optarē juvenocos, *three to each ship, Virg. Æ. 5, 247.*—(II) *three not distributively.*—(III) *sing. threefold.* terno consurgunt ordine remi, *in a triple row, or in three rows, Virg. Æ. 5, 120.*—* in the genitive plu-

ral we often find, ternūm for ternorum.

TERNIDĒNI, ae, a, *for terni et deni, thirteen distributively.*

TERNĀRIUS, a. *containing three.*

TERRA, ae, f. (*à tero, quod pedibus teratur, Varr. L. L. 4, 4.*) *the earth.*—* terrae filius, *i. e. an obscure or ignoble person, Cic. Att. 1, 13.* ignobiles et ignotos, terrae filios nominamus, Minuc. Fel. c. 22s. 11. Cic. Fam. 7, 9 & ibi Korte. cf. Liv. 1, 8. Pers. 6, 57.—Those also were called, terrae filii, or terrā orti, whose lineage was very ancient or uncertain, Quintil. 3, 7, 26. Ovid. Met. 1, 615.—terrae motus v. motus terrae, *an earthquake, Cic. Off. 2, 4.*—plur. earthquakes, Cic. N. D. 2, 5. Div. 1, 18 & 59. add. Sen. N. Q. 6, 1, &c. Plin. 2, 79—94. quid terras alio calentes sole mutamus? sc. nostrā terrā, *why do we change our own country for countries warmed by another sun? i. e. in a different climate, Horat. Od. 2, 16, 18.*—* nequicquam deus abscondit prudens oceano dissociabili terras, *has divided the countries of the earth by the separating ocean, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 23.* oceanus terram ambit aquis, *surrounds or encompasses the earth, Ov. F. 5, 82.* ambītae circumdare littora terrae, *to confine the sea by shores, Id. M. 1, 37. cf. 8, 731. & 13, 100.* Art. 2, 26. natura sic ab his investigata est, ut nulla pars caelo, mari, terra, ut poëticē loquar, praetermissa sit, Cic. Fin. 5, 4. poëticē is added, because the poets sometimes mention only three elements, omitting the fourth, aēr; thus, ante mare et terras, et quod tegit omnia caelum, &c. Ov. M. 1, 5.—* terrarum is elegantly joined with some adverbs of place; nesciebam ubi terrarum esses, *where or in what part of the earth, Cic. Att. 5, 10m.*—* TERRA, the goddess of the earth; called by various names, Tellus, Vesta, Ceres, Cybēle, Ops, Rhea, &c. Cic. N. D. 3, 20. Plin. 2, 63. Ov. F. 6, 299 & 460. Jupiter pater appellatur, Tellus, terra mater, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 5.—* terrāi for terrae, Lucr. 2, 1062. 5, 236, &c. terraique sola, for terraeque, Id. 1, 213. so 5, 212.

TERRĒNUS, a. of earth, earthen, earthy. haec super impositū liquidem et gravitate carentem aethera, nec quicquam terrenae faecis habentem, *and not having any thing of earthy gross matter, Ov. M. 1, 63. cf. ib. 408.*—(II) earthy, terrestrial, living upon land. verba simul fudit, terrenaque numina poscit, *and invokes the terrestrial deities, Ov. M. 7, 248.*

TERRĒNUM, i, n. land or ground. cūm hostes obarassent, quidquid herbidi terreni extra murum erat, *had ploughed up all the ground without the wall that produced herbs or grass, Liv. 23, 19.*

TERRESTER, v. -tris, tris, tre, of or pertaining to the earth, earthy, terrestrial. admiratio rerum caelestium atque terrestrium, Cic. N. D. 2, 30. exercitus terrestres, *land armies; opp. to classes, Nep. 2, 2.* terrestre iter, *a journey by land; opp. to navigatio, a voyage by sea, Plin. 5, 6. Hirt. B. Alex. 25 & 32.*

TERREUS, a. of earth, earthen.

TERRŌSUS, a. full of earth, mixed with earth.

tetrosa arena, Vitruv. 2, 4. terrosi montes, Id. 2, 6 f.

† TERRIGĒNA, ae, m. & f. earthborn, produced from the earth.

TERRĒRE, (terreo, vi, ūtum,) to affright, to frighten, to make afraid, to terrify.

TERROR, ōris, great fear, terror, dread. terrorem abunde est, Virg. *Æ.* 552.—(II) the thing which causes terror, Paterc. 2, 4.

TERRĪBĪLIS, e, dreadful, terrible.

TERRICŪLUM, i, n. & -a, ae, f. any thing that causes terror; a scarecrow, a bugbear.

TERRĪTĀRE, freq. to terrify often or much, to frighten, Virg. *Æ.* 4, 187.

† TERRIFICĀRE, (facio,) to frighten, to terrify.

† TERRIFICUS, a, dreadful, frightful.

† TERRĪLŌGUS, a, speaking terrible things, frightful, Lucr. 1, 103.

TERRĪSŌNUS, a, sounding dreadfully, Claudian. de laud. Stilich. 1, 109.

TERRIPAVIUM & Terripudium, i, n. a kind of omen, taken from the feeding of chickens, when the corn, which they ate, fell from their mouth, and struck the ground, (terram paviebat,) Cic. Div. 2, 34. See TRIPUDIUM.

TERRITORIUM, i, n. a territory, the land annexed to a city.

TERSUS, a, um, not clean, &c. See TERGERE.

TERTIUS, a, (à tres,) third. plur. tertia hastilia, the third spear, i. e. the third branch or twig, Virg. *Æ.* 3, 37. tertia jam lunae se cornua lumine complent, cum, &c. i. e. it is now the third month, since, &c. ib. 645. sic ab Jove tertius Ajax, i. e. the great-grandson of Jupiter, Ov. 13, 28.—* PARS is sometimes understood, especially in the plural; as, miscentur argento tertiae (sc. partes) aeris Cyprii tenuissimae, a third part of very thin Cyprian brass or latten, Plin. 33, 9 s. 46.—(II) TERTIA was used as a proper name for the third daughter of any family, Varr. L. L. 8, 38. Macrob. Sat. 2, 2.—

TERTIO, & Tertium, adv. a third time, for the third time, in the third place, Caes. B. C. 3, 43.

TERTIĀNUS, a. -āna febris; & TERTIĀNA, ae, f. sc. febris, the tertian ague or fever, recurring every third day, Cic. N. D. 3, 10.

TERTIĀNI, ōrum, m. sc. milites, the soldiers of the third legion, Tac. Ann. 13, 38. Hist. 3, 24. & 5, 1.

TERTIADECIMĀNI, ōrum, m. the soldiers of the thirteenth legion, Tac. H. 3, 27.

TERTIĀRIUS, a, containing the third part of any thing.

TERTIARIUM, i, n. the tierce or third part of a pound, or of any thing else.

TERTIĀRE, to plough ground a third time, to give it a third furrow, Col. 2, 4, 4 & 8.

TERTIĀRIO, ōnis, f. oil of the third pressing, Id. 12, 50, 11.

TERTIUSDECĪMUS, a, the thirteenth. tertiodécimo mense, Col. 3, 36, 2.

TERTUS v. TERSUS, a, um, wiped, neat, Varr. apud Non. 2, 847.

TERUNCĪUS, i, m. anciently the same with

QUADRANS, three ounces or the third part of an As, Plin. 33, 3.—* afterwards put for a small coin or the least sum of money; as we say, a farthing, a doit. de praedā meā, praeter quaestores urbanos, id est, populum Romanum, teruncium nec attigit, nec tacturus est quisquam, no one has touched, nor shall touch a farthing, Cic. Fam. 2, 17, 6.—* fecit palam te (heredem) ex libella, me ex teruncio, of the fourth part, Cic. Att. 7, 2.

TESCA v. Tesqua, ōrum, n. rough, thorny, uncultivated places, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 19.

TESSĒRA, ae, f. a cube, a solid figure with six square sides, Vitruv. 5. praef.—(II) a die to play with, Gell. 1, 2.—(III) a watch-word in war.—(IV) a mark or note, a badge or ticket for receiving corn or money, &c. Suet. Aug. 40 & 41. Ner. 7 & 11. Dom. 5.—(V) any square bit of wood, cloth or stone, used for ornament. pavimenta sectilia, et tessaris structa, Vitruv. 7, 1. TESSĒRĀRIUS, i, m. he who carried the watch-word from the general through the camp, Tac. H. 1, 25.

TESSĒRŪLA, ae, f. a small square stone used in chequered pavements, Cic. Or. 44.—(II) a tablet or ballot used by Roman citizens in giving their suffrages, Varr. R. R. 3, 5 f.—(III) a little ticket entitling one to receive a portion of the public corn. scabiosum tesseraula far possidet, Pers. 5, 74.

TESELLA, ae, f. (contract. for tesseraula,) a small square piece of stone, brick, wood or ivory, used for making chequer-work or the like.—* the part of the bark of a tree taken out in that kind of engrafting called EMPLASTRATIO. exemptā cortici tessellā, Plin. 17, 16 s. 26.—

TESELLĀTUS, a, tessellated. -um pavimentum, Suet. Caes. 46. (A. 529.)

TESTA, ae, f. (q. tosta sc. terra,) an earthen vessel. testae Samiae, earthen dishes from Samos, Tibul. 2, 6, 29. much valued. major quoque pars hominum terrenis utitur vasis; Samia etiamnum in esculentis laudantur, Plin. 35, 12 s. 46. Cumano pulvere testa, a goblet or cup made at Cumae, Martial 14, 114. testa alta paratur, let a deep earthen pan or pot be made, Juv. 4, 131. alter humum, de qua fingantur pocula, monstrat; quaeque docet liquido testa sit apta mero, what earthen vessel is fit for holding clear wine, Ov. Tr. 2, 490. quo semel est imbuta recens, servabit odorem testa diu, the earthen cask, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 70. vile potabis modicis Sabinum (vinum) cantharis, Graecā quod ego ipse testā conditum levi, which I myself sealed up with pitch in a Grecian cask, Id. Od. 1, 20, 2. (A. 453) cf. Ov. Art. 2, 695.—* testā cum ardente viderent scintillare oleum, when they saw the oil sputter in the burning earthen vessel, i. e. in the lamp, Virg. G. 1, 391.—sensit Alexander, testā cūm vidit in illā magnum habitatorem, (sc. Diogenem,) quanto felicior hic, qui nil cuperet, quān qui rotum sibi posceret orbem, when he saw the great inhabitant (Diogenes) in his tub, made of baked earth, Juvenal 14, 311.—picta testa, an earthen boat painted, Id. 15, 128.—(II)

^a brick or tile, Vitruv. 2, 8 ad fin. 7, 1 & 4.—(III) the shell of a fish.—* metonym. shell-fish. sed non omne mare est generosae fertile testae, is not productive of generous or exquisite shell-fish, Hor. S. 2, 4, 31. so testa marina, ib. 2, 8, 53.—metaph. ice. vidimus ingentem glacie consistere pontum, lubricaque immotas testa (al. crusta) premebat aquas, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 38.—(IV) a fragment or piece of an earthen vessel or of a brick, a potsherd, &c.—(V) plur. a kind of shells used by the Athenians in giving their votes concerning the banishment of a citizen, who was thought to be too powerful.—testarum suffragiis, quod illi ἰσχυραῖσι μὲν vocant, decem annorum exilio multatus est, by the votes of the shells, Nep 5, 3. (A. 268).—* a kind of noisy instruments, made of shells or earthen ware, which dancers rattled in their hands, castanets.—audiat ille testarum crepitus, Juv. 11, 170. plausium genera, (bombos et testas vocabant,) Suet Ner. 20.

TESTŪLA, ae, f. a small tile or brick, Col. 11, 3, 31.—(II) a shell used by the Athenians in the ostracism, on which each citizen marked his vote, Nep. 2, 8. & 3, 1.

TESTĀCEUS, a. made of tiles or brick, either entire or beaten.

TESTACEUM, i, n. sc. opus; uliginosa, et ubi salsugo vitiat, testaceo sublini utilis, with mortar made of bruised potsherds or bricks, Plin. 36, 23 s. 55. cf. Pallad. 6, tit. 11.—(II) like tiles in colour. Signina pira, quae alii colore TESTACEA appellant, Plin. 15, 15 s. 16. gemmae testaceae, Id. 37, 7 s. 31 f.—(III) covered with a shell, as cockles, oysters, &c.

TESTICŪLUS, i, m. a testicle. See TESTIS.

TESTIS, is, m. & f. a witness. tam facile et pronum est Superos contemnere testes, si mortalis idem nemo sciat, so easy and ready a thing it is to despise the gods, who are witnesses of all our crimes, Juv. 13, 75.—* TESTIS is joined with names of inanimate things not only in the masc. and fem. but also in the neuter.—vos corryli testes, et flumina Nymphis, Virg. E. 5, 21.

TESTIS, is, m. the testicle or stone of a man or beast, Phaedr. 3, 11, 5.

TESTICŪLUS, i, m. dim. a testicle, Cels. 7, 18. testiculi sibi conscius unde fugit mus, whence i. e. from the place where the sacred rites of the Bona Dea are celebrated, even a mouse, conscious of being a male, flees away, i. e. every thing of the male kind is excluded, Juv. 6, 338. (A. 336.) cf. ib. 371. 11, 157.—* haec fierent, si testiculi vena ulla paterni viveret in nobis? i. e. if we had any remains of the nervous eloquence of our ancestors, Pers. 1, 103.

TESTIMŌNIUM, i, m. a testimony, evidence or declaration, Caes. B. G. 5, 50. Cic. Rosc. A. 36.

TESTĀRI, (dep.) to bear witness, to give evidence, to attest. confiteor; testere licet, you may adduce what I write as evidence against me, Ov. P. 4, 15, 11. carmina testantur, attest or prove what I say, ib. 2, 9, 51. meritis testari gaudia dictis, to testify or shew, Ov. M.

6, 660. vinctus agrum aestimatos, et in jugera asses vectigales, testandi causâ publicum agrum esse, imposituros, and would impose on each acre a quit-rent of one as, for the sake of shewing or proving, Liv. 31, 13.—(II) to affirm or declare solemnly, to protest. universos esse pares aiebat, dispersos testabatur petiuros, Nep. 2, 4.—(III) to call to witness. testor omnes deos, me hac unâ voce a morte esse revocatum, Cic. Q. fr. 1, 3. cf. Cluent. 68.—(IV) to conjure, to beseech. per sidera testor sc. vos, per Superos, &c. tollite me, Teucuri, Virg. Æ. 3, 599. accipe, testor sc. te, Diva, tuam, 11, 559.—(V) to make a will or testament. quis dubitat, quin ea voluntas fuisset testantis, of the testator, Quintil. 7, 6, 10.

TESTĀTUS, part. activ. having testified, proved, or shewn. clypeo Trojana refixo tempora testatus sc. Pythagoras, having proved that he had been Euphorbus in the time of the Trojan war, by pulling down the shield of that warrior from the temple of Juno, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 12. cf. Ov. M. 15, 161.—(II) taking or calling to witness. Liv. 25, 10.—(III) having made a testament.

TESTĀTUS, part. passiv. attested, proved, confirmed. testata quoque ipso Nemaepum die voce praeconis libertas est Argivorum, was solemnly announced, Liv. 34, 41. nomen testatas intulit in tabulas, sc. in tabulas testamenti, i. e. scriptus est heres, he was appointed heir, Catull. 67, 122. cf. Hor. S. 2, 5, 48.—* adj. universally known, notorious, evident, manifest, certain, Nep. 7, 4. Hirt. E. G. 8, 42.

TESTĀTŌ, adv. after having made a will, Dig. 49, 14, 45.—(II) before witnesses, ib. 15, 4, 1. 18, 6, 1. & 45, 1, 122.

TESTĀTIO, ōnis, f. the attestation or deposition of a witness, Digest 22, 4, 4.—(II) the solemn declaration of an absent person by writing, Quintil. 5, 7, 33. et 5, 13, 49. neque in testationibus faciendis esse imperitum velim, nor would I have him unskilled in the method of adducing or examining evidence, ib. 12, 3, 5.—(III) a calling to witness. inter foederum ruptorum testationem, while appeals were made to the gods concerning the violation of treaties, Liv. 8, 6.

TESTĀMENTUM, i, n. a testament or last will, (A. 75.)

TESTĀMENTĀRIUS, a. of or pertaining to a testament. ariā lex, a law concerning testaments, Cic. Verr. 1, 42. adoptio, made by a testament, Plin. 35, 2.—* subst. the writer of a testament, Digest. 28, 5, 9. add. 29, 6, 1. et 36, 1, 3 f.—(II) the forger of a testament, Cic. Off. 3, 18. TESTĀTOR, ōris, m. the maker of a will, the testator, Suet. Ner. 17.

TESTĪFĪCĀRI, (ex testis & facere,) to bring witnesses to prove, to testify. tu quidem tabellis obsignatis agis mecum, et testificaris, quid dixerim aliquando, aut scripserim, you would convict me from my own words or declaration, and bring as evidence against me what I have at any time said or written. (it was customary for witnesses to affix their seal to the table or paper on which their testimony was written.)

Cic. Tusc. 5, 11. cf. Quint. 21. Verr. 5, 5, 39.

—(II) to call to witness, Ov. F. 5, 250.—

TESTIFICĀTUS, part. act. *having testified or witnessed.*—* quid tibi nunc prodest jurandi formula juris, linguaue praesentem testificata deam? *what does the form of the oath (which you inscribed on the apple) now avail you, and my tongue's having invoked the goddess (Diana) to witness it?* Ov. Ep. 21, 134.—(II) passiv. *testified, confirmed or proved, made known or manifest.* audiet haec Pontus; faciat quoque forsitan idem (Augustus.) terra sit ut propior testificanda mihi, *perhaps he will cause that I may have to appeal to a nearer country for the truth of my expressions of gratitude to him for his lenity to me, i. e. perhaps he will grant me a nearer place of banishment, or remove me from Pontus to some country less distant from Rome.* Ov. in Ibin, 28.—

TESTIFICĀTIO, ōnis, f. *an attestation or confirmation by witnesses; an affidavit or declaration upon oath.* Cic. Brut. 80. Muren. 24.—(II) *any testimony or evidence.* Cic. Fam. 1, 1, 4.

TESTU, indecl. & TESTUM, i, n. (à testa,) *an earthen vessel or pan.* Plin. S2, 7 s. 26.—(II) *an earthen cover or lid for a pot or pan.*—In several instances wherein this word occurs some read TESTA; some make TESTU come from TESTUS, ūs, m.—

TESTŪDO, ōnis, f. *a tortoise.*—* *tortoise-shell, cut into thin plates, and used by way of ornament for covering bed-posts, trays or the like.* nec varios inhiant (*i. e. habere cupiunt*) pulchrâ testudine postes, *nor do they gape after or desire door-posts or bed-posts variegated with beautiful tortoise-shell.* Virg. G. 2, 463. cf. Ov. M. 2, 738. Juvenal. 11, 94. & 13, 308. artis opus rarae, fulgens testudine et auro, Tibul. 3, 4, 37. *add.* Martial. 12, 67. Lucan. 10, 120.—(II) *per synecdochen, a musical stringed instrument, a lyre, a harp, a lute, &c.* because the harp is said to have been first made of the hollow of a tortoise-shell, with strings extended on it; invented by Mercury, Diodor. 5, 75. *having originally only three strings.* Id. 1, 16. *afterwards seven.*—*tuque testudo resonare septem callida nervis.* Hor. Od. 5, 11, 3. *add.* 4, 3, 17. Art. P. 394. *quocirca in fidibus testudine resonatur aut cornu, in the lyre or harp the sound is reverberated from tortoise-shell or horn, with which the instrument is covered to increase the sound.* Cic. N. D. 2, 57 *ad fin.*—* *any shell or tegument.* iste licet digitos testudine pungat acutâ, cortice deposito, mollis echinus erit, Martial. 13, 86.—(III) *the arched roof of a house or temple, or of any other building.* *per synecdochen.* a house or building with such a roof, Varr. L. L. 4, 33. R. R. 3, 5, 1. & 3, 6, 4. Cic. Brut. 22. Q. fr. 3, 1. Virg. Æ. 1, 507.—(IV) *the form in which soldiers, besieging a town, used to join their shields, when they approached the walls, to protect themselves from the darts of the enemy, called a testudo.* Liv. 44, 9. *sublati supra capita scutis, &c.* Id. 34, 39. cf. Caes. B. G. 2, 6. Tac. An. 13. 39. H. 3, 27 & 31, 4, 23. Virg. Æ. 2, 441. 9, 505 & 514. Lucan. 3,

474. Sil. 1, 365.—(V) *a warlike wooden machine, covered with raw hides, under covert of which the besiegers approached the walls, either to undermine them, or to apply the battering ram.* Vitruv. 10, 19, 20 & 21. Caes. B. G. 3, 42 & 50. 5, 41.—

TESTŪDĪNEUS, a. -inea lyra, *made of tortoise-shell.* Propert. 4, 6, 32. Tibul. 4, 2, 22. -ineum hexaclinon, *a couch adorned with plates of tortoise-shell.* Martial. 9, 60, 9. *so canopĕum.* Juvenal. 6, 80. *repositoria.* Plin. 33, 11 s. 52.—*testudineus gradus, a slow pace.* Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 9.—

TESTUDINEĀTUS & testudinĀtus, a. -um tectum, *an arched or vaulted roof.* Col. 12, 15, 1. *add.* Vitruv. 2, 1, 6, 1 & 3 f.

TESTŪLA, ae, f. *a small tile.* See TESTA.

* TĒTĀNUS, v. -os, i, m. *a spasm of the nerves in the neck, which stretches it, and holds it straight and immovable.* Cels. 4, 3, 3. Scribon. 101. Plin. 23, 1 s. 24. 31, 10 s. 46 f.—

TETANĪCUS, a. *affected with the tetānus.* Plin. 23, 7 s. 63. *prope fin.* 16, 12 s. 81.

* TETANŌTHRUM, i, n. *a medicine for taking away wrinkles and smoothing the skin.* Plin. 1, 32, 7 s. 24.

* TĒTARTAEUM v. tetradium, i, n. *a quaternion, the number four.* Col. 3, 20, 3.—

TĒTARTĒMŌRION, i, n. *the fourth part of three signs of the zodiac.* Plin. 7, 49.

TĒTER, & taeter, tra, trum, ugly, shocking, horrid, nasty.—tetra Tartara, *black and dark, hideous.* Lucr. 5, 1125.—* *cruel, direful, horrible.* homo taeter et ferus, Cic. Q. fr. 2, 13. TĒTRE, adv. *basely, shockingly.* Cic. Div. 1, 29. *istum omnia teterimē facturum puto.* Cic. Att. 7, 12. cf. Dom. 39 f.

* TĒTHALASSOMĒNON, i, n. *sc. vinum, mixed with sea water.* Plin. 14, 8 s. 10.

* TĒTHYA, ae, f. *a kind of sea-fish.* Plin. 32, 9 s. 31.

* TĒTHYS, yos, f. *the wife of Oceanus.* Ov. F. 5, 81.—* *the sea.* Lucan. 1, 413. & 2, 588.

* TĒTRACHORDON, i, n. & tetrachordos, i, m. & f. *an instrument of four strings.* Vitruv. 5, 4. & 10, 3.—

TĒTRACŌLON, i, n. *a period of four members.* Senec. controv. 4, 25.—

TĒTRADĪUM v. -ĕum, i, n. *the number 4, a quaternion.* Col. 3, 20.—TĒTRADŌRON, *four hands breadth long or wide, (quod est quoque versus quatuor palmarum.)* Vitruv. 2, 2.—

TĒTRADRACHMUM, i, n. *a Greek coin of the value of four drachmae or denarii.* Liv. 34, 52. & 37, 58. Cic. Fam. 12, 13.—

TĒTRAGNATHION, i, n. *a kind of phalangium or venomous spider.* Plin. 29, 4 s. 27.—

TĒTRĀLIX, Īcis, f. *a kind of herb, agreeable to bees.* *called also erix or sisirum et sisāra.* Plin. 11, 16.—

TĒTRAMĒTER v. -trus versus, *a verse consisting of four feet.* Diomed. l. 3. p. 506. Putsch. & Terent. Maur.—

TĒTRANS, ntis, m. *the quarter or fourth part of any thing.* Vitruv. 10, 11, 3, 2 & 3.—

TETRAO, ōnis, m. a *bustard* or *wild-turkey*, Plin. 10, 22s. 29. Suet. 22.

TETRAPHARMÁCON v. -um, i, n. a *plaster* for promoting suppuration made up of *four ingredients*, wax, pitch, resin, and bulls tallow or beef suet, Cels. 5, 19, 19. cf. 4, 18, 6. 5, 26, 173 & 174. 6, 18, 16 & 40, &c.—* also a *dish* composed of *four different kinds of food*, Spartan. in Adrian. c. 21. et in Aelio Vero, c. 5.

TETRAPHŌRI, ōrum, m. *four joint bearers of a burden*, Vitruv. 10, 8.

TETRAPŌTON v. -um sc. nomen, a *noun* that has *only four cases*, Diomed. l. 1. p. 238. Prisc. l. 6, p. 672. Isidor. 1, 6.

TETRARCHA, &-es, ae, m. a *tetrarch*, properly the *governor of the fourth part of a country. any ruler or prince*, Cic. Att. 2, 9. Hirt. B. Alex. 67. omnia magna loquens, modò reges, atque tetrarchas, Hor. S. 1, 3, 12. add. Lucan. 7, 266.

TETRARCHIA, ae, f. the *principality or country ruled by a tetrarch*. Deiotārus a Caesare tetrarchiā, (al. tetrarchiae) regno, pecuniāque multatus est, Cic. Div. 1, 15. add. Deiot. c. ult. Hirt. B. Afr. 78.—TETRASTYCHON v. um sc. carmen, an *epigram or poem of four verses*, Quinct. 6, 3, 96. Martial. 7, 84.

TETRASTYLOS v. -us, a. *having four columns on the front*, Vitruv. 3, 2, & 6, 3.

TETRE, adv. *basely, brutally*. See TETER.

TETRÍCYS, a. (à teter,) *rough, harsh, severe. rigid; disciplina tetrica ac tristis Sabinorum*, Liv. 1, 18.

TETRICÍTAS, ātis, f. *roughness, severity*, Lucan. ad Pis. 91.

TETRINNĪRE, to *cry like a duck, to quack*, Auctor ad Philomel. 22.

* TETTIGOMĒTRA, ae, f. the *matrix of the cicādae, the place where they are generated*, Plin. 11, 26s. 32.

TETTIGONION, i, n. v. -ia, ae, f. a *little cicāda*, ib.

TETŪLI, for tuli, *I have borne*. See FERRE.

TEUCHĪTES, ae, m. a *kind of rush*, Plin. 21, 18 s. 72.

TEUCRION, i, n. a *kind of herb*, Plin. 25, 5 s. 20.

TEUTHĀLIS, ĩdis, f. *knot grass*, an herb, Plin. 27, 12.

TEXĒRE, (texo, texui, textum,) to *weave, to knit*, Ov. Met. 6, 54.—* dum sedet, et gracili fiscellam texit hibisco, and *weaves a basket with slender twigs*, Virg. E. 10, 71. so nunc facilis rubeā textatur fiscina virga, Id. G. 1, 266.—(II) to *form, to make*. textunt umbracula vites, Virg. E. 9, 42. complebuntque foros, et floribus horrea textent sc. apes, and *will fill up their cells, and form their combs of flowers*, Id. G. 4, 250.—(III) to *construct, to frame, to build*. Ov. Ep. 16, 110.—(IV) to *compose, to write*.—* plagas ipsi contra se Stoici texuerunt, *have framed nets against themselves*, Cic. Acad. 4, 48.

TEXTUS, part. *woven*. tegumenta corporum vel texta, vel suta, Cic. N. 2, 60. ipsa autem, seu corticibus tibi suta cavatis, seu lento fuerint alvearia vimine texta, *whether your bee-hives be*

made of hollow cork sewed together, or of pliant twigs interwoven, Virg. G. 4, 34. cf. Col. 9, 6. (we do not read of the Romans having bee-hives made of straw.)—hanc tamen immensam Calchas attollere molem roboribus textis—*just sit, with oak beams joined together*, Virg. Æ. 2, 186. parietibus textum caecis iter, a *road formed by dark walls*, ib. 5, 589.

TEXTUM, i, n. *any thing that is woven*. textum rude, a *coarse cloth*, Ov. M. 8, 640. illita Nessēo misi tibi texta veneno, a *robe stained with the poison of Nessus*, Ov. Ep. 9, 363.—* clypei non enarrabile textum, the *inexpressible texture of his shield*, Virg. Æ. 8, 625.—* dicendi textum tenue, a *simple style or manner of speaking*, Quintil. 9, 4, 17.

TEXTUS, ūs, m. a *texture*.

TEXTŪRA, ae, f. a *texture, the art of weaving or the thing woven*.—Coae textura Minervae, i. e. a *garment wrought in the island Cos*. Prop. 4, 5, 23.

TEXTĪLIS, e, that is *woven, knit*. textile stragulum, an *embroidered bed-coverlet*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21. (A. 437.) pestis textilis, an *empoisoned tunic*, Cic. ib. 2, 8. pictura textilis, i. e. vestis stragula acu picta, v. cui imagines diversi colores intextae sunt, a *garment variegated by different figures, either embroidered or interwoven*, Cic. Verr. 4, 1. cf. Lucr. 2, 35. Virg. Æ. 3, 483.

TEXTĪLE, is, n. sc. *vestmentum, a woven or embroidered garment*, Cic. Leg. 2, 18.

TEXTOR, ōris, m. a *weaver*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 13, add. Juv. 9, 30.

TEXTRIX, ĩcis, f. a *female weaver*, Tibul. 2, 1, 65. hanc tibi Sequanicae pinguem textricis alumnam—mittimus endromida, *this coarse shaggy garment woven by a Sequanian woman*, Martial. 4, 19. (A. 343.)

TEXTŌRIUS, a. of or *pertaining to a weaver or weaving*, Col. 9, 6.

TEXTRĪNA, ae, f. & Textrĭnum, i, n. a *weaver's shop or work-house*, Vitruv. 6, 7 f.—(II) the *art or trade of a weaver*, Suet. Gram. 23.

* THALĀMĒGUS, i, m. (i. e. navis thalamis instructa,) a *large pleasure-boat or pinnace*, Suet. Caes. 52. cf. Senec. Ben. 7, 20.

* THĀLĀMUS, i, m. a *bed-chamber*. nequicquam thalamo graves hastas—vitasib, in vain *lurking in your bed-chamber shall you avoid the dreadful spears*, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 16. cf. Homer. ll. 3, 380, &c.—* a *bed or couch*. Lacaena, (i. e. Helena,) quum Menelaeo surgeret e thalamo, Propert. 2, 15, 14. cf. 3, 7, 49.—(II) per *metaph. marriage*. thalami expertem vitam degere, Virg. Æ. 4, 550. thalamis neu crede paratis, *nor trust or rely on the intended match*, Id. Æ. 7, 97. cf. 7, 253 & 388. 10, 649. quid in hospite, regia virgo, ureris? et thalamo alieni concipis orbis? *why art thou inflamed with love for a stranger, and desirous of marrying a foreigner?* Ov. M. 7, 22. thalamus coactus, a *forced marriage*, Stat. Th. 5, 463.—* ferreūque Eumenidum thalami, the *iron apartments or abodes of the furies*, Virg. Æ. 6, 280. ubi jam thalamis se composuere sc. apes, *when now they*

have composed themselves in their cells, Id. G. 4, 189.

* THALASSĪCUS, & Thalassinus, a. of or like the sea; of a bluish-green colour, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 43. & 4, 6, 67. thalassina vestis, of a sea-green colour, Lucr. 2, 1120.

THALASSĪTES, ae, m. wine contained in vessels plunged into the sea, in order to ripen it, Plin. 14, 8.

THALASSŌMĒLI, n. indecl. a mixture of seawater, honey, and rain-water, to purge the stomach, Plin. 31, 6 ad fin.

THALIĒTRUM v. Thalitrium, i, n. a kind of herb, Plin. 27, 13 s. 112.

* THALLUS, i, m. the green stalk or sprout of a plant. thalli ceparum, the stalks of onions, Col. 11, 3, 58. integri thalli vellendi sunt, et sole siccandi, the stalks must be pulled up entire, ib. —(II) an olive bough, Virg. Cir. 376.

THANNUM v. Thammum, i, n. buckthorn, a shrub, Col. 12, 7, 1.

* THAPSIA, ae, f. a poisonous shrub, Plin. 13, 22 s. 43.

* THEAMĒDES, ae, m. a stone of a contrary nature to that of the load-stone; which is said to repel iron, Plin. 36, 16 s. 25 f.

THEĀTRUM, i, n. (ἀ θέατρον, specto v. video,) a theatre, a building for viewing stage-plays, of a semicircular form within.—aurea quae pendent ornato signa theatro, the gilt statues placed between the columns of the theatre, Ov. Art. 3, 231. vid. Plin. 36, 2. sic, ubi tolluntur festis aulaea theatris, when the curtains are drawn up in the theatre on festival days, Ov. M. 3, 111. carbasus—magnis intenta theatris, a canvas stretched over the theatre, Lucr. 6, 108. cf. 4, 74.—(II) any place adapted for exhibiting spectacles. mediâque in valle theatri circus erat, Virg. Æ. 5, 288. cf. 664.—* metaph. omnia benefacta in luce se collocari volunt, sed tamen nullum theatrum virtuti conscientiam majus est, no theatre is greater to virtue than the consciousness of it, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26 f.

THEATRĀLIS, e, of or pertaining to a theatre. theatrales, gladiatorique consessus, the spectators in the theatre and amphitheatre, Cic. Sext. 54. erat in castris Percennius quidam, dux olim theatralium operarum, a leader of theatrical factions, Tac. Ann. 1, 16. cf. Suet. Ner. 26 f. theatralis lex, the law of Roscius determining the order of sitting in the theatre, Plin. 7, 30 s. 31 prope fin. cf. Quintil. 3, 6, 19. enforced by the lex Julia theatralis, made by Augustus, Plin. 33, 2 s. 8.

THEATRIDIUM, i, n. a small theatre, Varr. R. R. 3, 5.

THĒCA, ae, f. a case, sheath, box or bag for holding any thing. sine thecis vasa, Cic. Verr. 4, 23. theca calamaria, a case for holding reeds to write with; as we say, a pen-case, Martial. 14, 19. theca nummaria, a purse, Cic. Att. 4, 7.

* THELYGŌNON, i, n. the name of an herb.—THELYGŌNOS, i, m. a species of the crataegonos, Plin. 27, 8 s. 40.

THELYPHŌNON, a poisonous herb; a species of the aconitum.

* THELYPTĒRIS, is, f. a kind of fern, female-fern. folia ejus lateribus pinnata, unde nomen Graeci imposuere, Plin. 27, 9 s. 55.

* THĒMA, ātis, n. a theme, an argument or subject for writing or declaiming on. Quintil. 4, 2, 28 & 68. 5, 10, 9. 7, 2, 54.—(II) the position of the planets or stars at one's birth, one's horoscope or nativity, (horoscōpus v. genitura,) Suet. Aug. 94 f.

THENSA v. Tensa, ae, f. a vehicle or chariot, in which the images of the gods were carried in procession before the commencement of the Circensian games, Cic. Verr. 1, 59 et ibi Ascon. Cic. ib. 3, 3. 5, 72. Har. 10. Liv. 5, 41. 9, 40. Suet. Caes. 76. Aug. 43. Vesp. 5.

* THEOGŌNIA, ae, f. (i. e. deorum origo v. generatio,) a poem of Hesiod's concerning the genealogy of the gods, Cic. N. D. 1, 14.

* THEŌLŌGUS, i, m. one who wrote concerning the nature and genealogy of the gods, a theologian, Cic. N. D. 3, 21.

* THEORIA, ae, f. speculation, theory, Cic. Att. 12, 6. Gell. 1, 18.

THEORĒMA, ātis, n. a theorem, a geometrical or speculative proposition, Cic. Fat. 6. Gell. 1, 2. & 17, 19.

THEOREMATIUM, i, n. a small or short theorem, Gell. 1, 13.

* THĒRIĀCUS, a. (ἀ θηριον, fera,) good against the bite of serpents and other venomous animals.

THĒRIĀCA, & Theriace, es, f. a compound medicine against the bites of poisonous animals.—THERIONARCA, ae, f. (ἀ θηριον, fera, et αρχη, torpor,) an herb, used by the Magi of Persia; which was said by its touch to make wild beasts torpid, Plin. 24, 17 s. 102 m.

THERIOTROPHĪON, v. -ium, i, n. a park or wood where wild beasts were kept, Varr. R. R. 13, 2.

* THĒRIŌMA, ātis, n. a kind of ulcer, Cels. 5, 28, 3.

THRANIS, is, m. the sword-fish, Plin. 32, 11 s. 53 f.

* THERMAE, ārum, f. hot baths, (A. 442).—THERMŪLAE, ārum, f. little hot baths, Martial. 6, 42.

THERMOPŌLIUM, i, n. a place where hot drinks were sold, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 13. Trin. 4, 3, 6. Rud. 2, 6, 45.

* THESAURUS, i, m. (θησαυρον, a store of things laid up for future use, Vitruv. 5, 9 f.—a treasure, a collection or heap of money.—(II) a place where any thing is laid up to be kept, a repository, store-house or magazine, a treasury. si quando sedem augustam, (al. angustam,) servataque mella relines, if at any time you shall open their august mansion, and take out the honey kept in their treasures or hives, Virg. G. 4, 229.

THESAURĀRIUS, a. of a treasure.

* THĒSIS, is, f. a general or indefinite question or argument, a topic or position, Cic. Top. 21. Or. 14. Att. 9, 11.

THESTON v. Thesium, i, n. an herb of a bitter taste and purgative quality, Plin. 21, 17 s. 67. 22, 22 s. 31.

* **THESMOPHŌRIA**, ōrum, n. (à *Θεσμος*, lex, et *φίσις*, fero), a festival in honour of Ceres, instituted by Erechtheus, king of Athens, when Triptolēmus, by the instruction of Ceres, invented the sowing of corn, Justin. 2. 6.—Ceres is called *Θεσμοφορος*, legifera, the law-giver; and her sacred rites thesmophoria, because laws are the effect of husbandry, Macrobian Sat. 3, c. ult. Serv. ad *Æn.* 4, 58.

THESSA v. Thassa, ae, f. a kind of fish, Plin. 32, 11 s. 53 f.

* **THĒTA**, ind. the name of a Greek letter, inscribed on the tablet or ballot, which denoted a sentence of condemnation; as being the first letter of *Θανατος*, death; vid. A. 268.

THĪĀSUS, i, m. a kind of dance. See **THYĀSUS**.

THŌLUS, i, m. the centre of the inner part of a round roof of a temple, where the beams meet, Serv. in Virg. *Æ.* 9, 408. Ov. F. 6, 296.—whence offerings consecrated to the gods used to be suspended, Virg. *ibid.* Stat. Th. 4, 733. Silv. 1, 4, 32. Val. Flac. 1, 56.—(II) per synecdoch. any building with a round roof, a dome, Varr. R. R. 3, 5. Martial. 2, 59. Ov. F. 6, 296. (A. 528.)

THŌRAX, ācis, m. the inward part of the breast, the thorax or chest, containing the heart and lungs, Cels. 4, 4, 27.—(II) a covering for the breast, a stomacher. *viridem thoraca jubebit afferri*, Juvenal. 5, 143. *add.* Suet. Aug. 82. Liv. 4, 20.—* a breastplate or corslet. *hasta volans—thoraca simul cum pectore rumpit*, Virg. *Æ.* 10, 337.

THORACĀTUS, a. covered with a breastplate. *Parthasius pinxit navarchum thoracatum*, Plin. 35, 10. cf. 37, 9 s. 37 f.

THOS, ōis, m. a kind of wolf, Plin. 8, 34.

* **THOUS**, i, m. swift, the name of a dog, Ov. M. 3, 220.

THRASCĪAS, ae, m. the north-west wind, Plin. 2, 47.

THRAX, ācis, & **THREX**, ēcis, m. a Thracian; put for a gladiator, Cic. *prov. cons.* 4. Hor. S. 2, 6, 44. Senec. N. Q. 4, 1.—whence—**THRECIDĪCA**, ōrum, n. sc. arma, the arms of a gladiator, Cic. Phil. 7, 6. See G. Index.

THRĪPES, um, m. accus. thripas, little worms breeding in timber and corroding it, Plin. 16, 41 s. 80.

THRŌNUS, i, m. a throne, a royal scat, a chair of state. *magnificus est Jupiter ejus* (sc. *Zeuxis pictura*) in throno, *adstantibus diis*, Plin. 35, 9 s. 36. *fugit et auratos Jupiter ipse thronos*, Suet. Aug. 70. *item quem sub divo Augusto, cognominavere CAESARIS THRONON*, insignes ibi stellas, *Caesar's throne*, a constellation, not mentioned by modern astronomers, Plin. 2, 70 s. 71.

THRYALLIS, īdis, f. a certain herb, Plin. 21, 17. & 25, 10.

THUS, thūris, v. tus, tūris, n. incense, frank-

incense, Plin. 12, 14 s. 30, 31, & c.—**THUSCŪLUM**, i, n. a small piece of frankincense, Plaut. *Aul.* 2, 8, 15.

THŪREUS v. Tūreus, a. of frankincense. *thurea planta*, Col. 3, 8. *thurea virga*, Virg. G. 2, 117. *dona*, Id. *Æ.* 6, 225.

THURIBŪLUM, i, n. a censer to burn frankincense in, Cic. *Verr.* 4, 21.

THURĪFER, ēra, um, producing frankincense.—† **THURĪCRĒMUS**, a. -ae arae, on which incense is burned, Virg. *Æ.* 4, 453.

† **THURĪLĒGUS**, a. gathering frankincense.

THYA, ae, f. an odoriferous tree, Propert. 3, 5, 63. Plin. 13, 16 s. 30.

THYAS, ādis, f. a female worshipper of Bacchus, a bacchanal, Virg. *Æ.* 4, 302. *thyades*, Hor. *Od.* 2, 19, 9.

THYĀSUS v. Thiāsus, i, m. a dance or chorus in honour of Bacchus. *thyasus repente linguis trepidantibus ululat*, a crowd or choir of bacchanals, Catull. 62, 27. cf. 63, 251.

THYMBRA, ae, f. the herb savory.

THYMEĻAEĀ, ae, f. a kind of wild olive, spurge-olive or widow-wail, Plin. 13, 21 s. 35.

THYMEĻĪCI, ōrum, m. mimics, singers or dancers on the stage, Vitruv. 5, 8.

THYMIĀMA, ātis, n. a perfume. *Ammoniacum thymiama*, *Libyan frankincense*, Cels. 5, 18, 22 & 73.

THŪMUM, i, n. thyme or time, an herb.—so

THYMUS, i, m. albus thymus, Scribon. 15.—**THYMĪNUS**, a. of thyme. *mel thyminum*, *thymehoney*, having the flavour of thyme, Col. 6, 33, 2.

THYMŌSUS, a. abounding with thyme.—**THYMŌSUM MEL**, smelling strongly of thyme. *thymosum mel non coit*, Plin. 11, 15.

THYMĪTES, ae, m. wine made of thyme, Col. 12, 35.

THYMIŌN v. -ium, i, n. a wart resembling a thyme leaf, Plin. 32, 10 s. 45.

THYMIĀNUS, vel -anus, a. -ae oves, fond of thyme, (sed al. al.) Plaut. *Bäch.* 5, 2, 11.

THYNNUS v. Thunnus, i, m, the tunny-fish, Plin. 9, 15 s. 17.

THYON, i, n. a kind of odoriferous tree, Plin. 13, 16 s. 30. See **THYA**.

* **THYRIŌMA**, ātis, n. a door or gate, Vitruv. 4, 6.

THYRSUS, i, m. the young sprout, stalk or stem of an herb.—(II) a sharp-pointed spear, wrapped round vine or ivy leaves, which Bacchus used to carry, and the bacchanals or worshippers of Bacchus shook in their hands, whilst they celebrated his orgies or sacred rites, Macrobian Sat. 1, 19.—* per metonym. *ardour, enthusiasm, frenzy*. *acri percussit thyrsu laudis spes magna meum cor*, Lucr. 1, 921. *sic ubi mota calant sacro mea pectora thyrsu*, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 43.

THYRSĪGER, ēra, um, bearing a thyrsus, an epithet of Bacchus.

TIĀRA, ae, f. & **Tiāras**, ae, m. an ornament for the head, among the Persians and other eastern nations, a turban, Senec. Ben. 6, 31.

Virg. *Æ.* 7, 247. Ov. *M.* 11, 181. Juvenal. 6, 516. 10, 267.

TIBIA, ae, f. *the shin-bone*, Cels. 8, 1, 112. per synecdoch. *the leg.* concidit casu gravi, et sinistram fregit tibia, Phaedr. 5, 7, 7. cf. Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 15.—(II) *a flute or large pipe*, a round musical instrument with several holes, different from the *FISTŪLA*, which consisted of several reeds with one hole each, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 18. 4, 1, 23. The flute is supposed to have been called *TIBIA*, because it was first made from the legs (ex tibiis) of cranes or other birds; it was afterwards made of reeds, Plin. 16, 36 s. 66. of boxwood, &c. Ov. F. 6, 697. Plin. ib. f. Cic. *N. D.* 2, 8.—in later times it was bound with brass, Hor. Art. P. 202.—canere ad tibiam clarorum virorum laudes, atque virtutes, to sing to the sound of the flute, Cic. Tusc. 4, 2. quem virum aut heroa lyrâ vel acri tibiâ sumis celebrare, Clío? dost thou choose to celebrate in a poem to be sung in concert with the lyre or shrill loud-sounding flute, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 2. neque in vias sub cantu querulae despicere tibiae, and do not look down to the streets at the sound of the plaintive or soft-sounding flute, ib. 3, 7, 30. Phrygio tibia curva sono, the crooked Phrygian flute; which is called crooked, because it had a horn or brazen orifice affixed to it, to give it a graver sound, Tibull. 2, 1, 86. cf. Catull. 60, 21. it was used at feasts, sacrifices, and funerals; thus, aut ubi curva choros indixit tibia Bacchi, expectare dapes, et plenae pocula mensae, hic amor, hoc studium, Virg. *Æ.* 11, 737. cf. 9, 618.—* *the tibia was used at the funerals of the old, as well as of the young*, Suet. Caes. 84. tibia funereis convenit ista meis, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 47. (A. 477.)

—* **TIBIAE DEXTRAE**, flutes blown with the right side of the mouth, and held with the right hand. modos fecit Flaccus Claudii filius tibiis paribus dextris et sinistris, composed the music for equal right-handed and left-handed flutes, Ter. And. &c. the **LAEVA TIBIA**, as being made of the thicker and broader part of the reed had a grave sound; and the **DEXTRA**, being made of a narrower and thinner part of the reed, had a sharp sound.

TIBIĀLES, e, of or pertaining to a flute.

TIBIĀLE, is, n. a covering for the leg.

TIBICEN, inis, m. a player on the flute, a piper.—(II) *a prop, a buttress, stilts, any thing that supports or bears up*, Ov. F. 4, 695. Juvenal. 3, 193.

TIBICĪNA, ae, f. *a female player on the flute*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 1. Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 7 & 9. meretrix tibičina, a minstrel harlot, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 25. add. Plin. 34, 8. Martial. 14, 64. Quintil. 1, 10, 3. 7, 9, 4.

TIGNUM, i, n. & **TIGNUS**, i, m. *the rafter of a house, a beam, a plank.* tigna bina sesquipedalia, two beams or posts a foot and a half square, Caes. B. G. 4, 17. modicis instravit pulpita tignis, Hor. Art. P. 279.—transversi tigni, masc. cross beams; Liv. 44, 5.

TICILLUM, i, n. *a little rafter or beam.*

TIGNĀRIUS, a. of or pertaining to a beam. fa ber tignarius, a carpenter or joiner, Cic. Brut. 73.

TIGRIS, is, v. idis, f. rar. m. *a tiger or tyger.*

* *tigers are said to draw the chariot of Bacchus*, Virg. *Æ.* 6, 805. Hor. Od. 3, 3, 13. Ov. A. 1, 2, 48. Ep. 2, 80. Art. A. 1, 559. Sil. 15, 80. & 17, 653.—*the copulation of tigers with kinds is mentioned among things that cannot happen*, Hor. Epod. 16, 31. cf. Art. P. 13.—* *per synecdoch. equus, quem discolor ambit tigris, i. e. pellis tigrina, the skin of a tiger*, Stat. Th. 6, 685. cf. 6, 722. which Virgil calls tigris exuvia, A. 11, 577.—Masicius aeratâ princeps secat aequora Tigri, in the brazen-beaked Tigris, a ship, so called from the figure of a tiger on its stern, ib. 10, 166.

TIGRIS, is, m. *the name of a river*, Plin. 6, 27 s. 31. rapidus Tigris, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 46. (vid. G. Index)—also *the name of a dog*, Ov. M. 3, 217. cf. Col. 7, 12, 13.

TIGRĪNUS, a. of or pertaining to a tiger, Plin. 13, 15.

TĪLIA, ae, f. *the linden-tree, the lime or teit-tree.*—caeditur et tilia antè jugo levis, the light lime-tree is cut down before hand for making the yoke, Virg. G. 1, 173. tiliae leves—formam accipiunt, ib. 2, 449. pinguis tilia, 4, 183. tiliae sunt nocentes sc. apibus, Col. 9, 4, 3.—(II) *the thin tunic or rind, between the bark and wood of any tree.* corticis (sc. ulmi) interior tilia lepras sedat, Plin. 24, 8 s. 33. so idem praestant et tiliae corticis, ib.

TILIAGINEUS, (ad. tiliaeous,) a. of lime-tree—*ae aculae*, Col. 12, 45, 5.

TĪMĒRE, (timeo, ui, -) *to fear, to dread or apprehend.* timeo te, v. a te, I am afraid of you, lest you hurt me.—timeo tibi, de te, rar. pro te, I am afraid for you, lest you be hurt. tu ne qua parentis jussa time, do not fear to execute, Virg. E. 2, 607. impiaque aeternam timuerunt secula noctem, Id. G. 1, 468. quamvis collo timuisset aratum, sc. virgo, though she was afraid of being yoked to the plough, Id. E. 6, 50. pars insolita rerum bellicarum timere (for timebant) libertati, were afraid for their liberty, Sallus. Jug. 39. cf. Cat. 31. eo magis refert mihi atque vobis timere, on that account the more it concerns me to be afraid for myself, and you for yourselves, Id. Cat. 52, 16.—* *with the infinitive.* timebant prisci truncum findere, Plin. 17, 14 s. 24.—* *passiv.* Deus timetur, Ov. A. 3, 23.—* *impers.* urbi, Magnoque (i. e. Pompejo) timetur, fear is entertained for the city, ib. 7, 138.

TĪMENS, part. & adj. —mortemque timens, cupidusque moriri, Ov. M. 14, 215.

TĪMENDUS, a, um, *to be feared, dreadful, terrible.*

TĪMOR, oris, ni. *fear.* appropinquantis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8.—(II) *a cause of fear or terror.* timor et deus ille deorum sc. Styx v. Stygius torrens, the dread, Ov. M. 3, 291.

TĪMĪDUS, a. *fearful, timorous, timid.* timidi est optare necem, Ov. M. 4, 115.

TĪMĪDĒ, adv. *fearfully, timidly*, Cic. Fin. 5, 2;

Tusc. 2, 23. omnia trepidantiùs timidiùsque agere, Caes. B. C. 1, 19.

TIMIDITAS, àtis, f. fearfulness, timidity. pl. quantae in periculis fugae proximorum, quantae timiditates? Cic. Mil. 26.

TIMÉFACTUS, part. affrighted, terrified.

TINEA, ae, f. a moth worm, which eats books or cloaths.—conditus ut tineae carpitur ore liber, Ov. P. 1, 1, 72.—(II) a long small worm that breeds in the intestines, the belly worm, Plin. 21, 20s. 83. * a worm that infests beehives. dirum, tineae, genus, moths, a dreadful race, (al. durum tineae genus.) Virg. G. 4, 246.—agrestes—tineae,—mutant cum papillione figuram, the rural moths change their shape for that of a butterfly, Ov. M. 15, 373.

TINEOLA, ae, f. a small moth worm, a kind of louse.

TINEOSUS, a. full of moths.

TINGĒRE & Tinguēre, (tingo v. tinguo, nxi, nctum,) to dip or immerse in any liquid, to wet or moisten. alii stridentia tingunt aera lacu, plunge the hissing brass in water, Virg. G. 4, 172. ferrum v. telum aquâ tingere, to dip or temper, Justin. 44, 3 f. defessos artus Virgine tingit aquâ, plunges or bathes, (al. tingere gaudet.) Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 22. aequore tingi—pinum jubet, he orders a ship to be launched in the sea, 11, 455. tingitur India Gange, is watered or washed by, (al. cingitur,) 4, 21. non ego te meis immunem meditor tinguere poculis, I do not intend to swill you in my cups, i. e. to entertain you with wine, free of expence, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 23. cf. S. 2, 8, 67. Ter. Phor. 2, 2, 25. And. 1, 1, 61. Gell. 6, 13. add. Virg. G. 4, 244.—(II) to tinge, to stain, to sprinkle, to imbue. musto tinge crura, Virg. G. 2, 8. rex (Midas) jussae succedit aquae; vis aurea flumen tinxit, the golden virtue in him tintured the river, Ov. M. 11, 142. so suo sanguine tinxit aquas, Ov. in Ibin, 494. aras, sprinkled, ib. 402. Ep. 21, 93.—(III) to colour, to dye or paint. flava verecundus tinxerat ora rubor, Ov. Ep. 4, 72.

TINGENS v. Tinguens, part.—sed id tinguentium officinae ignorant, of purple-dyers, Plin. 9, 38 s. 62.

TINCTUS, part. dipped or dipt, &c. gelido ceu quondam lamina candens tincta lacu, stridit, as a red hot bar of metal dipt in cold water, Ov. Met. 9, 171. te bis Afro murice tinctae vestiunt lanae, twice dipt in African purple-dye, or twice dyed with African purple, Id. Od. 2, 16, 36. tinctus violâ pallor amantium, tintured with violet, ib. 3, 10, 14.—(II) metaph. orator sit mihi tinctus literis, tintured or imbued with learning, Cic. Or. 2, 20.

TINCTA, òrum, n. dyed colours, Cic. Leg. 2, 18.

TINCTUS, ùs, m. found only in the abl. avis croceo tinctu, of a saffron hue, Plin. 10, 48 s. 68.

TINCTOR, òris, m. a dyer, Vitruv. 7, c. ult. TINCTURA, ae, f. a dying or staining, a dye or colour.

TINCTILIS, e, apt to tinge. nam volucris ferro

tinctile virus inest, the winged steel, i. e. the arrow is tinged with poison, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 64.

TINCTORIUS, a. of or pertaining to staining.

TINNĪRE, (tinnio, ivi v. ii, itum,) to tinkle or tingle, to jingle, to ring as metals.—* to sing, Suet. Ner. 20 f. ecquid Dolabella tinnat, whether Dolabella will clink, i. e. will pay any of the money he owes me which will clink, Cic. Att. 14, 21 f.

TINNĪTUS, ùs, m. a tinkling or ringing.

TINNĪMENTUM, i, n. a tinkling or tinkling.

TINNŪLUS, a. tinkling or ringing. tinnulaque aera (i. e. aerea cymbala) sonant, the tinkling cymbals, Ov. M. 4, 393. tinnula sistra, Id. P. 1, 1, 38.

TINNŪCŪLUS, & tinuncŭlus, i, m. a kestrel or kestrel, a kind of hawk, Col. 8, 8, 7. vid. Plin. 10, 37 f. 53.

TINTINNABŪLUM, i, n. a brazen instrument, that made a ringing noise, a bell; used in houses, Suet. Aug. 91. in baths, Martial. 14, 163. at sacrifices, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 98, &c.—suspended on the necks of animals, Phaedr. 2, 8, (al. 7.) 4.—used also for other purposes.—tot pariter pelves et tintinnabula dicas pulsari, Junv. 6, 440.

TINTINNĀRE, tinnĭtāre, & tintinnĕre, to tinkle or ring, to sing, Non. 1, 188. Festus. Auctor Philomelae, v. 9.

TINTINNĀCŪLĪ, òrum, m. those who put chains on criminals that were bound; or who scourged offenders, and made the lash smack on their back, (al. al. tree) Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 8.

TĪNUS, i, f. the time-tree, a kind of wild bay tree, Ov. M. 10, 98. Plin. 15, 30 s. 39. 17, 10 s. 11. Ov. Art. 3, 692. ubi al. legunt pinus. so Col. 9, 4, 2.

* TIPHE, es, a kind of corn, Plin. 18, 8 s. 19.

TIPHŶON, i, n. a kind of summer-flower, Plin. 21, 11 s. 39.

TIPPŪLA v. tipulla, ae, f. a small aquatic animal, or water-spider, that runs on the surface of the water, without sinking, Festus, Varr. apud Non. 2, 857. Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 62.

TĪRO & tĭro, ònis, m. a young or raw soldier, one who first began to serve in the army. ut—veteribus militibus tirones immisceantur, that recruits should be mixed with veterans, Liv. 40, 35. si veteranis patribus tirones filii succederent, Justin. 12, 4.—used sometimes as an adj. pugnabitis cum exercitu tironè, newly raised, raw or unexperienced, Liv. 21, 43.—(II) a young man, who has just assumed the toga virilis, Hor. S. 1, 2, 15. Plin. 8, 48. Ov. F. 3, 787.—(III) a learner or novice in any art or thing.

TĪROCINIUM, i, n. the state of a learner, a novice, the first entrance on any art or profession; inexperience, ignorance. cum senatus simul et tirocinio et perturbatione juvenis moveretur, both by the inexperience and bashfulness of the young man, Liv. 39, 47. cum contemptum tirocinium etiam mitiores barbaros excitare ad rebellandum possit, the contempt entertained for raw soldiers, Id. 40, 35. tirocinia in castris ponere, to learn the rudiments of war in the camp, Justin. 12, 4.—(II) the assuming of the

to *gala virilis*, and entering on public business, by being introduced into the Forum.—* Servius quidem Galba si in L. Paulo accusando tirocinium ponere, et documentum eloquentiae dare voluit, to make his first appearance in the forum, Liv. 45, 27.

TIRUNCŪLA, i, m. a young recruit or raw soldier. *tirunculus miles*, Suet. Ner. 21 f.—a young or raw slave. *noster tirunculus*, Juv. 11, 143.—a young novice or beginner in any thing, Senec. Ep. 108 m.

TIRUNCŪLA, ae, f. a young female novice. *tiruncula sc. canis, i. e. quae primum peperit*, Col. 7, 12, 12.

TITAN, ānis, m. the Sun, Virg. *Æ.* 4, 118. *vid. N. Propr.*

TITHYMĀLUS v. *tithymallus*, i, m. & f. *tithymal*, spurge, an herb, of which there are various kinds, called by different names, Plin. 26, 8 s. 39 & 40, &c. Cels. 7, 5, 3. Col. 9, 13, 2.

TITILLĀRE, to tickle, to affect by slight touches. *praeterea ne vos titillet gloria, lest glory move or entice you*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 179.

TITILLĀRE, ōnis, f. a tickling, a gentle excitement, a titillation, Cic. N. D. 1, 40. Sen. 14. so **TITILLĀTUS**, ūs, m. found only in the abl. Plin. 11, 37 s. 77.

TITIO, ōnis, m. a firebrand taken from the fire, either burning or quenched.

TITIVILLITIUM, i, n. (*à villus*), a thing of no value, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 39.

TITŪBĀRE, to stagger, to totter, to stumble, to reel, Ovid. Met. 3, 608. 15, 331.—(II) to stammer, to falter, to hesitate, to be at a loss, to trip or slip in speaking, Cic. Flacc. 10.—(III) metaph. quid, anime, titubas? why dost thou doubt or hesitate? Senec. Med. 937. so omnibus titubantibus, all of them hesitating or being uncertain, at a loss or at a stand, Nep. 18, 9. cf. Cic. Coel. 28. Dom. 54. cave ne titubes, mandataque frangas, take care that you do not stumble, and break or disobey my orders, Hor. Ep. 1, 13 f. verum illa ne quid titubet, sc. cave, but take heed that she trip not, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 120.—* *passiv. impers.* ne quid, ubi miles venerit, titubetur sc. a nobis, lest we commit any trip or mistake, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 70. in quacunque sit parte titubatam, in whatever part a slip or mistake is made, Cic. Or. 3, 50. sin quid forte titubatam est, ut fit in bello, if any cross accident or calamity has happened, Cic. Fam. 12, 10, 3.

TITŪBĀTUS, a tottering, tripping, Virg. *Æ.* 5, 332.

TITŪBĀTER, adv. with hesitation or uncertainty, not positively, Cic. Coel. 7. A. ad Heren. 4, 41.

TITUBANTIA, ae, f. a stammering or stuttering in speech, humming and hawing.

TITUBĀTIO, ōnis, f. hesitation, uncertainty, Cic. Inv. 2, 12. A. ad Heren. 2, 8.—linguae titubatio, a stammering, Macrob. Sat. 7, 6.

TITŪLUS, i, m. a title or inscription. Anibal—aram condidit dedicavitque, cum ingenti rerum ab se gestarum titulo, Liv. 28, 46.—(II) a ticket or tablet put on a house to be sold or

let.—sub titulum nostros misit avara lares, she forced me to expose my house to sale with an inscription mentioning the price, Ov. Rem. 302. cf. Tibull. 2, 4, 54.—* a scroll affixed to the breast, or suspended from the neck of a slave exposed to sale, Senec. Ep. 47. Propert. 4, 5, 51. Gell. 4, 2. (A. 25).—* or of a criminal. patrem familias detractum e spectaculis in arenam abiecit, cum hoc titulo, ἸΜΠΕΙ ΛΟCŪTUS PARMULARIUS, Suet. Dom. 10.—* also carried before a victim to be sacrificed, Id. Aug. 59.—* a label affixed to a jar or bottle of wine. vinum—cujus patriam, titulumque senectus delevit multā veteris fuligine testae, Juvenal. 5, 34. (A. 454).—* an inscription or epitaph on a tomb. titulo res digna sepulchri, Juvenal. 6, 239. cf. 10, 143.—(II) an inscription on the statue of a great man, shortly expressing his titles, his honours and exploits.—augentes titulum imaginis posterī, i. e. calling Fabius dictator, instead of prodictator, Liv. 22, 31. qui (populus) stupet in titulis et imaginibus, who gaze with admiration at inscriptions and images, Hor. S. 1, 6, 17. per titulos, by inscriptions on statues or other public monuments, Id. Od. 4, 14, 4. atque triumphales (sc. staturae in Rostris), inter quas ausus habere nescio quis titulos Aegyptius, among which I know not what Egyptian tax-gatherer has presumed to place his statue, inscribed with pompous titles, Juvenal. 1, 130. ergo ut miremur te, non tua, primum aliquid da, quod possim titulis incidere praeter honores, quos illis danus, et dedimus, quibus omnia debes, first tell me or do something, which I may engrave in the inscription on your statue, ib. 8, 69.—(IV) a title or appellation of rank or dignity, honour. cūm tu (sc. Agamemnon) prudens scelus ob titulos admittis inanes, &c. you commit a crime (i. e. slay your daughter) for empty titles, i. e. to be called General in Chief of the Greeks, Hor. S. 2, 3, 212. magna sequar; titulum servatae pubis Achivae, the honour or glory of saving the Grecian youth, Ov. M. 7, 56. concisum argentum in titulos faciesque minutas, silver stamped with the title and small face of some monarch, Juv. 14, 291. clementiae titulum e viro clāro (Celso,) et partibus in viso, petebatur, the character or reputation, Tac. H. 1. 71.—proximus est titulis Epytos, Alba, tuis, is thy successor, Ov. F. 4, 44.—* te satis est titulum mortis habere meae, it is enough for you to bear the blame of my death, or to be accounted the cause of it, Ov. Ep. 7, 76. cf. 15, 190. 21, 176. Tr. 1, 11, 30.—(IV) a cause or reason, &c. licet vobis meminisse quem titulum praetenderitis prius adversus Philippum, nunc adversus Antiochum belli, what reason or motive you assigned, Liv. 37, 54.—* Clodius sub honorificentissimo ministerii titulo M. Catonem a republica relegavit, under the most honourable pretext of employing him in the publick service, Paterc. 2, 45.

TŌFUS, a porous stone. See **TOPHUS**.

TŌGA, ae, f. a loose flowing woollen robe, which covered the whole body. (dicta **TOGA** a *tegendo*), quod corpus tegat, Non. 4, 454. *vid.*

A. 411 &c.) the distinguishing garment of a Roman citizen; as the **PALLIUM** was of the Greeks.—worn in time of peace, as the **SAGUM** was in time of war.—**TOGA pro pace, arma ac tela pro bello** (*per metaphoram*) appellatur, Cic. Or. 3, 42. scire cupio, quid tandem isto in versu reprehendas, **CEDANT ARMA TOGAE**, &c. **Marte togâque præcipuus, the chief in war and peace**, Ov. M. 15, 746. *so juvenum belloque togâque maximus*, Id. P. 2, 1, 61. **maximus ille armis, maximus ille togâ**, Id. ad Liv. 14. **enitescere togâ, to be eminent as an advocate or orator**, Tac. An. 11, 7. **est enim tua toga omnium armis felicior, your eloquence**, Cassius ad Cic. Fam. 12, 13, cf. Off. 1, 22. Phil. 2, 8.—* **THE TOGA** seems to have been sometimes used in the army, Liv. 22, 54. 29, 36, 44, 16. but only in the camp or in winter quarters. In these passages, **TOGA** is supposed by some to be put for **SAGUM**. The military robe was certainly different from that worn in peace, Liv. 3, 50. Cic. Pis. 23. unless in ancient times, Plutarch. in Coriol. p. 217. Festus in **ENDO PROCINCTU**; and under some of the emperors, Capitolin. in Antonin. philos. c. 27. Claudian. Honor. conf. 4, 9.—**TOGA prætexta, a toga fringed with purple**, worn by young people, male and female, and by the superior magistrates. See **PRÆTEXERE**.—**toga pura, a pure white toga or gown**, worn by men after the age of about 17; and by women after marriage. **togâ purâ tirones induuntur, novæque nuptæ**, Plin. 8, 48 s. 74. *commonly called toga virilis, the manly toga, sumpsisti togam virilem*, Cic. Phil. 2, 18. cf. Amic. 1. Suet. Aug. 8. Senec. Ep. 1. *also libera, because young men after this time were freed from the restraint of masters, and allowed greater liberty*, Propert. 4, 1, 192. Pers. 5, 30.—* **The laying aside of the dress of a boy (togam prætextam ponere v. deponere) and the assuming of the dress of a man (togam virilem sumere vel induere) was attended with great solemnity**, (*vid. A. 414*) **mutataeque simul togæ memor**, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 9. **togæ oblitus, forgetful of the Roman dress, i. e. of the dignity of a Roman citizen**, ib. 3, 5, 10. **cum bis ter unarum togâ, with a toga six ells long**, (*divites enim togam gerebant amplam et laxissimam; pauperes verò angustam et arctam*) Hor. Ep. 4, 8. **togam componere, to adjust his toga**, ib. 2, 3, 77. **si toga dissidet impar sc. mihi, if my toga does not fit me**, hangs more to one side than the other, Id. Ep. 1, 1, 96. **so toga defluit sc. ei, hangs loosely, droggles**, Id. S. 1, 3, 31. **tenuis togæ, a fine toga**, Id. Ep. 14, 32. **arcta decet sanum toga, a narrow toga becomes a prudent dependant**, ib. 18, 30. **exigua toga, a scanty toga**, 19, 18. **TOGA candida, a toga made white by the art of the fuller**, worn by those who sued for offices in the state, (*vid. A. 85*)—**TOGA picta v. triumphalis, an embroidered toga**, worn by generals in a triumph, Liv. 10, 7. Plin. 8, 48 s. 74.—**toga purpurea, a purple toga, sometimes sent as a present to kings, together with a toga prætexta**, Liv. 31, 11.—

toga pulla, a black or dark-coloured toga, worn in private mourning, Cic. Var. 12. in publick mourning the **SAGUM** was worn, (*sagum sumebant*) Cic. Phil. 12, 7. & 14, 1.—* **vitam quæ faciunt beatiorem, hæc sunt, —lis nunquam, toga rara, &c. the rare use of the TOGA, i. e. to be seldom obliged to attend on a patron, when clients always wore the toga**, Martial. 10, 47, 5. cf. 3, 46. in **toga negotiique versatur, he discharges all the duties of an active citizen**, Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 6.—**The toga was disused by many even in the time of Augustus**, Suet. Aug. 40, 10. but continued still to be worn on all publick occasions in the city, Senec. Ep. 13 & 115. particularly by advocates, Quinctil. 11, 3, 131 &c. In the country the toga was hardly ever worn, Martial. 10, 47, 5. cf. 3, 46. **pars magna Italiae est, si verum admittimus, in qua nemo togam sumit, nisi mortuus**, Juvenal. 172. cf. Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 45 & 7, 3, 2.—* **THE TOGA** was anciently worn by women as well as by men, Varr. apud Non. 14, 25. but afterwards **matrons** wore a different outer robe called **STOLA**. The toga was left to courtezans and women condemned for adultery, Hor. S. 1, 2, 63 & 82. et ibi vet. Scholiast. Martial. 2, 39, 10, 52. Juvenal. 2, 70. (A. 412).—* **a covering or wrapper. ne toga cordylis, et paenula desit olivis, Martial. 13, 1.—* heu quam perfatuae sunt tibi, Roma, togæ! for togati, O Rome, how foolish clients hast thou! Mart. 10, 18.**

TÖGÜLA, ae, f a small toga, Cic. Att. 1, 18, **TÖGÄTUS, a. clothed or dressed in a toga, quin aspera Juno—fovebit Romanos rerum dominos, gentemque togatam, and the nation that wears the toga**, Virg. Æ. 1, 282. cf. Suet. Aug. 40. Martial. 14, 124. **Graeculus judex modò palliatus, modò togatus, sometimes dressed in a pallium, and sometimes in a toga**, Cic. Phil. 5, 5. **unus e togatorum numero, of Roman citizens**, Cic. Or. 1, 24. **so caterva togatorum**, Id. Rosc. Am. 46. **togati creditores Graecorum, Id. Verr. 1, 29. cf. 2, 62. Or. 3, 11. qui togati reipublicæ praesunt, in peace, opp. to imperatores**, Cic. Off. 1; 23. cf. Sull. 30.—**advocatio togatorum, a number of peaceable citizens as witnesses, opp. to armati**, Cic. Caecin. 15. **sunt enim omnes togati et urbani, opp. to rustici**, Plin. Ep. 6, 30. **non pudet (sc. vos,) lictorum vestrorum majorem prope numerum in foro conspici, quam togatorum? than of respectable citizens**, Liv. 3, 52.—* **Under the emperors, when the toga had fallen into general disuse, those were called TOGÄTI, who, dressed in a white TOGA, attended on their patrons, at their houses early in the morning, and walked before them to and from the Forum, &c. in return for which they received a dole or small gratuity in meat or money, called SPORTÜLA**, Juvenal. 3, 127. 7, 142. **plebs togata, the lowest common people**, Id. 8, 49. **turba togata, the crowd of clients who waited to receive the sportula**, Id. 1, 96. **exigis a nobis operam sine fine togatam, my attendance as a client**, Martial. 3, 46. **greges togatorum,**

crowds of clients, Id. 2, 74, 6. *cinctus togatis*, ib. v. 1. cf. 5, 27, 6, 48 &c.—* *TOGATA* sc. mulier, a courtesan, Hor. S. 2, 63 & 82.—an adulteress, Juvenal. 2, 70. Martial. 6, 64, 4.—*TOGATA* sc. fabula v. comoedia, a comedy in which the manners and characters were Roman, Cic. Sext. 55. Senec. Ep. 8 ad fin. clara etiam fuere ingenia, in togatis Afranii, in traegodis Pacuvii, Paterc. 2, 9. dicitur Afranii toga convenisse Menandro, the toga of Afranius is said to have fitted Menander, i. e. the fabulae togatae of Afranius were equal to the comedies of Menander, ib. 2, 1, 57.—vel qui praetextas, vel qui docuere togatas, those who have exemplified the two kinds of Roman comedy, the one, in which high characters are introduced, and the other, in which common or low characters are described, Hor. Art. 288.—Gallia togata, that part of Gaul south of the Alps, the inhabitants of which obtained the rights of Roman citizens, and therefore were permitted to assume the Roman dress, Caes. B. G. 8, 24 & 52. Cic. Phil. 8, 9. Plin. 3, 14 s. 19. (G. 134.)

TOGATŪLUS, i, m. one dressed in a small toga, a poor client, Martial. 10, 74, 3. & 11, 25, 11, *TOGATĀRIUS*, i, m. an actor of Roman comedies, (al. togatarum, sc. comoediarum actor,) Suet. Aug. 45. prope fin.

TOLĒRĀRE, to bear patiently, or simply to bear, to suffer, to endure.—(II) to sustain or support, to nourish or maintain. cum femina, primum cui tolerare colo vitam, tenuique Minervā, &c. whose chief concern it is to support life or to earn her living by the distaff and by the unprofitable work of Minerva, i. e. by weaving, Virg. Æ. 8, 409.—* tum Taurus Stalilius, quamquam provecā tatef, (eam potestatem) egregiē toleravit, supported that office, Tac. An. 6, 11. ne, quamquam egregii duces, summam belli parum tolerarent, lest they should be unequal to the weight of the war or could not support it properly, Id. H. 4, 68.—* posse ipsam Liviam statuere, nubendum post Drusum, an in penatibus iisdem tolerandum haberet, whether she ought to contract a second marriage, or remain the widow of Drusus, Tac. An. 4, 10.—* res—ad patiendum tolerandumque difficultis, difficult to bear or to be borne, Cic. Tusc. 2, 7 m.

TOLERANTER (adv.) dolorem pati, patiently, Cic. Tusc. 2, 18. cf. Fam. 4, 6. Quintil. 8, 6, 33.

TOLERANTIA, ae, f. a bearing, sufferance or patience.

TOLERĀTIO, ōnis, f. the act of bearing, Cic. Fin. 2, 29.

TOLERĀTUS, a. Lentulo—gloriae fuerat bene tolerata paupertas, &c. borne or supported, Tac. An. 4, 44. clementiamque ac justitiam, quanto ignara barbaris, tanto toleratiora capeseret, that he should practise clemency and justice, virtues which would be the more acceptable, as they were unknown to the barbarians, Id. An. 12, 11.

TOLERĀBĪLIS, e, that may be borne or suffered,

tolerable, supportable.—* nam parentum injuriae unius-modi sunt ferme; paulo qui est homo tolerabilis, if the father is one that can bear a little or overlook some small failings in his son, (sed al. al.) Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 31.—*TOLERABILĪTER*, adv. tolerably, in a manner that may be endured, pretty well.

TOLLĒRE, (tollo, sustulī, sublātum) to raise, to lift up. animos tollit dictis, he raises their spirits, Virg. Æ. 9, 127. namque ante domandum ingentes tollent animos sc. equi, if they are high fed before they are tamed, they will become fierce, too fiery or sprightly, too full of mettle, Id. G. 3, 207. sustulēre illi animos, they have raised their spirits, they have become bold or have taken courage, Liv. 3, 67. quia paululum vobis accessit pecuniae, sublatis animi sunt, your minds are elevated, i. e. you are proud, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 57. utque purpurea intexti tollant aulaea, Britanni, and to see how the interwoven Britons seem to raise or draw up the purple tapestry or hangings in the theatre, Virg. G. 3, 25. aulaeum tollitur, the curtain is drawn up, i. e. the play is ended, Cic. Coel. 27. (A. 360.) in malos asperimus parata tollo cornua, I raise my horns, i. e. I am ready to attack, Hor. Epod. 6, 12. tollere seu ponere vult freta, to raise or calm the waves, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 16. bonus agricola magnos sustulit fructus, reaped or had great crops, Quintil. 5, 10, 48. aliquem honoribus, (in dat. for ad honores,) to raise to preferments, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 8. tollit humo saxum, he takes up a stone from the ground, Ov. Met. 11, 110. cf. Cic. Caecin. 21.—*TOLLERE* laudes alicujus vel aliquem laudibus, to extol. nostras laudes in caelum sustulit, Cic. Att. 2, 25. vos Tempe totidem tollite laudibus, Hor. Od. 1, 21, 9.—*TOLLERE* liberos, to educate, to bring up, Liv. 5, 30 f. ibi ex oraculo voce divinā edidit Apollo; puerum, primus Priamo qui foret post illa natus, temperaret tollere, that he should not bring up, but expose (Paris,) Cic. Div. 1, 21. ex vet. poet. cf. Ov. 9, 675—698 (A. 47.)—* Helenor, Maeonio regi quem serva Licymnia furtim sustulerat, had secretly born or brought forth, (al. brought up,) Virg. Æ. 9, 546. et ibi Serv. cf. Homer. Il. 6, 23. & Macrob. 5, 12. risum tollere, to raise a laugh, Hor. Art. 381. Romulum ad deos immortales benevolentia famâque sustulimus, we have raised, Cic. Cat. 3, 1.—plus tibi, quam Juno, nocuit Venus, illa premedo sustulit, she (Juno) raised by endeavouring to depress you, Ov. Ep. 4, 11.—(II) to take away, to remove. solem de mundo tollere videntur, qui amicitiam tollunt, Cic. Amic. 13.—* quis neget Aeneae magnâ de stirpe Neronem? sustulit hic matrem, sustulit ille patrem, (ambiguè v. duplice sensu dictum,) the one (Nero) took off or killed his mother, the other (Aeneas) bore off his father from the flames of Troy, Suet. Ner. 39. so Cicero—Caesarem laudandum et tollendum censebat; cum aliud diceret, aliud intelligi vellent, when he said one thing, that Caesar should be praised and extolled or advanced to honour; and meant another, that he should be cut off, Paterc. 2, 62.

¶ Cic. Fam. 11, 20. Suet. Aug. 12.—primùm (Vettius) Caepionem (*i. e.* Brutum) de oratione suâ sustulit, quem in senatu acerrimè nominârat, *took out of his speech, i. e. did not mention in his speech from the Rostra to the people,* Cic. Att. 2, 24 m. aliquem de foro, atque adeo de civitate, *to banish,* Cic. Cluent. 29.—diem tollere, *to waste,* so as to prevent any public business from being done. si qua res illum diem aut auspiciis, aut exsuscatione sustulit, tota causa iudiciumque sublatum est, Cic. Dom. 17 f. tibi decernitur, ut regem reducas, quòd commodo rem facere possis; ut exercitum religio tollat, *you are appointed to restore the king by every means in your power, without an army, which the prediction of the sibylline books forbids to be used,* Cic. Fam. 1, 1, 6. fidem de foro, dignitatem de rep. sustulistis, *you have taken away credit from the forum,* Cic. Rull. 1, 8.—nec tibi parcetur misero, trepidumque magistrum in caveâ magno fremitu leo tollet alumnus, *the young lion will devour,* Juv. 14, 247. a mihi promisso corpore tolle manus, *take off or away,* Ov. Ep. 20, 146. erat quod tollere velles sc. in versibus Lucillii, *there was something which you would wish to cancel or retrench,* Hor. S. 1, 4, 11.

SUBLĀTUS, part. *raised, lifted up.* praedonum adventum significabat ignis e specula sublatus, Cic. Verr. 5, 37. dato signo, et sublatis ancoris, *having weighed anchor,* Caes. B. G. 4, 23.—* *brought up, educated.* non ita me genitor bellis assuetus Opheltes sublatus erudiit, Virg. Æ. 9, 205.—* *elevated, proud.* quo praelio sublati Helvetii audacibus subsistere coeperunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 15.—(II) *taken away, removed.* dapes jubet et sublata reponi pocula, Virg. Æ. 8, 175. Fulvia,—sublato auctore, de Catilinae conjuratione, quae quoque modo audiêrat, compluribus narravit, *concealing her author,* Sall. Cat. 23.

SUBLĀTÈ, adv. *sublimely, in a lofty style,* Cic. Or. 55.—(II) *arrogantly, proudly.* nihil de me dixi sublatiùs, Cic. Dom. 36.

SUBLĀTIO, ònis, f. *a raising or lifting up.*—(II) *a taking away or destroying.*

TOLLĒNO, ònis, m. *an engine to raise water, a sump,* Plin. 19, 4 s. 20. Senec. q. nat. 2, 9.—(II) *a kind of machine or crane for raising great weights, a warlike engine,* Liv. 24, 34. & 38, 5.

TŌLŪTIM, adv. *with an ambling pace.*

TŌLŪTĀRIUS (adj.) *equus, an ambling or pacing horse,* Sen. Ep. 87 m.

TOMACĪNA, ae, f. *a pudding or sausage made of hogs flesh or entrails,* Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 10.—**TOMACŪLUM**, & per synopen, tomâclum, i, n. *a pudding or sausage,* Juv. 10, 355. Mart. 1, 42. Petron. 31 & 49.

TŌMENTUM, i, n. (*q. tondimentum*), *all kind of stuffing for cushions or beds; as, locks of wool, feathers, hair, chaff, straw, &c.* Varr. L. L. 4, 35,

TŌMEX, ïcis, & tōmix *v. thomix, icis, f. a cord or rope,* Plin. 17, 10 s. 11.

TŌMUS, i, m. (*i. e. sectio*), *a tome or volume,* Mart. 1, 67.

TŌNĀRE, (tōno, ui, itum), *to thunder.* quem super ingens porta tonat caeli, Virg. G. 3, 260.—(II) *to sound loudly or dreadfully, to make a terrible noise.—with the accus. ter centum tonat ore deos, she invokes with a loud voice,* Virg. Æ. 4, 510. et vetat insano verba tonare foro, *to utter,* Propert. 4, 1, 234. aspera vel paribus bella tonare modis, *to celebrate,* Martial. 8, 3, 14. hâc iter est Superis ad magni tecta tonantis, *to the house of the great Thunderer, i. e. of Jupiter,* Ov. M. 1, 170. magni matrona Tonantis, *the wife of Jupiter, i. e. Juno, ib. 2, 466.* so dicor matrona Tonantis, Ov. F. 6, 33. germana Tonantis, *the sister of the Thunderer,* Ov. Ep. 9, 7.

TŌNĪTRU, ind. n. & tonitrus, ūs, m. & tonitruum, i, n. *thunder; a rumbling sound; a crack or peal of thunder.* si in nube luctetur flatus aut vapor, tonitrua edi; si erumpat ardens, fulmen; si longiore tractu nitatur fulgetra: his findi nubem, illis perumpi, Plin. 2, 43. cf. Sen. N. Q. 2, 16, &c.

TŌNĪTRĀLIS, e, *thundering, containing thunder,* Lucr. 1, 1096,

TŌNDĒRE, (tondeo, tōtondi, tonsum), *to clip, to cut with sheers.* candidior postquam tondenti barba cadebat, *fell from him that clipped it,* Virg. E. 1, 29. metaph. hunc tondebo auro usque ad cutem, *I'll fleece him of his money,* Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 8.—* *oves tondere, to clip or shear,* Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 29. Plin. 18, 27 s. 66 f. nec minùs interea barbas, incanage menta Cinyphii tondent hirci, *sc. pastores v. homines tondent, they shear or cut,* Virg. G. 3, 312.—**TŌNDERE** segetem, *to cut down, to reap,* Tibul. 4, 1, 172. nocte leves meliùs stipulae, nocte arida prata tondentur, *are cut,* Virg. G. 1, 290.—* *tondent dumeta juvenci, crop, browse or feed on,* ib. 15. rostroque immanis vultur obunco immortale jecur tondens, *tearing, (al. tundens, pouncing,)* Virg. Æ. 6, 598.

TŌNSUS, part. *clipt, cut.* tonsus capillus, Ov. M. 8, 151.—(II) *duris ut ilex tonsa bipennibus, lopped, pruned,* Hor. Od. 4, 4, 57. ipse caput tonsae foliis evinctus olivae, *having his head bound with the leaves of shorn or cut olive, i. e. with a garland of olive-leaves,* Virg. Æ. 5, 774. cf. 556. & G. 3, 21. tonsae novales, *i. e. demessae, lands after reaping,* from which the corn has been reaped or the hay cut, Virg. G. 1, 71. so tonsa humus, Ov. Rem. 192. tonsis in vallibus, *in new-mowed vallies:* according to Servius, *stript of their trees and bushes; perhaps rather, browsed, grazed or fed upon,* Virg. G. 4, 277. cf. 1, 15.

TŌNSĪTĀRE, fr. *to clip or shear often.* rerin' ter in anno tu has (oves) tonsitari, *do you think that they are shorn thrice a year,* Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 9.

TŌNSA, ae, f. *an oar,* V. Flacc. 1, 569. oftener plur. **TŌNSAE**, ârum, *oars,* Virg. Æ. 7, 28. 10, 299. Lucan. 3, 527. & 5, 448. Sil. 11, 491.

TONSILIS, e, *that may be clipped or cut, long.*

—(II) *clipt or cut into various figures.*—

TONSILLAE, ārum, f. *the tonsils or glands, at the root of the tongue, Plin. 11, 37 s. 66. Cic. N. D. 2, 54.*—(II) *a disease or disorder in the tonsils, the mumps or squinancy, Plin. 20, 14 s. 53. cf. Cels. 1, 5, 1. § 6, 10, 1.*—

TONSOR, ōris, m. *a barber. si curtatus (ul. curatus) inaequali tonsore capillos occurri, rides, having his hair cut by an uneven or bungling barber, i. e. cut awry, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 94.*—

TONSŌRIUS, a, *of or pertaining to a barber.*—

TONSTRIX, icis, f. *a female barber, a barber girl, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 51, &c. Mart. 2, 17.*—

TONSTRICŪLA, ae, f. *dim. ita regiae virginis, ut tonstriculae, tondebant barbam, et capillum patris, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20.*—

TONSTRINA, ae, f. *a barber's shop or shade, Plaut. Amph. 4, 1, 5. Epid. 2, 2, 13.*—

TONSŪRA, ae, f. *a clipping or shearing, a cutting.*—(II) *a lopping or pruning, Plin. 17, 27 s. 45. add. 16, 37 s. 68.*—

TONSUS, ūs, m. *a clipping or shearing. sura, pes, statura, tonsus, i. e. tonsum caput, his shorn pate, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 228.*

TONITRU, ind. n. *thunder. See TŌNĀRE.*

TŌNUS v. tōnos, i, m. & tōnum, i, n. *a tone or sound, a note in music, Vitruv. 5, 4. § 9, c. ult.*—(II) *the accent of a syllable, Gell. 13, 25.*—

—(III) *the middle tint between light and shade in a picture, Plin. 35, 5 s. 11 f.*—(IV) *a peal of thunder.*—(V) *the space between the earth and the moon, Plin. 2, 22 s. 20.*

TOPAZION v. ium, i, n. & -ius, i, m. *the topaz, a gem, Plin. 37, 8 s. 32.*

TŌPHUS v. tofus, i, m. *a sand- or gravel-stone, rotten stone. et tophus scaber, Virg. G. 2, 214.*

TŌPHŪSUS, a. *of sand- or gravel-stone, Suet. Cl. 21.*—

TŌPHACEUS v. tofaceus. *fruges alit tofacea sc. marga v. terra, gravelly marle, Plin. 17, 7.*

* **TOPARCHIA**, ae, f. *(regionis praefectura,) a certain part of country, a district.*—

TOPARCHA, ae, f. *the governor of a district, a prefect, Spartian. in Adrian. 12.*

TŌPIA, ōrum, n. (*ἄ τοπος, locus*), *painted landscapes, Vitruv. 7, 5.*—

TOPIĀRIUS, a. *opus topiarium, topiarian or figure work in a garden; a work made by bending, twisting, and cutting pliable shrubs and trees, or plants, into various shapes for the sake of ornament; the laying out of parterres, the forming of arbours or bowers, &c. Vitruv. 5, 8. Plin. 12, 5 s. 11. 15, 30 s. 39 f.*—

TOPIĀRIA, ae, f. *sc. ars, the art of laying out and adorning a pleasure garden, Cic. Q. fr. 3, 1, 2.*—

TOPIĀRIUS, i, m. *a person skilled in that art, an ornamental gardener.*

* **TOPICA**, ōrum, n. *topics, the general heads or common places from which arguments are drawn; also a book concerning these, Cic. Topic. 1. Fam. 7, 20.*—

TOPICE, es, f. *the art of finding arguments on any question, Cic. Top. 2.*

TŌRAL v. tōrale, is, n. *the cloth or ticking that covers a mattress or couch, a bed-covering, Varr. L. L. 4, 35. Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 22. Sat. 2, 4, 84.*

TORCŪLAR, v. torcūlare, is, n. & torcūlarium, i, n. (*à torquendo*), *a place in a villa, where wine or oil was pressed; the place where wine- or oil-presses stand. torcular proximum sit culinae, Vitruv. 6, 9.*—(II) *a machine for squeezing out the juice of wine-grapes or olives, a wine- or oil-press.*—

TORCŪLĀRIUS, a. *of or pertaining to a wine-press. vasa torcularia trina, Varr. 1, 22, 4.*—

TORCULARIUS, i, m. *one employed about an oil-press, a press-man, Col. 12, 50, 3.*—

TORCŪLUM, i, n. *a wine-press. xx jugeribus unum sufficit torcular, Plin. 18, 31 s. 74, 3.*

* **TŌREUMA**, ātis, n. *a vase or any piece of plate carved or engraven, chased, embossed or adorned with bass-relief. toreumata emunt, i. e. vasa caelata, carved vessels, Sall. Cat. 20, 12. cf. c. 11, 6.*—

TŌREUTA, v. -tes, ae, m. *a carver or engraver, one who adorns vases or plate with figures in basso-relievo, Plin. 35, 8 s. 34.*—

TŌREUTICE, ēs, f. *the art of engraving or embossing, Plin. 34, 8. § 35, 10.*

TORMENTUM, i, n. (*à torquendo*), *a warlike engine for throwing stones and darts. quod unum genus tegumenti nullo telo neque tormento transjici potest, by no dart nor engine, i. e. by nothing thrown from an engine, Caes. B. C. 2, 9. cf. 3, 51 & 56.*—* *metaph. varia et multa tormenta fortunae, darts or strokes, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1.*—(II) *torment or torture, applied to extort a confession of the truth, or for the sake of punishment. questiones nobis servorum ac tormenta accusator minatur, &c. Cic. Sull. 28.*

tortura adhibere, to apply torture, Cic. Off. 3, 9.—* *an instrument of torture, Plin. 34, 8 s. 19 prope fin.*—(III) *any torment, pain or anguish; any thing that gives pain. invidiā Siculi non invenēre tyranni majus tormentum, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 59.*—

TORMĪNA, um, n. (*sing. tormen, not in use*), *the gripes or gripings, a painful wringing of the guts, a dysentery, Cels. 4, 15. Col. 6, 7, 2. Cato, 156, 157, &c.*—* *the acute pain of any disease. cichorium urinae tormina discutit, Plin. 20, 8 s. 30. cf. 30, 15 s. 50.*—

TORMĪNALIS, e, *of or pertaining to the gripes. sorba, quae torminalia vocantur, i. e. good for curing the gripes or dysentery, Cels. 2, 30, 8. cf. 4, 19, 21. Plin. 15, 21 s. 23.*—

TORMĪNŌSUS, a. *subject to the gripes, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12.*

TORNUS, i, m. *a lathe or turner's wheel. torno rasile buxum, Virg. G. 2, 449. pocula fagina, lēnta quibus torno facili superaddita vitis, &c. to which when polished in the turning loom a pliant vine or ivy branch being superadded by the skilful graving tool, &c. Id. E. 3, 38.*—* *metaph. incipe jam angusto versus includere torno, to put on the narrow lathe, i. e. to compose in a simple style, Propert. 2, 25, 43.*—

TORNARE, to turn or polish on a lathe, to form or fashion.—*met.* delere jubebat, et male tornatos Incudi reddere versus, *not well turned or polished*, Hor. Art. 441.

TŌRŌSUS, a. *brawny, muscular.* See **TORUS**.

TORPĒRE, (torpeo, ui, -) to be numb or benumbed; to be torpid, void of feeling or motionless. torpebat vox spiritusque, *their voice was suppressed, and their breath suspended*, Liv. 1, 25. si tua re subitā consilia torpent, at tu mea sequere, *if you are at a loss how to act*, ib. 41. frigēre ac torpere senis consilia, *that the old man's schemes were cold and languid*, Id. 6, 23. **TORPENS**, part. numb, benumbed, torpid. torpens frigore, Suet. Aug. 80. non eadem vini atque cibi, torpente palato, gaudia, *his palate being languid, or his taste being gone*, Juv. 10, 203. non tamen exacuet torpens sapor ille palatum, *the taste of nectar and ambrosia will not sharpen my languid appetite*, Ov. P. 1, 10, 13. torpentis ad ostia Ponti, *at the mouth of the languid Buzine sea, i. e. having small or slow tides*, Juv. 4, 43.

TORPESCĒRE, to grow numb or torpid, to become languid. flavescunt tamen illae (margaritae) senectū, rugisque torpescunt, *tarnish or lose colour*, Plin. 9, 35.

TORPOR, ōris, m. numbness, stupor, languor. vix prece finitā, torpor gravis alligat artus, Ov. M. 1, 548.

TORPIDUS, a. torpid, benumbed. torpidi somno, Liv. 7, 36. & 25, 38.

TORPĒDO, inis, f. a numbness, stupidity.—(II) the *cramp-fish* or torpēdo, that benumbs the hands of those that touch it.

TORQUĒRE, (torqueo, torsi, tortum,) to turn or bend with some force. proras ad littora torquent, Virg. Æ. 3, 532. ora torquentur, *the mouth is distorted*, Cic. Off. 1, 36. et ora tristitia tantantū sensu torquetit amaror, *will distort the countenances of those who taste it*, Virg. G. 2, 247. so torquere vultum, Quintil. 10, 3, 21. cf. 11, 3, 90. hoc decreto consul armatus, quum paucis appellantis tribunum colum torsisset, &c. *had seized a few by the neck, i. e. had ordered the lictors to seize and drag them to prison*, Liv. 4, 53.—* *metaph.* quod uterque torquere ad suae causae commodum debet, to turn, Cic. Inv. 1, 21.—(II) to turn round, to whirl about. ast illam (navem) ter fluctus ibidem torquet agens circum, Virg. Æ. 1, 117. vos tenui praegnantem stamine fusum Penelopē meliūs, levius torquetis Arachnē, *you twirl the spindle loaded with fine thread*, Juven. 2, 56. dum superest Lachēsī, quod torqueat, *whilst Laches has yet some thread to spin*, Id. 3, 27. stamina pollice torque, *turn round the thread with your thumb*, Ov. M. 12, 475.—(III) to throw, to dart, to shoot, to sting, to hurl. Fandāre, qui quondam jussus confunderē foedus, in medios telum (i. e. sagittam) torsisti primus Achivos, Virg. Æ. 5, 497. cf. Hom. Il. 4, 86, &c. libet (mihi) Partho torquere Cydonia cornu spicula, *to shoot Cretan arrows from a Parthian bow*, Virg. E. 9, 59. conf. Æ. 11, 577.—* draco ex imā sibila torquet humo, *utters*

hisses, Propert. 4, 8, 8. so anguis stetit, et trepidantia torsit sibila, V. Flac. 7, 525.—(IV) to torture, to put one on the rack, to extort a confession. quas torqueat umbras Aeacus, *what shades or guilty souls Aeacus tortures*, Juvenal. 1, 9.—* *met.* to trouble, to grieve, to vex, to torment. equidem dies noctesque torqueor, Cic. Att. 7, 9 f. reges dicuntur multis urgere cullis, et torquere mero, quem perspexisse laborent, *and to try with wine or to make drunk*, Hor. Art. 435. torqueatur vita Sullae, *let the life of Sulla be narrowly examined*, Cic. Sall. 28. non diu, sed acriter nos tuae supplicationes torserunt, *have troubled*, Cic. Fam. 8, 11. ille (Atticus) se torquet diu, nec quaestionis positae causam intelligit, *the Athenian perplexes himself*, Phaedr. 3, 14, 7.

TORTUS, part. twisted. torti funes, Virg. Æ. 4, 575. invidia infelix Furias, amnemque severum Cocyti metuet tortosque Ixiōnis angues, *and the twisted or wreathed snakes, by which Ixion was bound to his wheel*, Virg. G. 3, 38.—* *met.* condiciones tetuli tortas, *I proposed hard terms*, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 25.—(II) turned or whirled round. crebro vortice tortus Halys, Ov. P. 4, 10, 48.—(III) thrown, darted. fulmina torta manu sc. Jovis, Ov. Ep. 4, 158.—(IV) tortured. nam et verberibus torti, Cic. Top. 20. Suet. Aug. 40. (A. 41.) socii capti, torquere de illo negaverunt, Justin. 22, 1 f.—* *met.* expectatione (sc. mortis) tortus, Quintil. 6, 1, 18. commissumque teget, et vino tortus et irā, *conceal a secret entrusted to you, though urged or tempted to reveal it by wine and anger*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 38.—**TORTĒ**, adv. obliquely, transversely, Lucr. 4, 306.

TORTUS, ūs, m. a winding or twisting, the wreath of a serpent, Tusc. 2, 9. Virg. Æ. 5, 276.

TORSIO, ōnis, f. a griping or wringing. torsiones stomachi, (al. rosiones), Plin. 20, 17 s. 67. so 28, 7 s. 21.

TORTĪLIS, e, that may be twisted, flexible, wreathed, withen. fit tortile collo arum ingens coluber, *becomes wreathed gold, i. e. a golden chain round her neck*, Virg. Æ. 7, 351. tortilis e digitis excidit ansa meis, *the wreathed handle*, Ov. Ep. 16, 252. so tortilis buccina, Ov. M. 1, 335. piscis, 13, 915.

TORTIVUS, a. -um mustum, squeezed must, that which is last pressed from the grapes, Cato, 23, 4. Varr. 1, 54. mustum tortivum est, quod post primam pressuram vinaceorum exprimitur, Col. 12, 36.

TORTUŌSUS, a. winding, turning many ways. est autem alvus multiplex, et tortuosa, Cic. N. D. 2, 54 ad fin.—* *met.* tortuosum genus disputandi, *subtle, intricate*, Cic. Acad. 4, 31. cf. Fin. 3, 1.—visa quaedam tortuosa et obscura, *difficult, perplexed*, Cic. Div. 2, 63.—neque enim fidum potest esse multiplex ingenium et tortuosum, *deceitful, un candid, insincere*; opp. to simplex, Cic. Am. 18.

TORTOR, ōris, m. a torturer or tormentor, an executioner. sunt quae tortoribus annua (stipendia) praestant, *some women hire beadles by*

the year to lash their slaves, Juvenal. 6, 479.—

* *met.* occultum quatenus animo torture flagellum, conscience, as an executioner, shaking her secret whip, Juvenal. 13, 195.—

TORFARI, to be tortured, Lucr. 3, 662.—

TORQUE & Torques, is, m. & f. a collar or chain worn about the neck. T. Manlius, Galli torque detracto, cognomen invenit, Cic. Off. 3, 21.—* a collar put round the necks of oxen to yoke them together, Virg. 3, 168.—* a garland or chaplet of flowers, a wreath. saepe deum nexis ornatae torquibus arae, i. e. coronis, ib. 4, 276.—* a ruff of feathers round a bird's neck, Plin. 10, 42s. 58.—

TORQUATUS, a. adorned with a collar. torquati milites, Veget. 2, 7. adfuit Alecto, brevibus torquata colubris, Ov. Ep. 2, 119.—* palumbus torquatus, a ring-dove, Martial. 13, 69.—* a surname of the Manlii, Cic. Fin. 1, 7. Liv. 7, 10. Flor. 1, 13. add. Suet. Aug. 43. Lucan. 7, 583. (N. propr.)

TORRERE, (torreo, ui, tostum,) to dry, to make dry, to parch. fruges—et torrere parant flammis, et frangere saxo, Virg. Æ. 1, 179.—* to scorch. sole novo densae torrentur aristae, Virg. Æ. 7, 720.—(II) to roast. pinguique in veribus torrebimus exta colurnis, Virg. 2, 379.—* metaph. to inflame with love. me lentus Glycerae torret amor meae, Hor. Od. 3, 19f. cf. 3, 9, 13. & 4, 1, 12. Propert. 3, 23, 3.—(III) to burn, to consume with fire. illa velim rapida Vulcanus carmina flammâ torreat, Tibul. 1, 10, 49.—* neut. to be torrid or exceedingly hot, Col. 1, 4, 10.—

TORRESCERE, to be roasted or broiled, Lucr. 3, 904.—

TORRENS, part. & adj.—jam rapidus, torrens sistentes Sirius Indos, ardebat caelo, scorching, Virg. G. 4, 425. so sidera torrentia agros, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 31.—* exilis terra, et acclivis torrensque aestu, and burning or scorched with heat, Col. 4, 19, 3. so miles—torrens meridiano sole, Liv. 4, 38f.—* but torrens vapor, a burning or scorching vapour, Lucr. 5, 340.—* torrens dicendi copia, an abundant copiousness of speech, Juvenal. 10, 9. saevus et illium (Demosthenem) exitus eripuit, quem mirabantur Athenae torrentem, bearing all before him like a torrent by his eloquence, ib. 123.—

TORRENS, ntis, m. a torrent, a sudden, rapid stream, caused by rain or the melting of snow. torrens imbribus conceptus, Col. 1, 4, 10.—eo die steterunt tantum acies utraeque super ripam, qui interflabat, torrentis, i. e. amnis, of a rivulet, which flowed between them with a gentle stream, Liv. 33, 18. Achaei, torrente superato, &c. having passed the rivulet, ib. quodque magis credas, Stygii quoque conscia sunt numina torrentis; timor et deus ille deorum, let the deity or majesty of the Stygian river be witness to my promise, Ovid. Met. 3, 291.—

(II) *met.* meri veteris torrens, Juv. 6, 318. torrens armorum et virorum, a torrent or great number, Sil. 12, 189. abundans umbrarum huc agitur torrens, Id. 13, 760.—* inanis verborum torrens, Quintil. 10, 7, 23. cum fertur, quasi

torrens, oratio, Cic. Fin. 2, 1f.—

TORRENTER, adv. rapidly, impetuously.—

TOSTUS, part. dried, parched. tostum ordeum v. hordeum, Col. 12, 5.—

TORRIDUS, a. dried, parched. defectus, alibi aquarum, circa torridos fontes rivosque, dried up, Liv. 4, 30. campi siccitate torridi, parched with drought, Id. 21, 43.—(II) hot, sultry, scorched. quinque tenent caelum zonae; quarum una coruscus semper sole rubens, et torrida semper ab igni sc. est, and is always parched by the heat of the sun; hence called the torrid zone, Virg. G. 1, 234. cf. Tibull. 4, 1, 1, &c.—(III) shrivelled or shrunk with cold; pecora jumentaque torrida frigore, Liv. 21, 32. so membra torrida gelu, ib. 40.—

TORRĒFĀCĒRE, to toast or dry at the fire, or by the heat of the sun, Col. 6, 7, 4. cf. 12, 15, 4.—

TORRIS, is, m. a firebrand, Virg. Æ. 12, 298. Ov. M. 8, 512.

TORSIO, tortor, tortus, &c. See TORQUERE.

TORVITAS, grimness, &c. See TORVUS.

TORVUS, i, m. a couch or bed, a mattress, any thing to sleep or recline on. torus dicitur a tortis herbis, quae accumbentium humeris supponuntur, Isidor. 20, 1.—* *net.* Deucalion, cum consorte tori, i. e. cum Pyrrha uxore, Ov. M. 1, 319. so appellaturque tori sociam, and calls her the companion or partner of his bed, ib. 10, 268. Junonemque, toris quae praesidet alma maritis, who presides over the marriage bed, Ov. Ep. 2, 41. scis—non me legitimos sollicitasse toros, i. e. mulieres nuptas, Ov. P. 3, 3, 50. cf. F. 5, 24.—* riparum tori, couches along the banks, i. e. green banks, on which one might recline as on a couch, Virg. Æ. 6, 674. pulvinorum tori, beds in a garden, raised in the form of a pillow, Plin. 19, 4 s. 20.—(II) a rope, a twist or single string of a rope, Cato, 135, 4.—

* TORI, plur. the brawn, muscles or fleshy fibres of a man or beast; a muscular pulp of flesh. colla tument toris, Ov. M. 14, 238. cf. 15, 230. Ep. 9, 60. aut addit aliquos, ut in coronâ, toros, or intermingles certain decorations, like the tufts of flowers in a garland, or tassels in a crown, Cic. Or. 6.—

TORULUS, i, m. a small rope or cord.—(II) the wood of a tree next to the bark, the sappy part, Vitruv. 2, 9.—

TORVUSUS, a. brawny, muscular or sinewy, fleshy, strong and lusty.

TORVUS, a. grim, stern, rough or terrible of aspect. optima torvae forma bovis, Virg. G. 3, 51. torva laeena, Id. E. 2, 63. huic (tauro) torva facies est, a grim, stern countenance, Col. 6, 20.—

TORVUM & Torva, plur. are used as adverbs. torvumque repente clamat, with a rough voice, Virg. Æ. 7, 399. talibus Aeneas ardentem et torvâ tuentem lenibat dictis animum, tri'd to soothe the mind of Dido inflamed and looking sternly, ib. 6, 467. cf. Stat. Theb. 12, 127. V. Flac. 2, 555.—

TORVITAS, *âtis*, f. *sternness, grimness*.—*met. austerity, roughness, rusticity*, Plin. 7, 19.

TOSTUS, part. *dried, parched*. See **TORRERE**.

TOT, a. ind. *so many*; answering to **QUOT**: quot homines, tot causae, Cic. Or. 2, 32. quot homines, tot sententiae, Ter. Phor. 2, 4, 14. tot me impediunt curae, quae meum animum divorsè trahunt, Id. And. 1, 5, 25.

TOTIDEM, a. ind. *as many, equally many*. having **QUOT**, either expressed or understood.—*totidem*, quot dixit, scripta verbis oratio, Cic. Brut. 96. mille talenta rotundentur, totidem altera, *as many more or another thousand*, Horat. Epist. 1, 6, 34. dixerit insanum qui me, totidem audiet sc. verba, *shall hear as much from me in return*, Id. Sat. 2, 3, 298. cum totidem navibus, atque erat profectus, Athenas rediit, *with as many ships as he had set out with*, Nep. 1, 7.

TOTIES, adv. *so often*. an ego toties de eadem re audiam? Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 48.—* Some put *totiens* & *quotiens* for *toties* & *quoties*.

TOTUS, a. (*gen. totius, dat. toti*), *whole, all, altogether*. cui (Pompeio) senatus totam rempublicam, omnem Italiae pubem, cuncta populi Romani arma commiserat, Cic. Mil. 23.—* Platonem Dion aded admiratus est, atque adamavit, ut se totum ei traderet, *that he gave himself up wholly to him*, Nep. 10, 2. totum se dedit reipublicae, *he devoted himself entirely to state affairs*, Id. 2, 1. Ctesipho autem in amore est totus, *thinks of nothing but his mistress*, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 20. nescio quid medians nugarum, et totus in illis, *wholly intent on them*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 1.—* **TOTUS** esse alicujus, *to be entirely devoted to one*.—et sum totus vester, et esse debeo, Cic. Fam. 15, 7.—(II) **TOTUM**, n. *the whole*. totum in eo est, ceterorum ut concinnum sit, Cic. Q. fr. 3, 1, 1. cf. Col. 12, 4, 3. non tota modo totis, sed etiam partes partibus comparati, Quintil. 8, 4, 13.—* **EX TOTO**, *wholly, altogether, entirely*, Ov. P. 1, 6, 28. & 4, 8, 72.—*so in TOTUM*; munia, quae domi capessenda, non in totum muliebri officio relinquenda sunt, Col. 12, 1, 4.—(III) **TOTUS**, *put for omnis, or of the same import*. clamorem subito totis tollit viribus, Phaedr. 1, 11, 7.—* The poets sometimes shorten the penult of **TOTIUS**, Lucr. 1, 82, 4, 1022, &c.—(IV) **TOTUS**, with the penult short is put for **QUANTUS** answering to **QUOTUS**; detrahitur summae tota pars, quota sumitur inde, Manil. 3, 447. cf. Col. 5, 3, 5.

TOXICUM, i, n. **POISON**, properly that with which the point of an arrow was tinged, (*à τοξον, arcus v. sagitta, Festus*).—* any kind of *poison*. non ad miscenda coimus toxica, Ov. Art. Am. 2, 2, 64.—(II) **TOXICON**, a *kind of gum, called ladanum*, Plin. 26, 8, 30.

TRABEA, ae, f. a *kind of toga, adorned with stripes of purple, which ran across it like beams, whence it had its name, worn by the kings of Rome*.—trabeis usos accipio reges, Plin. 8, 48, 74.—ascribed by anticipation to **PICUS**, one of the Laurentian kings;—ipse Quirinali lituo,

parvâque sedebat succincto trabeâ, *girt with a small (i. e. short and narrow) trabea*, Virg. Æ. 7, 188. afterwards worn by the consuls on certain occasions, Ib. 612 & ibi Serv. also by the augurs, (A. 299.) and by the Equites, in their annual procession, Val. Max. 2, 2, 9. and at other times, Tac. An. 3, 2.

TRABEATUS, a. *dressed in the trabea*. trabeatus Quirinus, Ov. F. 1, 87. M. 14, 828. trabeati equites, Tac. An. 3, 2. Suet. Dom. 14. Stat. Silv. 4, 2, 32.

TRABS, (*anciently trâbes*), trâbis, f. properly *two pieces of wood or two planks joined together, (duo ligna compacta, Festus)*; a single plank was called **TIGNUM**: hence, *trabes compactiles*, Vitruv. 4, 7.—(I) *a beam of timber or other matter*.—trabe larice, Plin. 16, 40, 76. trabes Hymettiae, *beams of marble from mount Hymettus*, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 3. interdum longâ trabe rectior exit sc. serpens, *is stretched out straighter than a long beam*, Ov. Met. 3, 78.—(III) *per synecdoch. a ship or any thing made of beams*. ut trabe Cyprîa Myrtoum pavidus nauta secat mare, *in a ship made of Cyprian wood*, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 13. vetabo,—sub isdem sit trabibus sc. ne, *under the same roof, in the same house*, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 28.—* *a lofty or large tree*. sonat icta securibus illex, fraxineaque trabes, Virg. Æ. 6, 181. lucus nigranti piceâ, trabibusque obscurus acernis, *and with maple trees*, Ib. 9, 87. densum trabibus nemus, *thick set with trees*, Ov. Met. 14, 360.—(IV) *a kind of meteor*, Sen. N. Q. 7, 4, 1, 1, & 15.

TRABĀLIS, e, of or pertaining to a beam. clavus trabalis, *a large nail, such as is used in fixing beams*, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 18. ut hoc beneficium quemadmodum dicitur, trabali clavo figeret sc. Mamertinis, *that he might confirm*, Cic. Verr. 5, 21.

TRABECŪLA & **Trabiculâ**, ae, f. *a little beam*, Vitruv. 10, 21.

TRACTA, ae, f. *a lock of wool, &c.* See **TRAHERĒ**.

TRACTĀRE, (*à traho*), *to handle, to touch, to feel*. ea, quae gustamus, olfacimus, tractamus, &c. Cic. Tusc. 5, 38.—(II) **TRACTARE** agrum, *to till, to cultivate*, Col. 2, 4, 5. aliequem, *to treat, to use*, Cic. Fam. 1, 3. cf. 13, 24, 27 & 79. eum nimis asperè tractat, Cic. Q. fr. 2, 6m. cf. Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 49 & 101. animos, *to affect or move*, Cic. Or. 28. cf. Brut. 50. prospiciat deinceps praeceptor, quonam modo tractandus sit discens animus, *ought to be treated*, Quintil. 1, 3, 6. summus ille tractandorum artifex sc. Cicero, *that great master of the art of moving the minds of his hearers*, Id. 11, 1, 85. argentum tractare et considerare, *to handle and examine*, Cic. Verr. 4, 15f. cf. parad. 52. adde, virilia quod speciosius arma non est qui tractet, *there is no one who handles more gracefully*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 53. artem, *to exercise*, Cic. Acad. 7. artem musicam, *to apply to the art of poetry*, Ter. Phor. pr. 18. bella, *to carry on*, Ov. Art. 1, 182. Tac. Hist. 4, 73. An. 1, 59. bellum cunctatione, *to prolong*, Tac. An. 6, 44. Dio-

nysius servus meus, qui meam bibliothecam multorum nummorum (i. e. multis nummis emptam) tractavit, *who had the charge of my valuable library*, Cic. Fam. 13, 77. causas amicum tractare atque agere, *to manage or undertake and plead*, Cic. Or. 1, 37. nunquam enim mihi video tractasse causam difficiliorem, *methinks I never pleaded a more difficult cause*, Cic. Fam. 3, 12, 8. tractant fabrilis (sc. instrumenta) fabri, *mechanics handle tools*, i. e. keep to their own trade, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 116. fila lyrae, *to touch or move the strings*, Ovid. A. 1, 8, 60. gubernacula reipublicae, *to direct or govern*, Cic. Sext. 9. lanam, *to tease or dress, to spin*, Justin. 1, 3. pecuniam publicam, *to have the charge or management of*, Cic. Caecil. 10. cf. Tac. H. 4, 9. personam, *to act a character*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7. so partes secundas, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 14. plebem, *to manage*, Sall. Cat. 40. *to flatter or caress*, Liv. 3, 14. praelia, *to fight*, Sil. 15 & 463. rationem, *to examine an account*, Plin. Ep. 10, 28f. regnum, *to administer, to govern*, Tac. An. 2, 67.—(III) *to treat of, to think, speak, or write concerning*. jus augurum, pontificum, civile tracto, Cic. Sen. 11. Tiberius—jus civium, preces sociorum tractabat, *administered justice to the citizens, and examined the requests of the allies*, ib. 4, 13. duces consilia belli tractabant, *concerted plans for their military operations*, Id. H. 3, 1, cf. An. 2, 5.

TRACTĀTUS, part. *dragged*. tractata comis antistita Phoebi, i. e. Cassandra, Ov. M. 13, 410.

* *handled*. manibus tractata figura in tenebris, Lucr. 4, 231.—* *vita honestè tractata, honourably spent*, A. ad Heren. 4, 24.—

TRACTĀTUS, ūs, m. *an handling or touching*—

TRACTĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. *a handling or touching, use or management*. armorum, *the wielding, moving or brandishing*, Cic. Or. 3, 52. Quintil. 9, 1, 33.—(II) *a treating or handling of a subject*. materia est in verbis, tractatio in colloca-tione verborum, Cic. Or. 59f.—(III) *treatment or usage*. male tractationis actio, Quintil. 7, 3, 2.—

TRACTĀTOR, ōris, m. *one who gently rubbed or stroked the body of any one in bath or in bed; a stroker*, Sen. Ep. 66. so—

TRACTĀTRIX, icis, f. *a female stroker*—

TRACTĀBĪLIS, e, *that may be handled, touched, or felt*—* *sed nullis ille movetur fletibus, aut voces ullas tractabilis audit, placid, exorable*, Virg. Æ. 4, 439. erat Dario mite et tractabile ingenium, *a meek and gentle disposition*, Curt. 3, 2, 27.—

TRACTĀBĪLITAS, ātis, f. *aptness or fitness to be worked, pliability, flexibility*—

TRACTIM, tractorius, tractus, &c. See TRĀHĒRE.

TRĀDĒRE, (trādo, trādidi, trāditum; ex trans & do; unde TRANSDO scribitur,) *to deliver, to give*. ensem alicui, Ov. Ep. 11, 95. & 14. 11. cf. M. 3, 165, 7, 754, &c.—*causam adversarii, to give up, to betray*, Ter. Phor. 2, 1, 7.—TRADERE filiam alicui, *to give in marriage*, Tac. An. 4, 40. cf. Ov. M. 14, 336. so virgi-

nem thalamis, Senec. Oedip. 489.—*se hostibus, to give up, to surrender*, Caes. B. G. 7, 77.—

* *aliquem alicui de manu in manum, to recommend strongly*, Cic. Fam. 7, 5. cf. 7, 17. fallimur, et quondam non dignum tradimus, *we recommend or introduce*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 78.—

* TRADERE se socordiae atque ignaviae, *to give up, to resign*, Sall. Cat. 52, 29.—TRADERE se in disciplinam alicui, *to give up one's self to be taught*, Cic. Phil. 2, 2.—(II) *to hand down, to transmit*—* *memoriam alicujus rei posteris tradere, to transmit to posterity*, Liv. 8, 10. Aristides unus omnium fuisse traditur, *is said*, Cic. Sext. 67.—* TRADUNT sc. homines v. historici, *they say or it is said*. ipsum regem tradunt operatum his sacris se abdidisse, Liv. 1, 31f.—* TRADERE artem ei, *to teach*, Cic. Acad. 4, 1. qui se artem dicendi traditurum etiam ceteris proficitur, Cic. Flac. 18.—

TRADĪTUS, part. *delivered, given*. reliquos omnes, obsidibus, armis, perfugis traditis, in ditionem accepit, Caes. B. G. 1, 28.—

TRĀDĪTIŌ, ōnis, f. *a delivering or giving up*—(II) *a teaching*. nuda praeceptorum traditio, *the bare exposition of precepts*, Quintil. 3, 1, 3. cf. 12, 11, 17.—

TRĀDĪTOR, ōris, m. *a traitor*, Tac. H. 4, 24.

TRĀDŪCĒRE, (trādūco & transdūco, xi, ctum,) *to bring over or past, to lead from one place to another, or through a place, to transport*—Moe-rin saepe animas imis excire sepulchris, atque satas aliò vidi traducere messes, and to remove fields of corn to another place by her enchantments, Virg. E. 8, 99.—* *metaph. C. Herennius quidam, tribunus plebis, ad plebem P. Clodium traducit, brings over, i. e. tries to get Clodium made a plebeian from being a patrician*, Cic. Att. 1, 18m. cf. Suet. Caes. 18m. (A. 49.)—*orationem vult esse gravitatis plenam, ut eos, qui audient, ad majorem admirationem possit traducere, that he may bring his hearers to admire it the more*, Cic. Or. 57.—(II) *to bring over, to convert, to turn or change*, Tibul. 1, 1, 9.—(III) TRADUCERE tempus v. vitam, *to spend or pass*. ut commentemur inter nos, quā ratione nobis traducendum sit hoc tempus, Cic. Fam. 4, 6, 13.—(IV) *to expose to ridicule or dishonour, to disgrace*. cum (Attalus philosophus) coeperat traducere voluptates nostras, *to traduce, censure or condemn*, Sen. Ep. 108m.—(V) TRADUCERE verbum v. vocabulum, *to use metaphorically*, Gell. 17, 2.—*to translate*, Id. 1, 18. *to derive one word from another*, Id. 2, 6. & 17, 2. TRADUCTUS v. Transductus, part. *brought over*—* *centuriones causā virtutis in superiores ordines hujus legionis transducti, promoted or advanced*, Caes. B. G. 6, 39.—* *traductus per ora hominum, led along, made to pass ignominiously before the faces of men*, Liv. 2, 38. cf. Justin. 36, 1. so delatores flagellis caesi, ac traducti per amphitheatri arenam, Suet. Tit. 8f.—* *ō adolescentiam traductam elegant! spent*, Cic. Planc. 12.—*phalerae torquesque, quaeque externis bellis quaesierat, traducta, were led along*,

or pompously displayed to the people, as in a triumph, Tac. An. 12, 36.—

TRADUCTIO, ōnis, f. a bringing over. traductio ad plebem furibundi hominis ac perditii, the translation of Clodius from a patrician to a plebeian family, Cic. Sext. 7.—hic damnatum eum dedecore et traductione vitā exigit, with disgrace and exposure to public ignominy, Sen. de Ira. 1, 6.—(I) the transferring of a word from one meaning to another, a metonymy, Cic. de Or. 3, 42. Or. 39. also a paronomasia, A. ad Heren. 4, 14. Quinctil. 9, 3, 70.—(II) traductio temporis, a passing or spending, Cic. Div. 1, 56.

TRADUCTOR, ōris, n. a bringer over. ut sciat hic noster Hierosolymarius traductor ad plebem, i. e. Pompey who took Jerusalem, and assisted Clodius to pass by adoption from a patrician family to a plebeian, Cic. Att. 2, 9.—TRĀDUX, ūcis, m. rar. f. a graff or off-set of a wine, Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 3. Col. 4, 29, 13. (A. 545.)

TRĀGOEDIA, ae, f. a tragedy, (A. 355.)—(II) metaph. a pompous style, amplification or exaggeration, Cic. Or. 1, 51. & 2, 51. Quinctil. 6, 1, 36. a great commotion or disturbance, Cic. Mil. 7.

TRĀGĪCUS, a. of tragedy, tragic, tragical. Pacuvius tragicus poeta, Cic. de opt. gen. Or. 1. tragica ars, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 14. tragicum carmen, Id. Art. p. 220. tragica Camoena, the tragic muse, ib. 275. tragico illo Greste aut Athamante dementior, represented in tragedy, Cic. Pis. 20. so tragica cerva, famed in tragic verse, i. e. in the tragedy of Iphigenia, Juvenal. 12, 120.—(II) sublime, lofty. Sulpicius vel maximè omnium grandis, et, ut ita dicam, tragicus orator, Cic. Brut. 55. sunt haec tragica atque divina, Cic. Or. 2, 56.—* nam spirat tragicum satis, et feliciter audet, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 166.—(III) atrocious, cruel, impious, execrable, Liv. 1, 46. Ovid. Trist. 2, 407. Juvenal. 2, 29.

TRĀGĪCI sc. scriptores, v. actores, writers or actors of tragedy, Plaut. Pers. 4, 2, 4.

TRĀGICE, adv. tragically, Cic. Brut. 11. Or. 3, 8. Sen. Ep. 100.

TRĀGOEDUS, i, m. an actor of tragedies, Cic. Or. 1, 28. Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 129.—(II) the name of a street in Rome, Suet. Aug. 57.

TRĀGICŌ-CŌMŌEDIA, ae, f. a tragi-comedy, a play made up of serious and merry events, Plaut. Amph. prol. 59 & 63.

* TRĀGOS v. -us, i, m. (i. e. hircus,) the name of an herb, Plin. 27, 13 s. 116. also of a shell fish, Id. 9, 45 s. 69.—the smell of a goat or of the arm-pits, Martial. 11, 23.

TRĀGION, i, n. v. Tragōnis, is, f. a kind of shrub produced only in the maritime parts of Crete, Plin. 13, 22 s. 36. & 27, 13 s. 115.

TRAGOPAN, is, f. a kind of bird, larger than an eagle, Plin. 10, 49 s. 70.

TRAGOPŌGON, i, n. the herb called goats-beard, Plin. 27, 13 s. 117.

TRAGORIGĀNUM, i, n. -us, i, m. a sort of wild origany or mint, Id. 20, 17 s. 68. Cels. 5, 11.

TRAGŪLA, ae, f. a javelin with a barbed head, Caes. B. G. 5, 35. Liv. 24, 42.—metaph. Plaut. 5, 2, 25. Ps. 1, 4, 14. Cas. 2, 4, 18.—(II) a kind of drag-net, Plin. 16, 8.

TRAGUM, i, n. & Tragos, i, m. a kind of pulse or corn, Plin. 18, 7 s. 16. & 18, 10 s. 20, 4. boni succi sunt, triticum, tragus, &c. Cels. 2, 20.

TRAHA v. Trahea, ae, f. a dray, a sled or sledge, drawn without wheels, (a trahendo dictum; trahitur enim non volvitur,) Virg. G. 1, 164. used for beating out the ears of corn, ib. & Col. 2, 21, 4. (Æ. 642.)

TRAHĒRE, (trāho, traxi, tractum,) to draw, to drag. alia hujuscemodi animalia trahabant, they conceived or imagined, Sallust. Jug. 84. at Marius—anxius trahere (fur trahabat) cum animo, considered in his mind, ib. 93. decem annos traxit ista dominatio, continued, tasted, Flor. 4, 2, 13. 230.—bellum, to prolong, Cic. Att. 10, 8. Sallust. Jug. 23. unum bellum annum jam tertium trahi, Liv. 5, 10. belli trahendi causā ib. 11.—calorem, to become enanoured, Ov. M. 11, 305. trahuntque siccas machinas carinas sc in mare, draw, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 2. (A. 408.) caudam, i. e. esse pecudem, vel pecude non sapientiore, to draw a tail after one, i. e. to be an object of ridicule, Hor. S. 2, 3, 55. ceram, to draw by sticking to it, Ov. A. 2, 15, 16. (A. 514.) cognomen ex contumeliā traxit, he derived, Cic. Phil. 3, 6. purpureum chlamydis pennae traxere colorem, his feathers took or assumed the red colour of his cloak, Ov. M. 14, 393. Iris—mille trahens varios adverso sole colores, drawing, Virg. Æ. 4, 701. caesa comas per membra mortui, Id. ad Liv. 98. of Ep. 11, 116. M. 3, 506. tum Marius ex copia rerum cōsiliū trahit, takes measures according to the state of his affairs, Sall. Jug. 98. aeger enim traxi contagia corpore mentis, i. e. my body has become indisposed from the grief of my mind, Ov. Tr. 5, 13, 3. convivium, to prolong, Plin. Ep. 3, 1, 9. quique in se crimen traxit, and Olēnos, who took the guilt of his wife Lethaea upon himself, Ov. M. 10, 68. in crimen trahi, to be accused or charged as a criminal, Tac. An. 15, 68. trahens crimen stella, i. e. comēta, Ov. M. 15, 849. quā trahitur (sc. vestis,) trahit illa cutem, it pulls off the skin, Ov. M. 9, 167.—decus alicujus rei ad aliquem, to ascribe, qui captae decus Nolae ad consulem trahunt, Liv. 9, 28. digitos pedum, to draw out, to lengthen, Ov. M. 11, 72. densior his (sc. igne et aëre) tellus, elementaque grandia traxit, attracted or drew to it the gross elements, ib. 1, 29. quōd temere traxit fortuna facinus, scribam pro rege obtruncat, as fortune blindly directed the deed or blow, Liv. 2, 12. a censu famam trahit sc. coena, it assumes or receives its character from the fortune of the giver, Juv. 11, 23. quo fata trahunt, retrahuntque, sequamur, call and recal us, Virg. Æ. 5, 709. ardet amans Dido, traxitque per ossa furorem, has sucked or inbibed, Virg. Æ. 4, 101. gratiam recte factorum, to claim the merit, Tac. An. 3, 53. gemitus e corde, to fetch or draw,

Ov. M. 11, 709. *genus ab aliquo, to derive one's extraction, Ov. F. 6, 132 & 802.—Jovem superis sedibus, to draw down, Ov. F. 3, 324. iter trahens, deferring, Tac. H. 2, 85. admiror, non—communis vitii te quoque labe trahi, that you are not seduced by the infection of a common vice, Ov. P. 2, 3, 22. laborem frustra, to attempt, Virg. G. 3, 98. fertur in exsequias animi matrona virilis, (i. e. Lucretia;) et secum lacrimas, invidiamque trahit, carries with her or excites lamentation and hatred against Tarquin, Ov. F. 2, 847. lanam mollire trahendo, by teasing it, Ov. M. 2, 411. carmine quasi lana trahatur, as if wool were carded, Lucr. 4, 376. vos lanam trahitis, you spin, Juvenal. 2, 54. laudem, to gain or obtain, Ov. P. 4, 8, 62. moram, to cause delay, Ov. M. 9, 766. dum stupet Astyages, naturam trahit eandem, i. e. in saxum mutatus est, ib. 5, 205. noctem vario sermone, to spin out, to spend, Virg. Æ. 1, 748. so noctem conviviis, Tac. An. 3, 37. nomen ab aliquo, to take or derive, Ov. M. 4, 291 & 415. 8, 230. 10, 223. cf. F. 1, 596. 2, 685, 6, 40. cetera (mala v. poma) e causis nomina traxere, Plin. 15, 14 s. 15. praeter nomen nihil trahens, taking with him, Paterc. 2, 80. noxam, to catch or suffer hurt, Col. 6, 27, 13. egrediens (Ceres) nubem trahit, draws after her, Ov. F. 4, 561. cf. M. 3, 299. obscuramque trahi vento mirabere nubem, Virg. G. 4, 60. obsessionem in adventum principis, to prolong, Liv. 28. odorem, to acquire a flavour, Plin. 14, 21 s. 27. but odorem naribus, to inhale, to draw in, Phaedr. 3, 1, 4. ad te oculos, auresque trahis, you attract, Ov. ad Liv. 351. Jugurtha trahere omnia, put off or protracted, Sall. Jug. 86. omnibus modis pecuniam trahunt, vexant, they squander and throw away or lavish, Sall. Cat. 20, 12. but rapere omnes, trahere sc. pecuniam v. bona aliorum, all robbed or plundered, and dragged to themselves, ib. 11, 4. so sibi quisque ducere, trahere, rapere; (trahere, rapere, violentiae. ducere astutiae, et occulte sibi trahentium.) Id. Jug. 41. & ib. Cort. cf. Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 12. nos humiles famulaeque tuae data pensa trahemus, shall perform the task assigned me, i. e. shall spin the quantity of wool given me, Ov. Ep. 3, 75. cf. 10, 90. ad Liv. 240. M. 13, 511. F. 2, 743. 4, 1, 13. plaustra per altos montes, Virg. G. 3, 536. pocula arente fauce, to empty, to drink, Hor. Epod. 14, 4. poenam, to prolong, Senec. 2, 5. praedam ex agris hostium, to carry off, Liv. 25, 14 ad fin. Dardanidas matres—trahunt victores praemia Graii, drag along as their prizes, Ov. M. 13, 414. trahunt promissa puellas, inveigle, engage, Ov. Art. 1, 631. si nostrum tua fata pudorem non traherent secum, if thy fate would not draw on my shame along with it, ib. 9, 578. pugnam, to delay, Liv. 25, 15. purpuras, to spin, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 8. cantat,—adverso qui tardam trahit anae ratem, drags up the stream, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 8. rationes belli atque pacis, to ponder or consider the reasons for war and peace, Sall. Jug. 97. cf. 93. regnum, to claim, Liv. 1, 7. prin-*

ceps factionis ejus, quae traxerat rem ad Poenos, which had brought about the revolt of Capua from the Romans to the Carthaginians, Liv. 23, 8. senatus Romanis faveret, plebs ad Poenos rem traheret, desired an union with the Carthaginians, Id. 24, 2. rem in serum, to defer, Liv. 32. so res lentius spe trahebatur, Id. 30, 16. renp. funditus, to ruin or destroy, Tac. An. 3, 54. responsa ad meliora, to interpret more favourably, Liv. 8, 21. pectora traxerunt tenuem percussa ruborem, acquired or received a slight redness, Ov. M. 3, 482. inque puellari corpus candore ruborem traxerat, had assumed or contracted a redness, ib. 10, 595. rugam, to cause a wrinkle, to contract the brow. haec (summa) si rugam trahit, extenditque labellum, if this sum makes you frown, and hang the lip, i. e. does not please or satisfy you, Juvenal. 14, 324. ea (turris) lapsa repente ruinam cum sonitu trahit, draws or brings ruin along with it, Virg. Æ. 2, 466. celeriter situm trahens, contracting foulness, Plin. 12, 13 s. 27. nox venit, et somnia nigra trahit, brings, Ov. F. 4, 662. somnos, to prolong, or simply to sleep, Ov. A. 2, 19, 55. operumque laborem partibus aequabat justis, aut sorte trahebant, or determined it by lot, Virg. Æ. 1, 508. spem, to defer or put off, Id. F. 3, 632. spe trahor exigua, I am drawn or led on, Ov. Tr. 3, 5, 25. leo cum jaceret spiritum extremum trahens, drawing his last breath, Phaedr. 1, 21, 4. suspiria, to fetch sighs, Ov. M. 2, 754. tantum trahit ille timoris, so great terror does he draw along with him, ib. 13, 84. telum, to draw out, to extract, 6, 257. tempus, to waste, to spend, Virg. Æ. 6, 537. Ov. P. 5, 7, 65. interdum jurgis trahendo tempus, by protracting the time with disputes, Sall. Jug. 27. so Andronicus traxerat tempus, Liv. 44, 10. vellera digitis, to tease or spin, Ov. Met. 14, 265. trahitque vagus per pulpita vestem, drew after him, or trailed his long robe along the stoge, Hor. Art. 215. vitam in tenebris luctuque trahebam, I dragged out, Virg. Æ. 2, 92. cf. 3, 646. suspiria inoque trahens a pectore vocem, drawing, fetching, ib. 1, 371. a quacunque trahis ratione vocabula, thou derivest, Ov. F. 3, 847. trahit sua quemque voluptas, draws or moves, Virg. E. 2, 65. vulturnum, to contract, i. e. to be angry or displeased, Ov. A. 2, 2, 33. P. 4, 1, 5.

TRACTUS, part. drawn, dragged. Hector circum sua Pergama tractus, Ov. M. 12, 591. cf. F. 4, 28.—lanae tractae, carded, combed, Plin. 21, 14 s. 48. licia tracta, spun, Tibul. 1, 7, 86.—bellum ex tantâ properantia tractum, protracted after so great haste, Sallust. Jug. 36. jam ferè tracto duo per quinquennia bello sc. Trojano, having been continued or prolonged for almost ten years, Ov. M. 12, 584.—* tracta et fluens oratio, a smooth and fluent style, oppo. to contorta et acris oratio, Cic. Or. 20. cf. de Orat. 2, 15.

TRACTUS, us, m. a drawing or dragging. Syntes ab tractu nominatae, from the dragging of mud, sand or stones, Sallust. Jug. 78.—(II) a streak or stream, a tract, Virg. 1, 367. Lucan.

2, 271.—dictator—contemplatus, qui tractus castrorum, quaeque forma esset, *what was the extent or situation*, Liv. 3, 28. immensis tractibus Alpes, *of immense extent*, Lucan. 2, 630.—(III) *any space or part of the earth or heaven, a tract or region*. totus ille tractus celeberrimus Venafranus, Cic. Planc. 9. aspice—tractus maris, *the tracts, the extent or expanse of the sea*, Virg. E. 4, 51. cf. 4, 222.—tractu caeli corrupto, *the tract of heaven or the atmosphere being corrupted*, Virg. A. 3, 138.—(IV) *a space of time*.—* eludi Parthus tractu belli poterat, *by protracting the war*, Tac. An. 15, 10. durante tractu sc. sanguinis, *the flowing of the blood continuing*, ib. 64.—(V) *the derivation or formation of words*.—quae haesitatio, tractusque verborum? *what hesitation and lengthening or slow pronunciation of your words?* Cic. Or. 2, 50. et tractu orationis leni et aequabili perpulvit illud opus, *and by a gentle and even fluency of style*, ib. c. 13.—TRACTA, ae, f. & tracta, ōrum, n. *a small mass of meal well kneaded*, Cato, 76. Plin. 18, 11 s. 27.—(II) *a handful of wool*, spun and put round a distaff, Tibul. 1, 9, 86. Non. 3, 247.—TRACTIM, adv. *continually, without intermission, or through the whole hive*, Virg. 4, 260.—slowly, Lucr. 2, 529.—TRACTŌRIUS, a. *serving to draw up*. tractoria organa, *machines for raising or pulling up stones, timber, or any thing heavy*, Vitruv. 10, 1.—TRACTORIUM, i, n. *a windlass*, ib.—TRAHAX, āis, a. *greedy, rapacious*, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 6.—TRĀJĪCĒRE, (trājīcio & transjīcio, jēci, jectum; ex trans & jacio,) *to throw or cast over*.—* *to pour from one vessel to another*. Varr. R. R. 1, 64.—* *to transfir, to pierce*, Caes. B. G. 5, 43. cf. 8, 48.—(II) *to carry over, to transport*. Caesar equitum partem flumen transjicit, Caes. B. C. 1, 83.—* *TRAJICERE se, to go over, to pass*, Caes. B. C. 3, 112.—* *but oftener without se. cum ratibus Trebiam trajicerent*, Liv. 21, 56 f. roseis Aurora (for Sol) quadrigis jam medium aethero cursu trajecerat axem, *the sun in his rosy chariot had now passed the meridian*, Virg. A. 6, 536.—pars magna equitum medium trajecit aciem, *broke through the middle of the enemy's line*, Liv. 42, 7.—(III) *to transfer, to remove from one place to another*. et arbitrium litis trajecit in omnes, *and transferred the determination of the dispute between Ajax and Ulysses to all the commanders*, Ov. M. 12 f.—* *verbum trajicere, to transpose*, Cic. Or. 69.—TRAJECTUS & transjectus, part. *transfized, run through, pierced*. Perseus Molpea trejecti submovit vulnere cruris, *repulsed Molpeus by a wound in his pierced leg*, Ov. M. 5, 68. so per tracta ossa, ib. 1, 473.—(II) *carried or conveyed over, transported*.—malis antennisque de nave in navem trajectis, *being made to pass or being laid across from ship to ship*, Liv. 30, 10. emovit veterem mire novus (morbus) ut solet, in cor trajecto lateris miseri, capitisque do-

lore, *being transferred into the heart, or turned into a pain in the stomach*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 29. TRAJECTUS, ūs, m. *a passing over, a passage*. Liv. 1, 3.

TRAJECTIO & transjectio, ōnis, f. *the act of passing, a passage*, Cic. Att. 8, 15.—(II) *the shooting of a star across the sky*. Assyrii—trajectiones, &c. Cic. Div. 1, 1.—(II) *the transposition of words*, Cic. Or. 69. A. Heren. 4, 32. Quintil. 8, 2, 14.—* *an hyperbōlē; augendi minuendique causā, veritatis superlatio atque trajectio, the raising or diminishing of a thing beyond the truth*, Cic. Or. 3, 53. Quintil. 9, 2, 3.

TRAJECTŪRA, ae, f. *a projection*.

TRAJECTĀRE, freq. *to pierce*.

TRALĀTIO, tralātītus, &c. See TRANSFERRE.

TRĀLŌQUI & translŏqui, *to recount*.

TRĀLŪCĒRE, *to shine through*. See TRANSLUCĒRE.

TRĀMA, ae, f. *the warp of a web*, Senec. Ep. 91 m. add. Varr. L. L. 4, 23. Plin. 11, 24 f. 28.—* *met. mihi trama figurāe sit reliqua. ast illi (sc. heredi) tremat omento popa venter?* shall I have only the warp of a figure left, i. e. nothing but skin and bone, *that his belly may palpitate with fat*, i. e. shall I starve my back to feed his belly, Pers. 6, 73.—tramae putridae, *rotten threads*, i. e. mere trifles, (res nullius pretii) Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 37.

TRAMEĀRE, *to pass over*. See TRANSMĒĀRE.

TRĀMES, ūtis, m. (a transverso dictus, Varr. L. L. 6, 3. potius a trameando,) *a cross way, a by-path*.—(II) *any way or path*, Virg. A. 6, 676. Hor. S. 2, 3, 49. Ov. F. 3, 13.

TRĀMITTERE, *to transmit*. See TRANSMITTERE.

TRĀNARE v. trans-nāre flumen, *to swim over, to pass by swimming*, Caes. B. C. 1, 48.—* *passiv. obsequio tranantur aquae*, Ovid. Art. 2, 181.—(II) *to pass over or through in any manner*.—TRĀNĀTĀRE & transnātāre, *to swim over*.

TRANQUILLUS, a. *calm, tranquil*, properly applied to the sea, as sērenus is to the sky.—* *TRANQUILLUM sc. mare, a calm sea*, Plaut. Cas. prol. 26.—(II) *metaph. calm, peaceful, placid, sedate, undisturbed, tranquil*.—* *TRANQUILLUM, for tranquillitas; republicā in tranquillum redactā*, Liv. 3, 40.—TRANQUILLA tuens, *for tranquillē*, V. Flac. 1, 38.—TRANQUILLĒ, adv. *calmly*.—avus—tranquillissimē senuit, *grew old in great tranquillity*, Suet. Aug. 2.

TRANQUILLĪTAS, ātis, f. *calmness, tranquillity, stillness or deadness of the sea*.—(II) *quiet, rest, ease, peace, tranquillity of mind or of life*. TRANQUILLĀRE, *to make calm or still*.—* *met. to allay, to quiet, to calm, to compose, to tranquillize*.—tranquillatis rebus Romanis, *remigravit Romam, the Roman affairs being settled*, i. e. after peace was restored, Nep. 25, 4.

TRANS, (praep. accus. regens.) *on the farther side of, over, beyond*. cogito interdum trans

Tiberim hortos aliquos parare, Cic. Att. 12, 19, fer cineres, Amarylli, foras; rivoque fluenti transque caput jace, and throw them over your head into the flowing rivulet, Virg. E. 8, 102.

TRANS-ĀB-ĪRE, (transabeo, ii, itum,) to go beyond, to pass.—(II) to go, or run through, to pierce, Virg. Æ. 9, 432. cf. Stat. Th. 2, 9, & 9, 224. Sil. 12, 264.

TRANSACTIO, transactus, &c. See TRANSIGERE.

TRANS-ĀDĪGĒRE, (transadigo, ēgi, actum; ab ago,) to thrust or drive through. crudum transadigit costas et crates pectoris ensem, he drives the cruel sword through his ribs, (al. crudo ense, he pierces,) Virg. Æ. 12, 507. cf. ib. 276.

TRANS-ALPĪNUS, a. beyond the Alps.

TRANSCENDĒRE & Transcendere, (di, sum; āscando,) to climb or go over.—* metaph. TRANSCENDERE ordinem ætatis, naturæ, moris Macedonum, juris gentium, to overleap, to transgress, to violate, Liv. 40, 9 & 11.

TRANSCĪDĒRE, to cut or tear with beating.

TRANSCRĪBĒRE, (transcribo, psi, ptum,) to write or copy over, to transcribe.—(II) to set apart or single out; as in settling a colony, the names of the citizens sent to it were written down.—transcribunt urbi matres, &c. Virg. Æ. 5, 750. (Romani moris verbum est.—

TRANSCRIPTI enim in colonias deducebantur, Serv. ad Virg. ibid. so adscribo, Cic. Phil. 2, 40. Liv. 31, 49, & 33, 34.)—(III) to transfer. via fraudis inita erat, ut in socios, qui non tenerentur iis legibus, nomina transcriberent, a fraudulent artifice was contrived to evade these laws, by transferring the securities to subjects of some of the allied states, Liv. 35, 7. (vid. A. 218.)—* metaph. cū puerilem animum deposueris, et te in viros philosophia transcripserit, shall rank you among men; in allusion to the tables of the Censors, when the name of any one was transferred from the list of boys to that of men, Senec. Ep. 4.

TRANSCRIPTIO, ōnis, f. an excuse, the removal of an accusation, Quintil. decl. 13, 14.

TRANS-CURRĒRE, (transcurro, transcurri & transcūcurri, cursum,) to run over or across, to go or pass over quickly --- cito transcurrere curriculo ad nos, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 43.—* metaph. patiar æstatem transcurrere, Plin. Ep. 7, 2. hic tamen ad melius poterit transcurrere quondam, he can sometimes have recourse to better cheer, Hor. S. 2, 2, 82.—* passiv. imp. adeò raptim captis propioribus castris, in altera transcursum castra ab Romanis est, the Romans ran over to the other camp, Liv. 25, 39.—in arcem transcurso opus est sc. tibi, you must run, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 17.

TRANSCURSUS, ūs, m. a running over, a passing across.

TRANSĒRE, (transdo, didi, ditum,) to deliver, to give up.—arma, Caes. B. G. 7, 89. hominem in otium, to make the poet live at ease or in idleness, and not write plays, Ter. Phor. prol. 2.

TRANS-DUCĒRE, to bring over. See TRĀDUERE.

TRANSENNĀ, æ, f. (per quam aspectus transire potest,) the lattice of a window. per transennam adspicere, to view in a cursory manner, Cic. Or. 1, 35.—(II) a net, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 6, 22.—(III) a snare or trap, Id. Rud. 4, 7, 10. Pers. 4, 3, 11. ubi decipiuntur dolis, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 10.—(IV) an extended rope, Non. 11, 23.

TRANSĒRĒRE v. Transsĕrĕre, to transplant, Cato, 133.—vidi ego transertos alieno in robore ramos altiùs ire suis, ingrafted, Stat. Silv. 2, 1, 101.

TRANS-FERRE, (transfĕro, tūli, lātum,) to carry or bring over from one place to another, to transport, to transfer.—* to transplant. semina ferē quatuor sunt generum, quæ transferuntur e terrā in terram, Varr. 1, 39, 2.—* to ingraft. videndum qua ex arbore in quam transferatur, Varr. 1, 40. cf. c. 41.—(II) met. quibus (collegis) ille permisit, omnem ut causam in se transferrent, suāque operā factum contenderent, ut legi non obedirent, to transfer, or lay all the blame on him, Nep. 15, 8.—* causa hæc integra in proximum annum transferetur, will be referred or put off, Cic. Fam. 8, 9. cf. Mil. 9.—illa definitio potest in aliam rem transferri quamlibet, can be transferred or applied, Cic. Acad. 4, 14. cf. Off. 1, 16. Verr. 2, 51.—* to copy or transcribe. qui tabulas conficiunt, menstruas paene rationes in tabulas transferunt, Cic. Rosc. Com. 3. cf. Verr. 2, 77.—* to translate from one language into another.

istum ego locum totidem verbis a Dicaearcho transtuli, Cic. Att. 6, 2.—* to transfer words from their proper sense, to use metaphorically or by way of metonymy, Cic. Or. 3, 37. cf. c. 38. in Orat. c. 19, 25, 27, &c. Quintil. 8, 6, 5, &c. TRANSLĀTUS & Trālātus, part. carried to another place, renewed, transported.—deseret antē dies,—quām consequar omnia dictis in species translata novas, before I can recount all the things, which have been transformed or metamorphosed into new shapes, Ov. M. 15, 420.—* ad verbum translata sententia, translated literally, Plin. 18, 7 s. 12. * hunc (librum) tu tralatum in macrocolum lege arcand convisis tuis, copied or transcribed, Cic. Att. 16, 3.—* verba sunt aut propria, aut translata, proper or metaphorical, Quintil. 1, 5, 3 & 71.—

TRANSLĀTIO & Trālātio, ōnis, f. a transferring or removing from one to another.—* the transplanting of young trees or plants.—(II) the transferring of a charge or accusation on another. remotio criminis—ab se et ab suā culpā in alium, Cic. Inv. 1, 11 m.—a demurrer or demurrer in law, Quintil. 3, 6, 67, &c. 5, 13, 8, &c.—(III) the turning of a word from its proper meaning to a borrowed sense, a trope or metaphor, Quintil. 8, 6, 4, &c.—

TRANSLĀTĪTIUS & Tralatitius, v. ticius, a. borrowed or copied from some other person or thing.—edictum tralaticium, copied or transcribed from the edicts of his predecessors, Cic. Verr. 1, 44 & 45. et ibi Ascon.; Att. 5, 21. hoc (caput)—translaticium est, this section or chapter of my edict is copied from your edict

or from old precedents, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 13. —* *common, ordinary, usual.* nosti enim haec tralatia, *these common artifices or proceedings on such an occasion,* Cic. Fam. 8, 5, 6. publicum et translaticium jus, *public and common justice,* Suet. Aug. 10. cf. Ner. 7. Di sunt locuti more translatio, *in the usual manner,* Phaedr. 5, 7, 24. Britannicum—translatio extulit funere, *he buried him in a mean manner, without any pomp,* Suet. Ner. 33 f.

TRANSLATĪVVS & Tralatīvus, a. *that is or may be transferred; pertaining to an exception or demur in law,* Cic. Inv. 1, 8. & 2, 19. Quintil. 3, 6, 45 & 51.

TRANSLĀTOR, ōris, m. *one that transfers,* Cic. Verr. 5, 58.

TRANS-FĪGĒRE, (transfigo, xi, xum,) *to run through, to transfir, to stab, to pierce.* hasta transāxa, *i. e. trajecta, driven through the body,* Virg. Æ. 11, 644. cf. Lucan. 9, 138.

TRANS-FĪGŪRĀRE, *to transform, to transfigura.* TRANS-FĪGŪRĀTĪO, ōnis, f. *a transformation,* Plin. 7, 55 s. 56.

TRANSFLŪĒRE, (transfluo, xi, xum,) *to flow through, to run out.*

TRANSFŌDĒRE, (transfōdio, fōdi, fossum,) *to thrust through, to stab, to pierce,* Caes. B. G. 7, 82.

TRANSFORMĀRE, *to transform, to change from one shape to another, to metamorphose.*

TRANSFORMĪS, e, *that is or may be transformed or changed.*

TRANSFŌRĀRE, *to bore through,* Senec. Ben. 2, 6.

TRANSFRĒTĀRE, (fretum) *to pass over the sea,* Suet. Caes. 34.

TRANSFRĒTĪO, ōnis, f. *a passing over the sea,* Gell. 10, 26.

TRANSFŪGĒRE, (transfugio, fūgi, fūgitum,) *to fly over, to quit one's own party and go to the enemy, to desert or revolt.*

TRANSFŪGA, ae, m. *a deserter to the enemy,* Liv. 2, 12. Sallust. Jug. 54.

TRANSFŪGIUM, i, n. *a passing over to the enemy, desertion,* Liv. 22, 43. Tac. H. 2, 34.

TRANS-FULGĒRE, *to shine through,* Plin. 37.

TRANS-FŪMĀRE, *to smoke through, to burst out like smoke,* Stat. Th. 6, 399.

TRANS-FUNDĒRE, (transfundo, fūdi, fūsum,) *to pour out of one vessel into another, to transfuse, to transfer.*

TRANSFŪSĪO, ōnis, f. *transfusion,* Plin. 34, 18 s. 52.

TRANS-GĒRĒRE, *to carry over, to transport.*

TRANSGRĒDI, (transgrēdiōr, gressus; trans & gradior) *to go or pass over* consul per invios montes vallesque saltus transgressus, *having passed or crossed,* Liv. 40, 53. * TRANSGRĒDI fluvium vel mare, *to pass over, to cross.* equites nostri flumen transgressi, Caes. B. G. 2, 19.

TRANSGRĒSSUS, ūs, m. *a going over a passing or passage.* in transgressu annis, Tac. An. 11, 10.—so

TRANSGRĒSSĪO, ōnis, f. *Alpium vallum contra adscensum transgressionemque Gallorum,* Cic.

Pis. 33.—(II) *the figure of rhetoric called Hyperbāton,* A. ad Heren. 4, 32. verborum concinna transgressio, *an elegant transposition of words,* Cic. Or. 3, 54. cf. Quintil. 9, 4, 28. 8, 6, 88. 9, 3, 91.

TRANSGRESSOR, ōris, m. *an offender,* does not occur in any classic author: it was first used by ecclesiastical writers.

TRANSĪGĒRE, (transigo, ěgi, actum; trans & ago,) *to drive through.*—* *to transfir, to pierce, to stab.* gladio pectus transigit, Phaedr. 3, 10, 27.—(II) *to pass, to spend.* multi mortales, *editi ventri atque somno, vitam sicuti peregrinantes transegere,* Sall. Cat. 2.—(III) *to finish or dispatch, to accomplish or perform, susceptum negotium transigere,* Cic. Quint. 2.

—(IV) *to settle or conclude, to determine or decide.* nos longo intervallo viseris; Acutilianam controversiam transegeris, *you will see me after a long absence, and you will terminate your difference with Acutilius,* Cic. Att. 1, 4.—*transigite cum expeditionibus, imponite quinquaginta annis magnum diem, i. e. finish your expeditions, and put a period to a war of fifty years by one great and glorious day, i. e. by one decisive engagement,* Tac. Agr. 34.—*quod singulis velut ictibus transacta sunt bella, ignavia principum factum est, that the war between Otho and Vitellius was finished, as it were by a single stroke, or by one battle,* Tac. H. 2, 38.

TRANSACTOR, ōris, m. *a manager, an agent,* Cic. Verr. 2, 28.

TRANSACTĪO, ōnis, f. *a transaction or agreement,* Digest. 2, 15. Codex. 2, 4.

TRANSĪCĒRE, transjectus, &c. See TRAJICĒRE.

TRANSĪLĒRE, (transilio v. transilio, ui, ii & ivi, ultum,) *to leap or jump over,* Hor. 3, 3.

—(II) *metaph. per tantum terrae, tot aquas, vix credere possim, indicium studii transiluisse mei, has passed,* Ov. P. 1, 5, 76. materfamilias de muro se dejecit, et ad nos transiluit, *fled over,* Hirt. B. Hisp. 19. si tamen impiae non tangenda rates transilunt vada, *pass or sail over,* Hor. Od. 1, 3, 24. at ne quis modici transiliat munera Liberi, *Centaurea monet cum Lapithis rixa, not to exceed in drinking,* ib. 18, 7.—(III) *to pass over, not to mention, to omit.*

TRANSĪLĪS, e, *that passes or may pass, from one tree to another,* Plin. 17, 23 s. 35, 26.—

TRANSĪLTĀRE v. Transultāre, *to leap over, to vault from one horse to another,* Liv. 23, 29.

TRANS-IRE, (transeo, ii var. ivi, itum,) *to go beyond, to pass.* hic (liber) et mare transit, *crosses the sea, i. e. is carried beyond the sea to be sold,* Hor. Art. 345.—* *passiv.* Rhodanus nonnullis locis vado transitur, *is fordable,* Caes. B. G. 1, 6.—* *TRANSIRE ad aliquid, to go to, in order to speak with.*—TRANSIRE ad adversarios, *to go or pass over, to desert,* Cic. Verr. 1, 15.—* *to pass in review.* pedites equitesque insignes donis transiēre ac transvecti sunt, *walked and rode past,* Liv. 10, 46.—* *to pass through the intestines, to be digested.*—cibi, qui difficilimē transeant, Varr. R. R. 2, 11.—* *to pass or to be communicated as a disease.*—* *to pass*

or to be changed. ille in humum, saxumque, undamque, trabemque—transit, Ov. M. 11, 643.
 —to pass or glide away, as time does. transit aetas quam citò! (al. transit for transibit.) Tibul. 1, 4, 23.—to pass, to spend. omnes homines—summâ ope niti decet, vitam silentio ne transeant, Sallust. Cat. 1.—to run through, to pierce. ilia cornipedis subrectâ cuspidè transit, Sil. 10, 253.—to pass from one thing to another in speaking or writing. ac de narratione quidem satis dictum videtur, deinceps ad partitionem transeamus, Cic. Inv. 1, 11 f.—to pass over or omit in speaking, writing or reading. tu quae digna sunt selige, multa transi, Cic. Fam. 8, 11, 12.—to go over, to agree to the opinion of any one, Liv. 34, 34. Senatus frequens in alia omnia transit, Hirt. B. G. 8, 53. conf. Cic. Fam. 8, 13. cùm senatûsconsultum per discessionem forte fieret, transeuntem eum in alteram partem, in qua pauciores erant, secutus est nemo, Suet. Tib. 31. (A. 16.)—to mention in a cursory manner. sed in animo est leviter transire, ac tantummodo perstringere unquamque rem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32 f.—
 * TRANSIRE modum, to exceed bounds or moderation, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17.—to surmount, Cic. Fam. 9, 1 sub fin. cf. Tac. Hist. 2, 5.—to surpass, to excel, Lucan. 2, 564. cf. 4, 497.—to pervade, to penetrate.
 TRANSIENS, euntis, (part.) passing.
 TRANSITANS, ntis, part. freq. passing, Cic. Art. 5, 21.
 TRANSITUS, part. passiv. passed. a tergo Alpes urgent, vix integris vobis ac vigentibus transitae, with difficulty passed by you, Liv. 21, 43.
 TRANSITUS, ūs, m. a passage. aqua mulsa lenit transitum spiritûs, the passage of the breath, i. e. the arteria aspera, Plin. 22, 24 s. 51. mutationes, et in alias figuras transitus, transformations, Id. 11, 36 s. 43.—(II) a passing over, a desertion or revolting to the enemy, Tac. H. 1, 76.—a passage or transition from one colour to another, as in the rain-bow, Ov. M. 6, 66.—a transition from one thing to another in writing or speaking, Justin. 42, 2.—(III) the declension of nouns or verbs, Varr. L. L. 8, 52 & 62, 9, 3. in transitu, briefly, by the by, in a cursory manner, Quintil. 6, 2, 2, 7, 3, 27.—
 TRANSITIO, ōnis, f. a passing, a transition, Ov. Rem. 615. transitiones ad plebem, a passing from the rank of Patricians to that of Plebeians, by adoption, Cic. Brut. 16. so TRANSITIO imaginum, Id. N. D. 1, 18 & 37 & 39.—(II) a desertion or revolting to the enemy, Liv. 28, 15. itaque transitiones ad hostem fiebant, ib. c. 16. conf. 25, 15, 27, 10. &c. Justin. 1, 5.—(III) a transition from one subject to another, A. ad Heren. 1, 9, & 4, 26.—(IV) the flexion of a noun or verb, Varr. L. L. 8, 59.
 TRANSITŌRIUS, a. serving for a passage. transitoria domus, a house, through which there was an easy passage from the Palatine to the Esquiline hill, Suet. Ner. 31.
 TRANS-LĀBI, (translābor, -lapsus,) to glide or fly over, Claudian. in Eutrop. 1, 376.

TRANSLĀTIŌ, translātus, &c. See TRANS-FERRE.

TRANS-LĒGĒRE, to read over, Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 5.

TRANS-LŪCĒRE, (translūceo & trālūceo, xi.—) to shine through, to transmit light, Lucr. 4, 308. Ov. M. 4, 354.—

TRANSLŪCĪDUS, a. bright, transparent, Plin. 37, 9 s. 46.

TRANS-MĀRĪNUS, a. (trans & mare,) beyond sea, coming from beyond sea, foreign, Cic. Verr. 5, 18. Of. 3, 33. Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 66.

TRANS-MĒĀRE, to pass over or beyond, to go through.—

TRANSMEĀBĪLIS, that may be passed through.

TRANS-MIGRĀRE, to remove to another habitation, to change one's dwelling or place of abode, to transmigrate.

TRANS-MITTĒRE, (transmitto & trāmitto, mīsi, missum,) to send over or from one place to another; to make over, to transfer. ne in Italiam transmittant Galli bellum, Liv. 21, 20. poma, intacta ore, servis transmisit sc. Agrippina, she gave them to the slaves to convey them away, Tac. An. 4, 54. cf. Suet. Tib. 53.—(II) to carry or convey over, to transport, Caes. B. G. 7, 61.

* TRANSMITTERE mare v. flumen, to pass over, to cross.—MARE is often understood.—hostes jam transmiserant ad vastandum Italiam, Liv. 21, 51.—to pass over or through, by throwing or flying.—tantum aberat à scopulis, quantum Balearica torto funda potest plumbò medi transmittere caeli, Ov. Met. 4, 710. flumina disco, to throw over, Stat. Th. 6, 677. so tectum lapide, vel missili, Plin. 28, 4 s. 6.—(III) to let pass or go through, to give a passage to.—

to pass through, to transfix or pierce. Transmittit cuspidè pectus, Sil. 7, 658. conf. 5, 528. —(IV) metaph. to pass over, to slight, to despise. apud nos vis imperii valet, inania transmittuntur, Tac. An. 15, 31 f.—to pass over, to omit, Tac. Hist. 4, 31 f.—to pass, to spend. vitam in obscuro transmittere, Sen. Epist. 19.— providebat,—mox Caesarem munia imperii faciliùs transmissurum sc. esse sibi, would resign or entrust to him, Tac. An. 4, 41. et quisquam dubitabit, quin huic (Pompeio) tantum bellum transmittendum sit? ought to be committed, Cic. Manil. 14 f. omne meum tempus amicorum temporibus transmittendum putavi, ought to be devoted to the exigencies of my friends, ib. 1.—

TRANSMISSUS, part. pass. transported. magna classis in Siciliam transmissa, Liv. 28, 41 f.—passed, crossed. transmissoque anne Tigri, (having passed,) permeant Adiabēnos, Tac. An. 12, 13.—idedè Junium mensem transmissum, quia, &c. was omitted in the Roman calendar, Tac. An. 16, 12.

TRANSMISSUS, ūs, m. a passing over, a passage.—so

TRANSMISSIO, ōnis, f. — ea transmissio in Graeciam laudabatur, Cic. Phil. 1, 3. cf. Att. 4, 17.

TRANSMONTĀNUS, a. (trans & mons,) living beyond the mountains, Plin. 3, 3 s. 4, 5.

TRĀNS-MŌVĒRE, (transmōveo, mōvi, mōtum,) to remove from one person or place to another, to transfer, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 9.—quippe Syriā transmotaē legiones, Tac. 13, 35.

TRĀNS-MŪTĀRE, to change, to transfer. Fortuna—transmutat incertos honores, nunc mihi, nunc alii benigna, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 51.—
TRĀNSMŪTĀTIO, ōnis, f. the transposition of a letter, or the figure Metathēsis, Quintil. 1, 5, 12.—an inversion of words, ib. 39, &c.

TRĀNS-NĀRE Tiberim, to swim over or across, Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 8.—to pass, Cic. Somn. Scip. 6.
TRĀNSNĀTĀRE, to swim over, to pass by swimming. See TRĀNĀRE.

TRĀNS-NŌMĪNĀRE, to change one's name, to call by another name, Suet. Dom. 13. de clar. Grammat. 18.

TRĀNS-NŪMĒRĀRE, to number or count over money, A. ad Heren. 4, 50.

TRĀNSPĀDĀNUS, a. beyond the river Padus or Po, Cic. Fam. 12, 5. Plin. 3, 17 s. 21. Catul. 39, 13.

TRĀNSPĪCĒRE, (transpīcio & transpīcio, exi, ectum,) to see through or beyond, Lucr. 4, 271.
TRĀNSPECTUS, ūs, m. a seeing through, ib. 272.

TRĀNS-PŌNĒRE, (transpōno, pōsui, pōsitum) to remove from one place to another, to transpose or transfer, Gell. 4, 5. & 6, 9.—(II) to carry beyond a sea or river, to transport, Tac. An. 2, 8. Plin. Ep. 10, 69. Justin. 23, 3.—

TRĀNSPOSITIVUS, a. -iva sc. species v. figura, the figure called Metalepsis, Quintil. 3, 6, 45.

TRĀNS-PORTĀRE, to carry or convey from one place to another, to transport.—to banish, Suet. Aug. 65.—transportati milites in Siciliam, Liv. 27, 9.—

TRĀNSPORTATIO, ōnis, f. a carrying over, transportation, Senec. ad Helv. 6.

TRĀNSTĪBĒRĪNUS, a. living beyond the Tiber, Martial. 1, 42.

TRĀNSTĪNĒRE, (teneo,) to reach across.

TRĀNSTRUM, i, n. (ā transeo,) a bench or seat for rowers in a ship, Virg. Œ. 5, 663. Ov. M. 14, 534.—(II) a cross beam extending from one wall of a house to another, a transom, Festus; Vitruv. 2, 1, 4, 2. & 5, 1.—any cross beam, Vitruv. 10, 21. Plin. 34, 12 s. 32.—

TRĀNSTĪLLUM, i, a small transom, Vitruv. 5, 12.

TRĀNS-VEHĒRE, (transvehō & trāvehō, xi, ctum,) to carry over, to transport.—* in eo triumpho Gallicis carpentis arma, signaque, et spolia omnis generis transvexit, he carried in procession, Liv. 36, 40. so arma spoliisque multa Gallica carpentis transvecta sc. in pompa triumphi, were carried along in the triumphal procession, Liv. 39, 7.—* abiit jam, et transvectum est tempus, is past, Tac. H. 2, 76.—* et ludicro Circensium Britannicus in praetexta, Nero triumphalium veste transvecti sunt, rode along or passed in review; Tac. An. 12, 41.

transvectae pugnantium alae, aversam hostium aciem invasere, the cavalry of the wings having wheeled about, Tac. A. 37.—* ab eodem (Fabio Maximo) institutum dicitur, ut Equites idibus Quinctilibus transveherentur, the annual procession of

the Equites on the 15th of July is said to have been instituted by the same person, Liv. 9 f. neque detrahi quemquam in transvehendo passus est, to be arrested during the procession, Suet. Aug. 38. add. Val. Max. 2, 2, 9. (A. 28.)—
TRĀNSVECTIO, & Trāvectio, ōnis, f. a passing or passage.—(II) the procession of the Equites, Suet. Aug. 38.

TRĀNSVERĒRĀRE, to strike or beat through, to pierce, Liv. 58, 22 f.

TRĀNSUĒRE, (transuo & transuo, ui, ūtum,) to sew or stitch through, to pierce.—damque sacerdotēs verubus transuta salignis exta parant, i. e. roast the entrails of the victim, Ov. F. 2, 363.

TRĀNSVERSUS & Trāversus, (et antiq. transversus,) a. athwart, overthwart, crosswise, transverse or traverse, crossing perpendicularly or straight over, as when one line crosses another at right angles.—igitur in eo colle, quem, transverso itinere, porrectum docuimus, which we observed was extended or lay in a cross direction to the mountain, and flanking the rout of Metellus, Sall. Jug. 49 & ibi Cort. transvorsis principiis, those who were in front being turned into the flank, ib. f. transvorsis itineribus iter remorari, by attacks or skirmishes on the flank, ib. c. 50. cf. Liv. 28, 30. ecce autem de traverse L. Caesar, ut veniam ad se, rogat, comes across me and asks, Cic. Att. 15, 4 ad fin. cf. A. ad Heren. 4, 10.—

TRĀNSVERSA, neut. plur. for transversè, adv. across. transversà tuentibus hircis, looking askance, Id. E. 3, 8. add. V. Flacc. 2, 154. Stat. Th. 1, 248.—

TRĀNSVERSÈ & Transversim, adv. across, crosswise, Vitruv. 9, 9. Plin. 3, 1.—

TRĀNSVERSĀRIUS, a. placed athwart or across, Caes. B. C. 2, 15. cf. Vitruv. 10, 11. & 3, 6.

TRĀNSULTARE, to leap over. See TRANSA-LĪRE.

TRĀNS-SŪMĒRE, (transūmo & transsūmo; mpsi, mptum,) to take from one to another.—
TRĀNSSUMPTIO, ōnis, f. a taking from one to another; the figure called Metalepsis, Quintil. 3, 6, 37. termed also transumptiva sc. figura, Id. 3, 6, 45.

TRĀNS-VŌLĀRE, to fly over.—(II) to pass quickly. transvolat in medio posita, et fugientia captat, he passes or omits, Hor. S. 1, 2, 108. TRĀNSVŌLĪTĀRE, to fly over, Lucr. 1, 356.

TRĀPĒTUM, i, n. & trapētus, i, plur. trapētes, um, m. an oil-press.

* TRĀPEZĪTA, ae, m. (i. e. mensarius,) a banker, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 90. & 2, 3, 89. Curc. 2, 3, 66. Epid. 1, 2, 40, &c.

* TRĀPEZOPHŌRON, i, n. v. -os, i, m. a pedestal or statue supporting a table, Cic. Fam. 7, 23. Digest. 33, 10, 3.

TRĀVEHĒRE, to transport. See TRANSE-VEHĒRE.

TRĀVIĀRE, to pass. (al. transmeāre,) Lucr. 4, 603.

TRĀVŌLĀRE, to fly over. See TRANSVŌ-LĀRE.

TRĒCENTI, ae, a, (tres & centum,) three

hundred, Cic. Phil. 3, 4. *trecentae* Pirithōum eohibent catenae, Hor. Od. 3, 4, f.—so TRĒCENTĒNI, (*al. tricienti*), Col. 5, 2, 5.—TRECENTIES, *adv.* 300 times, Catull. 29, 15. TRECENTESĪMUS, *a. the 300th*, Liv. 4, 7.—TRĒCĒNI, *ac, a, distr.* 300 by 300.—TRĒCĒNĀRIUS, *a. of or pertaining to 300*.—TRĒDĒCIM, *adv. ind. thirteen*.—TRĒDĒCIES, *adv. thirteen times*, Cic. V. 3, 80. TRĒDĒCĪMUS, *a. the thirteenth*.

TRĒMĒRE, (*trĒmo, ui, -*), *to tremble, to quake, to shake*. totus tremo, horreoque, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 4.—*to be afraid of, to fear or dread*. securis dictatoris tremere atque horrere soliti sunt, Liv. 22, 27.

TREMISCĒRE, *to begin to shake or tremble, to tremble.—to tremble or quake for fear, to dread.—with the accus. sonitumque pedum, vocemque tremisco*, Virg. *Æ.* 3, 648.

TRĒMĒFĀCĒRE, (*trĒmĒfĀcio, fĒci, factum*), *to make to tremble, to shake*.

TREMENDUS, *a. terrible, dreadful*.

TRĒMOR, *ōis, m. a trembling or quaking*. unde tremor terris, Virg. G. 2, 479.—Cacus silvarum tremor, the terror, Martial. 5, 66, 5. *cf. ib.* 25, 4.

TRĒMŪLUS, *a. trembling, shaking, quivering, quavering, tremulous*.

TRĒPIDUS, *a. trembling or hastening for fear, fearful, alarmed, afraid, anxious, solicitous*. trepidā etiam tum civitate, *being in disorder or trepidation*, *ib.* 40. *cf. Liv.* 8, 37.—* *trepidus metus, alarming, making one tremble, anxious*. Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 54. *so terror*, Lucr. 5, 41. tumultus, *ib.* 3, 847. *trepidum certamen, a keen contest or strife*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, f.—* *Tullus in re trepidā duodecim vovit Salios, in a dangerous juncture, in a sudden or critical emergency*, Liv. 1, 27. *vitamque sub divo, et trepidis agat in rebus, and always exposed to dangers*, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 5.—* *tum ex collegio tres sc. tribuni plebis,—trepidī rerum suarum, afraid for their own interests or safety*, Liv. 5, 11.—* *et foliis undam trepidi despumat aheni, and scums the wave of the boiling cauldron with leaves*, Virg. G. 1, 296.

TRĒPIDĒ, *adv. fearfully, hastily, in a hurry, in a confusion*. relictis trepidē castris, Liv. 7, 11. *cf.* 10, 12, 22, 31. *quām trepidē anxieque certaverit, vix credi potest, how eagerly*, Suet. Ner. 23.

TRĒPIDĀRE, *to be in a hurry or confusion, for fear, or for any other cause.—quid est? quid trepidas? quid festinas, mi Geta? animam recipe*, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 25.—* *passiv. imp. totis TREPIDATUR castris, sc. a militibus, they are in a hurry and confusion*, Caes. B. G. 6, 36. *so vastis trepidatur in agris, Sil. 4, 26*. *nam si gradibus trepidatur ab imis, i. e. if the lower part of the house is on fire*, Juvenal. 3, 200. *terra, mari trepidatur, there is nothing but confusion on land or sea*, Liv. 41, 3. *trepidari sentio, et cursari sursum prorsum, I perceive a bustle, and running backwards and forwards*, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 35.—(II) *to tremble or quake for fear, to be*

afraid or dismayed, to be in a trepidation. pavidā trepidat formidine pectus, *my breast quakes with dreadful fear*, Ov. M. 2, 66.—* *with the accus. nec damae trepidant lupos, Senec. Herc. Oct. 1058.—(III) to hasten, to move quickly, &c. dum trepidant alae, while the huntsmen scamper, or run up and down the plain*, Virg. *Æ.* 4, 121.—(IV) *to tremble or shake with a tremulous motion. sentit adhuc trepidare novo sub cortice pectus, to beat, throb, or palpitate*, Ov. M. 1, 554.

TRĒPĪDANS, *part. trembling for fear, in consternation or in trepidation*, Ov. M. 8, 363, 12, 338. *trepidans morte futurā, ib.* 13, 74.—*trepidantia bello corda, beating with ardour for war*, Virg. G. 4, 69.—*trepidans inter scelus metumque, hesitating, in suspense*, Tac. H. 3, 39.—TRĒPIDANTER, *adv. with trepidation or consternation*.

TRĒPIDĀTIO, *ōnis, f. fear, dismay, terror, trepidation, consternation, confusion*.

TRES, (*treis & tris*), tres, tria, three. tres illi tota fuere domus, *three were his whole family*, Ov. F. 4, 544. *trium minimus, i. e. Sextus, the youngest of the three sons of Tarquinius Superbus*, *ib.* 2, 691. *de tribus una soror, one of the three sisters*, Id. in Ibin, 242. *ille (dies) nefastus erit, per quem tria verba (DO, DICO, ADDICO,) silentur*, Ov. F. 1, 47. (A. 120).—* *The number THREE was supposed to have a particular force in magical incantments.—necte tribus nodis ternos, Amarylli, colores, Virg. E. 8, 77.—(II) Tres is sometimes put for pauci. heus! te tribus verbis volo sc. alloqui, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 121. cf. Mil. 2, 4, 29. Cic. Fam. 9, 19. Catul. 1, 5. & 78. Ter. Phor. 4, 3, 33. Ov. P. 4, 3, 26. Martial. 13, 124.*

TRĒDĒCIM, *a. ind. thirteen. See TRĒDĒCIM.*

TREPONDO, *n. ind. three pounds*, Quinctil. 1, 5, 15.

TRIAS, *adis, f. the number three*, Gell. 1, 20.—

TRESSIS, *is, m. (tres & as), the weight or value of three asses*, Varr. L. L. 4, 36. & 8, 49.—* *put for a small coin. hic Dama est, non tressis agaso, not worth a penny. i. e. despicable*, Pers. 5, 76.—

TRESVĪRI, *ōrum, m. the same with Triumvīri, three men, employed jointly in any public commission*, Cic. Or. 3, 19. Liv. 32, 2. *add.* 39, 44. & 40, 29.—*particularly the Triumvīri capitales*, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 3. Asin. 1, 2, 5. Aul. 3, 2, 2. (A. 147.)

TRIANGŪLUS, *a. (tres angulos habens), having three corners, triangular*, Plin. 3, 8 s. 14.—

TRIANGŪLUM, *i. n. a triangle*.

TRIANGŪLARIS, *e, triangular. orthogonii triangulares agri forma, the figure of a triangular field, with one right angle, (subjoined to) Col. 5, 2, 6. but in the text it is, sed si triangulus disparibus fuerit lateribus ager, tanquam in subiectā formā, quae habet rectum angulum, ib.*

TRIARIĪ, *ōrum, m. old soldiers of approved valour, who formed the third line in the Roman army, (A. 367.) ad triarios ventum est, or res*

ad triarios rediit, it is come to the last push, Liv. 8, 8.

* TRIBAS, ādis, f. a libidinous woman, Phaedr. 4, 14.

* TRIBRĀCHYS & -us, a foot of three short syllables; as, lēgērē, Quinctil. 9, 4, 82.

TRIBŪARIUS, a. of a tribe. See TRIBUS.

TRIBŪERE, (tribuo, ui, ūtum; à tribu) to give, to grant, to bestow. suum cuique, Cic. Off. 1, 5. ego autem tribuo nonnunquam in vulgus sc. commendationes, I sometimes give letters of recommendation to such as ask me, Cic. Fam. 13, 70.—(II) his igitur sensum tribuebant, they attributed or assigned, Lucr. 5, 1171. cf. 2, 973. sed nunc quidem valetudini tribuamus aliquid, let us give or pay some attention to health, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49 f.—to impute, to ascribe. eam esse consuetudinem regum, ut casus adversos hominibus tribuant, secundos fortunae suae, Nep. 14, 5.—discumbitque ultra solitum, quasi honori abeuntis amici tribueret, and remains at table longer than usual, as if to do honour to his departing friend, Tac. An. 6, 50. quos fato perfunctos, ne nominatim tradam, majoribus eorum tribuendum puto, whom, though now deceased, I am prevented from mentioning by name, through respect for their ancestors, ib. 14, 14. plus attulisti, quam tibi est tributum a nobis, than was imposed on you, Cic. Or. 3, 86.—cūm universo ordini publicanorum semper libentissimè tribuerim sc. multum, I have always had a great deference or respect for, or I have been always desirous to serve, Cic. Fam. 13, 9.—* to distribute, to divide. partes, in quas tribuatur omnis oratio, Cic. Or. 33. cf. Inv. 1, 5 & 55.—TRIBŪTUM, i. n. tribute. See TRIBUS.—TRIBŪTIO, ōnis, f. a giving, a distributing, Cic. N. D. 1, 19.

TRIBŪLA, ae, f. & -um, i. n. (à tero,) a machine for pressing out the grains of corn, a threshing machine, Col. 1, 6, 23, 2, 21, & 12. 50, 7. Varr. L. L. 4, 3. R. R. 1, 22 & 52. Plin. 18, 30. Virg. G. 1, 164. (vid. A. 542.)

TRIBŪLĀRE, to beat or press, Cato, 23, 4.

TRIBŪLUS, i. m. a kind of thorn, a thistle, Virg. G. 1, 153. Ov. Met. 13, 803. Plin. 21, 15.—(II) plur. caltrops, iron machines with three spikes or more, for throwing or for fixing in the ground, Veget. 3, 24.

TRIBŪNAL, ālis, n. (tribuni sedes,) an elevated place, where the praetor and other chief magistrates sat, when they administered justice, a judgment-seat, a tribunal, (A. 123.)

TRIBUS, ūs, f. (à tres,) a tribe, one of the three parts, into which Romulus divided the Roman people, Liv. 4, 27. The number of tribes was afterwards increased to thirty-five, Liv. 1, 43. 23, 13. omnes quinque, et triginta tribus, Cic. Verr. 1, 5 & ibi Ascon. (A. 1, 96, &c.)—tribu movere aliquid, to remove from a more honourable to a less honourable tribe, i. e. to degrade a Roman citizen. Africanus censor tribu movebat eum centurionem, qui in Pauli pugna non adfuera, Cic. Or. 2, 67. cf. Liv. 2, 24. 24, 18. 45, 15. (A. 128.)—quum—alii candidati tribus non explerent, could not obtain the

votes of the requisite number or of a majority of the tribes, Liv. 3, 64.—* The names of the 35 tribes were, Aemilia, Aniensis, Arniensis, Claudia, Collina, Cornelia, Crustumina, Esquilina, Fabia, Falerina, Galeria, Lemonia, Mæcia, Menenia v. Mentina, Oericulāna, Oufentina, Palatina, Papiria, Pollia, Pomptina, Papillia, Pupinia, Quirina, Romilia, Sabatina, Scaptia, Sergia, Stellatina, Suburana, Terentina, Tromentina, Vejentina, Velina, Veturia, Voltinia.—About some of these names antiquarians are not agreed; Sigonius imagined that several tribes had two different names.—Sometimes the name of one's tribe is added to his name, and put usually before the surname in the abl. without a preposition; as, Ser. Sulpicius, Q. F. Lemonia, Rufus, i. e. Servius Sulpicius Rufus, Quinti filius ex Lemoniā tribu, Cic. Phil. 9, 7.—The surname is often omitted; as, M. Oppius, M. F. Terentina, &c. Cic. Fam. 8, 3, 12, &c.—* TRIBŪS is sometimes put for poorer citizens, as in Plin. 19, 4 s. 19.

TRIBŪLIS, is, m. one of the same tribe. L. Custidius est tribulis et municeps et familiaris meus, Cic. Fam. 13, 58. suos quisque tribules prensantes, soliciting every one of the members of his own tribe, Liv. 5, 30. cf. Suet. Aug. 40. vetus Claudia tribus, additis postea novis tribulibus qui ex eo venerant agro, appellata, new members being afterwards added, Liv. 2, 16. gratiosum esse tribulibus, acceptable to the members of his tribe, Cic. Planc. 19.—* tribulis conviva, a tribe-guest, i. e. not rich, a poor citizen, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 15.

TRIBŪARIUS, a. of or pertaining to a tribe. quod genus judiciorum si est aequum in nullā re, nisi hac tribuariā, unless in this charge or accusation of having bribed the tribes, Cic. Planc. 15. in hoc sodalitorum tribuario crimine, ib. 19.

TRIBŪTUM, adv. by tribes, tribe by tribe, through each tribe. primores populi arripuit, populumque tributum, he censured the nobles, and people of every description, Hor. S. 2, 1, 69. consules, L. Valerius & M. Horatius,—legem centuriatis comitiis tulere, ut quod tributum plebes jussisset, populum teneret, that what the commons ordered in an assembly by tribes, should bind the whole Roman people, patricians as well as plebeians, Liv. 3, 55. cf. 7, 16. (A. 21 & 64.)

TRIBŪTUS, a. of the tribes. comitia tributa, an assembly of the Roman people divided into tribes, Liv. 2, 56 & 60. (A. 76, 95, &c.)

TRIBŪNUS, i. m. a tribune, the commander of a tribe, Ascon. ad Cic. Verr. 1, 5. (A. 2.)—TRIBUNUS Celērum, the tribune of the Celēres, i. e. the captain or commander of the 300 horsemen, who guarded the king's person, Liv. 1, 59. (A. 26.)—(II) TRIBUNI militum v. militares, tribunes of the soldiers or military tribunes, the chief officers of a legion; hence called TRIBUNI LEGIONARIJ, six in number, (A. 193 & 369.)

* TRIBUNI militum consulari potestate, military tribunes with consular power; supreme magistrates, created in place of consuls, (A. 101.)—

(III) TRIBUNI plebis v. plebei, tribunes of the

people or of the plebeians, to protect their rights against the encroachments of the patricians, (A. 134, &c.)—(IV) TRIBUNI aerarii, *tribunes of the treasury*, i. e. officers chosen from among the plebeians, who paid out the money from the treasury, for defraying the expences of the army, Cic. Planc. 8. & Festus.—TRIBUNI comitiati, laticlavii, &c. vid. in his vocibus.—

TRIBUNICIUS v. -ITIUS, a. of or belonging to a tribune, *tribunician*. tribunicii candidati, *candidates for the office of tribunes of the commons*, Cic. Q. fr. 2, 15 f. tribunicia potestas, *the power of the tribunes*, Sallust. Cat. 38. Cic. Or. 2, 28. (A. 136.) leges tribuniciae, i. e. a tribunis pleb. latae, Cic. Rull. 2, 8. comitia tribunicia, i. e. in quibus tribuni plebis creabantur, Cic. Att. 1, 1. seditiones tribuniciae, *contentions among the tribunes or excited by the tribunes*, Sall. Jug. 37. so contentiones, Hirt. B. Alex. 65. procellae, Liv. 2, 1.—* subst. one who had been tribune, a *tribunician*, Cic. Phil. 13, 14.—

TRIBUNATUS, ūs, m. *the tribuneship, the office and dignity of a tribune*, Cic. Amic. 12. tribunatum plebis petere, Cic. Or. 1, 7. inire, Id. Att. 11, 9.—* M. Curtio tribunatum a Caesare petivi, *the office or command of a military tribune in the army*, Cic. Q. fr. 2, 15. tribunatus commoda, Id. Fam. 7, 8. add. ib. 7, 5. Plin. 7, 30.—

TRIBUTUM, i, n. *tribute, money paid for the public exigencies by the individuals of each tribe; but Livy derives TRIBUS from TRIBUTUM, improperly, as it is thought, Liv. 1, 43 f. tributum imponere, imperare v. indicare, to impose a tribute, Liv. 4, 60. pendere v. conferre, to pay it, ib.—* Imacharenses tributum facere coegisti, to make a public collection or contribution, Cic. Verr. 3, 42. cf. Fam. 3, 7. Digest. 14, 2, 2 & 4. praestare tributa clientes cogimur, to pay tribute, i. e. to give money or presents annually to the slaves and favourites of our patrons, Juvenal. 3, 188.—*

TRIBUTUS, i, m. *tribute*. tributus cum imperatus est, negant pendere potesse, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 43. cf. Gell. 13, 20 m. Cato apud Non. 3, 252.—

TRIBUTARIUS, a. *tributary, that pays or is liable to pay tribute*. tributariae civitates, Justin. 1, 7, 5, 2 & 3. tributarium solum, Plin. 12, 1 s. 3.—tributaria necessitas, *the necessity of paying tribute*, Justin. 32, 2.—tabulae tributariae, *letters promising money or accompanying it*, Cic. Verr. 4, 66.—

TRICAE, ārum, f. *frivolous things, trifles*, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 36. Martial. 14, 1.—(II) an impediment or hindrance, an embarrassment, Non. 1, 26. Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 18. Cic. Att. 10, 8. Fam. 8, 5.—(III) a quirk or subterfuge. nihil mihi opus est litibus, neque tricis, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 62.—quod argentum, quas tu mihi tricis narras? *what foolish stuff or fooleries*, Id. Curc. 5, 2, 15. cf. Most. 3, 1, 45.—

TRICARI, to *trifle; to use shifts, evasions or subterfuges*. Publius tecum tricatus est, Cic. Att. 14, 19. cf. 15, 13.—

TRICĒNI, ae, a, (distrib. à triginta,) *thirty*. —* centenūm tricenūm homines quatuor, *for centenorum et tricenorū sc. annorū, 130 years old*, Plin. 7, 49 s. 50. taeniae tricenūm pedum, 30 feet long, (al. trecentūm.) Id. 11, 33 s. 38.—* TRICĒNI and TRECENTI are often confounded.—

TRICĒNĀRIUS, a. of or pertaining to thirty. tricenaria fistula, *a pipe or tube of thirty inches diameter*, Frontin. de aqueduct. 29 & 48.—

TRICEPS, ĩpĭtis, adj. (tria capita habens,) *having three heads, three-headed*. dic, quaeo, num te illa terrent, triceps apud inferos Cerberus? &c. Cic. Tusc. 1, 5. tuque triceps Hecate, Ov. M. 7, 194.—

TRICESĪMUS & TRICESĪMUS, a. *the 30th*, Cic. Off. 2, 8. Sen. 6.—

TRICESISSI, is, m. *the weight or value of 30 asses*, Varr. L. L. 4, 36.—

* TRICHALCUM, i, n. *a small coin, the third part of an obolus among the Greeks*, Vitruv. 3, 1.—

* TRICHIAS, ae, m. *a kind of fish*. intransitium Pontum soli non remeant, Plin. 9, 15 s. 20.—

* TRICHĪLA, ae, f. *a covered walk, made of vines or the like, an arbour*, Virg. in Copa, 8.—

* TRICHĪLUM, i, n. *a vessel with three spouts to pour water out of*, Col. 10, 394. dependens trichilis—cucumis, Col. 10, 378. sub trichila serpens, ib. 394.—

* TRICHĪTIS, ĩdis, f. *a sort of alum*. et chalcitum vocant, Plin. 35, 15 s. 52.—

* TRICHŪMĀNES, i, m. *a kind of herb, called by some maïden-hair or goldy-locks*, Plin. 27, 13 s. 111.—

* TRICHŌRUM, i, n. *a house divided into three parts*, (sed al. al.) Stat. Silv. 1, 3, 58.—

* TRICHRUS, i, m. *a gem of three colours*, Plin. 37, 10.—

TRĪCIES, adv. *thirty times*, Col. 5, 2, 10.—

* TRICLINĪUM, i, n. *a room or apartment for supping in, similar to what we call a dining-room; so named because three couches were placed around the table, on which the guests might recline, (A. 436.)—(II) a couch for reclining on at supper.—ibi erat locus excelsus, ubi triclinio posito coenabamus, Varr. R. R. 3, 13, 2.—triclinium sternere, to cover or spread the couches of a supping-room.—*

TRICLINĀRIS, e; & -IUS, a, um, of or belonging to a triclinium.—

TRICLINIARIUM, i, n. *a supping-room, a parlour*.—

TRICLINIARCHA, v. -ches, ae, m. *the slave who had the charge of keeping the triclinium in order*, Petron. c. 22.—

* TRICOCCUS, i, m. *a species of the sun-flower*, Plin. 22, 21 s. 29.—

* TRICŌLON, v. ūm, i, n. *a sentence or period consisting of three members*, Senec. Contr. 2, 12. & 4, 25.—

TRICONGIUS, i, m. *a surname given to a man, who drank three congii at once*, Plin. 14, 22 s. 28.—

TRICORNIS, e, (cornu,) *having three horns*,

Three-horned. Indici boves unicornes, tricor-
nesque, Plin. 8, 21 s. 30.—so
TRICORNĪGER, ěra, um, Auson. de litt. mono-
syll. f.

TRĪCORPOR, ōris, adj. *having three bodies,*
three-bodied. et forma tricorporis umbrae, i. e.
Geryōnis, Virg. Æ. 6, 289. cf. Sil. 3, 422. &
13, 201.

TRĪCUSPIS, ĭdis, a. *having three points or*
tines, three-pointed or three-tined. positoque
tricuspide telo, (i. e. tridente,) mulcet aquas
rector pelagi, Ov. M. 1, 330.

* TRĪDACNUS, a. *to be eaten at three bites.*
necnon inter nos nepetis cuiusdam nomenclator
TRĪDACNA (sc. ostrea) appellavit; tantae am-
plitudinis intelligi cupiens, ut ter mordenda es-
sent, Plin. 32, 6 s. 21.

TRĪDENS, ntis, a. *having three teeth, lines or*
points, trident. convulsam remis rostrisque tri-
dentibus aequor, convulsed with oars and trident
beaks, Virg. Æ. 5, 143. & 8, 690.—(II) subst.
m. any instrument or weapon divided at the end
into three points or prongs, a fork or three-point-
ed spear used by fishers for killing large fishes.—

* the weapon of that kind of gladiators called
RETĪARI. movet ecce tridentem, postquam
libratā pendentia retia dextrā nequidquam ef-
fudit, to he shakes his trident, Juvenal. 8, 203.

(A. 346.)—the trident or three-forked sceptre
of Neptune.—ipse tridente suo terram percus-
sit, Ov. M. 1, 283. cf. 6, 76. Virg. E. 1, 13.
Æ. 1, 138 & 145. 2, 610.—also of Nereus, ib.
418.—whence Neptune is called—

TRIDENTĪFER, ěri, m. (a.) *trident-bearer*, Ov.
M. 8, 595. &

TRIDENTĪGER, a. cumque tridentigero tumidi
genitor profundi: mortalem induitur formam sc.
Apollo, with the trident-bearing father of the
swelling deep, ib. 11, 202.—so—

TRIDENTĪŪTENS, a. Sil. 15, 159.

TRĪDŪM, i, n. (trium dierum spatium,) *the*
space of three days.

TRIENNĪUM, i, n. (tres anni,) *the space of*
three years, Ov. M. 9, 641.

TRIENS, ntis, m. *the third part of an as,*
four ounces, Varr. L. L. 4, 36. Horat. Art. p.
328.—a small brass coin, the third part of an
as, Plin. 33, 3 s. 13 m. Juvenal. 3, 267. add.
Plin. 34, 13 s. 38. Liv. 22, 10. (A. 492.)—lex
frumentaria de semissibus et trientibus, about
giving corn to the poorer citizens at a semis and
a triens or for ten unciae, (dextante,) each mo-
dius or peck, A. ad Heren. 1, 12. ut semisse
et triente frumentum plebi daretur, Liv. Epit.
60. (A. 217.)—the third part of an inheri-
tance. aliquem heredem ex triente v. tertiā
parte institueret, Suet. Aug. 101. Dolobellam
video Liviae testamento cum duobus cohaere-
dibus esse in triente, Cic. Att. 7, 8.—FOENUS
ex triente, i. e. four unciae or the third part of
an as paid monthly as the interest for the use of
100 asses; or, as we say, 4 per cent. per an-
num, Cic. Att. 4, 15. (A. 500.)—the third
part of an acre, Col. 5, 1, 10. 5, 2, 2 & 5.—
the third part of a foot, Vitruv. 10, 6.—or of any

other thing, Cic. Att. 7, 8. Col. 12, 20, 7. Plin.
23, 7 s. 68. Manil. 3, 563, &c.—a cup con-
taining four cyathi, or the third part of a sex-
tarius, Martial. 6, 86. 8, 51, 24. cf. 1, 72. cūm
fuerit multis exacta trientibus hora, Propert. 3,
10, 2. add. Martial. 1, 107. 4, 83. 9, 89 & 92.
10, 49. 11, 7 & 40, &c. (A. 455.)—

TRĪENTĪAL, ālis, n. a cup or glass holding four
cyathi.—sed tremor inter vina subit, calidum-
que triental excutit e manibus, (al. trientem,)
and shakes or drives the warm cup from his hand,
Pers. 3, 100.—

TRĪENTĪLIS, e, four inches broad or thick. fo-
lia trientalia, leaves four inches broad, Plin. 27,
5 s. 17. de materiā trientali scapos quatuor
compegit, of a rafter or piece of wood four
inches thick, Vitruv. 10, 6.

* TRĪĒRIS, is, f. a ship of three banks of
oars; the same with trirēmis, Nep. 7, 4. Liv.
30, 25.—

TRĪERĀCHUS, i, m. the commander of a triēris,
Cic. Verr. 1, 20.

* TRĪĒTERIS, ĭdis, f. the space of three years.
raptus trieteride nonā, cut off in the 27th year
of his age, Mart. 10, 53. bis trieteride junctā,
i. e. sex annis v. sexennio, Id. 9, 86, 9. cf. 6,
38. & 7, 95. cum tribus Elēis unam trieterida
lustris, i. e. octodecim annos, Stat. Silv. 2, 6, 72.

TRĪĒTERĪDES, plur. the sacred rites of Bac-
chus, celebrated every three years, Cic. N. D.
3, 23.—so in the sing. et atra sacrum recolit
trieteris Opheltem, i. e. the triennial solemnity
of the Nemeian games, Stat. Th. 4, 722. cf.
7, 93.—

TRĪĒTERĪCUS, a. of or pertaining to the space
of three years. trieterica orgia v. sacra, the tri-
ennial orgies or sacred rites of Bacchus, cele-
brated at the end of every third year, Virg.
Æ. 4, 302. Ovid. Met. 6, 587. cf. Stat. Th.
2, 661.

TRĪFĀRIAM, adv. in three parts or places,
Liv. 5, 26.—in three ways or manners, Suet.
Vit. 13.—

TRĪFAUX, cis, a. having three mouths or throats.
Cerbērus haec ingens latratu regna trifauci per-
sonat, Virg. Æ. 6, 417.—

TRĪFER, ěra, una, (ter & fero,) bearing or
producing fruit thrice a year.

TRĪFĪDUS, a. (tres & fundo,) cleft or cloven
into three parts, Ov. M. 2, 325.

TRĪFĪLIS, e, (tria fila habens,) having three
threads. calva trifilis, bald, having only three
hairs on it, Martial. 6, 74.—

TRĪFŪLIUM, i, n. an herb called trifoil or
three-leaved grass, Plin. 21, 9 s. 30. & c. 21 s.
88.—

TRĪFŪLĪNUS, a. of trifoil; whence a mountain
in Campania, abounding in trifoil, was called
TRĪPOLĪNUS; and the wine produced on it, vina
trifoliana, Plin. 14, 6 s. 8, 6. Juv. 9, 56. Mart.
13, 114.—

TRĪFORMIS, e, (tres formas habens,) having
three forms, shapes or natures, triple.

TRĪFUR, ūris, m. a great thief. non fur, sed
trifur, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 6.—so —

TRIFURCĪFER, ĕri, m. a great rogue or villain, ib. 2, 4, 47. Rud. 3, 4, 29.

TRIFURCUS, a. (furca,) three-forked, three-pronged. surculi sint bifurci vel trifurci, Col. 5, 11, 3. cf. 5, 10, 7. Arb. 20; 2.

TRĪGA, ae, f. (q. trijūga,) a chariot drawn by three horses yoked abreast, Ulpian. Dig. 21, 1, 38.

TRĪGĀRIUS, i, m. the driver of such a chariot, Plin. 29, 1 s. 5.

TRĪGĀRIUS, i, n. a place where trigae ran, a course, a circus; a chariot-race, Plin. 28, 17 s. 72 f. & 37, 13 s. 77.

TRĪGĒMĪNUS, a. triple. trigemini fratres, three born at one birth, three twin-brothers, Liv. 1, 24. trigemina porta, the name of a gate in Rome; the same with that which was afterwards called PORTA OSTIENSIS, Liv. 4, 16. 35, 10. supposed by some to have been so named, because by it the three Horatii went out to fight against the three Curatii; but this is denied by others.

TRĪGEMMIS, e, (tres gemmas habens,) having three buds, an epithet of a vine-graft or scion.—surculus v. malculus trigemmis, Col. 3, 19, 2. Plin. 17, 21 s. 35, 3.

TRĪGINTA, a. ind. thirty.

TRĪGĒSĪS, adv. thirty times.

TRĪGĒSĪMUS v. tricesĪmus, a. the thirtieth. * TRĪGLĪTĪS, is, f. a gem, so called from its having the figure or colour of the mullet-fish, (τριγλα,) Plin. 37, 11 s. 72.

* TRĪGLYPHUS, i, m. a hollow graving with three cavities, like furrows or gutters, a triglyph, Vitruv. 1, 2, 4, 1 & 2.

TRĪGON, ōnis, m. a game at the hand-ball, when the players were placed in a triangle, Mart. 4, 19, 7, 71. & 12, 84.

TRĪGŌNĀLĪS (adj.) pila, the ball used in playing at the trigon, Id. 14, 51.

TRĪGŌNUS, a. triangular, Manil. 2, 276.

TRĪGŌNUM, i, n. a triangle. ternas nuces in trigonum statuito, Col. 5, 10, 13. Arb. 22, 2.

—* Ausonius shortens the penult of this word, Edyll. 11, 50. eclog. 2. de rat. puerper. v. 10.

TRĪGŌNUS, i, m. a kind of fish, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 71. called also TRĪGON v. trygon, having a poisonous sting in its tail, wherewith it inflicts a mortal wound. whence lethalis trigon, Auson. Epist. 4, 60. piscis, quam pastinacam nostri, τριγώννα Graeci vocant, Cels. 6, 9, 27. vid. Plin. 9, 48 s. 72.

TRĪLIBRIS, e, (libra,) of three pounds weight. mullum laudas, insane, trilibrem, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 23.

TRĪLINGUIS, e, (lingua,) having three tongues. os trilingue Cerberi, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 31. & 3, 11, 20.

TRĪLIX, icis, a. (licium,) wrought with a triple tissue, having three threads of different colours in the warp, alternately raised and depressed, Virg. Æ. 3, 467. V. Flacc. 3, 199. Mart. 14, 143. (A. 523.)

TRĪMĀTUS, ūs, m. the age of three years. See TRĪMUS.

TRĪMĒSTRIS, e, (mensis,) of three months.

* TRĪMĒTER & -trus, tra, trum, of three measures or six feet. versus trimetri, i. e. iambici, Quintil. 9, 4, 90. cf. 9, 4, 70, 75 & 78. 10, 1, 100. Hor. de Art. P. 252.—so TRĪMĒTRIUS, a. Auson. Ep. 16, 78.

TRĪMŌDĪA, ae, f. (modius,) a vessel or basket containing three modii or pecks, Quintil. 12, 18, 2. trimodia satoria, a seed-basket, Id. 2, 9, 9. & 12, 50, 8.

TRĪMŌDIUM, i, n. a measure of three modii, Plaut. Men. prol. 14. neque aliter potuissent trimodia illa annulorum Carthaginem ab Annibale mitti, Plin. 33, 1 s. 6.

TRĪMUS, a. three years old. filia—trima, quae perlit mihi, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 39.

TRĪMŪLUS, dim. three years old. trimulus patrem amisit, Suet. Ner. 6.

TRĪMĀTUS, ūs, m. the age of three years.

TRĪNĒPOS, ōtis, m. (post tres à nepote,) a grandson of one's great grandson.—so TRĪNEPTIS, is, f. a grand-daughter of one's great grandson.

TRĪNOCTĪUM, i, n. the space of three nights, Gell. 3, 2. & 10, 15. Auson. Edyll. 11, 34.

TRĪNOCTĪĀLĪS, e, of three nights' space, Mart. 12, 78, 5.

TRĪNŌDIS, e, having three knots or joints. clava trinodis, the three-knotted club of Hercules, Ovid. Ep. 4, 115. F. 1, 575.—* metaph. dactylus trinodis, of three syllables; as properly the finger consists of three joints, Auson. Ep. 21, 38.

TRĪNUMMUS, i, n. the name of one of the plays of Plautus. vid. Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 1.

TRĪNUS, a.—plur. TRĪNI, ae, a, the same with terni, distr. (à tres,) three. ipse cum tribus legionibus circum Samarobriam trinis hibernis hiemare constituit, in three winter quarters, i. e. one legion being stationed in each, Caes. B. G. 5, 51.—* often used not distributively, for tres.—Tullia mea venit ad me, literasque reddidit trinas, Cic. Att. 11, 17.—* sing. triple, Stat. Silv. 4, 9, 15.

TRĪNUNDĪNUM v. trinum nundinum, i, n. (i. e. tres nundinae,) three market days, which was the time required by law between the proposing and the passing of a law, or between a person's declaring himself a candidate for an office and his election, &c. As the markets at Rome were held every ninth day, and seven days intervened between each, this space of time might extend from 17 to 30 days, (vid. A. 3 & 331.) conitia decemviris creandis in trinum nundinum indicta sunt, the assembly for electing the Decemviri was proclaimed to be held on some day after the three next market days, Liv. 3, 35.

TRĪŌBŪLUS, i, m. v. -um, i, n. a coin of the value of three obŏli, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 26. Rud. 5, 2, 43 & 67, &c.—* the weight of half a drachma, Cato, 127.

TRĪŌNES, um, m. (q. teriones, à terendo teram,) ploughing oxen, Varr. L. L. 6, 4.—* septem triones, the seven stars of the Ursa Major or Greater Bear, a constellation, near the north

pole, Cic. N. D. 2, 41. *conf.* Ov. Met. 2, 528. (A. 555.) *gemini triones, the two Bears, the Ursa Major & Minor, Virg. Æ. 1, 744. 3, 516.* ---called simply TRIONES, Ovid. Met. 2, 171. 10, 446.

* TRIOPHTHALMOS a us, i, m. a gem having the figure of three eyes, Plin. 37, 11 s. 71.

* TRIORCHES, ae, v. is, m. (*i. e.* tres testes habens,) a kind of hawk, a buzzard, Plin. 10, 8 s. 9.

TRIORCHIS, is, f. a species of the herb *centaury*, Id. 25, 6 s. 32.

TRIPARCUS, a. very sparing, niggardly. *triparci homines*, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 14.

TRIPARTITUS & tripertitus, a, um, divided into three parts, Cic. Off. 3, 2. Verr. 3, 5 f. ---

TRIPARTITO, & -tè, adv. in or into three parts.

TRIPĀTĪNUM, i, n. (patīna,) a triple platter or dish, a service of three dishes.

TRIPĒCTŪRUS, a. (pēctus,) having three breasts, three-breasted, Lucr. 5, 28.

TRĪPES, ēdis, a. having three feet, three-footed. *sit mihi mensa tripes*, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 13.

TRĪPĒDĀLIS, e, of three feet, three feet long, high or broad. *parma tripedalis*, Liv. 38, 21 ad fin.

TRĪPĒDĀNEUS, a. taleas oleaginas, quas in scrobe saturus eris, *tripedaneas decidito, three feet long*, Cato, 45.

TRIPLEX, icis, a. (plico,) triple, threefold, Cic. Acad. 1, 5. Tusc. 1, 10. *aes triplex, triple brass or three plates of brass*, ib. 10, 784. Hor. Od. 1, 3, 9. ---* de praedā militibus in singulos quadragenos quinos denarios, *duplex centurioni, triplex equiti dedit, he gave 45 denarii to each foot soldier, double to a centurion, triple to a horseman*, Liv. 45, 43. cf. c. 40. * pl. three. *triplices deae, i. e. tres Parcae, the three Fates*, Ov. M. 2, 655 & 8, 481.

* TRĪPLĪCES sc. libelli, v. codicilli, a small pocket-book having three tablets or leaves of citron, ivory, or the like, for writing on. --- *modò enim discesseras, ac paulo post triplices remiseras, you had sent back my tablets with an answer to what I wrote you*, Cic. Att. 13, 8. ---

TRĪPLĪCĪTER, adv. in three ways or manners, A. ad Heren. 4, 42.

TRĪPLĪCĀTUS, part. tripled or trebled. ---

TRĪPLUS, a. triple, Cic. Univ. 7.

* TRĪPLINTHIUS (adj.) paries, having the thickness of three bricks, Vitruv. 2, 9.

* TRĪPOLIUM, i, n. a kind of herb. in *maritimis nascitur saxis*, Plin. 26, 7 s. 22.

TRĪPŪDIUM, (q. terripudum v. terripavium, & terrā paviendo,) a striking of the ground. *tripudium solistimum, an omen taken from the feeding of chickens, when they ate the corn given to them so greedily, that it fell from their mouths, and rebounded from the ground*, Cic. Div. 1, 15. 2 & 34. Fam. 6, 6, 13. Liv. 10, 40. Plin. 10, 21 s. 24. --- (II) a dancing or capering, Liv. 1, 20. 25, 17. Catul. 62, 26. --- TRĪPŪDIĀRE, to leap, to dance or caper.

* TRĪPUS, ōdis, m. a tripod, any thing with three feet; as, a vase, a table, a seat, &c. --- the tripod on which the priestess of the temple of Apollo at Delphi sat, when she uttered her oracles, Cic. N. D. 3, 16. Lucr. 1, 740. 5, 113.

G. 307.) --- put for the oracle. *interpretes divum, qui tripodas---sentis, i. e. who understandest the responses of the oracle*, Virg. Æ. 3, 360. ---

* TRĪPODS, or three-footed vases, used anciently to be given as rewards of valour, particularly at the sacred games, Virg. Æ. 5, 110. 9, 265. Hor. Od. 4, 8, 3.

TRĪQUETRUS, a. triangular, having three angles or corners.

TRĪRĒMIS, e, having three rows or benches of oars. *navis triremis, a ship of war with three banks of oars on each side, one above the other, a trireme*, (A. 400.) --- * TRĪRĒMIS is oftener used as a substantive, without *navis*. *aerata triremis, a brazen-beaked galley*, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 39. *appulsā littus trireme constratā, a decked galley*, Caes. B. C. 2, 23.

TRIS, acc. plur. for tres, three. See TRES.

TRISCURRIA, ōrum, n. (*al.* transcurria; & tris & scurra,) great scurrilities or buffooneries, Jul. 8, 190.

* TRISPASTOS, i, a kind of machine, turned round by three pulleys, Vitruv. 10, 3.

TRISPITHĀMUS, a. (*ex* tres & spithama,) three spans long or high. --- whence ---

TRISPITHĀMI, m. the name of a people said to live in India, (*al.* Spithamaei,) Plin. 7, 2. See SPITHĀMA.

TRISTIS, e, sad, sorrowful, dejected, melancholy, pensive, gloomy. --- * *invitat tristis, unwilling, with ill-will, reluctant*, Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 8. *accipio tristis, with a demure countenance, with apparent reluctance*, ib. 3, 5, 47. --- (II) sad, indicating or causing sadness, dismal, calamitous, afflicting. *tristis Acheron*, Sil. 13, 571. --- (III) angry, displeased, peevish, hard, morose, cruel, &c. *non ita Dī tristes mihi sunt*, Ovid. P. 2, 4, 5. *severa, non tristia, rigid or austere, not harsh*, Quinctil. 12, 10, 80. --- (IV) harsh, sour. *poma tristi sapore*, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 12. *tristia absinthia, bitter*, Ov. P. 3, 1, 23. & 3, 8, 15. *unpleasant to the smell. nec malè odorati fit tristis anhelitus oris*, Ov. Art. 1, 521. --- * *tristes ursae, horrid, terrible to the sight*, Stat. Achill. 2, 408. --- (V) grave, solemn, sober, serious. *tristis-severitas inest in vultu*, Ter. And. 5, 2, 16. *TRISTE sc. negotium, a sad thing. triste, lupus stabilis, maturis frugibus imbres*, Virg. E. 3, 80. *umbrae cum Saganā resonarent triste et acutum, uttered dismal and piercing shrieks*, Hor. S. 1, 8, 41. cf. Stat. Th. 4, 19. Silv. 5, 1, 64. --- *so plur. interdum miscentur tristia laetis*, Ov. F. 6, 463. ---

TRISTIUS, adv. more sadly, Propert. 2, 16, 1. --- *with more difficulty*, Cic. Sen. 19. --- *more harshly*, Cic. Fam. 4, 13. ---

TRISTICŪLUS, a. somewhat sad, saddish, Cic. Div. 1, 46. ---

TRISTĪTIA, ae, f. sadness, sorrow, grief. --- * *met. apes morbos sentiunt; index eorum tristitia*

torpens, Plin. 11, 18 s. 20. *add. 2, 6, 9, 9 s. 11, 18, 21 s. 50.*—(II) *anger, wrath, disgust*, Ov. Ep. 3, 90.—*moroseness, sourness, sullenness*, Suet. Ner. 23. Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 8, 21.—(III) *a studied gravity or gloominess of look*.

TRISTARI, *to be sad, to be affected with grief*, Senec. de irâ, 2, 7. de provid, c. 2.

TRISTITĪCUS, *a. making sad, saddening*, Cic. ex poetâ, Div. 1, 7 & 12.

TRISULCUS, *a. three forked, three-pointed. coluber—arduus ad solem, et linguas micat ore trisulcis, and brandishes a three-forked tongue in his mouth*, Virg. Æ. 2, 475. *cf.* Ov. M. 3, 34. Stat. Th. 5, 509.—* *Though the tongue of serpents be represented by poets as divided into three, it is however only cleft into two*, Aristot. Hist. A. 2, 20. *hence bisulcilingua, quasi prosperens bestia*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 74.—*trisulcus ramus, i. e. trifidus v. tria cacumina habens, divided into three twigs*, Pallad. Mart. 10, 24.

* TRISYLLĀBUS, *a. of three syllables. à socer fit trisyllabum soceri*, Varr. L. L. 8, 52.

TRITĀVUS, *i, m. (g. tertius avus), a great grandfather's great grandfather. pater, avus, proāvus, abāvus, atāvus, tritāvus*, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 5. *tritavi nostri, our remote ancestors*, Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 2.

TRITAVIA, *ae, f. i. e. mater atavi vel ataviae*, Digest. 38, 10, 3.—*cf.* Trinēpos.

* TRITĒ, *es, f. (i. e. tertia sc. chorda), the third string or tone in the gamut or scale of musical notes*, Vitruv. 5, 5.

* TRITHĀLES, *is, n. an herb that flowers thrice a year*, Plin. 25, 13 s. 102.

TRITIĀNUM, *i, n. a large kind of colewort*, Plin. 19, 8 s. 41.

TRITĪCUM, *i, n. (à terendo, quòd e spicis teratur, Varr. L. L. 4, 22.) wheat. tritici genera plura*, Plin. 18, 7 s. 12. *cf.* Col. 2, 6, 1. *tritici moliti farina, flour*, Id. 6, 5, 2. *cf.* Cels. 2, 18, 12.

TRITĪCEUS, *a. of wheat, wheaten. triticea messis, the wheat harvest*, Virg. G. 1, 219. *farina triticea, flour*, Cels. 5, 10.

TRIVĪUM, *i, n. (via), a place where three ways meet*, Cic. Div. 1, 54.—* *a place of public resort*, Cic. Rull. 1, 3. Virg. E. 3, 26. Æ. 4, 609. *velut innati triviis, ac paene forenses, as if born and educated in the most frequented streets, and almost in the Forum*, Hor. Art. 245. *non debes arripere maledictum ex trivio, to snatch a charge or reproach against any one from the mouths of the rabble*, Cic. Mur. 6.—* *In places where three or four ways met, the country people performed their sacred rites to PALLES and other rural deities*, Tibul. 1, 1, 15.—*hence*

TRIVIA, *ae, f. the name of Diana*, Ov. F. 1, 141. (*vid.* Cl. B.)

TRIVIALIS, *e, common, vulgar, trivial*, Suet. de cl. rhetor. 5. Juvenal. 7, 55. Quinctil. 1, 4, 27.

TRIUMPHUS, *i, m. a triumph*, Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 19 &c. P. 2, 1. Cic. Pis. 25. Liv. 3, 29, 34, 52 &c. (A. 387.) *facies sapienter, et ages victor ex inimicorum dolore triumphum justissimum, you will enjoy a triumph of the completest*

kind in the confusion and disappointment of your enemies, Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 2.—*The ancients wrote TRIUMFUS*, Cic. Or. 48. Quinctil. 1, 5, 20.

TRIUMPHĀLIS, *e, of or pertaining to a triumph, triumphal. triumphales sc. statuæ, triumphal statues erected in honour of great men in the Forum*, Juvenal. 1, 129.—*porta triumphalis, the gate, through which those who triumphed entered the city*, Cic. Pis. 23. Suet. Aug. 101.

* *triumphalia ornamenta, (i. e. quæ triumphantibus dari solebant. sc. aurea corona, toga picta, palmata tunica, &c.* Liv. 10, 7. & 30, 15.) *triumphal ornaments, which, under the emperors, used to be decreed to meritorious generals, when the honour of an actual triumph was rarely granted to any one*, Suet. Aug. 38. Tib. 9 & 20. Dio. 54, 24, &c. (A. 390.)—*sometimes called simply, TRIUMPHALIA, sc. ornamenta*, Tac. An. 4, 14 & 16. H. 4, 4. Paterc. 2, 116. Plin. pan. 89.

TRIUMPHARE, *to triumph, to rejoice greatly. an non sensistis triumphatum hodie de vobis esse? that you have been triumphed over*, Liv. 2, 38. *tum primum, sine auctoritate senatûs, populi jussu triumphatum est, a triumph was celebrated*, Liv. 3, 63 f.

TRIUMPHĀTUS, *part. triumphed over, vanquished. bisque triumphatas utroque ab littore gentes, i. e. Asia and Africa, on the eastern and western shores of the Mediterranean sea*, Virg. G. 3, 33. *ille (Mummius) triumphatâ Capitolia ad alta Corintho victor aget currum, having triumphed over or vanquished Corinth*, Id. A. 6, 836.

TRIUMVIR, *iri, m. one of three men jointly employed to execute any public office; Cæus Gracchus triumvir coloniis deducendis, one of three commissioners for planting colonies*, Sall. Jug. 42. *so Triumviri coloniæ deducendæ*, Liv. 4, 11, 6, 26, &c. (A. 158.)—*TRIUMVIRI capitales, three men who had the charge of the prison and of inflicting punishment on condemned criminals*, Sall. Cat. 55. (A. 147.)—*epulones, who had the care of providing the sacred feasts*, Liv. 33, 42. (A. 307.)—*mensarii v. monetales, who had the charge of the mint*, Liv. 23, 21. (A. 148.)—*nocturni, who took care of the city in the night time, (qui incendiis per urbem arcendis praeerant)*, Liv. 9, 46. (A. 148.)—*TRIUMVIRĀLIS, e, of or belonging to a triumvir or triumviri; sectus flagellis hic triumvirilibus, cut with the whips of the triumviri capitales*, Hor. Epod. 4, 11.

TRIUMVIRĀTUS, *ûs, m. the office or dignity of a triumvir*, Cic. Brut. 31. *tribunatu antè gesto, triumviratibusque, nocturno altero, altero coloniæ deducendæ, having formerly been a tribune, and twice a triumvir, once for regulating the nightly watch of the city, and, at another time, for settling a colony*, Liv. 9, 46.

TRIUNCIS, *is, m. (al. teruncius), a brass coin weighing three ounces. afterwards called QUADRANS*, Plin. 33, 3 s. 13 m.

TRIXĀGO, *inis, f. the herb germander*, Plin. 24, 15 s. 80. Cels. 4, 6, 13. 5, 27, 67. *potio*

ex trixagine, a *potion of germander*, Id. 8, 9, 16.

TROCHAEUS, i, m. a *trochee*, a foot in verse of two syllables, a long and a short; the contrary of an iambus, and the same with choræus: but *anacently the same with a tribrachys*, three short syllables.

TROCHÆUS, a. *trochaic*, consisting of trochees.

TROCHILUS, i, m. a small bird called a *wren*, Plin. 10, 74 s. 95. cf. 8, 25 s. 37.—(II) a *semi-circular cavity or channel between the tores*, in the bases of columns, Vitruv. 3, 3.

* **TROCHISCUS**, i, m. a *trochisch*, a medicine made up in the form of a small ball or lozenge, Cels. 5, 17, 10.

TROCHLEA, ae, f. a *machine for raising weights*, a pulley, Vitruv. 10, 2. Cato, R. R. 3. Lucr. 4, 903.—* *metaph.* ab imo pulmone pituitam trochleis adducere, to force up phlegm from the lungs, to hawk, Quintil. 11, 3, 56.

* **TROCHUS**, i, m. a *circle of brass or iron set round with rings*, which boys and young men amused themselves in whirling along, as our children do wooden hoops.—a diversion borrowed from the Greeks, Hor. Od. 8, 24, 57. Art. 380. Ov. Art. 3, 383. Tr. 2, 486. Martial. 14, 168 & 169. Propert. 3, 12. (al. 14.) 6. (A. 441).

* **TROPÆI** sc. venti, winds which blow from the sea, in return for those that blow from the land, (apogei), Plin. 2, 43.

* **TROPÆUM**, i, n. a *trophy*, (A. 572.)

* **TROPICUS**, a. (à τροπικα, verto.) *tropical*. tropica signa, the signs of libra, capricornus, aries and cancer.—* *tropici circuli*, the two tropicks of Cancer and Capricorn; so called, because when the sun comes to either, he turns back to the other, Hygin. Astron. 1, 6.

TROPICA, ōrum, n. *changes*, Petron. c. 88.

* **TROPIS**, is, f. a *kind of vapid wine*. feret ipse tropin de faece lagenae, Martial. 12, 84.

* **TROPUS**, i, m. a *trope*, an elegant turning of a word from its proper sense to a borrowed meaning, Quintil. 9, 1, 4. 8, 66. add. 8, 4, 29. & 9, 4, 26, &c.

TROPYCUS, a. *tropical*, metaphorical, Gell. 13, 24.

TROSSULI, ōrum, m. a name given to the Roman Equites.—* Those knights particularly were called TROSSULI, who were noted for their finical dress and effeminate manner of living, Senec. Ep. 76 & 87.

TRUA, ae, f. a *kind of vessel for lading out water*, Varr. L. L. 4, 25.

TRUCIDARE, (trux & caedo,) to *slay or kill cruelly*, to murder, assassinate or massacre, to butcher. seu pisces, seu porrum, et caepe trucidas, you murder, i. e. devour or eat, alluding to the opinion of Pythagoras, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 21.—* *metaph.* foenore trucidare plebem, to ruin utterly, Liv. 6, 37.

TRUCIDATIO, ōnis, f. a *massacring or butchering*.

TRUCULENTUS, a. (à trux,) *fierce*, *savage*, *cruel*, *rough*, *terrible of aspect*, *grim*, *stern*, *sullen*, *truculent*. nulla Getis toto gens est trucu-

lentior orbe, Ov. P. 2, 7, 31. truculentior Euris, Ov. Ep. 11, 9. spectat truculenta loquentem, she looks at him sternly, Id. M. 13, 558. foetâ truculentior usâ, more cruel, ib. 803. truculentis vocibus strepere, with fierce or threatening words, Tac. An. 1, 25.—* *truculentus* et silvester, et vitæ inscius, tristem juvenitum, Venerè desertâ colis, rude or rough, rustic, Senec. Hippol. 461. so at est truculentior, atque plus aequo liber, Hor. S. 1, 3, 51.—hence **TRUCULENTUS**, the churl, the name of one of the plays of Plautus; jam non sum truculentus, I am not churlish or no churl now, Plaut. Truc. 3, 2, 6.

TRUCULENTÈ & -ter, adv. *fiercely*, *sternly*, &c. **TRUCULENTIA**, ae, f. *fierceness*, *roughness*, *churlishness*, Plaut. Truc. 3, 2, 7.—truculentia caeli praestat Germania, is remarkable for the rigour or inclemency of its climate, Tac. An. 2, 24.

TRUDERE, (trūdo, si, sum,) to *thrust*, to *push*, to *juttle*, to *shove forward*, to *drive*. quâ trudis? sc. me, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 87.—pampinus—trudit gemmas, puts forth its buds, Virg. G. 2, 335. se medio trudent de cortice gemmae, the buds thrust themselves forth or burst out, ib. 74.—*metaph.* nunc est expectatio comitiorum, in qua omnibus invitis trudit noster Magnus (Pompeius) Auli filium, i. e. Afranium, pushes or urges his election to the consulship, Cic. Att. 1, 16. a med.—* *fallacia alia aliam trudit, presses on, follows or comes after*, Ter. And. 4, 4, 40. truditur dies die, day is driven on or pushed off by day, day presses on the heels of day, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 15.

TRUSANS, ntis, part. freq. *pushing or thrusting often*, Catull. 56, 5.—so

TRUSITARE, freq. to *push or thrust*. subito latrones advolant, interque caedem ferro malum trusitant, and amidst the scuffle push or prick the mule with their swords, Phaedr. 2, 7, 7.

TRUBES v. -is, is, f. an *instrument for thrusting or pushing*, a stake or pole, Tac. An. 3, 46.

TRUSATILIS, e, that may be pushed. mola trusatilis, a hand-mill, that may be turned with a man's hand, Cato 10 & 11.

TRULLA, ae, f. (g. trovula à trua, Varr. L. L. 4, 25.) a *vessel for taking water* from a bucket or caldron, Cato, R. R. 10 & 13.—a *cup or bowl*, for drinking in, Plin. 37, 2 s. 7. Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 144. Juvenal. 3, 108. Martial. 9, 97. Col. 9, 12, 2.—or a *vessel with a handle* for taking wine from a jar, and pouring it into the cup, Cic. Verr. 4, 27.—a *pan for holding fire*, Liv. 37, 11.—a *mason's or plasterer's trowel*, Pallad. 1, 13 & 15.

TRULLEUM v. -ium, i, n. a *bowl or basin* for washing one's hands in, Varr. L. L. 4, 25. Cato, 10. so

TRULLEUS, i, m. Plin. 34, 2 s. 3.

TRULLISARE, to *lay on mortar or plaster with a trowel*, Vitruv. 7, 3 & 4, 5, 10. whence

TRULLISATIO, ōnis, f. *plastering*, ibid.

TRUNCUS, i, m. the *trunk*, *stock* or *body of a tree*, without the branches, Cic. Or. 3, 46.—(II) the *trunk of an animal* without the limbs or the

head, Cic. Or. 18. Rosc. Com. 10. inque canes totidem (*i. e.* tres) trunco digestus ab uno Cerberus, the three-headed dog, Ov. Ep. 9, 93.—*a dull, stupid fellow.* qui potest esse in ejusmodi trunco sapientia? Cic. N. D. 1, 30.—(III) the stalk of a column or obelisk, Vitruv. 3, 3, & 4, 1. Plin. 16, 40s. 76, 3.

TRUNCŪLUS, *i. m.* a small trunk or stem.—TRUNCUS, *a.* maimed, mutilated. animalia trunca pedum, without feet, Virg. G. 4, 310.—*metaph.* urbs trunca, sine senatu, &c. mutilated, dismembered, Liv. 31, 29. manus, sine quibus trunca esset actio ac debilis, &c. maimed or defective, and weak, Quintil. 11, 3, 85. TRUNCARE, to maim or mutilate. Thessälis sc. saga—oscula fingens truncavitque caput, &c. Lucan. 6, 566.

TRUNCATUS, *part.* being or having been maimed.

TRŪSUS, *thrusted.* trusatilis, &c. See TRUDERE.

TRŪTĪNA, *ae, f.* a balance, properly the hole, in which the tongue of the scales of a balance moves, Pers. 1, 10 & ibi Scholiast. *add.* Varr. L. L. 4 f. Vitruv. 10, 8. Or. 2, 28. *add.* Juvenal. 1, 6. & 6, 436. Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 30. S. 1, 3, 72.

TRŪTĪNARI, to weigh or examine, Pers. 3, 82.

TRUX, trūcis, *a.* fierce, cruel, fell, stern, severe, savage. Balbus truci eloquentiā habebatur, of an overbearing or pernicious eloquence, Tac. An. 6, 48 f. fratris interitu trux, exasperated, ib. 3, 8. trux sonor, a savage howling, ib. 1, 65. cohorts—cantuum et armorum tumultu trux, formidable for the uproar of their savage war-whoop, and the clangor of their arms, ib. 4, 47. trucia castra, ferocious, ib. 1, 44. milites truces armis, sword in hand, as if prepared for battle, Tac. H. 1, 40. so cūm ex diverso velut aciem, telis et armis trucem, aspicerent, in terrible array, brandishing their arms, ib. 4, 46.—(II) stern, grim, cruel, terrible of aspect. aspectu truci, Cic. Div. 2, 64.—(III) rough, rude, rustic, inimical to pleasure. quidquid pueros non sinit esse truces, refractory or intractable, Martial. 11, 87.

TRYBLIUM, *i. n.* a plate or salver. olea in tryblio, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 9.

* TRYCHNOS, *i. f.* nightshade, an herb.

* TRYGINON, *i. n.* a kind of ink made of grape-stones, (*e.* vinaceis,) Plin. 3, 6 s. 35.

TRYXĀLIS, *is, f.* a cricket. See TROXĀLIS.

TRYGON, a poisonous fish. See TRIGON.

TU, tui, tibi, te, *s.* pron. thou or you. Tityre, tu patulae, &c. Virg. E. 1, 1 & 4. ne fueris hic tu, be not you like him, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 40. tu si hic sis, aliter sentias, if you were in my condition, Ter. And. 2, 1, 10.—* TIBI is sometimes apparently redundant, but has a particular elegance.—ecce tibi *e.* transverso Lampascenus Strato, qui, &c. Cic. Acad. 4, 38.—* TE, in the ablative, when joined with CUM, is put before; as, tecum servavi fidem, Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 10.—* with verbs of asking TECUM is put for TE; as, Mnesioche, hoc tecum oro, ut illius animum regas, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 90.

oravi tecum, uxorem ut duceres, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 64.—*plur.* VOS, you or ye. vestrum v. vestri, (*antiq.* vostrum & vostri,) of you. vobis, to you.—with a collective noun sing. Vos Romanus exercitus non destieritis impio bello, Liv. 7, 40. *conf.* Sil. 3, 287.—vos, ô Calliôpe, precor, aspirate canenti, (*for* ô Musae;—Calliôpe, as being the chief of the Muses, is put for the whole,) Virg. Æ. 9, 525. *cf.* Sil. 12, 390. nē cui sit vostrum mirum, cur, &c. Ter. Heaut. prol. 1.—* Vestrum or vostrum is supposed to be contracted for vostrorum & vostrorum, which were anciently in use; thus, maxima pars vostrorum intelligit, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 123.—* CUM, when joined with VOIS in the abl. is put after; as, quid mihi vobiscum est; ô Phoebe, novemque sorores? Martial. 2, 22.—* The syllabical adjections TE and MET are sometimes added to TU; and MET to VOS.—id quod multo tute ipse fatebere majus, Virg. E. 3, 35.

TUUS, *a, um,* (*pron. possess.*) adj. thy or thine, your or yours. tuus pater modò me reprehendit, Ter. And. 2, 2, 16.—id tua nihil refert, does not concern you, Id. Hec. 4, 3, 12. *cf.* 5, 3, 12. Phor. 4, 5, 12. quid tua isthaec? *sc.* referunt, Eun. 2, 3, 25.—* tuum est, it is your part or duty, And. 4, 1, 55. *cf.* Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 36.—de tuo, from your own property, out of your own purse, Id. Trin. 2, 2, 47. tetigine quidquam tui? Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 24.—tempore non tuo, at an unfavourable or unseasonable time, Mart. 10, 19, 12. haec hora est tua, is favourable, ib. v. 19. *cf.* Verr. 1, 19.—* PTE is sometimes added. tuopte tibi consilio ocludunt linguam, et constringunt manus, they can tie your tongue, and bind your hands with or by your own counsel, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 11.—TUATIM, *adv.* in your own way, Plaut. Amph. 2, 1, 4.

TŪBA, *ae, f.* a trumpet. non tuba directi (*aeris*) non aeris cornua flexi, Ov. Met. 1, 98. *conf.* Veget. 3, 5. But the trumpet was sometimes also crooked; Batavique truces, quos aere recurvo stridentes açtue tubae, Lucan. 1, 431. *add.* Gell. 5, 8. & Macrob. S. 6, 8.—THE TUBA was used chiefly for giving signals to soldiers.—tuba sono miles ad belli munia cietur, Tac. H. 2, 29.—* also at games.—et tuba commissos medio canit aggere ludos, Virg. Æ. 5, 113.—at sacrifices and sacred processions, Varr. L. L. 5, 3.—and at funerals—carmina funereâ flebiliora tubâ, Ov. Ep. 12, 140. *conf.* An. 2, 6, 6.—(II) quem appellant tubam belli civilis, *i. e.* auctorem v. concitatorum, the principal fomentor or exciter, Cic. Fam. 6, 12. (*al.* 13, 8.)—(III) the pipe of an hydraulic machine, Vitruv. 10, 12.

TUBĪCEN, *inis, m.* a trumpeter.

TUBILUSTRIUM, *i. n.* a festival, when the trumpets used in sacred rites were purified, by sacrificing a lamb; held twice a year, first in honour of Minerva, on the last day of her festival, called QUINQUATRUS, -uum, because celebrated for five days, *i. e.* on the 23d March (*x kal.* April.) Ov. F. 3, 849. and in honour of Vul-

can, on the 22d May, (x. kal. Junii,) Ovid. F. 5, 725.

TŪBER, ēris, n. (q. à tumeo,) a bump or swelling, a protuberance on the body of an animal, either naturally or from disease.—immodica prodiabant tubera talo, bumps stuck out on her enormous ankles, (al. immodica prodiabant tubere tali,) Ov. M. 8, 808. colaphis tuber est totum caput, my head is all over a swelling, or full of bumps with the blows, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 37. —metaph. qui, ne tubercibus propriis offendat amicum, postulat, ignoscatur verrucis illius, he who requires, that his friend should not take offence at his bumps or protuberances, i. e. his greater vices, should excuse or overlook his friend's warts, i. e. his smaller failings, Hor. S. 1, 3, 73.—(II) a knob or knot, a hard excrescence on trees, Plin. 16, 16 s. 27. &c. 43 s. 84. 25, 8 s. 54.—(III) a truffle, a kind of mushroom, Plin. 19, 2 s. 11. &c. 3 s. 13. Juvenal. 5, 116. Mart. 13, 50.

TUBERCŪLUM, i, n. a tubercle, a small swelling, a bump or protuberance.

TUBERŌSUS, a. full of bumps or protuberances, Varr. R. R. 1, 49.

TŪBER, ēris, f. the tuber-tree, Plin. 16, 25 s. 42. Col. 11, 2, 11.

TŪBER, ēris, m. the fruit of the tuber-tree, Plin. 15, 14. Martial. 13, 42 & 43.

TUBURCINĀRI, dep. to eat greedily, to gobble, to cram, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 42.

TŪBUS, i, m. a conduit-pipe, a tube. impressi parietibus tubi, per quos circumfunderetur calor, Sen. Ep. 90. (A. 526.)

TŪBŪLUS, i, m. a little pipe or tube, Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 4.

TUBŪLĀTUS, a, um, made hollow like a pipe, Plin. 9, 36 s. 61.

TŪCĒTUM, i, n. a kind of sausage or haggis, grandes patinae, tucetaque crassa, Pers. 2, 43.

TŪDES, is v. ūtis, f. (ab antiquo tudo pro tundo, Festus,) a mallet or hammer.

TŪDĪCŪLA, ae, f. a little mallet, a beetle, Col. 12, 50.

TŪDĪTANS, ntis, part. beating or striking often, Lucr. 2, 1142. & 3, 395.

TŪĒRI, (tueor, tuitus v. tūtus; rar. tuor, tui, Festus,) to see, to view, to behold, to observe, to look steadfastly, to perceive, Lucr. 6, 1161.—vulnera, morbos, causasque, affectusque canum tua cura tueri est, to observe, to inspect or examine, Grat. in cyneg. 346.—* of the third conj. nunc ego te infelix summum teneoque tuorque? do I hold and see you for the last time? Ovid. ad Liv. 137.—(II) to keep, to preserve, to take care of, to support, to maintain, to protect, to defend. sin armenta magis studium vitulosque tueri, aut foetus ovium, but if your desire is rather to breed, Virg. G. 2, 195. pecunia ad classem tuedam bellumque Macedonicum ei decreta est, for the maintenance or subsistence of the fleet, and for supporting the war with Macedonia, Liv. 23, 58 ad fin. commissa duae (sc. sororum) sine fraude tuentur, keep what was committed to them, Ov. M. 2, 559. tueor, ut possum, conglutinatam concordiam, I preserve, Cic. Att. 1,

17 m. antea majores copias alere poterat, nunc exiguas vix tueri potest, he scarcely can support or maintain, Cic. Deiot. 8. add. Id. paradox. 6, 1. Liv. 5, 4. Nep. 15, 3. dextra tuentes cornua, defending the right wing, Ov. M. 8, 360. amicum in se tuendo caruit facultatibus, he did not make use of the fortune or wealth of his friends in maintaining himself, Nep. 15, 3. so descendi studio impediti, quos tueri debeant, deserunt, Cic. Off. 1, 9.—non sunt haec timidis signa tuenda viris, (al. ferenda,) are not to be borne by cowards, Ovid. Art. 2, 234.—(III)

TŪEOR is sometimes used in a passive sense. ibi sacra fiunt, ac tuentur, Varr. L. L. 6, 2.—**TŪITUS** & **tutus**, partic. activ.—tuitus sum Julium Bassum, I defended, Plin. Ep. 6, 29, 10.

TŪITIO, ōnis, f. a defending, a defence.

TŪTOR, ōris, m. a defender or protector. et te, pater Silvane, tutor finium, guardian of my boundaries or limits, Hor. Epod. 2, 22.—(II) a guardian or curator appointed to women by the Roman law, Cic. Mur. 12. cf. Liv. 34, 2. & 39, 9. (A. 62.) hence te isti virum do, amicum, tutorem, patrem, Ter. And. 1, 5, 60.

TŪTŌRIUS, a. of a guardian. mittitur qui tutorio nomine regnum administret, Justin. 30, 3.

TŪTĒLA, ae, f. defence, protection, patronage.—(II) guardianship, wardship, the care of a ward or minor, tutelage.—the patrimony or property of a ward, Cic. Flac. 54. Att. 1, 5.—* judicium tutelae turpe, the trial of a guardian for infidelity and mismanagement, Cic. Or. 1, 36. Caecin. 3. N. D. 3, 30.—* in tutelam suam venire v. pervenire, tutelae suae fieri, to come to the age of puberty, when one was freed from the controul of a guardian, and became his own master.—quoad liberi ejus in suam tutelam pervenissent, Nep. 18, 2. add. Cic. Or. 1, 39. Rosc. Com. 6. Brut. 52. isti, qui nunquam tutelae suae fiunt, never become their own masters, Sen. Ep. 33 f. so post tutelam receptam, after he came to the years of puberty, Suet. Cl. 2.—* met. egquis huic tutelam januae gerit? for hujus januae, who keeps or takes care of this door? Plaut. Truc. 2, 1 f.

TUTELĀRIS, e, of or pertaining to a guardian, Digest. 12, 3, 4.—tutelares dii, the tutelary deities of a place, Macrob. S. 3, 9.

TUTELĀRIUS, i, m. one who has the custody or keeping of any thing, and undertakes for hire to preserve it in proper repair.

TŪTUS, a. safe, out of danger, secure. eum (Paulum) suâ sponte apparebat tuta celeribus consiliis praepositorum, safe, prudent or cautious measures, Liv. 22, 38. so celeriora, quam tutiora consilia, magis placuere ducibus, Liv. 9, 32. serpit humi tutus nimium, timidusque procellae, too cautious, Hor. Art. 28. cf. 266. malè tutae mentis Orestes, unsound in his mind, out of his senses, Id. S. 2, 3, 137.

TŪTĒ & **TŪTŌ**, adv. safely, without danger, securely.

TŪTĀRI, rar. tūtāre, to defend, to protect, to guard.

TUTAMEN, inis, n. a defence, Virg. Æ. 5, 262.—so

TUTAMENTUM, i, n. Liv. 21, 61.

TŪGŪRIUM, i, n. (q. tegurium, à tegendo,) a cottage, a country-hut, a shepherd's cote, a shed, Varr. 3, 1, 3. Col. 12, 15. pauperis et tugurii (for tugurii) congestum cespite culmen, Virg. E. 1, 69. add. Cic. Sext. 43.—

TUGURIOLUM, i, n. a little cottage, Arnob. l. 6. p. 161.—so tuguriunculum, Hieronym. in vitâ Hilar.

TŪITIO, ōnis, f. a defending. See TŪĒRI.

TŪLLI, I have brought or borne; from the obsolete TŪLLO, tē-ŭlli, lātum, Diomed. l. 1. p. 369 & 376, edit. Putsch.; Priscian. l. 8, p. 817. & l. 10, 896. See FERRE.

TUM, adv. then, at that time. hi tres tum simul amabant sc. eam, Ter. And. 1, 1, 60.—(II) then, after that, next. tum Stygio regi nocturnas inchoat aras, Virg. Æ. 6, 252.—

TUM, conj. and, so, also. cūm id placebat mihi, tum uno ore omnes omnia bona dicere, for dicebant, that both pleased me, and, &c. or as I was pleased with that, so, &c. Ter. And. 1, 1, 69.—besides, moreover, &c. tum autem hoc timet, ne deserat se, Ter. Ad. 1, 5, 34. qui (Socrates) non tum hoc, tum illud, ut in perlisque, sed idem dicebat semper, animos hominum esse divinos, did not say sometimes one thing, and sometimes another, Cic. Am. 4.

TŪMĒRE, (tūmeo, ui, -) to swell. quid hoc in collo tibi tumet? Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 11. in immensis, quâ tumet Ida, jugis, on the immense ridges of lofty Ida, Ov. Ep. 5, 138.—(II) metaph. rabie fera corda (sc. Sibyllae) tumēt, Virg. Æ. 6, 49. quoniam tumeant, since they threaten a revolt, Tac. H. 2, 32. tument negotia, matters are coming to a crisis or threaten a revolution, Cic. Att. 14, 4.—

TŪMENS, swelling or swollen. tumentes pedes, Virg. Æ. 2, 273.—(II) met. tumens irâ, Liv. 31, 8 f.—with a dat. accensum quis bile feret? famulisque tumementem (i. e. te iratum) leniet? Stat. Silv. 2, 1, 58.—swelling, proud, elated, puffed up. tumens inani graculus superbiâ, Phaedr. 1, 3, 4.—

TŪMOR, ōris, m. a swelling. citius repentinus colorum tumor sanatur, quam diuturna lippitudo depellitur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37 f.—(II) met. any perturbation or agitation of the mind; as grief. cum tumor animi resedisset, i. e. aegritudo v. luctus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 12.—wrath, indignation, rage. tumor omnis, et irae concessere deūm, all the wrath and anger of the gods have ceased or are no more, Virg. Æ. 8, 40.—a commotion or convulsion of civil affairs, tending to a civil war, Cic. Att. 14, 5.—pride, haughtiness, arrogance.—a pompous style, bombast, Sen. de benef. 2, 11.—

TŪMIDUS, a. swollen, swelling, puffed up, tumid.—(II) met. tumida ira, swelling wrath or rage, (quod in ira bile tumet jecur, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 4.)—* successu tumidus, elated, puffed up, Ov. M. 8, 495.—* crescentem tumidis infla sermonibus utrem, with swollen speeches or excessive praises, Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 98.—non negaverim

nostrorum (sc. Rhodiorum) tumidiorem sermonem esse, too vain-glorious or boastful, Liv. 45, 23.—

TŪMIDĒ, adv. proudly, pompously.—

TŪMĒSCĒRE, (tumescō, -) to begin to swell, to swell, Ov. M. 6, 366.—

TŪMĒFĀCĒRE, (tumĒfacio, fĒci, factum,) to make to swell or puff up.

TŪMŪLTUS, ūs, m. (q. timor v. tumor multus,) a tumult, broil, bustle, disturbance, uproar, sedition, insurrection. saeviat atque novos moveat fortuna tumultus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 16. cf. Ov. M. 5, 5.—(II) a storm or tempest, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 11, 3, 27, 17. pelagi caelique tumultus, Lucan. 5, 592.—(III) a sudden and dangerous war, particularly in Italy or against the Gauls. TŪMŪLTUS nonnunquam levior, quam bellum, Liv. 2, 26. (A. 364.)—any disorder or confusion, Hor. S. 2, 2, 75, 2, 3, 208. Ep. 1, 19, 19. Lucan. 7, 183. Senec. Thyest. 999.—* TŪMŪLTUS had anciently tumulti in the gen. quid intus tumulti fuit? Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 22. & Poen. 1, 1, 79.—

TŪMŪLTUŌSUS, a. full of tumult, tumultuous. cum his primam periculi procellam, et quod tumultuosissimum pugnae erat, parumper sustinuit, the first shock of danger and the most furious or violent part of the battle, Liv. 2, 10.—

TŪMŪLTUŌSE, adv. tumultuously, in a tumultuous or disorderly manner, in a great hurry.—

TŪMŪLTŪARI, rar. Tumultuāre, to raise a tumult, to make a bustle or disturbance, to be in great agitation.—(II) activ. quid sit, mihi expēdi, quid tumultus, tell me what you mean by this uproar, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 15 & 24.—* im. pers. passiv. tumultuatur, there is a tumult or disturbance. nescio quid jamdudum audio hic tumultuari, I have for some time heard I do not know what noise, uproar or tumult within here; Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 1. hostibus nunciatur, in castris Romanorum praeter consuetudinem tumultuari, that there was a greater tumult than usual, Caes. B. G. 7, 61.—

TŪMŪLTŪATIO, ōnis, f. confusion or trepidation, Liv. 28, 2.—

TŪMŪLTUARIUS, a. tumultuary. tumultuarius exercitus, raised suddenly or hastily, Liv. 5.—castra, irregular, hastily pitched, ib. 28, 16. tumultuarium opus, done in haste or in a hurry, Liv. 6, 29. Quinctil. 7, 3, 34. tumultuarius sermo, unpremeditated, Id. 10, 7, 13. cf. 3, 8, 60.

TŪMŪLUS, i, m. a little hill, a mount, a hillock. plānitias erat magna, et in eâ tumulus terreus satis grandis, a pretty large mound of earth, Caes. B. G. 1, 43.—(II) a tomb, a grave or sepulchre, Virg. Æ. 3, 322. et ibi Serv. cf. v. 304.—

TŪMŪLŌSŪS, a. full of small hills or hillocks, hilly, Sall. Jug. 91.—

TŪMŪLĀRE, to bury, to entomb, to inter.

TŪNC, adv. then, at that time, Nep. 18, 3.

TŪNDĒRE, (tundo, tŭtŭdi, tunsum & tŭsum,) to beat with repeated strokes. vultur rostro jecur tundens, pouncing, Virg. Æ. 6, 598. saxum tunditur fluctibus, ib. 5, 125. tundit

humum expirans, spurns, 10, 731. cf. Ov. M. 5, 393.—(II) to bruise, to bray or pound in a mortar.—(III) metaph. to weary by repeating the same thing, to din.—* eandem incudem diem noctemque tundere, proverb.—to apply constantly to the same work or study, Cic. Or. 2, 39.

TŪSUS & TŪSUS, part. beaten. tunsa per integram solvuntur viscera pellem, Virg. G. 4, 302. suppliciter tristes, et tunsae pectora (sc. secundum) palmis Iliades, beating their breasts with the palms of their hands, Virg. Æ. 1, 481. cf. 11, 37.—(II) bruised, pounded. proderit et tunsam gallae admiscere saporem, for tunsas gallas, Virg. G. 4, 267. cf. Col. 9, 13, 7.

TŪNĪCA, ae, f. a tunick, a white woolen vest worn below the toga, (A. 416 & 417.)—(II) metaph. a covering or tegument, a coat. repes tunicis superconteguntur, Cels. 4, 1, 19. quā se medio trudent de cortice gemmae, et tenues rumpunt tunicas, where the buds thrust themselves forth from the middle of the bark, and burst the thin membranes, Virg. G. 2, 75.

TŪNĪCATUS, a. clothed in a tunick.—tunicati fuscina Gracchi, i. e. in the dress of a gladiator, Juvenal. 2, 143. (A. 418.)—* tunicatum caepe, an onion with its skin, not peeled, Pers. 4, 30. TŪNĪCŪLA, ae, f. a small tunick. redactus sum ad hanc unam tuniculam, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 65. (II) a tunicle, coat or membrane.

TURBA, ae, f. a disturbance, confusion; properly a number of persons.—tales turbae, such confused agitations or motions, Lucr. 2, 126. inter officium turbaeque sacri, during the performance and hurry of the sacrifice, Ov. M. 12, 33.—(II) a crowd, a confused multitude of people. turba hominum, Quintil. 1, 2, 2. si in turbam exisset, ab homine tam necessario se relictu sc. esse, if it should get abroad or become known in the army, Nep. 14, 6.—in turbam missum regnum, sovereignty shared among several chiefs, i. e. among the triumviri, Pompey, Caesar and Crassus, Lucan. 1, 86.—* TURBA is applied also to two.—credula turba, i. e. Titus et Aruns filii Tarquinii Superbi, Ov. F. 2, 716. terrarum—nos duo turba sumus, we two are the whole people of the earth, Ov. M. 355.—(III) a crowd or confused multitude of any kind. turba sc. animarum, animantium, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 19. Lucr. 2, 919.

TURBELLAE, arum, f. a bustle or confusion.—TURBĪDUS, a. muddy, not clear, turbid. aqua turbida, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34. auster dux inquieti turbidus Adriæ, the tempestuous ruler, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 5. freta ventis turbida, troubled or greatly agitated, Ov. Ep. 18, 7. cf. ib. 172.—(II) metaph. tumultuous, turbulent, full of trouble, disorder and confusion.—et si turbidissima sapienter ferebas, tranquilliora laetè feras, if you bore the dark and tempestuous season of your affairs with fortitude, Cic. Fam. 6, 14. (al. 15.) 5. turbida seditio, a turbulent sedition, Ov. M. 9, 426. turbidus casibus, in perilous times, Tac. An. 16, 13. so in turbidis rebus, in troublous or distressful circumstances, Cic. Phil. 2, 16. patris Anchisæ turbida imago, the troubled ghost, Virg.

Æ. 4, 353.—* cùm de aeternitate animorum dicatur, de mente dicitur, quae omni turbido motu semper vacet, which is free from all turbid motion, opp. to non de partibus iis, in quibus aegritudines, irae, libidinesque versentur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 33. C. Caesar, i. e. Caligula, turbidus animi, violent, furious, Tac. H. 4, 48. Basus, turbidâ mente, i. e. malè sanâ, of a crazed imagination, disordered in mind, Id. An. 16, 1.—moved or agitated by any strong passions angry, enraged, menacing, terrible. turbidus irâ, moved with anger; opp. to pacatus, mitisque, Stat. Silv. 3, 1, 39.—mutinous, seditious, turbulent. reduxit in hiberna turbidos sc. milites, et nihil ausos, Tac. An. 1, 38. cf. ib. 2, 39. & 6, 11. H. 2, 28.—* mens turbidum (for turbidè) laetatur, feels a tumultuous joy, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 6.—* in turbido minus perspicuum fore putant, quid agatur, in a state of trouble and confusion, Liv. 3, 40. cf. Tac. H. 1, 21. Senec. Ep. 3 f.

TURBĪDE, adv. confusedly, Cic. Tusc. 4, 10.—turbulently, Tac. An. 3, 12.

TURBĪLĒNTUS, a. full of disturbance, trouble or commotion, turbid, confused.—illud meum turbulentissimum tempus profectiois tuo tranquillissimo praestat, my departure into banishment, the most tempestuous period of my life, is preferable to your calmest days, Cic. Pis. 15. praeclare viceramus, nisi spoliatum, inermem, fugientem Lepidus receperat Antonium. Itaque nunquam tanto odio civitati Antonius fuit, quanto est Lepidus; ille enim ex turbulenta republica, hic ex pace et victoria bellum excitavit, for Antony raised war, when the republic was in the greatest ferment, Cic. Fam. 12, 10, 6. (II) turbulent, factious, seditious. P. Decius, ut vitâ, sic oratione etiam turbulentus, Cic. Brut. 28.—

TURBĪLĒNTÈ, adv. confusedly, hastily, Cic. Dom. 26 & 54.

TURBĪLĒNTER, adv. confusedly. extremum illud erit: nos nihil turbulenter, nihil temere faciemus, hastily, Cic. Fam. 2, 16 f.—

TURBĀRE, to disturb or disorder, to confound, to trouble. aciem, to disorder or throw into confusion the line or order of battle, Liv. 30, 18. cf. 38, 18.—* TURBĀRE, absolutely, i. e. by itself or with id, quid, multa, &c. to make disturbance, to raise a tumult or bustle. tum quoque equites, in agmen Romanum eruptione factâ, haud modicè primo impetu turbavère, raised no small confusion, Liv. 38, 13 ad fin. cf. Cic. Fin. 1, 10. Servilius, postquam ut coeperat, omnibus in rebus turbâta sc. rationes, had involved himself in debt, or had become bankrupt, Coel. ad Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 5.—ast qui turbassit in agendo, for turbaverit, shall make disturbance, (al. turbassit, i. e. si quid turbatum fuerit,) Cic. Leg. 3, 4.—impastus ceu plena leo per ovilia TURBANS, as a hungry lion raging or making havoc, Virg. Æ. 9, 339. cf. 6, 857.—ut turbantes civitatis otium—coërceret, those who disturbed the tranquillity of the state, Liv. 3, 48.—(III) passiv. mare—ventorum vi agitur atque turbatur, Cic. Cluent.

49 f.—* *impers. usque adeo turbatur agris sc. in, there is so great a disturbance or confusion over all the country*, Virg. E. 1, 12. nescio quid profectò, absente nobis (for me,) turbatum est domi, *what disturbance has happened in my absence*, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 7.

TURBATUS, part. *disturbed*. is neque limo turbatam haurit aquam, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 60. turbata procillis freta, Virg. G. 3, 259. conspectu in medio turbatus constitit, *he stood perplexed or confused in the middle of the gazing crowd*, Id. Æ. 2, 67.

TURBATE, adv. *confusedly, in disorder*, Caes. B. C. I, 5.

TURBATIO, ònis, f. *confusion, disorder*, Liv. 24, 28. Flor. 4, 6.

TURBATOR, òris, m. *a troubler or disturber, an exciter*. vulgi turbatores, Liv. 4, 2 & 48. belli, 2, 16. so

TURBATRIX, icis, f. Stat. Th. 4, 369.

TURBAMENTUM, i, n. *any thing that troubles or excites, an excitement*. quaeque alia turbamenta vulgi, *and other things calculated to raise discontent in the minds of the common soldiers*, Tac. H. 1, 23.

TURBO, ònis, m. *a whirlwind, a boisterous wind, bearing down every thing before it*, (quaeque obvia deturbans et prosternens,) *a storm or tempest, a hurricane*. venti, quae data porta, ruunt, et terras turbine perfiant, *in a storm or tempest, with great impetuosity or force*, Virg. Æ. 1, 83.—(II) *a circular motion or whirling round, rotation or revolution*. cum caeli turbine ferri, Lucr. 5, 623.—(III) *force, impetuosity*. experto credite, quantus in clypeum adurgat, quo turbine torquet hastam, Virg. Æ. 11, 284.—(IV) *a top*, which boys drive round with a scourge, Virg. Æ. 7, 378. Tibull. 1, 5, 3.—*any thing like a top*, revertitur ad cylindrum, et ad turbinem suum, and to his top, Cic. Fat. 18.—*citumque retro solve, solve turbinem, turn back quickly your magical wheel*, Hor. Epod. 17, 7. (called rhombus, Ov. A. 1, 8, 7.)—*hanc lucem celeri turbine Parca neat, with a quick spindle, or rather with a quick rotation of the spindle*, Ov. ad Liv. 164. cf. Catul. 63, 313.

TURBINEUS, a, of or like a whirlwind.

TURBINATUS, a, um, *formed in the shape of a top or inverted cone*.

TURBINATIO, ònis, f. *the form or figure of a top, a conical figure*.

TURBO, ònis, m. *the name of a gladiator*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 310.

TURBYSTUM, i, n. *a kind of drug, used for making wool to take the colour in dyeing*, Plin. 33, 5 s. 29 f.

TURDUS, i, m. *a thrush, a bird valued for the delicate taste of its flesh*, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 41. Martial. 13, 51 & 92. add. Varr. R. R. 3, 5. Col. 8, 10.—*Some use TURDA in the fem.* Pers. 6, 24 & ibi Scholiast. but Varro rejects it, L. L. 8, 38. & 3, 5.—(II) *the sea-thrush, a kind of fish*, Col. 8, & 16, 17, 8, 8.

TURDILLUS, i, m. *a little thrush*, (sed al. al.) Senec. Ep. 96 f.

TURDARIUM, i, n. *a place where thrushes were fattened*, Varr. L. L. 5, 1.

TUREUS, v. Thureus, a. *of incense*. See THURS.

TURGÈRE, (turgeo, tursi, -) *to swell, to waft big*. nunc in fermento tota est (uxor,) ita turget mihi, *she is in such a chafe or rage against me*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 18.

TURGESCERE, incep. *to begin to swell, to swell*. semen turgescit in agris, Ovid. A. 3, 10, 11.—(II) *metaph. sapientis animus semper vacat vitio, nunquam turgescit, nunquam tumet*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9.

TURGIDUS, a. *swollen, inflated, turgid*. nunc aliquodpiam membrum tumidum, ac turgidum, non vitiosè se habet? Cic. Tusc. 3, 9.—* *turgidus Alpinus jugulat dum Memnona, &c. bombastical, in a turgid style*, Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 36.

TURGIDULUS, a. *somewhat or a little swollen*.

TURIBULUM, a. *censer, &c.* See TAUS.

TURIO, ònis, m. *the tender top of a young branch*. lauri turiones, Col. 12, 48f.

TURMA, ae, f. *a troop of thirty horsemen, with three decuriones, or petty officers, who commanded each ten equites*.—*Afterwards a TURMA was made to consist of thirty-two horsemen and one decurio to command them*.—(II) *any number of persons or things*. ut impios Titanas immanemque turmam fulmine sustulerit caduco, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 44.

TURMALIS, e, of the same turma or troop. T. Manlius super castra hostium cum suis turmalibus evasit, *with those of his troop*, Liv. 8, 7. cf. 25, 18.—* *non sanguine cretus turmalis, not descended from an eques*, Stat. Silv. 5, 2, 18.

TURMATIM, adv. *by troops*.

TURPIS, e, ugly, deformed, filthy, foul, nasty, offensive to the sight: opp. to pulcher. habebat quidam filiam turpissimam, iidemque insigni et pulchra facie filium, *a daughter very ordinary or hard-favoured*, Phaedr. 3, 8, 2. dente si nigro fieres vel uno turpior ungui, *less agreeable, more uncomely*, Hor. Od. 2, 8, 4.—(II) *base, shameful, dishonourable, disgraceful, infamous*. cum esset proposita aut fuga turpis, aut gloriosamors, Cic. Fin. 2, 30. pudet dicere hac praesente verbum turpe, *immodest, indecent, indelicate*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 19.—TURPE sc. negotium, *a base or shameful thing*. turpe erit, ingenium mitius esse feris, sc. quam vobis, Ov. A. 1, 10, 26.

TURPITER, adv. *in an ugly or unsightly manner, with deformity, disagreeable to the sight*. ut turpiter atrum desinat in piscem mulier formosa superne, Hor. Art. P. 4.—(II) *indecently, immodestly*, Ovid. A. 1, 7, 47. Met. 4, 187.—(III) *basely, shamefully, disgracefully*. dimicare non ausi, turpiter se in castra receperunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 20: cf. ib. c. 80.

TURPITUDO, ònis, f. *ugliness, deformity*, Cic. Off. 3, 29. cf. Quintil. 6, 5, 8.—(II) *baseness, dishonour, disgrace, infamy*. omnia fugiendae turpitudinis, ad piscendaeque honestatis causa facere debemus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 27. add. Id. Font. Phil. 7, 5. Fin. 3, 11. Caecil. 16. Pis. 26.

* *indecency, indelicacy*. verborum turpitudinem, et rerum obscenitatem vitare; Cic. Or. 2, 59f. cf. Quintil. 8, 3, 47.—* *turpitude generis, lowness or meanness of birth*, Id. 3, 7, 19.

TURPICULUS, a. somewhat indecent or immodest, smutty, Cic. Or. 2, 61. Att. 4, 5. Varr. L. L. 6, 5.

TURPARE, to defile, to stain, to pollute. aram sanguine, Lucr. 1, 86. cf. Cic. Tusc. 1, 35 & 3, 19.—te rugae turpant, et capitis nives, *disfigure or render you disagreeable*, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 11. seu tibi candidos turpant humeros immodicæ mero rixæ, *have deformed, soiled or sullied*, ib. 1, 13, 10.—(II) to disgrace, to dishonour, Stat. Th. 8, 432. 10, 436.

TURPIFICATUS, part. a. (i. e. turpis factus,) made foul or filthy, base or vile, deformed, degraded or corrupted.

TURPILUCRÏCÛPÏDUS, a. desirous or covetous of dishonest gain, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 63.

TURRIS, is, f. a tower or turret, Virg. Æ. 2, 460.

TURRICÛLA, ae, f. a little tower. supra medium tecti fastigium turricula, Vitruv. 10, 19.—(II) a kind of box resembling a tower, a dice box, Martial. 14, 16.

TURRITUS, a. furnished or fortified with towers, towered or turreted. turritis incingere moenibus urbes, Ov. A. 3, 8, 48.—(II) bearing turrets. viginti elephanti turriti cum sexagenis propugnatoribus, Plin. 8, 7. cf. Hirt. B. Afr. 30 & 41. Sil. 9, 239.—(III) towering, high, lofty, as turrets. turriti scopuli, Virg. Æ. 3, 535.—**TURRIGER**, era, um, bearing turrets, turreted.—so **TURRIFER**, a.—at cur turrifera (al. turritâ) caput (sc. Cybeles) est ornata corona? Ovid. F. 4, 219.

TURTUR, ūris, m. the bird called a turtle or turtle-dove.—Turtle-doves were fattened with great care by the Romans, Varr. R. R. 3, 8. Col. 8, 9. because their flesh was esteemed a great delicacy, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 4. Juv. 6, 39. Martial. 3, 60 & 82. 13, 53.

TURTURILLA, ae, f. a little turtle, (sed al. al.) Sen. Ep. 96f.

TÛRUNDA, ae, f. a small ball or pillet of bread, given to fowls to fatten them. turundæ è farina, Cato, R. R. 89. hordeaceæ, Varr. 3, 9, 20.—(II) a tent or roll of lint put into a wound or sore, Cato, 157, 14.

TUS, turis, n. incense. See **THUS**.

TUSSIS, is, f. a cough. gemitus, screatus, tussis (for tusses,) risus abstine, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 182.

TUSSICÛLA, ae, f. a little cough, Plin. Epist. 5, 19, 6.

TUSSIRE, to cough.

TUSSENS, p. coughing, troubled with the cough.

TUSSILAGO, ūnis, f. an herb good for the cough, coltsfoot, Plin. 26, 6s. 16.

TÛSUS, part. beaten, bruised. See **TUNDERE**.

TÛTARI, tutamen, tutè, tutus, &c. See **TUTERI**.

TUTE for Tu, thou or you. See **TU**.

TUTÛTUS, i, m. a pile of hair on a woman's head raised in the form of a cone,—the peak or tuft of a priest's cap,—a citadel, Varr. L. L. 6, 3. & Festus.

TUTÛLATUS, a. wearing a tutulus, ib.

TUTUS, a, um, thy, thine; your, yours. See **TU**.
TYLOS, i, m. a small earth-worm, a cheslip, Plin. 29, 6s. 39.

TÛMPANUM, i, n. a timbrel, tabor, or drum. detracta pelle (asinii) sibi fecerunt tympana, Phaedr. 3, 20, 7.—(II) a wheel without spokes, (called in Scotland a **TUMBLER**.) Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 15. Virg. 2, 444.—a large wheel for raising weights, Lucr. 4, 903. or for drawing water, a kind of crane, Vitruv. 10, 9.

TÛMPANIZANS, ntis, part. beating a timbrel or drum, Suet. Aug. 68f.

TÛMPANITRÏBA, ae, m. one skilled in beating on a tympanum, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 49.

TÛMPANIA, drum, a kind of pearls, round on one side, and flat on the other, Plin. 9, 35 s. 54.

* **TÛMPANÏTES**, ae, m. a tympany, a kind of dropsy that swells the belly like a drum, Cels. 3, 21, 2 & 5.

TÛPÂNUM for Tympanum, as some read, Ca-tull. 62, 8.

* **TÛPHON**, onis, m. a kind of violent whirlwind, Plin. 2, 48. sometimes attended with fire, V. Flacc. 3, 130.

* **TÛPUS**, i, m. a type or figure, the form, image or likeness of a thing, Plin. 35, 12s. 43. prae-terea typos tibi mando, quos in tectoriolo atrio-licum possim includere, I wish you to get for me some mouldings or figures in basso relievo, Cic. Att. 1, 10.

TÛRANNUS, i, m. a prince, a monarch, a king, Nep. 1, 8. Virg. Æ. 4, 320. 7, 166. Ov. Met. 1, 276.—(II) a tyrant, an usurper, a despot, an insolent or cruel prince. tyrannus distat a rege factis, non nomine, Sen. Clem. 1, 12. add. Cic. Am. 15. Nep. 10, 1, 13, 4.

TÛRANNIS, ūdis, f. tyranny, arbitrary or despotic power, Quinctil. 9, 2, 81.—* regal or supreme power. hic càm virtute tyrannidem sibi peperisset, magnâ retinuit felicitate, Nep. in Reg. c. 2. cf. Val. Max. 6, 5, ext. 1.—(II) the country or dominions of a tyrant. quinque et viginti talenta tyrannidem tuam exhauriet? Liv. 38, 14.

TÛRANNÏCUS, a. of a tyrant, tyrannical, Cic. Leg. 1, 15. Justin. 16, 4, 21, 5.

TÛRANNÏCÈ, adv. tyrannically, Cic. Verr. 3, 48.

TÛRANNÏCÏDA, ae, m. (caedo,) the killer of a tyrant, Senec. de Irâ, 2, 29. Plin. 7, 23. de praemiis tyrannicidarum referre, Suet. Tib. 4. add. Quinctil. 5, 10, 36 & 59. 7, 3, 7. & 7, 7, 5. **TÛRANNÏCIDÏUM**, i, n. the killing of a tyrant, Id. 7, 3, 10. Plin. 34, 8m.

* **TÛRANNOCTÛNUS**, i, m. the slayer of a tyrant, Cic. Att. 14, 15. & 16, 15. Fam. 12, 22.

TÛRIANTHÏNUS, a. of a bright violet-colour, like that of Tyrian purple, Martial. 1, 65. Plin. 9, 41s. 65.

TÛRO, onis, a raw soldier, &c. See **TIRO**.

TÛROTARÏCHUS, i, m. a kind of meat made of powdered flesh and cheese, Cic. Att. 4, 8. & 14, 16. Fam. 9, 16. Apic. 4, 2.

TÛRRHÛNUS, a. -ena vincula, sandals tied on with purple lace, Virg.

V.

VACĀRE, to be empty or void. noluit eum locum, unde Helvetii discesserant, vacare, Caes. B. G. 1, 28. Suevi—publicè maximam putant esse laudem, quàm latissimè a suis finibus vacare agros, that the country on their frontier lies waste, Caes. B. G. 4, 3. itaque una ex parte a Suevis circiter millia passuum DC agri vacare dicuntur, to be desolate or uninhabited, ib. tota domus superior vacat, ut scis, is empty; Cic. Att. 12, 10. so non vacat iste toros, i. e. is already possessed, Ovid. Ep. 20, 150.—(II) with the ablat. or with a prepos. to want, to be without, to be free from or void cf. illa natura caelestis et terrâ vacat et humore; sic utriusque harum rerum humanus animus est expers, Cic. N. D. 1, 26f.—so in speaking of things without a body: **VACARE culpâ**, to be free from fault or blame, Ov. Fast. 2, 204. res publica et milite illic, et pecuniâ vacet, let the rep. be free from the necessity of furnishing men and money in that place or for that war, Liv. 2, 48 prope fin.—(III) to be vacant or not possessed by any one.—(IV) to be at leisure, so be idle, to have nothing to do. tu scribis aliquid, si vacabis, Cic. A. 12, 38.—impers. si—vacet (sc. tibi) annales nostrorum audire laborum, if you have leisure, Virg. Æ. 1, 373.—(V) **VACARE** alicui rei v. in aliquem rem, to have time or leisure to apply or attend to any thing.—ut ne vacaturos quidem bello suo putet, that he did not think that they would be at leisure to prosecute the war against him, Justin. 38, 4f.

VACANS, ntis, part. lying empty or void. longè saltus latèque vacantes, the lawns lying waste far and wide, i. e. without cattle, Virg. G. 3, 477. vacantium forte balnearum (al. balnearum) fornacibus additus, in the furnace of a bath not then in use, unoccupied, Tac. Hist. 3, 11.—cognitio vacantium militiae munere post bellum differtur, the examination of the case of those who claimed exemption from the duty of military service, is put off till after the war, Liv. 4, 26f.

VACATIO, ōnis, f. a cessation or respite from work or business, an exemption, immunity or dispensation.—nullam tibi a causis vacationem dare video, Cic. de Leg. 1, 4. quae studia, magnum hominum sententia, vacationem habent publici muneris, which great men have deemed a just dispensation from public employments, Cic. Fam. 9, 6 ad fin. cf. Brut. 31. Verr. 5, 22. nos beatam vitam in animi securitate, et in omnium vacatione munerum ponimus, Cic. N. D. 1, 20.—vacatio militiae, an exemption from serving as a soldier, Cic. Phil. 5, 19. vacatio rei navalis, an exemption from naval service, Liv. 36, 3.

VACUUS, a. void, empty, free, vacant, without any thing.—aëra per vacuum ferri, Virg. G. 3, 109. cf. Ovid. in Ibin. 589. et stabat vacuâ jam tibi parca colo, with an empty distaff, i. e.

without wool, Ovid. A. 2, 6, 46. (vid. Cl. B. in PARCAE.) vacua castra hostium conspicatus, Caes. B. G. 7, 45. equi vacui, vacant horses, i. e. without riders, Liv. 44, 26. gladius vaginâ vacuus, for vagina gladio vacua, Cic. Marcel. 17. ergo legitimâ vacuus dum conjuge lectus, whilst his bed was without his lawful wife, Ovid. Met. 10, 437.—urbs vacua, depopulated, thinly inhabited. vacuis Clanius non aequus Aceris, Virg. G. 2, 225. hence, quiet, calm, free from noise and bustle. ingenium, sibi quod (al. qui) vacuas desumit Athenas, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 81. vacui vultus, i. e. sine oculis, Senec. Oedip. 1012.—* metaph. animus per somnum sensibus et curis vacuus, free from, without, Cic. Div. 2, 11.—(II) at leisure or at ease, disengaged. nunc vero, inquit, si es animo vacuo, expone nobis, quod quaerimus, Cic. Brut. 5. nos —praelia virginum cantamus, vacui, i. e. amoris expertes, free from love, Hor. Od. 1, 6, 19. qui semper vacuum, semper amabilem sperat sc. te fore, free from other lovers, and attached to him alone, ib. 1, 5, 10. postquam Rutilium consedissem jam, et animo vacuum accepit, easy, secure, under no apprehension of danger, Sall. Jug. 52. cf. Tac. Agr. 37.—vacuae carmina mentis opus, verses or poems are the employment of a mind at ease, free from care, Ov. Ep. 15, 14. cf. rem. a. 150. cf. Virg. G. 3, 3.—* **VACCA** sc. Hersilia uxor Romuli, the widow, Ovid. Met. 14, 831. elige de vacuis (sc. mulieribus,) quam non sibi vindicet alter, from among those free from any engagement, Ovid. Epist. 20, 149.

VACUUM, i, n. a void, or empty space. publicani in vacuum irruerunt, Liv. 25, 3. neque in vacuum poterunt se extendere rami, in the open air, at large, Virg. G. 2, 287.—in vacuum lege praediatricâ venalis pependerit, his estate was exposed to sale, Suet. Cl. 9. See **PEN-DERE**.

VACUITAS, atis, f. emptiness, vacuity. interveniorum vacuitates, Vitruv. 2, 7.—(II) the vacancy of an office, Brut. ad Cic. Fam. 11, 10.—(III) freedom from a thing, or being without a thing, Cic. Fin. 1, 11. 2, 11 & 12.

VACUARE, to empty, to make empty. Elysium liceat si vacuare nemus, Martial. 11, 6, 6. add. Stat. 3, 642.

VACUAFACERE, (-facio, fēci, factum,) to make void or empty. Scyrum, quam eo tempore Dolōpes incolebant, vacuefecit, he stripped of its inhabitants, Nep. 5, 2 ad fin.

VACEFERI, to become or to be made empty.—

VACIVUS, a. empty, void. vacivas aedes fecisti mihi, Plaut. Cas. 3, 4, 6

VACIVE, adv. at leisure, at spare hours.—

VACIVITAS, atis, f. emptiness, want.—* quantum cupiditatem hominibus injicit vacivitas, (al. vacuitas,) non te fugit, the vacancy of the consular office by the death of Hirtius and Pansa, Cic. Fam. 11, 40, 4.

VACCA, ae, f. a cow, Col. 6, 21. ubera vaccae lactea demittunt, Virg. G. 2, 524.

VACCULA, ae, f. a little cow or heifer, Valer. Cato in Diris, v. 132.

VACCINUS, a. of a cow. bibunt vaccinum sc. lac, cows milk, Plin. 25, 8s. 53.

VACCINIUM, i, n. a hyacinth of a dusky colour. vaccinia nigra, Virg. E. 2, 18. & 10, 39. the same with, ferruginei hyacinthi, Id. G. 4, 183.

VACERRA, ae, f. a stake to which horses used to be tied, Festus.—(II) plur. a wooden rail, Col. 16, 19, 2. vacerris vivarium includere, sic enim appellatur genus clatrorum, Col. 9, 1, 3. vivarium vacerris circumdatum, a park surrounded with rails or a wooden rail, ib. s. 9.

VACERRŌSUS, a. a word used by Augustus, for CERRĪTUS, mad, foolish, Suet. Aug. 87.—

VACILLĀRE, (q. BACILLĀRE,) to move to and fro, to waddle or wobble, to wriggle, to stagger, to reel, to totter, to be like to fall. in utramque partem toto corpore vacillans, Cic. Brut. 60.—in Galliam mutilatum duxit exercitum, cum unā legione, et eā vacillante, i. e. dubiae fidei, wavering, not to be trusted, Cic. Phil. 3, 12.—

VACILLĀTIO, ōnis, f. a waddling or moving from side to side.

VADĒRE, to go.—VASI and VASUM are found only in the compounds.—

VAS, vādis, m. a surety or bail, commonly in a capital or criminal cause.—vas factus est alter ejus sistendi, became surety for his appearance, Cic. Off. 3, 10 ad fin. vades deserere, to desert one's bail, not to appear at his trial, Liv. 39, 41.—sometimes also in a civil cause; as, ille, datis vadibus, qui rure extractus in urbem est, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 11.—

VADĀRI, to oblige one to give bail for his appearance in a court of justice at a certain time.—ex Leontino usque Lilybaeum aliquem vadari, to oblige one to travel from Leontinum to Lilybaeum, i. e. from one end of Sicily to the other, in order to attend his trial or appear to his recognisance, Verr. 3, 15.—to bail or admit to bail, to let out or to leave at liberty on giving bail. tot vadibus accusator vadatus est reum, Liv. 3, 13. (A. 228 & 254).—* jamque vadaturus sc. dominam erat, about to oblige her to give bail, Ov. Rem. 665.—et casu tunc respondere vadato debebat; quod ni fecisset, perdere litem, i. e. respondere ei qui eum vadatus erat, to answer in court to the person who had let him out upon bail, (al. vadatus, passiv. having been admitted to bail or let out on bail, he was obliged to appear in court,) Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 36. et ibi Bentlei.—* metaph. ita me vadatum amore vincuntque attines, you have me so engaged, so bound by love, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 3.—

VADIMŌNIUM, i, n. a promise or obligation to appear in a court of justice at a time appointed, either by one's self or by an agent; a recognisance, bail &c. aptius haec capiant vadimonia garrula ceræ, quas aliquis duro cognitor (i. e. juxta v. causarum defensor) ore legat, these wax tablets would more properly contain verbose bail-bonds or citations, Ov. A. 1, 12, 23. vadimonium alicui imponere, to oblige to give bail for his appearance, Nep. 20, 5.—vadimonium missum facere alicui, to dispense with one's

appearance or to excuse him from appearing, Cic. Quint. c. 14.—

VĀDUM, i, n. rar. Vādus, i, m. a ford, a shallow, or shallow place in a river, in a lake, or in the sea, where one may go over on foot.—Rhodanus nonnullis locis vadis transitur, Caes. B. G. 1, 6.—(II) VADA, plur. the waters of the sea or of a river. longā sulcant vada salsa carinā, they plough or cut the briny waves or sea with their long keels, Virg. Æ. 5, 158.—(III) a bottom. ostrea neque in luto capta, neque in arenosis, sed solido vado, Plin. 32, 6s. 21.—(IV) metaph. cera vadum tentet rasis infusa tabellis, let a letter try the ford, i. e. sound the mind of the girl, Ov. Art. 1, 437.—omnis res est jam in vado, is now safe, secure or out of danger, Ter. And. 5, 2, 4.—

VĀDŌSUS, having frequent fords or shallows, full of shelves, Caes. B. C. 1, 25.

VAE, interj. ah! alas! Virg. E. 9, 28. Hor. Od. 1, 13, 2. vae mihi! alas! wo to me! wo's me! wo is me! Ter. 4, 4, 42. vae misero mihi! wretch that I am! ah wretched me! Id. And.

VAECORS, mad. Vaecordia, &c. See VECORS.

VAENIRE, to be sold. See VĒNIRE.

VĀFER, fra, um, cunning, crafty, wily, subtle, artful, sly, Cic. Off. 3, 15. si vafer unus et alter, &c. Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 23. vafri inscitia juris, ignorance of chicane or of the quirks of the law, ib. 2, 2, 131.—(II) skilful, knowing, dexterous, expert. ut Alfēnus vafer, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 130.—

VĀFRĒ, adv. cunningly, Cic. Verr. 2, 23.—

VĀFRĪCIA v. Vāfritia, ae, f. cunningness, subtlety, Sen. Ep. 49m.—

VĀFRĀMENTUM, i, n. a cunning contrivance or device, an artifice or stratagem, V. Max. 7, 3, ext. 2, 4 & 7.

VĀGINA, ae, f. the scabbard or sheath of a sword. dixit vagināque eripit ensem, Virg. Æ. 4, 579. cf. 9, 305. 10, 475.—(II) the case, sheath, or tegument of any thing, Plin. 19, 5s. 24.—* the husk or case, the hose or cod, in which seeds are inclosed, Cic. Sen. 15.—

VAGINŪLA, æ, f. a small husk or cod, Plin. 18, 7s. 10f.

VĀGĪRE, to cry like a child or infant; to bewail, to weep, to scream or squeal, to squall. si quis deus mihi largiatur, ut ex hac ætate repuerasam, et in cunis vagiam, Cic. Sen. c. ult. Ov. F. 6, 146. Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 2.—

VĀGITUS, ūs, m. a crying or screaming, a cry, lamentation, shriek or scream. vagitus dedit ille puer, Ov. Ep. 11, 85.

VĀCŪS, a. wandering, moving up and down, or to and fro. Gaetuli et Libyes,—vagi, palantes, quā nox coegerat, sedes habebant, Sall. Jug. 18.—(II) metaph. inconstant, uncertain, unsteady, vague; rambling, irregular, quite unharmonious, Cic. Or. 23.—vaga quaestio, general, not restricted to persons and times, Id. Or. 2, 16. concubitu prohibere vago sc. homines, to prohibit a promiscuous commerce between the sexes, Hor. Art. 398.—

VĀGĒ, adv. in a wandering or scattered manner, at random.

VAGĪLUS, (a. dim.) *a little unsteady*, Spart. c. 25. **VĀGĀRI**, *to wander, to go to and fro, to move up and down*. fuit quoddam tempus, quum in agris homines passim bestiarum more vagabantur, Cic. Inv. 1, 2. deinde nostro instituto vagabimur, *I shall enlarge according to my custom*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 6 f. non enim sumus ii, quorum vegetur animus errore, fluctuates, is undetermined, knows not what to think, Cic. Off. 2, 2 m.—ne fluat oratio, ne vegetur, *let not your stile be loose or rambling, i. e. quite without order and harmony*, Cic. Or. 3, 40. so ne verba vagentur, ib. 44 f.—

VĀGANS, part. volucres huc et illuc passim vagantes, Cic. Div. 2, 38.—* Uspipetes agris expulsi, et multis locis Germaniae triennium vagati, ad Rhenum pervenerunt, *having wandered*, Caes. B. G. 4, 4.—* **VĀGARE**, in the active was anciently used. quae circum vicinos vagas, (al. vaga es,) Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 14. vid. Non. 7, 2.—

VĀGĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a wandering*, Liv. 5, 8.

VAH, interj. (contr. for aha,) *ah! oh!* expressing insult or disdain, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 17. Ad. 2, 1, 33.—*admiration or wonder*, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 99. Curc. 2, 1, 33. & 3, 78.—*grief*, Ter. And. 4, 2, 5. Heaut. 4, 8, 17.—*indignation or anger*, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 17. 4, 2, 40. Plaut. Amph. 2, 1, 32.—*joy, exultation, and praise*, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 10 & 74.—* **VĀHA**, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 25.

VALDE, adv. (contr. for validē,) *very, very much, greatly*.—joined with adjectives in the positive degree. de Hispaniā novi nihil, sed expectatio valde magna, Cic. Fam. 15, 17, 5.—*with verbs*. quidquid vult, valde vult, Cic. Att. 14, 1.—*with adverbs*. illud valde graviter tulerunt, promulgatum fuisse, Cic. Att. 7, 11.—*also with TAM and QUAM*; quem tandiu, tamque valde timuissent, Nep. 13, 11.—*comp.* fabula—valdius oblectat populum, meliùsque moratur, quam, &c. more, much more, Hor. Art. 321. so videt ac novit me valdius ipso, more or better, Id. Ep. 1, 9, 6.—*superl.* dicere solent, eis, quos valdissimè diligunt, (al. validissimè) multo or very much, Senec. de brev. vitae, c. 8.

VĀLĒRE, (vāleo, ui, itum,) *to be well or in health*. pone metum, valeo, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 3.—*in the beginning of letters*. si vales, bene est; ego valeo, Cic. Fam. 14, 8. si vales, bene est; valeo, ib. 11. si vos valetis, nos valemus, ib. 14. *often marked in capitals*. S. V. B. E. V. ib. 17. si vos V. B. E. E. Q. V. i. e. ego quoque valeo, ib. 15, 1. cf. ib. 2, &c. mos antiquis fuit, usque ad meam servatus aetatem, primis epistolae verbis adjicere, SI VALES, BENE EST, Senec. Ep. 15.—(II) *to have strength, to be able, to be strong*. si valem meminisse, if I can remember or recollect it, Virg. E. 9, 38.—*metaph.* to prevail, to have force or effect, to have power, to have influence or weight. haec auctoritas apud exteras nationes valitura est, Cic. Manil. 16.—(III) *to signify, to mean, to denote*. vāleat citò, Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 4. quaerimus verbum Latinum par Graeco, quod

idem valeat, Cic. Fin. 2. 4 m.—id responsum quòd valeret, cum nemo intelligeret, *to what that answer pointed or tended, what it meant*, Nep. 2, 2.—(IV) *to be worth or equal in value to*. in argento nummi (dicti sunt) DENARI, quòd denos aeris (sc. asses) valebant. quinarii, quòd quinos, Varr. L. L. 4, 36 m. dum pro argenteis decem (sc. nummis) aureus unus valeret, *should be deemed equivalent to*, Liv. 38, 11 ad fin.—

VĀLE, imperat. *farewell*. an expression used at parting from any one, Ov. Tr. 1, 7, 26—*also in the end of letters*. restat, ut adscribat littera nostra, VALE, Ov. Ep. 21 f. mi frater, vale, Cic. Q. fr. 2, 6.—*and at the funeral of persons deceased*.—*also by persons dying*. Augustus in oculis Liviae, et in hac voce defecit; Livia, nostri conjugii memor vive, ac vale, Suet. Aug. 100. cf. Serv. ad Virg. E. 8, 53.—*so after the remains of the deceased were laid in the tomb, those present used to take a last farewell, by repeating several times, VALE or SALVE AETERNUM: thus, salve aeternum mihi, maxime Palla, aeternumque vale, Virg. A. E. 11, 97. (Æ. 482.)—so likewise after offering oblations or sacrifices to the dead, Catull. 99 f. (A. 485.)—We sometimes find VALE used by a kind of ANTIPHRASES, when one leaves a person or place, in anger or disgust, Ov. A. 1, 6, 7.—or when displeased at some offence, a person bids one depart, and not come again into his sight.—*thus, vales, habes illam, quae placet*, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 12. immo habeat sc. eam; valeat, vivat cum illā, Id. And. 5, 3, 18.—*si talis est deus, ut nullā hominum caritate moveatur, valeat, away with him*, Cic. N. D. 1 f. quare ista valeant, me res familiaris movere, adieu therefore to public matters, Cic. Att. 16 post med.—The last syllable in VALE is sometimes shortened, when the next word begins with a vowel; et longum (i. e. in longum tempus) formose, vale, vale, inquit, lōla, Virg. E. 3, 79. dictoque vale, vale inquit et Echo, *and after he said farewell, Echo too said farewell*, Ov. M. 3, 501.—*so in composition*. idque, quod ignoti faciunt, vale dicere saltem, Ov. Tr. 1, 7, (al. 8,) 21.—*

VĀLENS, part. & adj. *sound, in good health*. si me vivere vis, rectèque videre valentem, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 3.—*strong, stout, robust*. opp. to infirmus v. imbecillus; interest etiam inter valens corpus, et infirmum, Cels. 2, 10, 12.—*metaph.* powerful, strong, of great force, quam viribus cum valentiore pugmare, Cic. Fam. 5, 21, 7.—

VALENTĒR, adv. *strongly*. valenter resistent contra ea, &c. Col. 1, 5, 9.—

VALESCĒRE, *to wax strong, to get strength*, Lucr. 1, 940. Tac. An. 11, 15.—

VĀLĒTUDO & **VĀLĪTUDO**, ūnis, f. *the constitution, habit or state of the body, health* either good or bad, Gell. 12, 9.—*good health, freedom from bodily pain and sickness*. valetudo sustentatur notitiā sui corporis, &c. Cic. Off. 2, 14.—*ill health, indisposition, sickness, illness*. Serapis potest nobis praescribere curationem valetudinis? Cic.

Div. 2, 59. cf. Fam. 4, 1, 6, 2.—valetudine oculorum impediatur, *by the weakness of his eyes*, Cic. Fam. 14, 4, 11. so propter nervorum valetudinem vix ingredi, Suet. Vesp. 7. cf. Tac. H. 4, 82.—adversa valetudo, *synon.* morbus, Cels. 2, 12, 5. *opp.* to bona valetudo, Id. pr. 8. medicus—regere valetudines principis solitus, *the emperor's ordinary physician*, Tac. An. 6, 50.—*metaph.* mala valetudo animi, *syn.* agrotatio animi, *a disorder or distemper of the mind*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37. valetudo ei neque animi neque corporis constitit, *he was sound neither in mind nor body*, Suet. Cal. 50. VALETUDINARIUS, *a weakly, sickly, valetudinary.* VALETUDINARIUM, *i. n.* an hospital for sick people, *an infirmary*, Senec. Ep. 27. Q. Nat. 1 pr. Col. 11, 1, 18. 12, 3, 7 & 8.

VÁLIDUS, *a, in good health, healthy, sound.* bene factum (*sc. est, i. e. gaudeo*) te advenisse salvum atque validum, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 6.—(II) *strong, stout, robust, vigorous, mighty.* validus Atlas, Ov. 15, 149. hostis, ib. 11, 511. validi tauri, ib. 7, 538.—(III) *metaph.* mente minùs validus quam corpore toto, *less strong or sound*, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 7.

VÁLIDE, *adv. strongly, vehemently, greatly, very much.* amare validè coepi hic meretricem, Plaut. Merc. prol. 42.

VALGUS, *a. bow-legged, having his legs bowed outwards.* *opp.* to varus, Cels. 8, 20, 4. Festus. —* valga savia *v. suavia, distorted lips or wry mouths*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 16.

VALLIS, *is, f. a valley, Caes. B. G. 3, 1.* —vallis alarum, *the arm-pit*, Catull. 68, 6.—VALLICŪLA, *ae, f. a little valley, Festus, in CONVALLIS.*

VALLUS, *i, m. a stake or pole for propping vines, Virg. G. 1, 264. 2, 25 et ibi Serv. add. v. 409.—a stake or palisade, stuck into the rampart of a Roman encampment, to strengthen it, Liv. 3, 27.—(II) dim. a vannus, a little fan or van for winnowing corn, Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 5. & 1, 52, 2.*

VALLUM, *i, n. & Vallus, i, m. a rampart, fence, or bulwark, a military fortification round a camp, or a besieged city, composed of the earth dug from the ditch, and of sharp stakes stuck into it, Liv. 33, 5. Caes. B. G. 7, 73. (A. 373.)*

—* ferre pleniùs vällum, *qui arma nescirent, jubebantur, to carry a greater number of stakes*, Flor. 2, 16 m. so id verò, *circumfuso undique equitatu, ut vallum peteretur, opusque inciperet, fieri non poterat, palisadoes for the rampart could not be procured, nor the work be begun*, Liv. 8, 38.—erat eo loco fossa pedum quindécim, *et vallus contra hostem in altitudinem pedum decem, a rampart ten feet high*, Caes. B. C. 3, 63.—(II) *metaph.* intra sepem eam aestivant pastores, opacum pariter et munitam vallo arboris, *by the fence of a tree*, Plin. 12, 5 s. 11. VALLĀRIS, *e, of a rampart.* corona vallaris, *a crown given by the general to him that first mounted the rampart of the enemy's camp*, Liv. 10, 46. 30, 28. *commonly made of gold*, Plin. 16, 4 s. 3. et ibi Harduin. *add.* 22, 3 s. 4. VALLĀRE, *to fortify with a rampart or*

with palisadoes. postquam nox appetebat, castra vallari placuit, Tac. H. 2, 19. cf. 4, 26. G. 30.—*metaph.* to defend or secure by any means, to enclose or surround. nulla vallarent oppida muri, Lucan. 4, 224.

VALVAE, *arum, f. (q. volvae, à volvo;)* *folding doors or gates, that open and shut on both sides.* argenti bifores radiabant lumine valvae, *the folding gates shone with a silver light*, Ov. M. 2, 4.—*in the sing.* videbamus omnia per foramen valvae, Petron. c. 96.—VALVĀTUS, *a. having folding doors.* triclina valvata et fenestrata, Varr. L. L. 7, 14.—VALVŪLUS *a. Valvūlus, i, m. the hull or husk of lentils, pease, beans, &c. à valvulis separata lens, Col. 1, 31.*

VANNUS, *i, f. a van or fan for cleansing corn, Col. 2, 21, 4.—used in the sacred rites of Bacchus. whence it is called mystica vannus iacchi, Virg. G. 1, 166.*

VĀNUS, *a. vain, empty.* sed illos expectata seges vanis elusit aristas, Virg. G. 1, 226. non vanae redeat sanguis imagini, *i. e. sine corpore, to the empty shade or ghost*, Hor. Od. 1, 24. cf. Virg. Æ. 6, 292. an (me) vitii carentem ludit imago vana? *a vain or airy phantom*, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 41. cf. Virg. ib. 896. et vanis sese occulat umbris, ib. 12, 53. ne vana urbis magnitudo esset, *i. e. vacua*, Liv. 1, 8. et vanior jam erat hostium acies, *i. e. rarior, thinner.* minus densa *v. conferta, less close or compact*, Liv. 2, 47.—(II) *vain, fruitless, ineffectual, to no purpose.* facio convicia demens vana Jovi, Ov. M. 9, 303.—(III) *vain, groundless, false, without reason or cause.* crimine concita vano (Procris) quod nihil est, metuit, *moved by a groundless charge*, Ov. M. 7, 829.—*with the gen.* corruptus vanis rerum, *i. e. vanis rebus*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 25. so anceps periculum auxit vana rumoris, Tac. An. 4, 59.—(IV) *vain, ostentatious, boastful.* ingenio vanus, Liv. 35, 47.—*inconstant, unsteady, fickle.* invidia vulgi vanum ingenium dictatoris corrumpit, Liv. 1, 27.—*false, untrue, lying, deceitful*, Cic. Quint. 6.

VĀNĪTAS, *arīs, f. vanity, falsehood.—flattery, adulation, Cic. Amic. 26.—ostentation, arrogance, Tac. Agr. 18. H. 3, 73. Suet. Vit. 10.* VANĪTUDO, *inis, f. vanity, Plaut. Cap. 3, 4, 37.*

VANESCĒRE, *to wear off, to vanish.*

VĀNĪDĪCŪS, *a. speaking vain or false things, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1 f. so*

VANĪLŪQŪUS, *a. Id. Amph. 1, 1, 223.—boastful, a vain talker, Liv. 35, 48. cf. Sil. 14, 279.*

VANĪLOQUENTĪA, *ae, f. vain talking, a boasting or arrogant speech, Liv. 34, 24.—vanity, Tac. An. 3, 49. 6, 31.*

VANĪLOQUĪDŌRUS, *i. e. qui vana verba donat, Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 20.*

VĀPĪDUS, *a. insipid, tasteless. See VAPPA.*

VĀPŌR, *ōris, m. an exhalation, a steam, a vapour.* aquarum quasi vapor quidam aēr habendus est, Cic. N. D. 2, 10.—(II) *heat, fire.* terra semen tepefactum vapore diffundit, Cic. Sen. 15.—

VĀPOS, *ōris, heat, Lucr. 6, 952.*

VAPORĀRIUM, i, n. a stove, the stove-room of a bath, Cic. Q. fr. 1, 1 ad fin.

VĀPŌRĀRE, neut. to emit vapour or heat. aquae vaporant et in mari ipso, Plin. 31, 2.—* invidia quoniam ceu fulmine, summa vaporant, are scorched or inflamed, Lucr. 5, 1130.—* activ. to heat or warm, to make warm, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 7. Lucan. 5, 100.—to perfume, to make to smoke. succedunt matres, et templum thure vaporant, Virg. Æ. 11, 481. cf. Stat. Th. 5, 174.—to fumigate, to cure or heal by vapours.—* cantharides suspenduntur super acetum fervens, donec per linteolum vaporentur, till they be choked or killed, Plin. 29, 4 s, 30.—* glebae solibus aestivis vaporatae, heated or dried, Col. 2, 16 f. Id. 1, 5, 4.—inde vaporata lector mihi fervet aure, then let the reader of my poems glow with a warm ear, i. e. be delighted with them, Pers. 1, 126.

VAPORĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. an evaporation or emission of vapours, Senec. Nat. q. 6, 11.—a fumigation, Plin. 28, 4 s. 14. add. 28, 6 s. 18.

VAPORĪFER, ěra, um, emitting vapour, full of vapour. vaporiferæ fornaces, Stat. Sil. 1, 3, 45. add. 3, 5, 96.

VĀPPA, ae, f. palled or insipid wine, that has lost its flavour, Plin. 14, 20 s. 25. Hor. S. 2, 3, 144.—* metaph. a worthless fellow, a prodigal, or spendthrift, Plin. ib. & Hor. S. 1, 1, 103. Catull. 28, 4.

VĀPĪDUS, a. tasteless, insipid, vapid, Col. 12, 5. Pers. 5, 148.—corrupt, vicious, Pers. 5, 117.—VĀPĪDE, adv. insipidly, badly. Augustus used vapidē sese habere, for malē, to be in ill health, Suet. Aug. 87.

VĀPŪLĀRE, neut. passiv. to be beaten, to be drubbed, to be scourged or whipped, Quintil. 9, 3, 7.—* VĀPULA, be whipt, an expression of contempt, Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 72. cf. Pers. 2, 3, 17. Curc. 4, 4, 12. Ter. Phor. 5, 6, 12.—* metaph. alius (sc. narrat) septimam legionem vapulāsse, has been entirely defeated, Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 8. cum se omnium sermonibus sentiet vapulare sc. Pompeius, shall feel himself lashed or scourged with satire, Cic. Att. 2, 14.—VĀPULĀRIS, e, that is or uses to be beaten, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 22.

VĀRA, ae, f. (ā, varus,) a net-shore. plur. little forks, wherewith hunting-nets are set up, Lucan. 4, 439.—(II) a forked piece of wood, on which a branch is supported, when about to be cut or sawed off, Col. 5, 9, 2.—(III) a kind of wooden machine for supporting any thing, Vitruv. 10, 19.

VĀRIA, ae, f. a panther. varians, variantia, variatio, &c. See VĀRIUS.

VĀRĪCŪLA, Varicosus, &c. See VĀRIX.

VĀRĪCUS, a. (ā vārus, straddling, making large strides in walking, Ov. Art. A. 3, 303.—VĀRĪCĀRE, (al. vāricāri,) to straddle, to stand or walk with the feet and legs too far removed from each other, Quintil. 11, 3; 125.

VĀRIUS, a. of divers colours. variā veste ornatus, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 16.—(II) various, different. varii angues, Ov. M. 4, 618. artes variae, Virg. G. 1, 133. variae aves, Ov. F.

5, 430. varium bellum, carried on in various ways, Sall. Jug. 43. Flor. 4, 2, 26.—* with the dat. alterum, et huic varium, (al. varum,) et nihilo sapientius, different from or contrary to this, Hor. S. 2, 3, 56.—* animus audax, subdolos, varius, i. e. versipellis, versatile, that could assume any shape, Sall. Cat. 5. varium et mutabile (sc. animal. v. negotium) semper femina, fickle, inconstant, Virg. Æ. 4, 569. add. Quintil. 6, 3, 48. et ibi Gesner.—* quales sint sc. dii, varium est, (i. e. varia opinio est:) esse sc. deos, nemo negat, Cic. N. D. 2, 5.

VĀRIAE, ārum, f. sc. bestiae, panthers, so called from the variety of their spots, Plin. 8, 17 s. 23 & 24.—a kind of magpies were likewise called VĀRIAE, from their long speckled tail, Id. 10, 29 s. 41.

VĀRIÈ, adv. variously. variè ornati capilli, Ov. F. 4, 309.—in Aequis variè bellatum sc. est, with various success, Liv. 5, 23. cf. c. 23.—

VĀRIËTAS, ātis, f. variety, diversity, difference.—* varietas dicendi, variety or copiousness, Cic. Or. 1, 12 & 30.—varietas literarum, skill in various branches of learning, or the knowledge of various arts and sciences, ib. 1, 2 & 3. so varietās doctrinae, ib. 3, 21. and simply varietas, Plin. Ep. 5, 5.—varietas decretorum, partiality, Cic. Verr. 3, 9.—fit sine ullā varietate discessio, i. e. a decree of the senate is made unanimously, Cic. Sext. 34. cf. Cat. 3, 6. (A. 17.)—(II) fickleness, inconstancy. nullam aliam rem extimescens, quā—varietatem et infidelitatem exercitūs, Planc. ad Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 3.—

VĀRIĀRE, to vary, to alter or change, to diversify; properly applied to colours. ille (sol) ubi nascentem maculis variaverit ortum, when at his rising he appears spotted, Virg. G. 1, 441. variabant tempora cani, grey hairs diversified his temples, Ov. M. 12, 465. nigrāque caeruleis variari corpora guttis sc. sentit, to be speckled with green spots, ib. 4, 577. ubi caeruleum variabant (al. vallabant) sidera caelum, shall bespangle, Id. F. 3, 449. variabant pectora palmis, i. e. tundendo livida facient, they will discolour their breasts by beating them with their hands, Catull. 63, 351.—(II) metaph. to vary or change in any way. variabant secundae adversaeque res non fortunam magis, quam animos hominum, Liv. 25, 1. sed nec variare gyros, in morem nostrum, docentur sc. equi, to vary their motions or evolutions, to wheel round, Tac. G. 6. cf. Virg. G. 3, 191.—* neut. v. intrans. to vary or differ, to be different. quoniam variant animi, variamus et artes, Ov. rem. a. 525. vidit—et vulgi variare labantia corda, that the fainting hearts of the populace were wavering or uncertain, Virg. Æ. 12, 223.—* impers. ibi (i. e. in his centuriis) si variaret, if there was a difference of opinion, Liv. 1, 43. so in the passive.

VĀRIANS, part. varying or changing, both in an active and neuter sense.—tu, (sc. ð Cupido,) pennas gemmā, gemmā variante capillos, ibi in auratis aureis (i. e. pulcher) ipse rotis, thou, having thy wings and hair adorned with gems, shalt ride in a gilt chariot, Ov. A. 1, 2, 41.—

* sub hanc vocem fremitus multitudinis variantis fuit, partim assentientium, partim indignantium dicere id ausum eum, *these words raised a murmur in the assembly, which was variously affected or moved*, Liv. 35, 31.—deinde variante victoriâ, *as victory changed sides*, Justin. 9, 1. variante hominum partim dolore, partim gaudio, *being variously excited*, Id. 26, 1.

VARIĀTUS, part. passiv. *varied, changed*.—
VARIANTIA, ae, f. *variety, diversity*, Lucr. 1, 654. 3, 319.

VARIĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. *variation*, Liv. 24, 9.—
VARIĀNUS, a, -ae uvae (al. helvolae,) *a kind of grapes so named from their often changing colour, (colore saepius varianti.)* Plin. 14, 2 s. 4, 4.

VĀRĪX, ūcis, m. rar. f. *a vein swollen beyond its proper size*.—

VĀRĪCŪLA, ae, f. *a small varix*, Cels. 5, 26, 280.

VĀRĪCŌSUS, a. *having large swollen veins, brawny*, Pers. 5, 189.—*afflicted with varices or swellings on the legs*, Juvénal. 6, 395.

VĀRUS, a. *bandy-legged, having the legs bent inwards, but not distorted*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 47. et ibi Gesner.—*according to others, bent outwards. a cruribus Vari, Viciae, (al. Vaciae v. Vatii sc. appellantur;) quae vitia et in quadrupedibus*, Plin. 11, 45 s. 105.—** tenuique a pectore varas in statione manus, bent inwards, in the posture of an athleta*, Ov. M. 9, 33.—*crooked, wrong. cūm fallit pede regula varo*, Pers. 4, 12.—** metaph. geminos, Horoscope, varo producis genio, twins of different dispositions*, Id. 6, 18. (A. 303.)

VĀRUS, i, m. *a spot, speck or speckle on the face*.

VAS, vadis, *a surety*. See VĀDĒRE.

VAS, vāsīs, n. (*plur. vasa, ōrum*), *a vessel. nihil relinquo in aedibus, nec vas, nec vestimentum*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 89, *vasa Samia, earthen ware*, Id. Mur. 26.—(II) *plur. furniture of all kinds*, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 17. Senec. ben. 1, 1. Liv. 1, 24.—(III) *baggage in an army. vasa colligere, to collect or pack up one's baggage*, Cic. Verr. 4, 16. Senec. Ep. 19. *vasa conclamare, to order the soldiers to collect their baggage, which was usually done before they decamped or entered on a march*, Caes. B. C. 1, 66. *noctu, ne conclamatis quidem vasis, flumen transit, without having given the signal to decamp or march*, ib. 3, 37. add. 27, 47.—** refero vasa salva, i. e. pudenda*, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 41. cf. Hor. S. 1, 2, 45.—** ex ferulis commodē vasa texuntur, vases or bee-hives*, Col. 9, 6.—** metaph. corpus quasi vas est, aut aliquod animi receptaculum*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22.—*the ancients used VASUM in the sing.* Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 34. Gell. 13, 23. *whence vasa, ōrum, in the pl.* VASĀRIUM, i, n. *the furniture and equipage afforded to the governor of a province at the public expence*, Cic. Pis. 35. add. Verr. 4, 5. Rull. 2, 13.—(II) *money given for the use of vessels in making oil*, Cato, 145.—(III) VASARIA, plur. *the books of the Censors, or rather the archives in which the records of the Censors were kept.—nec sunt omnia vasaria excutienda,*

Plin. 7, 49 s. 50.—(IV) *the vessels used in a bath*, Vitruv. 5, 10.

VASCŪLUM, i, n. *a small vessel*, Cato, 111.—
VASCULĀRIUS, i, m. *a maker of silver or gold-vases, a goldsmith*, Cic. Verr. 4, 24.

VASTUS, a. *vast, large, broad, wide. vastum maris aequor*, Virg. 2, 780.—(II) *vast, great, big, huge, enormous, &c. talis se vastis infert Mezentius armis*, Virg. Æ. 10, 768.—** vastus animus, insatiable, immoderately ambitious or covetous*, Sall. Cat. 3. *vastior litera, the unwieldy letter x*, Cic. Or. 45. *omnia vasta ac temeraria esse, unwieldy and ungovernable*, Liv. 24, 48.—(III) *waste, desert, desolate, empty, uninhabited. * dies, quo reliquiae tumulo Augusti inferebantur, modō per silentium vastus, modō ploratibus inquis, was spent sometimes in mournful silence, sometimes in loud lamentations*, Tac. An. 3, 4.

VASTĒ, adv. *vastly, greatly. * loqui vastē, with the mouth too open, awkwardly, uncouthly*, Cic. Or. 3, 12. *si verba extrema cum consequentibus ita jungetis, ut ne asperē concurrant, neve vastiūdī dīcāntur, and be not separated by too great a hiatus; which happens, when the last word of a clause or sentence ends with a vowel, and the first word of the following sentence begins with a vowel*, ib. 43 f.—

VASTĪTAS, ātis, f. *vastness, greatness, largeness. vastitate odoris capita replentur, their heads are filled with the strong vapour*, Plin. 31, 6 s. 32.—*desolation, devastation, wasteness. audistis quae solitudo esset in agris, quae vastitas*, Cic. Verr. 4, 51.—** metaph. deflere judiciorum vastitatem, et fori, to lament the suppression of public trials and orations, in the forum*, Cic. Brut. 6. VASTITŪDO, ūnis, f. *devastation*, Cato, 141, 2. VASTIFĪCUS, a. *causing devastation, destructive*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 9.

VASTĀRE, to lay waste, to destroy, to ravage. *agros vastare*, Cic. Att. 9, 7. Verr. 3, 50.—(II) *to spoil, to bereave, to deprive, to strip. fines ejus (Ambiorigis) vastare civibus, aedificiis, pecore*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 24.—** ita conscientia mentem excitam vastabat, harassed, tormented*, Sall. Cat. 15.

VASTĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. *a ravaging or laying waste, devastation. vastatio agri*, Liv. 7, 15. 10, 4.—
VASTĀTOR, ōris, m. *a ravager, a destroyer. Arcadiae vastator aper*, Ov. M. 9, 192. cf. 11, 395.

VASTATRIX, ūcis, f. *she who destroys*, Sen. Ep. 95.

VĀSUM, i, n. *a vessel*. See VAS.

VATES, is, m. & f. (g. ā fari) *one who foretold future events, a prophet or prophetess, a diviner or soothsayer. nostra victoria est, milites, si quid dii vatesque eorum in futurum vident*, Liv. 6, 12.—(II) *a poet, a bard, a poetess. sacri vates, et divum cura vocamur*, Ov. A. 3, 9, 17.—(III) *one remarkably skilled in any art, an interpreter*, Plin. 11, 37 s. 88.—

VATICĪNIUM, i, n. *a prediction, an oracle or prophecy*, Plin. 7, 52 s. 53.—

VATICĪNUS, a. *prophetic. vaticini libri, books of divination, or that contained prophecies*, Liv. 25, 1. & 39, 16.

VATICINĀRI, (fatum & cano,) *to prophecy, to foretell, to divine.* haec ego vaticinor, Ov. Tr. 1, 8, (al. 7.) 9.—(II) *to be frantic or mad, to speak idly or foolishly.* sed ego fortasse vaticinor, et haec omnia meliores habebunt exitus, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 18.—

VATICINĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. *a prophesying, divination; a prophecy, a prediction.* quarum vaticinationem falsam esse cupio, Cic. Att. 8, 12.—

VATICINĀTOR, ōris, m. *a prophet, one who foretells things to come,* Ov. Ep. 1, 1, 42.

VĀTIUS v. VĀCIUS, a. *having the legs bent outwards, bow-legged,* Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 4. L. L. 8, 5. See VĀRUS.

ŪBER, ēris, n. *a nipple.* puer saepe—ubera mammarum in somnis lactāntia quaerit, Lucr. 5, 883. add. Gell. 12, 1.—*a teat, a dug, a pap or udder;* applied usually to beasts, as, mammae *to women;* but not always. —et mammae putres, equina quales ubera, Hor. Epod. 8, 7.—(II) *fatness, fertility, or fruitfulness.* divitis uber agri, Virg. A. 7, 262.—

ŪBER, ēris, adj. *fertile, fruitful, plentiful, rich, abundant.* uber ager, Liv. 29, 25.—*applied to water.* vidi permultis locis aquam profluentem, et eam uberem, abundant, Cic. Q. fr. 3, 1, 2.—*also to other things.* neque enim robustior aetas (est) ulla, nec uberior sc. juventute, *more fruitful, more prolific,* in allusion to summer, Ov. M. 15, 208. artibus uberrimis ornatus, *furnished with the most useful or liberal arts,* Cic. Brut. 97. uberiora cibaria facta sunt caritate, *more productive,* (vid. Cibaria,) Cic. Verr. 3, 93. et quando vitiorum uberior copia? *more abundant,* Juv. 1, 87. edictum uberrimum et quaestuosissimum, *very productive and profitable,* Cic. Verr. 3, 14. imperavi mihi omnia assentari; is quaestus nunc est multo uberrimus, *this trade is by far the most profitable,* Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 21. ingenium uberius, *more rich, fertile or copious.* Ov. Tr. 2, 74. cf. Cic. Or. 1, 25.—UBER has uberi in the abl. to distinguish it from the subst. which has ubere.

UBERTIM, adv. *uberius, uberrimè, plentifully, copiously.* ubertim lacrimulas fundere, Catull. 65, 17.—

UBERTAS, ātis, f. *fertility, abundance.* Asia—ubertate agrorum, et varietate fructuum facile omnibus terris antecellit, Cic. Manil. 6.—(II) *metaph.* virtutis ubertates, *the advantages,* Cic. N. D. 2, 66 f. utilitatis ubertas, *the greatness,* Id. Or. 1, 44. ne quis oriretur in tantā ubertate improborum, qui, &c. *in so great profusion or number,* Cic. Dom. 26.—ubertas dicendi, *exuberance of style, diffusion, copiousness,* Cic. Or. 3.—omnes ex se ipso virtutes extulit immortalis ingenii beatissimā ubertate sc. Cicero, *fruitfulness, richness, inventive power,* Quintil. s. 109.—

ŪBERĀRE, *to make fertile, to fertilize.* neut. *to be fertile.*

UBI, adv. (ab ὅπου,) *where, in what or which place*—used both *relatively or indefinitely;* as, illuc transeas, ubi illa est, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 31.—*and interrogatively.* ubi inveniam Pamphilum? ubi quaeram? Ter. And. 2, 2, 1 & 6.—* loci,

gentium, terrarum, *are sometimes added for the sake of ornament or force.* propemodum ubi loci tuae fortunae sint, facillè intelligis, *in what state or condition,* Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 5.—(II) *when, after, as soon as.* ubi voles, arcesse, Ter. And. 5, 2, 7.—* UBI is sometimes put for qui, quae, quod.—capiunt navem illam, ubi vectus fui, *for in qua,* Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 40.—

UBICUNQUE, adv. *wheresoever, in what place soever.*—* ubicunque erit gentium, a nobis diligetur, *in whatever part of the world he shall be,* Cic. N. D. 1, c. ult.—* the second syllable is doubtful, Ov. M. 7, 736. A. 3, 10, 5.—

UBILIBET, adv. *any where, in any place,* Senec. de tranq. animi, c. 1.—

UBINAM, adv. *where, in what place.* Pamphilus ubinam hic est? Ter. And. 5, 6, 1.—

UBIQUAQUE, adv. *wheresoever.* signum omnibus dat invadendi; qui, ubiqueque proximum fuit, decurrere, (al. qui ubi, quā cuique proximum fuit, &c.) Liv. 22, 4 m.—*whenever, cor meum et cerebrum finditur istius hominis ubi fit quaque mentio, per tmesin, for ubiqueque,* Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 17.—

UBIQUE, adv. *every where, in every place, wheresoever.* crudelis ubique luctus, ubique pavor, &c. Virg. A. 2, 368.—* for et ubi; praeterea alium aliò dimisit, quem ubique opportunum credebat, *whom and where he thought proper,* Sall. Cat. 27. so quid ubique opis aut spē haberent, ib. 21. quis magistratus eos ludos, quando, ubique faxit, hi ludi rectè facti sunt, Liv. 36, 2. add. Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 36. Merc. 5, 1, 11. Rud. 2, 3, 58. Catul. 62, 46.—* ubique anni accedent, et tractari molliùs aetas imbecilla volet, and when, Hor. S. 2, 2, 84.—UBI-UBI, or ubi ubi, *in two words; the same with ubicunque, wheresoever.* ubi ubi sit animus, certe quidem in te est, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29.—* ne ubiubi regum desiderium esset, *that there might be no want of a king in any respect,* Liv. 2, 2.—UBIVIS, adv. *where you please or choose, any where, in any place.* nemo est, quin ubivis, quàm ibi, ubi est, esse malit, Cic. Fam. 6, 1.

UPO, ōnis, m. *a kind of shoe or sock, made of goats hair,* Martial. 14, 140. Digest. 34, 2, 26.

ŪDUS, a. (ab ūvidus, per syncopen,) *moist, wet;* properly more than HUMIDUS. uda mobilibus pomaria rivis, i. e. irrigua, watered, Hor. 1, 7, 13. uda humus, moist, ib. 2, 2, 23.

VĒ, disjunct. & enclit. conj. *or;* always put after the word with which it is joined. Appius enim ex itinere, bis, terve, literas miserat, *twice or thrice,* Cic. Att. 6, 1.—nec quòd fuimusve, sumusve, cras erimus, *nor shall we be to-morrow, what we either have been, or are,* Ov. M. 15, 215.—*so joined with ne.*—peto a te, ut id a me, neve in hoc reo, neve in alijs, requiras, *neither in this defendant, nor in others,* Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 51.—* for an.—cum interrogaretur, utrum pluris patrem, matremve faceret, (al. matremne, Nep. 11, 3. vide, quàm te amārit is, qui, alibi atterve fueris, ignorans, fratris filium praeteriit, te heredem fecit, Cic. Phil. 2, 16. cf. Caes. B. G. 7, 14. Hor. S. 1, 2, 63.—with ne, it is

sometimes put for et, and.—ne quid eis noceret, neve (for et ne) quis invitus sacramento dicere cogeretur, a Caesare cavetur, Caes. B. C. 1, 86. *cf.* B. G. 6, 19 & 31.

VE, an inseparable particle, which being placed before words in composition, sometimes diminishes, and sometimes increases their signification; as, *vecors*, *vesānus*, *vegrandis*, *vehemens*, &c. *vid.* Gell. 5, 12.

VECORS, *rdis*, adj. (*ex ve & cor; q. sine corde*), *mad*, *frantic*, *foolish*. *vecors est turbati et mali cordis*, Festus & Cic. Tusc. 1, 9.—* *quis est tam vecors, qui, cum caelum suspexerit, deos esse non sentiat? so dull, foolish or stupid*, Cic. de Har. resp. 9. *so scribet mala carmina vecors?* Hor. S. 2, 5, 74.

VECORDIA, *ae, f.* *madness, phrenzy*. *quae te recordia pulsat?* Ov. M. 12, 227. *prorsus in facie vultuque recordia inerat, a furiosus wildness*, Sall. Cat. 15.—*nalice, perversity*. *hoc cine est credibile, tanta recordia innata cuiquam ut siet, ut malis gaudeant*, Ter. And. 4, 1, 1.

VECTĀRE, *to carry*. *vectatio*, &c. *See VEHĒRE*.

VECTIGAL, *ālīs, n.* (*ablat. -ālī; gen. plur. -ālīum v. -ālīōrum*.) *properly money paid for freight or carriage, (pro vecturā)—a tax, money paid for goods imported and exported, for tithes, for public pastures, &c.* Cic. Manil. 6. (A. 63.)—VECTIGAL is usually distinguished from TRIBUTUM, a tribute exacted from individuals; but not always, Suet. Cal. 40.—*vectigalia locare, to let the public taxes or revenues*, Cic. Rull. 2, 21. *exercere et exigere, to farm and exact them*, Cic. Manil. 6. *pensitare v. pendere, to pay them*, Cic. ib. & Rull. 3, 2.—(II) *a revenue, an income of private persons. contractā melius parva cupidine vectigalia porrigam, quā; &c. I shall better extend my small revenues by contracting my desires*, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 40.

VECTIGĀLIS, *e*, *paying taxes, subject to taxes, tributary*. *civitas vectigalis*, Cic. Verr. 3, 34. *Vid.* STIPENDIARIUS.—* *pecunia vectigalis, acquired or produced from taxes*, Cic. Verr. 1, 35. *conf.* Justin. 13, 1. Tac. An. 4, 6.—*equi vectigales, horses furnished by way of tax*, Cic. Phil. 2, 25.

VECTIO, *ōnis, f.* *a carrying*. *See VEHĒRE*.

VECTIS, *is, f.* *a lever, a large bar or spar of wood or iron, used by workmen for moving stones, for raising great weights, or the like*, Caes. B. C. 2, 11. Cic. Verr. 4, 43. Hor. Od. 3, 26, 6.—*centum aereī claudunt vectes, sc. portas, brazen bolts or bars*, Virg. Æ. 7, 609.

—* *a strong cross-bar in a wine-press, by which it is moved*, Vitruv. 6, 9.

VECTIARIUS, *i, m.* *one that turns a wine-press, ib.*

VECTOR, *vectorius, vectura, &c.* *See VEHĒRE*.

VEĒĒRE, (*vegeō, ui, -*) *to excite, to move*.—VEĒĒTUS, *a. quick, fresh, lively, agile, vigorous, strong*. *fessi cum recentibus ac vegetis pugnabant*, Liv. 22, 47. *vegetus praescripta ad mu-*

nia surgit, Hor. S. 2, 2, 81.—*met.* *vegeta mens, quick, sharp*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17 f. *cf.* Div. 1, 29. *sed vegetum ingenium in vivo pectore vige-*

bat, vigorous, Liv. 6, 22.

VEGRANDIS, *e*, (*ve & grandis*), *diminutive, small, little*, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 13.

VEHA *v. vea, ae, f.* (*à vehendo*), *a way*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 14.—(II) *a cart or waggon*, Id. L. L. 4, 31 ad fin. *so VEHĒLA, per synop. vēla, à carriage*. VELA (*al. veia v. vehia*) apud Oscos dicebatur *plaustrum*; unde et—*vectura, velatūra, a carrying, Festus*.

VEHĒMENS, *ntis, a.* (*ve & mens; a mentis vi atque impetu dicitur*, Gell. 16, 5.) *vehement, ardent, eager, impetuous, fierce, strong, violent*.

—*vehemens lupus, ravenous*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 28. *laceratus quidam morsu vehementis canis, fierce*, Phaedr. 2, 3, 1.—* *ne haec quidem satis vehemens causa ad oburgandum, a strong enough cause, a sufficient pretence*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 122. *vehemens maledictum, a heavy slander or reproach*, Id. Ad. prol. 17. *barbari vehementissimo cursu fugerunt, with the utmost haste*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 15.—*vehemens imber, heavy, violent*, Lucr. 6, 516. *calx vehementissima*, Plin. 36, 23 s. 52.

VEHEMENTER, *adv. vehemently, eagerly, strongly*. *id si feceris, erit mihi vehementissimè gratum, exceedingly agreeable*, Cic. Fam. 13, 32 f.

VEHEMENTIA, *ae, f.* *vehemence, strength, force*.

VEHĒRE, (*veho, veki, vectum*), *to carry in any way, to convey from one place to another*.

—* *quid serus vesper vehat,--sol tibi signa dabit, will bring or produce*, Virg. G. 1, 461. *so quod fugiens semel hora vexit*, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 48.

VEHENS (part.) is sometimes used in a neuter or passive sense; as, *quadrīgis vehens, riding, or being carried in a chariot drawn by four horses*, Cic. Brut. 97.

VECTUS, part. *carried, being carried*. *maluit perire, quā; navem relinquere, in qua fuerat vectus, he had sailed*, Nep. 12, 4.

VECTIO, *ōnis, f.* the act of carrying. *quadrupedum vectiones, the services of quadrupeds in bearing burdens, in drawing carriages, and the like*, Cic. N. D. 2, 60.

VECTOR, *ōris, m.* *he that carries or bears, a carrier or bearer*. *Sileni vector asellus*, Ov. F. 1, 433.—(II) *he that is carried, a sailor or passenger in a ship*.—* *a rider on horseback*, Ov. Art. 3, 555. *Propert.* 4, 7, 84.

VECTŌRIUS, *a. fit for carrying*. *vectoria navigia, transports*, Caes. B. G. 5, 8. *vectoria navicula, a ferry-boat*, Suet. Caes. 63.

VECTŪRA, *ae, f.* *carriage, portage, the act of carrying*. *remiges, arma, tormenta, vecturae imperabantur*, Caes. B. C. 3, 32. *vecturas frumenti finitimis civitatibus descripsit, he determined how much corn each state should carry or bring*, ib. c. 42.—* *money paid for carriage, freight*. *tres minas pro istis praeter vecturam dedi*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 136. *add.* Senec. ben. 6, 15.

VECTĀRE, *freq. to carry often, to carry*. *cor-*

pōra viva nefas Stygiā vectare carinā, *to ferry over*, Virg. *Æ.* 6, 391. vectabor humeris tunc ego ininicus eques, *I shall ride on your odious shoulders*, i. e. I shall triumph over you, Hor. *Epod.* 17, 74. (*al.* 18, 22.)

VECTĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. a being carried or borne. equi vectatio, *riding on horseback*, Suet. *Cal.* 3. VECTĀBĪLIS, e, that may be carried, portable, Sen. *Q. N.* 3, 25.

VECTĀRIUS (a), equus, a horse for riding on or for carrying any thing, a pack-horse, Varr. 2, 7, 15.

VEHES v. vehis, is, f. a wain or waggon and the quantity of matter carried in it at once, a cart-load of any thing; as of wood, dung, hay, &c. *Col.* 11, 2, 13.

VEHICŪLUM, i, n. a carriage of any kind, a vehicle. vehiculum, quo purgamenta hortorum eripiuntur, (*al.* egeruntur,) a cart or tumbrel, Tac. *An.* 11, 32. vehiculum triumphale, a triumphal chariot, Cic. *Pis.* 25. juncto vehiculo vehi, i. e. à jumentis tracto, in a carriage drawn by horses, i. e. in a chariot, Liv. 34, 1. vehicula quæ (for quibus) vehar, carriages to ride in, Plaut. *Aul.* 3, 5, 28. meritoria vehicula, carriages let out for hire, hackney carriages, Suet. *Cal.* 3, 9. contactis vehiculis abundantur, in covered carriages, Tac. *An.* 12, 47. mixta vehicula, et lixæ, Id. *H.* 2, 41. *add.* Plin. *pan.* s. 20.—* vehicula thensarum, the carriages in which the images of the gods were carried in procession, before the Circensian games began, Cic. *Verr.* 5, 72 m. (*A.* 342.)—* vehiculum Argonautarum, the ship in which the Argonauts sailed, Cic. *N. D.* 2, 35. illi (Mamertini) tibi et locum furtis, et furtorum vehiculum comparaverunt, they furnished you a place for depositing your thefts, and a vehicle or ship for conveying them to Rome, Cic. *Verr.* 5, 23.—

VEHICŪLĀRIS, e; & -arius, a, um, of or pertaining to a carriage. cursus vehicularis, the quick conveyance of intelligence by means of post-horses and carriages, Digest. 50, 4, 18. according to the institution of Augustus, Suet. *Aug.* 49.—vehicularius fabricator, a maker of carriages, Capitolin. in *Max. & Baib.* 5.

VEL, conj. disjunct. or, Virg. *G.* 2, 482.—* vel---vel, either---or. vel adest, vel non, Plaut. *Mil.* 4, 2, 28. vel me monere hoc, vel percontari puta, Ter. *Heaut.* 1, 1, 26.—for et or tum. Silvius Aeneas, pariter pietate, vel armis egregius, equally distinguished for piety and arms, Virg. *Æ.* 6, 769. hunc ordinem excensu descripsit vel paci decorum, vel bello, proper or fit both for peace and war, Liv. 1, 42 f. s; multorum vel honori, vel periculo servire, Cic. *Brut.* 69. *add.* *Q. fr.* 2, 14. *Sier. Tit.* 3.—* for etiam v. adeo, even, &c. carmina vel caelo possunt deducere lunam, Virg. *E.* 8, 68.

VELĀBRUM, i, n. the name of a street in Rome. VELĀBRENSIS, e, adj. See *Geogr. Index.*

VELĀRE, (à velum,) to veil, to cover. caput, Ovid. *Met.* 1, 382, 398.—to hide, to conceal. vim licet appelles, et culpam nomine veles, Ov. *Ep.* 5, 131.

VELĀTUS, part. veiled, covered. cornua velatarum obvertimus antenarum, we turn about the extremities of our sail-yards with the sails wrapt round them, Virg. *Æ.* 3, 549.—capite velato aliquid consecrare, with the head all covered, except the mouth, Cic. *Dom.* 47. cf. Virg. *Æ.* 3, 405. but capite velato se pro republicâ Decius devotebat, with the head bound with fillets, Cic. *N. D.* 2, 3. cf. Liv. 1, 32. & 8, 9. claris insignibus, velut infulus, velatos ad mortem destinari, that decorated with those splendid badges of honour, as victims with fillets, they were doomed to death, Liv. 2, 54. cf. 39 f. velatus auro vittisque juvencus, i. e. having his horns gilt, and bound with fillets, as a victim, ib. 5, 366. cf. 9, 627.

VELĀMEN, inis, n. a veil or covering, a garment. clari velamen honoris sufficient tunicae summis Aedilibus albae, white tunics are sufficient to the chief Aediles as the distinguishing garb of their high office, Juv. 3, 178.—eligunt feras, et detracta velamina spargunt maculis, and having stripped off the furs, they decorate them with party-coloured spots, Tac. *G.* 17.—VELĀMENTUM, i, n. a covering. quod (i. e. secundae) velamentum infantis intus fuit, the secundines, which was the covering of the foetus within the womb, Cels. 7, 29, 42.—(II) *metaph.* velamenta manu praetendens supplice, holding out in his suppliant hand the badges of peace, i. e. branches of olive wrapped round with woollen filets, Ov. *M.* 11, 279.

VELĀRIS, e; VELARIA, &c. See VELUM.

VĒLES, itis, m. a light-armed soldier, Ov. in *Ibin.* 47.—used chiefly in the plur. VĒLĒTES, (velites dicuntur expediti milites, quasi volites, id est volantes, Festus in *ADVELITATIO*;—*al.* à vĒlare. *vid.* Fest. in *VELATI*, et ibi *Dacier.*) Sall. *Jug.* 46. Val. *Max.* 2, 3, 3. Liv. 23, 29. 26, 4. 27, 18. 30, 33. 38, 21. &c. (*A.* 367.)—* scurra veles, i. e. qui prior joculari incipit, ut velites pugnae initium faciunt, a wit who provokes to rallery by being the aggressor, Cic. *Fam.* 9, 20. et ibi *Cortius & Ernesti.*

VELĪTĀRIS, of or pertaining to the velites. velitaria arma, arms used by the velites, Sall. *Jug.* 105. cf. Liv. 26, 4.

VELĪTĀRI, to skirmish like velites.—*met.* to wrangle, to quarrel, to dispute, to squabble, Plaut. *Men.* 5, 2, 23.

VELĪTĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. à skirmishing. me ad velitationem exerceo, I prepare myself for a skirmish, Plaut. *Rud.* 2, 6, 41.—a contest or bickering with words, Festus. verbis velitationem fieri compendit volo, I wish this gabble or logomachy to be ended, Id. *Asin.* 2, 2, 41.

VELLA, ae, f. (à vehendo,) a farm-house with its appurtenances. rustici etiam nunc—appellant—vellam, non villam, quod vehunt, et unde vehunt, Varr. *R. R.* 1, 2, 14.

VELLATŪRA v. vĒlatura, ae, f. a carrying. item dicuntur, qui vecturis vivunt, vellaturam facere, to make their bread by carrying, to follow the trade of carrying goods or passengers, to be carriers, Varr. *ibid.* & *L. L.* 4, 7 f. See *VERA.*

VELLĒRE, (vello, velli & vulsi, vulsum, *antig. volsum*.) *to pull, to pluck, to tear.* arborem solo, sc. ex, Virg. *Æ.* 3, 28. asparagum a radice, Plin. 19, 8 s. 42. aurem, *to twitch*, Virg. *E.* 6, 3. vellunt tibi barbam lascivi pueri, *pull your beard through contempt or derision*, Hor. *S.* 1, 3, 133. castris vellere signa, *to pluck up the standards from the camp*, Virg. *G.* 4, 108. fossas implere parant, et vellere vallum, *to pull up or demolish the rampart*, Id. *Æ.* 9, 506. *cf.* Liv. 10, 25.

VULSŪRA, ae, f. *a pulling or plucking*, Varr. *R.* 2, 11, 9.

VULSELLA, & volsella, ae, f. *an instrument for pulling hairs from the roots, tweezers.* purgentque sœvae cana labra vulsellae, Mart. 9, 28. Plaut. *Curc.* 4, 4, 21.—*a surgeon's instrument for extracting the fragments of a bone*, Cels. 8, 5, 22. 8, 10, 96 & 97. and for other purposes, Id. 7, 12, 14, 31 & 36. 7, 28, 6. 6, 18, 49. &c. —* pugnare volsellis non gladio, *to do little harm.* prov. *to bring trifling arguments in a dispute*, Varr. *L. L.* 8, 26.

VELLICĀRE, *to twitch or pinch, to nip.* puer, quid fletet, interrogatus, ex paedagogo se vellicari respondit, Quintil. 6, 1, 41.—*to pull off hairs or feathers, to peck as a bird.* cornix adstat, ea voltuarius duo vicissim vellicat, Plaut. *Most.* 3, 2, 148.—(II) *to carp, taunt or rail at one, to censure or find fault with.* in conviviis rodunt, in circulis vellicant, maledico dente carpunt, Cic. *Balb.* 26.—*to spoil or mar, to injure or hurt.* apis minimè malefica, quod nullius opus vellicans facit deterius, Varr. *R. R.* 3, 16, 7.

VELLICĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a twitching or nipping*, Sen. *de Vit. Beat.* 5.—*a carping or cavilling*, Id. *de Irā*, 3, 43.

VELLUS, ēris, n. *a fleece of wool*, taken off from a sheep. muricibus Tyriis iteratae vellera lanae, *fleeces of wool twice dyed with Tyrian purple*, Hor. *Epod.* 12, 21. so Aquinatem pontania vellera fucum, Id. *Ep.* 1, 10, 27. — *a fleece on the sheep's back.* vellera nitido radiantia villo, Ov. *M.* 6, 720. (*vid. G.* 440.)—*the skin of a sheep with the fleece on it*, Col. 7, 4, 4. sternitur in duro vellus utrumque solo, *the skins and fleeces of both sheep*, Ov. *F.* 4, 654. centum lanigeras mactabat rite bidentes, atque harum effultus tergo stratisque jacebat velleribus, *supported on their skin and spread fleeces*, Virg. *Æ.* 7, 94.—(II) *the skin of any other animal with the hair on it.* lateri cervina sinistro vellera dependent, *a deer's skin hangs on her left side*, Ov. *M.* 6, 592. *cf.* 3, 197.—(III) *metaph. any thing resembling a fleece of wool.* tenuia nec lanae pro caelum vellera ferri sc. videntur, *thin fleeces of wool, i. e. thin white clouds, like wool*, Virg. *G.* 1, 397. velleraque ut foliis depectant tenuia Seres, *how the Seres comb from the leaves of trees fine fleeces, i. e. a soft down from which a kind of silk is made, different from that spun by the silk-worm, (or, according to others, cotton.)* Virg. *G.* 2, 121. *vid. Phn.* 6, 17 s. 20. 11, 22 s. 26. et ibi Harduin.

VELLĒREUS, a, of a fleece, woollex, *Ascon.* ad Cic. 1 act. 8.

VĒLOX, ōcis, adj. (*q. volox, à volando*.) *swift, quick, nimble, fleet, rapid.*

VELOCĪTER, adv. *swiftly, quickly*, Ovid. *Met.* 11, 586.

VELOCĪTAS, ātis, f. *swiftness, quickness.*

VĒLUM, i, n. (*à vexillum, per syncop.* Cic. *Or.* 45.) *a sail of a ship.* procella velum adversa ferit, Virg. *Æ.* 1, 103.—* used oftenest in the plur. vela dare, *to set sail, to sail*, Cic. *Or.* 2, 44. Virg. *Æ.* 1, 35. retrorsum vela dare, *to sail backwards*, Hor. *Od.* 1, 34, 4.

velis in altum datis Icum pervenere, Liv. 31, 45. so vela facere, Cic. *Tusc.* 4, 4. pandere, ib. c. 5.—*vela deducere, to lower the sails*, Ov. 3, 663. tendunt vela noti, *stretch*, Virg. *E.* 3, 268. so ventis intendere vela secundis, ib. 683. velorum pandimus alas; *we spread or expand the wings of our sails*, ib. 3, 520. Neptunus ventis implevit vela secundis, ib. 7, 22.—*vela legere, to furl the sails*, Virg. *G.* 1, 373.

so contrahere, *to draw in the sails*, Cic. *Att.* 1, 16. *cf.* Hor. *Od.* 2, 10 f. passis velis provehi (*al. pervehi*) aliquò, *to make for a place with crowded sails, at full sail*, Cic. *Tusc.* 1 ad fin. so plenissimis velis navigare, Cic. *Dom.* 10. (A. 403.)—(II) *a veil, a curtain or hanging.* velis amicti, non togis, Cic. *Cat.* 2, 10.

VĒLĀRIS, e, of or pertaining to a sail.—

VELARIA, ōrum, n. *coverings drawn over the theatre or amphitheatre, in excessive heat or rain*, Juv. 4, 122. (A. 350 & 360.)

VELĪFER, ēra, um, (velum & fero,) *bearing or carrying sails.* velifera carina, Ovid. *Met.* 15, 719.

VELĪFĪCĀRE, (*i. e. vela facere*.) *to make sail, to sail*, Propert. 4, 9, 6. Flor. 3, 7.

VELĪFĪCĀRI, com. *to sail or be sailed over.* ratis—ad (*for apud or per*) infernas velificata lacus, *the boat of Charon that sails over the infernal lakes of Styx and Acheron*, Propert. 2, 28, 40.—*passiv.* traditur olim velificatus Athos sc. esse, *to have been sailed over*, Juv. 10, 174. (G. 327.)—(II) *met.* *to endeavour to procure, to gain.* si quis vestrum spe ducitur, se posse turbulentâ ratione honori velificari suo, *that he can advance or accelerate his preferment by turbulent or seditious means*, Cic. *Rull.* 1, 9.—*cautè perscribas, ne velificatus alicui dicaris, i. e. assentando gratificatus, to have flattered or made your court to any one*, Cic. *Fam.* 8, 10, 7.

VELĪFĪCĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a sailing.* cum vero id possis mutatâ velificatione consequi, stultum est eum tenere cum periculo cursum, quem ceperis, *by shifting your sails and changing your direction*, Cic. *Fam.* 1, 9, 60.

VELĪFĪCUS, a, *made with sails.* noctis dieique velefico navigii cursu, Plin. 13, 11 s. 21.—

VĒLĪVŌLANS & vēlivŏlus, a, *moving quickly, and, as it were, flying with sails.* velivolantes naves, Cic. *Div. ex poëta*, 1, 31 f. et freta velivola non habitura rates, Ovid. *P.* 4, 5, 42. *cf.* *Lucr.* 5, 1441.—* velivolum mare, *the sea on*

which ships fly or sail, navigable, Virg. *Æ.* 1, 224. cf. *Ov.* P. 4, 16, 2.

VĒLUT & vēlūti, adv. as, like as. ipse, velut stabuli custos, &c. Virg. *G.* 4, 433.—(II) velut si, for tanquam si or quasi; tantus Patres—metus de summā rerum cepit, velut si jam ad portas hostis esset, Liv. 21, 16. add. 23, 18.—with ita or sic following. itaque, velut si urbem aggressurus Scipio foret, ita ad arma est conclamatum, Liv. 29, 23. add. 31, 18. Cic. *Tusc.* 1, 10.—* sometimes with si understood. coepti inde ludi, velut ea res nihil ad religionem pertinisset, Liv. 2, 36. add. 38, 1.

VĒNA, ae, f. a canal, through which the blood flows; properly a vein, or one of those vessels in the human body, which conveys the blood back to the heart; thus, sanguinem venis detrahere, Lucr. 3, 443. venas incidere et sanguinem mittere, to cut the veins and discharge blood, for the sake of health; as we say, to let blood, Cels. 7, 7, 176. venas aperire, to open or cut one's veins, in order to bleed to death; a method of terminating life, frequently employed by those who were doomed to death under the emperors, Tac. *An.* 16, 19. so venas abrumperē, ib. 6, 29. 16, 9.—* State criminals under the republic were usually beheaded; and it is mentioned as a mark of cruelty to kill them by bleeding, Cic. *Pis.* 34. de Har. resp. 16.—

* From the indistinct notions of the ancients concerning the motion of the blood, VĒNA is often put for an artery, or one of those vessels by which the blood is conveyed from the heart to the different parts of the body; thus, ubi venarum exigui imbecillique pulsus sunt, when the pulsations of the arteries are small and weak, (for the veins do not beat at all,) Cels. 3, 19, 4. so venae and arteriae denote the same thing, Id. I praef. 27 & 96. pulsum venarum attingere, to feel the pulse, Tac. *An.* 6, 50. so venas tentare, Suet. *Tib.* 72. Quinctil. 11, 3, 88. dumque suo tentat salientem pollice venam, he feels the beating artery, Ovid. *Ep.* 20, 139.—* The veins and arteries are sometimes distinguished; but not according to the more accurate knowledge of modern anatomists. venae et arteriae, a corde tractae et prosectae, in omne corpus ducuntur, Cic. *F.* 2, 55 f.—* The ducts or canals of other juices in the human body are also called VENAE; thus, the ureters, i. e. two tubes which convey the urine from the kidneys to the bladder. a renibus singulae venae, colore albae, ad vesicam feruntur, Cels. 4, 1, 33.

—(II) VĒNA is transferred from similitude to various other things. tenue argentum, venaeque secundae, a bit of thin silver, and of an inferior kind, *Juv.* 9, 31.—hence venae pejoris aevum, i. e. the iron age, *Ov. M.* 1, 128. at fides, et ingenii benigna vena est sc. mihi, I have humour and a fruitful vein of genius, *Hor.* *Od.* 2, 18, 10. so ego nec studium sine divite venā, nec rure quid possit video ingenium, without a rich poetic vein; as we say, a rich vein or mine of silver or gold, *Hor. Art.* 409. sed vatem egregium, cui non sit publica vena, &c. an excellent poet, who has not a common ge-

nium, i. e. a poet of a noble genius, *Juv.* 7, 53. add. *Ov. Tr.* 3, 7, 15, &c. P. 4, 2, 17 & 20.—tenuis et angusta ingenii vena, a slender and narrow vein or portion of genius, *Quinctil.* 6, 2, 3.—(III) VĒNA is put for the inmost part of any thing. quaerit pars semina flammae abstrusa in venis silicis, concealed in the veins of flint, *Virg. Æ.* 6, 7. nec silicium venae, nec durum in pectore ferrum sc. tibi inest, you have not a heart of flint or hard-steel, i. e. unfeeling, *Ovid.* *A.* 1, 11, 9. at regina—vulnis alit venis, i. e. amorem in corde, *Virg. Æ.* 4, 2. teneat orator oportet venas cujusque generis aetatis, &c. an orator should understand the natural dispositions or humours of every kind of people, &c. *Cic. Or.* 1, 52. haec fierent, si testiculi vena ulla paterni viveret in nobis? if any spark of paternal vigour existed in us, *Pers.* 1, 103.—* pro membro virili, *Id.* 6, 72. *Martial.* 4, 66, 12. 6, 49, 2. 11, 16, 5.—

VĒNULA, ae, f. dim. a small vein, *Cels.* 2, 6, 6. 7, 29, 43. & 7, 31, 2.—* tenuis venula, a slender genius, *Quinctil.* 12, 10, 25.—

VĒNŌSUS, a. full of veins, having many veins. renes venosi sunt, *Cels.* 4, 1, 19.—* venosus liber Acci, (metaph. a senibus, quibus venae extant et tument ob carnem senio absumptum,) the turgid or swollen (al. rough, antiquated) book or poems of Accius, *Pers.* 1, 76.

VĒNĀBŪLUM, a hunting-spear. See VĒNĀRI.

VĒNĀLIS, venal. venalitiū, &c. See VĒNĀRIE.

VĒNĀRI, to hunt, to chase, to pursue, to endeavour to catch or kill wild animals. venando peragrare circa saltus, i. e. qui circa sunt, they traversed the neighbouring forests in hunting, *Liv.* 1, 4. ad hoc pleraque tempora in venando agere sc. Jugurtha, *Sall. Jug.* 6. add. *Ovid.* *Ep.* 19, 9.—VENARI is applied likewise to beasts, canum alacritas in venando, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 63.

—* metaph. sunt, qui frustis et pomis viduas venentur avaras, try to catch or insnare, in-veigle rich widows by presents of sweet meats and fruits, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 78. non ego ventosae plebis suffragia venor, I do not hunt after the applause of the fickle populace, *ib.* 19, 37. so laudem venari, to seek anxiously to obtain, *A.* ad *Heren.* 4, 3. quidam decedens (sc. de vitā) tres reliquit filias, unam formosam, et oculis venantem viros, wishing to catch with her eyes or by ogling, *Phaedr.* 4, 4, 4.—nōsse regiones, intra quas venēre et pervestige, quod quaeras, you may trace or search out and investigate, *Cic. Or.* 2, 34 f.—

VĒNANS, ntis, part. hunting. venantis Iūli—canes, *Virg. Æ.* 7, 493. ut fera, quae densā venantū septa coronā contra tela furit, hemmed in by a thick ring or band of huntsmen, *ib.* 9, 551. cf. 12, 5.—

VĒNĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. the act of hunting. voluptates venationum, *Justin.* 41, 5.—(II) a spectacle of hunting, a combat or fighting of wild beasts with one another, or with men, called BESTIARIUM. venationes editae per quinque dies, *Suet. Caes.* 39. cf. *Id. Cl.* 21. Dom. 4. *Cic.*

Fam. 7, 1, 12. Att. 16, 4. (A. 344.)—(III) *venison, game*, the flesh of wild animals caught by hunting. cum miraremur, unde illi eo tempore anni tam multa et varia venatio sc. esset, &c. whence he had such plenty and variety of wild game, Liv. 35, 49. omnis venatio, all kind of venison, Cels. 2, 20. cf. 1, 6, 3, 2, 14, 3, 4, 5, 28, 4, 9, 7, 5, 28, 79.

VĒNĀTUS, ūs, m. a hunting or chasing.

VĒNĀTŪRA, ae, f. a hunting.

VĒNĀTĪCUS, a, of or belonging to hunting. canis venaticus, a hound.

VĒNĀTOR, ōris, m. a hunter or huntsman.

* metaph. physicus, id est, speculator, venatorque naturae, a naturalist, that is, an observer and inquirer into the secrets of nature, Cic. N. D. 1, 30.

VĒNĀTRIX, icis, f. a huntress, Virg. Æ. 1, 319. dea venatrix, the hunting goddess, i. e. Diana, Ov. Met. 2, 454. cf. Juvenal. 13, 80. canis venatrix, Martial. 11, 70. turba venatrix, Val. Flacc. 3, 335.—* Ida venatrix, much frequented by hunters, Virg. Æ. 9, 178.

VĒNĀTŌRIUS, a, of or pertaining to hunters. cultro venatorio cinctus, furnished with a hunter's knife, Suet. Aug. 19.

VĒNĀBŪLUM, i, n. a hunting spear, Cic. Fam. 7, 12. lato venabula ferro, hunting poles pointed with broad steel, Virg. Æ. 4, 131. add. Ov. M. 8, 419. Ep. 4, 83.

VĒNDĒRE, (vendo, didi, ditum; ex venum & do,) to sell, to set or expose to sale. vendere bene, to sell at a high price: male, at too low a price, Cic. Verr. 3, 98. ex quo (tempore) suffragia nulli vendimus, effudit curas sc. populus de rebus publicis, Juvenal. 10, 77. purpura vendit caudicum, purple sells or sets off the lawyer, i. e. gives credit to him, or raises his fee, Id. 7, 135. Ligarianam (orationem) praeclarè vendidisti, Cic. Att. 13, 12. cf. ib. Ep. 19. Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 75. 2, 2, 11. Juvenal. 8, 192.—

VĒNDĪTIO, ōnis, f. a selling, a sale.—

VĒNDĪTOR, ōris, m. a seller, Cic. Off. 3, 12 & 13.

VĒNDAX, acis, a. ready or willing to sell.

VĒNDĪBĪLIS, e, that may or can be sold, vendible, saleable.—* oratio vendibilis, popular, plausible, Cic. Amic. 25. so vendibilis orator, Id. Brut. 47. add. Cic. de fin. 1, 3. Ovid. A. 3, 12, 10.

VĒNDĪTĀRE, to wish to sell, to propose or intend to sell. Tusculanum venditat, ut, si possit, emat Paclianam domum, Cic. Att. 1, 14.—to expose to sale, to sell. Cato, tutor Luculli, grandi aere piscinas venditabat, Col. 8, 16, 5. cf. Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 17. add. Plin. 22, 22s. 38. Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 41. Tac. Hist. 1, 66. An. 14, 50.—(II) to set off, to recommend. per illos se plebi venditare, he recommended himself or made his court to the populace, Liv. 3, 35.—quomodo autem (optimates) se venditant Caesari? Cic. Att. 8, 16. cf. Id. Sull. 11. Verr. 3, 58. Nep. 25, 11m. Paterc. 2, 63.—interea Alcibiades hanc operam civibus venditabat, magnified, bragged or boasted of this service to his countrymen, Justin. 5, 3. in eo suam operam

venditare conciliandā gratiā cupiit, to assume to himself the merit of effecting a reconciliation, Liv. 39, 25. ut obsequium amatori venditaret, to enhance the merit of his compliance to his patron, ib. c. 42.—ingēniū venditandi, causā, for the sake of displaying his genius, A. ad Heren. 2, 30.

VĒDĪTĀTIO, ōnis, f. a setting off, a specious display or vain show, Cic. Amic. 23.

VĒDĪTĀTOR, ōris, m. one that sets off or vainly displays any thing. Galba—famae nec incuriosus, nec venditor, neither regardless of fame, nor vain-glorious, Tac. Hist. 1, 49.—

VĒDĪTĀTUS, a, venal, ready or desiring to be sold, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 103.

VĒNĒNUM, i, n. a drug or medicine. qui malum venenum fecit, fecerit, &c. a hurtful medicine, &c. Cic. Cl. 54. avaritia—quasi venenis malis imbuta, &c. as if tinctured with hurtful drugs, Sall. Cat. 11.—(II) poison, venom. venenum funestum, Ovid. Met. 3, 49.

Lernaeum, 9, 130. has herbas, atque haec Ponto mihi lecta venena ipse dedit Moeris, and these powerful drugs gathered in Pontus, ib. 8, 95. hostis habens arcus imbutaque tela veneno, and poisoned arrows, Ov. Trist. 4, 1, 77.—

* metaph. any thing baneful or malignant.

pectora felle (sc. invidiae) virent, lingua est suffusa veneno, Ovid. Met. 2, 777. cf. v. 801.—

(II) a dye, colour or tincture. alba nec Assyrio fucator lana veneno, Virg. 2, 465. cf. Hor. Epist. 2, 1, 207. cūni positis sua collinet ora venenis, shall bedaub her face with paint, Ovid. Rem. a. 351.—an aromatic composition used in embalming dead bodies, Lucan. 8, 691.—(III) a magical charm or incantation, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 80. Lucan. 6, 501. cf. Hor. Epod. 5, 87. Cic. Or. 37. Off. 3, 19.

VĒNĒNĀRIUS, i, m. one that prepares or makes and sells poison, Suet. Ner. 33.

VĒNĒNĀRE, to infect with poison, to poison, Lucr. 6, 820.—per metaph. Hor. Epist. 1, 14, 38.

VĒNĒNĀTUS, a, tinctured with poison. telum venenatum, Cic. Quint. 2. -ata caro, Id. N. D. 2, 50.—impregnated with poison, poisonous, venomous.—* metaph. virulent, satirical, Ovid. Tr. 2, 565.—magical, enchanting, Ovid. Met. 14, 413.

VĒNĒNŌSUS, a, full of poison, poisonous.

VĒNĒFĪCUS, a, poisonous, venomous, pernicious. verba venefica, enchanting, Ov. M. 14, 365.—

VĒNĒFĪCUS, i, m. one that uses poison or incantation, a poisoner, a sorcerer, Cic. Cat. 2, 4. used as a term of reproach, Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 7.

VĒNĒFĪCA, ae, f. a sorceress or enchantress, Ov. Ep. 6, 19. Hor. Epod. 5, 71. used for a reproachful name, as we use witch, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 10.

VĒNĒFĪCIUM, i, n. a poisoning, the crime of killing by poison, Liv. 8, 18. 39, 41, 40, 37 & 43.—(II) sorcery, incantation, witchcraft; a charm or enchantment. et Esquilini pontifex venefici impunè ut urbem nomine imperis meo? and shall you, as if pontiff or judge of my

incantations on the Esquiline mount, expose me to public ridicule? Hor. Epod. 18, 6. (al. 17, 58.)

VĒNĪFER, ēra, um, poisonous, Ov. M. 3, 85.

VĒNĒRĀRI, (q. à veniā & oro, Fēstus,) to adore, to worship, to reverence, to honour or respect. memoriam alicujus, Tacit. Agric. f. —(II) to pray, to ask or entreat. nec tu supplicibus me sis venerata (for venereris) tabellis, and do not you entreat or ask me by suppliant letters, sc. since you may command me, Propert. 2, 20, 33.—(III) VENERARE in the active was anciently used; hence, venerata Ceres, being worshipped or implored, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 124. so cursusque dabit venerata (sc. Sibylla) secundos, Virg. Ā. 3, 460.

VĒNĒRĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. veneration, reverence, respect, Cic. N. D. 1, 17.

VĒNĒRĀTOR, ōris, m. a reverencer or respecter. VĒNĒRĀBĪLIS, e, venerable, respectable, worthy of reverence.

VĒNĒRĀBĪLĪTER, adv. with veneration or respect, Val. Max. 5, 1, 5.

VĒNĒRĀBUNDUS, a. full of reverence or veneration, Liv. 5, 22.

VĒNĒRĀBUNDUS, p. to be venerated or revered, venerable.

VĒNĒREUS, a. of Venus, veneral. See VENUS.

VĒNĒTUS, a. sky or sea-coloured, (A. 342.)

VĒNĪA, ae, f. leave, permission, indulgence. adolescens, primum abs te hoc bonā veniā peto, with your good leave, Ter. Phor. 2, 3, 31. bonā veniā me audies, i. e. without being displeased or offended, Cic. N. D. 1, 21. bonā veniā hujus optimi viri dixerim, Scaevola, let me say it with the leave or under the correction of that worthy man, Cic. Or. 1, 57. venia sit dicto, i. e. I say it with due reverence, a form used to prevent fascination or the displeasure of Nemēsis, Plin. Ep. 5, 6 f.—(II) pardon, remission, forgiveness. priusquam haec dat veniam, before she grants or pronounces the pardon, Ter. Phor. 5, 8, 47.—(III) a favour or kindness, a service or good deed. mi gnate, da veniam hanc mihi; reduc illum, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 29.

VĒNĪCŪLA, ae, f. a kind of grape, Plin. 14, 2.

VĒNĪRE, (vĕneo, ii, -, ex venum & eo,) to be sold, to be exposed to sale. post mortem ejus bona venibant, were sold, Quintil. 6, 3, 51. nec venire hoc beneficium oportet, nec perire, ought neither to be sold nor lost, ib. 12, 7 f. sal impenso pretio venibat, was sold at an exorbitant price, Liv. 2, 9. sed homo acutus eī mandāti potissimūm, cui expedit illud venire quā plurimo, Cic. Fam. 7, 2. nunc quum tuum pretium novi, licitatore potius apponam, quā illud minoris veniat, I will set up a fictitious bidder, rather than suffer it to be sold for less than the money you mention, ib.

VĒNĪLIS, e, exposed to sale, to be sold, venal. hortos venales habere, Cic. Off. 3, 14.—* VENALES, i. e. servi novicii, foreign slaves first brought to market, Quintil. 8, 2, 8.

VĒNĪLĪTER, adv. in a venal manner, (al. venaliter,) Sen. Ben. 2, 11.

VĒNĪLĪTIUS, v. -icius, a. for sale, to be sold, venal, Suet. Aug. 42 m.

VĒNĪLĪCIUS, i, m. a slave-merchant, one who buys and sells slaves.—VENALITIA, ōrum, for venales; as servitia, for servi, Digest. 28; 8, 5.—

VĒNĪLĪTIUM, i, n. a number of slaves exposed to sale, ib. 21, 1, 65, 2. Petron. c. 29.—(II) a tax imposed on saleable commodities, Codex, 12, 19, 4.

VĒNĪLĪTIĀRIUS v. -iciarius, adj. of or pertaining to dealers in slaves. -ariam (sc. rem) exercere, to exercise the trade of a purchaser and seller of slaves, Digest. 32, 1, 73, 4.—subst. a dealer in slaves.

VĒNĪRE, (vĕnio, vĕni, ventum,) to come, to arrive. imus, venimus, videmus, Ter. Phor. 1, 2, 52. vĕni, vidi, vici, Suet. Caes. 37.—with the supine. cum legati ad eum venissent oratum, ut, &c. Caes. B. G. 7, 12.—with the infinitive. rex accensus irā,—quōd alii super alios legati venirent speculāri dicta factaque sua, Liv. 42, 25.—with the gerund. venire ad accusandum, Quintil. 11, 68. ad agendum, Id. 4, 1, 6. 11, 1, 20.—(II) VĒNĪRE is put for ire, to go. nisi eō ad mercatum venio, damnū maximum est, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 23. Milo, cum —senatus dimissus est, domum venit, went home, Cic. Mil. 10.—for redire, to return. cum venies, &c. Ov. Op. 13, 101.—* for obvenire, evenire, to happen. Bocchus, seu reputando, quae sibi duobus praeliis venerant, &c. Sall. Jug. 103. cf. c. 8 f.—* for provenire, crescere, to grow, to be produced. namque aliae (arbores,) nullis hominū cogentibus, ipsae sponte suā veniunt, Virg. G. 2, 10.—* for afferri v. deferri, to be brought. dicimus (sc. per metonymiam,) venire comiectus, qui afferantur, Quintil. 3, 6, 26.—* for esse, &c. cum fletu nox vigilanda venit, for est, Tibull. 1, 1, 64.—* habilis membris venit vigor sc. illi, active vigour was infused into his members. Virg. G. 4, 418. canibus venit rabies, the dogs are seized with madness, ib. 3, 496.—priori Remo augurum venisse fertur, the omen is said to have appeared to Remus first, before it appeared to Romulus, Liv. 1, 7. (al. 6.) ejus filio—hereditas a propinquo permagna venit, came or fell to him, or he succeeded to, Cic. Verr. 1, 10.

huic (Epicrati) hereditas H. S. quingentorum millium venerat a muliere quadam propinqua, ib. 2, 22. cf. Caecin. 26. Inv. 1, 45.—(III) with prepositions. VENIRE ad aliquem, Ov. 2, 348, 6, 620. venire in arbitrium alicujus, to submit to his determination as a judge or arbitrator, Ov. Ep. 5, 36, 16, 136. cf. Cic. Verr. 1, 57. ad artes solitas, to have recourse to, Ov. M. 11, 24, ad Arcesilam Carneademque veniamus, let us now treat or speak of, Cic. Acad. 4, 4. add. Rosc. Am. 16. Att. 14, 19 f. Phil. 8, 5 & 7. ad arma, to have recourse to arms or war, Ov. Epist. 12, 47. in arma, to take up arms, to become a soldier, Ov. M. 13, 34. cf. Art. A. 1, 36. in astra, to rise to heaven, to be ranked among

the gods, Ov. F. 3, 186. ut sub ictum venerunt, when they came within reach of darts, Liv. 27, 18 m. non veniunt idem pudor atque amor, are not consistent, Ov. Ep. 15, 121. pugna jam in manus, jam ad gladios venerat, had or was come to close action, Liv. 2, 46. but quod libris dedicatur, tersum ac limatum esse oportet, quia veniat in manus doctorum, it comes into the hands of, or is read by learned men, Quintil. 12, 10, 50. multum in tuâ fide ac diligentia positum est, ut (mei libri de institutione oratoriâ) in manus hominum quàm emendatissimi veniant, that they may come into the hands of the public or be published as correct as possible, Id. Tryphoni bibliopôlæ. cf. Cic. Off. 3, 7f. Ovid. P. 3, 4, 4.—venit enim mihi Platonis in mentem sc. memoria v. recordatio, I remember or think of Plato, Cic. Fin. 5, 1. in spem venire, to conceive hope, Cic. Orat. 2, 54. Fam. 11, 13. in suspitionem venire de morte alicujus, to be suspected, Cic. ad Brut. 6. so si quam in similem antè suspicionem venerit, if he had been suspected of any such thing before, Cic. Inv. 2, 10. but cum adolescentulus epistolam à Pausania accepisset, eique in suspitionem venisset, aliquid in eâ (epistolâ) de se esse scriptum, and it had come into his fancy, or he (the young man) suspected, Nep. 4, 4.—(IV) *impers. passiv.* ad judicium venit sc. ab illis, they came, Cic. Verr. 2, 29. cum ventum in aciem sc. est ab iis, when they come into the field of battle, Tac. G. 14. gravitate annonæ juxta seditionem ventum, the dearth of corn had almost raised a popular insurrection, Id. An. 6, 13. id verò aegrè tolerante milite, prope seditionem ventum, a mutiny was on the point of breaking out, Id. H. 3, 21.

VENIENS (part.) ad aras, coming, Ov. Ep. 21, 157. observabam manè eorum servulos venientes aut abeuntes, Ter. And. 1, 1, 57.—gratior et pulchro veniens in corpore virtus, appearing, Virg. Æ. 5, 344.

VENIENDI (gen. ger.) poscere causas, of their coming, Virg. Æ. 1, 414. or of his coming, ib. 6, 488.

VENTŪRUS, fut. part. about to come, future. venturi inscius ævi, Virg. Æ. 8, 627.—

VENTIO, ònis, f. a coming. quid tibi huc ventio est? what is the meaning of your coming hither? Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 61.—

VENTĀRE, Festus; & Ventitāre, freq. to come often. cum ipse ad Scaevolam ventitarem, Cic. Leg. 1, 4. add. Fam. 11, 27. saepiùs ventitare in agrum, Plin. 18, 5s. 6f.

VENŌSUS, full of veins. See VENA.

VENTER, ventris, m. the belly, the cavity which contains the bowels, Plin. 11, 37s. 82. Cels. 7, 16, 1.—the entrails or intestines. ii minus solertes, quibus obesissimus venter, Plin. 11, 37s. 79.—(II) the stomach. inani ventre diem durare, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 128.—(III) the womb. jam gravidus justo pondere venter erat, Ov. Ep. 16, 44. cf. M. 11, 311. 9, 684. Juvenal. 6, 595. hence ventrem ferre, to be with child, pregnant, Liv. 1, 34. to be or to go with young, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 19.—tuusque venter Pactu-

mejus, i. e. tuus partus v. filius, (venter, ut uterus, pro infante in utero,) Hor. Ep. 17, 50. & ibi Bentlei.—(IV) that part of any thing which swells out. crescit in ventrem cucumis, swells into a belly, Virg. G. 4, 122. venter lagenæ, i. e. lagena ventriculosa, a big-bellied flagon, Juvenal. 12, 60.

VENTRÍCŪLUS, i, m. a little belly: put for the belly, Juvenal. 3, 96.—(II) the ventricle or stomach, the receptacle of the food. but Celsus commonly distinguishes VENTRICULUS from STOMACHUS; which last he puts for what we call the gullet or meat-pipe, 4, 1, 7 & 20. in some places, however, he confounds them, 4, 5, 18, &c.—(III) one of the two ventricles or small cavities of the heart, Cic. N. D. 2, 55. Cels. 4, 1, 13.

VENTRĪŌSUS, a. having a large or prominent belly, big-bellied, Plaut. Asin. 2, 3, 20. Merc. 3, 4, 34.—so VENTRŌSUS v. ventruŏsus, Plin. 14, 21.—and in later writers VENTRÍCŪLOSUS.

VENTRĀLE, is, n. a girdle, apron or other tegument for covering the lower part of the belly, Plin. 8, 48s. 73, 27, 7s. 28.

VENTUS, i, m. the wind.—(II) *metaph.* alios ego vidi ventos, alias prospexi animo procellas, I foresaw other blasts, other storms of fortune, Cic. Pis. 9.—quid si etiam Caesarem, cujus nunc venti valde sunt secundi, reddo meliorem? what if I make even Caesar a better patriot, who now sails with a favourable gale, i. e. who is very prosperous or a great favourite with the people, Cic. Att. 2, 1 m. verùm omnes intelligimus in istis subscriptionibus ventum quendam popularem quasitum esse, a certain popular applause, Cic. Cluent. 47. add. Fam. 2, 6.—vento aliquo in optimum quemque excitato, a storm or blast of popular odium, Cic. Sull. 14.—quo vento projicitur Appius, by which report Appius is greatly moved, Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 7.—

VENTŪLUS, i, m. a little wind.—

VENTŌSUS, a. full of wind, windy, stormy.—(II) *metaph.* vain, empty. ventosa lingua, Virg. Æ. 11, 390.—fickle, inconstant. Romæ Tibur amem ventosus, Tibure Romam, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 12.—swift as the wind. primaque ventosis palma petetur equis, Ovid. F. 4, 392. ventosisque addidit alas, Virg. Æ. 12, 849.—

VENTĪLĀRE, to blow, to fan. primâ carbasa ventilantur aurâ, the sails are blown up or swelled by the rising breeze, Stat. Silv. 4, 3, 106.—

(II) to expose to the air and wind, to ventilate. membra trementia vidi, ut cum populeas ventilat aura comas, as when the breeze moves or shakes the leaves of the poplar tree, Ov. A. 1, 7, 54. cubitum utrumque in diversum latus ventilare, to move from one side to another, Quintil. 11, 3, 148. cum Crispinis—ventilet aestivum digitis sudantibus aurum, moves his summer gold-ring on his sweating fingers, i. e. waves his hand to display his ring or to cool his fingers, Juvenal. 1, 28. illa tum est egentium concio ventilata, was moved, agitated or excited, Cic. F. 83.—to brandish or flourish one's arms as a gladiator, before engaging.—* et in tote

ventilat arma bove, and brandishes his arms over the whole body of the ox; Mart. 5, 32.—

VENTILATIO, ōnis, f. the act of ventilating or exposing to the air and wind, ventilation.—

VENTILĀTOR, ōris, m. one who fawns or winnows corn at lentils, a winnower, Col. 2, 10, 14. (II.) a juggler. ventilatorum miracula, Quinctil. 10, 7, 11.—

VENTILĀBRUM, i, n. a fan, an instrument for winnowing corn, Col. 10, 14. & Varr. 1, 52.—

VENTĪGĒNUS, a. (à gigno,) producing wind.

VĒNŪCŪLUS v. venuncūlus & venicūlus, a. VĒNŪCŪLA sc. uva, a kind of grape, fit for keeping in pots or jars. venucula convenit ollis, Hor. S. 2, 4, 71. cf. Col. 3, 2, 2 & 27. 12, 43, 9. Plin. 14, 2 s. 4, 6.—supposed to be so named from Venusia, a town of Apulia, near which those grapes were produced;—or from ve and nucleus v. nucula, i. e. having big kernels;—or from venum; because kept in jars to be sold.—far veniculum v. venniculum, a kind of wheat, Col. 2, 6, 3 et ibi Gesner. cf. 11, 2, 9.

VĒNŪLA, a small vein. See VĒNA.

VĒNUM, n. a sale; found only in the dat. accus. and abl. sing.—(some make VENUM the supine from VĒNEO, to be sold; but it is properly a noun.)—veno dare, to expose to sale, to sell, Tac. An. 4, 1. so posita veno irritamenta luxū, were exposed to sale, ib. 14, 15. edixit princeps, ut—militibus immunitas servaretur, nisi in iis, quae veno exercent, that soldiers should continue to enjoy their former exemption from taxes, except the duties on merchandise, when they engaged in trade, ib. 13, 51. ut familia (i. e. bona ejus) venum iret sc. ad, that his property or effects should be exposed to sale, Liv. 3, 55. quippe cui (sc. Jugurthae,) Romae omnia venum ire, in animo haeserat, he had imagined that all things were to be sold or venal at Rome, Sall. Jug. 28.—

VĒNŪDĀRE, (venundo, dēdi, dātum, i. e. venum do.—the same with vendēre,) to sell. tuque, o Minoā venundāta, Scylla, figurā, captivata by the beauty of Minos, Propert. 3, 19, 21.

VĒNUS, ēris, f. the goddess of love and beauty, (G. 363.)—put for the indulgence of love or of libidinous desire, Ov. M. 6, 439, &c. Quinctil. 8, 6, 24.—comeliness, grace or beauty, Plin. 35, 10 s. 36, 10. Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 5. Quinctil. 10, 1, 79 & 100.—a mistress. parta meae Veneri sunt munera, Virg. E. 3, 68.—* stella Veneris, the planet Venus, Cic. N. D. 2, 20. Somn. Scip. 4 & 5.—the highest throw at the tali ōr tesseræ, the dice. tollebat universons, qui Venerem jecerat, Suet. Aug. 71. cf. Martial. 14, 14. Propert. 4, 8, 45. (A. 457.)

VĒNĒREUS v. -ius, a. of or pertaining to Venus or love. sacerdos Veneria, Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 23. venerii sc. servi, slaves employed in the temple of Venus, Cic. Caecil. 17. Verr. 2, 38. 3, 20 & 25. Cluent. 15.—veneres jactus, the highest throw at the dice, Cic. Div. 1, 13. 2, 21 & 59.—veneræ res v. voluptates, the pleasures of love, Cic. Sen. 14. Tusc. 4, 32. Div. 2, 69. venerēi amo-

res animum ab officio avocant, Col. 11, 1, 14. add. 12, 4, 3. veneriae, sc. conchae, a kind of shells, Plin. 9, 33 s. 52. veneria pira, a kind of pears, Venus' pears, Plin. 15, 15 s. 16. Col. 5, 10, 18. & 12, 10, 4.—

VĒNŪSTUS, a. comely, graceful, handsome, genteel, lovely. fuit vultu pulchro magis, quàm venusto, Suet. Ner. 51.—pleasant, pretty, agreeable to be seen. gestus et motus corporis ita venustus, ut tamen ad forum, non ad scenam institutus videretur, Cic. Brut. 55.—elegant, fine, neat, ornate in speech. sermo urbanus et venustus, Cic. Dom. 34. add. Brut. 95.—

VĒNŪSTĒ, adv. gracefully, handsomely, finely.—luckily, fortunately, Cic. Fam. 8, 4.—

VĒNŪSTAS, ātis, f. comeliness, grace, gracefulness, elegance of shape.—pleasantry, facetiousness, agreeable wit or humour.—good fortune, felicity, success in love, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 8.—

VĒNŪSTŪS, a. somewhat comely or pleasant, Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 70.

VĒPALĪDUS, a. very pale, (sed al. al.) Hor. S. 2, 1, 129.

VĒPRES, um v. ium, m. rar. f. briars or brambles, thorns. sing. veprem, & vepre. incendere vepres, Virg. G. 1, 271.—

VĒPRĒCŪLA, ae, f. a little briar or thorn-bush, Cic. Sext. 33.—

VĒPRĒTUM, i, n. a place full of briars, or set with bramble-bushes, Col. 3, 32, 1.

VĒR, vēris, n. the spring time of the year. vere novo, in the beginning of spring, Virg. G. 1, 43. ver sacrum vovere, to vow a sacrifice of all the young animals born from the first of March to the end of April, Liv. 34, 44. (A. 321.)—

VĒRŪS, a. of spring, vernal. verni temporis suavitas, Cic. Sen. 19.—

VĒRNĀLIS, e, of the spring, Manil. 3, 258.—

VĒRNĀRE, to appear like spring. vernat humus, becomes green, Ov. M. 7, 284.—

VĒRNĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. a serpent's casting its slough or skin in spring, Plin. 29, 6 s. 38. 30, 3 s. 8.—(II) the slough or skin, when cast off, Id. 29, 6 s. 35.

VĒRĀTRUM, i, n. hellebore, an herb, Plin. 25, 5.

VĒRĀX, true in speech. See VĒRUS.

VĒRBĀSCUM, i, n. mullein, an herb, Plin. 25, 10.

VĒRBĒNA, ae, f. vervain, an herb, any green grass or leaves, used for adorning the altars, or for any sacred purpose, Liv. 1, 24. Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 27. sacerdotes cum infulis et verbenis (i. e. ramis oleae) praestō mihi fuerunt, Cic. Verr. 4, 50.—vervain was used also in medicine, Plin. 22, 2 s. 3. Cels. 2, 33, 10. et alibi passim.—

VĒRBĒNĀCA, ae, f. vervain, Plin. 25, 9 s. 59. 26, 8 s. 31.—

VĒRBĒNĀRIUS, i, m. an ambassador that carried vervain.—

VĒRBĒNATUS, a. crowned or covered with vervain, Suet. Cal. 27.

VĒRBER, ēris, n. (found only in the gen. and abl. verbēris & verbēre. in the plur. entire, ver-

bera, um, &c.) a scourge, a lash, a whip, a stick or any instrument for striking with. verbera quae casus obtulerat, Quinctil. decl. 19, 3 f.—(II) a stroke or blow. Balearis verbera fundae, Lucan. 1, 229.—* metaph. metuentes patruae verbera linguae, the lashes or reproofs of an uncle's tongue, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 3.—

VERBERĀRE, to beat or strike.—metaph. to lash, to reproach, to reprove. verberavi te cogitationis tacito duntaxat convicio, Cic. Fam. 16, 26. add. Pis. 26.—to vex, baffle or confound, Cic. Or. 3, 21.—

VERBERĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. a striking. metaph. a reproof. mirificam mihi verberationem cessationis epistolā dedisti, you gave me in your letter a strong reproof for having delayed so long to write to you, Cic. Fam. 16, 27.—

VERBERĀTUS, ūs, m. (found only in the ablat.) a beating, Plin. 31, 3 s. 23.—

VERBERĀBĪLIS, e, deserving to be struck or beaten. verberabilissime, etiam rogitas, non fur, sed trifur? Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 6.—

VERBERĒUS, a, worthy of stripes or often beaten, Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 51. ain' (for aisne.) verò verberem caput? say you so, you rascal? Id. Pers. 2, 2, 2.—

VERBERŌ, ōnis, m. one that deserves to be beaten, a knave or rascal, Plaut.

VERBUM, i, n. (q. ab aëre verberato, Quinctil. 1, 6, 34.) a word, an expression. verba sunt rerum notae, Cic. Topic. 8.—(II) a verb. verbum est una pars orationis, Quinctil. 1, 5, 2. veteres—verba modò et nomina, et convinctiones tradiderunt, verbs, nouns, and connectives, Id. 1, 4, 18. add. Cic. Or. 3, 49.—(III) a saying. eodem die istuc verbum verè in te accidit, Ter. And. 5, 3, 14.—* verba dare alicui, to deceive or impose on, Ter. And. 1, 3, 6. vid. DĀRE.—plura illi mandata verbo, quàm scripturā dedi, I gave him more instructions in words than in writing, Cic. Fam. 10, 8. verba v. verbum facere, to speak. qui nunquam verbum in publico fecissent, Cic. Brut. 78. cf. Id. Verr. 4, 66. Att. 16, 16.—* verba facere de re aliqua in senatu, to make a reference to the senate; sometimes marked by letters. Q. M. Marcellus cos. V. F. de provinciis, D. E. R. I. C. i. e. quòd Marcus Marcellus Consul verba fecit de provinciis, de eà re (sc. Patres) ita censuerunt, whereas M. Marcellus, the consul, made a motion concerning the provinces, the senate thus decreed, Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 16. so quòd verba facta sunt de C. Verre, whereas a motion was made, Cic. Verr. 4, 64. (A. 15.)—* si is—pauca verba fecisset, if he had uttered a few words, i. e. had repeated the form of words, used at the dedication of a temple, Cic. Dom. 46.—causam apud Philippum regem verbo, re ipsā apud Polyspercontem dicere jussus est, to plead his cause before Philip *in* appearance or pretence, but in reality, &c. Nep. Phoc. 3.—verbo de sententiā destitit, at a words speaking, Cic. Tusc. 2, 12.—verbi causā v. gratiā, for the sake of example, Cic. Fat. 6. Fin. 5, 11.—uno verbo, in one word, to be brief, Id.

Phil. 2, 22. Cato, 157.—bona verba quaeso, good words, I pray! i. e. softly, do not be angry, Ter. And. 1, 2, 33.—verba isthaec sunt, mere words, Id. Phor. 3, 2, 32. verba sunt mortuo, i. e. he speaks in vain, ib. 5, 8, 26. hoc age; satis jam verborum est, ib. 2, 3, 89.—fabellae Latinae ad verbum de Graecis expressae, translated word for word or literally, Cic. Fin. 1, 2. so verbum de verbo expressum extulit, Ter. Ad. prol. 11. exercenda est memoria, ediscendis ad verbum quàm plurimis et nostris scriptis et alienis, in getting exactly by heart, Cic. Or. 1, 34. Atticae meis verbis suavium des, give your daughter Attica a kiss for me or in my name, Cic. Att. 16, 11 f.—

VERBŌSUS, a, full of words, talkative, verbose, Cic. Mur. 14.—

VERBŌSĒ, adv. in many words, verbosely, Cic.

VERCŪLUM, i, n. (à ver,) a little spring.

VĒRE, adv. truly. See VERUS.

VĒRĒCUNDUS, a. (à vereor,) modest, bashful, shamefaced.—illa—verecundo pulchra suffunditur ora rubore, she has her beautiful face overspread with a modest blush, Ov. M. 1, 484. fugit juvenas, et verecundus color reliquit ora, and a ruddy complexion has left my face, Hor. Epod. 17, 21.—sed hoc dicere rustico verecundum est, the countryman is ashamed or cannot with a good countenance plead this, Quinctil. 7, 1, 57.

VĒRĒCUNDĒ, adv. modestly, bashfully, Cic. Fin. 5, 2. verecundiùs hac de re loquor, Cic. Or. 1, 37.—

VĒRĒCUNDĪA, ae, f. modesty, bashfulness, shamefacedness. Caesar meam in rogando verecundiam objurgavit, my reserve, Cic. Q. fr. 1, 3. juvenis juvenem appello, quò minor sit inter nos hujus sermonis verecundia, that there may be less reserve in this conversation between us, Liv. 26, 50. verecundia negandi, an unwillingness to refuse, Id. Or. f.—* verecundia aetatis, respect, veneration or reverence for old age, Liv. 1, 3 & 6. fuit sponsa tua apud me eadem, qua apud parentes suos, verecundiā, your bride has been treated with the same respectful attention in my camp, as in the house of her parents, Liv. 26, 50.—timid bashfulness, which prevents one from speaking in public. verecundia, vitium quidem, sed amabile, a failing, but amiable, Quinctil. 12, 5, 2 & 3.—commendari se verecundiā oris adeo sentiebat, ut, &c. he was so sensible that he was recommended by the modest appearance of his countenance, that, &c. Suet. Dom. 18.—

VĒRĒCUNDĀRI, to be bashful or ashamed.

VĒRĒDUS, i, m. a swift horse, such as was used in hunting, Martial. 12, 14. & 14, 86.—anciently a carriage-horse. veredos antiqui dixerunt, quòd verherent rhedas, id est, ducerent, Festus; hence in later writers, VĒRĒDUS denotat a post-horse, Auson. Ep. 8, 7, & 14, 13. and VĒRĒDĀRIUS, i, m. a courier, who carried public messages on post-horses, Sidon. Apollin. l. 5. Ep. 7.—* The couriers (CURSORES,) appointed by Augustus, first travelled on foot, and were changed at every stage; transmitting the letters, which they carried, one to another;

but afterwards they travelled in carriages, and the same couriers carried the public letters all the way, either to or from the provinces; only changing horses at the different stages. Thus they could also give verbal information concerning any thing, like our public messengers, Suet. Aug. 49.

VĒRĒRI, (vēreor, vēritus,) *to fear with respectful awe, to revere, to reverence*; applied properly to free men, as, **TIMEO** and **METUO** to slaves.—*metuebant eum servi, verebantur liberi*, Cic. Sen. 11. *veremur quidem vos, Romani*; et, si ita vultis, etiam timemus: sed plus veremur et timemus deos immortales, Liv. 39, 37. *quid? veteranos non veremur? nam timeri se ne ipsi quidem volunt*, Cic. Phil. 12. 12. *cf. Plaut. Amph. prol. 22.*—but this distinction is not always observed; and *vereor* is often used for *metuo* or *timeo*, *I fear*. *quique Jovem, et caelum sperno, et penetrabile fulmen Nerei, te vereor*; tua fulmine saevior ira est, (Cyclops loquitur,) Ov. M. 13, 857. *sic illas vereor sc. Minervam et Junonem*, Id. Ep. 17, 243. *animo pejora veretur, he fears worse things in his mind*, Ov. M. 1, 587.—*with the infinitive*. *hei mihi! vereor dicere*, Ter. And. 2, 1, 23.—*with the genitive*. *neque hujus sis veritus feminae primariae, quia, &c. and did not regard this excellent woman*, Ter. Phor. 5, 7, 73. *ne tui quidem testimonii veritus, (al. tuum testimonium)*, Cic. Att. 8, 4.—*with the dative*. *vos autem mihi veremini, ne, &c. you are afraid for me or on my account*, Cic. Acad. 4, 45. *eo minus veritus navibus, quod in littore molli atque aperto delicatas ad anchoras reinquebat, being less afraid for or concerning his ships on that account, because, &c.* Caes. B. G. 5, 9.—* *with prepositions*. *ego dudum nonnihil veritus sum, Dave, abs te, ne, &c. I for some time past have been somewhat afraid of you*, Ter. And. 3, 4, 3.—*with conjunctions*. *vereor ne quid Andria adportet mali*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 46. *verebamini, ne non id facerem, quod recepissem semel? vere you afraid that I would not do, what I had once promised?* Ter. Phor. 5, 7, 8.—* *vereor*, ut *Dolabella ipse satis nobis prodesse possit, for ne non possit*, Cic. Fam. 14, 14. *so verebar, ut redderetur sc. literae, ib. 12, 19.*—* *passiv. impers.* *Cyrenaici, quos non est veritum, in voluptate summum bonum ponere, for qui non veriti sunt*, Cic. Fin. 2, 13.—

VERENS (part.) *invidiam, fearing envy*, Nep. 18, 5.—

VERENDUS, a. *venerable*.—(II) *terrible, formidable*. *Alexander Partho verendus*, Lucan. 10, 46.—

VERĒTRUM, i, n. *i. e. membrum virile*, Suet. Tib. 62. *Phaedr. 4, 13.*

VERĒRE, (sine praet. & sup.) *to decline or incline, to lie or look towards*. *eorum (sc. finium, i. e. ejus regionis) una pars—vergit ad septentriones*, Caes. B. G. 1, 1. *cf. B. C. 1, 45.*—* *metaph.* *nox vergit ad lucem, advances or approaches*, Curt. 4, 7, 22. *suam aetatem vergere, that his life was on the decline*, Tac. An. 2, 43. *quo vergat pondere lethum, in which*

scale death sinks down, i. e. which scale preponderates, Virg. A. 12, 725.—* *passiv. in terras igitur quoque solis vergitur ardor, tends or is bent downwards towards the earth*, Lucr. 2, 212.—

—(II) *to pour*. *illi imprudentes ipsi sibi saepe venenum vergebant*, Lucr. 5, 1008. *omnibus ejus (sc. terrae) partibus in medium vergentibus, tending towards the middle or centre*, Cic. N. D. 2, 45. (G. 3.) *vergente jam die, drawing towards evening*, Suet. Oth. 7. *Caesar, vergente jam senectâ, now in the vale of years*, Tac. An. 4, 41.

VERĒLIAE, ārum, f. (ira dictae, quod vere exoriuntur, Isidor. 3, 70 quia verum ortu ver finitur, et aestas incipit, Festus.) *the Pleiades or seven stars*, Cic. N. D. 2, 44. *Pliny calls the glow-flies or worms Vergiliae terrestres; and because these insects appear at the same time with the seven stars, he compares them together, in a beautiful address to the husbandman, supposed to be made by nature, or more properly by the God of nature*, Plin. 18, 47 s. 77. *See CICINDELA.*

VERICŪLUM, & **VERICŪLATUS**. *See VERU.*

VĒRĪDĪCUS, a. (verus & dico,) *speaking truth, true*. *veridicum oraculum*, Cat. 63, 326.—

VĒRĪSĪMĪLIS, e, *like the truth, likely, credible, probable*.—* *vari et similis are sometimes disjoined*. *narratio veri quidem similis ex his rationibus esse poterit*, Cic. Inv. 1, 21.—

VERISIMILITŪDO, ūnis, f. *probability, likelihood, resemblance of truth*, Cic. Acad. 4, 33.—

VERILŌQUIUM, i, n. *etymology*, Cic. Topic. 3.

VERIVERBĪUM, i, n. *a true speech*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 36.—

VĒRĪTAS, ātis, f. *truth*. *See VĒRUS.*

VĒRĪTUS, part. *having feared*. *See VĒRĒRI.*

VERMIS, is, m. *a worm*, Plin. 18, 17. *Lucr. 2, 270.*

VERMĪCŪLUS, i, m. *a little worm, a grub*, Id. 2, 898.—

VERMĪCŪLĀRI, *to breed worms, to be infested with worms*, Plin. 17, 24 s. 37.—

VERMĪCŪLĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. *the breeding of worms in trees and fruits*, ib. *cf. c. 11 s. 16 ad fin.*—

VERMĪCŪLĀTUS, a. *having a certain resemblance to little worms*. *emblemata vermiculatum, a tessellated pavement, variegated with small bits of marble of different colours*, Cic. de Or. 3, 43. *Orat. 44.*—

VERMĪCŪLĀTĒ, adv. *in a tessellated manner*, Quinctil. 9, 4, 113.—

VĒRMĪNA, um, n. *piercing pains in the intestines, a griping of the guts*, Festus. *Lucr. 5, 995.*—

VERMĪNĀRE, *to breed or produce worms*. *fulmine icta intra paucos dies verminant*, Senec. nat. q. 2, 31 f.—* *to pinch, to twitch, to cause an aching pain, to ache*, Martial. 14, 23.—

VERMĪNŌSUS, a. *full of worms, infested with worms*.

VERNA, ae, m. (*q. vere natus*, Festus.) *a slave born in the house of his master, a home-born slave*. *verna, ministeris ad nutus aptus heriles*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 6. *verna Canopi Crispinus, a slave born in Canopus*, Juv. 1, 26.—

—used as an adj. vernae apri, *i. e.* ibi nati, Martial. 1, 50, 24. agebas vernam equitem, though a slave, you lived as merry as a knight, Juv. 9, 10. cf. Martial. 1, 85, 3. verna liber, a book written in Rome, Mart. 3, 1f.

VERNŪLA, ae, m. a little or young home born slave, Martial. 5, 38, 20. 14, 54. Juv. 14, 169. —a little or mean slave. puer—quem sequitur custos angustae vernula capsae, attended by a slave to carry his little satchel after him to school, Id. 10, 117. add. Martial. 12, 71.—Tiberinus (sc. lupus,) et ipse vernula riparum, a pike bred in the Tiber, Id. 5, 105. praeter libellos vernulas nihil misi, except books written at home or rather except my witty, jocose epigrams, Mart. 5, 18, 4. cf. 1, 42, 2.

VERNACŪLUS, a. born or produced at home, bred in one's city or country, native, domestic, not foreign or exotic, vernacular, Col. 9, 12, 1. vernacula multitudo, nuper acto in urbe delectu, the multitude of new soldiers, lately levied in the city, composed chiefly of freedmen and the meanest of the plebeians, Tac. An. 1, 31. cf. Suet. Aug. 25. Paterc. 2, 111. Dio, 55 p. 569. —Tincam, non minùs multa ridiculè dicentem, Granius obruebat, nescio quo sapore vernaculo; with I do not know what native wit or humour, Cic. Brut. 46.

VERNACŪLUS, i, m. a slave, Senec. Ben. 6, 11. vernaculorum dicta, the petulant or scurrilous sayings of slaves, Martial. 10, 3.

VERNĀLIS & Vernilis, e, of or pertaining to a home-born slave, servile, fawning. verniles blanditiae, servile flattery, Tac. H. 2, 59.—vernile dictum, a scurrilous saying, ib. 3, 32.

VERNĀLĪTER v. Verniliter, adv. like a slave, nimbly, Hor. S. 2, 108.

VERNĪLITAS, ātis, f. servility, Senec. Ep. 95. —(II) scurrility, petulance, Quintil. 1, 11, 2.

VERNĀLIS & Vernus, of the spring. Vernāne, &c. See VER.

VĒRO, adv. (à vērus,) truly, certainly, indeed.—used in affirming or denying any thing. ea verò dementia est, Sall. Cat. 58, 16.—(II) an irony. egregiam verò laudem, et spolia ampla refertis, tuque, puerque tuus, Virg. Æ. 4, 93.

—(III) in asking and answering questions. ain' (for aisne) verò, verbero? Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 128. tune jubes hoc? DE. ego verò jubeo, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 2. hoccine agis, an non? do you mind or attend to what I say, or not? DA. ego verò istuc sc. ago, yes indeed I do attend, Ter. And. 1, 2, 13. minimè verò, by no means surely, Cic. Off. 3, 6.—in answering verò is sometimes put at the beginning of the sentence. fuisti saepe, credo, cùm Athenis esses, in scholis philosophorum; A. verò, ac libenter quidem, yes, and with great pleasure, Cic. Tusc. 2, 11. so sed tu orationes nobis veteres explicabis? verò, inquam, Brute, Cic. Brut. 87. add. Div. 1, 46. Mur. 31.—(IV) for verè, truly, justly, really. eho, mavis vituperari falsò, quam verò, extolli? Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 21.

VĒRO, conj. for autem, sed, but. est oratori finitimus poëta,—multis verò orandi generibus socius, Cic. Or. 1, 16.—it serves for transi-

tions. age verò ceteris in rebus quali sit temperantià, considerate, Cic. Manil. 14. add. Phil. 2, 8. Marcell. 4.

VERPA, ae, f. *i. e.* veretrum v. mentūla, Catull. 28, 12.

VERPUS, a. circumcised, Juv. 14, 104. Mart. 7, 81. 11, 95.

VERRĒRE, (verro, verri, versum, antiq. vorsum,) to drag, to draw along. verrantque per auras (sc. venti,) Virg. Æ. 1, 59.—(II) to sweep or scour, to brush, to make clean. qui tergunt, qui unguunt, qui verrunt, Cic. Parad. 5, 2.—metaph. delphines—aquora verrebant caudis, swept the seas with their tails, Virg. Æ. 8, 674.

VERRES, is, m. a hog not castrated, a boar-pig.—metaph. used as a term of reproach for a man. nisi huic verri affertur merces, &c. Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 67. so repente—ex homine, tanquam aliquo Circaeo poculo, factus est Verres. (dictum ambigū,) Cic. Caecil. 17. Sacerdotem exsecrabantur (sc. Siculi,) qui verrem tam nequam reliquisset, Cic. Verr. 1, 46. cf. Quintil. 6, 3, 55. (vid. Cl. B. in VERRIS.) VERRĪNUS, a. of a boar-pig.

VERRĪCŪLUM, i, n. a drag-net, Val. Max. 4, 1, ext. 7, cf. Serv. ad Virg. Æ. 1, 59.—VERRĪCŪLĀTUS, a. made in the form of a drag-net, (sed mel. vericulātus, à veru,) Col. 2, 21, 3.

VERRŪCA, ae, f. a wart, an excrescence on the skin, growing chiefly on the hands, and usually without pain. ocimum—verrucae mixto atramento sutorio tollit, Plin. 20, 12s. 48 f.—metaph. an excrescence on gems, Id. 37, 12 s.

74.—a small prominence or protuberance on the top of a mountain. saxea est verruca in summo montis vertice, Quintil. 3, 3, 48. cf. Gell. 3, 7. & Non. 2, 909. which Quintilian calls a low metaphor, (humilis translatio,) 8, 6, 14.—a small vice or failing, Hor. S. 1, 3, 74. vid. TUBER.

VERRUCŪLA, ae, f. a little wart.

VERRUCŌSUS, a. full of warts, warty. whence Q. Fabius Maximus was called VERRUCŌSUS, from a wart on his upper lip, Plutarch. in vita ejus, p. 174. cf. Plin. 34, 7 s. 18. Cic. Brut. 14.—metaph. rough, unpolished, Pers. 1, 77.—

VERRUCĀRIA, ae, f. the herb wartwort or turnsole.

VERRUNCĀRE, neut. to turn.—bene verruncant, may turn out prosperously, Liv. 29, 27. cf. Cic. Div. 1, 22.

VERTĒRE, (verto, ti, sum; antiq. vorto, &c.) activ. to turn. arces Tyrias, *i. e.* evertere, to overturn, Virg. Æ. 1, 20. arma adversus v. in aliquem, to turn, Liv. 24, 47. aliquem in arma, to excite to war, Ov. Ep. 8, 74. in religionem vertentes comitia biennio habita, turning to a religious scruple, *i. e.* saying that the gods were offended with what had been done at the comitia, and therefore had sent calamities upon the republick, Liv. 5, 14. cf. 30, 38. corpora in pisces, to change, Ov. M. 4, 50. crateras, to empty, to drink, Virg. Æ. 9, 165. ex illâ pecuniâ magnam partem ad se vertit, be converted to his own use, Cic. Caecil.

17. *vertit hic rationem, he changes his plan,* Cic. Rosc. Com. 12. *stilum in tabulis, to erase.* vid. *STILUS*: *terga, to fly,* Caes. B. C. 3, 21 & 94. Liv. 1, 14, &c. Ov. M. 8, 364.

—(II) *VERTERE, neut. or with se understood.* *vertor*—*paulatim totus vertere in plebem coepit, to turn or to be turned,* Liv. 3, 36. *mihi, qui omnem aetatem in optimis artibus egi, benefacere jam ex consuetudine in naturam vertit, has or is now from custom turned into nature, i. e. has become natural,* Sall. Jug. 85, 9.—(III) *passiv. vertitur interea caelum, is turned round,* Virg. *Æ.* 2, 350. *certamine irarum ad caedem vertuntur, by the vehemence of their passion, they are led on to slaughter,* Liv. 1, 7. (*al. 6.*) *summa curae omnis in praefectos praesidii Punicæ versa erat, the whole administration of affairs was devolved upon, &c.* Liv. 26, 12. *is vertitur ordo, that series of events is going on,* Virg. *Æ.* 3, 376. —* *imp. vertebatur et, utrum, &c. it was also a matter of dispute,* Liv. 39, 48.

VERTENS, part. turning. *Gorgōna defecto vertentem lumina collo, sc. Cyclopes poliebant, the Gorgon rolling her eyes, after her neck is cut off,* Virg. *Æ.* 8, 438.—* *neut. annus vertens, the space of a whole year,* Cic. Quint. 12. N. D. 2, 20, Nep. 17, 4. *so vertens mensis, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 76.—ille verè vertens annus, &c. i. e. magnus annus,* Cic. Somn. Scip. 7. (*G. 15.*)

VERSUS, a, um, antiq. vORSUS, turned. *verso sonuerunt cardine postes, Ov. A. 1, 6, 4. cf. M. 11, 608. 14, 782. Philippis versa acies retro, the army turned backwards, i. e. put to flight,* Hor. Od. 3, 4, 26. *nec patitur Scythas, et versis animosum equis Parthum dicere, to speak of the Scythians and the fierce Parthians, wheeling round his horse, and discharging arrows, while he pretends to fly,* Hor. Od. 1, 19, 11. cf. 2, 15, 17.—* *Philippus totus in Persea versus, wholly devoted to Perseus,* Liv. 40, 5.—*rex versus animi, (mel. diversus,) hesitating, doubtful,* Tac. H. 4, 84.

VERSARE, freq. to turn often, to turn. *aquas, to move or agitate, as a ship does,* Ov. Ep. 12, 98. *arenas attritas, to turn up or roll the sand rubbed upon, as a rivulet does,* Id. M. 2, 456. *boves et plaustra, to drive,* Propert. 3, 5, 35. *brachia in numerum, to move in order, as rowers,* Id. Tr. 4, 1, 10. (*A. 407.*) *sedulus paene arsit, macros dum turdos versat in igne, he turns or roasts,* Hor. S. 1, 5, 72. *ubi suspensam vestem verberibus venti versant, move or shake violently,* Lucr. 6, 114. *dum versat in omnia vultus, he turns, Ov. Tr. 3, 9, 21.—(II) metaph. VERSARE aliquem, to vex, to torture.* *cura—te coquit, et versat,* Cic. Sen. 1.—*vos exemplaria Graeca nocturnâ versate manu, versate diurnâ, turn over with your hand, i. e. study or peruse the Grecian models by night and by day,* Hor. Art. 269. *suas alienasque fortunas spe metuque versare, think or reflect on,* Tac. G. 46 ad fin. *versat se; quaerit, quid agat, he turns himself, i. e. he is in great perplexity,* Cic. Verr. 1, 51. *so id quaeres,*

inquam; in quo, utrum respondebo, versus te huc atque illuc, necesse est, i. e. you must be at a loss for a reply, Cic. Fin. 5, 28 ad fin.—* *neut. versate du, quid ferre recusent, quid valeant humeri, reflect or consider,* Hor. Art. P. 39. *so versans, Siculisne resideret arvis, pondering with himself,* Virg. *Æ.* 5, 702.

VERSARI, passiv. to be turned. *in dextrum versor, cum venit ille, latus, Ov. Ep. 21, 198.* * *depon. to be, to live or dwell, to stay or remain.* *nobiscum versari jam diutius non potes, Cic. Cat. 1, 5.—ah, nescis, quantis in malis verser miser, I am involved,* Ter. And. 4, 1, 25.—(II) *to labour or work, to be employed, exercised or engaged in any thing.* *epificesque omnes in sordidâ arte versantur, Cic. Off. 1, 42.—* in materiâ aliquâ versari, to insist or dwell on a subject in speaking,* Cic. 1, 5.—(III) *to appear, to occur, to be present, as it were.* *versatur mihi ante oculos aspectus Cethēgi, Cic. Cat. 4, 6.—(IV) to shuffle, to be at a loss what to answer.* *haerere homo, versari, rube-re, Cic. Verr. 2, 76.*

VERSATUS, part. passiv. turned. *uvae ter die versatae per triduum, Plin. 14, 8 s. 10.—* dep. employed, experienced, versed, behaved, conducted; carried on.* *multum in imperiis, magistratibusque versatus, Nep. 1.*

VERSATIO, ōnis, f. a turning, a rotation, Vitruv. 10, 1, &c.

VERSABILIS, e, that may be turned, unstable, inconstant, changeable.

VERSABUNDUS, a, turning in a circle, Lucr. 6, 437. Vitruv. 9, 7.

VERSATILIS, e, that turns easily, versatile.—*VERSORIA & VORSORIA, ae, f. (propr. adj. sc. restis,) a rope for turning the sails of a ship.* *cape versoriam, i. e. da vela retrorsum, tack about, return,* Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 19. *so huc secundus ventus nunc est, cape modo versoriam, do but shift your sail,* Id. Merc. 5, 2, 34.

VERSUM & VORSUM, adv. towards.

VERSURA, ae, f. a turning.—(II) a place where one turns, as in ploughing at the end of a furrow.—(III) the changing of a creditor or the borrowing from one to pay another. *quae quidem ego utique vel versurâ factâ solvi volo, which deb: I wish to be discharged even by taking money at interest,* Cic. Att. 5, 1. *-sine mutatione et sine versurâ dissolvere, to pay without receiving a gratuitous loan, or taking money at interest,* Cic. Tusc. 1, 42.—* *metaph. ab Epicuro versura faciendâ est sc. mihi, I must borrow a saying from Epicurus,* Senec. Ep. 19.—

VERSUS, ūs, m. a verse. versus facere, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 59.—a line in prose. non paginas tantum (sc. epistolae tuae) sed etiam versus syllabasque numerabo, Plin. Ep. 4, 11 f. cf. Cic. Att. 2, 16. Nep. 15, 4 f. Quintil. 7, 1, 37. 10, 1, 38.—a member or clause of a sentence. ex duobus versibus, id est, membris, perfecta comprehensio est, Cic. Or. 66.—a musical note or song of a bird, Plin. 10, 29 s. 43.—(II) a furrow. (and this seems to be its proper meaning: for as a ploughman turns his plough, when a furrow is finished, so a writer, when one verse

or line is completed, turns back to the beginning of a new verse or line;) in arando versum peragi sc. oportet, &c. Plin. 18, 19s. 49. alternis versibus sulcare, Col. 2, 2, 25.—(II) a certain measure of land. versum dicunt centum pedes quoquod versum quadratum, Varr. R. R. 1, 10, 1.—(IV) a row of trees. ille etiam eras in versum disrultit ulmos, be translated into rows, Virg. G. 4, 144.—a row, tire or bank of oars. ingenti mole Chimaera sc. navis,—triplici pubes quam Dardāna versu impellunt, Virg. *Æ.* 5, 119. agebant, Liv. 33, 20. (A. 400)—a row of anything, Plin. 11, 10.—myrtus hexasticha, senis foliorum versibus, with six rows of leaves on each branch, Id. 15, 29s. 37.—a kind of dance. si isthoc me vor-u viceris, alio me provocato, Plaut. Stich. 5, 7, 2.

VERSICŪLUS, i, m. a little verse, a verse. nihil me, sicut antea juvat scribere versiculos, Hor. Epod. 11, 2 cf. S. 1, 2, 109. 1, 10, 31 & 58.—(II) a line or short sentence. leges Liviae uno versiculo senatus sublatae sunt, were abolished by one short sentence or decree of the senate, Cic. Leg. 2, 6. (A. 209.)

VERSIFICARE, to make verses, to versify, Quint. 9, 4, 143.

VERSIFICATIO, ōnis, f. the making of verses, versifying, Quintil. 9, 2, 35. 9, 4, 116. Col. 11, 1, 2.

VERSIFICATOR, ōnis, m. a maker of verses, a versifier, Quintil. 10, 1, 89.

VERSUS & Versum; antiq. VORSUS & VORSUM, adv. towards. governing the accus. with the prep. AD understood, and usually put after the word, with which it is joined. cum Brundisium versus res ad Caesarem, Cic. Fam. 11, 27. ubi deorsum versus ibit, downwards, Cato, 156. cū gradatim versus versus reditur, upwards, Cic. Or. 39.—(II) The preposition is often expressed. Labienum ad oceanum versus in eas partes, quae Menapios attingunt, proficisci jubet, Caes. B. G. 6, 32.—Numa in arcem deductus, in lapide ad meridiem versus con-sedit, Liv. 1, 18.—here and in other such phrases VERSUS is by some reckoned a participle.

VERSICŌLOR, ōnis, adj. of divers colours, parti-coloured.—* tulerat legem C. Oppius tribunus plebis—ne qua mulier vestimento versicolori uteretur, &c. i. e. purpureo, coloured, dyed, purple, Liv. 34, 1 & 7. cf. Digest. 32, 68.—VERSIPELLIS, e. changing one's skin, form or appearance, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 12.

VERSŪTUS, a. versatile, ingenious, acute, sagacious—artful, subtle, deceitful, crafty.—

VERSUTĒ, adv. craftily, cunningly, Cic. Brut. 9. Or. 7.

VERSUTĪLŌQUUS, a. speaking craftily, Cic. Or. 3, 38. Orat. 49.

VERTĀGUS, i, m. a dog that will hunt by himself, and bring home his game, Martial. 14, 200.

VERTĒBRA, ae, f. any turning joint, a vertebra.

VERTEBRĀTUS, a, um, made in the form of a vertebra, Plin. 11, 37s. 67.—

VERTEX v. Vortex, icis, m. a turning round of the water, or of the air, or the like; a whirl-

pool or whirlwind.—(II) a pole of the world. extremusque aded duplici de cardine vertex dicitur esse polus, Cic. N. D. 2, 41.—(III) the top or crown of the head. inter verticem et frontem, Cels. 7, 7, 165. &c.—* per synecdochen, the head. nudo cui vertice fulva caesaries, Virg. *Æ.* 11, 642.—metaph. the top or highest part of any thing.—a mountain, Lucan. 2, 397. 9, 972.—a vertice, from above, Virg. *Æ.* 5, 444.

VERTICŌSUS & Vorticōsus, a. full of whirlpools, whirling round, Liv. 21, 5.

VERTICILLUS, i, m. a whirl for a spindle, Plin. 37, 2s. 11m.—

VERTICŪLA, ae, f. & -um, i, n. a screw or chain in hydraulic machines, Vitruv. 10, 13.—a joint, Lucil. apud Fest.—

VERTICORDIUS, a. that turns the heart. whence VERTICORDIA, a name given to Venus, V. Max. 8, 15, 13. Ov. F. 4, 160.—

VERTIGO, inis, f. a turning round, a whirling, a rotation. vertigine rerum attoniti, struck with the sudden change of fortune, Lucan. 8, 16.—(II) a giddiness, dizziness or swimming in the head. cū jam vertigine tectum ambulat, when through dizziness the roof of the room seems to turn round, Juv. 6, 303.—

VERTIGINŌSUS, a. troubled or afflicted with a vertigo, Plin. 23, 2s. 28.

VERŪ, n. (à versando, Varr. L. L. 4, 27. incl. in sing.—plur. vērua; dat. vēribus & veribus, &c.) a spit or broach. pars in frusta secant, veribusque tremantia figunt, Virg. *Æ.* 1, 212.—Plautus uses verum for veru, Rud. 5, 2, 15 & 17.—(II) a short spear or javelin or small sword. et tereti pugnante mucrone, veruque Sabello, Virg. *Æ.* 7, 665. cf. Tibul. 1, 7, 55.—

VERUCŪLUM, & Vericulum, i, n. a little spit, or broach, Plin. 33, 6s. 35.—

VERICULĀTUS, a. furnished with a small spit. vericulatae falces, cradle-sithes, Col. 2, 21, 3. Plin. 33, 6s. 35.—

VĒRŪTUM, i, n. a dart or javelin, headed with iron, like a spit. tenui pugnax instare veruto, Sil. 3, 363. cf. Caes. B. G. 5, 43. Liv. 1, 43. 10, 29. Veget. 2, 15.—

VĒRŪTUS, a, um, armed with a javelin, Virg. G. 2, 168.—

VERŪINA, ae, f. a long spear, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 3, 46. cf. Fulgent. de prisce. serm. n. 33.—

VERVACTUM, i, n. (q. vere actum, i. e. vere aratum,) fallow ground ploughed in the spring, in order to be sowed next autumn, Plin. 18, 19. Varr. R. R. 1, 44, 2. Col. 2, 10. & 11, 2, 32. VERVAGĒRE, to plough in the spring, Col. 11, 2, 3.—

VERVEX, ēcis, m. a wether-sheep, Cic. Leg. 2, 22. Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 40.—(II) metaph. a dull, stupid fellow, Juv. 10, 50. add. Plaut. Merc. 3, 3, 6.—

VERVECINUS, a. of a wether.

VERŪM, i, n. a spit. See VERŪ.

VERŪM, adv. yes, truly, just so. comites securi scilicet sunt virginem? Cn. verum; parasitus, cum ancillā, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 54.—(II)

con]. adversat. *but, but yet.* ea sunt omnia, non a naturâ, verùm a magistro, Cic. Mur. 29, non modò agendo, verùm etiam cogitando, Id. Cael. 19.—It is sometimes put at the beginning of a sentence. verùm id quod modò tute ipse fatebere majus, Virg. E. 3, 35. verùm ut aliud ex alio incidit, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3. 37. *add.* Plaur. 1, 1, 244.—* VERÙM enim verò, *but truly or surely, but indeed.* verùm enim, quando bene promeruit fiat, *but yet, but for all that,* Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 47.—verùm hercle verò cùm bellè recogito, &c. *but truly,* Plaut. Curc. 3, 5.—VERUMTÀMEN or Verunãmèn, *but however, nevertheless, notwithstanding.—It is elegantly used after a parenthesis for igitur,* Cic. Att. 1, 10, *add.* Fam. 5, 21, 9, 7, 19. Verr. 1, 50. 3, 2, &c.

VERUS, a. *true, real, sincere, solid, certain, genuine, not false or counterfeit, not artificial or disguised.* cum Dravo vidi jurgantem ancillam vero vultu, *with an undisguised countenance,* Ter. And. 5, 1, 19.—*sum verus? am I a true prophet?* Ter. And. 2, 5, 12.—VERUM est, *it is just, right or proper.* metiri se quemque suo modulo ac pede verum est, Hor. Ep. 1, 7f.

VERUM, i. n. *truth.* fingere pudor, verumque, fidesque, Ov. M. 1, 129. flebilis indignos Elegiâ, solve capillos; ah nimis ex vero nunc tibi nomen erit; (elegiâ enim dicitur ἀπο τοῦ ἐλεγῶ, *i. e.* a luctu.) Ov. A. 3, 9, 3.—*so in the plur.* farebor tibi cuncta vera, *all the truth,* Virg. Æ. 2, 78.—*justice, equity,* Sall. Jug. 30. VERÈ, adv. *truly, justly.* ille dolet verè, qui sine teste dolet, Martial. 1, 34.

VERITAS, Ætis, f. *truth.* considered abstractedly from any fact; and herein chiefly consists the distinction between VERITAS and VERUM: ne plus ei tribuas, quàm res et veritas ipsa concedat, Cic. Or. 1, 17.—*necessity.* opp. to *chance.* num casu factum esse potest, quod omnes numeros veritatis habet, Cic. Div. 1, 13.—*certainty.* persuaderi mihi non solum opinione, sed etiam ad veritatem planè velim, ib. 1, 22.—*equity, justice.* veritas judiciorum, Cic. Att. 1. Verr. 1.

VÉRAX, Æcis, a. *speaking or telling truth, true.* vosque veraces cecinisse Parcae, quod, &c. *true in having foretold,* Hor. carm. Saec. 25.

VERŪTUM, i. n. *a kind of spear, &c.* See VERU.

VĒSĀNUS, a. (ex ve partícula minuente, et sanus.) *mad, furious, insane.* illud a te, homine vesano et furioso requiro, &c. Cic. Dom. 2. cf. c. 21. Liv. 7, 33. vesana fames, *i. e.* vesanos faciens, Virg. Æ. 9, 340.

VĒSĀNIA, ae, f. *madness, insanity.*

VĒSĀNIENS, ntis, part. *raging, being furious.*

VĒSCI, dep. *to live upon, to be fed or supported by.* Numidae plerumque lacte et ferinâ carne vescuntur, Sall. Jug. 89. vescendi causâ terrâ marique omnia exquirere, *for the sake of eating or of gratifying the palate,* Sall. Cat. 13.—*with the accus.* ut infirmimos suorum sorte ductos vescerentur, Tac. Agr. 28.—*qua pecude, (sc. sue,) quod erat ad vescendum hominibus apta,*

nihil genuit natura foecundius, *fit for being eaten by men, or fit for food to men,* Cic. N. 2, 64.—(II) *metaph. to enjoy.* vesci voluptatibus, Cic. Fin. 5, 20. vesci vitalibus auris, *to breathe,* Lucr. 5, 855.

VĒSCUS, a. (ex ve & esca,) *small.*—vescae salicum frondes, *small, of little juice, (al. tender, good to be eaten,)* Virg. G. 3, 175. so vescum papaver, *having small seeds, (al. esculent,)* ib. 4, 131.—*nec, mare quae impendunt, vesco sale saxa peresa, i. e.* edaci sale, *rocks corroded by eating or corroding salt, (sed al. al.)* Lucr. 1, 327. *vid.* Gell. 5, 12. & 16, 5. et Fest. in voce VĒSCUS.

VĒSICA, ae, f. *the bladder.* morbi vesicae, Cic. Fin. 2, 30. *add.* Hor. S. 1, 8, 46. Plin. 30, 8s. 21. * *inguen muliebre,* Juv. 1, 38. 6, 64.—*the skin of a bladder,* Plin. 33, 7s. 40f.—*a purse made of a bladder,* Varr. R. R. 3, 17.—*a swelling like a bladder,* Plin. 20, 6.—*metaph. bombast, a swelling style,* Martial. 4, 49.

VĒSICŪLA, ae, f. *a little bladder, a pod, Cic.* Div. 2, 14.

VĒSICĀRIA, ae, f. *alkekengi or winter-cherry.*

VĒSPA, ae, f. *a wasp,* Plin. 11, 21s. 24.

VĒSPER, Ēris, & VĒSPĒRUS, i, m. *the evening star, or the planet Venus, when it shines after sun-set.* ab occasu refulgens nuncupatur VĒSPER, Plin. 2, 8.—*the evening.* et jani die (for diei) vesper erat, Sall. Jug. 52 & 106. cùm, quid vesper ferat, incertum sit, *proverb,* Liv. 45. 8. ad fin. *to which Virgil is thought to allude.* denique quid vesper serus vehat,—sol tibi signa dabit, G. 1, 461.—* *qui de vesperi vivat suo, who lives at his own cost or at his ease, (al. who gets his living by stealing in the evening,)* Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 5.—*nec non totus adest vesper, populi que reposti, the whole people of the west, and remote nations,* Sil. 3, 325. VĒSPĒRE and ostener vĒSPĒRI in the abl. is used adverbially. nam cum in Tusculanum vesperi venissem, *in the evening,* Cic. Fam. 11, 27.

VĒSPĒRA, ae, f. *the evening.* inumbrante vesperâ Flavianî exercitûs robur advenit, *in the dusk of the evening,* Tac. H. 3, 19.

VĒSPERTINUS, a. *of or in the evening.* tum vespertinis temporibus tum matutinis, Cic. N. D. 2, 20.—*vespertina regio, the western part of the earth,* Hor. S. 1, 4, 30.

VĒSPERASCIT, impers. *it draws towards evening.*

VĒSPERTILIO, ōnis, m. *a bat or rearmouse, that flies about in the evening.*

VĒSPĒRŪCO, ĩnis, f. *the evening star.*

VĒSPILLO, ōnis, m. *one of those who carried out dead bodies in the night to be buried, a bearer,* Suet. Dom. 17. Martial. 1, 48.

VĒSTA, ae, f. *the goddess of the earth and of fire,* Cic. N. D. 2, 27. Ov. F. 6, 267. (A. 279.)

VĒSTĀLIS, e. *of or pertaining to Vesta;* Vestalis arâ, Lucan. 1, 549. Vestales foci, ib. 199. Vestalia festa, Ov. F. 6, 395.—*virgines Vestales, virgins consecrated to Vesta, who kept the sacred fire always burning in her temple, (A. 215.)—VĒSTĀLIS sc. virgo,* Liv. 8, 15.

VESTALIA, ium, n. sc. festa, Varr. L. L. 5, 3.

VESTER, tra, trum, antiq. Voster, of or pertaining to you, your, yours.—in gen. plur. *vestrorum*, &c. See *Tu*.

VESTRAS, atis, a. of your country or family, Charis. l. 2 pag. 133. Putsch.

VESTIARIUS, a. of cloaths. See *VESTIS*.

VESTIBŪLUM, i, n. the vestibule of a house, an empty space before the gate, Vitruv. 6, 8.

—(II) a vestibule, entry or porch to other places, Virg. *Æ*. 6, 273.—the entrance to a beehive, Col. 9, 12, 1. also to a hen-house, Id. 8, 3, 5. cf. 8, 4, 6. and to a pigeon-house, 8, 8, 3. —* in conspectu Italiae, vestibulo Siciliae, in the vestibule of Sicily, i. e. in the part of Sicily round Messana, next to the fretum Siculum, Cic. Verr. 5, 67.—the introduction to a cause, Cic. Or. 15.

VESTIGIUM, i, n. a trace or track, a print of the foot, a footstep.—quum Romanus exercitus prope vestigiis sequeretur, though the R. army followed, almost in their steps or at their heels, i. e. pursued them closely, Liv. 6, 32 ad fin.—hosti—occurrere in vestigiis ejus, to throw one's self in his way, Id. 21, 41.—(II) by a metonymy **VESTIGIUM** is put for the lowest part or sole of the foot. *vestigia primi alba pedis*, the fetlocks of the foremost feet were white, Virg. *Æ*. 5, 566. ubique posuit *vestigia*, wherever he went, Cic. Phil. 3, 12. etiam dicitis, esse e regione nobis, e contraria parte terrae, qui adversis *vestigiiis* stent contra nostra *vestigia*, quos *Antipodas* vocatis, who stand with the soles of their feet opposite to our soles, Cic. Acad. 4, 39.—also for the foot. *candida permulcens liquidis vestigia lymphis*, bathing his feet, Cat. 63, 162. add. 65, 63.—the ground or grass trodden on, Aelian. hist. animal. 9, 9.—the 'smell' of a footstep, Plin. 8, 32 s. 50.—a horse's iron-shoe. *vestigium equi* (i. e. solea ferrea equi) excusum ungula, Plin. 28, 20s. 81. sparsaque sunt late laceri *vestigia currus*, the fragments, Ov. M. 2, 318.—(III) per synecdochen, any impression of the body or part of the body. *vidit ut oppressam vestigia corporis herbam*, (al. *oppressam herbam* sc. in.) Ov. Art. 3, 721. eodem *vestigio* resurgens arbor, in the same spot, Tac. H. 2, 78.

—(IV) metaph. a mark, impression or vestige of any thing, Quinctil. 5, 9, 9.—a point or moment of time. eodem et loci *vestigio* et temporis, on the same spot of ground, and at the same instant of time, Cic. Pis. 9f.—e *vestigio*, immediately, quickly, instantly, Cic. Caecil. 17f.—

VESTIGARE, to trace or search out, to investigate.

VESTIGATIO, onis, f. a searching; Cic. Off. 1, 6.

VESTIGATOR, oris, m. a tracer, a searcher.

VESTIS, is, f. a garment, a vest, a robe. *discedit vestem* resarcietur, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 40. cf. Cic. Coel. 16.—(II) cloth for covering a couch, or for any other purpose.—*pretiosa vestis stragula*, superb or costly cloth for covering couches, Cic. Verr. 2, 19. cf. 2, 72. Phil. 2, 27. * *do-*

luit successu (sc. Arachnes) *flava virago*, (i. e. *Pallas*;) et *rupit pictas*, caelestia erinna, *ves-*

tes, and *tore the figured web* of Arachne, on which were represented the crimes or amours of the gods, Ov. M. 6, 131.—*vestis linea*, linnen cloth, Cic. Verr. 5, 56.—so, according to Servius and Nonius, (c. 1, n. 220.) *aurea caesaries ollis*, (for *illis* sc. Gallis,) atque *aurea vestis*, i. e. *flava barba*; (but it is better to understand the words in their obvious sense, they have yellow hair, and embroidered clothes,) Virg. *Æ*. 8, 659. (vid. G. 542.)

VESTIRE, to clothe, to cover.—*metaph. inventa vestire* atque ornare oratione, Cic. Or. 1, 31.

VESTITUS, part. clothed or clad.—*covered*. *animantes aliae coriis tectae sunt*, aliae villis vestitae, Cic. N. D. 2, 47.

VESTITUS, us, m. clothing, dress, apparel, raiment, attire.

VESTIMENTUM, i, n. a garment, a vest or vestiment, a vesture, any kind of clothing. *calceos et vestimenta mutavit*, Cic. Mil. 10. (A. 420.) *vestimenta forensia*, the cloaths worn when one went abroad or to the forum, Col. 12, 45, 5. (A. 417.) *vestimenta familiae*, the cloaths of the slaves, Cato, c. 59. (A. 432.)—* *est mihi in ultimis conclave aedibus*; huc est intrò *latus lectus*; *vestimentis stratus* est, it was covered with bed-clothes, or it was made up, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 29.

VESTIARIUS, a. of or pertaining to clothes. *vestiarius negotiator*, one who makes or sells clothes, Digest. 38, 1, 45. so—

VESTIARIUS, i, m. ib. 14, 3, 5.—

VESTIARIUM, i, n. clothes, apparel.—(II) a place for keeping clothes, a wardrobe.

VESTISPICA, ae, f. (à specio) a female slave who took care of her mistress's clothes, Varr. apud Non. 1, 41. Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 21.

VETARE, (veto, ui, rar. avi, itum,) to forbid, to prohibit, to command a thing not to be done; properly, to hinder by words; as **ARCE-RE**, **PROHIBERE**, is to hinder by actions. but this distinction is not always observed.—**VETARE** is usually construed with the infinitive, and sometimes with the subjunctive.—*ulterius tentare veto*, Virg. *Æ*. 12, 806. cf. E. 10, 56. *cum Graecos facerem versiculos*, vetuit tali me voce Quirinus; "in silvam ne ligna feras," Hor. S. 1, 10, 31. add. 2, 3, 187. Od. 3, 2, 26.—with the accus. *hoc vetui*, Ov. Art. 2, 593. *neq. majora veto*, Ov. F. 2, 541. *quia bella vetabat*, he gave his opinion against the war, Virg. *Æ*. 2, 84.—*passiv.* *quippe vetor fatis*, Virg. *Æ*. 1, 39.—*Veto* was a word appropriated to the tribunes of the people, when they interposed their negative to any law or public act, Liv. 3, 13. *faxo*, ne juvet vox ista **VETO**, 6, 35. (A. 136.—used also by the Praetor in his decrees, Caecin. 13. (A. 232.—(II) to hinder. *legatos—missos ad me in conspectum venire vetaveram*, (al. *vetueram*.) Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 12.

VETITUS, part. forbidden, prohibited, Tac. An. 2, 59.

VETITUM, i, n. a prohibition. *jussa ac vetita populorum*, Cic. Leg. 2, 4. & 3, 3.—(II) a thing forbidden. *nitimur in vetitum semper*,

cupimusque negata, Ov. A. 3, 4, 17.—* **VOTITUS**, for vetitus, Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 44. Non. 1, 215.

VETĒRĒTUM, i, n. (al. veterātum; à vetus veter.) *old fallow-ground*, Col. 1, 3, 10. 2, 10, 5. & 2, 13, 2.

VETERĪNUS, a. (q. veheterĭnus v. veterĭnus, à veho,) *fit for bearing burdens or drawing carriages*, Festus; & Non. 1, 44.

VETERINĀRIUS, a. *of or pertaining to beasts of burden*.

VETERINĀRIUS, i, m. sc. medicus, a *farrier, one skilled in the diseases of cattle, a veterinarian*, Col. 6, 8, 1. 7, 5, 14. 11, 1, 12.

VĒTERNUS, i, m. (à verus; quia labes est inveterata, Priscian. l. 2 sub fin. & Donat. in Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 21.) *a lethargy, a drowsy disease*, Plaut. Men. 5, 4, 3. Plin. 8, 36 s. 54.—*sloth, slothfulness, sluggishness, drowsiness. nec torpere gravi passus sua regna veterno*, Virg. G. 1, 124.—*nastiness*, Col. 4, 24.

VETERNŌSUS, a. *ill of a lethargy or dropsy*, Plin. 20, 4 s. 13. 28, 17 s. 67. Donat. ad Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 21. Gell. 1, 15. & Festus.—(II) *sluggish, drowsy, faint, languid*, Sen. de irā, l. 1. c. ult. Ep. 82 m.

VETTONĪCA, ae, f. *the herb betony*, Plin. 25, 8 s. 46.

VĒTĪTUS, part. *forbidden*, &c. See **VĒTĀRE**.

VĒTUS, (antiq. vēter,) ēris, adj. *veterior, veterrimus, old, ancient, not modern, former, past, of long duration. vetus illa aetas, cui fecimū aurea nomen*, Ov. M. 15, 96. *liberorum veterrimus, i. e. natu maximus, the oldest*, Tac. An. 6, 31. *veteres ludi*, Virg. G. 2, 381. *vetus maceria*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 50. *vetus miles, a soldier who has served many campaigns, but not so long as to be entitled to a discharge*, Liv. 31, 8. *add. 34, 17. Cic. Tusc. 2, 16. Ov. Art. 3, 565.—* with the genit. vetus, operis ac laboris, long accustomed or habituated to*, Tac. An. 1, 20. *illi veteres militiae in cuneos congregantur, &c. those skilled, long practised or experienced in warfare*, Id. H. 4, 20. *Flaccus vetus stipendiis, (al. stipendii,) of great military experience*, Tac. An. 2, 66 f.—* *with the inf. hinc Fadum petit, et veterem bellare Labium, i. e. veteranum et exercitatum in bello*, Sil. 5, 566.—**VĒTUS** in the *abl.* has either *veterē*, Nep. in Attic. 7. or *veteri*, Stat. Th. 1, 360.

VĒTĒRES, um, *the ancients. lacte mero veteres usi memorantur, et herbis*, Ov. T. 4, 569. *conf. 148. 5, 485.—(II) VĒTUS* is applied to things which happened not a long time before, Nep. in Eumen. 11. Suet. Vesp. 8.

VĒTŪLUS, a. dim. *somewhat old, oldish, old.—subst. an old man. conspicio, quales volo, vetulos duo*, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 4.

VĒTŪLA, ae, f. *an old woman*, Juven. 1, 39, 6, 193 & 240. 14, 208. Mart. 8, 79.

VĒTĒRĀNUS, a. *old, veteran.—VĒTERANI milites, i. e. qui per viginū annos, vel certē per multos annos, stipendia fecerant, et diuturno*

usu in re militari erant exercitati et periti, veteran soldiers, (A. 393.)

VĒTĒRĀNUS, i, m. *a veteran, an old experienced soldier. dimittere veteranos, i. e. eos, qui essent emeritis stipendiis, the veterans who had served the legal time*, Liv. 40, 39.

VĒTĒRĀNUM, i, n. *a place where things were kept, till they grew old, a repository*.

VĒTĒRĀMENTĀRIUS (adj.) *sutor, a mender of shoes, a cobbler*, Suet. Vit. 2.

VĒTĒRĀRE & Veterascere, *to grow old, to be of long continuance*.

VĒTĒRĀTUS, part. *grown or become old*.

VĒTĒRĀTOR, ōris, m. *one long practised or exercised in any thing, an expert or dextrous person.—(II) an old rogue or cheat, a crafty knave, a subtle villain*.

VĒTERĀTŌRIUS, a. *cunning, crafty*, Cic. Verr. 1, 54. Brut. 67 & 75.

VĒTERĀTORIĒ, adv. *cunningly*, Cic. Or. 28.

VĒTŪSTUS, a. *old, ancient. vetusta aera*, Ov. F. 1, 220.—* *Laelius—multo vetustior et horridior, quā Scipio, (i. e. vetustioribus et horridioribus verbis utitur,) more antiquated or old-fashioned and rougher*, Cic. Brut. 21. *se simplex quidem L. Mummius et antiquus, ib. c. 25.*

VĒTŪSTĒ, adv. *anciently, after the manner of the ancients*, Ascon. in Cic. Verr. 1, 47. 2, 13.—*of or for a long time. vetustissimē in usu est*, Plin. 27, 7 s. 28.

VĒTŪSTAS, ātis, f. *antiquity, ancientness, a long space of past time. mihi multa vetustas scire dedit, old age has given me the knowledge of many things*, Ov. M. 14, 695.—(II) *length of time whether past or future, long continuance or duration. vinum ejus (sc. Helvenaciae vitis minimae) in vetustatem diffunditur, is poured into vessels to be kept long*, Col. 3, 2, 26.—*old acquaintance, long intimacy or friendship. conjunctos vetustate, officii, benevolentia*, Cic. F. 13, 32.

VĒTŪSTESCĒRE, *to grow old, to acquire an old taste*.

VĒXĀRE, (à veho,) *to agitate, to disturb greatly, to drive or toss up and down. Dulichias vexasse rates*, Virg. E. 6, 76.—(II) *to harass, to distress, to annoy, to molest or trouble grievously, to vex. Amanienses hostes sempiternos*, Cic. Fam. 2, 10, 5. *Germani—Gallorum agros vexaverant, had pillaged*, Caes. B. G. 4, 15.—*vexare aliquem probris et maledictis, to upbraid*, Cic. Flac. 20. *bona, et fortunas nostras vexare, to seize upon*, Cic. Rosc. A. 49.—*vale-tudinem istam infirmam, si me amas, nolī vexare, do not injure your health*, Cic. Fam. 14, 2, 8.

VĒXĀTUS, part. *agitated, shaken, tossed, &c.—(II) harassed, greatly troubled or vexed. at bello audacis popali vexatus et armis*, Virg. G. 4, 615. *vexatus toties rauci Theseidē Codri, so often stunned or tired with hearing the Theseis (a poem) of Codrus hoarse with repeating it so frequently*, Juv. 1, 2.

VĒXĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a shaking or tossing hit*

and thither. *citra corporis vexationem, without any torturing of the body*, Col. 6, 2, 11. *vexatio direptioque sociorum, the harassing and plundering of the allies*, Cic. Cat. 1, 7. *ut virgines Vestales ex acerbissima vexatione eriperem, from the most cruel persecution, or violation*, ib. 4, 1. *jacentis corpus ab omni aliâ vexatione intactum uno torque spoliavit, without offering it any other indignity*, Liv. 7, 10. *per vexationem et contumelias, by vexatious persecution and insult*, Liv. 38, 59.

VEXTOR, ōris, m. *one who harasses, a vexer, troubler or persecutor*, Cic. Har. resp. 22. Sext. 8. Phil. 3, 11.

VEXTMEN, ūnis, n. *an agitation or shaking*. aut *cecidisse urbes magno vexamine mundi, by a great concussion of the world, i. e. by an earthquake*, Lucr. 5, 341.

VEXTLLUM, i, n. (*dim. à vexillum*, Festus. Serv. ad Virg. Æ. 8, 1. Priscian. l. 3, p. 615.—*ul. Cic. Or. 45. vid. VEXLLUM*.) *a flag or banner, a standard*. *vexillum in arce ponere comitorum causâ, to erect a standard in the Janiculum, when an assembly of the people was to be held in the Campus Martius*, Liv. 39, 15. (*vid. A. 84.*) *vexillum tollere, to raise a standard, as in settling a colony*, Cic. Phil. 2, 40. *propone-re, to display a flag or banner, as a signal for battle*, Caes. B. G. 2, 20. B. Hisp. 28. B. Alex. 45.—*servis ad vexillum vocatis, i. e. ut nomina in militiam darent, being called to enlist*, Flor. 3, 20.—*vexilla convellere, to pull up the standards, as in decamping*, Tac. An. 1, 20. or in going to engage, Liv. 10, 19. *monstrabat vexilla se suorum parmasque ceraera equitum, that he saw the standards and shields of his cavalry*, Id. 8, 39.—*num quando perditis civibus vexillum, quò concurrant, defuturum puratis? i. e. turbarum et seditionum auctorem, a ringleader of sedition*, Cic. Phil. 5, 11. *add. Att. 10, 15.*—*met. submittere fortunæ vexilla suæ, i. e. to stop from one's greatness or majesty, in allusion to vanquished soldiers, who lowered their standards to the conqueror*, Stat. Silv. 4, 2, 42. (II) *a troop or squadron*, Id. Th. 12, 782.—*the third part of a maniple*. *tribus ex vexillis constabat sc. pilus v. manipulus*, Liv. 3, 8. *vexilla cum vexillis concurrebant, troops of a similar description engaged with one another*, ib. *vexillum cohortis Pelignæ, a company of foot soldiers*, Liv. 25, 14.—* *a company or body of soldiers serving under one vexillum*, Tac. H. 1, 70.

VEXTLLARIUS, i, m. *a standard-bearer*, Liv. 8, 8.—(II) *a veteran soldier serving under a vexillum, distinct from the legion*, Tac. An. 1, 38. H. 2, 83 & 13. Paterc. 2, 110. (A. 393.)

VEXTLLATIO, ōnis, f. *a battalion of troops or a squadron of cavalry*, Suet. Galb. 20. Veget. 2, 1.

VIA, æ, f. (*à vehendo, q. veha*, Varr. L. L. 4, 4. R. R. 1, 2, 14.) *a way for loaded carriages*. *differtur iter, actus, via; quòd iter hominis est, actus hominis et iumentis, via hominis, iumentis et vehiculi*. But these distinctions take

place only in the servitudes of farms in the country, (A. 51.)—The public roads were generally named either from the person, who first laid them out, or from the places to which they led; *thus. tres ergo viae, a supero mari Flaminia, ab infero Aurelia, media Cassia*, Cic. Phil. 12, 9. (*vid. A. 576. G. 183.*)—*a street. haud convenit unâ ire cum amicâ imperatorem in via, to walk with his mistress in the street*, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 42.—*any way or road, a path or track. iter conficiebam aestuosâ et pulverulentâ viâ*, Cic. Att. 5, 14. *ruunt ræci per vias, per invidia, where there were roads, and where there were none*, Liv. 38, 23.—*the act of going, a journey, travel by land or sea. magna fuit subtræe justaque causa viae*, Ov. Ep. 17, 156.

—**VIAE** castorum, the spaces or intervals between the different bodies of troops in a camp, Tac. An. 2, 13. (A. 379.)—**VIAE** patentes inter manipulos, the openings or passages between the maniples or companies of soldiers in order of battle, Liv. 30, 33. *inde tribunis centurionibusque imperat, ut vias equitibus patefaciant, to open passages for the horse*, Id. 10, 41. *panduntur inter ordines viae, the passages between the ranks*, ib. (A. 379.)—*so viae in vineis, the spaces between the rows of vines*, Virg. G. 2, 728 & 284. (A. 547.) *viae in theatris, the passages from one row of seats to another*, Mart. 5, 14. (A. 349 & 360.)—(II) *met. a passage or canal*, Virg. G. 1, 89.—*a way or method. si qua via est, si quam tibi diva creatrix ostendit*, Virg. Æ. 6, 367. *dicendi ratio ac via, a plan and method*, Cic. Or. 1, 19. *cf. Quinctil. 4, 5, 3.*—* *Lucretius has often viâi, in the genit. for viae*, 1, 406 & 659. 2, 249. &c.

VIALIS, e; **VIARIUS** & **VIATICUS**, a, of or pertaining to a high-way.—**Lares viales**, the Lares worshipped in the high ways, where images of them were placed, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 24.—**lex viaria**, a law about paving the high ways, Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 13. (A. 221.)—**coena viatica**, a sumptuous entertainment, given to one about to set out on a voyage or journey, or upon returning from it, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 61. (A. 451.)

VIATICUM, i, n. *provision for a journey, all things necessary for a journey, as victuals, money, &c.*—(II) *a sum of money made by serving in the army, one's stock, estate, or substance*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 26. Suet. Caes. 68.

VIATICATUS, a, *furnished with money or provision for a journey*, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 29.

VIA TOR, ōris, m. *a traveller*, Juvenal. 10, 22. *add. Cic. Mil. 21. Virg. G. 4, 96. Æ. 5, 275.*

—(II) *a public officer, who summoned the senators from the country*, Cic. Sen. 16. (A. 8.) *one of the officers who attended on the Tribunes*, Liv. 2, 56, 3, 56. Cic. Vat. 9. and *Aediles*, Liv. 30, 39. also on the *Censors*, (sed al. al.) Liv. 39, 44.

VIA TORIUS, a, *pertaining to a traveller or a journey*.

VIBEX, ūcis, f. *the mark or print of a stripe or blow*, Plin. 30, 13 s. 39 f.

VIBĒNES, um, m. *the flower of the herb britannica*, Plin. 25, 3 s. 6 ad fin.

VIBĒRE, act. *to brandish, to shake, to move to and fro with a quick motion*. spicula vibrant, Virg. Æ. 11, 606. — *to throw, to fling, to launch, to dart*. aut tremulum excusso jaculum vibrare lacerto, Ov. Ep. 4, 43.—(II) neut. *to vibrate, to quiver, to quaver, to tremble, to move quickly*. tres vibrant lingue se. in ore serpentis, Ov. Met. 3, 34.—*to shine, to flash*. mare, quia a sole collucet, albescit, et vibrat, Cic. Ac. 4, 33.

VIBRANS (part.) fulmina Jupiter, *brandishing or darting*, Lucan. 9, 519.—* oratio vibrans, *animated, vehement, dazzling*, Cic. Brut. 95. so breves vibrantesque sententiæ, *short and lively or piercing strokes of wit*, Quintil. 10, 1, 60. nec illis vibrantibus concitatisque sententiis, *velut missilibus, utetur, those bright or striking and animated sentences*, Id. 12, 9, 9.

VIBRĀTUS (p. p.) ab æthere fulgor cum sonitu venit, *darted from the sky*, Virg. Æ. 8, 524. ambo vibrata per auras hastarum tremulo quætiænt spicula motu, *they both shook the points of their spears quivering in the air*, Ov. Met. 8, 374. ter repetita dedit vibratâ sibila linguâ, *he thrice hissed with his quivering tongue*, ib. 15, 684. foedare in pulvere crines vibratos calido ferro, *frizzled*, Æ. 12, 99.

VĪBURNUM, i, n. (à vieo), *the wayfaring tree*, a kind of pliant shrub, Virg. E. 1, 26.

VĪCĀNUS, a. *of a village*. vicatim. See VICUS.

VĪCĀRIUS, a. *instead of another*. See VICIS.

VĪCĒNI, æ, a, (adj. numer. distr. à viginti,) *twenty*. amphoras vicenas percipient ex singulis jugeribus, 3, 3, 7.

VĪCĒNĀRIUS, a. *of twenty, containing twenty*.—

VĪCENNĪUM, i, n. *the space of 20 years*, Digest. 50, 8, 8.

VĪCĒSIMUS & VĪGĒSIMUS, a. *the twentieth*.—

VĪCĒSIMA v. vigesima se. pars, *the twentieth part of the value of any slave that was manumitted, paid as a tax*, Cic. Att. 2, 16. Liv. 7, 16.—VĪCĒSIMA portorii, *the twentieth of goods exported paid as an impost*, Cic. Verr. 2, 75.—

VĪCĒSIMA hæreditatum, *the twentieth of inheritances, a tax instituted by Augustus, for the support of soldiers*, Suet. Aug. 37. add. Plin. pan. 37.

VĪCĒSIMĀRIUS, a. *of or pertaining to the twentieth*. -arium aurum, *the money raised from the tax on manumitted slaves*, Liv. 27, 10. (A. 64.)

VĪCĒSIMĀRIUS, i, m. *he who collected that tax*, Petron. 65.

VĪCĒSIMĀNI, ōrum, m. *the soldiers of the 20th legion*, Tac. An. 1, 51. & 14, 34.

VĪCIA, æ, f. *a vetch or tare, a kind of pulse*.

VĪCIĀRIUS, a. *of or pertaining to vetches*.

VĪCIES, adv. *twenty times*. See VIGINTI.

VĪCĪNUS, a. (à vicus,) *near in place, neighbouring, adjacent, contiguous*. vicinus fons, Ov. Met. 4, 98.—*near in time*. jam ad pariendum vicinam, Cic. Verr. 1, 18.—(II) *like, resembling,*

nearly approaching to. Dialecticorum scientia vicina, et finitima eloquentiæ, Cic. Or. 32.—

VĪCĪNUS, i, m. *one who lives near us, a neighbour*. bonus sanè vicinus, amabilis hospes, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 132.

VĪCĪNA, æ, f. *a female neighbour*.—

VĪCĪNĀLIS, e, *of or pertaining to neighbours*. ad usum vicinale, *for the use of the neighbourhood*, Liv. 21, 26.—

VĪCĪNIA, æ, f. *neighbourhood, nearness; those that live in the neighbourhood*.—(II) met. *likeness, resemblance*. aqua ad viciniam lactis accedens, Plin. 31, 3s. 22.

VĪCĪNITAS, atis, f. *nearness of place, neighbourhood, vicinity*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 4.—*those living in the neighbourhood*, Sall. Cat. 36.—(II) met. *similitude, resemblance*, Quintil. 1, 5, 5.

VĪCIS, vici, vicem, vice: plur. vices, vicibus, f. (from the obsolete, vix, viciis,) *a change or turn, vicissitude, alternate or reciprocal succession*. stândi, ambulandi, sedendi, jacendi vices sunt, nihilque eorum pati unum diu possumus, Quintil. 11, 3, 44. so vices interrogandi et respondendi, Id. 9, 2, 14. iudices vel præsidentes magistratus appellandi frequenter, ut loquendi vices serventur, *the judges or presiding magistrates ought frequently to be requested to interpose their authority, that every one may retain the liberty of speaking in his turn*, Id. 6, 4, 11. centum luminibus cinctum caput Argus habebat; inde (i. e. ex iis sc. luminibus v. oculis) suis vicibus capiebant bina quietem, *two of them took rest in their turns*, Ovid. Met. 1, 625.

si computes annos exiguum tempus; si vices rerum ævum putes, *if you reckon the changes of things or the event*, Plin. Ep. 4, 24, 5. hac vice sermonum, Virg. Æ. 6, 535. transmariæ quoque res quadam vice pensatæ, *affairs beyond seas were balanced by a kind of counterpoise*, Liv. 26, 37. mutat Terra vices, *changes her appearance*, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 3. solvitur acris hiems gratâ vice veris et Favonî, *by the agreeable vicissitude or return*, ib. 1, 4, 1. benignâ vice, *by a happy change*, Id. Ep. 13, 8. —* inque vicem tua me, te mea forma capit, *our form mutually pleases each other*, Ov. Ep. 17, 180. inque vicem spectans ambos, *and looking at both by turns*, Id. Met. 6, 631. cf. 8, 473. Virg. G. 3, 188. 4, 166. quum ita priores Decemviri servassent, ut unus fasces haberet, et hoc insigne regium in orbem, suam cuiusque vicem, per omnes iret, *that this ensign of royalty should pass in rotation through them all, to each in his turn*, Liv. 3, 36. modò equestris prælii more, frontis et tergi vices, i. e. they sometimes advanced, and sometimes retreated, Tac. An. 6, 35. fors (for forsan v. fortasse) et debita jura vicesque superbae te maneat ipsum, *just vengeance and a severe retribution may await yourself*, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 32. tanto proclivius est injuriæ, quam beneficio vicem exsolvere, *so much easier it is, or men are more ready to retaliate an injury, than to requite an obligation*, Tac. Hist. 4, 3 —* et arces Alpius impositas tremendis deiecit plus vice simplice, *more than*

once, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 12.—(II) *place, room or seat*, when we speak of one thing being substituted for another.—*vice teli saevit nuda manus. instead of a weapon*, Juvenal. 15, 53. *poenaque in vicem fidei cesserat, i. e. in locum solutionis successerat, having failed to make payment, they were given up as slaves to their creditors*, Liv. 6, 34.—*office, part or duty*. ne sacra regiae vicis desererentur, lest the sacred rites, the performance of which pertained to the office of the king, should be neglected, Liv. 1, 20. per speciem alienae fungendae vicis, suas opes firmavit sc. Servius, under the appearance of discharging the office of another, ib. c. 41. fungar vice cotis, I will perform the part of a whetstone, Hor. A. 304.—*the lot, hap, case, state or condition of any one, usually unfortunate*. tuam vicem saepe doleo, Cic. Fam. 12, 23. cf. Verr. 1, 44. apparuit causa plebi, suam vicem indignantem (Valerium dictatorem) magistratu abisse, that he had resigned his office out of indignation and pity for their wretched condition, Liv. 2, 31 f. quos tunc hostes habuerant, their fortune or condition also being changed, or, as we say, the tables being turned, Justin. 6, 5f. et versa vice, the case being altered or reversed, Senec. Herc. Oet. 470.—et versa vice, on the contrary, Digest. 45, 1, 3.—*danger, hazard*. exanimis vice unius, (al. vicem sc. propter vicem,) Liv. 1, 25. Iliaci cineres—testor, in occasu vestro, nec tela, nec ulla vitavisse vices Danaum, that I avoided neither weapons, nor any attacks of the Greeks, Virg. Æ. 2, 432.—* *vicem sc. ad, & vice, after the manner, like*. nisi forte me Sardana-pāli vicem (al. vice) in lectulo mori malle censeris, Cic. Att. 10, 8.—

VICISSIM, adv. by turns, alternately. hanc veniam petimusque, damusque vicissim, Hor. Art. 11. add. Cic. N. D. 2, 1 & 7.

VICISSĀTIM, adv. by turns.

VICĀRIUS, a, um, that is instead or in place of another, vicarious, Cic. Rosc. A. 38.—

VICĀRIUS, i, m. one that supplies the place of another, a vicegerent, a substitute or deputy. hic Diognetus, qui ex publicis vectigalibus tanta lucra facit, vicarium nullum habet, no substitute, Cic. Verr. 3, 38. succedam ego vicarius tuo muneri, I will become your substitute, ib. 4, 37. taque te do vicarium, I make you my substitute, I resign the entire management of him to you, Cic. Fam. 16, 22. alieni juris vicarius, one who managed the law-suits of another in his absence, Cic. Caec. 20. cujus vicarius qui velit esse, inveniri nemo potest, in which no one can be found, who will chuse to be my successor, i. e. who will undergo the same labour, Cic. Sull. 9.—(II) a slave purchased by another slave, by whose labour he made profit; an underling. sive vicarius est, qui servo parer, &c. Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 79. Digest. 9, 4, 19. & 15, 1, 17. (A. 39).—

VICISSITŪDO, ūnis, f. a change from one thing to another, vicissitude, Ter. Eun. 2, 45.—* cūm quatuor sint genera corporum, (sc. terra, aqua, aēr, aether v. ignis,) vicissitudine eorum mundi continuata natura est, by the inter-

mixture of these, Cic. N. D. 2, 33. nihil vicissitudine studiorum, officiorumque jucundius, nothing is more pleasant than the interchange of affection and reciprocal good offices, Cic. Am. 14.

VICTĪMA, ae, f. a victim, properly an animal sacrificed to the gods after a victory. victima, quae dextri cecidit vitricae, vocatur; hostibus amotis (al. à domitis) hostia nomen habet, Ov. F. 1, 335.—* VICTĪMA and hostia are often put the one for the other, Cic. Att. 1, 13.—melior victima, more acceptable to the gods, Virg. Æ. 12, 296. cf. 5, 483.—

VICTĪMĀRIUS, i, m. one who assisted at sacrifices, who bound the victim, prepared the knife and other things necessary, Liv. 40, 29 f. V. Max. 1, 1, 12.

VICTĪTARE, to live. victus, food, &c. See VIVĒRE.

VICTOR, a conqueror. victoria, &c. See VINCĒRE.

VĪCUS, i, m. a village, several houses joined together, Cic. Att. 5, 16.—a part of a pagus or canton, Tac. G. 12.—(II) a street in the city.—

VĪCŪS, i, m. a little village, Liv. 21, 3.—

VĪCĀNUS, a. pertaining to a village. vicani haruspices, who went round the villages for the sake of gain, Cic. Div. 1, 58.—subst. the inhabitant of a village, a villager, a peasant or boor, Liv. 38, 30.

VĪCĀTIM, adv. in or through villages or streets.—* servorum omnium vicatim celebrabatur totā urbe descriptio, through the several streets, Cic. Dom. 50.

VĪDĒRE, (vīdeo, vīdi, vīsum,) to see. clarè oculis video, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 36.—

* VĪDE, imper. see, look, observe. illud vide, os ut sibi distorsit carnufex! Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 3.—* ME

VĪDE, a form of engaging or undertaking for the event of a thing; istuc ipsum nihil periculi est; me vide, mark! I warrant you, take my word for it, Ter. And. 2, 13.—* to go to see, to visit or call on one in order to converse with him about any thing. sed loco valde opus est; quare etiam Othonem vide, but I want much a place on which I may build a chapel to Tullia; wherefore do you call on Otho, and speak with him on that subject, Cic. Att. 12, 37 f.—* VĪDERE is applied also to inanimate things. et casus abies visura marinos, i. e. expertura, Virg. G. 2, 68.—(II) metaph. applied to the mind: to see, to perceive, to understand, to discover, &c. nam et intelligo et sentio, et video, saepe idem valent, quod scio, &c. Quinctil. 10, 1, 13 & 14. nox laetam Germanico quietem tulit, viditque se operatum, &c. he imagined that he was employed at a sacrifice, Tac. An. 2, 14.—to consider. vide, quid jam tibi fit necesse, Cic. Cat. 3, 5. cf. Sall. Cat. 44.—to take care, &c. videntum est, ne obsit benignitas, Cic. Off. 1, 14. cf. c. 20.—nam absque eo esset, rectè ego mihi viderem, had it not been for him, I should have taken care of myself or provided for my own safety, Ter. Phor. 1, 4, 11.—de his videris, do you provide for or take care of these, Liv. 2, 40.

* **VIDE**, ne non sit hoc proprium nomen virtuti, for vereor, Cic. Tusc. 2, 18. vide, ut probare possit, te non peccasse, i. e. *I fear that he cannot prove*, Cic. Fam. 16. 26.—* en tibi! inquit, ut sentias, quam vile corpus sit iis, qui magnam gloriam vident, i. e. spectant, adpetunt, *desire or aspire at*, Liv. 2, 12. cf. 3, 68. 6, 24.—* numen cuncta videns. i. e. sol, *seeing*, Ov. Ep. 12, 78.

VIDĒRI, (videor, visus sum,) to be seen. seu visa est catulis cerva fidelibus, in the dat. for a catulis, has been seen by the well-scented or staunch hounds, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 27.—(II) to seem, to appear. itane tandem idoneus tibi videor esse, &c. Ter. And. 3, 2, 13. quis videor? in what condition do I seem, or what do you think of me now?—Cicero very often uses this verb, in which, as Quincilian informs us, his imitators followed him. noveram quosdam, qui se pulchrè expressisse genus illud caelestis hujus in dicendo viri sibi viderentur, si in clausulâ possident, ESSE VIDEATUR, 10, 2, 18. cf. 9, 4, 73.—* impers. non mihi videtur, ad beatè vivendum satis posse virtutem, it does not seem to me, or I do not think, Cic. Tusc. 5, 5.—* **VIDĒRI** is often used in decrees of the senate, &c. itaque consulente Cicerone, frequens senatus decrevit, Tarquinii iudicium falsum **VIDĒRI**, Sall. Cat. 48.—in judicial sentences. majores nostri voluerunt, quae jurati iudices cognovissent, ut ea non esse facta, sed ut **VIDĒRI** (sc. esse facta,) pronunciarent, Cic. Acad. 4, 47. videtur fecisse, he seems to have done it, i. e. as we say, guilty, Cic. Verr. 5, 6. cf. 2, 33 & 41. **VISUS**, part. seen. Cyclops—visus ab hospite nullo impune, Ov. Met. 13, 760.

VISUM, i. n. any thing seen. dum sua visa refert, while he relates what he had seen, Ovid. Fast. 3, 40. cf. 4, 606.—an appearance, a vision or apparition, Cic. Acad. 1, 11. 4, 6 & 24.

VISUS, ūs, m. the faculty or sense of seeing, the sight. hunc modò serpentem—perspice; et usque nota visu, ut cognoscere possis, only look at this serpent, and mark it well with your sight or eyes, that you may know it again, Ov. M. 15, 660.—(II) the act of seeing, a look, Id. 7, 366.—(III) a thing seen, an appearance, a vision or sight, obstupuit visu Aeneas, was astonished at the sight, Virg. Æ. 5, 90. hos ubi nocturnos visus inter se consules contulerunt, communicated to each other these visions of the night, Liv. 8, 6. conspectus ab utrâque acie aliquanto augustior humano visu, i. e. humanâ specie, more majestic than one of the human species, Liv. 8, 9. add. Cic. N. D. 1, 5. Tac. An. 12, 13.

VISIO, ōnis, f. a vision or appearance, a phantom, spectre or apparition, the image of any thing impressed on the mind.—(II) In later writers **VISIO** is put for the sense of sight, vision, Apulei. de Mund. & Met. and in the Digest, for a case, position, or supposition, 5, 3, 25. 22, 3, 25. &c.

VISIBILIS, e, that may or can see.—(II) in later writers, that may be seen, visible, Apul. de Mund. & de Deo Socratis.—

VISOR, ōris, m. a spy, a scout, Tac. An. 16, 2.

VISĒRE, (visio, visi, -) to go or come to see, to visit. id (sc ob v. propter) viso, tunc, an illi insamiant, on that account I come to see, whether you or they are out of their senses, Ter. And. 3, 3, 3.—(II) to see, to view, to behold. quod spectaculum—tribuno militum mihi visere contigit, Paterc. 2, 101. Ov. Ep. 21, 77.—

VISENDUS, a, um, worthy of being seen or visited, admirable, Cic. Vatm. 13.—

VISĪTĀRE, freq. to go to see, to visit, Cic. Fin. 5, 31f.—(II) to see, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 64. Epid. 4, 1, 12 & 24. Pers. 1, 1, 20.—

VISITĀTIO, ōnis, f. an appearance.

VIDUUS, a. (ab ant. iduo, i. e. divido, Macrobb. S. 1, 15.) deprived, bereft of, destitute or void of, wanting, without: properly applied to a woman deprived of her husband, **VIDUA** sc. mulier viro, a widow; or to a man deprived of his wife, **VIDUUS** sc. uxore, a widower. metus peribimus, quam sine alteris vestrum viduae, aut orbae vivemus, widows or orphans, Liv. 1, 13. cf. Ov. Fast. 3, 211.—* **VIDUA** denotes not only a woman who has lost her husband, but also one, whose husband is absent.—dum tamen haec (sacra) fiunt, viduae cessatae puellae, i. e. nolite nubere, Ov. Fast. 2, 557.—* so **VIDUUS** vir, i. e. sine conjuge, an unmarried man, Ov. Art. 1, 102. or one deprived of his mistress, Ov. Ep. 8, 85.—(II) sola jaces viduo tam longâ nocte cubili; in viduo jaceo solus et ipse toro, in a solitary bed, Ov. Ep. 16, 315. cf. A. 2, 10, 17. Ep. 5, 106. 10, 14. A. 3, 5, 42. Tr. 5, 5, 48. cur ego tot viduas exegi frigida noctes? why have I cold or comfortless spent so many solitary nights, Ov. Ep. 19, 69, cf. 1, 7. me pater Icarus viduo discedere lecto cogit, i. e. urges me to leave this state of widowhood, and to marry, Ib. 1, 81.—* si socer (sc. tunc Menelaus) ignavus viduâ sedisset in aula, had remained indolent in his widowed palace, i. e. deserted by his wife, Ov. Ep. 8, 21. condit quisque diem collibus in suis, et vitem viduas ducit ad arbores, and weds or joins the vine to the widowed trees, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 30. cf. Epod. 2, 10. Col. 5, 6, 31.—

VIDUITAS, âtis, f. the state of a widow or widower, widowhood, Cic. Caecin. 5. Liv. 40, 4.—want, lack, deprivation, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 1.—**VIDVERTAS**, âtis, f. a misfortune, loss or hurt, Cato, R. R. 141. & Festus.—

VIDUARE, to deprive of.—* Agrippina viduata morte Domitii, left alone, made a widow, Suet. Galb. 5. conjux viduata taedis, i. e. deserta, repudiata, Sen. Med. 581. add. Martial. 9, 31. Tac. An. 16, 30.

VIDŪLUS, i, m. a leathern bag for holding money or any other thing, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 86.

VIĒRE, (vicio, viēvi, ētum,) to bind with twigs, to hoop a vessel, Varr. L. L. 4, 10. R. R. 1, 23, 5.

VIĒTOR, ōris, m. a hooper or cooper, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 51.—

VIĒTUS, a. shrivelled, wrinkled, withered, soft, languid, flaccid, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 21.

VIGĒRE, (vigēo, ui, -) to be in force, to be strong, robust or vigorous, to be fresh, brisk or

lively. *viget dictum a vi agendo*, Festus. *torâque de ratione humationis unum tenendum est, ad corpus illam pertinere, sive occiderit animus, sive vigeat, on the whole, with respect to burying, one thing is certain, that it relates to the body, whether the soul perish or be immortal*, Cic. Tusc. I, c. 43. *add. Sext. 21. victorianobis in manu est; vigeat aetas, animus valet, our age is fresh, we are in the prime of life*, Sall. Cat. 20, 10.—(II) *to flourish, to prosper, to be in high repute or estimation. pro pudore, pro abstinentiâ, pro virtute, audacia, largitiô, avaritia vigeabant, universally prevailed*, Sall. Cat. 3. *cf. Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 61. vigeabant etiam studiâ rei militaris, were eagerly cultivated*, Cic. Coel. 5f. **VIGOR**, ôris, m. *strength, vigour, force*.
VIGESCERE, *to grow vigorous or strong*, Catull. 46, 8.

VIGESIMUS, a. *the twentieth, &c.* See **VICE-SIMUS**.

VIGESSIS, is, m. (*i. e. viginti asses*), *twenty asses*; amphora *vigessis*, *modius datur aere quaterno, an amphora of wine is sold for 20 asses, a modius of corn for four asses*, Martial. 12, 77. (*al. 76.*)

VIGIL, ilis, a. *watchful, waking, vigilant. vigil ales, the watchful bird, i. e. the cock*, Ovid. Met. 11, 597. *vigil Aurora, ib. 2, 112. vigil custodia, a watchful guard, ib. 12, 148. vigil oculi, Virg. Æ. 4, 182. canes, Ovid. F. 4, 490. Hor. Od. 3, 16, 2. vigil auris, attentive, Stat. Achil. 2, 120. ignis, always burning, Virg. Æ. 4, 200. Ov. F. 6, 267. so flamma, Ov. Tr. 4, 5, 4. attenuant vigiles corpus miserabile curae, watchful cares, that keep one awake*, Ovid. Met. 3, 396.—* *subst. a watchman, a scout*. rex Creon *vigiles nocturnos singulos semper locat*, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 195.

VIGILIA, ae, f. *watching. cui non sunt auditæ Demosthenis vigiliæ? the watchings or studies by night*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19.—(II) *a military watch, a guard by night. munus vigiliarum senatorores—per se ipsi obibant, performed the duty of the watches*, Liv. 3, 6f. *add. Liv. 39, 14 & 16. Suet. Aug. 30. sed neque more militari vigiliæ deducebantur, but neither were sentinels posted*, Sall. Jug. 44. *vigilias crebras ponere, et ipse cum legatis circumire, he posted frequent watches, and he himself with his lieutenant-generals went round them*, ib. 45. (*A. 376.*) *add. Sallust. ib. 100. Caes. B. G. 7, 24.—* Military guards by night were changed at the end of every three hours; hence the night was divided into four parts, called VIGILIAE, watches*, Veget. 3, 8. (*A. 333 & 375.*) *thus, tertiâ vigiliâ ferè exactâ, the third watch being almost ended, i. e. about three o'clock in the morning*, Cic. Cat. 3, 2.—(III) *per metonym. watchmen, guards or sentinels*, Cic. Mil. 35.—* *Cereric vigilias, the vigils or sacred rites performed in the night before the festival-day of Ceres*, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 65. & *prol. 36.—(IV) vigilance, or an office requiring vigilance. neque enim, me stante et manente in urbis vigiliâ, whilst I was safe, and remained in the city as its watchman*, Cic. Pis. 7.

VIGILARE, *to watch, not to sleep, to abstain from sleeping, to wake, to sit up.—* ad multam noctem vigilare, to sit up late at night. de multâ nocte vigilare, to awake or rise early, to get up out of bed long before day-break*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15.—(II) *to be watchful, vigilant or attentive. sapiat oportet actor, i. e. orator, et vigelet, &c. Quinctil. 7 pr. 4.—(III) passiv. non mihi grata dies; noctes vigilantur amarae, are spent in watching or without sleep*, Ov. Ep. 12, 169.—* *carmen vigilantum nocte, composed by watching in the night*, Ov. F. 4, 109. *cf. Art. 2, 285.—* impers. otia me, somnusque juvant, quae magna negavit Roma mihi; redeo (sc. Romam), si vigilatur et hic sc. a me, if I am not allowed so sleep even here, at Bilbilis, my native city, on account of the early visits of clients*, Martial. 12, 69f.—

VIGILANS, part. *watching, being awake. te vigilans oculis animo te nocte videbam*, Ov. Ep. 16, 99.—* *adj. watchful, vigilant, attentive. homo vigilans et industrius, Cic. Att. 8, 11.—lumina quin etiam summâ vigilantia turre, aut videt, aut acies nostra videre putat, my eye either sees, or seems to see, on the top of the tower the watchful light, i. e. the burning torch*, Ovid. Ep. 18, 31. *cf. 19, 35. (G. 349.)*

VIGILANTER, ntis, ntissimè, *adv. vigilantly, attentively, with diligence and care*, Cic. Verr. 4, 64. Mur. 15.—

VIGILANTIA, ae, f. *watchfulness, the taking of little sleep.—vigilance, attention. vigilantiam tuam tu mihi narras*, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 34. Ov. M. 2, 779.—

VIGILAX, acis, a. *watchful*, Ov. M. 2, 779.
VIGILARIUS, i, m. *a sentinel that keeps guard in the night time, (al. VIGILARIUM, i. n. a place where sentinels stand.) Senec. Ep. 57.*

VIGINTI, a. *indecl. twenty. annos natus unum et viginti*, Cic. Or. 3, 20.—

VICESIMUS v. **Vigesimus**, a. *the twentieth. Vicesima, &c. See VICESIMUS.*

VICĒNI, ae, a. *twenty. Vicenarius, &c. See VICĒNI.*

VICIES, *adv. twenty times.*

VIGINTIVIRI, ôrum, m. *twenty commissioners, appointed by the law of Julius Caesar for dividing the lands of Capua and Stella*, Cic. Att. 2, 7, 9 & 19. Vell. 2, 49.—*also certain inferior magistrates*, Tac. An. 3, 29. Spartian. in Did. Juliano, c. 1. *sing. vigintivir, one of those twenty. Varro auctor est, XX viro se agros dividente Capuae*, Plin. 7, 52 s. 53.—

VIGINTIVIRATUS, ūs, m. *the office or dignity of a vigintivir*, Cic. Att. 9, 2. Quinctil. 12, 1, 16. Tacit. libid.

VIGOR, ôris, m. *strength, vigour. See VIGERE.*

VILIS, e, *cheap, of small price or value.—vilis faselus, the kidney-bean of small value, mean, common*, Virg. G. 1, 227.—(II) *vile, despicable, contemptible, of no value or account. fidem, fortunas, pericula vilia habere, to reckon of no account, to disregard*, Sall. Cat. 16. *et genus, et virtus, nisi cum re, vilior algâ est, birth, and virtue, without an estate, is more despicable than seaweed*, Hor. 2, 5, 8.—

VILĪTER, adv. at a small price, cheaply.—

VILĪTAS, ātis, f. cheapness. saepe taedio laboris ad vilitatem sui compelluntur ignavi, i. e. to a contempt of life or to wish for death, Curt. 5, 9, 7.

VILLA, ae. f. a farm-house and its appurtenances, a manor-house. villa, quasi VELLA v. VEHILLA; quod in eam convehuntur fructus, et evehuntur, cum veneunt, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 14. L. I. 4, 12.—(II) a villa or a number of buildings for the accommodation of an opulent Roman citizen in the country.—quid sit villa, velim me doceas, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 7. add. 3, 3, 1, &c. Cato, 3, 2. Col. 1, 4, 7, &c. villa dividatur in tres partes, urbanam, rusticam, et fructuariam, Id. 1, 6, &c. (vid. A.) 530.—VILLA publica, a large building in the Campus Martius, employed for various public purposes; for holding the census, &c. Varr. 3, 2, 1 & 4. Liv. 4, 22, 23, 24.

VILLŪLA, ae. f. a small villa, Cic. Att. 8, 9. Catull. 26.

VILLATICUS, a. of or pertaining to a villa. canis villaticus, a house-dog, that guards the villa, Col. 7, 12, 3. gallinae villaticae, hens reared in a villa, Id. 8, 2, 2. disciplina—pecoris pascendi, et etiam vellaticae pastionis, skill in rearing cattle, and also such animals as are fed in the villa, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 5. (A. 530.) so—

VILLARIS, e. villares gallinae, Plin. 10, 41 s. 57.

VILLĪCUS, i, m. the overseer of a farm, a bailiff, Varr. 1, 2, 14. Col. 11, 1, &c.—

VILLĪCA, ae. f. an overseer's wife, Col. 12, 1.

VILLĪCANS, ntis, part. acting the part of an overseer, Plin. 18, 6 s. 8.

VILLĪCĀTIO, ōnis, f. the management of a villa, Col. 11, 1, 13 & 27.

VILLUM, i, n. (q. vinulum,) small wine, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 11.

VILLUS, i, m. shaggy hair, Virg. Æ. 5, 352. —(II) wool. greges villis lege molibus albos, Virg. G. 3, 386.—the hair or nap in cloth. tonsisque ferunt mantelia villis, smooth towels, with the nap cut off, Virg. G. 4, 377. add. Martial. 14, 136.—

VILLŌSUS, a. full of shaggy hair, rough. villosa pellis ursae, the shaggy skin of a bear, Ov. M. 12, 319. cf. 13, 836.—villosa colubris terna Medusaei—guttura monstri, the triple throat of the monster Medusa covered with snakes instead of hair, Ov. M. 10, 21.

VIMEN, īnis, n. (à vieo,) an osier, a twig; a rod, the caduceus of Mercury, Stat. Th. 2, 30.

VIMENTUM, i, n. an osier, Tac. An. 12, 16.—

VIMĪNEUS, a. made of osiers or twigs.—

VIMINĀLIS, e, qf or belonging to osiers.—* VIMINĀLIS collis, one of the seven hills of Rome, so named from its being planted with osiers, Varr. L. L. 4, 8. (A. 562.)—

VIMINALIA, ium, n. all kind of trees and shrubs that produce twigs fit for binding vines, Col. 4, 30, 2.—

VIMĪNETUM, i, n. a place where osiers or willows grow, Varr. ib.

VIN' for Visne? will you? See VELLE.

VINACEA, -eus, vinalis, &c. See VINUM.

VINCAPERVINCA, ae, f. a periwinkle, a plant.

VINCĒRE, (vinco, vīci, victum,) to conquer, to overcome, to vanquish, to worst, to get the better of, to subdue. non vinci enim ab Annibale vincentibus difficilium fuit, quàm postea vincere, not to be conquered by Annibal, was more difficult for those who conquered (at Nola,) than afterwards to conquer him, Liv. 23, 16 f. longinqua bella vincere, for in bellis cum longinquo hoste, to be victorious in wars with a remote enemy, Justin. 41, 1. extremos pudeat rediisse, hoc vincite cives, et prohibete nefas, conquer so far as to prevent this disgrace, Virg. Æ. 5, 194. irruat (sc. Menelaus in Paridem,) et causâ quem vincit, vincat et armis, and let him vanquish Paris by arms, whom he is superior to by the justice of his cause, Ov. Ep. 13, 75. vincere erant omnes (sc. tres deae) dignae; iudexque verebar non omnes causam vincere posse suam, I their judge was grieved that all of them could not gain their cause, Ov. Ep. 16, 75. but mille tamen causas scribendo vince frequenter, by writing often get the better of a thousand causes, which hinder your letters from reaching me, Ov. Tr. 4, 7, 25.—VINCERE judicio, to prevail or to be successful in a trial, to gain one's cause, Cic. Rosc. Com. 18.—to outbid one at an auction; Othonem vincas volo, Cic. Att. 13, 29. cf. ib. 33.—to shew, to prove, to evince. id me cupere, dicendo vincere non postulo, Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 13. ergo negatum vincor ut credam miser, I am forced to believe what I denied, Hor. Epod. 17, 27. nec vincet ratio hoc, tantumdeni ut peccet, &c. nor will reason convince or persuade men of this, Id. S. 1, 3, 115.—(II) to surpass, to outstrip, to exceed, to excel. mater eris juveni, qui fortibus actis acta patris vincet, Ov. M. 11, 222. esculus—immota manet, multosque per annos multa virum volvens durando secula vincit, outlasts, Virg. G. 2, 297. contra ego vivendo vici mea fata, superstes restarem ut genitor sc. filio, have outlived or overpassed, Id. A. 11, 160. labore atque operibus locorum vincere difficultates, to surmount, Hirt. B. G. 8, 41. so tuaque expectata parenti vicit iter durum pietas! Virg. Æ. 6, 688. noctem flammis funalia vincunt, overpower, i. e. dispel the darkness of, ib. 1, 727.—* VICIMUS, exclamat, &c. we have conquered, i. e. I have gained my point, a form of rejoicing at one's success, Ov. M. 6, 513. so vincimus, inquit, Id. Tr. 3, 9, 23. cf. Propert. 1, 8, 28. cui si esse in urbe tuâ licet, vicimus, Cic. Att. 14, 20 m.—* VICERIS, you have gained the victory, an expression of great anger, or a form of giving up all concern about one, Ter. And. 5, 3, 20. so vincite, inquit, si ita vultis, Sabinus, carry your point, if you will have it so, Caes. B. G. 5, 30.—

VICTUS, part. conquered, overcome. ne subeant herbae, neu pulvere victa (sc. area) fatiscat, and lest overpowered with drought it chap or break into chinks, Virg. G. 1, 180.—with the infin. vir nulli victus vel ponere castra, vel junxisse

ratem, &c. surpassed by no one in pitching a camp, &c. Sil. 5, 552. cf. 6, 141.—with the genit. restitit (Orpheus,) Eurydicenque suam jam luce sub ipsâ inmemor, heu! victusque animi, respexit, overcome by impatient desire, Virg. G. 4, 490.

VICTOR, ōris, m. a conqueror—adj. victorious. victor exercitus, Nep. in Agesil. 4. victor curus, the triumphal chariot, Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 47.—victor propositi simulac perveneris illuc, having effected or accomplished your purpose, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 11. so victorque Sinon incendia miscet, Virg. Æ. 2, 329. animus (sc. Marii erat) lubricus et divitiarum victor, superior to pleasure and riches, Sall. Jug. 63.

VICTRIX, icis, f. rar. neut. subst. & adj. victorious.—

VICTORIA, ae, f. victory, Nep. 20, 2.—(II) the goddess of victory, Cic. N. D. 2, 23. Varr. L. L. 4, 10. Themistocles—Victorias aureas in usum belli conficari voluit, golden images of victory, Quinctil. 9, 2, 92.

VICTORIOLA, ae, f. a little image representing victory, Cic. N. D. 3, 34.—

VICTORIATUS i, m. sc. nummus, a silver coin having the image of victory stamped on it.—

VICTIMA, Victimarius, &c. vid. suis locis.

VINCERE, (vincio, vixi, victum,) to bind, to tie. verba vincire, to join words in sentences, so as to render the pronunciation of them most harmonious, Cic. Or. 13. cf. Quinctil. 8, 6, 62. so membra orationis numeris, Cic. Or. 3, 49. sententias, to arrange the parts of a sentence, so as to render them most striking, Cic. Or. 50. hostiles linguas, inimicaque vinximus ora, we have bound by magic arts, Ov. F. 2, 581. tenuisque lagēos, tentatura pedes olim, vincituraque linguam, Virg. G. 2, 94.—

VINCTUS, part. bound. nexu vincti, those bound for debt, and obliged to work as slaves, Liv. 2, 23. cf. 6, 36 f. (A. 45).—* est igitur oratio alia vincta atque contexta, alia soluta, there is one kind of prose bound and knit together by a certain measure, another loose and free, Quinctil. 9, 4, 19.—

VINCTURA, ae, f. a binding or tying, a bond or ligament.—

VINCTUS, ūs, m. a band or binding.—

VINCŪLUM, & contr. Vinculum, i, n. a band or bond, any thing that ties or binds; as, chains, cords, fetters, &c. ipse viro primus manicas atque arcta levari vincla jubet Priamus, orders his manicles and strait bonds to be loosed, Virg. Æ. 2, 146. cf. 153. chartae sua vincla demere, to loose the string with which a letter was tied, Ov. Tr. 4, 7, 7. cf. P. 3, 7. so vincla epistolae laxavit, al. laceravit, Nep. 4, 4.—* et Tyrrhena pedum circumdat vincla plantis, he binds the Tuscan sandals or shoes round his feet, Virg. Æ. 8, 458. so vinclaque de niveo detrahit ipse pede, Tibull. 1, 6, 30. vincla duae (nymphae) pedibus demunt sc. Dianae, take off the sandals from her feet, Ov. M. 3, 168.—* conjicere aliquem in vincla, to cast into prison or to put in chains, Caes. B. G. 4, 27. Salust. Cat. 42. ex vinculis causam dicere, in

chains, Caes. B. G. 1, 4. haec dextra, qua Gallos fudi a d-lubris vestris, jam in vinculis et catenis erit, Liv. 5, 16.—* metaph. qui ex corporum vinculis, tanquam e carcere evolaverunt, Cic. somn. Scip. 3. his vinculis fugae obstricti stabant, restrained by these ties from flying, they stood, Liv. 10, 41. hoc tractus vinculo quum redisset, drawn back by this constraint, Id. 42, 22. ille Philippo excusare laborem, et mercenaria vincla, his mercenary engagements, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 67.

VINDĒMIA, ae, f. (à vino demendo, Varr. L. L. 4, 4 f.) a gathering of grapes to make wine, vintage. non eadem arboribus pendet vindemia nostris, the same vintage, i. e. the same kind of grapes, Virg. G. 2, 89. cf. 522.—(II) the gathering of fruits, of honey, &c. olearum vindemia, Plin. 15, 1 s. 2. mellis, Col. 9, 15. Plin. 11, 14. thuris, Id. 12, 14 s. 32.—

VINDĒMIOLA, ae, f. a little vintage.—* metaph. ego omnes meas vindemiolas eò reservo, ut illud subsidium senectutis parem, I reserve all my savings for that purpose, i. e. for purchasing your library, Cic. Att. 1, 10.—

VINDĒMIALIS, e, of vintage. vindemiales fructus, Suet. Aug. 35.—

VINDĒMIARE, to gather grapes, Plin. 14, 2 s. 4. 18, 31 s. 74 f. vinum vindemiare, to gather grapes for wine, Col. 12, 33.—

VINDĒMIATOR & Vindēmītor, ōris, m. a vintager, he that gathers the vintage or fruit of the vine, Varr. L. L. 4, 18. Hor. S. 1, 7, 30.—(II) a star called the VINTAGER, because it rose a little before the vintage began, Col. 11, 2, 24 & 58.—

VINDĒMIATORIUS, a, of or pertaining to vintage. vasa vindemiatoria, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 8.

VINDEX, icis, m. & f. (q. à vis & dico,) an avenger or punisher of wrongs. me vindicent conjunctionis oderunt, Cic. Fam. 5, 6, 5. add. Rull. 2, 9.—a defender or assertor. vindex aeris alieni, i. e. defensor creditorum, Cic. Att. 2, 1 f. in eo verti puellae salutem, si postero die (Virginus) vindex injuriae ad tempus praesto esset, that the safety of the next day, depended on his being present in time next day to protect her from injury, Liv. 3, 46. audita vox una vindex libertatis, &c. one word (sc. provōco, I appeal,) the defender or safeguard of liberty, ib. 56. nec se procul abesse periculi vindicem, and that he was at hand to rescue him from danger, Id. 10, 5. timēre deī pro vindice terrae, the gods were afraid for Hercules the protector of the earth, Ov. M. 9, 241. vindex ultorque parentis, ib. 5, 237.—a cautioner or bail, Gell. 16, 10. (A. 250).—an assertor of one's liberty or rights. vindex ab eo, quod vindicat, quod minis is, qui pressus est, ab aliquo teneatur, Festus. (A. 231.) nec deus intersit nisi dignus vindice nodus incidit, let not a god be introduced in a play, unless a difficulty occur, worthy of a deity to solve or unravel it, Hor. Art. 191.—* adj. ego vindice flammâ—everti tecta, I overturned the house with avenging fire, Ov. M. 1, 230.—

VINDICIAE, arum, f. a litigation or question before a judge concerning the possession of a thing,

which we say is ours, when another possesses it, a claim or right of possession, actual possession. M. Claudio clienti negotium *det sc. Appianus*, ut virginem in servitute assereret, neque cederet secundum libertatem postulantibus vindicias, and should not yield to those who demanded that she should be left at liberty, till the cause was decided, Liv. 3, 44. *advocati puellae*—postulant, ut rem integram in patris adventum differat; lege ab ipso lata vindicias det secundum libertatem, *that, according to the law made by himself, he should grant possession in favour of liberty*, i. e. that Virginia should remain in possession of her freedom, till it should be determined, whether she was the daughter of Virginius, or the slave of Claudius, ib. f. id quod constat, nudum videtur proponendum, *decrêsse (i. e. Appium decrevisse,)* vindicias secundum servitute, *that he decreed possession in favour of slavery*, i. e. that Claudius should carry off and possess Virginia, till it should be determined whether she was a slave or a free woman, Liv. 3, 47. *so ab libertate in servitute contra leges vindicias dare, to adjudge possession in favour of slavery against liberty*, ib. 56. vox—*ex eo missa ore, quo vindiciae nuper ab libertate dictae erant, uttered from that mouth, by which sentence concerning the right of possession, had lately been pronounced against liberty*, ib. so ubi crudeli decreto, nefandisque vindiciis dexteram patris in filiam armaverit, *by a cruel decree and execrable decision concerning the right of possession*, ib. 57.——

VINDICARE, *to avenge or revenge*. vindicare se ab v. de aliquo, *to avenge one's self of or on any one*, Senec. de benef. 6, 5. Plin. Ep. 4, 11, 1.—*to punish*. conjurationes, Liv. 39, 41. haec primò paullatim crescere, interdum vindicari, *were punished*, Sall. Cat. 10. *impers. vindicatum est in eos, punishment was inflicted on them, or they were punished*, Sall. Cat. 9.—(II) *to claim*. aliquid lege, Cic. Or. 1, 10. *with the inf. vindicat hoc Pharius dextrâ gestare satelles*, Lucan. 8, 675.—(III) *to defend, to preserve*. nos vindicabit, *will vindicate or justify*, Cic. Fam. 12, 16, 10.—*to free, to rescue*. aliquem à verberibus, et crucis terrore, Cic. C. Rabir. 5. se ad suos vindicare, *to restore, or to extricate himself from his dependence, in order to return to his friends*, Cic. Rabir. Post. 9. Cupido—*faces suos a crimine vindicat isto, vindicates or justifies*, Ov. M. 10, 312.—* VINDICARE libertatem, *to assert or recover*, Caes. B. G. 7, 76. se in libertatem, *to vindicate themselves into liberty, or to assert their liberty*, Id. B. C. 1, 22. cf. Cic. Fam. 2, 5 f. 10, 31, 14. Paradox. 5, 3. Flacc. 11. Sallust. Cat. 20, 6.—* quum instaret assessor puellae, ut vindicaret, *sponsorsque daret, &c. when the claimant of the girl urged Icilius to declare himself her defendant; and give sureties for her appearance in court*, Liv. 3, 46. ita vindicatur Virginia, *is left at freedom or admitted to bail*, ib.—*physici vindicarent, would raise an action against you concerning the right of possession*, Cic. Or. 1, 10.——

VINDICATIO, *onis, f. an avenging or punishing*,

Cic. Inv. 2, 22 & 53.—(II) *a civil action or lawsuit for a thing*, (A. 230.)——

VINDICTA, *ae, f. revenge, vengeance, punishment, retaliation*. at vindicta bonum vitâ jucundius ipsâ, Juvenal. 13, 180.—(II) *a rod with which slaves, when manumitted were struck on the head by the Praetor; vindictâ postquam meus a Praetore recessi, i. e. mei juris factus, liber, et civis Romanus*, Pers. 5, 88. VINDICTA virga est, qua manumittendi a praetore in capite pulsantur, *ideo dicta, quòd eos vindicat libertati*, ib. Scholiast. *But Livy says, that it was so named from Vindicius, the slave, who discovered the conspiracy of Brutus and others to restore king Tarquin; ille primùm dicitur vindictâ liberatus, &c.* Liv. 2, 5. vindictâ liber factus, Cic. Top. 2. Boëthius *says that the rod was put on the head of the slave by a lictor*, ibid. an verò servos nostros una vindicta liberabit, &c. Cic. Rabir. Perd. 5. add. Hor. S. 2, 7, 76. Plin. Ep. 7, 16. Tac. An. 13, 27. Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 56.—(III) *a defence, cum tibi suscepta est legis vindicta severae, Ov. P. 4, 6, 33. utriusque vindicta libertatis morte stetit, the defence of liberty cost both (Cicero and Canuleius) their life*, Paterc. 2, 64.—*civitas in ipsâ vindictâ libertatis peritura, in the very recovery of liberty*, Liv. 34, 49. petatur à virtute invisae hujus vitae vindicta, *a deliverance from this hated life*, Id. 26, 15. mors una vindicta est, *death is our only refuge*, Id. 40, 4.

VINEA, *ae, f. (g. vitinea, à vite,)* a vineyard, a place planted with vines, Cic. Sen. 15. Virg. G. 2, 390. Hor. Od. 3, 1, 29.—(II) *per synecdoch. a vine*, Col. 4, 10, 2, 4, 22, 5 & 6, 4, 26, 4, &c. vinearum quinque sunt genera, Plin. 17, 21. tria genera, Col. de arb. 4, 1.—(III) *a warlike machine, a shed or mantlet used in besieging towns*, Veget. 4, 15. Caes. B. C. 2, 2. Sall. Jug. 21. (A. 396.)——

VINEARIUS, & VINEATICUS, *a. of or pertaining to a vineyard*. vinearii colles, Col. 5, 6, 36. vineatici cultus, Col. 4, 33, 6. vineaticae falculae, Cato, 11, 5. vineaticus fructus, i. e. vindemia, 7, 3, 11. semina, 4, 1, 1.——

VINEALIS, *e, fit for vines or for a vineyard*. vinealis terra, Col. 3, 12, 1.——

VINETUM, *i, n. ground planted with vines*, Cic. N. D. 2, 66. Virg. G. 2, 319. vineta varii generis, Col. 3, 20, 3. cf. 3, 4, 3, 13, 2, & 4, 1, 1.—* vineta sua caedere, i. e. malum sibi creare, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 219.——

VINIATOR, *oris, m. a vine-dresser, a keeper of a vineyard, a gatherer of grapes*, Col. 3, 3, 8. Cic. Fin. 5, 14. Virg. E. 10, 36.——

VINITORIUS, *a. of or belonging to a vine-dresser*. vinitoria falx, Col. 4, 25, 1.——

VINUM, *i, n. (sivos,) wine, drink made of the juice of grapes*, Plin. 14, 6 & 7. (A. 454.)—*in vino tempus consumere, in drinking*, Cic. Phil. 13, 11.—(II) *a grape*, Varr. L. L. 4, 17. add. Cato, 147. Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 125.—(III) *wine or drink made of other fruits, and substances, besides grapes*, Plin. 13, & 14, 16 s. 19.——

VILLUM, *i, n. (contract. for vinulum,) small wine*, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 11.——

VINACEUS, a. of or belonging to wine and grapes. vinaceus acinus, a grape-stone, Cic. S. 15.—so VINACEUS sc. acinus.—

VINACEA, ae, f. sc. bacca expressa, Cato, 25. Col. 12, 39, 2. de arb. 4, 5.—

VINACEUM, i, n. sc. granum, a grape-stone, kernel or husk. vilis frequentis vinaciçi, whose fruit is full of grape-stones, Col. 3, 1, 5.—

VINALIA, ium, n. a festival at the beginning of vintage, Festus; Ov. F. 4, 864.—

VINARIUS, a. of or pertaining to wine.—

VINARIUM, i, n. sc. vas, a wine cask. invertunt Alliphânis (sc. poculis) vinaria tota, they pour whole casks of wine into Alliphianian cups, Hor. S. 2, 8, 39.—

VINARIUS, i, m. a vintner or seller of wine, a wine-merchant, Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 30. Suet. Claud. 40.—

VIOLENTUS, a. given to wine, drunken, Cic. Rull. 1, 1. Fam. 12, 25.—*violenta medicamenta, medicines made with wine or composed chiefly of wine, Cic. Pis. 6.—sive quid violentum, sive acidum est, id huic morbo alienum est, vinous or acid, Cels. 4, 13, 17.—

VIOLENTIA, ae, f. drunkenness, Cic. Phil. 2, 39. Topic. 20.—

VINŌSUS, a. having the taste or savour of wine, vinous, Plin. 13, 19s. 34.—(II) fond of wine. vinosus Homerus, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 6.—(III) drunk or drunken, inebriated, Liv. 41, 4.—

VINIPŌTOR, ōris, m. a drinker of wine, a wine-bibber, Plin. 10, 54s. 75f. sed Harduinus hanc vocem omittit.

VINNŪLUS, a. soft, flexible, Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 70.

VIŌLA, ae, f. a violet. nigrae, i. e. purpureae, Virg. Æ. 10, 39. add. Cic. Tusc. 5, 26.—(II) a violet-colour. tinctus violâ pallor a-mantium, Hor. Od. 3, 10, 14.—

VIOLĀCEUS, a. like a violet, of a violet-colour.

VIOLĀRIUM, i, n. a place where violets grow, a bed of violets, Virg. G. 4, 32. Ov. F. 4, 437. Hor. Od. 2, 15, 5.—

VIOLARIUS, i, n. a dyer of the violet-colour, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 36.

VIOLĀRE, (à vis,) to violate, to injure, to hurt. ebur ostro, to tarnish or strain, Virg. Æ. 12, 67. cf. Stat. Achil. 1, 307.—

VIOLĀTUS, part. violated. fidei violatae crimina, Juv. 13, 6. add. v. 219.—*fictilis, et nullo violatus Jupiter auro, i. e. the earthen image of Jupiter, not yet displaced by an image of gold, Juv. 11, 116.—fletu genas violata Diana, having her cheeks stained with tears, Stat. Th. 9, 713.—

VIOLĀTIO, ōnis, f. the act of violating, violation, Liv. 29, 8. fidei, Paterc. 2, 1. religio-nium, Senec. Ep. 104.—

VIOLĀTOR, ōris, m. one that violates, a violator, Liv. 4, 19, 8, 19. Ov. P. 2, 2, 27.—Tac. An. 1, 58.—joined with a fem. noun. et natrix violator aquae, i. e. veneno inficiens, Lucan. 9, 720.—

VIOLABĪLIS, e, that is or ought to be violated.

VIŌLENS, ntis, et saepius VIŌLENTUS, a.

(à vis,) violent. violens Aufidus, impetuous, rapid, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 10.—

VIŌLENTER, adv. violently, Liv. 5, 1.—

VIŌLENTIA, ae, f. violence.

VIŌPERA, ae, f. a viper, a kind of serpent, Virg. G. 3, 416. Hor. Od. 8, 4, 17. Epod. 16, 52.—used as a name of reproach, Flor. 4. c. ult. m. Juv. 6, 640. cf. Donat. in Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 8.—

VIŌPEREUS & VIŌPERĪNUS, a. of or pertaining to a viper, viperous. tandem viperis Ephyren Pirenida (i. e. Corinthum) pennis contigit sc. Medæa, borne on serpent's wings, i. e. in a chariot drawn by dragons, Ov. M. 7, 391. (G. 444.) vipereo tela cruore madent, i. e. veneno, Ov. P. 4, 7, 36. vipereum genus fratrum, i. e. produced from the serpent's teeth sown by Cadmus, Senec. Oedip. 597, (G. 426.)

VIŌTO, (al. bibio,) ōnis, m. a young crane, Plin. 10, 49s. 69.

VIR, vīri, m. (vīr̄g), a man, not a woman. quod tu non esses jure, vir illa (sc. Omphale) fuit, Ov. Ep. 9, 106. add. Plin. 10, 63s. 83.—a man, not a boy. hinc ubi jam firmata virum te fecerit aetas, Virg. E. 4, 37.—a man of untainted morals, not a profligate. ego tamen vir sum, Suet. Vesp. 13. cf. Ov. Art. 1, 524.—(II) a husband. tibi generum firmum, et filiae invenies virum, Ter. And. 3, 3, 4.—the male of animals. vir gregis ipse caper deerraverat, the husband of the flock, Virg. E. 7, 7.—(III) —a man of fortitude. Marius rusticanus vir, sed planè vir, &c. Cic. Tusc. 2, 22.—hence VIR is commonly joined with adjectives of praise. D. Silantus, vir fortis atque strenuus, Sall. Cat. 51, 16.—VIR BONUS seems to have been used sometimes as a term of complaisance. as GENTLEMAN or SIR among us, Cic. Off. 2, 25f.—sometimes ironically. ille autem bonus vir nusquam apparet, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 18. cf. Ad. 3, 5, 30.—(IV) a man or foot soldier. equites virique, Liv. 21, 27. cum his, viris equisque, ut dicitur, decertandum est, i. e. omni conatu, with our utmost might, Cic. Off. 3, 33. cf. Q. fr. 2, 15.—*Etrusci, comparato exercitu, quum vir virum legisset, &c. when one man chose another for his companion in arms, Liv. 9, 39. cf. 10, 38. Cic. Mil. 21.—but legitque virum vir, and man singles out his man to attack, Virg. Æ. 11, 632.—*VIR as homo, is put for a pronoun. vidisti igitur virum? for eum, Cic. Att. 9, 18.—virility or the power of procreation. ut relicta sensit sibi membra sine viro sc. Atys, Catul. 62, 6. cf. Lucan. 10, 133. Virum often occurs in the poets for virorum.—

VIRITĪM, adv. man by man. pecus viritum distribuit, Caes. B. G. 7, 71.—separately, a-part, one by one. ad hoc viritum—commone-facere (eos) beneficii sui, Sall. Jug. 49.—

VIRĪLIS, e, of a man, pertaining to a man. filius huic, fato divum, prolesque virilis nulla fuit, he had no son, and no male-issue remaining, Virg. Æ. 7, 50. coetus viriles, companies of men, Ov. M. 3, 403.—*Fortuna virilis, masculine Fortune, worshipped as a goddess,

under this name by women, that she would conceal their personal defects from their husbands, Ov. F. 4, 145 & 149. cf. Dionys. 4, 27. --- (II) metaph. *manly, becoming a man, not effeminate*.---* pars virilis, the part, office, or duty of a man. ne forte seniles mandentur juveni partes, pueroque viriles, that the part of an old man may not be ascribed to a young man, nor that of a man to a boy, Hor. Art. 176. est aliqua mea pars virilis, quod, &c. it is in some respect my duty or incumbent on me, Cic. Verr. 4, 37. so plus etiam, quam pars virilis postulatur, more than I am strictly bound to do, ib. 3, 3f. illius (sc. Camilli) gloriae pars virilis apud omnes milites, qui simul vicerint; suae victoriae neminem omnium mortalium socium esse, in the glory of Camillus every soldier, who conquered with him, had a right to share, Liv. 6, 11.---hence, me ejus beneficio plus quam pro virili parte obligatum puto, I think myself obliged by his favour more than as an individual, i. e. not only for my own part, but also on account of the republick, which he has served, Cic. Phil. 13, 4. haec qui pro virili parte defendunt, optimates sunt, to the utmost of their power or ability, Cic. Sext. 66. cf. Liv. praef. 1, 3, 71. 10, 8. Ov. Tr. 5, 11, 23. Quintil. 12, 1, 1, & 12, 11f.---so pro virili portione, Tac. Agric. 45. ---

VIRILITER, adv. *manfully, bravely*, Cic. Off. 1, 27. Tusc. 2, 27. Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 38. Ov. F. 1, 479. ---

VIRILITAS, âtis, f. *the property of a man, manliness, vigour, strength*, V. Max. 2, 4, 2. cf. Quintil. 1, 8, 9.---*manhood, virility*, Plin. 33, 12s. 54.---(II) *the distinguishing parts of a man*, Hirt. B. Alex. 70. Plin. 7, 4. Tac. An. 6, 31. ---*the genital parts of the male of other animals, the power of generation*, Plin. 23, 1s. 23 ad fin. ---

VIRGUS, a, *fond of men*, Gell. 7, 12. virosa mulier, Lucil. apud Non. 1, 80. ---

VIRAGO, inis, f. *a woman having the qualities of a man, a masculine woman, a female warrior*. illa virago sc. Cloelia, that heroine, Cic. Off. 1, 18. ---

VIRĒRE, (vireo, ui, —) *to be green, to flourish, to bloom*. nemus omne virebit, Virg. E. 7, 59.---(II) *met. to be strong or vigorous*. virent genua, Hor. Epod. 13, 4. ---

VIRENS, ntis, part. adj. *green*.---(II) *metaph. flourishing, blooming, strong, vigorous*. aevi flore virens, Sil. 1, 60. ---

VIRENTIA, ium, n. *green plants, trees and herbs*, Col. 1, 5, 8. & 3, 1. ---

VIRĒO, onis, m. *a kind of bird, a green-finch*, Plin. 13, 29. ---

VIRESCĒRE, *to grow green*, Virg. G. 1, 55. Ov. M. 4, 394. Plin. 15, 24f. ---

VIRĒTUM, i, n. *a place full of green herbs, a green*, Virg. Æ. 6, 638. ---

VIROR, oris, m. *greenness*, Pallad. in Jun. tit. 12. ---

VIRĪDIS, e, *green, of a grass colour*. in viridi ripâ inambulantes, Cic. Leg. 1, 5.---* Viridis is joined as an epithet to the deities, and waters of the sea and of rivers. virides Nereidum co-

mae, Hor. Od. 3, 28, 9.---(II) *metaph. fresh, vigorous, strong*.---* malignè respondet viridi non cocta fidelia limo, a pitcher not well baked at first, when struck, returns a blunt or sullen sound, Pers. 3, 22. ---

VIRĪDIA, ium, n. *green herbs, shrubs, and trees*. --- (II) *a place covered with green herbs and plants; a green*, Phaedr. 2, 5, 14. ---

VIRĪDĒ, adv. *greenly, with a green colour*. ---

VIRĪDITAS, âtis, f. *greenness, verdure*, Cic. Sen. 15.---(II) *metaph. freshness, vigour*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 31. ---

VIRGA, ae, f. (q. virġa, à vireo,) *a small branch, a rod or long twig*, either adhering to the tree or cut off.---(II) *a rod or staff*. ille (Ulysses) levi virgâ, (virgam nam forte tenebat,) quod rogat, in spisso littore pingit opus, Ov. Art. 2, 131.---*the rod or caduceus of Mercury*. tum virgam capit, &c. Virg. Æ. 4, 242. cf. Hor. Od. 1, 10, 18. & 24, 16. Ov. M. 1, 671, 2, 737.---*the rod or wand of magicians*. Picus equum domitor, quem---aurêâ percussum virgâ, versumque venenis, fecit avem Circe, Virg. Æ. 7, 189. Ov. M. 14, 278, 295, 300, & 413.---*a rod, with which the Massylians or Numidians directed their horses without bridles*, gens, quae nudo residens Massylia dorso, ora levi flectit frenorum nescia virgâ, Lucan. 4, 682. cf. Martial. 9, 23, 14. Liv. 35, 11. (A. 369.)---*a rod used by a waggoner or the driver of a carriage, instead of a whip*. sed jumenta vocant, et sol inclinatur: eundum est: nam mihi commotâ jam dudum mulio virgâ innuit, intimates or gives notice, that all is ready, by moving his rod, or, as we say, by cracking his whip, Juvenal. 3, 316. cf. 8, 153.---*a rod, used by teachers in correcting their scholars; and chiefly by masters in punishing their slaves*. metuens virgae jam grandis Achilles, Juv. 7, 210. cf. Ov. Art. 1, 16.---* plur. rods, bound with a thong in the form of a bundle, (FASCIS;) and borne before the greater magistrates by the lictors, who scourged with them such offenders, as the magistrates ordered to be punished. They were made, at least in later times, of the birch tree, (ex betulâ: Gallicae haec arbor mirabili candore tenuitate, terribilibus magistratum virgis,) Plin. 16, 18 s. 30. (A. 178.)---*virgis caedi civem Rom. vetuit lex Porcia*, Liv. 10, 9. so Porcia lex virgas ab omnium civium Romanorum corpore amovit, Cic. Rabir. perd. 4. cf. Cat. 1, 11. Sall. Cat. 51, 22. fuit et Balbus Cornelius major consul; sed accusatus, atque de jure virgarum in eum, judicium in consulum missus, Cornelius Balbus also came to be senior consul; but he had formerly been accused of having unjustly assumed the right of citizenship, and his cause referred to the verdict of judges or of a jury, whether he might be lawfully scourged with rods, as being a foreigner and not a citizen, Plin. 7, 43 s. 44. cf. Cic. Balb. (A. 116.)---* When a magistrate visited any one, the lictor knocked at the door with a rod; and so upon his return home.---forte incidit, ut lictor Sulpicii, cum is de foro se domum reciperet, forem, ut mos est, virgâ percuteret, Liv.

6, 34. (A. 115.) *cf.* Martial. 8, 66.—* VIRGA in the sing. is sometimes put by the poets for the FASCES and the dignity of a magistrate. *ceditur et caecis, et quos praetexta verendos virgaque cum verbis imperiosa facit, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 31.*

VIRGEUS, a. *of rods, twigs or osiers.* virgea suppellex, *made of osiers, Virg. G. 1, 165.*

VIRGETUM, i, n. *a place where rods or osiers grow, Cic. Leg. 2, 8.*

VIRGATUS, a. *variegated with lines like rods, or with spots.* virgatis lucent sagulis, *in streaked or striped mantlets, Virg. Æ. 8, 660.*

VIRGATOR, ōris, m. *one that beats with rods, Plaut. Asin. 3, 2, 19.*

VIRGIDEMIA, ae, f. (*g. virgarum vindemia.*) *a collection of rods for beating slaves, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 22.*

VIRGŪLA, ae, f. *a little rod, Col. 3, 13. corona facta duabus virgulis oleaginis, made of two sprigs of olive, Nep. 8, 4. quasi virgulā divinā, as if by the divine bounty, without human assistance, Cic. Off. 1, 44.—(II) a mark of censure, prefixed to a verse or passage in a book, an obelisk (†), Quintil. 1, 4, 3.*

VIRGŪLĀTUS, a. *striped, rayed with long streaks, Plin. 9, 33 s. 52.*

VIRGULTUM, i, n. (*g. virguletum.*) *a shrub or little tree.* dum tenera attondent simae virgulta capellae, *crop or browse the tender shrubs, Virg. E. 10, 7. silvestria virgulta, forest-trees and shrubs, Id. Æ. 2, 3. avia tum resonant avibus virgulta canoris, the pathless or lonely thickets, ib. 328. cornea virgulta, cornel trees, Id. Æ. 3, 23. virgulta sonantia silvis, shrubs rustling in the woods, ib. 6, 604. quae (Circe) virgultis abdita, hid by the brushwood or bushes, Ov. M. 14, 349.*

VIRGO, inis, f. (*à virēre.*) *a virgin or maid, an unmarried woman; opp. to mulier, a married woman.—* applied also to the females of other animals, that have not had young. equa virgo, a mare that has not had a foal, Plin. 28, 9 s. 41.*

—* likewise to inanimate things. terra virgo, *earth that has not been dug for gold or silver, Plin. 33, 3 s. 15. virgo charta, a book not yet published, Martial. 1, 67, 7.—(II) a young married woman, Virg. E. 6, 47, & 52. & ibi Serv. G. 3, 263. Hor. 3, 17, 36.—* any young woman, though immodest, Ov. Ep. 6, 133. Curt. 5, 1, 38. Justin. 1, 3. Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 9.—(III) VIRGO aqua, the name of an aqueduct at Rome, Plin. 31, 3 s. 25. & 36, 15 s. 24. Senec. Ep. 83. Stat. Silv. 1, 5, 25. Martial. 6, 42.—(IV) VIRGO, one of the twelve constellations or signs of the zodiac, Cic. N. D. 2, 42. Virg. E. 4, 6.*

VIRGUNCŪLA, ae, f. *a little virgin, a young maid, a wench, Juv. 13, 40. Sen. Q. N. 1 f.—*

VIRGINĀLIS, e; & VIRGINĀRIUS, a. *of or pertaining to a virgin. virginalis habitus atque vestitus, Cic. Verr. 4, 3.*

VIRGINEUS, a. *of or like a virgin. virgineus pudor, Tibul. 1, 4, 74. rubor, Virg. G. 1, 430.*

* VIRGINEA aqua, *the water of the aquaeduct called Virgo, Ov. F. 1, 464. so virgineus liquor,*

Id. P. 1, 8, 38.—VIRGINEUS is scarcely used by prose writers.

VIRGINĪTAS, ātis, f. *chastity, virginity, Cic. N. D. 3, 23. Virg. Æ. 11, 583. 12, 141.*

VIRIA, ae, f. (*à vir.*) *a bracelet, properly of men; but also of women, Plin. 33, 3 s. 12.*

VIRIČŪLUM, i, n. *a graving tool, a kind of small knife, Plin. 35, 11 s. 41.*

VIRĪDIS, e, *green, &c. See VIRĒRE.*

VIRĪLIS, e, *manly. viritum, &c. See VIR.*

VIRĪŌSUS, a. *fond of men. See VIR.*

VIRŌSUS, a. *fetid, poisonous. See VIRUS.*

VIRTUS, ūtis, f. *properly fortitude, bravery, valour, Caes. B. G. 1, 2.—(II) any perfection or excellence of mind or body, chiefly of the mind, virtue, Cic. Fin. 5, 12, 13, &c. virtus omnis tribus in rebus ferè vertitur, all virtue or moral excellence consists in three things, in the perception of truth, in temperance and justice, ib. 2, 5. but Cicero, in another place more accurately, divides all virtue (omne, quod honestum est,) into four parts, the perception of truth, justice, magnanimity, and temperance, ib. 1, 5. virtus bonorum, the virtue or moral excellence of good men, Sall. Cat. 3. virtus animi, the abilities of the mind, prudence, sagacity, and wisdom, ib. 1 & 2. the same with ingenium, ib. 2. so virtuti omnia parent, ib. pro virtute,—largitio, instead of merit or real worth, ib. 3. neque virtuti honos datur, preferments or public offices are not conferred on merit or real worth, Id. Jug. 3. virtus eorum, qui sustinent sc. praeturam et consulatum, ib. 4.—virtus belandi, warlike courage, Cic. Manil. 13. rei militaris virtus, bravery or skill in the art of war, Cic. Mur. 10. dicendi virtus, the virtue, talent or power of speaking, eloquence, Cic. Or. 1, 11. conf. 2, 27.—* per catachresin, VIRTUS is applied to beasts, inanimate things, &c. nam nec arboris, nec equi virtus (in quo abutimur nomine) in opinione sita est, sed in naturā, the virtue or excellence, Cic. Leg. 1, 16. si considerem (regnum,) ornatus esses ex tuis virtutibus, according to your merits or deserts, ironically for demerits, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 22. cf. Eun. 5, 9, 60. so homo suā virtute egens, by his own fault, Cic. Dom. 44.—* Virtutis templum, the temple of Virtue, worshipped as a goddess, Cic. N. D. 2, 23 & 31. add. Juv. 1, 115. Liv. 27, 25, 29, 11.*

VIRUS, i, n. (not used in the plur.) *moisture, humour, liquor, the natural or vital juice of any thing; the sperm or semen of animals.—(II) VIRUS most frequently denotes a noxious or hurtful juice, venom, poison. ille (Jupiter) malum virus serpentibus addidit atris, Virg. G. 1, 129.—(III) a rank fetid smell or steam. animae leonis virus grave, ursi pestilens, Plin. 11, 53 s. 115.*

VIRŌSUS, a. *fetid, having a strong or rank smell, Virg. G. 1, 58.*

VIS, vim, vi, f. (rarely found in the genit. & dat.) *plur. vires, virium, viribus, &c. force, strength, power. vis omnis deorum et potestas, Cic. N. D. 3, 36. doctrina vim promovet insitam, improves natural vigour or genius, Hor.*

Od. 4, 4, 33.—vis humana, human labour or industry; or for homines, Virg. G. 1, 198. cf. Lucr. 5, 208.—(II) unjust force, violence. vim vi repellere, Cic. Sext. 17.—* **MAJOR VIS** sc. caeli, a tempest or storm, Plin. 18, 28 s. 69.—any irresistible violence or calamity, Col. 1, 7, 1. aut aliqua vis major reditum permisisset, Cic. Planc. c. ult. cf. Cic. Inv. 2, 33. Sen. Ben. 2, 18. & 4, 39 f.—(III) the nature, essence or substance of a thing. vis amicitiae, Cic. Amic. 4.—(IV) meaning, sense or import. verbi vis, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5.—(V) a number, multitude, quantity, &c. vis maxima ranunculorum, Cic. Fam. 7, 18, 11. odora canum vis, a pack of well-scented hounds, Virg. Æ. 4, 132.—* in genit. & dat. Cassius Severus—in magnâ parte librorum suorum plus vis habebat, quàm sanguinis, Auctor dial. de Orat. 26. vis publicae reus, Digest. 5, 30.—equitibus suis hostium vi oppositis, Hirt. B. Afr. 69.

VISCUM, i, n. rar. viscus, i, m. the mistletoe, misseltœ or messeldine, a shrub of a glutinous nature, which grows on several trees, chiefly on those of the oak kind, Plin. 16, 44 s. 93.—* **birdlime**, a kind of glue, used in catching birds, and for other purposes. tum laqueis captate feras, et fallere visco (sc. aves) inventum, Virg. G. 1, 139. add. Cic. N. D. 2, 57. Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 7. V. Flac. 6, 263.—**VISCĀTUS**, part. a. daubed or besmeared with birdlime.

VISCUS, ěris, n. a bowel or entrail. Tityus assiduus atro viscere pascit aves, i. e. jecore, Tibul. 1, 3, 75.—* **VISCERA** is sometimes put for the upper part of the bowels; as the heart, the lungs, the liver, &c. and **INTESTINA**, for the lower. à visceribus ad intestina veniendum est, from the bowels we must proceed to the intestines, Cels. 4, 11, 1. But this distinction is not observed; and **VISCERA** commonly denotes the bowels or intestines in general. si firmâ viscera sunt, Cels. 2, 8, 19.—* the womb. jacet illâ (sc. Ilia) gravis; jam scilicet intra viscera, Romanae conditor urbis, eras, i. e. in utero, Ov. F. 3, 23. conf. 1, 624. Ep. 11, 42. Sen. Med. 1012.—* one's offspring or child. diripiunt avidae viscera nostra feræ, i. e. meum partum v. puerum recens editum, Ov. Ep. 11, 118.—* the belly or receptacle of the food. tandem, demisso in viscera censu, i. e. devorato patrimonio, Ov. M. 8, 846. heu! quantum scelus est, in viscera viscera condi, &c. that bowels should be buried in bowels, i. e. that the entrails of animals should be eaten by men, ib. 15, 88. veste latens saxum caelesti viscere sedit, i. e. in ventre Saturni, Ov. F. 4, 205. (vid. G. 355.)—(II) the flesh between the bones and the skin. et solida impo- nunt taurorum viscera flammis, i. e. non exta, sed carnes; nam viscera sunt, quidquid inter ossa et cutem est, Virg. Æ. 6, 253, et ibi Serv. so viscera tota ferunt taurorum, ib. 8, 180. (A. 325.) add. Cic. Tusc. 2, 8 & 14. N. D. 2, 63.—(III) met. the bowels or inner parts of any thing. itum est in viscera terrae (sc. ab hominibus,) quasque reconderat, effodiuntur opes,

men went into the bowels of the earth, Ov. Met. 1, 138. viscera magnarum domuum, domini- que futuri, slaves that get into the secrets of great families, and afterwards become masters of them, Juv. 3, 72. spumantibus ardens visceribus, burning in your foaming entrails, i. e. boiling with rage, Id. 13, 15.—neu patriae validas in viscera vertite vires, i. e. ne bella civilia suscipite, Virg. Æ. 6, 834. cf. Justin. 3, 2. & 13, 6.—viscera aerarii, i. e. pecunia in aerario recon- dita, Cic. Dom. 47. cf. Q. fr. 3, 1.—viscera Italiae, Liv. 32, 21. Graeciae, Id. 33, 44. add. 34, 48.

VISCERĀTIO, ōnis, f. a feasting on the flesh of a victim slain at a sacrifice, Serv. ad Virg. Æ. 1, 211. cf. 8, 180. (A. 325.)—* a distribution of raw flesh among the people. et populo visce- rato data a M. Flavio in funere matris, Liv. 8, 22. (A. 486.)

VISĒRE, to visit. visio, visus, &c. See **VĪ- DĒRE**.

VITA, ae, f. (à vivo,) life. profectò enim vita vigilia est, Plin. praef. m. parum erat unam vitae invenisse pestem, i. e. aurum, Plin. 33 pr. s. 2.—(II) nourishment, food. sibi vitam repe- rire, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 9.—(III) a way or man- ner of life. sic vita erat, Ter. And. 1, 1, 35.—the conduct, morals or actions of life, Virg. Æ. 6, 438. Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 61.—(IV) living persons, men. adjectis rebus plurimis, quas aut ignoraverant priores, aut postea invenerat vita, Plin. praef. m. quaerente vitâ aurum, argen- tum, &c. Id. 33 pr.—(V) a narrative or history of one's life. Nep. pr. 15, 4 f.—(VI) any thing dear as life. certè enim tu vita es mihi, Plaut. A. 3, 3, 24.—(VII) souls or ghosts. tenues sine corpore vitae. thin or airy phantoms, Virg. Æ. 6, 292. quemque sibi tenues nascentem acce- sere vitas, derived each of them at his birth thin or airy souls, Id. G. 4, 223.

VITĀLIS, e, vital, giving or preserving life. vitales viae, the vital passages, i. e. the pass- ages of the breath, of the blood, &c. ib. 2, 829.—having life, Cic. Amic. 6.—likely to live. vix etiâ fueras vitalis in horas, Ovid. ad Liv. 4, 19. ô puer, ut sis vitalis metuo, I fear that you will not be long-lived, Hor. S. 2, 1, 60.

VITALIA, ium, n. the vitals or parts of the body, in which life chiefly consists; as the heart, the lungs, the brain, &c. Sen. de Irâ, 2, 1. **VITALĪTER**, adv. vitally, with life, Lucr. 5, 146.

VITALĪTAS, âtis, f. vital power or force, life.

VITĀRE, to shun, to avoid. pericula, Ov. M. 4, 130.—with the dat. infortunio vitare, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 19. semper tu huic verbo vitato abs tuo viro; C L. cui verbo? M V U. i foras mulier, Id. Cas. 2, 2, 35. (A. 469.)

VITĀTIO, ōnis, f. a shunning or avoiding. do- loris, Cic. Fin. 5, 7. lucis, Id. Phil. 3, 10. peri- culi, A. ad Heren. 3, 2.

VITĀBĪLIS, e, that may be skunned, avoidable, Ov. P. 4, 14, 31.

VITĀBUNDUS, a, avoiding much or carefully.

VITELLUS, i, m. the yolk of an egg.—(II) a little calf. See VITŪLUS.

VITEUS, a. of a vine. See VITIS.

VITEX, ūcis, f. (à vico,) a kind of withy or willow; the agnus castus or chaste tree, Plin. 24, 9 s. 38.

VITIARE, to corrupt, &c. See VITIUM.

VITIARIUM, i, n. a nursery of vines, &c. See VITIS.

VITĪLĒNA, ae, f. (à vitium & lena,) a vile baud, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 36.

VITĪLĪTĪGĀRE, (i. e. vitio litigare,) to blame, to censure, Plin. praef. sub fin.—

VITILITIGĀTOR, ōris, m. an ill-natured critic, a calumniator or detractor, ib.

VITILIGO, ūnis, f. a kind of leprosy or cutaneous eruption, called the morphew, Cels. 5, 28 f.

VITĪLIS, e, (q. vietĭlis; à vico,) pliant, flexible. vitiles naves, made of twigs, Plin. 7, 56 f.

VITILIA, ium, n. twigs or rods for binding vines.

VITIŌSUS, a. vitious, faulty, &c. See VITIUM.

VITIS, is, f. a vine. vitis ut arboribus decori est, ut vitibus uvae, Virg. Aë. 5, 32.—(II) a vine sapling, used as a rod by a centurion in correcting soldiers who offended, Plin. 14, 1 s. 3. hence dux bonus huic centum commisit vite regendos, i. e. hunc fecit centurionem, Ov. Art. 3, 527. vite donari, to be made a centurion. vitem poscere, to ask that office, Juv. 14, 193. gerere, to bear it, Lucan. 6, 146. (A. 370.)—

VITICŪLA, ae, f. a little vine, Cic. N. D. 3, 35. —(II) the tendril of a vine, or of any other climbing plant, Plin. 24, 11 s. 57.—

VITEUS, a. of or pertaining to a vine, Varr. R. 1, 31, 4.—of wine. pocula vitea, Virg. G. 3, 380.—

VITĪGĒNUS, & -eus, a. of the vine, produced from the vine.—

VITIARIUM, i, n. a nursery of vines, Cato, 40 & 47.—

† VITĪCŪLA, ae, m. (colo,) a cultivator of vines. viticolae Falerni munera, Sil. 7, 193.—

† VITĪFER, ěra, um, bearing or producing vines, Sil. 4, 349. Mart. 13, 107. Plin. 3, 5.—

† VITĪSĀTOR, ōris, m. (sero,) a sower or planter of vines, Virg. Aë. 7, 179. See VINEA.—

VITIUM, i, n. vice, not virtue, whatever is defective, wrong or faulty in any thing. (q. à vitare, quod vitandum sit, ac fugiendum.) virtus est vitium fugere, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 41.—(II) a disease, disorder or malady in the body. alitur vitium, vivitque tegendo, the distemper is nourished and increases by being covered, Virg. G. 3, 354. But this distinction is not always observed.—corpus onustum hesternis vitis, loaded with the crudities or maladies of yesterday's excess, Hor. S. 2, 2, 77. so pinguem vitis albumque, &c. ib. v. 21. cf. Pers. 3, 98.—(III) a blemish or deformity. vetulae edentulae vitia corporis fuco occultant, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 118. cf. Ov. Fast. 4, 148.—a flaw or defect, any thing emiss. si enim nihil est in parietibus, aut in

tecto vitii, cetera mihi probabuntur, Cic. Fam. 11, 15 f. aedes vitium fecerunt, the house has got a rent or crack, Cic. Topic. 3. id vitium, that chink, Ov. M. 4, 67.—a fault or failing, a slip or mistake, &c. adest ferè nemo, quin acutiùs atque acriùs vitia in dicente, quàm recta videat, Cic. Or. 1, 25.—VITIA oris et sermonis, improprieties in pronunciation and speech, Quinctil. 1, 1, 13. so vitia linguae, id. f. —* animi vitium, a weakness or frailty, Quinctil. 6, 2, 31. vitio animi torpetis, by the fault of your mind, i. e. by cowardice, Ov. M. 5, 195.—* vitium virginii offerre v. afferre, to violate. cui miserae indignè per vim vitium obtulerat, Ter. Ad. 3 f. 2, 10. cf. 3, 1, 9.—* VITIO (in the dat.) aliquid alicui vertere v. dare, to impute as a fault, to blame. Ne sibi vitio verteret, quod abeset a patriâ, Cic. Fam. 7, 6.—(IV) a defect in the auspices or an informality in taking them, a bad omen, or any circumstance happening which was thought inauspicious or unlucky, and therefore prevented a thing from being done, or rendered it invalid, when done, an impediment. id igitur obvenit vitium, quod tu jam Cal. Jan. futurum esse praevideras, Cic. Phil. 2, 33.—

VITIŌSUS, a. full of blemishes or defects, faulty. vitiosa caro, corrupted flesh, Cels. 5, 28, 15 cf. 7, 14. 5 & 13. fuit hoc vitiosus sc. Lucilius, faulty in this, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 9. vitiosissimus orator, Cic. Or. 3, 26. vitiosa cura, hurtful, wasting, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 21. vitiosa ilex, a rotten holm, Virg. G. 2, 453.—vitiosus ordo, wrong, improper, Quinctil. 9, 4, 32.—* VITIOSI magistratus, i. e. vitio creati, without observing the auspices, Cic. Phil. 2, 33. cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 4. Phil. 5, 3. Liv. 8, 23.—* vitiosus, wicked, depraved. vitiosus homo, Martial. 11, 93. vitiosa et flagitiosa vita, Cic. Fin. 2, 28.—

VITIŌSĒ, adv. wrongly, badly. membrum tumidum—vitiosè se habet, is in a bad state, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9.—vitiosè ferre leges, without or against the auspices, Cic. Phil. 5, 4.—

VITIOSĪTAS, ātis, f. viciousness, pravity.—

VITIARE, to spoil, to corrupt, to vitiate.—dira lues quondam Latias vitiaverat auras, had corrupted, Ov. M. 15, 626. quos si vitiaverit ignis, atria vestra ruent, if the fire shall destroy, ib. 295. vitiant aertus agrae contagia mentis, affect, Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 25. oculi vitiantes omnia visu, corrupting, Id. M. 7, 366.—senatus consulta arbitrio consulum suppressantur, vitiabanturque, and fulfilled or altered, Liv. 3, 55. (A. 20.)—(II) VITIARE puellam, to violate, Ov. M. 4, 797. virginem vitiasti, quam te jus non fuerat tangere, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 52.—

VITIĀTIO, ōnis, f. a violating, Senec. contr. 23, 3.—

VITIĀTOR, ōris, m. a violator, ib. 3, 23.

VITRUM, i, n. glass, Plin. 36, 26 s. 66. Tac. H. 5, 7.—(II) wood, a plant, Caes. B. G. 5, 14. (G. 495.)—(III) per synecdoch. a glass-cup. nos bibimus vitro, tu murrhâ, Pontice, quare? prodat perspicuus ne duo vina calix, Martial. 4, 85.—

VITREUS, a. of glass. vasa vitrea, Col. 12, 4, 4. cf. 12, 56. Juv. 2, 95.—(II) glassy, like glass, clear, transparent vitrea unda, Virg. Æ. 7, 759. cf. Ov. M. 5, 48. —* vitrea Circe, beautiful. al. inconstant, faithless, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 20. so vitrea fama, fickle, uncertain, precarious, Id. S. 2, 3, 222.—

VITREA, eorum, n. sc. vasa, vessels made of glass, glasses, Martial. 1, 42. Stat. Sil. 1, 6, 73.—so in the sing. in vitreo sc. vase componere napa, Col. 12, 54, 3.—

VITRARIUS, i, m. a worker in glass, a glass-maker, a glazier, Senec. Ep. 90f. m.

VITRICUS, i, m. a step-father, Cic. Att. 15, 12.

VITTA, ae, f. (q. à viendo v. vinciendo,) a fillet or ribbon, with which virgins and married women tied their hair. vitta coërcuerat neglectos alba capillos, Ov. M. 2, 413. add. 4, 6, 5, 617. 9, 770.—particularly the Vestal virgins, Ov. F. 5, 40, 6, 457. A. 3, 6, 56. and other priestesses or women performing sacred rites, Lucan. 5, 142.—The vittae of virgins were different from those of married women, virgineas ausae divae (i. e. Palladis) contingere vittas, Virg. Æ. 2, 168.—immodest women were prohibited the use of vittae, as of the stola. scripsimus haec istis, quarum nec vitta pudicos contingit crines, nec stola longa pedes, Ov. P. 3, 3, 51.—the heads of priests were also bound or adorned with fillets. sacerdos, vittis et sacrâ redimitus tempora lauro, Virg. Æ. 3, 81. cf. v. 370. 2, 221. 10, 537. Ov. M. 13. 643. Stat. Th. 5, 688. Tac. An. 1, 57.—so the heads of victims. victima labe carens,—vittis praesignis et auro, Ov. M. 15, 131. alter—vel pueris, et frontibus ancillarum imponet vittas, will put fillets or chaplets on the foreheads of boys and girls, i. e. will devote them to the altar as victims, Juv. 12, 118. cf. Stat. Achil. 2, 300.—In like manner altars. effer aquam et molli cinge haec altaria vittâ, Virg. E. 8, 64.—thresholds, &c. Propert. 4, 9, 27.—Fillets were also used by supplicants. praeferrimus manibus vittas, Virg. Æ. 7, 237. cf. 8, 128. Hor. Od. 3, 14, 7.

VITULUS, a. bound or adorned with a fillet. **VITŪLUS**, i, m. a calf, Juv. 12, 7.—(II) a young bullock, a steer, (bos novellus v. juvenescens.) tum vitulus, bima curvans jam cornua fronte, quaeritur, Virg. G. 4, 299. cf. 3, 163. & Col. 6, 2, 1.—(III) a young elephant, Plin. 8, 1.—a young whale, Id. 9, 6s. 5.—(IV) a sea-calf, a seal, Id. 9, 13s. 15. vituli marini adeps, Col. 6, 32, 2. add. Juv. 3, 238.—

VITELLUS, i, m. a little or young calf. Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 72.—

VITŪLA, ae, f. a cow-calf, cùm faciam (sc. sacra) vitulâ pro frugibus, ipse venito, Virg. E. 3, 77. cf. G. 4, 546.—(II) a heifer or young cow, (juvencâ v. vacca novella;) ego hanc vitulam (ne forte recuses, bis venit ad mulctram, binos alit ubere fetus,) depono, Virg. E. 3, v. 29. add. v. 48, 85, 109.—(III) the goddess of joy, Macrob. Sat. 3, 2. whence—

VITŪLARI, dep. to skip or frisk like a young calf,

to rejoice, to exult, to give thanks, ib. add. Festus & Varr. L. L. 6, 6.—

VITŪLĪNUS, a. of a calf. caruncula vitulina, Cic. Div. 2, 24. vitulina sc. caro, veal, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 5. so—

VITULĪNUM, i, n.—integram famem ad ovum adfero; itaque usque ad assum vitulinum opera perducitur, I bring an unimpaired appetite to the egg, which was the first dish at supper; and therefore eat with relish of every dish that comes before me to the roast veal; which, it seems, was the last dish of the first course, or before the desert was set down, Cic. Fam. 9, 20, 3. cf. Hor. S. 1, 3, 6. (A. 447).—**VITULĀRIUS**, a. Vitularia via, the name of a road in the district of Arpinum, Cic. Q. fr. 3, 1, 2.

VITŪPĒRĀRE, to blame or discommend, to find fault with, to disparage or defame, A. ad Heren. 2, 27. Cic. Mur. 29.—

VITŪPĒRĀBĪLIS, e, blameable, worthy of blame, Cic. Fin. 3, 12.—

VITŪPĒRĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. a blaming or discommending, Cic. Verr. 5, 18. cf. Quintil. 6, 3, 37. 8 pr. 8.—* in vituperationem venire, to come to be blamed, Cic. Verr. 4, 7. sed mihi ita persuadeo, eam rem laudi tibi potiùs quàm vituperationi fore, will be rather a ground of praise, than of blame or dispraise to you, Cic. Fam. 13, 73, 4.—

VITŪPERĪUM, i, n. blame, dispraise, Cic. Fin. 3, 12. Leg. 3, 10. (sed ibi al. al.)—

VITŪPĒRĀTOR, ōris, m. a blamer, a defamer, a reprover, Cic. Fin. 1, 1. N. D. 1, 3. Fam. 7, 3, 19.

VIVĒRE, (vivo, xi, ctum,) to live. paene extinctum cinerem si sulfure angas, vivet, Id. R. 731.—(II) to live, to support life, to be maintained. ex quibus (sc. feris et barbaris gentibus Batavorum,) sunt, qui piscibus atque ovibus avium vivere existimantur; to live on fish and the eggs of wild fowl, Caes. B. G. 4, 10f.—passiv. impers. vivitur ex rapto sc. ab hominibus, men live by plunder, Ov. Met. 1, 144. vivitur parvo bene, sc. ab illo, he lives happily on a little, Hor. O. 2, 16, 13.—(III) to live or to pass one's time in a certain manner. e naturâ vivere, to live according to nature, Cic. Fin. 3, 20.—impers. passiv. Cic. Fam. 9, 24, 9.—* in diem vivere, to live without thought of to-morrow, or, as we say, from hand to mouth, Cic. Or. 2, 40. Col. 3, 3, 6. so in horam vivere, Cic. Phil. 5, 9. cf. Tusc. 5, 11.—* vivere sibi, to live for one's self, i. e. for the sake or benefit of one's self alone. tum id audirem, si tibi soli viveres, aut si tibi etiam soli natus esses, Cic. Marcel. 8.—to enjoy repose and tranquillity, to live cheerfully or merrily. quod me cohortaris ad ambitionem et laborem, faciam eundem: sed quando vivemus? Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4.—(IV) VIVERE seems sometimes to be put for ESSE, to be. equus me vivit hodie fortunatior? Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 1. cf. Hec. 5, 4, 20.—for durare v. manere, to remain, to endure. tacitum vivit sub pectore vulnus, Virg. Æ. 4, 67. cf. G. 3, 454.—* VIXISSE, for mortuum esse;—vixisse nimio satius est jam,

quam vivere, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 45. unum vidi mortuum efferri foras, modò eum vixisse aiebant, Id. Most. 4, 3, 9.—* *ira vivam, so may I live!* was used to confirm the truth of an assertion:—sollicitat, ita vivam, me tua, mi Tite, valeatudo, Cic. Fam. 16, 20. *add.* Att. 5, 15. Fam. 2, 13, 7. Sen. Ep. 82.—*so ne vivam, may I not live,* Cic. Att. 4, 16m.—* *si vivo, if I live,* was sometimes joined with a threatening: erit, ubi te ulciscar, si vivo, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 26. *cf.* Cas. 1, 1, 27. ego te, furcifer, si vivo, sc. puniam, Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 19. *cf.* And. 5, 2, 25.—* *VIVAT, VIVITE,* was used in renouncing or parting with any person or thing; cum suis vivat valeatque moechis, Catull. 11, 18. *cf.* Ter. 5, 3, 18. vivite silvae, adieu, ye woods, Virg. E. 8, 58.—* *vixet, (for vixisset),* cui vitam Deus aut sua dextra dediderit, he should have lived, Virg. Æ. 11, 118.—* *finis vivendi adest mihi, for vitae,* Ov. Trist. 3, 3, 30. so tantane me tenuit vivendi, nate, voluptas, Virg. Æ. 10, 846. haec est conditio vivendi, Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 65. aliquem vivendo vincere, to outlive, Plaut. Epid. 2, 1, 8.

VICUS, ūs, m. *food, sustenance, victuals.* mulier lanā ac telā victum quaeritans, earning her bread by spinning and weaving, Ter. And. 1, 1, 48. *cf.* Eun. 2, 2, 30. Heaut. 3, 1, 58. 5, 2, 15.—*a manner of living.* appositi erant custodes qui eum a pristino victu deducere, Nep. in Dion. 4. Caes. B. G. 1, 31m. *add.* Cic. Inv. 1, 25. Fam. 9, 3.—* *victu, in the dat. for victui,* Virg. G. 4, 158.—**VICTUS** had anciently victi, in the genit. Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 75.

VICTĪRĀRE, rar. victāre, freq. to live or to use food. to be supported or maintained, to eat.—**VIVUS,** a. *alive, living.* nec catulus partu, quem reddidit ursa recenti, sed malè viva caro est, a bear's cub, at its birth, is a mere lump of flesh, scarcely alive, Ov. M. 15, 379.—* *at ille (Cupīdo)—paulatim abolere Sicheaem incipit; et vivo tentat praevertere amore animos sc. Didonis, to prepossess her mind with a living flame, i. e. with a passion for a living object,* Aeneas, Virg. Æ. 1, 724.—*vivus cespes, a green turf,* Hor. Od. 1, 19, 13. vivo sedilia saxo, seats of living or natural stone, Virg. Æ. 1, 167. *cf.* Ov. F. 2, 315. vivo flumine, in the running stream, Virg. Æ. 2, 719. *add.* Liv. 1, 45f. so aqua viva, Varr. L. L. 4, 26.—* *VIVUM, the capital; opp. to lucrum, the interest: thus, dat. de lucro; nihil detrahit de vivo,* Cic. Flac. 37. *cf.* Verr. 3, 50.—* *viva vox, the living voice; opp. to reading.* magis viva vox afficit, we are more affected with what we hear, than with what we read, Plin. Ep. 2, 3, 9. so viva vox alit plenus, teaches more effectually, Quintil. 2, 2, 8. *add.* Sen. Ep. 6 & 33. Cic. Rull. 2, 2.—* *excurrent alii spirantia mollīūs aera, credo equidem, vivos ducent de marmore vultus, will draw features from marble to the life, i. e. will make marble statues resemble the living form,* Virg. Æ. 6, 847. *cf.* Stat. Silv. 1, 3, 47.

VIVĀRIUM, i, n. *a place where wild beasts or fishes are kept, a park, a fish-pond, &c.*

VIVĀTUS, a. *animated, lively, vigorous,* Lucr. 3, 559 & 680.

VIVAX, ācis, *long-lived.* vivax cervus, Virg. E. 7, 30. Ov. M. 3, 194.—* *metaph. durable, permanent,* Hor. Art. 68. Ovid. P. 4, 8, 47.—*lively, vigorous.* vivacia sulphura, Ov. Met. 3, 374.

VIVACĪTAS, ātis, f. *natural vigour or strength, vivacity, length of life.* neque hanc impiam vivacitatem novis insuper curis fatigare, and not to harass anew with cares the remainder of a life, which must now be criminal, in surviving the loss of my children, Quintil. 6 pr. 3.

VIVESCĒRE, to become alive, to get life; to acquire strength, to become strong, Lucr. 4, 1062. *cf.* 1132.

VIVĪDUS, a. *lively, vigorous.* vivida epigrammata, spirited, animated; opp. to mortua lemmata, Martial. 11, 43.—* *vivida imago, drawn to the life,* Claudian. de Bell. Get. 468. *cf.* Martial. 7, 42.

VIVĪRĀDIX, Icīs, f. *a quick-set, a plant that is set with the root, (q. vivam radicem habens),* Col. 3, 14, 2. Plin. 17, 22. Cic. Sen. 15.

VIVERRA, ae, f. *a ferret,* Plin. 8, 55. 11, 49s. 109.

VIX, adv. *scarcely, hardly, with much ado, with difficulty,* Cic. Fam. 9, 8, 8. N. D. 2, 7.

VIXET, for vixisset, Virg. Æ. 11, 118.

ULCISCI, (ulciscor, ultus,) dep. to revenge or avenge, to take revenge on, to punish. Androgei- que necem justis ulciscitur (sc. Minos) armis, Ov. M. 7, 458.—(II) **ULCISCI** se, to avenge, or to take revenge for the injury done to one's self. se Tellus ulta est, Ovid. A. 2, 13.—* *passiv.* quidquid sine sanguine civium ulcisci nequitur, jure factum sit, whatever cannot be avenged or punished, Sall. Jug. 31, 8. so ob iras graviter ultas, Liv. 2, 17.

ULTIO, ōnis, f. *a revenging, revenge.*—* *cum Caecina aram Ultioni censuisset, Tiberius prohibuit, decreed a temple to Revenge, as a goddess,* Tac. An. 3, 18.

ULTOR, ōris, f. *a revenger,* Virg. Æ. 4, 495.—* *Mars ultor,* Suet. Aug. 21 & 29. Cal. 24. Ov. F. 5, 567.

ULTRIX, Icīs, f. *that revenges, avenging, revengeful.* ultrices Dirae, i. e. Furiae, Virg.

ULCUS, ōris, n. (*al. hulus, ab ἕλκος,*) *a sore, ulcer, bōch or bile.* ferro rescindere summum ulceris os, to lance the head of an ulcer, Virg. G. 3, 453.—* *ulcus tangere, to touch a sore, i. e. to mention a thing which will cause pain or renew grief,* Ter. Phor. 4, 4, 10. *cf.* Ov. Trist. 3, 11, 63.—* *Phlogis ulcus habet, i. e. pruriginem, a prurience or eager desire of venery,* Martial. 11, 60. *at.* 61.—(II) *a wound or gash in a tree.* in ulcus penetrat omnis foris injuria, Plin. 17, 24 s. 37. 6.—*a hole or cavity,* Id. 36, 15 s. 24f.

ULCUSCŪLUM, i, n. *a small ulcer,* Senec. Ep. 72m.

ULCERŌSUS, a. *full of ulcers or holes, ulcerous.*—**ULCĒRĀRE,** to gall, to raise in blisters, to exulcerate, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 106.

ULCERĀTUS, part. wounded, made full of sores, Cic. Fat. 16.

ULCĒRĀTIO, ōnis, f. a breaking out into ulcers or sores, an ulcer, Plin. 34, 11s. 27.

ULEX, icis, f. an herb like rosemary, Plin.

ULIGO, ĩnis, f. the natural moisture of the earth, oozyſness. pinguis humus, dulcique uliginis laeta, Virg. G. 2, 184.

ULIGĪNŌSUS, a. oozy, moist, wet, plashy, marshy.

ULLUS, a, um, ius, rar. i, (q. unŭlus, ab unus,) any, any one. neque ego in ullam partem disputo, for in alterutram partem, Cic. Verr. 5, 3. the penult of ullius in poetry is common. nec te ullius violentia vincat, Virg. Æ. 11, 354. arcanum neque tu scrutaberis ullius unquam, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 27.—* ulli, for ullius, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 38. so ullae in the dat. for ulli, Lucr. 1, 687.

ULMUS, i, f. an elm-tree.

ULMEUS, a. of elm. ulmea frons, Col. 6, 3, 6. totā sonat ulmea coena Saburrā, the wooden supper resounds over the whole street called Saburra, i. e. representations in wood of different kinds of meat, with which Tryphēus taught his scholars the art of carving, Juvenal. 11, 141. (A. 449.)

ULMĀRIUM, i, n. a place planted with elms, Plin. 17, 11s. 15.

ULMĪTRĪBA, ae, m. (i. e. qui ulmos terit,) one who is often beaten with elm-rods, Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 7.

ULNA, ae, (ὠλένη,) the arm, properly the part below the elbow; also, the whole arm, from the shoulder to the hand. arboris ejus crassitudo quatuor hominum ulnas complectentium implebat, that tree was as thick as four men with their arms extended could embrace, Plin. 16, 40s. 76.—(II) a cubit, or the measure from the tip of the elbow to the end of the middle finger, Virg. E. 3, 105. & ibi Serv. add. G. 3, 355. Hor. Ep. 4, 7.

ULPĪCUM, i, n. a kind of large garlic, Punic or Carthaginian garlic, Cyprian garlic, Plin. 19, 6s. 34. Col. 11, 3, 20 & 21. 10, 113. Cato, 71. Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 35.

ULTIO, ōnis, f. revenge. See ULCISCI.

ULTRA, praep. cum accus. beyond. ab antiquo ULS, ut citra a cis, Festus:—uls, et cis Tiberim, for ultra, et citra Tiberim, Varr. L. L. 4, 15. Digest. 1, 2, 2 m. Gel. 12, 13.—Caesar paulo ultra eum locum castra transtulit, Caes. B. C. 3, 66. trepidare ultra fas, more than is proper, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 32. aut si ultra placitum laudārit, i. e. plus quān ipsi placeat, more than is agreeable to him, Virg. E. 7, 27.

ULTRA, adv. more, farther, besides. quid ultrā tendis? why do you go farther? i. e. what do you desire more? Hor. Od. 2, 18, 32. quid ultrā provehor, et fando surgentes demōror auctros? why do I proceed farther? Virg. Æ. 3, 460. quos alios muros, quae jam ultrā moenia habetis? ib. 9, 782.—with QUAM: ultrā enim quō progrediar, quān ut veri videam similia, non habeo, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9. cf. Id. Inv. 1, 18. ultrā citrāque pervolare, on this side, and that, Plin. 10, 23 s. 31. laetus in praesens animus

quod ultrā est, oderit curare, let a mind hasten for the present, avoid being solicitous about what is to come, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 25.

ULTĒRIOR, us, compar. (ab antiquo ULTER v. ultĕrus,) farther, on the farther side. ulterior Gallia, farther Gaul, i. e. on the farther side of the Alps from Rome, Cic. de Prov. Cons. 15. ulterius medio spatium sol altus habebat, i. e. had passed the meridian, Ovid. Met. 2, 417.—* metaph. ulteriora mirari, praesentia sequi, to admire past things, Tac. H. 4, 8.

ULTĒRIUS, adv. farther. inde abit ulterius, he goes farther, Ov. M. 2, 873.

ULTĪMUS, a, um, superl. last, utmost, the farthest or farthestmost. ultima semper expectanda dies homini, Ov. Met. 3, 135. in ultimam provinciam se recepit, to the most remote part of the province, Cic. 5, 16f. ultima cauda, the extremity of the tail, Plin. 9, 5s. 4. ultima mandato claudetur epistola parvo, my letter shall be concluded with a small request, Ov. Ep. 13, 165.

ultima crudelitas, the utmost cruelty, Liv. 42, 7. ab ultimā spe dimicare, to fight in defence of one's last hope or chance of safety, Liv. 10, 31. dictator—ad ultimum prope desperatae reipublicae auxilium descendit, had recourse to an expedient or method of recruiting the army never used but in desperate conjunctures, Liv. 23, 14. vulpes—pervenit ad draconis speluncam ultimum, to the deepest part of a dragon's den, or the most remote from the surface of the ground. Phaedr. 4, 19, 3. ultimae terrae, the most distant or remote countries, Cic. Manil. 16.—

(II) the most remote or the first, in looking or tracing backwards. tu sanguinis ultimus auctor, Virg. Æ. 7, 49. ibi Tarquinius maledicta ab stirpe ultimā orsus, beginning his invectives from the first origin of the family of Servius, Liv. 1, 57. in fabulis, ab ultimā antiquitate repetitis, tria vix amicornum paria reperiuntur, traced from the most remote antiquity, Cic. Fin. 1, 20. cf. Inv. 2, 2. Prov. Cons. 18. ab ultimā seculorum memoriā, Justin. 12, c. ult. cf. 2, 1. ultima quid referam, quarum mihi cana senectus auctor sc. est? why should I mention ancient or remote things, Ov. Ep. 14, 108.—most excellent. summum bonum, quod ultimum appello, Cic. Fin. 3, 9 & 10. ultimae perfectaeque naturae, Cic. N. D. 2, 12.—the lowest or meanest. consul parsimoniā, et vigilis, et labore cum ultimis militum certare, for certabat, Liv. 34, 18.—(III) greatest, in a bad sense. obsidionem passus sum, Pergami inclusus cum discrimine ultimo simul vitae regnique, with the greatest or utmost hazard of losing both my life and kingdom, Liv. 37, 53.—* ULTIMUM used as a subst. or with a subst. understood. ultimum caudae, the extremity or end, Plin. 11, 29s. 35f. si fidem ad ultimum fratri praestitisset, to the last or to the end of life, Liv. 45, 19f. prius itaque quān ultima experirentur, senatum iterum consulere placuit, before they should have recourse to extremities, Liv. 2, 28f. omnia ultima pati, quān se regi tradere maluerunt, to endure the last or greatest extremities, Liv. 37, 54.—* ad ultimum, at last, Liv. 1, 53.

5, 10, 26, 27.—ad ultima sc. tempora, to the last, Ov. F. 3, 573. pace tamen sisti bellum, nec in ultima ferro decertare, placet, and not to fight with the sword to the last extremity, Ov. M. 14, 803.—

ULTĪMŪM, adv. for the last time, Liv. 1, 29. Cart. 5, 12, 8.—

ULTĪMŌ, adv. at last, Suet. Ner. 32 f.

ULTRŌ, adv. of one's own accord, voluntarily, spontaneously. offerendum ultro rati, quod amissuri erant, Liv. 1, 17. cf. 40, 23.—(II) first, before another in doing a thing. ultro bellum Philippo Romani inferebant, quum ipse facturus esset, Liv. 23, 38.—(III) over and above, besides. his lacrimis vitam damus, et miserescimus ultro, Virg. Æ. 2, 145.—(IV) to and fro. cūm saepe ultro citroque legati inter eos mitterentur, Caes. B. G. 1, 42.—* multisque verbis ultro citroque habitis, ille nobis consumptus est dies, on both sides, on one side and the other, mutually, Cic. somn. Scip. 1. cf. Off. 1, 17. Amic. 22 f.—

ULTRONEUS, a. spontaneous, voluntary, Senec. N. Q. 2, c. ult.—

ULTRORIBŪTA, ōrum, n. the expences of the public works let by the censors to undertakers, at a certain sum for the whole, Liv. 39, 44. & 43, 16.—* metaph. virtus saepius in ultroributis est sc. quam in vectigalibus, i. e. is oftener employed in expending than in receiving money; for in the ULTRORIBUTA, undertakers were obliged to lay out money before they received payment from the treasury: but in the VECTIGALIA, the farmers first received the money, and then paid it into the public treasury, Senec. de ben. 4, 1.

ULTUS, part. having revenged, &c. See UL-CISCI.

ULVA, ae, f. sedge, a kind of reed that grows in fens, or on the sea-shore.

ULŪLA, ae, f. an owl or howlet, Virg. E. 8, 55. Plin. 10, 12 s. 16.—

ULŪLĀRE, to howl, Virg. Æ. 6, 257.—to shriek or cry aloud. summoque ululātum vertice nymphae, Virg. Æ. 4, 168. cf. Ov. F. 2, 553. Ep. 2, 117.—to raise a confused noise for joy. laetis ululare triumphis, Lucan. 6, 261.—to ring or resound. penitusque caevae plangoribus aedes femineis ululant, Virg. Æ. 2, 487. cf. Sil. 6, 285.—

ULŪLĀTUS, ūs, m. an howling or yelling, a loud confused clamour, an howl or yell, a shout, a crying or shrieking.

UMBER, bri, m. sc. canis, an Umbrian dog, much valued by hunters, Virg. Æ. 12, 753. cf. Sil. 3, 295.—a kind of mongrel sheep, Plin. 8, 49 s. 75.

UMBELLA, ae, f. (dim. ab umbrā,) a little shade or screen to keep off the sun, an umbrella, Martial. 11, 74. & 14, 28. Juvenal. 9, 50.

UMBĪLICUS, i, m. the navel, the middle point of the belly, by which the fetus adheres to the mother, and is nourished by her. umbilico tenus, up to the navel, Liv. 26, 45.—the umbilical cord, Cels. 7, 29, 41.—(II) metaph. the navel or middle part of any thing, Plin. 3, 12 s.

17 f.—a ball or boss of wood, bone, ivory, or the like, affixed to a stick, when finished; or to each end of the stick, on which the volume was rolled up, (A. 510.) whence, deus me vetat inceptos, olim promissum carmen, Iambos ad umbilicum adducere, i. e. finire, to finish, or to bring to a conclusion, Hor. Epod. 14, 8. so jam pervēnimus usque ad umbilicos, Martial. 4, 91.—a small circle, Plin. 18, 33 s. 76. adl. 37, 5 s. 20.—the gnomon stile or pin of a dial, Id. 6, 34 s. 39.—plur. a kind of cockles, with a round shell, like a navel, Cic. Or. 2, 6. Val. Max. 8, 8, 1.—

UMBILICĀTUS, a, um, made in the form of a navel, Plin. 13, 4 s. 7.

UMBO, ōnis, m. any round prominence on a plain surface; particularly, the boss of a shield or buckler.—* per synecdoch. a shield or target. tegmina tuta cavant capitum, flectuntque salignas umbonum crates, Virg. Æ. 7, 632.—the arm, which holds the shield. clypeum nec sustinet umbo, Stat. Th. 2, 671. cf. Martial. 3, 46.—(II) the folds of the toga collected into a knot on the breast at the left arm, Tertullian. de pallio, c. 5. put for the toga, Pers. 5, 33. (A. 412.)—(III) any prominence. undisonae quos circum umbo Malēae, the promontory, Stat. Achil. 1, 408.

UMBRA, ae, f. a shadow or shade. platāni umbra, Cic. Or. 1, 7 f. lentus (i. e. recubans) in umbra, Virg. E. 1, 4.—shade, a dark or less bright colour in a picture. quām multa vident pictores in umbris, et in eminentiā, quae nos non videmus! Cic. Acad. 4, 7. hence habet tamen illa in dicendo admiratio et summa laus umbram aliquam et recessum, quo magis id, quod erit illuminatum, extare atque eminerere videatur, i. e. in a splendid oration let there be some parts void of ornaments, or as it were, of the colours of tropes and figures, Cic. Or. 3, 26.—

* per metonym. any thing that shades; as trees, tents, houses, &c. ruris opaci falce premes umbras, i. e. frondes et ramos arborum umbram facientium amputabis, Virg. G. 1, 157. sub incertas zephyris mutantibus (al. motantibus) umbras, i. e. arbores frondosas tremulis ventis commotas, Id. E. 5, 5. inducite fontibus umbras, form a shade over the fountains by planting shady trees or shrubs around them; or cover the fountains with shady boughs, ib. v. 40.—

* vacuā tonsoris in umbrā, i. e. tabernā, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 50. Pompeiā lentus spatiare sub umbrā, i. e. in porticu Pompeii, Ov. Art. 1, 67. cf. 3, 387. Propert. 4, 8, 75. Martial. 11, 48. ad pugnam qui rhetoricā descendit ab umbrā, from a rhetorical school to real pleading at the bar or in the forum, Juvenal. 7, 173. studia in umbrā educata, studies pursued privately or in retirement, Tac. An. 14, 53.—* umbram facere alicui, to obscure or diminish his glory, Sil. 14, 282.—an uninvited guest, who accompanied a great man to a feast, (quia illum sequentur, tanquam umbra corpus,) Hor. S. 2, 8, 21. locus est et pluribus umbris, Id. Ep. 1, 5, 28. (A. 437.)—(II) a shadow or faint appearance of a thing.—* umbras timet, he fears sha-

uous, i. e. he is frightened without a just cause, Cic. Att. 15, 20. umbram suam timet, Cic. de petit. cons. c. 2. cf. Propert. 2, 25, 19.—a colour or pretext. sub umbrâ foederis aequi servitutum toleratis, Liv. 8, 4. cf. Claudian. de laud. Stilich. 1, 272.—a shade, protection or defence. umbrâ auxilii vestri tegi possumus, Liv. 7, 30. sub umbrâ auxilii vestri latere volunt, Id. 32, 21. cf. 34, 9. Justin. 5, 2.—repose and peace. nos, Macer, ignavâ Veneris cessamus in umbrâ, Ov. A. 2, 18, 3. cf. Albinovan. apud Ov. 2, 93, cedat—umbra soli, i. e. let the study of jurisprudence yield to the art of war, Cic. Mur. 14.—(IV) a shade, the soul separated from the body after death, supposed to be discernible by the sight in the infernal regions, but not to be felt by the touch, a ghost, manes. umbrae tenues, simulacraque luce carentium, thin or airy shades, and phantoms of the dead, Virg. G. 4, 472. cf. v. 51. tum vero Aeneas, subitis exterritus umbris, by the sudden apparition, ib. 4, 571.—(V) an ember or shade-fish. tum corporis umbrae liventis, Ov. Halieut. 111. add. Varr. L. L. 4, 12. Col. 8, 16, 8. Auson. in Mosell. 90.—

UMBELLA, ae, f. a small shade, an umbrella, Martial. 14, 28.

UMBRACŪLUM, i, n. a shade. lentae texunt umbracula vites, Virg. E. 9, 42. cf. Varr. R. R. 1, 51.—(II) an umbrella or parasol. aurea pellebant tepidos umbracula soles, Ov. F. 2, 311.—(III) a school, Cic. Brut. 9. Leg. 3, 6.—

UMBRATĪCUS, a. living in the shade, retired, soft, delicate, Plaut. Curc. 4, 3 f. Senec. de ben. 4, 2.—* umbraticae literae, composed by way of exercise at home or in school, Plin. Ep. 9, 2.—umbraticus doctor, a private teacher, Petron. c. 2.—

UMBRATĪLIS, c, of or pertaining to a shade, retired, soft. vita umbratilis, et delicata, Cic. Tusc. 2, 11. Col. 2, 2.—* exercitatio umbratilis, in a shady or covered place, Cic. Or. 1, 34. oratio, a philosophical discourse, delivered in private, or in a school, Cic. Orat. 19.—

UMBRŌSUS, a. full of shade, shady. umbrosa ripa, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 23.—(II) shady, affording a shade. umbrosa silva, Propert. 1, 20, 7.—

UMBRĀRE, to shade, Virg. Æ. 3, 508.—

UMBRĀTICŌLA, ae, f. (colo.) fond of the shade, reclusive, inactive, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 49.—

UMBRĪFER, ěra, um, making or casting a shade, shady.—carrying or bearing shades or ghosts, Ov. ad Liv. 6, 427. cf. Stat. Th. 1, 57, 8, 18.

UNĀ, adv. (ab unus,) together, all at once, in company with, at the same time, in the same place. unā mecum, Virg. E. 2, 31.—with the dative. Pallas huic filius unā, et omnēs juvenum primi, pauperque senatus, thura dabant, Virg. Æ. 8, 104.—

UNĀNĪMUS, a, um; & Unānĭmis, e, (ex unus & animus,) of one mind, heart or will, with one consent and accord, cordial, unanimous, loving, affectionate. unanimi fratres, Stat. Th. 8, 669. UNĀNĪMĪTAS, ātis, f. unanimity, concord, agreement of mind and will, Liv. 40, 8.—

UNĀETVICĒSĪMUS v. Unetvicesimus, a.—a le-

gio, the one and twentieth legion, Tac. An. 1, 45. H. 2, 43.—UNETVICĒSĪMĀNUS sc. miles, a soldier of the 21st legion, Tac. An. 1, 37 & 51. H. 2, 43.

UNCIĀ, ae, f. (ὀνκία, una ex duodecim partibus assis,) the twelfth part of an AS or pound, an ounce, Hor. Art. 327.—(II) the twelfth part of any whole. heres ex asse, heir of the 12th part of one's fortune, Cic. Att. 13, 48. cf. 7, 2, 5.—(III) the least part of any thing. neque piscium ullam unciam hodie pondo cepi nisi hoc quod fero hic in rete, I have not caught an ounce weight of fish to-day, i. e. none but, &c. Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 8.—

UNCIŌLA, ae, f. a little ounce. unciolam Proculcius habet, sed Gillo deuncem, Proculcius has one twelfth part of the estate, but Gillo eleven parts, Juv. 1, 40.—

UNCIĀTIM, adv. ounce by ounce, by single ounces.—

UNCIĀLIS, e, of an ounce or inch. unciales asses, weighing only one ounce, Plin. 33, 3. (A. 493.) uncialis uva, a grape called uncialis, from the weight of the berry, (à pondere acini,) Id. 14, 3 s. 3, 9. uncialis altitudo, the height of an inch, Id. 18, 13 s. 43.—

UNCIĀRIUS, a. of an ounce. unciarium foenus, the interest of one uncia for the use of an hundred asses a month; or of one as for an hundred asses in the year; as we call it, one per cent. per annum, Liv. 7, 16 & 27. Tac. An. 6, 16. unciarĕ vites, vines so called from the weight of their berries, Col. 3, 2, 2. unciarĕ stĭpe coilatā, having contributed a small brass coin, of the value of half an AS, Plin. 34, 5. the asses then weighing two ounces, Id. 33, 13. (A. 492.)

UNCTIO, an anointing. Unctor, &c. See UNGERE.

UNCUS, i, m. a hook or crook, a tenter, Liv. 30, 10.—(II) an iron drag or instrument hooked at the end, by which the bodies of criminals, after being executed, were dragged along the street, either to the scalae Hemoniæ, or into the Tiber, Cic. Rabir. perd. 5.—a surgical instrument, a hook, Cels. passim.—

UNCUS, a. crooked, hooked. unca vitis, Col.—

UNCĪNĀTUS, a. crooked, furnished with hooks or tenters, Cic. Acad. 4, 38.

UNDA, ae, f. a wave, a surge.—metaph. undae comitiorum, the waves, tumults or uncertainties, Cic. Planc. 6. salutantum unda, a crowd of morning visitors, Virg. G. 2, 462. so nobis properantibus obstat unda prior, a crowd before us, Juvenal. 3, 244. cf. Sil. 4, 158.—(II) water. leaena—depositura sitim vicini fontis in unda, Ov. M. 4, 98.—(III) any kind of liquid. pallida rubri unda croci, Martial. 8, 33.—

UNDĀTIM, adv. like waves, in a waving manner. mensae undatim crispae, Plin. 13, 15 s. 30. cf. 36, 7.—

UNDŌSUS, a. full of waves or surges, wavy, rising in waves. undosum aequor, Virg. Æ. 4, 315. cf. 3, 693.—

UNDĀRE, neut. to rise in waves or surges, to swell. solet aestus aequinoctialis omnibus aliis major undare, Senec. quaest. nat. 3, 28. ecce

autem flammis inter tabulata volutus ad coelum undabat vortex, a torrent of flames ascended in waves to heaven, Virg. *Æ.* 12, 672.—activ. to inundate, to overflow or deluge. *Æacides* (i. e. *Achilles*) sanguine Teucros undabit campos, Stat. *Achil.* 1, 86.—metaph. to abound. regio undat equis, floretque viris, V. Flac. 1, 539. undans fristum v. aequor, rising in waves, Cic. *N. D.* 2, 35. undans Aetna, boiling in waves, i. e. pouring forth flames and smoke like waves, Virg. *G.* 1, 472. Nilus undans bello, swelling with war, i. e. Egypt preparing for war, ib. 3, 28.

UNDŪLĀTUS, a. diversified as with waves, like watered stuffs, or the grain of wainscot. toga undulata, Plin. 8, 48 s. 74.

UNDE, adv. whence. From whence, out of or from what place. unde haec igitur gentium est? from what part of the world? Plaut. *Epid.* 3, 4, 47. cf. *Asin.* 1, 1, 77.—* UNDE UNDE, for undecunque or alicunde; nisi, cum tristes misero venere calendae, mercedem aut nummos unde unde extricat, unless he procures the interest or capital from some one or other, Hor. *S.* 1, 3, 87.—(II) UNDE is often put for the relative qui, quae, quod, when it relates either to place; as, *Caesar Helvetios in fines suos, unde (for ex quibus) erant profecti, reverti jussit*, Caes. *B. G.* 1, 28.—or to a thing. est unde haec fiant, i. e. est mihi id, ex quo, &c. wherewith, Ter. *Ad.* 1, 2, 40.—also to a person. ille ipse, unde cognōrit, from whom, Cic. *Or.* 1, 15. cf. 2, 87. so praedones, unde emerat sc. puellam, Ter. *Eun.* 1, 2, 34. add. *Eun. prol.* 11. Cic. *Or.* 1, 37. *Fam.* 7, 11.

UNDECUNQUE, adv. from what place or part soever, Plin. *Ep.* 9, 4. cf. Plin. 27, 4. *Quinctil.* 7, 3

UNDELĒBET, adv. whence you will, from any place, A. ad *Herēn.* 4, 50. *Cels.* 8, 10.

UNDECĪM, numer. adje. cardinal. indecl. (unus & decem,) eleven. Phoebo quatuor, undecim Phileto, *Martial.* 2, 44, 8.

UNDECĪMUS, a. the eleventh. undecimus *Lucifer, the eleventh morning star*, Ov. *M.* 11, 98. alter ab undecimo tum me jam ceperat annus, I had then just entered on my twelfth (al. thirteenth) year, Virg. *E.* 8, 39. qui venit hic fluctus, fluctus supereminet omnes, posterior nono est, undecimoque prior, i. e. decimus v. decumanus fluctus, Ov. *Tr.* 1, 2, 50.

UNDECĪES, adv. eleven times, Cic. *Verr.* 2, 7. hanc summam undecies multiplicato, fuit, &c. *Col.* 5, 2. add. *Martial.* 5, 8.

UNDĒNI, ae, a. distrib. eleven. Musa per undenos emodulanda pedes, i. e. hexametro et pentametro versu, Ov. *A.* 1, 1 f. pariuntur autem undeni, eleven at a time, Plin. 11, 25 f. me quater undenos sciat implevisse Decembres, i. e. forty-four, Hor. *Ep.* 1, 20 f.

UNDECIMRĒMIS, is, f. (i. e. navis quae habet undecim remorum ordines,) a ship of eleven banks of oars, Plin. 26, 40.

UNDEVIGINTI, ind. (unus de viginti,) nineteen. undeviginti annos natus erat eo tempore, Cic. *Brut.* 64. add. *Liv.* 23, 46.

UNDEVIGESĪMUS, & UndevicesĪmus, a. the nineteenth, *Col.* 8, 5, 14. Cic. *Sen.* 5.

UNDEVICESĪMĀNUS & UndevigesĪmanus, a. sc. miles, a soldier of the 19th legion, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 57. *Tac. An.* 1, 37 & 51.

UNDEVICĒNI, ae, a. distr. nineteen, *Quinctil.* 1, 10.

UNDETRIGINTA, a. ind. twenty-nine, *Vitruv.* 9, 4.

UNDETRIGESĪMUS, a. the twenty-ninth, *Liv.* 25, 36.

UNDEQUADRAGINTA, a. ind. thirty-nine, *Liv.* 23, 37.

UNDEQUADRAGESĪMUS, a. the 39th. V. *Max.* 8, 7, ext. 10.

UNDEQUADRAGES, adv. 39 times, Plin. 7, 25.

UNDEQUINQUAGINTA, a. ind. forty-nine, *Liv.* 37, 58. Plin. 13, 4.

UNDEQUINQUAGESĪMUS, a. the 49th, Cic. *Manil.* 12.

UNDESEXAGINTA, a. ind. fifty-nine, *Liv.* 23, c. ult. Plin. 36, 15.

UNDEOCTOGINTA, a. ind. seventy-nine, *Hor. S.* 2, 3, 117.

UNDENONAGINTA, a. ind. eighty-nine, *Liv.* 37, 30.

UNDECENTUM, a. ind. ninety-nine, Plin. 7 f.

UNDECENTESĪMUS, a. the 99th, V. *Max.* 8, 7, ext. 11.

UNDECĒNI, ae, a. distr. ninety-nine, Plin. 36, 8 f.

UNDEQUE, adv. (unde & que,) from all parts or places, on every side. delirus et amens undique dicatur merito, every where, *Hor. S.* 2, 3, 107.

UNDISŌNUS, Undōsus, &c. See UNDA.

UNĒDO, ōnis, f. the arbut or strawberry-tree, Plin. 12, 3 s. 7. 16, 21 s. 33. & 23, 8 s. 79 m.—the fruit of that tree, *Id.* 15, 24 s. 28.

UNETVICESĪMUS, a. the 21st. See UNAĒTICESĪMUS.

UNGUĒRE, & Ungēre, (unguo & ungo, nxi, nctum,) to anoint, to daub or smear. globos melle unguito, *Cato, R. R.* 79. tu tamen et lēvi rimosa cubilia limo unge, do you also daub or smear their chinky apartments or chinks of their hives with smooth mud, Virg. *G.* 4, 45. cf. *Col.* 9, 14, 14. ungere tela manu, ferumque armare veneno, to tinge, Virg. *Æ.* 9, 773. unguere tela hostili cruore, *Sil.* 9, 9.

UNCTUS, part. anointed. puer unctis capillis, *Hor. Od.* 1, 29, 7. cf. 3, 12, 9. uncta satis pingui ponentur oluscula lardo, pot-herbs well seasoned with fat bacon, *Hor. S.* 2, 6, 64. ut canis, a cario nunquam absterrebitur uncto, from the reeking or bloody hide of a beast newly killed, *ib.* 2, 5, 88. uncta pulmentaria, nice dishes, well oiled, *Pers.* 3, 102. seu puer unctis tractavit calicem manibus, has handled the cup with greasy hands, *Hor. S.* 2, 6, 78. mollibus in pratis unctos saluēre (al. salière) per utres, they danced on bags or bottles made of goats' skins, besmeared with oil, Virg. 2, 384. natat uncta carina, the keel besmeared with pitch floats, Virg. *Æ.* 4, 398.—metaph. unctus sol, basking in the sun, after being anointed with oil;

opp. to *assus sol*, basking without being anointed. pro isto asso sole, quo tu abusus es in nostro pratulo, a te nitidum solem unctun-que repetemus. i. e. for that dry fare which you had in my little garden, I shall require from you a nice and costly entertainment, Cic. Att. 12, 6. accedes siccus ad unctum, do you poor make your court to the rich, who use to bathe and anoint their bodies with precious perfumes, before they supped: whence UNCTUS is put for dives, lautus; and opposed to siccus, unanointed, i. e. poor, indigent, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 12. unctor coena, more sumptuous, Martial. 5, 45.—* unctor consuetudo loquendi, more elegant, Cic. Or. 20.

UNCTUM, i, n. nice fare, a sumptuous entertainment, Hor. A. P. 422, Pers. 6, 16.—

UNCTIUSCŪLUS, a. pulmento utor magis unctiusculo, i. e. magis condito, somewhat more oily or fat, nicer or more delicate, i. e. I fare better, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 35.—

UNCTIO, ōnis, f. Unctura, ae, f. & Unctus, ūs, m. an anointing, an unction, Col. 12, 51 f. Cic. Or. 2, 5. Leg. 2, 24. Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 74. Plin. 30, 10.—* ita ut unctio inarescat, the ointment, Plin. 28, 11 m.

UNCTOR, ōris, m. an anointer, Martial. 7, 31. & 12, 71. Quinctil. 11, 3, 26. Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 22.—

UNCTORIUS, a. pertaining to anointing. unctorium v. unctuarium sc. cubiculum, the anointing or perfuming room, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 11.—

UNCTITĀRE, to anoint often, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 117.—

UNGUEN, ūnis, n. an ointment, any fat liquor or juice for anointing things.—

UNGUINŌSUS, a. abounding with fat or oil, oily, fat, unctuous, Plin. 13, 1.—

UNGUENTUM, i, n. an odoriferous ointment, a perfume.—

UNGUENTĀRIUS, a. of or pertaining to ointments or perfumes.—

UNGUENTARIUS, i, m. one who makes up and sells ointments or perfumes, a perfumer, Cic. Off. 1, 41. Hor. S. 2, 3, 228. Plin. 31, 7.—

UNGUENTARIA, ae, f. a female perfumer, Plin. 3, 5.—

UNGUENTIUM, i, n. sc. donativum, a sum of money exacted by the lieutenant of the governor of a province, to furnish him with perfumes, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 23. cf. Tac. H. 3, 50. Suet. Vesp. 8. et ibi Pitisc.—

UNGUENTĀTUS, part. a. perfumed, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 23. Truc. 2, 2, 32. Catull. 60, 142.

UNGUIS, is, m. (in ablat. ungue & ungui,) a nail of the finger or toe, the claw or talon of a bird or beast.—from top to toe, as we say, Cic. Rosc. com. 7.—Though unguis be properly applied only to those animals, whose feet are digitated, Plin. 11, 45 s. 101. Ov. M. 1, 742. 2, 670. it is, however, sometimes used to denote a hoof or part of the cloven hoof of an ox, Col. 6, 12, 2. medium unguem alicui ostendere, to hold out the middle finger at one, by way of contempt, Juvenal. 10, 53. cf. Pers. 2, 33. et ibi Scholiast. vivos ungues rodere, to

gnaw one's nails to the quick, i. e. to muse deeply, to rack one's invention, Hor. S. 1, 10, 71.

cf. Pers. 1, 106. & 5, 162. de tenero ungue, from one's infancy or childhood, Hor. Od. 3, 6,

24.—* ad v. in unguem, exactly, perfectly; a metaphor taken from workers in marble, who try the smoothness of the marble, and the exactness of the joints, by drawing their nails over them.—indulge ordinibus; nec secius omnis in unguem arboribus positis secto via limite

quadret, and no less or moreover, when the trees are planted, let each way or space between the rows exactly agree with the path cut across it,

Virg. G. 2, 277. et ibi Serv. (A. 547.) ad unguem factus homo, an accomplished man, Hor.

S. 1, 5, 32.—(II) metaph. a white spot like a nail in the gum bdellium, Plin. 12, 3 s. 19.—

the white part of the leaf of a rose. ungues ferrei, iron hooks or instruments, which the vintagers used instead of their nails in gathering

the grapes, Col. 12, 18, 2.—a disease in the eye, described, Cels. 7, 7, 17, &c.—a kind of shell-fish, Varr. L. L. 4, 12.—

UNGUICŪLUS, i, m. a small nail, Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 17. Stich. 5, 5 f. Cic. Fin. 5, 17. sed praesta te eum, qui mihi a teneris, ut Graeci dicunt, unguiculis cognitus, i. e. ab infantia, Cic.

Fam. 1, 6.—

UNGUĀLA, ae, f. the hoof of a horse or other beast, Plin. 11, 46 s. 106. Cic. N. D. 3, 5. Virg.

Æ. 8, 596.—per synecdochen, a horse, Hor. Epod. 16, 11. S. 1, 1, 114. Martial. 7; 6. & 12,

50.—a nail or claw, Plaut. Aul. 3, 4, 8. Ps. 3, 2, 63. qui volunt exclamare majus sc. solito,

toto corpore, atque omnibus unguis, ut dicuntur, contentioni vocis asserviunt, exert their voice with the utmost vigour, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24.

UNGUĀLUS, i, m. & um, i, n. a ring, Plin. 33, 1.—

UNGUĀLA, ae, f. the hoof of a horse or other beast, Plin. 11, 46 s. 106. Cic. N. D. 3, 5. Virg.

Æ. 8, 596.—per synecdochen, a horse, Hor. Epod. 16, 11. S. 1, 1, 114. Martial. 7; 6. & 12,

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UNGUĀLUS, i, m. & um, i, n. a ring, Plin. 33, 1.—

UNĪCĀLĀMUS, a. (unum habens calamum,) having one stem or straw growing from the root, Plin. 18, 7 s. 12.—

UNĪCAULIS, e, having but one stalk. leguminum unicaulis faba sola, ib. s. 10, 5. cf. 20, 23 s. 99.—

UNĪCŌLOR, ōris, adj. of one colour, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 3. add. Ov. M. 11, 611. Plin. 11, 37 s. 54.—

UNĪCORNIS, e, having but one horn. Plin. 8, 21 s. 30.—

UNĪCUS, a. (ab unus,) only, single, one and no more, sole, alone. unicus filius, Cic. Rosc. A. 14. Coel. 32. filium unicum adolescentulum habeo, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 41 & 79. cf. 3, 2, 29.

—singularly beloved, above all others. qui me unum atque unicum amicum habuit, Catull.

72, 6.—singularly good, choice, rare, excellent, incomparable. nam tu poëta es prorsus ad eam rem unicus, a choice contriver or artist, singularly well fitted to manage an affair like that,

Id. Asin. 4, 1, 3.—singularly wicked, detestable, Patere, 2, 7.—

UNĪCĒ, adv. singularly, very much.

UNĪGĒNA, ae, c. g. (ex unus & gigno,) only begotten, one alone. idcirco singularem Deum hunc mundum, atque unigenam procreavit, Cic.

Univ. 4.—*born of the same mother.* unigena sc. Phoebi, *i. e.* Diana, (*al.* Minerva, quòd ab uno progenita sit, nempe a solo Jovis capite, sine ope matris,) Carull. 63, 300.—
 UNIJUGUS, a.—*a vinea, a vine supported by one jugum or prop,* Plin. 17, 22.—
 UNIMAMMIUS, a. *having but one breast, as an Amazon,* Plaut. Curc. 3, 1, 75.—
 UNIMĀNUS, a. *having but one hand, one-handed,* Liv. 35, 21. add 41, 21.—
 UNIO, ònis, m. (*ab unus,*) a pearl.—(II) a kind of onion or scallion, Col. 12, 10.—
 UNISTIRPIS e, (*i. e.* unus stirpis,) *having but one stock or trunk rising from the root.*—
 UNĪTAS, ātis, f. *unity.* Unīter, &c. See UNUS.

UNĪVERSUS, a. (*q. ad unum versus, i. e.* sine ulla exceptione,) *the whole, universal, all without exception, all together and in general.* univēsum mundum complecti, Cic. N. D. 1, 43. Hermes gloria Martis universi, *i. e.* distinguished in every kind of fighting as a gladiator, Martial. 5, 25, 14. tanti ea ad universi belli eventum momenti dimicatio fuit. *to the issue of the whole war,* Liv. 7, 11.—*plur. all, all together,* ill's placet, qui vobis universis, et populo placent, Ter. Ad. prol. 19.—* omnes universi, *all without exception.* communis rerum natura, universa atque omnia continens, *all things in general, and particular,* Cic. N. D. 1, 15.

UNĪVERSUM, i, n. *the universe, the whole world.* genitor universi, *i. e.* Deus, the father or creator of the universe, Col. 3, 10, 10. so in universo, Cic. N. D. 1, 43.—* IN UNIVERSUM, *on the whole, in general.*—Lucretius has unversum for univēsum, to adapt it to an hexameter verse, 4, 260.

UNĪVERSÈ, adv. *generally, universally;* opp. to sigillatim, Cic. Verr. 5, 5. cetera universè mandavi, illud propriè, Cic. Att. 5, 2. cf. 8, 11.

UNIVERSĪTAS, ātis, f. *the whole, the entire or complete number of things,* Cic. N. D. 2, 65 f. —*the universe, the world.* Epicurus censet imagines divinitate praeditas inesse universitati rerum, ib. 1, 43. add. Cic. de Univers. 5 & 12.—(II) *a society or corporation;* as, of bakers, sailors, &c. Digest. 3, 4, 1.—*a community or commonwealth,* ib. 1, 8, 6. (A. 50.)

UNIVERSĀLIS, e, *of or belonging to all, universal.* nihil inveniebam aut proprium, aut universale, quod ad Bithynos ferretur, *I found nothing in them relating either in general, or in particular, to the Bithynians,* Plin. Ep. 10, 71. add. A. ad Heren. 2, 24. universalia praecepta, *general rules,* Quintil. 2, 13, 14. add. 8, 5, 3.

UNOCŪLUS, a. (*unum oculum habens,*) *having one eye,* like a Cyclops, Plaut. Curc. 3, 22.

UNQUAM, adv. *ever, at any time.* en unquam, &c. Virg. E. 1, 68. non unquam, for nunquam, ib. 36. semel unquam, *i. e.* unā tantum vice in omni tempore, *only once ever, or never more than once,* Plin. 2, 35. quis ho-

mo te exsuperavit unquam gentium impudentiā? *ever or in all the world,* Cic. Tusc. 4, 36. ex poeta.

UNUS, a, um, (*gen. unius; dat. uni,*) *one.* uno plus Etruscorum cecidisse in acie, *one more,* Liv. 2, 7.—* with the genit. or abl. with a preposition. unus ex multis, Col. 11, 1.—*unus multorum et de multis, is said of one, who is not distinguished for any thing, one of the vulgar.* sum paulo infirmior, unus multorum, Hor. S. 1, 9, 71. tenuis L. Virginius, unus de multis, *an ordinary person,* Cic. Fin. 2, 20. add. Cic. Brut. 79. Sen. Ep. 10. Plin. Ep. 1, 3, 2.—* *only one and no more.* erat omnino in Galliā ulteriore legio una, Caes. B. G. 1, 7.—(II) *alone.* Inachus unus adest, Ov. Met. 1, 583. cf. 552.

—* SOLUS or TANTUM is sometimes added for the sake of force. nil admirari, propè res est una, Numici, solaque, quae possit facere et servare beatum, *the one and only thing,* Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 1.—* UNUS is elegantly joined with superlatives. Nigidius unus omnium doctissimus, Cic. Fam. 4, 13, 10.—(III) *the same.* uno tempore accidit, ut, &c. Caes. B. C. 3, 15.—* IDEM is also joined. causa enim est haec inventa sola, in qua omnes sentient unum atque idem, Cic. Cat. 4, 7.—* FOR ALIQUIS or QUIDAM, sicut unus paterfamilias his de rebus loquitur, Cic. Or. 1, 29. conf. Phil. 2, 3. Att. 9, 10.—* UNUS is joined with ille, quisquam, aliquis, quivis, quilibet, ullus, quidam, nemo, nihil; as, ratum sit, quod finitor uni illi, a quo missus erit, renuntiaverit, (*al.* uni ulli,) Cic. Rull. 2, 13 f. add. Id. Caecil. 9. Off. 2, 12. Liv. 32, 20.—* UNUS, alter; unus et alter, one, two, following one another without intermission.—uno alteroque subinde ictu ventrem atque inguina hausit, *with one and then a second thrust, he pierced his belly and groin,* Liv. 7, 10. neque in uno aut altero animadversum est, sed jam in pluribus, *and this has been found or observed, not in one or two instances, but in several,* Cic. Muren. 21.—postquam amans accessit, unus et item alter, *one, and then another,* *i. e.* several, Ter. And. 1, 1, 50. alloquor extremum moestos abiturus amicos, qui modò de multis unus et alter erant, *i. e.* very few, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 15.—(IV) UNUS is used in the plural, not only when joined with nouns that want the singular, but also with those that have it; thus, aderit unà in unis aedibus, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 75. postquam in una moenia convenère, *after they came to inhabit one city,* Sall. Cat. 6. ubi unae atque alterae scalae comminutae sc. sunt, *when one or two, i. e. several ladders were broken,* Id. Jug. 60 f.—* IN UNUM, for in unum locum or simul; omnes in unum convocat, Sall. Cat. 17.—* AD UNUM omnes, *all to a man, all without exception.* de amicitia omnes ad unum idem sentiunt, Cic. Amic. 23.—*also without omnes;* Jupiter omnipotens, si nondum exosus ad unum Trojanos, Virg. Aë. 5, 687.

✱ The penult in UNUS in prose is pronounced long, but in verse it is sometimes shortened. unūs ob noxam, et furias Ajacis Orleī, Virg. Aë. 1, 41. so unius in miseri exitium conversa tulère, ib. 2, 131.—* We sometimes find UN-

in the gen. for UNUS; ludere hanc sinit, ut lubet, nec pili facit uni, Catul. 17, 17.—in the dat. uno & unae, for uni; Saserna ait, singula jugera quaternis operis unum operario ad conficiendum satis esse, Varr. R. R. 1, 18, 6. unae fibulae locum facito, Cato, 19, 1. huic uno domino usque serviamus, for uni, Catull. 45, 14.

UNĪTER, adv. together in one.
UNĪTAS, ātis, f. the quality of being one, unity, oneness, sameness; exact uniformity, complete similitude or resemblance.—met. union, concord, Sen. de Vitā Beatā, 8 f.

UNĪTUS, part. a. united, joined, Id. Q. Nat. 2, 2.

UNIUSMŌDI, a. ind. of one kind, all alike.—
UNUSQUISQUE, unaquaeque, unumquodque & unumquidque; uniusquisque, &c. every, every one.

VŌCĀBŪLUM, i, n. (à vŏcāre,) a vocable, a word, a name. si res suum nomen et proprium vocabulum non habet, Cic. Or. 3, 40.—a common name; distinguished from NOMEN, a proper name.—But Vocabulum is sometimes put for nomen; deligitur artifex talium, vocabulo Locusta, Tac. An. 12, 66.—a noun. Aristoteles duas partes orationis esse dicit, vocabula et verba; ut homo et equus; et legit, et currit, Varr. L. L. 7, 4.

VŌCĀLIS, vocalitas, &c. See Vox.

VŌCĀRE, to call, to desire or order to come, to summon. variis instigat vocibus alas, nomine quemque vocans, Virg. Æ. 11, 730.—(II) to call, to name. nec jam furtivum Dido meditatur amorem; conjugium vocat: hoc praetexti nomine culpam, Virg. Æ. 4, 171.—(III) to call, to invite. me ad coenam voca. NAU. pol. verò voco, Ter. Phor. 5, 8, 74.—(IV) VOCARE DEOS, to call upon, to invoke, to implore, or to intreat the assistance of. tum pius humeris abscondere vestem, auxilioque vocare deos, Virg. Æ. 5, 685.—* magnis vocant clamoribus hostem, provoke or challenge, Virg. G. 4, 76. so demens et cantu vocat in certamina Divos, Id. Æ. 6, 172.—aliquem ad bellum vocare, to encourage or incite, Liv. 34, 43.—(V) VOCARE IN JUS, to summon to a court of justice, Cic. Quint. 19. conf. Gell. 13, 12.—* in crimen, to impeach, to blame, to arraign or accuse. hoc tu igitur in crimen vocas, Cic. Rabir. 8 f.—* ad iudicem, to refer, Quinctil. 2, 4, 33. so ad aliquem, Id. 11, 2, 30. Cic. Acad. 4, 18. ad Senatū, Tac. An. 1, 6.—aliquid in iudicium, to bring under the review of judges, to refer to their decision, Cic. Verr. 1, 12. cf. Or. 1, 57. Balb. 28 f.—* ad integritatem majorum spe suā hominem vocabant sc. omnes boni, they hoped that he would imitate, Cic. Sext. 9. servos ad libertatem Herdonius ex Capitolio vocabat, invited or exhorted, Liv. 3, 15.—(VI) VOCARE IS applied also to inanimate things. Carthaginienses fessos nox imberque ad necessariam quietem vocabat, Liv. 28, 15. cf. 24, 16. 26, 44.

VŌCĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. a calling or summoning to a court of justice, Gell. 13, 12 & 13.—(II) an invitation to supper, Catull. 47. Justin. 37, 4.—

VŌCĀTUS, ūs, m. a calling or summoning, Cic. Or. 3, 1.—(II) an invitation, Suet. Cal. 39 f.—ō nunquam frustrata vocatus hasta meos, O spear, which has never frustrated my call, Virg. Æ. 12, 95.

VŌCĀTOR, ōris, m. an inviter, Suet. Cal. 39. Sen. de Irā, 3, 37. Plin. 37, 10.

VŌCĀMEN, īnis, n. an appellation or name, Lucr. 2, 656.

VŌCĀTIVUS (adj.) casus, the vocative or calling case, Gell. 14, 5.

VŌCĪTĀRE, freq. to call often, Tac. H. 2 f.—to call or name, Cic. Rabir. Post. 9.

VŌCĪFĒRĀRI & vocificare, to cry loudly.—vociferatio, &c. See Vox.

VŌCŪLA, a small voice or sound. See Vox.

VŌLA, ae, f. the hollow or palm of the hand, the sole of the foot, Festus.

VŌLĀRE, to fly, to move through the air with wings, Ov. M. 11, 731 & 734. Plin. 10, 23 s. 54.—to fly or pass through the air without wings. jamque faces et saxa volant, Virg. Æ. 1, 150.—to fly, to move swiftly like one flying. passu volat alite virgo, Ov. M. 10, 587.

VŌLANS (part.) agros despectabat caducifer, i. e. Mercurius, Ov. M. 2, 710.—* VOLANTES is sometimes put for volucres or alites; quam super (sc. speluncam) haud ullae poterant impune volantes tendere iter pennis, no birds or winged creatures could fly with safety, Virg. Æ. 6, 239. so Lucret. 2, 1082.

VŌLĀTUS, ūs, m. the act of flying, a flight.

VŌLĀTŪRA, ae, f. a flying or flight, Varr.

VŌLĀTĪCUS, a. flying quickly away, swift.—met. fickle, variable, inconstant, Cic. Att. 13, 25 ad fin.

VŌLĀTĪLIS, e, that flies or can fly, flying, winged, volatile. volatile ferrum, i. e. sagitta, Virg. Æ. 4, 71.—* fleeting, transitory, passing quickly away.

VŌLĪTĀRE, freq. to fly about, or up and down, to flutter. saepe (videbis) levem paleam et frondes volitare caducas, you shall see the light chaff, and falling leaves fly about, Virg. G. 1, 368. add. Cic. Or. 2, 6. N. D. 1, 20.—to fly or move about, to roam up and down, or hither and thither, usually with an ostentatious or impudent and insolent air. volitare in foro, Cic. Cat. 2, 3.—to boast. nec volitabo in hoc insolentiū, Cic. Flacc. 16.—* homo volitans gloriae cupiditate, transported; opp. to vir moderatus et constans, Id. Pis. 25.—* volitans jam fama per urbes, flying, Virg. Æ. 7, 104. simulacra volitantia, phantoms fluttering, ib. 89.

VŌLĒMA, ōrum, n. (quòd volam impleant,) a large kind of pears, warden-pears, Virg. G. 2, 88. add. Cato, 7, 3. Col. 5, 10, 18. 12, 10, 4.

VŌLGĪŪLUM, i, n. a rustic instrument, a roller, a thing to smooth the ground, Plin. 17, 10 s. 14.

VŌLGUS, i, m. & n. the populace.—

VŌLGIVĀGUS, a. wandering, &c. See VULGUS.

VŌLO, vŏlui, velle, irreg. v. to will or to be willing, to wish, to desire. nolo, volo; volo,

nolo rursum, Ter. Phor. 5, 7, 57. velit, nolit, scire difficile est, whether he will or not, Cic. Q. fr. 3, 8. sed non et venisse volent, but they shall wish also that they had not come, Virg. Æ. 6, 86. —te volo sc. adloqui, I wish to speak with you, Plaut. Capt. 5, 2 f. so paucis te volo, Ter. And. 1, 1, 2. quis me vult? ib. 5, 3, 1. —VELIM is often put for vellem or volo; tu velim, ut consuisti, nos absentes diligas, et defendas, Cic. Fam. 15, 3 f.—*VELLE is applied to the people, when they wished a law to be passed, Sall. Jug. 40. whence the usual beginning of all applications to the people was, VELITIS jubeatis, Quirites, sc. rogo v. rogamus ut, &c. Liv. 38, 54. Cic. Dom. 17. Pis. 29. Liv. 21, 17, 22, 10, 31, 6. (A. 90.)—velim ut velles, I wish matters were as you would desire, i. e. I am sorry for your unfortunate condition, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 53. so vellem quae velles, et molestè fero, Sen. Ep. 67 sub fin.—*VELLE, optare, and cupere, usually denote the same thing; but cupere is somewhat stronger, and, besides a will or wish, implies also an effort or endeavour to obtain a thing: velle parum est; cupias, ut re potiaris, oportet, Ov. P. 3, 1, 35, &c.—(II) quid sibi vult pater? what does my father mean? i. e. what does he intend or design? Ter. And. 2, 3, 1. so quid mihi volui, Senec. Ben. 4, 22. quid volui misero mihi? Virg. E. 2, 58. quid voluisti? Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 25. quid vult concursus ad amnem? what means that flocking to the river? Virg. Æ. 6, 318.—*VOLO is sometimes apparently redundant. et audes fatidicum verbis fallere velle deum, i. e. Phoebum, Ovid. F. 2, 262.—*It is often joined with the perfect participle. quamobrem omnes vos oratos volo, ne, &c. for oro, Ter. Heaut. prol. 26. nunc illos—monitos etiam atque etiam volo, I admonish or will admonish them again and again, Cic. Cat. 2, 12.—*We often find in Plautus, and other old writers, vult for vult, and vultis for vultis.—Plautus has volam for velim, Asin. 1, 2 f. so Cicero, in some editions, Fam. 11, 7, 2.—

VOLENS, ntis, part. willing. nec verba volenti sufficiunt, nor, when he aims to speak, can he utter words, Ov. M. 4, 586. cf. 5, 466. 15, 29. —haec atque talia plebi volentia (al. volenti) fuere, i. e. grata, jucunda, agreeable, Tac. An. 15, 36. cf. H. 3, 52.—

VOLUNTAS, atis, f. will, inclination, wish, choice, desire. in alia voluntate esse, i. e. aliud probare, Cic. Rull. 1, 9. haec in voluntate fuerunt, &c. in potestate nostrâ, Id. Fam. 9, 6, 5.—(II) intention, resolution, design. dis ego immortalibus ducibus hanc mentem, Quirites, voluntatemque suscepi, Cic. Cat. 3, 9.—(III) good-will, love, affection. voluntas vestra si ad poetam accesserit, if your favour be given, or if you are well inclined to our poet, Ter. Phor. prol. 29. add. Cic. Rabir. perd. 3.—(IV) a last will or testament. mihi defuncti voluntas antiquior jure est, Plin. Ep. 5, 7, 2.—(V) sense, meaning or import. quae sit voluntas nominis, quaeritur, Quintil. 7, 10, 1. cf. 6, 2, 9, 7, 8, 1. voluntas legis, the meaning or intention of a law;

opp. to scriptum, the letter or literal sense, the express terms or words, Quintil. 3, 6, 45 & 65, 88, &c. 7, 7, 1, 7, 8, 1. & 7, 10, 1.—(VI) a manner, kind or method of speaking or pleading. Theopompus Ephorus, multique alii naturis (i. e. ingenio) differunt, voluntate autem similes sunt, ib. c. 23.—but recti generis voluntas, a desire or wish to write verses in the right way, Quintil. 10, 1, 89.—

VOLUNTARIUS, a. voluntary, willing, acting from choice and without constraint. voluntarii sc. milites, enlisting of their own accord, volunteers, Caes. B. G. 5, 54. B. C. 3, 91. auxilia voluntaria, auxiliaries voluntarily afforded, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 5. praesidium necessarium voluntariumque comparavi, composed of volunteers, ib. 12, 15, 16.—

VOLONES, um, m. slaves, who, to the number of 8000, after the battle of Cannae, voluntarily enlisted to be soldiers, Liv. 22, 57. Festus. and afterwards obtained the rights of citizens for their bravery, Liv. 24, 16. (A. 38.)

VOLVUS, for vulsus, part. torn. See VEL-
LÈRE.

VOLSELLA & Vulsella, ae, f. an instrument for pulling out hairs by the root, tweezers, Mart. 9, 28. (A. 425.—also for performing several surgical operations, a kind of forceps or pincers. vulsella, quali fabri utuntur, injicienda est, &c. Cels. 8, 10, 96.

VOLVA, ae, f. (à volvo,) that wherein a thing is wrapped, a tegument.—*the membrane which covers the foetus in the womb, the secundine, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 19.

VOLUBILIS, e, voluble. -iter, &c. See VOL-
VÈRE.

VOLŪCER v. volucris, cris, e, (à vōlare,) winged, flying, swift. bestia canes—effūgit, et volucris non secius (al. segniūs) alite ludit, and slips them no otherwise than a winged bird, Ov. M. 7, 770.—(II) passing through the air without wings, flying, swift. ventis volucrique fugacior aurâ, Ov. M. 13, 807.—swift, rapid, quick, in general. volucremque fugâ praevertitur Hebrum, al. Eurum, Virg. Æ. 1, 317. genus dicendi—verbis volucre et incitatum, quick and rapid in the expressions, i. e. composed of words abounding in short syllables, Cic. Brut. 95.—o falsam spem! o volucrem fortunam! fickle, inconstant, Cic. Sull. 32.—

VOLUCRIS, is, f. a bird, any winged creature. alba volucris, i. e. cygnus, Ov. M. 12, 145.—da nunc et volucrem, sceptro quae surgit eburno, add. also the eagle upon an ivory sceptre, Juno, 43. (A. 389.) Cicero makes volucres masc. Div. 2, 30. add. Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 6.

VOLŪCRA, ae, f. a vine-fretter, a kind of worm that eats vine-leaves.

VOLVÈRE, (volvo, volvi, vōlūtum,) to roll. saxum ingens volvunt alii, Virg. Æ. 6, 616. Sisyphus est illic saxum volvensque petensque, Ov. in Ibin, 177. (G. 416.) satis diu hoc jam saxum volvo, proverb. I have rolled this stone long enough, alluding to the fable of Sisyphus, Ter. 5, 9, 55. saxa quoque infesto volvebant pondere, they rolled or tumbled down, Virg. Æ.

9, 512.—*volvendi sunt libri cum aliorum, tum in primis Catonis, must be turned over or read, Cic. Brut. 87. ridenda poemata malo, quam te conspicuae, divina Philippica, fama, volveris a primâ quae proxima, which art turned over after the first, i. e. the second, Juvenal. 10, 125.*

—*volvens errorem, wandering, Liv. 27, 45.—(II) metaph. medio volvuntur sidera lapsu, are rolled or roll in the middle of their course, i. e. it is midnight, Virg. Æ. 4, 524. in se sua per vestigia volvitur annus, is rolled round on itself, revolves, Virg. G. 2, 402. volventibus annis, in revolving years, at some future time, Id. Æ. 1, 234. so Ascanius—triginta magnos, volvendens mensibus, orbes imperio explebit, shall reign thirty years, ib. 269. cf. Ov. Met. 5, 564, &c.—to revolve, to ponder or meditate, to think or reflect. et veteris Fauni volvit sub pectore sortem, revolves the oracle of ancient Faunus in his breast, Virg. Æ. 7, 254.—to pronounce, M. Pontidius celeriter sane verba volvens, Cic. Brut. 70.*

VOLŪBĪLIS, e, that is easily rolled or turned, rolling or turning. *volubile buxum, i. e. turbo, the rolling boxwood or top, Virg. Æ. 7, 382. ille (serpens) volubilibus squamosos nexibus orbes torquet, he wreathes his scaly rings in rolling plaits, Ovid. Met. 3, 41.—(II) metaph. vide, quam vaga volubilisque fortuna sit, fickle, inconstant, Cic. Mil. 56. cf. Plin. Ep. 4, 24.—volubilis oratio, voluble, copious, fluent, Cic. Brut. 28. A. ad Heren. 3, 14. so volubilis orator, Cic. Brut. 27. cf. Flac. 20.—***VOLUBILITER**, adv. *copiously, fluently, Cic. Or. 62.*

VOLUBĪLĪTAS, ātis, f. *volubility, the act or power of rolling, Cic. N. D. 2, 19.—(II) roundness, an oval form, Ov. F. 6, 269. add. M. 12, 434. Cic. Fat. 19.—(III) metaph. mutability, inconstancy, Cic. Div. 2, 6.—(IV) volubility, readiness or fluency of speech. linguae volubilitas, Cic. Planc. 25.—*

VOLŪMEN, inis, n. *a rolling, a winding or turning, a fold or wreath, a volume, a curl or twist, a spire, any thing rolled or bent in the form of a circle or ring. pars cetera (anguium) pontum ponē legit, sinuatque immensa volumine terga, their other part (or the hinder part of their body) sweeps the sea behind, and winds their large backs in a rolling spire, Virg. Æ. 2, 208. vincloꝝrum immensa volumina, the folds of the gauntlets or caestus, ib. 5, 408. volumina crurum, the bendings of a horse's legs, Id. G. 3, 192. nigrique volumina fumi intecēre diem, volumes of black smoke darkened the day, Ov. Met. 13, 601. cf. Lucan. 3, 505. assiduâ raptur vertigine caelum, sideraque alta trahit, celerique volumine torquet, and whirls them round by a quick rotation, Ov. M. 2, 70.—* met. in divo Augusto, si diligenter aestimentur cuncta, magna sortis humanae reperiantur volumina, changes, varieties or reverses, Plin. 7, 45s. 46.—(II) a volume, a book or part of a book, (A. 509.)—*

VOLŪTA, ae, f. *the volute, a kind of ornament on the top of a pillar, Vitruv. 1, 2. 3. 3. 4, 1f. 7, 2.*

VOLŪTĀRE, freq. *to roll much or often. ventus volutat pelagus, rolls or tosses, Lucan. 1, 412.—* cūm tibi pueri ad pedes volutarentur, were lying prostrate or grovelling on the ground, A. ad Heren. 4, 24. dixerat; et genua amplexus genibusque volutans (sc. se) haerebat, falling prostrate, Virg. Æ. 3, 607. fit strepitus tectis, vocemque per ampla volutant atria, sc. convivae, they roll or spread the sound, Virg. Æ. 1, 725. cf. 5, 149. 10, 97.—confusaque verba volutant, they throw out or utter, Ov. Met. 12, 55.—* qua nocte eum Alexandrum mater Olympias concepit, visa per quietem est cum ingenti serpente volutari, i. e. rem habere, to have intercourse, Justin. 12, 16. add. Cic. de Har. Resp. 27. Plin. 35, 11s. 40, 33. Quinctil. Declam. 177f. Cic. in Sall. c. 1.—(II) metaph. quoni omnes in omni genere et scelerum et flagitiorum volutentur, wallow or are immersed, Cic. Fam. 9, 3, 4. itaque ad Callisthenem et Philisthūm redeo, in quibus te video volutatū, well versed, much conversant, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13. so volutatus in veteribus scriptis, Id. Or. 3, 10.—to revolve, to meditate, to weigh or consider. id tacitus mecum ipse voluto, Virg. E. 9, 37. tanti regis ac ducis (sc. Alexandri Magni) mentio, quibus saepe tacitis cogitationibus volutavit animum, eas evocat in medium, induces me to publish the reflections concerning him, which have often employed my mind in secret, Liv. 9, 17.—has conditiones quamquam ipse in secreto volutaverat cum amicis, tamen, &c. he had canvassed, discoursed or conferred on, Id. 34, 36*

VOLŪTĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. *a rolling or wallowing.—VOLUTĀTUS, ūs, m. *a rolling, Plin. 10, 4s. 5. VOLUTĀTRUM, i, n. *a muddy place in which swine delight to roll, Virg. G. 3, 411.—***

VOLUTABUNDUS, a. *rolling or wallowing much.*

VOLŪPE, et per apocopen volup' adj. n. indecl. (*q. volupe, e; à volo, volui, velle,*) *a pleasant and agreeable thing.—adv. cursu, armis, equo victitabam volupe, pleasantly or agreeably, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 74.*

VOLŪPTAS, ātis, f. *pleasure, joy, delight. voluptatem suam explere, to gratify his passion or desire of pleasure, Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 12.—Pleasure was ranked by the ancients among the deities. Cupidinis et Voluptatis, et Lubentinae Veneris vocabula consecrata sunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 23.—*

VOLŪPTĀRIUS, a. *giving or affording pleasure, pleasant, delightful, Cic. Fin. 3, 10.—feeling or perceiving pleasure. gustatus, qui est sensus ex omnibus maximē voluptarius, Cic. Or. 3, 25.—(II) addicted or devoted to pleasure, voluptuous, asserting pleasure to be the chief good, (summum bonum;) or placing the chief happiness of man in sensual enjoyments. Epicurus,—homo, ut scis, voluptarius, Cic. Tusc. 2, 7.—voluptaria, delicata, mollis disciplina, voluptuosus or effeminate, Cic. Fin. 1, 11.—*

VOLŪPTUOSUS, a. *full of pleasure, delightful, agreeable, Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 2.*

VŌMER & **VŌNIS**, ēris, m. *a plough-share.—* facta vomere fossa, (al. versa vomere terra,)*

a trench made with the plough, when a city was built, Ovid. Fast. 4, 839. cf. Cic. Phil. 2, 40. (A. 72).—* *metaph.* pro membro virili, Lucr. 4, 1268.

VŌMĒRE, (vōmo, ui, ūtum,) to vomit, to spew, to throw or cast up from the stomach.—*impers.* ab horā tertiā bibebatur, ludebatur, vomebatur, &c. sc. ab illis, they drank, &c. Cic. Phil. 2, 41.—*metaph.* to vomit up, to throw or pour out in abundance, to emit or discharge, Martial. 11, 91.

VŌMĪTĀRE, freq. to vomit often, Col. 7, 10, 5. VŌMĪTIO, ōnis, f. the act of vomiting, a vomit. varii colores vomitionum, Plin. 25, 5s. 28.

VŌMĪTUS, ūs, m. a vomiting, a vomit. vomitus est utilior hieme, quā aestate, Cels. 1, 3, 14.—the matter thrown up by vomiting. biliosus vomitus, Cels. 4, 10, 1. 5, 26, 45.—* *metaph.* a dirty, troublesome person, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 119.

VOMĪTOR, ōris, m. one that vomits, a vomiter, Sen. Ep. 88.

VOMITŌRIUS, a. that makes one vomit.

VOMITŌRIA, ōrum, n. the entrances to the seats of the amphitheatre, Macrobi. S. 6, 4.

VOMĪCUS, a. prompting or exciting to vomit, Senec.

VOMĪCA, ae, f. an imposthume, an abscess, a suppurated tumour containing or emitting matter. dolor etiam pulmonis—vomicas aliquas interdum excitat, Cels. 2, 7, 86. cf. 88.—(II) *metaph.* est et lapis in his venis (argenti), cuius vomica liquoris aeterni argentum vivum appellatur, a stone yielding a liquid matter, which never concretes, called QUICK-SILVER, Plin. 33, 6 s. 32.—* any thing calamitous or vexatious. hostem, Romani, si expellere vultis, vomicanique quae gentium venit longè, Apollini vovendo censeo ludos, if you wish to expel the enemy, and the ulcer or plague, which has come from afar, Liv. 25, 12. cf. Macrobi. S. 1, 17.

VŌPISCUS, i, m. one of two twins, born safe, after the abortion of the other, Plin. 7, 10.

VŌRĀRE, to devour, to swallow whole or entire. animalium alia sugunt, alia carpunt, alia vorant, alia mandunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47.—(II) to eat up, to eat greedily or hastily, to devour. optima silvarum interea, pelagique vorabit rex horum, their patron will devour the rarities of the woods and seas, Juvenal. 1, 125.—(III) *metaph.* ulcus, quod ἐρπυσθα ἰσθμίωνον, (al. φαρμαδανον,) Graeci vocant, quia celeriter serpendo corpus vorat, wastes or consumes, Cels. 5, 28, 48. nos hic voramus literas cum Dionysio, we in a manner devour books, i. e. we read with great avidity, Cic. Att. 4, 11.

VŌRAX, ācis, a. voracious, gluttonous, greedy, ravenous. flamma vorax, Sil. 4, 687.

VORACĪTAS, ātis, f. voracity or voraciousness, ravenousness, gluttony, Eutrop. 7, 12.

VŌRĀGO, ōnis, f. a gulf. ruptoque ingens Acheronte vorago pestiferas aperit fauces, a vast gulph formed by the bursting of Achéron, Virg. Æ. 7, 569. turbidus hic coeno, vastaque voragine gurgis aestuat, atque omnem Cocyto (t. e.

in Cocytum) eructat arenam, this river, (i. e. Achéron,) turbid with mud, and a vast gulf or whirlpool, &c. ib. 6, 296. cf. Sil. 13, 571. Juvenal. 3, 266.—(II) a bog, a fen, a marsh or morass, a quagmire, Catull. 17f. add. Curt. 8, 14, 4.—(III) *metaph.* Ov. Met. 8, 843.—a riotous spendthrift, a prodigal, Cic. Sext. 52.—VORAGINŌSUS, a. full of bogs or morasses, Hirt. B. Hisp. 29.

VORSUS, Vortēre, Vortex, &c. See VER-TĒRE.

VOS, ye or you. Vostrum & Vostri, &c. See TU.

VŌVĒRE, (vōveo, vōvi, vōtum,) to vow, to promise by a vow.—(I) to wish, to desire. ut tua sim, voveo, Ov. M. 14, 35.

VŌTUS, part. vowed. hostica Tyrreno vota est vindemia regi, the enemy's vintage (i. e. the produce of the next vintage of the Rutūli) is vowed or promised to the Tuscan king Mezentius, Ov. F. 4, 893.

VŌTUM, i, n. a vow, a promise made to the deity. damnabis tu quoque votis, shall make or offer up vows to thee; thou also shalt bind them by vows, Virg. E. 5, 79. pro te fortissime, publica vota suscipimus, we make, Ov. M. 7, 449. cf. 9, 305. voti damnatus, bound by a vow, Liv. 7, 28, 26, 45. so voti reus, Virg. Æ. 5, 23, 7.—vota solvere, to pay or perform one's vows, Cic. Phil. 3, 4. Ov. M. 7, 552. so exsolvere, Tac. An. 15, 23. reddere, Cic. Leg. 2, 9. voti liberari, to be freed from the obligation of a vow, Liv. 5, 28.—(II) the thing vowed. votum pro reditu simulant sc. equum esse, that it was an offering, Virg. Æ. 2, 17. votis incendimus aras, i. e. thure et victimis, we burn sacrifices on the altars, ib. 3, 279.—(III) a prayer or entreaty. prima ferè vota, et cunctis notissima templis, (sc. sunt,) divitiae ut crescant, ut opes, &c. our first prayers commonly, &c. Juvenal. 10, 23.—a wish or desire. quid tam dextro pede concipis ut te conatus non poeniteat, votique peracti? what do you project so happily, that you do not repent of your attempt, and of your wish when accomplished? Liv. 10, 6.

VŌTĪVUS, a. promised by a vow, devoted, votive, given in consequence of a vow. pascitur in vestrum reditum votiva juvenca, Hor. Epist. 1, 3, 14. tabula votiva, Id. Od. 1, 5f. so tabella, a votive tablet, suspended in a temple in consequence of a vow, Juvenal. 12, 27.—votiva legatio, an embassy undertaken in order to perform a vow, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 15, 8 & 11. a species of the legatio libera, ib. 2, 8. (A. 21.) voces votivae, words used in making vows, Tibul. 1, 3, 29.—† VŌTĪFER, ēra, um, bearing vows or things vowed. votiferaque meas suspendit ab arbore virtas, Stat. Silv. 4, 4, 92.

Vox, vōcis, f. (à vocando, vel à βοῶ, clamo,) a voice, the sound of an animal, of a bird or of any thing. Threicius sacerdos (i. e. Orpheus) obloquitur numeris septem discrimina vocum, speaks in numbers the seven distinctions of sounds or the seven notes of music, i. e. plays on the harp or tyre, which at first had only seven strings, to which afterwards two were added,

Virg. *Æ.* 6, 646.—(II) *a word, a saying, an expression, a sentence, a speech, &c.* Quintil. 1, 5, 2 & 37. *cùm ab iis (Sequanis) saepius quaereret, neque ullam omnino vocem exprimere posset, and could not get a word from them, or could not extort from them any answer at all.* Caes. B. G. 1, 32. *sive tamen Graja sciërit, sive ille Latinâ voce loqui, whether he can speak the Greek or the Latin language.* Ovid. *Trist.* 3, 12, 39. *constitue nihil esse opis in hac voce, CIVIS ROMANUS SUM, in this sentence.* Cic. *Verr.* 5, 65. *cf. c. 62. add. Plin.* 18, 6 s. 7. *Mercuri,—qui feroculus hominum recentium voce formasti, by eloquence.* Hor. *Od.* 1, 10, 1. *cf. Cic. Inv.* 1, 2. *Or.* 1, 8.—*Libo, veste mutata,—orare adfines, vocem adversum pericula poscere, untreated that they would undertake his defence or plead his cause.* Tac. *An.* 2, 29.—*vocibus alienis, id modò quod domi praeceptum erat, intercessioni suae praetendebant, they alleged, in the words of others, as a pretext for their protesting, merely what they had been privately instructed to say.* Liv. 6, 36.—*atque haec una vox omnium est, the general voice of all, i. e. in this all agree.* Cic. *Fam.* 9, 14, 7.—* *verba sint quàm suavissimis vocibus, let the words consist of letters which have the most agreeable sound.* Cic. *Or.* 44. *vocum concursio, quam magnâ ex parte, ut vitiosam, fugit Demosthenes, the concurrence of vowels, ib. f. cf. c. 23 m.*

VOCÛLA, ae, f. dim. *a little or weak voice.* *cùm recreandae voculae causâ necesse esset mihi ambulare, for the sake of strengthening my voice.* Cic. *Att.* 2, 23.—* *sed incurrit haec nostra laurus, i. e. laureati facies, (A. 384.) non solum in oculo, sed jam etiam in voculas malevolorum, expose me not only to the eyes, but also to the taunts and raillery of my enemies.* Cic. *Fam.* 2, 16, 6.—(II) *a little word.* *significatio hujus voculae, sc. saltem.* Gell. 12, 14.

VOCĀLIS, e, *having a voice, vocal.* *addamus huc etiam, ne quem vocalem praeteriisse videar, C. Cosconium, any one that can speak.* Cic. *Brut.* 69.—(II) *loud, sonorous.* *vocalis Nymphae, the noisy nymph.* Ov. *Met.* 3, 357. *so vocalia ora, ib. 5, 332. turris vocalibus muris, with vocal or sounding walls, ib. 8, 14.—*

(III) *musical, melodious, sweet-sounding,* *vocalis Arion, Ov. F. 2, 91. Hor. Od. 1, 12, 7.—*

VOCĀLIS, is, f. *sc. litera, a vowel.* Cic. *Or.* 23.—*VOCĀLITAS, âtis, f. consonance, melody, an agreeable sound.* Quintil. 1, 5, 4.

VOCIFĒRARI, rar. *Vociferare, (â vocem ferendo,) to cry with a loud voice, to bawl, to exclaim.* *Pontifex Livius vociferari, vicisse Romanos, Liv. 10, 29.—*

VOCIFĒRATIO, ōnis, f. *a loud crying, a bawling or exclaiming.* Cic. *Verr.* 5, 60. *Cluent. 10. A. ad Herenn.* 3, 12. *Suet. Cl. 36.—a declamation or outcry against a thing.* Plin. 36, 6 s. 14. *so*

VOCIFĒRATUS, ūs, m. *Plin.* 10, 60 s. 79.—*VOCIFĒRANS, ntis, part. adj. making a loud noise.* Varr. *R. R.* 3, 16, 8.

ŪPILIO, ōnis, m. *a shepherd.* Virg. *E.* 10, 19. *See OPILIO.*

ŪPĪPA, ae, f. *a houppoo, a bird, (al. a lapwing,*

a huet,) Plin. 10, 29 s. 44.—(II) *a mattock, an iron instrument used in quarries.* Plaut. *Capt.* 5, 5, 7.

ŪRA, ae, f. *the tail.*

ŪRAEVS, a, *of the tail.* *uraea cybia, square pieces cut out from the tunny-fish near the tail and salted; reckoned a nice dish.* Plin. 32, 11s. 53 f.

ŪRANOSCŌPVS, i, m. *a kind of fish.* Plin. 32, 7 s. 24.

URBS, urbis, f. *a town surrounded by a wall, a city.* *ii utriusq; ad urbem imperatores erant; impediti, ne triumphant, calumniâ paucorum, at or near the city, because no one was permitted to enter it, while in actual command.* Sallust. *Cat.* 30. *cf. Ascon. ad Cic. Verr.* 1, act. 15. *Verr.* 2, 2, 6. *Senec. Ben.* 5, 15. *add. Caes. B. G.* 6, 1. *B. C.* 2, 84. (A. 164 & 338.) *See AD.* —*ita geminatâ urbe, for civitate, Liv.* 1, 14. *praesidio ibi (sc. Cadrione in Illyrico) relicto, Iliion (nomen, propter alteram in Asia urbem, quàm oppidum, notius,) vi capitur, a name, better known than the town, on account of another city of the same name in Asia.* Liv. 31, 27. *Virg. E.* 1, 20. *cf. v. 25. Id. Æ.* 1, 12.—

URBĀNVS, a, *of or pertaining to the city; opp. to RUSTICVS.—urbana plebes, Sallust. Cat.* 37. *cf. Cic. Att.* 7, 3.—*olim rusticus urbanum munem mus paupere fertur accepisse cavo, once on a time a country-mouse is said to have entertained a city-mouse in her poor cell.* Hor. *Sat.* 2, 6, 80 & 90. *urbanus exercitus, the army that guarded the city, Liv.* 27, 3 f. *vitam urbanam atque otium, Ter. Ad.* 1, 1, 17. *urbana, sc. pars villae, the country-house of a wealthy Roman citizen, Col.* 1, 6, 2.—(II) *metaph. polite, refined.* *te hominem non solum sapientem, verum etiam, ut nunc loquimur, urbanum, non arbitrabar genere isto legationum delectari, I did not think that you, a man not only of good sense, but of refined sentiments, would be much pleased with that kind of embassies.* Cic. *Fam.* 3, 8, 6. (A. 267.) *From the expression, ut nunc loquimur, we learn that*

URBANVS began first to be used in this sense in the time of Cicero. Quintil. 8, 3, 34 & 35.—*istius amici, homines lauti et urbani, Cic. Verr.* 1, 6.—* *frontis ad urbanae descendi praemia, I have put in for the prize, i. e. (I have assumed the appearance) of city-assurance, in opposition to rustic bashfulness.* Hor. *Ep.* 1, 9, 11.—*witty, jocular.* *Maenius—urbanus coepit haberi, Hor. Ep.* 1, 15, 27. *cf. Sat.* 1, 4, 90. *accedunt non Attici, sed salsiores, quam illi Atticorum, Romani veteres, atque urbani sales, the true old Roman wit, Cic. Fam.* 9, 15, 4.—

scurra, notus urbano sale, noted for city-wit or raillery, Phaedr. 5, 5, 8.—*humorous, pleasant.* *et homo facetus inducis etiam sermonem urbanum ac venustum, Cic. Dom.* 34.—* *urbanae arbores, mild, gentle, home-bred.* Plin. 16, 19 s. 32.

URBĀNE, adv. *politely, civilly.* Cic. *Coel.* 12.

—(II) *wittily, humorously.* Cic. *Fin.* 1, 11, 1d. *Q. fr.* 2, 1f. *urbanè dicta, witty or humorous sayings.* Quintil. 6, 1, 46. & 6, 3, 42.—

URBĀNITAS, âtis, f. *a city-life, the pleasures or*

enjoyments of the city, Cic. Fam. 7, 6. ib. 7, 17. —(II) *politeness, refined good breeding*, Cic. Fam. 3, 7, 12. &c. Cic. N. D. 2, 29.—(III) *urbanity, a delicacy or elegance of language and pronunciation, peculiar to the most polite and cultivated natives of Rome.—urbanitate quadam quasi colorata oratio*, Cic. Brut. 46.—(IV) *wit, railery, humour, pleasantry*. celeritas et brevitatis respondendi et lacescendi, subtili venustate atque urbanitate conjuncta, Cic. Or. 1, 5.—(V) *cunning, roguery*. vernaculâ urbanitate, Tac. Hist. 2, 88.

URBĪCUS, a. of or belonging to the city.—
† URBĪCĀPUS, i, m. a taker of cities, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 64.

URCEUS, i, m. a pitcher or water-pot, an earthen vessel with handles, for pouring water into an urn or caldron. amphora coepit institui, currente rotâ cur urceus exit, a large cask began to be formed by the potter, why, as the wheel turns, comes out a scanty pitcher? Hor. Art. 21.

URCEUM, i, n. Cato, 13, 1. sed al. al. —
URCĒDĪLUS, i, m. a little pitcher or pot, Col. 12, 16. Juvenal. 3, 103.

URCĒDLĀRIS, e.—urcolaris herba, an herb used for wiping pitchers, Veget. 1, 34, 2 & 4. supposed to be feverfew or pellitory of the wall, Plin. 21, 17s. 20.

URĒDO, ōnis, f. (ab urendo,) the blasting of trees or herbs, blasting heat, Cic. N. D. 3, 35. Plin. 18, 28 s. 68 & 69. blasting cold, Col. 3, 20, 1.—(II) a burning and itch on the skin. tacta (sc urtica piscis) urendinem mittit, being touched it raises a burning and itchy feeling in the part of him that touches it, Plin. 9, 45 s. 68.

URĒRE, (ūro, ussi, ustum,) to burn, to set on fire, to kindle or light up.—dum graves Cyclopium Vulcanus ardens urit officinas, kindles up the fires in the tools she forges of the Cyclopi, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 8. sive Colchis (i. e. Medæa v. venefica aliqua) urat aëna focus, heats or makes to boil, Propert. 2, 1, 54.—tabulam coloribus urere, to enamel, Ov. F. 3, 831.—servue—uritur ardenti duo propter lintea ferro, is burnt or tortured, Juvenal. 14, 22.—to burn or cauterize. Cels. 5, 27, 11 & 12. add. 7, 7, 65. &c.—to dry up, to parch. cum sol gravis ureret arva, Ov. M. 6, 339.—to pinch, to gall. calcus, si pede major erit, subvertet; si minor, urit sc. eum, it will pinch him, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 43.—to burn, to sting or pain acutely as if by burning; sitis arida guttur urit, Ov. M. 11, 129.—to consume as if by fire. pestilentia urens simul urbem atque agros, Liv. 10, 47.—to nip or pinch with cold, to chill or starve. pernociant venatores in nive, in montibus se uri patiuntur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17 m.—to blast, Lucan. 4, 52.—(II) metaph. to vex, to grieve, to gall, to afflict, to distress. uro hominem, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 43. cf. 3, 1, 48.—haec sunt, quae tenui sudant in cyclade, quarum delicias et paniculus bombycinus urit, whose delicate bodies even a west of silk distresses with heat, Juvenal. 6, 258.—id, quod invidiam urit, kindles, excites, in-

creases, Liv. 40, 15. (al. 14f.)—to inflame with love. urit me Glyceræ nitor, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 5. Virg. E. 2, 68. cf. 8, 83. G. 3, 215.—
USTUS, part. burnt.—nec nova per gelidas herba sit usta nives, and let not the young herb be nipped or blasted by chilling snow, Ov. F. 1, 680. ustus ab assiduo frigore Pontus, Id. Tr. 3, 2, 8.—picta coloribus ustis Caelestium matrem (i. e. Cybelen) concava puppis habet, enamelled, Ov. F. 4, 275.

USTIO, ōnis, f. a burning, a searing or cauterizing.

USTOR, ōris, m. a burner, particularly of dead bodies, Martial. 3, 93. Catull. 59, 4. Lucan. 8, 738.

USTA, ae, f. a kind of colour made of ceruse, &c. Vitruv. 7, 11. Plin. 35, 6 s. 20.

USTRĪNA, ae, f. a place where metals are melted, and prepared for working. Plin. 36, 21 s. 42. (sed al. al.)—(II) in later writers, a place, where dead bodies were burnt, Festus in BUSTUM: 60

USTRĪNUM, i, n.

USTŪLĀRE, to burn all around, to singe, to burn. taleae oleagineae ustulatae, burns at the end, Vitruv. 1, 5.

* URĒTĒRES, um, m. the ureters, two small canals which convey the urine from the kidneys to the bladder, Cels. 4, 1, 33.

URGĒRE & Urguere, (urgeo & urgueo, urisi, --,) to press on, to urge. Catilina cum exercitu faucibus urget, Sallust. Cat. 52, 35. Aeneas insequitur, trepidique pedem pede fervidus urget, and eagerly presses close upon the heels of his trembling foe, Virg. Æ. 12, 748. urget ab alto notus, threatens, presses or quickly approaches from the sea, Id. G. 1, 443. longique urget ad littora fluctus, press towards the shore, ib. 3, 220.—urgueris turbâ circum te stante, you are pressed or squeezed, Hor. S. 1, 3, 135.—densis hunc (locum) frondibus atrum urget utrimque latus nemoris, hems in or confines, Virg. Æ. 7, 566. cf. 11, 523. quâque pharetratae vicinia Persidis urget, i. e. where the empire of Persia is contiguous or borders upon Egypt, Id. G. 4, 290. immane est vitium dare millia terna macello, angustoque vagos pisces urguere catino, to confine or cram in a narrow dish the roving fishes, Hor. S. 2, 4, 76.—* convivæ miseri interea somnoque fameque urgerunt, are urged or pressed, Juv. 6, 423.—URGĒRE opus, to urge on, to hasten, Ov. M. 4, 390. hoc Celer urget opus, Id. F. 4, 837. cf. art. 2, 730. majus opus urget sc. eum, engages him or requires his attention, Ov. M. 8, 328. so nunc me grandius opus urget, Ov. F. 5, 948. cf. Æ. 3, 1 f.—et durum terræ rusticus urget opus, urges or eagerly applies to husbandry, Tibul. 1, 10, 8. urgues jampridem non tacta ligonibus arva, you till or cultivate with care, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 27.—with the infin. marisque Bais obstreptentis urgues submovere littora, you labour ardently, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 20.—* Lepidus urisit me et suis, et Antonii literis, ut legionem trigesimam mitterem sibi, urged or pressed me, Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 10. cf. Art. 13, 32. Planc. 19. tum verò incumbant, urget

praesentia Turni, incites or urges them on, Virg. *Æ.* 9, 73.—* *URGERE* aliquid, to urge or insist on in a dispute or in a speech, Cic. *Or.* 1, 10. *Fin.* 4, 28. pars hominum vitii gaudet constanter, et urget propositum, closely pursue or persist in, Hor. *S.* 2, 7, 6.

URICA, ae, f. a caterpillar or canker-worm, hurtful to herbs. commune omnium satorum vitium, urica, (ab *erica*.) Plin. 18, 17 s. 44, 2.

URIGO, inis, f. (al. *urere*.) a burning, caused by the caustic force of any medicine, (al. *ustio*.) Plin. 20, 22 s. 87.

URINA, ae, f. urine, animal water. urinam facere v. reddere, to make water, Col. 6, 30, 4. Plin. 8, 16 s. 18.—

URINARI, rar.--are, to duck below water and rise again, to dive, Plin. 11, 37 s. 72.—

URINATOR, oris, m. a diver, Liv. 44, 10.

URINUS, a. (ab *uros*, ventus,) windy, barren. urinum ovum, an addle egg, Plin. 10, 58 s. 79, &c. 60 s, 80.

URION v. *Urium*, i, n. (ab *uros*; v. *Ionice* *uros*, mons,) useless earth in mines, Plin. 33, 4 s. 21.

URNA, ae, f. an urn, a pitcher or water-pot. jam levis obliquâ subdit Aquarius urnâ, i. e. signum coeleste, Ov. *F.* 2, 457. cf. Senec. *Thyest.* 864.—ascribed also to the deities of rivers, caelâtâque annem fundens pater Inachus urnâ, Virg. *Æ.* 7, 792. cf. *Sil.* 1, 407. urnam argenti, an urn full of silver, Hor. *S.* 2, 6, 10.—(II) a sepulchral urn, or vessel into which the remains of burnt dead bodies were put in order to be preserved. urnaque nos habet quamlibet arcta duos, Ov. *Ep.* 11, 124. add. *Tr.* 3, 65. cineres in urnam condere, Suet. *Cal.* 15. (A. 483.)—(III) a box, into which the Judges, judges or jurymen, threw the tablets whereby they expressed their votes or opinions. Senatorum urna copiosè absolvit, equitum adaequavit, tribuni aerarii condemnârunt, Cic. *Q. fr.* 2, 6 m. (A. 267.)—a box or urn, into which lots were thrown to be drawn out. ait se iudices è lege velle sortiri; educit ex urnâ tres, Cic. *Verr.* 2, 17. * *Necessity* or *Fate* was supposed to throw the names of all human beings into an urn, and by drawing them out, to determine the period of every one's life.—aqua lege necessitas sortitur insignes et imos; omne capax movet urna nomen, Hor. *Od.* 3, 1, 14.—* The infernal judges are also said to have used an urn in determining the fates of men after death. quaesitor Minos urnam movet, Virg. *Æ.* 6, 432. cf. Senec. *Agam.* 24. Herc. fur. 191. ibimus omnes, ibimus; immensis urnam quit Aëcus umbris, *Stat. Silv.* 2, 1, 218.—* an urn was likewise used by those who predicted future events, Hor. *S.* 1, 9, 29.—(IV) an urn, a measure for liquids, Col. 12, 41. ut tibi si sit opus liquidi non amplius urnâ, vel cyatho, &c. Hor. *S.* 1, 1, 54. (A. 504.)—any vessel. urna spartea, i. e. ex sparto confecta, Cato, 11. aliquis meritò (sc. sensisset) non ebrius, et minimum qui de Corcyraëa temetum duxerat urnâ, had drunk very little wine from a Corcyrean jar or cask, *Juv.* 15, 24. cf. 6, 425.—

URNALIS, e, of or containing an urn, Cato, 13,

URNARIUM, i, n. a table in a kitchen or bath, on which pitchers or water-pots were set, Varr. apud Non. 15, 10.—

URNULA, ae, f. a small urn, Cic. *paradox.* 1, 3.

* *ÛROPYGIUM*, i, n. the narrowest and lowest part of the chine, the rump, Martial. 3, 93, 12.

URPEX, icis, m. (al. *IrpeX*.) a rustick tool, Cato, 10.

URRUNCUM, i, n. the lowest part of an ear of corn next the stalk, Varr. *R. R.* 1, 48 f.

URSUS, i, m. a he bear.—

URSA, ae, f. a she bear.—ursa major et ursa minor, the greater and lesser Bear, a name given to two constellations near the north pole, (A. 555. G. 89) —

URSIUS, a. of or pertaining to a bear.

URTICA, ae, f. (ab *urere*.) a nettle.—used also as a remedy for various diseases, Plin. 22, 13 s. 15.—a lecherous itching or tickling, *Juv.* 2, 123. 11, 166.—(II) a kind of shell-fish, of the zoöphyte kind, Plin. 9, 45 s. 43.

URUS, i, m. a kind of wild ox, a buffalo.

URVUM v. *Urbum*, i, n. the beam of a plough.

USIO, onis, f. use. Usitatus, &c. See *ÛTI*.

USPIAM, adv. any where, in any place, some where, Cic. *de leg.* 1, 15.—in any thing. num me expertus uspiam? *Plaut. Cas.* 4, 3, 14.

USQUAM, adv. in any place. si quid usquam justitiae est, Virg. *Æ.* 1, 604. cf. 7, 311. nec sanè usquam terrarum locum honoratiorem senectus habet, sc. quàm Lacedaemone, any where on earth, in any part of the world, Justin. 3, 3.

—any whither, to any place. si ea quidem deducta est usquam gentium, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 90.—in any thing. neque isthic, neque alibi tibi usquam eris in me mora, in that or in any thing else, *Ter. And.* 2, 5, 9. add. Cic. *Off.* 2, 1. *Sallust. Jug.* 13.

USQUE, adv. continually, constantly, incessantly, always, ever. ac mihi te comitem juraras, usque futurum, Ov. *A.* 2, 16, 43.—(II) even as far as, as long as. cum ad eum usque in Pamphyliam legatos misissent, Cic. *Manil.* 12.—ego vapulando, ille verberando usque arbo defessi sumus, sufficiently, very much, quite, *Ter. Ad.* 2, 2, 5. so poenas dedit usque superque quàm satis est, Hor. *S.* 1, 2, 65.—Ctesiphone pugnis miserum, et istam psaltriam usque occidit, has almost killed me with his fists or has beaten me almost to death, *Ter. Ad.* 4, 2, 19.

—adsenserunt consules designati, omnes etiam consulares usque ad Pompeium Collegam: ille et, &c. all agreed with Tertullus, till it came to Pompeius Collega, Plin. 2, 11, 20. (A. 15) ab ovo usque ad mala, i. e. ab initio coenae ad finem usque, Hor. *S.* 1, 3, 7. (A. 447.) inde usque repetens sc. a primâ pueritiâ, tracing back all along from thence, Cic. *Arch.* 1. cf. *Inv.* 2, 2.—* *USQUE ADEO*, to such a degree, so much, Virg. *E.* 1, 12. Cic. *Flac.* 23.—so long, so far, nunquam destitit—suadere, orare, usque aded donec perpulit, *Ter. And.* 4, 1, 38. cf. *Eua.* 4, 6, 3. *Plaut. Amph. Cist.* 2, 3, 40. Cic. *Sext.* 38.—usque admödum, so long, Cato, *R. R.* 156.

—usque affätim, tell one has enough. edas de

alieno, quantum velis, usque affatim, *i. e.* usque ad satietatem, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 31.—usque antehac, *always before this or till now*, Ter. And. 2, 1, 13.—usque donec, *always until*. ibo odorans usque donec persecutus vulpem ero vestigiis, Plaut. Mil. 2, 113. *so usque adedò donec*, Cato, 86 & 88.—usque dum regnum obtinebit Jupiter, *as long as*, Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 38. imo et ibi nunc sum et usque dudum id egi, dum loquitur pater, *nay I am now thinking of that, and was so all the while your father was speaking*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 30.—**USQUE** eò, *to such a degree, so very much*. usque eò non fuit popularis, ut patrimonium solus comesset, Cic. Sext. 51.—usque eò, *to such a degree, so far or so long*, Cic. Or. 1, 52. Verr. 4, 40. Rosc. A. 9 & 22. Quint. 18. Verr. 3, 33. 1, 6. Deiot. 4.

USQUEQUAQUE, adv. *every where, in all places*. aut undique religionem tolle aut usquequaque conserva, *in every respect*, Cic. Phil. 2, 43. usquequaque sapere oportet, *on every occasion, at all times, always*, Cic. Fam. 7, 16. nolite usquequaque eadem quaerere, *always*, Cic. Verr. 5, 5. an hoc usquequaque aliter in vita, *quite, altogether*, Cic. Fin. 5, 30.

USQUEQUO, adv. *how far, to what time or place*, Plin. 6, 4. & 17, 23 m. usque—quoad nunciatum esset, *always until*, Cic. Brut. 22.

USTA, ae, f. *a kind of red colour*, Vitruv. 7, 11. Plin. 35, 6.

USTIO, ònis, f. *a burning*. Ustus, &c. See **URERE**.

USCÁPIO, Usúra, Usus, &c. See **ŪTI**.

UT, adv. *as*. Dardánuſ Electrá, ut Graii perhibent, Atlántide cretus, advehitur Teucros, *as the Greeks say, comes to Troy*, Virg. Æ. 8, 185. *add.* Caes. B. G. 3, 8. ut ait Thucydides, Nep. 2, 1. ut cernis, Virg. E. 1, 9.—*for* **VELŪTI**; Cyrenaei philosophi—ea se sola percipere dicunt, quae tactu intimo sentiant, ut dolorem, ut voluptatem, Cic. Acad. 4, 24.—*for* **PROUT**; ut nunc sunt mores, Ter. Phor. 1, 2, 5. multae etiam (ut in homine Romano) literae, Cic. Sen. 4. posteaque C'isthénem multum, ut temporibus illis, valuisse dicendo, *i. e. considering or according to the eloquence of those times*, Cic. Brut. 7.—(I) *how?* ut vales? *how do you do?* Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 17. *so ut valet?* ut meministi nostri? Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 12.—* *how, in what manner, indefinitely, with the subjunctive mood*.—credo te aduisse, ut me circumsteterint, ut apertè jugula sua pro meo capite P. Clodio ostentárint, Cic. Att. 1, 16.—*how, how much!* ut vestrae fortunae meis praecedunt, Libáne, longè! Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 39.—(II) *when, as soon as*. ut haec audivit, sic exarsit, &c. Cic. Verr. 1, 25. saltat Milonius, ut semel ictu accessit fervor capiti, minusque lucernis, *as soon as his brain is heated with wine, and the lamps appear double*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 24. nam ut numerabatur forte argentum, intervenit homo, &c. *as or whilst*, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 52. ut quisque venerat, accedebam, *as or when*, Id. Hec. 5, 3, 4. *so ut somno vincita jacebas*, Ov. Met. 11, 238.

UT, conj. *that*, (construed with the subjunctive mood.) negotium magistratibus est datum, ut curarent, ut mihi aedificare liceret, Cic. de Har. resp. 8.—with the *indicative*. adedò victores caedis ceperat satietas, ut, cum esset nunciatum consuli, &c. supersint, inquit, aliqui nuntii, Liv. 27, 49. *cf.* Cic. Or. 2, 6.—with an *infinit.* following.—sic libris fatalibus traditum esse, ut, quando (*for si quando*) aqua Albana abundasset, tum, si eam Romanus emisisset, victoriam de Vejentibus dari, Liv. 5, 15.—* **UT** seems sometimes to be put *for quòd or for the inf.* with an *accus.* before it. si verum est, ut populus Romanus omnes gentes virtute superárit, Nep. 22, 1. non est verisimile, ut Chrysogonus horum literas adamárit, aut humanitatem, Cic. Rosc. A. 41. adjungenda defensione, ut id pro republica fuerit, Quinctil. 7, 1, 35. *cf.* 7, 2, 36.—with non, *for quin*; fieri nullo modo potest, ut non dicas, quòd non probes ejus, a quo dissentias, Cic. Fin. 1, 8. ut carbunculi non noceant, Plin. 18, 29 s. 70.—with **NE**, *for ut non*; ex quo efficitur, non ut voluptas ne sit voluptas, sed ut voluptas ne sit summum bonum, Cic. Fin. 2, 8.—**UT** after **NE** is sometimes redundant. ut ne addam, Ter. Phor. 1, 3, 16. ut ne id fiat palam, Id. Hec. 1, 2, 30.—with **SI**, *for perinde ac si, just as if*. ejus negotium sic velim suscipias, ut si esset res mea, Cic. Fam. 2, 14.—with verbs of fearing, *for ne non*; dies mihi ut sit satis, vereor, ad agendum, Ter. And. 4, 2, 22. id paves, ne ducas tu illam, tu autem ut ducas, you (Pamphilus) are afraid, lest you be forced to marry her; but you (Charinus) lest you do not get her, ib. 2, 2, 12. ipsum id mentuo, ut credant, Id. Ad. 4, 4, 17. vereor, ut jam nos ferat quisquam, (*al. ut jam non*), Quinctil. 8, 3, 25. (*vid. METUERE & VERERE*).—(II) *for ET SI*, *quamvis or licet, though, although; grant or suppose*. ut desint vires, tamen est laudanda voluntas, Ovid. P. 3, 4, 79.—*for cur*; illi (*sc. Clodio; al. ille*) erat, ut odisset *sc. Milonem, he had cause for hating* Milo, Cic. Mil. 13 f.—*for quàm*; piget dicere *sc. me*,—ut vobis animus ab ignaviá atque discordiá corruptus sit, *how your mind is corrupted*, Sall. Jug. 31, 2.—*for QUAMOBREM*; depugna, inquis, potiùs quam servias; ut quid? si victus eris, proscribare? si viceris, tamen servias? Cic. Att. 7, 7.—*for UTINAM*; ut, Syre, te cum tuá monstratione magnus perdat Jupiter! Ter. Ad. 4, 6, 1. ut isthunc dî deaeque perdant! Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 27.—* **ego ut** haec mihi patiar fieri? *for an ego patiar, &c.* Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 45. *so ego* indotatam uxorem ut patiar? Id. Trin. 2, 2, 97. eíne ego ut advorser? *sc. an potest fieri ut, &c. can I oppose or thwart him?* Ter. And. 1, 5, 29.—**UT UT**, *however, howsoever, in whatever manner*. jam istuc gaudeo, ut ut erga me merita est, Plaut. 5, 1, 49. ut ut erat, mansum tamen oportuit *sc. ab eo, however the case was, yet he ought to have staid*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 26.—* *ut hoc esset judicatum, for ut ut*, Cic. Verr. 1, 2. *add. Id.* Planc. 4. sed, ut est, *for ut ut est, howsoever it is*, Cic. Fam. 16, 18, 2.

UTCUNQUE v. Utcumque, adv. *howsoever, in whatsoever manner.* exitus ille utcumque hominis sc. erat, *that however was the end of a man, i. e. though Priam died unhappily, yet still he died a man, without being changed into a brute, as his queen Hecuba was, Juv. 10, 271.*—(II) *whenever or wheresoever, at whatever time.* utcumque mecum vos eritis, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 29.—(III) *somewhat, to a certain degree,* Plin. 3, 18 s. 26.—*however much, to whatever degree,* Id. 6, 33 s. 38.

ΥΤΡΩΤΕ, adv. (ut & potis, e,) *as, seeing or considering, because, inasmuch as.* nec retinuissem (legionem,) si uno loco habuissem, utpote cum singulae cohortes quandam seditionem fecerint, *nor could I have kept it from deserting, if I had not cantoned the soldiers in distant quarters, as some of the cohorts, though thus separated, raised a mutiny, Asin. Poll. ad Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 9.*

UTENS, using. Utendus, Utensilia, &c. See UTI.

UTER, utris, m. *gen. pl. utrium, a bag of skin or leather, blown up like a bladder, used in passing rivers.*—(II) *also for holding water, wine, oil, or any other thing, a bottle.* utres aqua implere jussit, Curt. 7, 5, 14. mollibus in pratis unctos saliere per utres, *they leaped or danced on bags made of goats' skin, besmeared with oil, Virg. G. 2, 384* Aeolios Ithacis inclusimus utribus Euros, *we have inclosed the east-winds of Aeolus in Ithacan bags, i. e. we have written of Ulysses, who got from Aeolus the winds shut up in a leathern bag, Ovid. A. 3, 12, 29. conf. Met. 14, 224. Homer. Odys. 10, 19. (G. 454.)*

UTRARIUS, i, m. *one that attended the army and carried water in leathern bags, a water-carrier, Liv. 44, 33.*

UTERUS, i, m. *rar. Uterum, i, n. the womb, Plin. 11, 7 s. 36.* gravis uterus, *a pregnant womb, Ov. Met. 10, 49.* uteri omnia, *the foetus or unborn child, ib. 481.* Ep. 11, 64. uterum illi nunquam extumere sensi, *I never perceived her to be with child, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 96.* so utero fetum ferre, Ov. M. 8, 133. diva potens uteri, *i. e. Lucina, the goddess that presides over child birth, ib. 9, 315.* laborantes utero puellae, *women in labour, Hor. Od. 3, 22, 2.* illa (Latona) duobus (sc. liberis) facta parens; uteri pars est haec septima nostri, (Niobe loquitur,) *this is but the seventh part of my issue, Ov. M. 6, 191.* Agrippa filiam Caesaris Juliam—duxit uxorem, feminam neque sibi neque reip. felicitis uteri, *whose issue was neither fortunate to herself, nor to the republic, Paterc. 2, 93.* Arminium—rapta uxor, subjectus servitio uxoris uterus, *vecordem agebant, Arminius was transported to rage by his wife being taken from him, and the child in her womb subjected to servitude before its birth, Tac. An. 1, 59.*—applied also to beasts, Plin. 8, 43 s. 68.—(II) *the lower part of the belly, the paunch.* transversum septum a praecordiis uterum diducit, *divides the abdomen from the praecordia, Cels. 4, 1, 14. cf. 3, 21, 4, &c. hic vero subi-*

tum ac dictu mirabile monstrum sc. adspiciunt, *liquefacta boum per viscera toto stridere apes utero, bees humming through the putrid bowels of the oxen in all their belly, Virg. G. 4, 554.* cf. Lucan. 6, 115. 9, 773. Juvenal. 10, 308.—metaph. *any large cavity.* in utero dolii, *in the belly of a cask, Col. 12, 4 f. naves lato utero, Tac. An. 2, 6.* instar montis equum aedificant, ---uterumque (sc. equi) armato milite complent, *and fill the womb or belly with armed soldiers, Virg. A. 2, 20. conf. v. 38, 52 & 258.*---neut. perii, mea nutrix, obscuro, dolet uterum, Plaut. Aul. 4, 7, 10. cf. Non. 3, 258.—It had anciently *uter* in the nominative. nunc uter crescit, non potest celari, Caecil. apud Non. 2, 915.

UTERCULUS, i, m. *a small womb or belly, Plin. 11, 12.*

UTRICULUS, i, m. *a small bag of skin or leather, a small bottle, Cels. 2, 17, 25.*—(II) *the ventricle or stomach, Plin. 11, 37 s. 78, 79, 89.*—(III) *the husk of corn, Plin. 18, 11 s. 29 ad fin.*—(IV) *the bud of a flower, 13, 16, 25 s. 89.*

UTRICULARIUS, i, m. *one who plays on a bag-pipe, a bag-piper, Suet. Ner. 54.*

UTER, utra, utrum; *gen. utrius v. utrius; dat. utri, whether or which of the two.*---UTER is also applied to more than two, Vitruv. 7 pr.---It is sometimes joined with a verb plural. loquere, uter meruistis culpam, paucis, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 29.—for ALTERUTER; si uter velit, edicit se recuperatores daturum, Cic. Verr. 3. 14.—the penult in *utrius*, though common, is oftener shortened by the poets, Lucr. 4, 405 & 1205. Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 15. Od. 3, 8, 5. &c.

UTRUM, adv. *whether? usually followed by an, or ne, or necne.* utrum ea vestra, *our nostra culpa est? Cic. Acad. 4, 29.*---sometimes the particle does not follow, but is understood, Cic. Verr. 2, 69. *quaeram, utrum emeris, et quomodo et quanti emeris, ib. 5, 16.*---sometimes NAM or NE is added for greater force. percontatus est, utrumnam tota classis in portu stare posset, Liv. 37, 17.

UTRO, adv. *to which of the two places, to which part or side? which way? Ov. M. 5, 166.*

UTRUBI, utröbi, utröbi, adv. *in which of the two parts or places? utrubi, accumbo? sag. utrubi tu vis, Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 9. conf. 5, 4, 14.*

UTROBIDEM, adv. *in the one and the other part, thoroughly.* utrosque percognovi utrobidem, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 50.

UTERCUMQUE & Utercunque, adj. *whethersoever of the two, Cic. Fam. 6, 4, 4.*

UTERLIBET & Utervis, adj. *which of the two you please, either of the two.* utrumlibet elige; alterum incredibile est, alterum nefarium, &c. Cic. Quint. 26.

UTROLIBET, adv. *to either side.*

UTRUMQUE, utraque, utrumque; utriusque, utrique, &c. *both the one and the other, both, each.*---*UTERQUE is construed with verbs and nouns of the plural number. uterque in te exempli edent, Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 21.—in the plur. concerning two kinds of things. hoc beneficium

utrique ab utrisque devincimini, *i. e.* vos puellae, et amatores vestri, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 14.— also concerning two simply. ii utrique (Marcus et Metellus) ad urbem imperatores erant, Sall. Cat. 30.—* the second syllable in UTRISQUE is usually shortened by the poets, Lucr. 4, 505 & 1205. Hor. Od. 3, 8, 5. Ep. 1, 17, 15. Ov. F. 3, 571.

UTRINQUE & Utrimque, adv. on both sides or parts, on the one side and the other. principes utrimque pugnam ciebant, Liv. 1, 12.—

UTRINQUESECUS, adv. on both sides.—

UTROBIQUE, adv. in both parts. utrobique orator meminisse debet, *i. e.* in scholâ et in foro, in declaiming at school, and in pleading at the bar, Quintil. 4, 2, 91.—

UTRÔQUE, adv. to both places or parts.—

UTROQUEVERSUM, adv. towards both places, Pl.

UTI, adv. (the same with UT.) as. ita uti decet, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 37. ita, uti res est, Id. Heaut. 3, 1, 81. si haec sunt vera, ita uti credo, ib. 2, 3, 55.—conj. that. Cliniam orat, sibi uti id nunc det, ib. 3, 3, 44.—

UTÏNAM, adv. optandi, O that, I wish that.

utinam ea res ei voluptati sit, Cic. Fam. 14, 1.

UTÏQUE, adv. certainly, surely.—*for et uti or. et ut, and as. uti ex libris Punicis interpretatum nobis est, utique rem sese habere cultores ejus terrae putant, Sall. Jug. 17 f. conf. Liv. 1, 24.—and that. utique consules, alter ambove, quaestoribus imperent, &c. Cic. Phil. 9, c. ult.

UTI, (ûtor, ûsus,) to use, to have the use or benefit of, to make use of. utatur suis bonis oportet, et fruatur, qui beatus futurus est, Cic. N. D. 1, 37. domo alicujus uti, to lodge in his house, Sall. Jug. 12. deorum muneribus sapienter uti, to use or enjoy, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 48. cf. S. 2, 3, 167. Ep. 2, 1, 50. 1, 5, 12. quaerere, et uti, to get, and spend, ib. 1, 7, 57. serviet aeternum, quia parvo nesciet uti, to live on, or to be contented with a little, ib. 1, 10, 41. ad haec ego naribus uti formido, to turn up my nose, to sneer, ib. 19, 45. inventis miser abstinent ac timet uti, is afraid to make use of what he has acquired, Id. Art. 170. hoc itinere adeo gravi morbo afficitur oculatorum, ut postea nunquam dextro aequè bene usus sit, that he never had the use of his right eye so well afterwards, Nep. 23, 5. populumque falsis dedocet uti vocibus, teaches the populace not to use false names for things, by calling the great happy, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 20. silentio uti, to observe or keep, Cic. Marcel. 1. meis aequissimis utuntur auribus, *i. e.* they declaim before me, and I attend to their performances with great pleasure, Cic. Fam. 7, 33, 4. consilio alicujus uti, to follow one's advice, ib. 4, 11. eodem consilio, they follow the same plan, Caes. B. G. 1, 5. oraculo Apollinis, to consult, Tac. An. 2, 54. utor aetatis vitio, *i. e.* senectute desipio, I am fearful or despondent from the weakness of age, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 18. si nemo operâ utetur, shall employ or use our service or assistance, ib. 9, 3, 13. hic vide, quàm me sis usus aequo, Cic. Verr. 5, 59. patre usus est diligente, indulgente, et

ut tum erant tempora, diti, he had, Nep. Att.

1. uti valetudine non bonâ, to have or enjoy, Caes. B. C. 3, 49. nemo dexterius fortunâ est usus, has played his cards more dexterously, Hor. S. 1, 9, 45.—temporibus sapienter utens, making a prudent use or availing himself of favourable occurrences, Nep. 15, 3.—* utebatur intimè Q. Hortensio, he was intimate or familiar with, Id. 25, 5.—utere Pompeio Grospho, treat kindly, receive as a friend, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 22.—

* UTI SE, to indulge, to take one's pleasure, to make merry. me uti volo liberè, Plaut. Mil.

3, 1, 84. siquidem sese uti volet, Id. Capt. 4,

4, 12.—uti necessitate, to submit to, Tac. An.

16, 11.—* utier for uti, to use, Plaut. Cas. 2.

3, 4. so commodius esse opinor duplici spe

utier, *i. e.* as we say, to have two strings to one's

bow, Ter. Phor. 4, 2, 13.—senex foedissimae

adulationes tantum infamiâ usurus, about to incur

the infamy of the basest flattery without gaining

any thing, Tac. An. 3, 57. ille (Midas) malè

usus donis, ait, &c. about to make a bad use

of the gift or grant, Ov. M. 11, 102.—* curuli

honore usus, having borne or enjoyed a curule

office, Liv. 34, 44. usus maximis honoribus,

having borne or enjoyed, Sall. Cat. 49.

—We sometimes find UTI construed with the

accusative, especially in ancient writers.—also

in the active. eodem in omnes quadrupes

utito, Cato, 96. cf. 107. 123 & 126.—hence in

a passive sense. suppellex multa, quae non

utitur, emitur tamen, Novius apud Gell. 15, 13.

te, quod utendum acceperis, reddere oportet,

Cic. Tusc. 3, 17.—

Ûsus, ûs, m. use, practice, exercise, experience.

usus frequens—omnium magistrorum praecepta

superat, Cic. Or. 1, 4.—* nulli major fuit usus

edendi tempestate meâ, no one had greater skill

in good eating, Juv. 4, 139. an nihil in melius

tot rerum proficis usu? by seeing so much of

the world, ib. 13, 18. (II) profit, utility, benefit,

advantage. neque quisquam omnium lubrici

simul et usui paruit, nor has any one gratified

his passion, and promoted his interest or

advantage at the same time, Sall. Cat. 51. omnia,

quae bello usui esse solent, to be of use or

advantage, Id. Jug. 43.—(III) need, occasion,

necessity. nunc viribus usus, nunc manibus

rapidis, omni nunc arte magistrâ, there is need of,

you must ply or exert, Virg. Æ. 3, 441. ire,

quâ quemque suorum usuum causae ferrent,

where their occasions or necessities called them,

Liv. 6, 25. potiemur—egregio portu; unde

terrâ marique, quae belli usus poscunt, suppe-

ditentur, whence we shall be supplied with those

things, which the exigencies of the war require,

Id. 26, 43.—* usus venit, it happens or falls

out, it comes to be needful. quod ei usu venit,

which happened to him, Nep. 17, 8. id quod

usu venerat, had been usual, Id. 7, 4. semper

verens, ne usu veniret, quod accidit, lest that

should come to pass, Id. 23, 12.—(IV) intimacy,

acquaintance, familiarity, Ov. Tr. 3, 5, 9.

add. Suet. Caes. 75.—

USUCAPERE, (ususcapere, cēpi, captum,) to obtain the property of a thing by possessing it for

• *certain time*, or, as we say, *by prescription*, Cic. Har. resp. 14. add. Cic. Att. 1, 5. Plin. Ep. 5, 1, 10. Liv. 12, 44.

USUCAPTUS, part. *enjoyed by prescription*, or *by long possession*, Suet. Dom. 9.

USUCAPIO, ōnis, f. *the acquiring of the property of a thing by long use or possession*, Cic. de legg. 1, 21. (A. 54.)

USUFACĒRE, (the same with *usucapere*.) *to make a thing one's own by use*, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 219.

USUSFRUCTUS, ūs, m. *the use or enjoyment of a thing without the property, the usufruct*, Cic. Caecin. 4. Top. 4.—*sometimes used separately*, Senec. Ep. 73. (A. 56.)

USIO, ōnis, f. *use*, Cato, R. R. 149.

USITĀTUS, a, um, *usual, accustomed, ordinary, common, customary, familiar*. honos usitatus et pervulgatus, Cic. Phil. 14, 4.

USITĀTĒ, adv. *usually, in the usual manner*, Cic. Fin. 4, 26.

USŪRA, ae, f. *the use or enjoyment of a thing*.

—(II) *what is given for the use of a thing, interest paid for lent money, usury*, Cic. Verr. 3, 72.

certare cum usuris fructibus praediorum, quod est stultissimum, *to contend with interest by the incomes of their estates*, Cic. Cat. 2, 8.

—usura centesima, *the payment of an as each month for the loan of an hundred, or, as we say, 12 per cent per annum, &c.* (vid. A. 500.)

USURARIUS, a, *that of which one has the use*—

USURPĀRE, *to use often or much, either in speaking or acting*—soleo saepe ante oculos ponere, *idque libenter crebris usurpare sermonibus, to mention*, Cic. Marcel. 2.

at quān saepe usurpat, et consul, et Antonius! *how often does he mention his being both consul and Antonius!*

Id. Phil. 2, 28. patres laeti, usurpatā statim libertate, *having assumed the exercise of ancient liberty*, Tac. H. 1, 4.

ne solita quidem munia usurpabat, *clausus intra domum, he did not even discharge the usual duties of his office*, Tac. H. 4, 49f.

ob ferias Latinas praeficitur, qui consulare munus usurpet, *a temporary magistrate is appointed to execute the office or to discharge the functions of the consul*, Id. A. 6, 11.

(II) *to perceive by any of the senses*. quum jam destiterint ea sensibus usurpare, *i. e. videre et audire*, Lucr. 4, 972.

USURPĀTUS, part. *used often or much*. loco et quasi possessione usurpato a se diu secundi gradus sponte cessit, *held or enjoyed*, Suet. Tib. 10.

praecellarē est hoc usurpatum a doctissimis, *liberum esse neminem, is often said or remarked*, Cic. Paradig. 5, c. 1.

USURPĀTIO, ōnis, f. *the frequent use of a thing*. apud te praetorem, si non effugium, ne moram quidem mortis, *mention and atque usurpatione civitatis, assequi potuit, by the mention and frequent declaration of his being a citizen*, Cic. Verr. 5, 64f.

usurpatio vetustatis, *the exercising of the ancient right of voting*, Id. Rull. 2, 12. (A. 78.)

UTENSĪLIS, e, *useful, fit for use*—

UTENSILIA, ium, n. *utensils, tools, or instruments, vessels, any things useful or necessary*.

vilissima utensilium annulo clausa, *the most trifling articles of furniture and provision were secured under a seal*, Tac. An. 2, 2. cf. Cic. Fam. 16, 26. Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 134. Sat. 2, 6, 17. (A. 429.) quasque copias frumenti et omnium utensilium quaeque natio penderet, *what quantity of grain and of every thing fit for food or for use*, Tac. An. 2, 60.

UTĪBĪLIS, e, *that may be used, useful, fit*—

UTĪLIS, e, *useful, fit, profitable, advantageous; generally governing the dat. or the accus. with ad.*—joined also with the *infin. as, tibia*—adspirare, et adesse choris erat utilis, *was of use to accompany and assist the chorus*, Hor. Art. 204.

UTĪLĪTER, adv. *usefully, profitably, advantageously*. serviet utiliter, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 70.

UTĪLĪTAS, ātis, f. *usefulness, profit, advantage*.

—* in eā re utilitatem ego faciam ut cognoscas meam, *of what service or how useful can I be to you*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 17.

utilitibus tuis carere possum, *I can forego or be without your services*, Cic. Fam. 16.

UTĪNAM, O that. Utique, &c. See UTI, adv.

UTPŌTE, as. ut puta, &c. See UT, adv.

UTRĀRIUS, Utriculus, &c. See UTER, utris, m.

UTRINQUE, Utroque, (utrolibet, &c.) See UTER, utra, um.

UVA, ae, f. (ab uvore, Varr. L. L. 4, 21.) *a grape, the fruit of the vine*, Cic. Sen. 15. Virg. G. 1, 54. cf. E. 9, 40. uva passa, *a dried grape, a raisin*, Col. 12, 43, 4.—(II) *a cluster of grapes*, Col. 3, 6, 2. cf. 3, 3, 3. de Arb. 9, 1. uvas dulcissimi saporis albas, maximis acinis, legi oportet, *white grapes of the sweetest taste; and with the largest grains, must be gathered*, Id. 12, 16, 1.—(III) *metaph. the juice of the grape, wine*. prelo domitam Caleno tu bibes uvam, Hor. Od. 1, 20, 10. cf. Juvenal. 5, 31.—*a vine*. et turpes avibus praedam fert uva racemos, *and the vine bears sorry clusters, a prey for birds*, Virg. G. 2, 60.—*the fruit of the other trees, a berry*—*a swarm of bees hanging like a cluster of grapes*. jamque arbore summā confluere, et lentis uvam demittere ramis, *they crowd together on the top of a tree, and hang down in a cluster from the bending boughs*, Virg. G. 4, 557.

—(IV) *the uvula, a part or appendicle of the palate*. in palato circa uvam, Cels. 4, 4, 13.—

(V) *a disease in the eye, called by the Greeks Staphyloma*, Cels. 7, 7, 108. add. 7, 14, 21. 7, 17, 4.—(VI) *a kind of fish, resembling a bunch of grapes*, Plin. 9, 2. uva marina, Id. 32, 10 s. 49. & c. 11 s. 53.

* UVĪFER, ēra, um, *producing or bearing grapes*, Sil. 7, 263. cf. v. 207. Stat. Silv. 4, 3, 64.

ŪVENS, ntis, part. a. (ab inusit. ūvere,) *moist, humid, wet*.

ŪVESCĒRE, *to grow moist or dank*. suspensae in littore vestes uvescunt, Lucr. 1, 305.—*seu quis capit acria fortis pocula, seu modicis (sc. poculis) uvescit laetiūs, soaks or grows mellow*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 69.

ŪVĪDUS, a, *moist, wet, drenched*. Jupiter (i. e. aër) uvīdus austris, *the air moist with south-winds*, Virg. G. 1, 418. uvīdus hibernā venit

de glande Menalca, *wet with dew from gathering winter-mast*, Id. E. 10, 20.—

ŪVIDŪLUS, a. *somewhat moist*, Catull. 65, 63.—
ŪVOR, ōris, n. *moisture, wetness*, Varr. L. L. 4, 21 f.

VULCĀNUS, i, m. *the god of fire*; put for fire, Virg. *Æ.* 7, 77.—

VULCANIUS & Vulcanālis e, adj. *of Vulcan*.—
VULCANĀLIA, ium, n. *a festival in honour of Vulcan*. (vid. Cl. B.)

VULGUS & Volgus, i, n. *oftener than m. the common people, the vulgar or populace, the commonalty, the mob, the rabble*. primò prudentes, dein vulgum fefellit, *first the more discerning, then the multitude or people in general*, Tac. An. 1, 47. milite in vulgus læto ferociam ducis, *the generality of the soldiers*, Liv. 22, 3 f. crebrae in vulgus mortes, *among the populace*, Tac. H. 2, 93. cf. 1, 71, 2, 26. Lucan. 1, 131.—*apio gratia in vulgo est, parsley is in great request among the generality of people*, Plin. 20, 11 s. 44.—(II) *any crowd or multitude*. tum vulgus (sc. cervorum sternit,) *he slays the vulgar crowd of stags*, Virg. *Æ.* 1, 190. sed magis pugnas et exactos tyrannos densum humeris bibit aure vulgus sc. umbrarum, *the multitude of shades*, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 30. continuò culpam ferro compece, prius quàm dira per incautum serpent contagia vulgus, *check the disease with steel, i. e. cut off the faulty or infected sheep, before the dreadful contagion spread over the unwary flock*, Virg. G. 3, 468.—

VULGŌ & Volgŏ, adv. *commonly, generally*. Assyrium vulgŏ nascetur amomum, *shall grow every where or in every country*, Virg. E. 4, 25. cf. G. 1, 476. 3, 494. *Æ.* 2, 643. civitatum Siciliae vulgŏ omne frumentum improbas, *in general, universally without distinction*, Cic. Verr. 3, 74.—

VULGĀRIS, e, of or belonging to the common people, vulgar, common, much-used, mean.—*jejunus raro stomachus vulgaria temnit, common food or victuals*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 38. virtus—coetus vulgares spernit, *despises vulgar assemblies, i. e. scorns to associate with the vulgar*, Id. Od. 3, 2, 23.—

VULGĀRĪTER, adv. *commonly*. haec ad te eo pluribus scripsi, ut intelligeres, me non vulgari, nec ambitiosè, sed ut pro homine intimo ac mihi pernecessario scribere, *that I write from no common motives, nor to gratify ambitious views*, Cic. Fam. 13, 69.—

VULGĀRE & Volgāre, to make common, to spread among the people. ni ministeriaque invicem, et contagio ipsa, vulgabant morbos, *propagated the diseases*, Liv. 3, 6. ita deinde diis visum, nec irritam conditoris templi vocem esse,—*nec multitudine comptum ejus doni vulgari laudem, and that the honour of that gift was not made common by the number of those who obtained it*, Liv. 1, 10 f. add. 4, 2.—(II) *to make known to all, to publish, to divulge, to disclose, to declare or proclaim*. pellicis ira vulgat adulterium, *publishes*, Ov. M. 4, 236. vulgatum erat, *impers. it was generally known, a rumour was spread*, Liv. 5, 47 f.—(III) *to make common to*

all. P. Virginius rem non vulgabat, *did not extend the indulgence to all the plebeians*, Liv. 2, 29. nimmū in ordinem seipsum cogere, et vulgari cum privatis, *to lower themselves too much, and to mix on an equal footing with private citizens*, Liv. 3, 35. sunt qui Laurentiam vulgato corpore lupam inter pastores vocatam putant, *was called lupa from her having been a prostitute*, Liv. 1, 4.—

VULGĀTUS, a. *common*. omnia jam vulgata, Virg. G. 3, 4.—

VULGĀTOR, ōris, m. *a publisher or divulger*.—
† VULGĪVĀGUS & Volgīvāgus, a. *wandering, roving, rambling*.

VULNUS & Volnus, ōris, n. *a wound*. dum medicas adhibere manus ad vulnera pastor abnegat, *refuses to apply his healing hands to the wounds*, Virg. G. 3, 455.—(II) *a wound, a violent stroke, a cut or incision, made on a tree, on a stone or the like, with any instrument*. vulneribus donec paulatim evicta, supremū congemit scornus, Virg. *Æ.* 2, 630. quis non vidit vulnera pali? *who has not seen the wounds or holes of the post? made by women pushing at it in the manner of soldiers or gladiators at their exercise*, Juvenal. 6, 246. (A. 376.) stare deum pelagi longoque ferire tridente aspera saxa facit, (i. e. in telā pingit Pallas,) *meditatioque e vulnere saxi exsiluisse ferem, quo pignore vindicet urbem, and a wild horse to spring forth from the middle of the opening in the rock*, Ov. M. 6, 75. (G. 362.) consuto vulnere, *the rent or hole of the shoe being stitched up*, Juv. 3, 150.—(III) *per metonym. the weapon or instrument with which the wound is inflicted*. vulnera dirigere, i. e. sagittas v. tela, Virg. *Æ.* 10, 140.—*the stroke by which the wound is inflicted*. dirigit aligero lephajia vulnera ferro, Sil. 2, 92.—(IV) *metaph. a wound or stroke, a calamity or misfortune, a hurt or loss, a disaster, &c.* fortunave gravissimo percussus vulnere, Cic. Acad. 1, 3.—*erant interea, qui suis vulneribus mederentur, cured their wounds, i. e. paid their debts by seizing the goods of the proscribed*, Cic. Rosc. A. 32.—*grief, anxiety, agony, vexation, distress*. fovisti lacrimis vulnera nostra tuis, Ov. P. 4, 11, 4. aeternum servans sub pectore vulnus, *rancour, grudge*, ib. 1, 36. hunc (Caesarem) tu quas conscientiae labes in animo censes habuisse? quae vulnera? *what wounds or stings, i. e. what remorse?* Cic. Off. 3, 21 ad fin.—*a wound or deep impression made on the mind by the passion of love*. animo grave vulnus habebam, Ov. M. 9, 539.—

VULNERĀRE, to wound. falcato nutantem vulnerat ense sc. Mercurius Argum, Ov. M. 1, 717. cf. 15, 769.—(II) *to wound, to hurt, to offend*. quos ferro trucidari oportebat, eos nondum voce vulnero, Cic. Cat. 1, 4.—

VULNERĀTIO, ōnis, f. *the act of wounding, a wound*, Cic. Caecin. 16. Pis. 20.—

VULNERĀRIUS, a. *of or pertaining to wounds*.—
† VULNERIFĪCUS, a. *wounding, making or causing wounds*.

VULPES, Vulpis, & Volpes, is, f. (g. volipes, a. celeritate, Varr. L. L. 4, 20 f. Quinctil. 1, 6, 33.)

a fox.—metaph. a cunning or fox-like disposition. nunquam te fallant animi sub vulpe latentēs, never let a false mind concealed under a crafty disguise deceive you, i. e. let not artful flattery impose on you, alluding to the fable of the fox and the crow, Hor. Art. 437.—*proverb.* vulpes jungere sc. sub jugo, i. e. rem absurdam facere: neque enim vulpes aptae unquam jugo esse possunt;—atque idem jungat vulpes, may yoke foxes, Virg. E. 3, 91.—(II) vulpes marina, a sea-fox, a kind of fish, Plin. 9, 43 s. 67.—we sometimes find vulpis in the nom. Phaedr. 4, 2, 1, &c.

VULPĪNUS, a. of a fox, Plin. 32, 5 s. 16.

VULSELLA, ae, f. a tweezer. See VOLSELLA.

VULSUS, pulled. Vulsura, &c. See VELLĒRE.

VULTUR & Voltur, ūris, m. (à volando,) a vulture, a ravenous and carnivorous bird, Plin. 10, 6 s. 7. Virg. Æ. 6, 597.—metaph. a rapacious man, Cic. Sext. 33.—a hunter after inhe-ritances, Senec. Ep. 95 m. cf. Martial. 6, 62.—

VULTURĪNUS, a. of or like a vulture.

VULTURIUS & Volturius, i, m. a vulture.—also, a person of insatiable rapacity.

VULTURNUS, i, m. the south-east wind, called by the Italians, scirocco. ab oriente brumali Vulturinus; hunc Eurum Graeci appellat, blowing from the point where the sun rises in the middle of winter, Plin. 2, 47 s. 46. add. Col. 5, 5, 15, & 11, 2, 65. Senec. Nat. Quaest. 5, 16.—* Some make it the same with what the Greeks call EURONŌTUS, a wind blowing between Eur-*us* and *Notus*, Gell. 2, 22. Vitruv. 1, 6. (G. 58.)

VULTUS & Voltus, ūs, m. (à volo, q. volit-*us*), the look, aspect, countenance or visage. vultus est voluntas, quae pro motu animi in facie ostenditur, Non. 5, 21. serventur vultus ad nostra incendia nati, preserve those enchanting looks formed to excite a flame in my breast, Ov. Ep. 20, 119.—an angry countenance or look. vultus instantis tyranni, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 3. aufer me vultu terere, Id. S. 2, 7, 44. add. Tac. An. 1, 12.—(II) the face. illius simiae (sc. Appii censoris) vultum subire, Cic. Fam. 8, 12, 3.—an image of the face or countenance of any one, Plin. 25, 2. cf. 37, 2 s. 6.—(III) metaph. the external appearance of any thing. unus erat toto naturae vultus in orbe, Ov. M. 1, 6.

VULTUM v. Voltum, i, n. is used anciently.

VULTICŪLUS, i, n. a little countenance.—VULTUŌSUS, a. expressing any affection or emotion of the mind too much by the countenance. pronuntiatio vultuosa, attended with contortions of the face, Quintil. 11, 3, 183. ne quid ineptum aut vultuosum sit, let there be nothing puerile or affected, i. e. accompanied with violent expressions of the countenance, beyond what is natural, Cic. Or. 18.

VULVA & Volva, ae, f. the matrix or womb, properly in brute animals, Plin. 11, 37 s. 84.

ŪVOR, ōris, m. wet, moisture, Varr. L. L. 4, 21.

UXOR, ōris, f. (q. unxor, ab ungerē, A. 460.) a wife, a spouse, a consort, Cic. Topic. c. 3. (A. 495 & 460.—* per catachresin; olentis uxores mariti, i. e. capellae, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 7.—cerea quem nudi tegit uxor abolla grabāti, i. e. quem pallium tritum, ideoque flavum, tegit, et sub eo cubat in grabato nudo tamquam cum uxore, Martial. 4, 53. (al. 52.) cf. Id. 14, 119.—

UXORCŪLA, ae, f. a little pretty wife, used as an expression of fondness, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 19. & 5, 2, 38.

UXŌRIUS, a. of or belonging to a wife. in arbitrio rei uxoriae, in an arbitration about a wife's fortune, Cic. Off. 3, 15. adolescentulus, abhorrens ab re uxoriā, averse from matrimony, Ter. And. 5, 1, 10.—indulgent, obsequious or submissive to a wife, uxorius, tu nunc Carthaginiis altae fundamenta locas, pulchramque uxorius urbem extruis, Virg. Æ. 4, 266. uxorius amnis, i. e. Tiberis, cui Ilia, mater Romuli, nupta fuisse fertur, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 20.

X.

* XANTHĒNES, is, m. (à ζανθος, flavus,) a gem of an amber or yellow colour, Plin. 37, 10 s. 70.

XANTHUS, v. -os, i, m. a kind of gem, ib. s. 45*
* XENIUM, ii, n. (à ξενος, hospes,) a gift or present sent to a guest or friend, Martial. 13, 3.—a present given to an advocate, for pleading a cause, Plin. Ep. 5, 14, 8.

* XERAMPĒLĪNUS, a. of a murrey colour, somewhat red, like the vine leaves in autumn. xerampelinae vestes, Juvenal. 6, 518.

* XEROPHTHALMIA, ae, f. a dry soreness of the eyes, Cels. 6, 6, 172.

* XIPHIAS, ae, m. (i. e. gladius,) the sword-fish, Plin. 32, 2 s. 6. Ovid. Halieut. 97.—(II) a kind of comet, Plin. 2, 25 s. 22.—

XYPHION, i, n. gladen or glader, swordgrass, an herb, Plin. 25, 21 s. 89.

* XYLON, i, n. (i. e. lignum,) the cotton-tree, Plin. 19, 1 s. 2.

XYLĪNUS, a. of cotton. xylinum sc. linum, cotton, ib.

XYLŌBALSĀMUM, i, n. the wood of the balsam-tree, Plin. 12, 25 s. 54. Col. 12, 51, 2.

XYLOCINNĀMON v. -um, i, n. the wood of the cinnamon-tree, Plin. 12, 19 s. 42.

XYRIS, is, f. wild flower de luce, (silvestris iris), Plin. 21, 20 s. 83.

* XYSTUS, i, m. & Xystum, i, n. a walk under the open air, laid with sand or gravel, and surrounded with trees, a terrace, (A. 344.)

XYSTĪCUS, a. of or pertaining to a xystus, Tertull. de pudic. c. 7.—

XYSTĪCUS, i, m. an athlĕta, a wrestler, a combatant in the solemn games of the ancients, Suet. Aug. 45. Digest. 3, 2, 4.

Y.

THERE is no Latin word that begins with Y; and Greek words beginning with Y being always aspirated, when adopted into the Latin, have an H always prefixed to them. Such words, therefore, are to be found under that letter.

Z.

ZĀMIA, ae, f. *loss, detriment*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 20.

ZEA, ae, f. *spelt*, a kind of grain, Plin. 18, 8 s. 19.

ZĒLUS, i, n. *zeal, ardour, emulation*, Vitruv. 7 pr. Auson. Epigr. 77.

ZĒLŌTŪPUS, a. *jealous*, Quintil. 4, 2, 30.

ZĒLOTŪPIA, ae, f. *jealousy*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8. Att. 8, 10.

ZĒPHŪRUS, i, m. *the west wind, a zephyr, any gentle soft wind*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 13.

ZĒPHŪRIUS, a. *of or pertaining to the west wind*.

ZĒROS, i, m. *a kind of gem*, Plin. 37, 9 s. 53.

ZETA, (*al. diaeta*), ae, f. *a parlour for supping or sitting in*, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 21. (A. 527.)

ZĒUGĪTES, ae, f. *a kind of reed*, Plin. 16, 36 s. 66.

ZĒUGMA, ātis, n. *a figure in rhetoric*, Quintil. 9, 3, 12. Ascon. ad Verr. 1 act c. 18. *add.* A. ad Herenn. 4, 27. Cic. Cluent. 6. Cat. 1, 9.

ZĒUS, i, m. *the dory*, a fish of a very delicate taste; called also **FABER**, Plin. 9, 18 s. 31. Col. 8, 16, 9.

ZINGĪBER v. **Zinzĭber**, ēris, n. & **Zingĭbĕri**, v. **Zimpibĕri**, ind. *ginger*, Cels. 5, 23, 20. Plin. 12, 7 s. 14. Pallad. 11, 20, 2.

ZIZŪPHUS, i, f. *the jujub or jujub-tree*, Col. 9, 4, 3.

ZIZŪPHUM, i, n. *the fruit of the jujub-tree*, Plin. 15, 14.

ZMILĀCES, is, m. (*al. Zmilampis*), *a kind of gem*, Plin. 37, 10 s. 70.

ZŌDIĀCUS, i, m. *the zodiac*, Cic. Div. 2, 42. Gell. 13, 9.

ZŌNA, ae, f. *a girdle, a belt*; dat (sc. Omphale Herculi,) *teretem zonam, qua modò cincta fuit*, Ov. F. 2, 320.—*a purse in the girdle for holding money*, Gell. 15, 12. *ibit eò, quo vis, qui zonam perdidit, who has lost his purse*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 40. (A. 416.)—(II) *a zone*, one of the five divisions of the earth, the torrid zone, the two temperate, and the two frigid zones, Virg. G. 1, 253. Ov. M. 1, 45. Plin. 2, 68. (G. 8.)

ZŌNŪLA, ae, f. *a little girdle*, Catull. 60, 53.

ZŌNĀRIUS, a. *of or belonging to a girdle or purse*. sector **zonarius**, *i. e. crumenisēca, a cut-purse*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 20.

ZŌNARIUS, i, m. *a maker of girdles*, Cic. Flacc. 7.

ZŌPHŌRUS & *contractè* **Zophorus**, i, m. (*i. e. animalia ferens*) *the frieze or frieze of a column, on which were represented the figures of animals and other things*, Vitruv. 3, 3 m. 4, 1 & 7. 5, 1.

ZŌPHŌTHALMOS, i, m. (*à ζωον, animal, et ὀφθαλμος, oculus*) *seengreen or houseleek*, an herb, Plin. 25, 13 s. 102.

ZŌPŪRON, *an herb like wild thyme*, Plin. 24, 15 s. 87.

ZŌPISSA, ae, f. *pitch scraped off from ships, and tempered with wax and sea-salt, which was thought more efficacious for all purposes, than simple pitch or rosin*, Plin. 16, 12 s. 23. 24, 7 s. 26.

ZORONYSIUS v. **Zoranisceos**, i, m. *a kind of gem, used by magicians*, Plin. 37, 10 s. 70.

ZŌSTER, ēris, m. (*i. e. zona*), *a species of erysipelas or St Antony's fire, a herpes or cutaneous inflammation round the middle of the body, the shingles*, Plin. 26, 11 s. 74.—(II) *a sea-shrub*, Id. 13, 25 s. 48.

ZŌTHĒCA & **Zothĕcŭla**, ae, f. (*à ζωον, vivo, & θηκη, repositorium*;—*al. diaeta & diætŭla*; et al. *al.*) *a small apartment or alcove, which might be joined to the principal apartment, or separated from it at pleasure, by means of curtains*, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 21. & 5, 6, 38. (A. 527.)

ZURA, ae, f. *a white-thorn berry*, Plin. 24, 13 s. 71.

ZŪGIA, ae, f. *a kind of maple-tree*, Plin. 16, 15 s. 26. of which yokes were made for cattle, Vitruv. 2, 9.

ZŪTHUM, i, n. *beer or ale*, (A. 540.)

ENGLISH AND LATIN

DICTIONARY.

A B

A of AN, before a vowel, is an article prefixed to nouns, and is used in a vague sense to point out one single thing of the kind: in other respects it is indeterminate, and is expressed in Latin by the singular number of the substantive or adjective, as, *a dog, canis*: or by the plural in some phrases, where it means a small or great number collectively taken, and is, in this way, considered as a whole, or unity; thus, *many a man, multi (homines understood)*. * It is also differently expressed; thus, *twice a week, bis in hebdomada*; *once a year, semel singulis annis*; *one out of a tribe, singuli ex singulis tribubus*.—*a bushel, in singulos modios, Caes. B. C. 1, 52*.—*four acres a man, quaterna in singulos jugera, ib. 1, 17*.—*a day, in diem*.—*a man, i. e. each man, in singula capita*; *not a man, ne unus quidem*.—*at a penny a piece, singulis denariis*.—*bring two a piece, binos adferre*.

ABANDON, v. a. derelinquo, desero, destituo, rejicio, repudio. (*resign or give up*) *himself to, sese dedere*.—*abandoned, (forsaken,) derelictus, &c. (wicked) perditus, flagitiōsus*.—*Abandonment, derelictio, &c.*

ABASE, v. a. dejicio. *met. deprimo, minuo. himself, sibi derogare*.—*Abasement, dejectio, &c.*

ABASH, v. a. pudore, rubore aliquem afficere, suffundere; pudorem, ruborem alicui incutere, injicere; ignominiam, dedecore notare; sensu dedecoris afficere; confundere.—*to be abashed, erubescere, pudorem, ruborem contrahere*.

ABATE, v. a. (*diminish*) minuire, imminuere. (*one's courage*) *reprimere v. percellere animum, tondere cristam. (one's power) refringere vim*.—v. n. imminui, decrescere. (*in one's flesh*) *attenuari, macrescere*.—* *the heat abates, aestus defervescit*.—*his sickness began to abate, levior morbus esse caepit. (in accounts) subducere, detrahere, remittere*.—*Abatement, deamutatio, deductio, subductio, imminutio.*

A B

ABBREVIATE, v. a. contrahere.—*Abbreviation, contractio, compendium.*

ABDICATE, v. a. (*to deprive of his rights, to disown*) *abdicare, a se alienare. (to disinherit) exhaereditare*.—* *abdicare is stronger than exhaereditare*.—*a son abdicatus is thereby exhaereditatus, but a son exhaereditatus is not always abdicatus*.—✕ *to abdicate, i. e. resign an office, abdicare magistratum.*

ABED, in lecto decumbens, recubans.

ABET, v. a. (*aid*) *adjuvare, sustinere, supportas ferre, ab aliquo stare. (encourage) impellere, incitare, instigare*.—* *to be abetted to the noblest studies, ad optima incitari studia.*

ABHOR, v. a. detestari, fastidire, ab aliqua re abhorrere, aversari, abominari, odisse; repudiare, respuere, rejicere, dedignari; refugere.—* *to abhor studies, marriage, abhorrere a studiis, a nuptiis, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 92.*

ABIDE, v. n. (*dwelt*) *morari, commorari, habitare. (tarry for) praestolari, operiri. (last) durare, perdurare, permanere, perstare, persistere*.—* *the ant in winter abides at home, domi manet formica.*

ABJECT, a. (*cast away*) *abjectus. met. (of no use) nihili, nullo in numero, vilis.*

ABILITY, s. (*power, influence*) *vires, facultas, potentia. (strength) robur. (riches) opes, divitiae. (one's circumstances) res. —abilities, dotes animi, facultates, ingenium. (skill) peritia, scientia, solertia.*

ABJURE, v. a. (*forswear*) *abjuro. (renounce) ejuro, renuncio. —Abjuration, abjuratio, &c.*

ABLATIVE CASE, auferendi casus, sextus, Latīnus.

ABLE, a. (*fit*) *capax, idoneus, potens, valens. (strong) fortis, robustus, validus. (skilful) peritus, solers. (wealthy) dives, opulentus*.—* *as far as I am able, pro meis viribus, pro mea parte, & pro virili, either with or without parte. — I am able to manage myself, sum compos. — as well as he was able, quod potuit. — I am not*

able to pay, solvendo non sum.—*he was an able speaker, valuit dicendo.—able to bear envy, invidiae par.—I am very able, praepolleo, praevaleo.*

ABOARD, adv. (*a ship*) in nave esse.—*to go aboard, navim conscendere.*

ABODE, s. (*a dwelling*) habitatio, sedes. (*tarrying*) commoratio.—*v. mansit. See ABIDE.*

ABOLISH, v. a. (*disannul*) aboleo, abrogo, rescindo. (*destroy*) perdo. (*delete*) deleo, expungo, extinguo, oblitero.—*Abolishing, or Abolition, abolitio, &c.*

ABOMINATE, v. a. abominor, abhorreo, detestor, execror.—*Abomination, detestatio, res execranda.—Abominable, detestabilis.—Abominably, odiosè, turpiter.*

ABORTION, abortus, abortio.—*Abortive, abortivus, frustratus. (abortive child) infans imaturus. (abortive design) negotium irritum.*

ABOUND, abundo, affluo, redundo, exubero, scateo.

ABOUT, circa, circum, circiter, *as* circa regem, &c.—** about 10,000, ad decem millia. so ad quae tempora, ad solis occasum.—about the bottom of the page, quasi in extremâ v. inâ paginâ.—about the same time, sub idem tempus. (nigh, almost, near about) instar, quasi. (of, concerning) de, super. (verging to) versus ad, as ad meridiem versus.—to be about, (ready to do) is rendered by the participle in rus, as, he was about to receive the government, imperium obtenturus est, Caes.—to go about, (attempt) aggreddior, me accingo. (walk round) obambulo.*

ABOVE, (*not below,*) super, supra. (*in place*) major, prior, superior, praestantior. (*more than*) plus, amplius, magis, quam. (*beyond*) ante, praeter, ultra.—*above all, cum primum, ante omnia, potissimum. (upward) sursum.—from above, desuper, superne, coelitus.—over and above, in super, ad v. super haec, extra.—above board, (openly; candidly) apertè, integrè.—above mentioned, supra memoratus v. dictus.—as above, ut supra.—above ground, in vivis.—* to be above, (appear higher) extare, extra apparere. (excel) emineo, praesto, supero.—* he is above such things, elatiori animo est, quàm ut haec agat.—to get above, (surpass) antecèdo, praegredior, vinco.*

ABREAST, aequâ fronte.

ABRIDGE, (*deprive of*) privo, orbo. (*shorten*) contraho, in compendium redigo.—*Abridgment, compendium, epitome, synopsis.*

ABROAD, (*not in the house*) foris, in publico, sub dio.—** he goes abroad, i. e. out of doors, foras exit, in apertum prodit, in medium, in publicum procedit. (in a foreign land) peregre.*

ABROGATE, abrogo, aboleo, rescindo.

ABRUPT, abruptus, praeruptus.—*Abruptly, abruptè, raptim, ex abrupto.*

ABCESS, abscessus.

ABSCOND, abscondo, lateo, aufugio, occulto.

ABSENCE, absentia.—*in one's absence, absente aliquo.—to be absent, abesse.—to absent himself, abdere se, non comparere.*

ABSOLVE, absolvo, a culpa liberum pronuncio.—*Absolution, absolutio.—Absolutely, absolute, prorsus.—Absoluteness, (completeness) perfectio. (in government) dominatio.*

ABSORB, absorbeo.—*Absorbents, absorbentia.*

ABSTAIN, abstineo, abhorreo, parco.

ABSTEMIOUS, temperatus, continens. (*not given to wine*) abstemius.

ABSTERGENT, or ABSTERSIVE, abstergens, detergens.

ABSTINENCE, abstinence, continentia.

ABSTRACT, v. (*epitomise*) contrahô, in compendium redigo, epitomen facere, scribere. (*separate*) abstraho, separo, segrego.—*Abstract, s. breviarium, compendium, epitome, synopsis.*

ABTRUSE, abstrusus, obscurus, reconditus.

ABSRD, absurdus, ineptus, futilis.—*Absurdity, res absurda, parum rationi congruens.*

ABUNDANCE, abundantia, copia, ubertas, luxuria, & affâtum (adv.) gov the genitive case.

ABUNDANT, copiosus, uber.—*Abundantly, abundè, copiosè, ubertim, affâtim, plenè.*

ABUSE, (*not to use properly*) abutor. (*deceive*) decipio, fallo, circumvenio. (*deflower*) vitio, stupro, poliuo. (*in language*) convicior, conviciis, contumeliosis lacesere. (*in action*) injuriam inferre alicui.—*Abusive, dicax, maledicus, petulans, contumeliosus.*

ABYSS, profundum, * abyssus.

ACADEMY, schola, ludus litterarius, * academia v. -ia.—*Academic, academicus.*

ACCEDE, accedo, appropinquo.

ACCELERATE, accelero, festino, propèro.

ACCENT, s. accentus. (*tone of a syllable*) tonus. (*mark on a letter*) apex.—*v. (to mark a syllable) accentum appingere. (pronounce) pronunciare.*

ACCEPT, accipio, suscipio.—** to accept kindly, gratum et acceptum habere, aequi et boni consulere.—Acceptable, acceptus, gratus.—Acceptably, aptè, gratè.—Acceptance, acceptio. Acceptation, (meaning) sensus, significatio.—* this word has a quite different acceptation, haec vox longè aliter sonat.*

ACCESS, accessus, aditus, admissio.—*to get access to any one, copiam conveniendi aliquem habere, ad congressum v. colloquium alicujus admitti, pervenire; coram data copia fandi. to give access, potestatem sui facere.—Accessible, (to be come at) cui accessus patet. (to be spoken with) affabilis, comis.—Accession, as to the crown, to a treaty, accessus. (addition to) accessio.—* to which there is an accession or addition, cui accedit.—Accessory or -ary, criminis socius, particeps.—* it was thought he was accessory, praebuit suspicionem conscientiae.*

ACCIDENCE, (*of grammar*), grammatices elementa prima vel introductio.

ACCIDENT, casus fortuitus.—*Accidental, (fortuitous) contingens. (not essential) adventitious, adscitus.—Accidentally, casu, forte, fortuito.*

ACCLAMATION, clamor, acclamatio.

ACCLIVITY, acclivitas.

ACCOMMODATE, (*fit*) apto, accommodo. (*furnish with*) instruo, suppedito. (*make up*

■ *difference*) reconciliare, litem v. controversiam dirimere, pacem redintegrare.

ACCOMPANY, comitor, me comitem praebeo v. exhibeo. (*conduct*) deduco, perduco. (*keep company with*) consocior, cum aliquo vivere, assiduus esse; consuetudinem habere. (*follow after*) sequor.

ACCOMPLICE, sceleris socius, particeps, consors, in scelere versor.

ACCOMPLISH, consummo, absolvo, perficio, perago, exsequor. (*a vow*) praesto, persolvō. (*one's desire*) votis fruor, vel potior.

ACCORD, c. concordia, consensus.—* of one's own accord, ultro, sponte.—v. sentio cum, assentio, consentio.—*Accordant*, assentiens, consentiens, concors.

ACCORDING AS, prout, perinde ut, utcunque, pro eo ac, pro eo ut, item proinde.—* according as I deserve, pro eo ac mereor.

ACCORDING TO, juxta, ad, de, e, v. ex, secundum, pro.—* according to truth, &c. ex veritate, ex pacto, e natura, &c.—*according to my power*, pro mea virili, sc. parte.—*Accordingly*, sic, pariter, congruenter.

ACCOST, aliquam adire, compellare, alloqui, aggredi, adoriri, accedere.

ACCOUNT, v. (*reckon*) numero, supputo, computo, reputo. (*to relate*) narrare, exponere. (*esteem*) aestimo, magni aestimo, in deliciis habeo.—subst. (*reckoning*) ratio, calculus. (*estimation*) pretium, numerus. (*a reason*) causa, ratio.—* causam explicō, rationem reddo. *to learn accounts*, arithmetica v. computandi artem discere. *to give account of one's actions*, rationem reddere.—*to place to account*, in rationes referre.—*to state an account*, rationes conferre.—*to take an account of*, rationes accipere.—*you make no account of*, flocci, nihili, parvi pendis.—* *to turn to good account*, prodessere.—*it is a clear account*, ratio apparet. *he casts accounts*, rationes colligit. *our accounts correspond*, ratio inter nos accepti et expensi convenit. *to put into the accounts*, rationibus inferre.—* *people of no account*, capita ignota, homines viles.—*of great account*, homines cari, vel magni pretii.—* *on this account*, hac de causa.—*on his account*, illius gratiā.—*Accountable*, rationi reddendae obnoxius.—*Accounted*, aestimatus, habitus.—*an Accountant*, ratiocinator.

ACCOUSTRE, apparō, orno, instruo.—*Accoutrements*, arma, apparatus, ornatus.

ACCRUE, accresco, orior, advenio, accedo.

ACCUMULATE, accumulo, coacervo, congero.

ACCURACY, accuratio, rei ratio vel descriptio accurata.—* *to do with accuracy*, accuratè vel limatè facere, curā praestare.—*Accurate*, accuratus, limatus, exactus.—*Accurately*, accuratè, ad amissim.

ACCURSED, execratus, devotus.

ACCUSE, (*arraign*) accuso, criminor, postulo, arguo, accerso, reum ago. in jus voco, actionem intendo. (*find fault with*) culpo, reprehendo.—* *he accuses falsely*, ficto crimine insectatur.—*secretly*, defert.—*Accuser*, accusa-

tor.—*a secret accuser*, delator.—*Accusation*, accusatio, criminatio, postulatio, delatio, indicium, calumnia.—*a railing accusation*, maledictum.

ACCUSATIVE CASE, casus accusativus vel quartus, accusandi casus.

ACUSTOM, (*to habituate another*) assuefacio, consuefacio; in consuetudinem adduco. (*myself*) soleo, suesco, assuesco, consuesco; nihimos vel moris est.—*met. imbuo*.—*Accustomed* or *wont* (*to do any thing*) assuefactus. (*to be said*) usitatus, usurpatus, solitus, pristinus.—*not accustomed*, insuetus, insolitus, insolens.

ACE, (*point in the dice*) canicula. (*at cards*) monas.

ACERBITY, (*sourness*) acerbitas (*severity*) duritia, rigor, severitas.

ACHE, or ACHING, dolor. (*of the belly*) tormina ventris. (*of the head, &c.*) dolor capitis, &c.—*to ache*, dolere, condolere.—*the ache bone*, os coxendicis.

ACHIEVE, patro, perpetro, conficio, perago, gero, oboeo, perfungor; assequor, potior, obtineo.—*Achievements*, res gestae.

ACID, a. acidus; s. res acida.—*a little acid*, acidulus.—*Acidity*, acrimonia, acor.

ACKNOWLEDGE, (*recognise*) agnosco, recognosco. (*a fault*) fateor, confiteor; suscipio. (*a kindness*) memorem in aliquem praesto, aliquid acceptum refero; aliquid alicui imputo. (*to grant*) consentire.—*Acknowledgment*, gratiae referendae voluntas vel desiderium.

ACORN, glans.—*a little acorn*, glandula.

ACQUAINT, (*warn of the future*) moneo. (*of the past*) admoneo. (*inform*) nuncio, aliquem certiore facio. (*point out*) indico, indicium facio.—*Acquaintance*, notitia, consuetudo, necessitudo; usus, commercium. (*a person*) notus, familiaris, familiaritate utens vel conjunctus. * *we are old acquaintance*, inter nos vetus usus intercedit.

ACQUIRE, (*be satisfied*) ac-, re-, con- quiesco. (*assent*) assentior, comprobo. (*comply*) pareo, submitto.

ACQUIRE, (*get*) acquirō, colligo; pario, reperio, adipiscor, paro, assequor, lucrō, potior. (*learn*) disco, arripio.—*Acquiring* or *acquisition*, adeptio, comparatio.—* *a person of great acquirements*, admodum peritus, doctus, eruditus.—*Acquisition*, accessio, fructus, lucrum.

ACQUIT, (*from debt*) solvo, libero, dissolvo. (*in judgment*) ex reis eximo, insontem declaro.—* *he acquits himself well*, officio bene fungitur. *he pays his vows*, vota solvit, persolvit, reddit; votis se liberat.—*Acquittal* or *acquittalment*, absolutio.—*to give an acquittance for what is received*, acceptum referre.

ACRE, jugerum. *acre by acre*, jugeratim.

ACRID, ACRIMONIOUS, acer, acidus.—*Acrimony*, acor, acrimonia.

ACROSS, obliquè, transversim.

ACT, v. (*do*) ago, facio. (*one's part*) officio fungor, munus administro. (*imitate*) gesticular, actiones alicuius imitor. (*stage plays*) ludos scenicos ago, histrioniam exerceo, fabulam ago.—*Acted*, (*on the stage*) per-ōnatus.—*Act*, s. factum, gestum. (*decree*) decretum.

(of the senate) *senatūs-consultum*. (of the commons) *plebiscitum*. (of indemnity) *injuriarum oblitio*, *lex obliuionis*. (in a play) *actus*. (exploit) *facinus*. (of wickedness) *scelus*.—a very bad act, flagitium.—acts registered, acta.—Acting, *gesticulatio*.—Action, *factum*. (a fight) *praelium*, *pugna*. (a suit in law) *formūla*, *actio forensis*.—* to bring an action against one, *diam alicui scribere*, *impingere*; *litem intendere*; *in jus vocare*, *citare*, *ducere*, *rapere*. to answer to an action, *restipulari*.—to gain an action, *judicio vincere*, *in lite stare*.—to lose it, *lite v. causa cadere*.—* one fit for action, *ad agendum aptus*, *gnauus*, *strenuus*.—Actionable, *actioni forensi v. iudicio obnoxius*.

ACTIVE, (*nimble*) *agilis*, *alacris*, *gnauus*, *promptus*, *strenuus*. (in grammar) *activus*.—Actively, *gnauiter*, &c.—Activity, *agilitas*.

ACTOR, or AGENT, *actor*, *actor*. (stage-player) *histrion*, *minimus*.—Actress, *nima*.—to be an actor, *personam v. partes alicujus sustinere*.—the art of an actor, *histrionia*.

ACTUAL, *ipso facto*, *verus*.—Actually, *reipsa*, *reapse*.

ACTUATE, *animo*, *incito*.—*met.* *accendo*, *incendo*.—Actuated, *animatus*, *accensus*.

ACUTE, (*sharp in the point*) *acutus*. (in judgment) *subtilis*, *sagax*, *perspicax*. (in reply) *salsus*, *aculeatus*.—Acutely, *acutē*, &c.—Acuteness, *acumen*, *sagacitas*, *subtilitas*.

ADAGE, *proverbium*. *met.* *oraculum*.

ADAMANT, (*loadstone*) *magnes*. (*diamond*) *adamas*.

ADAMANTINE, *adamantinus*, *vel* *eus*.

ADAPT, *apto*, *accommodo*, *me* *fingo*.

ADD, (*put to*) *addo*, *adjicio*, *appono*; *accesionem facio*. (*join to*) *adjungo*, *subjicio*, *subnecto*. (*reckon to*) *adscribo*, *accenseo*; *aggrego*.—Addition or appendage, *appendix*, *adjectus*; *additamentum*, *incrementum*.—Additional, *adscriptus*.

ADDER, *vipera*, *coluber*, *colubra*.—a water adder, *hydrus*, *hydra*, *natrix*.

ADDICE or ADZ, *dolabra*, *ascia*.

ADICT, *se alicui rei dedere*, *addicere*, *deuovere*: *ad aliquid animum adjungere*, *applicare*.

ADDRESS, *v.* (*direct to*) *inscribo*. (*prepare*) *paro*, *apto*, *accingo*. (*speak to*) *compello*, *alloquor*, *adeo*.—*subst.* (*in conversation*) *comitas*, *dexteritas*.—a crafty address, *insinuatio*.

ADEQUATE, *par*, *aptus*, *adaequatus*.

ADEPT, *peritus*, *usus* *promptus*.

ADHERE, *adhaeresco*, *v.* *-eo*; *me affigo*; *particeps*, *socius* *sum*.

ADJACENT, *conterminus*, *contiguus*, *vicinus*, *adjacens*; *affinis*.

ADIEU, *vale*, *salve* *et* *vale*.—to bid adieu, (*to wish well*) *valedicere*. (*to abandon*) *renunciare*, *abdicare*.

ADJOIN, (*add to*) *adjicio*, *addo*, *adnecto*, *adjungo*. (*lie close to*) *adjaceo*, *atingo*.

ADJOURN, *differo*, *comperendino*, *prorogo*.

ADJUDGE, *adjudico*, *adddico*.

ADJURE, *adjuro*.—Adjuration, *adjuratio*.

ADJUST, (*fit*) *apto*, *accommodo*. (*arrange*) *compono*, *orno*, *exorno*; *conficio*, *exaequo*.

ADJUTANT, (*assistant*) *adjutor*, *coadjutor*. (in the army) *praefecti vicarius* *vel* *adjutor*.

ADMINISTER, (*manage*) *administro*, *procuro*, *dispenso*. (*give as physic*) *medicinam adhibeo*.—Administration, (*of government*) *respublica*. (*of justice*) *jurisdictio v. administratio*.

ADMIRAL, *classis regiae praefectus*.—Admiral's ship, *navis praetoria*.

ADMIRABLE, *mirus*, *mirandus*, *mirabilis*; *carus*, *egregius*, *conspiciendus*, *insignis*.—Admirably, *egregiē*, *mirum* *vel* *mirandum* *in modum*. Admirer, *studiosus*, *amator*.

ADMISSION, *accessus*, *aditus*, *admissio*.

ADMIT, (*as a freeman*) *in civitatem ascisco*. (*as an acquaintance*) *ad necessitudinem v. in amicitiam adjungo*, *recipio*. (*to be admitted a member of council*) *in concilium admisceri*. (*a member of the college*) *in collegium cooptari*. (*into holy orders*) *sacris initiari*.—to have admittance, *aditum*, *copiam* *conveniendi* *habere*; *ad colloquium admitti*.

ADMONISH, (*warn*) *moneo*, *admoneo*. (*inform*) *certiorem facere*. (*exhort*) *hortor*, *adhortor*.

ADO, *turba*, *tumultus*.—*much ado*, *vix*, *aegrē*, *non sine labore*.—*without much ado*, *facilē*, *nullo negotio*.—*without any more ado*, *statim*, *sine morā*, *nec mora est*.—* *to make much ado about nothing*, *de re nihili laborare*, *de lanā caprinā rixari*.

ADOPT, *adopto*, *coopto*; *eligo*, *ascisco*.

ADORE, (*respect* or *worship*) *colo*, *obseruo*. (*pray unto for pardon*) *veneror*. (*salute with profound reverence*) *adōro*.—* *I adored him with the highest respect*, *summa observantia eum colui*.—Adorer, *cultor*, &c. *mirator*.

ADORN, *orno*, *decōro*, *condecōro*, *excōlo*, *expolio*, *exorno*, *concinno*, *colo*.

ADSCITITIOUS, *adscitus*, *acquisitus*.

ADVANCE, *act.* (*go forward*) *meipsum promoveo*, *provēho*, *pedem confēro*. (*lift up*) *attollo*, *exalto*, *in sublime tollo* *v.* *effēro*. (*pay before hand*) *ante tempus depono*. (*prefer one*) *evēho*, *erigo*, *ad honores produco*.—* *to advance an opinion*, *in medium proferre*.—*neut.* *progredior*, *proficiscor*; *procēdo*, *proficio*, *pergo*.—Advanced, *profectus*, *evectus*; *promotus*, &c.—Advancement, *profectus*, *progressus*, *incrementum*.—* *advance guard*, *stationes priores*.

ADVANTAGE, (*gain*) *lucrum*, *emolumentum*, *commodum*, *fructus*, *quaestus*.—* *he has the advantage (of time or place)* *superior est. it is to your advantage*, *in rem tuam est. v. e. re tuā est*.—*if it were any advantage to us*, *si ex usu nostro esset*.—*throw in something by way of advantage*, *auctarium adjicito*.—*to be of advantage*, *proficere*, *prodesse*, *conducere*.—*this is for my advantage*, *hoc pro me facit*.—*to have an advantage of*, *praestare*, *superior esse*.—*to give one the advantage*, *superiorem alicui conditionem cedere*.—*to make advantage of*, *lucrari*, *frui*. *to sell to advantage*, *magno pretio vendere*.—to

take advantage of one, occasione uti ad alterius damnum.—to let slip an advantage, occasionem amittere. to take one, arripere.—Advantageous, commodus, utilis.

ADVENTITIOUS, aliunde quaesitus, adventitious.

ADVENTURE, *v.* (*enterprise*) audeo; tento, suscipio, aggredior. (*hazard*) periclitor, aleam jacere, periculum facere.—* *to adventure to sea, vela ventis dare, ratem pelago committere.—subst. (an enterprise) periculum, ausum. (hazard) discrimen. (chance) casus, fors.—* at adventure, temerè, casu. by adventure, fortè, fortuitò.*

ADVERSARY, (*a public foe*) hostis. (*an enemy, not a friend*) inimicus. (*an opponent at law, but which does not imply enmity*) adversarius.

ADVERSE, infestus, hostilis, adversus.—*Adversity, res adversae, angustae, arctae, infestae, turbidae; fortuna saeviens.*

ADVERTISE, moneo, significo, certiosem facio, nuncio.

ADVICE, (*counsel*) consilium, deliberatio, monitio, monitum, sententia. (*news*) nuncium, res novae.—* *you give good advice, bene mones. you do it without advice, i. e. rashly, temerarius, inconsultus es.*

ADVISE, (*give advice*) suadeo, moneo, hortor; caveo; consilium do, auctor sum alicui; praecipio. *advise with, (consult) consulere aliquem, in consilium advocare, aliquem consilii socium capio.—well Advised, sapiens, cautus, circumspectus. ill advised, malè cautus.—Advisedly, cautè, consultè, cogitatè, sapienter, consultò.—Advising, (bringing advice) nuncians, monens. (consulting) deliberans.—advising (one giving advice) auctor, monitor, admonitor.—* I advise you to do it, auctor sum ut id facias. (one taking advice) deliberator, consulator.*

ADULATION, assentatio, adulatio.

ADULT, aevò maturus, adultus.

ADULTERATE, (*pollute*) inquinò. (*mix up*) commisceo, admisceo.

ADULTERY, stuprum, adulterium.—*to commit adultery, (on the part of the man) stuprare, constuprare, moechari, conjugii fidem violare, nuptias inquinare. (on the part of the woman) stupro pollui, torum v. cubile violare v. temerare.—state of adultery, pellicatus, ùs.—taken in adultery, in stupro compertus.—accused of adultery, probrì accusatus, Liv.*

ADUMBERATE, adumbro. (*shadow*) umbrâ operio. (*make a draught of*) crassè depingo, describo.

ADVOCATE, causarum actor, defensor, causidicus, patronus, advocatus.—*the office of an advocate, patrocinium.—to plead as an advocate for one, patrocinari alicui.*

ADVOW, or **AVOW**, agnosco, suscipio in me culpam vel crimen.

AËRIAL, or **AIRY**, aërius, aetherius.

AERA, (*a chronological term*) aera.

AETHERIAL, aetherius.

AFAR OFF, procul, protezus. *from afar, e longinquo.*

AFFABLE, comis, blandus, affabilis; humanitate, clementiâ, urbanitate praeditus.

AFFAIR, res, negotium, causa.

AFFECT, (*aspire after*) affecto. (*love*) diligo. (*show*) praebeo, prae me fero.—* *I affect with joy, &c. gaudio, moerore, &c. afficio, percello, percutio.—Affectation, appetitio, affectatio, ambitio.—he pronounces with affectation, putidè exprimit.—Affected well or ill, (disposed) bene v. male animatus. (diseased) morbo affectus, laborans. (beloved) dilectus.—* how is he affected? quid animi habet?—an affected word, dictum accersitum, putidum.—Affectation, (love) amor, studium, mens, voluntas. (any passion of the mind) animi affectio, affectus, impetus. (contagion) contagio. (disease) affectio, mala corporis habitudo.—* to be governed by his passion, suis studiis duci.—to bridle the affections, cupiditates compescere, animum vincere.—to gain the affection of any person, animum, voluntatem, benevolentiam alicujus sibi conciliare.—to attempt to do it, captare.—to lose affection for one, a se alienare. to move the affections, mentem incendere, alligere, sese insinuare.*

AFFIANCE, *v.* (*betroth*) spondeo, despondeo. *subst. (trust) fiducia. (betrothing) sponsalia.*

AFFIDAVIT, testimonium jurejurando.

AFFINITY, (*alliance*) conjunctio, affinitas. (*likeness*) convenientia, similitudo.

AFFIRM, confirmo, asserò, assevèro, praedico.—*with an oath or before a judge, jurejurando affirmare, testificari.—* one affirms, another denies, alter ait, alter negat.*

AFFIX, annecto, affigo.

AFFLICT, premo, pango, affligo; crucio, excrucio; alicui dolorem afferre, aliquem contristare.—*Afflicting, aerumnosus, calamitosus; miser, acerbus.—Affliction, res adversae, adversum, v. —a pl. acerbitas, cruciatus.—* afflicta & prostrata resp. Cic.*

AFFLUENT, abundans, affluens, dives.—*Affluence, abundantia, copia, affluentia.*

AFFORD, (*give*) praebeo, reddo, suppedito. (*sell*) vendo.—* *I cannot afford it so cheap, non possum tantulo vendere.—It cannot be got cheaper, non potest minoris vendi.—I cannot afford such grandeur, res mihi non suppetit ad tantum luxum.*

AFFRIGHT, terreo, perterrefacio; alicui timorem incuto, metu afficio; consterno, percello.

AFFRONT, s. contumelia. “Contumelia gravior est quam injuria, nam contumelia dignitatem minuit, injuria tantummodo famam laedit, vel damnum infert, aut injuste agit.” Nolt. hence contumelia is placed after injuria, see Sall. B. C. Cic. in Verr. hence also “facile patior injuriam, si est vacua a contumelia, I easily put up with an injury, unless it be accompanied with an indignity or affront, Pacuv. ap. Non. v. 12.—to affront, v. contumeliis lacessere, contumeliam alicui facere; injuriâ afficere, irritò, lacesso.—to receive an affront, contumeliam accipere.—to put up with one, inultam dimittere.

AFRAID, see FEAR.

AFTER, *prep.* a, ab, ex, post. *conj.* quam, postquam, ubi, cum, ut, posthaec. (*referring to order*) juxta, proximè, secundum, sub.—*afterwards*, exinde, postea, post, postmodo. (*according to*) ad, de, in.

AFTERBIRTH, secundae.

AFTERCLAP, ictus iteratus.

AFTERNOON, tempus pomeridianum; post meridiem.—*afternoon's repast*, merenda.

AGAIN, (*another time*) rursus, denuo, de integro, deinde. (*a second time*) iterum.—*again and again*, etiam atque etiam. (*three times*) iterum atque iterum; iterum ac tertio, iterum et saepius. (*hereafter*) post, postea. (*in turn*) contra, invicem, vicissim, murò. (*even*) etiam, vel.—* *as big again*, duplo major. *we will sail back again*, retro navigabimus.—*tell it over again*, de novo v. denuo narra.

AGAINST, (*in defence*) a, ad, adversus, adversum. (*in time*) ante, dum, in. (*contrary of*) adversus, contra, praeter. (*to the prejudice of*) adversus, adversum, in. (*by or at*) ad, ante. (*over against*) e regione, ex adverso, contra.—*I am against*, oppugno, impugno, adversor, obductor.—* *against the grain*, invitâ Minervâ.—*against one's will*, invitè, invitus.—*against one's nature*, repugnante naturâ.

AGATE, (a stone) achates.

AGE, (*of a person or thing*) aetas, aevum. (*a long space of time*) seculum.—*nonage*, infantia.—*wider age*, impubes.—*of the same age*, aequalis, aequaevus.—*of one year's age*, anniculus, hornus, hornotinus.—*of two years, &c. biennis, &c. of the first age*, primaevus.—*in this age, (at the present time) hodie*.—*Aged*, grandaevus, annosus, aetate proventus.—*very aged*, natu praegrandis. *an aged man*, senex.—*an aged woman*, anus.—*to become aged*, consenesçere.—*of full age*, maturus, adultus.—* *from our tender age*, a teneris unguiculis.

AGENCY, curatio, procuratio.—*free agency*, liberum arbitrium.—*Agent*, agens, qui agit; curator, procurator. (*in a foreign country*) residens.

AGGRANDIZE, ad magnas dignitates promovè, aliquein honoribus v. divitiis augère.

AGGRAVATE, (*exaggerate*) aggèro, exaggèro, aspèro, egravo. (*provoke*) incendo, irrito. (*pain*) augeo.

AGGRIEVE, dolore vel tristitia afficère.

AGILE, agilis.—*with agility*, aglitter.

ACITATE, (*an affair*) agito, negotium tracto. (*stir up*) commoveo, concito.

AGO, abhinc, ante.—*long ago*, jampridem, jamdudum.—*not long ago*, non v. haud ita pridem. *how long ago?* quam dudum? *so long ago*, tamdiu.—* *two years ago*, duobus abhinc annis, ante duos annos, duo anni exacti, elapsi sunt, biennium effluxit.—*you look more handsome than you did a while ago*, formosior videris quam dudum.

AGONY, (*anguish*) dolor, cruciatus, angor. (*fright*) consternatio —*to be in one, cruciari*.

AGREE, (*assent*) assentior, adstipulari, anuo, accedo. (*fit*) congruo, concurro, consisto,

compèto, respondeo, quadro. (*of the same mind*) consentio, convenio, concordo. (*hang together*) cohaereo, congruo. (*make a bargain*) paciçor, depaciçor.—*to agree with any one, (to live peaceably) in pace vivere, v. degere. to agree upon any thing, (to resolve) statuère, condicère, constituère. (to be in unison) concinère.*—* *it is agreed upon by all, inter omnes constat.*—*they agreed with his opinion, in ejus sententiam pedibus iverunt. all act according to agreement, ex pacto omnes agunt. his words and actions do not agree, facta cum dictis discrepant. the preacher never agreed about the stipend, concinator nunquam de mercede pactus est.*—*he made us agree, nos in gratiam redegit, simulates, quae inter nos extarent, penitus diremit. the day is agreed on, dies pactus est.*—*actions agree not, discrepant facta cum dictis.*—*Cic.—authors do not agree, discrepat inter scriptores, Liv. inter se dissident atque discordant, Cic. de hoc parum convenit. to agree well with one, convenire optimè cum aliquo, Cic.—Agreeable, (pleasant) gratus, acceptus, jucundus. (convenient) congruens, par, aptus, consentaneus. (concordant) concors.—Agreeableness, congruentia; jucunditas.—Agreeably, gratè, jucundè, placidè.—Agreeing, concors, consonus, consentiens, congruens.—not agreeing, absurdus.—Agreement, consensus, concòrdia, conspiratio. (*bargain*) sponso, conditio. (*covenant*) pactum, foedus, stipulatio. (*reconciling*) compositio. (*proportion*) convenientia.—* *articles of agreement, conditiones, capita, foederis articuli.**

AGROUND, humi jacens, prostratus.—* *you are aground, ulterius non potes procedere. the captain ran his ship completely aground, praefectus, dux, v. magister in terram navim penitus appulit.*

AGUE, (*a disease*) febris, horror in febrì.—*a slight ague, febricula. (of one day's continuance) febris ephemera. (intermitting) intermittens. (consumptive) hectica, perpetua. (quotidian, tertian, quartan) quotidiana, tertiana, quartana.—the fit of an ague, accessus, impetus, * paroxysmus.—one sick of an ague, febricitans, febre laborans, v. correptus.*

AID, auxilium, adjumentum; adminiculum, subsidium; suppetiae.—*an Aid-de-camp, ducis in exercitu adjutor.—to aid, auxiliari, juvare, adjuvare; succurrere, sustentare; alicui subvenire, aliquid sublevare, alicui adjumento esse; subsidium, suppetias, open alicui ferre; alicui adesse.*

AIL, or Ailment, morbus, malum.—*to ail, dolère. what ails you? quidnam tibi dolet?*

AIM, (*at a mark*) collineo, ad metam dirigo. (*design*) conor, designo; peto, molior, sibi aliquid propòno.

AIR, (*atmosphere*) aër; aether, aura, coelum.—*in the open air, sub dio, sub Jove. (good grace) venustas. (in music) suavitas. (mien) gestus. (appearance) species.—to air (linen) ad ignem exsiccare. (liquors) calefacere, igni exponere.—to take the air, deambulare.—Airy, aëreus, aethereus.*

ALACRITY, hilaritas, alacritas.

ALARM, (*fright*) pavor, consternatio. (*in war*) classicum, conclamatio ad arma. (*a false one*) inanis.—* *to sound an alarm*, classicum canere, tubâ signum proelii dare.—*the army was alarmed*, exercitui terror incidit.

ALAS, ah, heu, theu, hei mihi, heu me! *alas*, (*for shame*) prô dedecus, prô pudor! *alas*, (*for sorrow*) prô dolor.

ALDER, (*tree*) alnus. *made of alder*, alneus. *an alder grove*, alnetum.

ALDERMAN, senator, civis patricius. *to walk an alderman's pace*, Junonium (*i. e.* lento gradu) incedere.—*the aldermen's bench*, senatûs urbani curia.

ALE, cerevisia, zythum.—*new ale*, mustum. *strong ale*, prima.—*small ale*, tenuis, secundaria. *stale*, vetula.—*an Alehouse*, caupōna, popīna.

ALERT, alacris, vegetus.

ALIEN, (*stranger*) exterus, externus, peregrinus, alienigena.

ALIENATE, (*withdraw from*) aliēno; averto, avoco, alienum facere. (*sell away*) abaliēno, emancipō; alieni juris facio. (*put to sale*) vendo, proscribo.

ALIGHT, (*as a bird*) subsīdo. (*from a horse*) desilio, ab equo descendo. (*slide down*) delābor.

ALIKE, *adj.* par, compar; aequus, aequalis, similis. *adv.* aequè, pariter, perinde.

ALIMENT, pabulum, nutrimentum, alimentum.

ALIVE, (*living*) vivus. (*surviving*) superstes.—*to be alive*, vivere.—*whilst I am alive*, me vivo.

ALL, omnis, cunctus. (*every*) omnis. (*the whole*) totus, integer, universus. (*individually*) singuli; quisque, unusquisque. (*generally*) universi, cuncti. (*only*) unus, solus. (*as much as*) quam, quantum.—*all about*, undique, passim.—*all one*, perinde, idem ac.—*Altogether*, omnino, prorsus.

ALLAY, (*abate*) sedo, mitigo; allevo, lenio. (*mingle*) temperare, diluere, commiscere.

ALLEGE, (*excuse*) causor, rationem reddo. (*quote*) citare, laudare. (*maliciously*) calumniar. (*falsely*) male citare.—*Allegation*, calumniā.

ALLEGORY, allegoria, sermo parabolicus.

ALLEGIANCE, fides, fidelitas.

ALLEVIATE, levo, allevo.

ALLEY, (*walking place*) ambulacrum. (*narrow passage*) angiportum, * xystus.

ALLIANCE, (*by marriage*) affinitas. (*by blood*) consanguinitas. (*of states*) foedus, societas, conjunctio, amicitia.—*Allied*, conjunctus, foederis devinctus. (*by marriage*) affinis, propinquus. (*by blood*) cognatus.

ALLOT, dēlēgo, assigno.—*me to this business*, me huic negotio. (*distribute*) sortito tribuo.

ALLOW, (*approve*) probō, comprōbo, agnosco. (*give*) exhibeo, praebeo. (*grant*) concedo, admitto.—*to allow one his expences*, sumptus alicui suggerere. (*permit*) sino, patior. (*as abatement*) decido, de summâ aliquid minuo, vel deduco.—*Allowable*, (*approved*) proba-

bilis, laudabilis. (*just*) legitimus.—*to keep on short allowance*, arctè, contentèque aliquem habere, exiguè stumptum alicui praebere.

ALLUDE, oblique aliquid perstringo; alludo.

ALLURE, (*entice*) illicio, allicio, sollicito; attraho, invito. (*wheedle*) lenocinor, blandior, pellicio.—*to allure forth*, prolicere.—*Allurement*, blandimentum, lenocinium, illecebra.—*an Allurer*, illex, allector.

ALLY, (*of the state*) socius, amicus. (*by marriage*) affinis.

ALMANACK, fasti, * ephemeris.

ALMIGHTY, omnipotens, † cunctipotens.

ALMOND, amygdālum.—*Almond-tree*, amygdāla.

ALMONER, stipis largiendae administer.—*chief one*, summus.—*Subalmoner*, vicarius.

ALMOST, fere, ferme, pene, prope, propemodum, modò non, tantum non, quasi, usque, juxta.—* *they had almost done it*, parùm abfuit, quin fecerint.—*it is almost two o'clock*, instat hora secunda.

ALMS, stips pauperibus data, * eleemosyna. *alms-house*, * ptochotrophium. (*for old men or women*) * gerontocomium.—*an alms-giver*, in pauperes benignus, largus, beneficus, liberalis.

ALOES, aloè, es, f.

ALOFT, altus, excelsus, supra, sursum, in sublime.—* *hoist him aloft*, sublimem hunc rape.—*the boughs grow up aloft*, in excelsum emicant rami.—*from aloft*, desuper.

ALONE, solus, solitarius, unicus.—* *as he was meditating by himself alone*, cum aliquid secum agitaret.—*we will do it alone*, per nos agemus.—*Alone*, *adv.* solum.—*to let alone*, mittere, missum facere.—*let me alone*, me omittas.

ALONG, per, or else by the ablative, as, *I was going along the highway*, publica ibam via.—*along the river's side*, secus fluvium.—*along with*, unâ cum.—*all along*, ubique.—*lying all along*, prostratus, corpore extenso jacens.

ALoud, voce clarâ vel intentâ.

ALREADY, jamdudum, jampridem, jamjam.

ALSO, (*moreover*) porro autem, praeter haec, quinetiam, adhaec, praeterea, insuper, magis, necnon.

ALTAR, altâr, ara.

ALTER, (*change*) immuto, novo.—* *the custom is altered*, deflexit de via consuetudo, Cic.—*to alter the tone of his voice*, vocem variare, Cic.—*altering of affection*, alienatio.

ALUM, alūmen.—*mixed with it*, aluminatus.—*full of it*, aluminosus.—*rock alum*, petrosum.

AM, sum, existo, versor.

AMAZED, (*to be*) obstupeo, torpeo, consternor.—*to become so*, stupesco.—*to amaze*, attonitum reddere, obstupescere.

AMBASSADOR, (*to treat of matters*) legatus. (*a herald at arms*) caduceator.—*to be ambassador*, gerere legationem, legatione fungi.

AMBER, succinum, electrum.

AMBIGUITY, aequivocatio, * amphibologia; perplexum, ambiguitas, * homonymia.

AMBITIOUS, ambitiosus.—*Ambition*, ambitio.

AMBLE, incedo, gradior.—*an ambling horse*, equus tolutaris vel tolutarius, vel gradarius.

AMBERY, (*press for keeping victuals or* ALMS *in*) repositorium, scrinium, abâcus, loculus.

AMBUSH, insidiae.

AMEND, (*to correct and make better*) emendo. (*recover*) resipisco. (*patch*) sarcio. (*polish*) lino.—*to amend a decree, decretum recognoscere. (renew) reficio, reparo, restauro.*

AMERCE, (*punish by the purse*) mulcto, multam dico vel irrogo.

AMIALE, amabilis.—*Amiability, morum comitas, formae venustas.—an amiable countenance, vultus liberalis et venustus.*

AMIDST, inter, in medio.

AMISS, peperam, malè.—*whatever is done amiss, quicquid peccatur, Cic.—it will not be amiss, non erit alienum, non abs re erit.*

AMONG, in, inter, apud.

AMOROUS, amatorius, amans, amasius.—*Amorously, amatorie, molliter.*

AMPLE, spatiosus, cumularatus.—*Amplly, spatiosè.—Amplify, exaggerare, amplificare.*

ANCHOR, anchora.—*an anchor's cable, anchorâle.—to cast anchor, jacere.—to weigh it, solvere.—to ride at anchor, ad anchoras stare.—Anchorage, (place for riding) anchorae jaciendae locus idoneus. (money paid for casting anchor) pecunia pro anchoris jactis solvenda.*

ANCIENT, antiquus, venustus, avitus, veterânus, vetustus, priscus.—*Anciently, antiquè, olim, quondam, antiquis temporibus.*

ANCLE, talus.—*a coat that reaches to the ancle, tunica talâris.—up to the ancle, talo tenus.—the ancle bone, malleolus.*

AND, et, ac, atque, necnon, que, tum.—*And not, nec.—and not long after, neque ita multo post.—and not without cause, nec injuria.—and so forth, et sic deinceps.—and yet, tamen etsi.—* and is omitted when the former of two verbs, coupled by it, is changed into a participle, as, he railed at him, and beat him, conviciis laceratum cecidit, for conviciis laceravit et cecidit.—how can we go out and not be seen? quomodo ita possumus egredi, ut non conspiciamur?—* and is sometimes included in the supine, as, I will go and see, ibo visum.*

ANGEL, nuntius, genius, * angélus.

ANGER, ira, iracundia, animi excandescentia.—*Angry, commotus, iratus, iracundus.—to make angry, commoveo, irrito.—Angrily, iratè, iracundè.—to be angry, irascor, ira commoveor, succenseo.*

ANGLE, (*to fish*) piscâri.—*an Angler, piscator.—an Angling rod, arundo, hastula piscatoriâ.*

ANGLE, (*a corner*) angulus.

ANGUISH, angor, anxietas, cruciatus.

ANNOY, laedo, noceo, incommodo, obsum, officio, offendo.

ANOINT, ungo, inungo, oblino, perlino.

ANON, extemplo, illico, mox, statim, e vestigio, confestim.—*ever and anon, identidem.*

ANOTHER, (*of many*) alius. (*of two*) alter.—** they now stand on one foot, then on the other, alternis pedibus insistent.—good turns done by one another, beneficia ultro citroque data acceptaque.—one another, alter alterum, se invi-*

cem.—one mischief on the back of another, aliud ex alio malum.—one after another, alternis vicibus.—one with another, promiscuè.—another way, aliorum.—another man's, alienus.

ANSWER, v. respondeo, responsum reddo, responso. *subst. responsum, responsio. an oracle) oraculum. (in law) restipulatio.—* the answer of the defendant, intentionis depulsio.*

ANT, formica.—*a little one, formicula.*

ANTEDATE, diem retrorsum ementiri.—*an obligation, interponere cautionem repetita die.*

ANTICIPATE, praeoccupo, praevenio, anticipo.

ANTIPATHY, odium, repugnatio, aversatio.

ANTIQUARY, antiquarius.—*Antique, * archaicus, antiquus.—Antiquity, antiquitas, vetustas.*

ANVIL, incus, ūdis.

ANY, ullus, quispiam, quisquam, quivis, quilibet, aliquis.—*any whither, quoquam.—any one whatsoever, quicunque.*

APACE, curriculò, festinanter, properè, ociùs, velociter, celeriter, perniciter.

APART, seorsum, separatim, segregatim, se-junctim.—*jesting apart, joco remoto, Cic.*

APÉ, simia & simius.—*a little one, simiola.*

APPAREL, ornâtus, vestitus, habitus, vestis.

APPARENT, manifestus. *to be apparent, patere, in promptu esse. the thing is apparent, claret, exstat, paret, eminet; liquet, constat.*

APPEAL, appello, provoco.—*one who appeals, appellator, provocator, qui causam refert.*

APPEAR, pareo, appareo, compareo, eluceo, eniteo, emergo, exséro.—*to appear in judgment, vadimonium obire, in judicio sistere, &c.—it appears, appâret, constat, liquidò patet.*

APPEASE, placare, lenire, sedare, mulcère, placidum et tranquillum reddo.—*to appease a mob, tumultum componere.—with soft words, delinire, permulcère, remulcère.—to appease the divine wrath, iras placare, Ov.—Appeased, placatus, pacatus, sedatus, mollitus, expiatus—Appeasing, delinitio, delinimentum, sedatio.*

APPERTAIN, compêto; pertineo.

APPETITE, appetitus, appetentia.—*but not for your appetite, sed non tui stomachi, Cic.*

APPLE, (*or fruit good for eating*) * malum, pomum.—*an apple-tree, pomus, f. * malus, f.*

APPLY, (*make fit*) accommodo, adapto, aptè colloco, adhibeo. (*study*) vaco.—** to apply medicine, adhibere medicinam, Cic.—to apply himself closely to study, studiis suo nixu insistere, Cic. (attend to) animum adjungo, appello, applico, studeo, ingenium confero, pectore incumbo.*

APPOINT, constituo, statuo, propono, decerno, assigno, designo.—** appoint what arbiter you will, cedo quemvis arbitrum, Ter.—to appoint the time and place, locum et tempus condicere, it is appointed, praescriptum est, Cic. (make laws) irrogare, Cic. statuere, Cic. (mark out) designare.—to appoint an overseer, curatorem praeficere, Cic.—later than he appointed, serius quam constituerat, Cic.—to appoint money for plays, pecuniam ad ludos decernere.—to appoint a tutor, tutorem liberis suis ascribere, Cic.*

(enjoin) praescribo.—has so appointed, ita comparatum naturâ, more majorum comparatum est, Cic. Sex. Ros. 36.

APPRAISE, aestimo, rei pretium constituo.

APPREHEND, (understand) deprehendo, intelligo, comprehendo. (fear) timeo, suspicor. (seize) capio, apprehendo.—* a person of quick Apprehension, homo ingenii subtilis, acuti.—according to my apprehension, meo iudicio.

APPRENTICE, tiro, discipulus, in re aliqua rudis.—to be an apprentice, vestibulum artis ingredi.

APPROACH, appropinquare, proximare, accedere, adventare, appetere.—* they approach Syracuse, ad Syracusas accedere incipiunt, Ter. the time was approaching, comitiorum jam appetebat tempus, Liv. dies appetebat vel instabat. approach (to any place, whatever may be the distance,) accedere ad or in, which Pliny uses often with the dative.—(to a place not far distant) appropinquare.

APPROPRIATE, verb. aliquid sibi vindicare. adj. proprius, idoneus, aptus.

APPROVE, approbo, comprobo, ratum habeo, in acceptum refero, calculum aliorum rei alicui adjicio.—Approved, spectatus.—* a man of approved sterling integrity, spectatae integritatis vir, Liv.—an approved author, scriptor classicus.

APRON, semicinctium, ventrale, gremiale, supparum.

APT, (fit) aptus, concinnus. (active) habilis. Aptness, aptitudo, concinnitas, dexteritas, cohaerentia. (in learning) docilitas, doctrinae facilitas apprehendendae.

ARABLE, arabilis, arbor culturae habilis.

ARBITER, iudex, arbor, disceptor.

ARBITRARY, (left to one's choice) arbitrarius. (lordly) imperiosus, imperiosè dominans.

ARBOUR, (walk) paradrômis; arborêtum; lucus, arbores arcuatae.

ARCH, fornix.—Arched, fornicatus, arcuatus.

ARCHBISHOP, archiepiscopus, pontifex.

ARCHDEACON, archidiaconus.

ARCHER, sagittarius, arcitênens.—sagittipôtens, Cic.

ARDENT, (eager) acer, vehemens. (hot) ardens, candens, fervidus.

ARGUMENT, ratio, argumentum, ratiocinatio.—a brief argument, periocha.—* to make arguments to confound himself with, texere plagas contra se.—* to argue, (to bring forth arguments in a general way,) argumentari.—to argue, (to deduce by logical reasoning, what is true, or what is false, &c.) ratiocinari.—sed quid ego argumentor? Cic. Mil. not ratiocinor.

ARISE, surgo, erigo vel attollo me.—the senate arose, senatus consurgit. (spring) orior, prodeo, exorior. (reverence) assurgo.—* to make one to arise, exsuscito, excito.

ARK, navis, navigium.

ARM, (from the shoulder to the elbow) laceratus. (from the elbow to the wrist) brachium.—est vidisse satis; laudat digitosque manusque, brachiaque, et nudos media plus parte lacertos, Ov. Met. 1, 500. redeunt humeri; subjecta lacer-

tis brachia sunt, Id. Met. 14, 304. pars humeri tamen ima tui, pars summa lacerti nuda sit; Id. Art. Am. 3, 307. (an arm of the sea) sinus, fretum. (of a tree) ramus. (of a vine) palmes. an armful, manipûlus.—arm hole or pit, axilla.—to arm himself, induere arma, Virg. se munire, Cic. involvere se sua virtute, Hor. accingi armis, Virg.—to hold in his arms, suo complexu tenere.—coats of arms, insignia.—* to arm against, cavere.

ARMY, (in general) exercitus. (on march) agmen. (in a straight line, as on the field of battle) acies.—armies harnessed or equipped, agmina ferrata.

ARMOUR, arma, armatura. (for the thigh) femorale.—armory, armamentarium.

ARRAIGN, postulo, in jus aliquem voco.

ARRANT, merus.—an arrant lie, merum mendacium.—knave, purus putus nebulo.—rascal, vilis homunculus.—thief, furacissimus.—slugard, ignavissimus.—liar, mendacissimus.

ARRAY, (one's self) sibi vestem induere.—he arrays himself in a priggish manner, scite et eleganter vestes aptat. (another) aliquem vestire.—to set in array, aciem disponere vel instruere.

ARREARS, reliqua, ōrum, stipendia praeterita insoluta.

ARREST, s. prehensio, retentio, manus in jectio.—to arrest one, manus in aliquem injicere.—to arrest one with process, iudicium dictare; dicam impingere, appellare, in jus vocare. (as a bailiff) in jus rapio. (as a plaintiff) dicam alicui impingo.

ARRIVE, advenio, advento, appellor, pulsus.—* I arrived here, huc me appuli.—he arrives at Chrysid's father's house, ad Chrysidis patrem se applicat.—the ship arrived, navis appulsa est. (as a person on board a ship) nave appellere. (as the ship itself) appelli, applicari.

ARROGATE, vindico, assumo.

ARROGANT, (proud) arrogans, fastuosus, feroculus, protervus, superbus, elatus, inflatus, turgidus, tumidus.—Arrogance, superbia, insolentia, fastus.—he has so much arrogance, processit eò insolentiae, eò jam devenit arrogantiae et superbiae.

ARROW, sagitta.—* to set an arrow in the bow ready to shoot, aptare nervo sagittam.—to piercé with it, configere.

ARSENAL, armarium, armorum repositorium.

ART, (profession or skill) ars. (cunning) artificium.—Artful, sagax, subtilis.—Artfully, (like an artist) affabre, concinnè, eleganter. (cunningly) sagaciter, subtiliter.

ARTERY, arteria.—the great one, aorta.

ARTICLE, articulus. (head of discourse) caput.—of peace, conditio.—of account, rationum capita vel nomina.—of marriage, pactio nuptialis.—* to break articles, foedus violare.

ARTILLERY, machinae bellicae.—a train of it, tormentorum bellicorum apparatus.—artillery yard, palaestra militaris.—company, societas militaris.

ARTICHOKE, cynara, lemonium.

AS, (*like as*) tanquam, velut, ceu, sicut, veluti, ut, quemadmodum, utpote. (*even as, as well as*) aequè ac.—*as I ought*, pro eo ac debui.—*as they say*, ut perhibent, ut ferunt, ut fertur.—*as it is fit*, ut par est.—*as if*, quasi.—*as being*, quippe (*in the middle of a sentence or clause, but in the beginning it is rendered for indeed.*)—*for as much as*, quandoquidem, quum, quando.—*he maintained him as if he had been my own brother*, eum juxta ac si meus frater sustentavit.—* *As is often rendered by pro*; thus, *they gave him his freedom as a reward*, libertatem pro praemio dederunt.—*as a return for the favour*, pro gratia reddenda.

ASCEND. ascendo.—*Ascent*, ascensus, ūs.

ASCRIIBE, attribuo, vindico.

ASHAMED, (*to blush*) erubescere, rubore suffundi, verecundia affici, pudere, pudeferi.—*I will not now be ashamed to speak of it*, non me hoc jam dicere pudebit.—*are you not ashamed of these things*, non te haec pudent, Ter.—*I am ashamed of you*, pudet me tui, Cic.—*I am ashamed to speak*, erubescere loqui, Cic.—*to be ashamed to come into one's sight*, erubescere ora alicujus, Ter.

ASH, (*tree*) fraxinus.—*a wild ash*, ornus.—*made of ash*, fraxineus.

ASHES, cinis.—*white ashes upon the quick coals*, favilla.

ASIDE, seorsum, separatim.—*come aside hither*, secede huc tu, Plaut.—*to call aside*, sevocare, Plaut.—*he looked aside proudly*, visus superbos obliquavit, Stat.—*aspectum contorsit*, Cic.

ASK, (*demand*) interrōgo, quaero, rogo.—*to be earnest in asking*, interrogatione instare. (*crave or dun*) flagitare, efflagitare.—(*to sift, to ask inquisitively*), percontari: quasi per contum exquirere.—*to ask*, (*to enquire, with an eager desire to know something interesting and important*), sciscitari.—*to ask*, (*in order to receive*), petere—(*in order to find*), quaerere.—*to ask*, (*intimating a wish to have*), rogare.—*to ask*, (*with greater eagerness on account of some difficulty in the obtaining of the object*), petere.—*to ask*, (*with assurance, because of some claim of acknowledged equity*), postulare.—*to ask* (*in the same way, but perhaps the claim is only made by the petitioner himself*), postulare.—*as*,—*who might simply make the demand*,—*who might make it, as if just and reasonable*, nemo tam audax, qui posceret; nemo tam impudens, qui postularet, Cic. in Verr.—

* *petere has always a person for its nominative; the others are construed also with inanimate things.*—* *to ask again*, repeterere.—*to ask one what he would have*, sciscitari ab aliquo quid sibi velit, Ovid.—*to ask one good turn for another*, vicem reposcere.—*to ask the price*, pretium exquirere.—*to ask much concerning one*, rogare super aliquo.—*to ask one his opinion*, rogare aliquem sententiam, Cic.—*Askest thou not*, &c. non perquiris, &c. Cic.—*let us ask our master, consulam vel aedeamus praeceptorem, referamus ad didascalum*,—*he asks but right and reason*, aequum postulat, Ter.

ASKREW, limus vel limis.—*to look askew*, limis oculis aspicere vel intuēri.

ASLEEP, sopitus, sopōrus. (*heavy*) torpidus.—*the hand is asleep*, manus obtorpuit, Cic.—*he is asleep*, somno sopitus est, Cic.

ASPERSE, aliquem infamia aspergere, alicuius existimationem violare.—*to cast an Aspersion*, turpitudinis notam alicui inurere.

ASPIRE, annōtor, honores ambio, magna affecto.—*a man of an Aspiring temper*, homo elati et superbi animi.

ASUNDER, seorsum, separatè, separatim, segregatim, sejunctim, sigillatim.

ASQUINT, obliquus.—*to look asquint*, lumine obliquo cernere aliquem, Ovid.

ASS, asinus vel asina.—*an ass colt*, pullus asininus.—*a wild ass*, onager.—*an ass that turns a mill*, asinus molāris. (*blockhead*) asini homines, Plaut. stupidi, insulsi, plumbei, Boetico ingenio.

ASSAIL, invādo, incesso, ingruo, congredior.—*I am assailed on every side*, undique circumvallor. adversis rebus opprimor, circumdor. angoribus undique premor, conficior, Cic.—*he assails one with violent rage*, affert vim alicui, oppugnat, Cic. invadere aliquem, Cic. adoriri, Liv. incursare, Liv.—*an Assailant*, oppugnatōr.

ASSASSIN, sicarius.—*Assassinate*, aliquem ex insidiis interficere, trucidare.—*Assassination*, interfecio per immissum percussorem.

ASSAULT, aggredior.—*to assault a city*, urbem adoriri, attentare.—*at the first assault*, primo impetu.—*an assault*, incursum militum, Cic. aggressio, coitio, oppugnatio.—*taken by assault*, expugnatus.

ASSAY, attento, subtento, retento.—* *my mind was to assay or prove*, tentare volui, Cic.—*it is no hard matter to assay*, non est difficile periclitari. (*to taste*) praelabere. (*to muse*) meditari. (*bribe*) jactantem tentare pecunia, Cic.—*an assay or flourishing*, prolusio, praeludium.—*an Assaying*, tentamen, Ovid. tentamentum, Virg. specimen.

ASSEMBLE, convocō, congregō. (*an army*) exercitum conflare, facere, contrahere, struere, conficere. (*for consultation*) capita conferre, coire, convenire, confluere, congredi.—*to assemble the people in great numbers*, frequentare populum, Cic. celebrare coetus hominum, Cic. confluat ad eum magnus numerus, Caes. aggrego, convenio, Cic. cogere senatum, Cic. convenit senatus frequens, Cic.

ASSEMBLY, (*of people for business or amusement*) coetus. (*for electing magistrates*) comitia. (*for hearing an oration*) concio. (*for the celebration of festivals, for the purposes of traffic, or for the administration of justice*) conventus. (*of chiefs or leading men, for the purpose of deliberation*) consilium. (*composed of the lower orders, or promiscuous*) concilium. (*for some ill purpose*) conventiculum. (*of counsellors or clergymen*) consilium, synodus. (*a haunting*) frequentatio, Cic. (*great haunting*) celebritas.—* *in a great assembly*, magna frequentia consensuque, Cic.

ASSENT, *v.* assentior, assentio. *subst.* astipulatus.—*of one assent, concurs.—by one assent, concorditer, uno ore.*

ASSIGN, delēgo, attribuo, assigno, designo, praefinio, praescribo, statuo, constituo.

ASSIST, auxilior, juvo, opitulor.—* *to assist as a judge, adesse alicui in consilio, Cic. assistere & adesse bello.—Assistance, auxilium, opes.*

ASSIZES, conventus iudicij.—*days of assizes, dies fasti.—to keep assizes, conventus agere.*

ASSOCIATE, consocio, conglutino, agglutino, ascisco, in societatem alicujus se conferre, Cic. societatem inire, conflare, componere. ad aliquem se adjungere, Cic. applicare, Cic. socios sibi asciscere, Caes. aliquem assumere, Hor.

ASSURANCE, (*surety*) fidelitas, fides. (*firmness*) confidentia. (*quietness*) securitas. (*security*) cautio.—* *to send a bill of his hand for assurance, mittere cautionem chirographi.—he has assurance, cautum est illi, Cic.—the people are put in assurance, cautum est, Cic.—to demand assurance, fidei interpositum exigere.—* to come under assurance, fide publica venire.*

ASSURE, (*give assurance*) firmare, securum facere vel reddere, fidem aut fiduciam dare, afferre, praestare; fide sancire.—* *be you well assured, habe rem pactam.*

ASSUREDLY, firmiter, audacter, fidenter, asseveranter, confidenter.

ASSUAGE, mitigare, sedare, placare, lenire, mulcere, pacare, compescere, mollire; deturgere.—*to assuage thirst, sitim relevare, Ovid. the fever is assuaged, febris conquiescit, Cels.—that the fierceness of the king may be somewhat assuaged, ut impetus regis relanguescat, Liv.—the sorrow begins to assuage, relaxat dolor, Cic.*

ASTONISH, stupefacio, Liv. conturbo, consterno, obtundo, obstupefacio, perterreo, consternatione afficio, in stuporem redigo.—*to be astonished, stupere, stupeferi, torpere, obtorpere.—Astonished, attonitus, percussus, obstupefactus, exanimatus, torpens, percitus.—* exceeding sorrow has made me astonished, dolor nimis mihi sensus excussit.—he is so astonished that he cannot speak, vox torpet, Liv.—they were much astonished, animi obtorpuerunt, Liv.—a still sorrow so astonished all their minds, tacita moestitia ita defixit omnium animos, Liv.—astonished with the strangeness of the thing, percussus rei novitate.*

AT, a, ab, ad, ante, apud, de, cum, ex, in, inter, sub, super, pro, &c. as, *I will begin at Romulus, a Romulo incipiam.—nor was all quiet at sea, nec ab oceano quies.—at my house, apud me.—at school, in schola.—at their cups, inter scyphos.—* it is sometimes understood, as, at one blow, uno ictu.—good at the dart, bonus jaculo.—* then Athens was at its best, tum Athenae maximè floruerunt.—this, at best, is, &c. hoc, uti nihil pejus dicam, est, &c.—at most, ad summum, ut plurimum.—at the worst, ad extremum.—what would he be at? quid sibi vult?*

ATONEMENT, (*expiation*) expiatio, conciliatio, supplicium. (*sacrifice*) piaculum. (*agree-*

ment) reditus in gratiam cum aliquo.—* *to make atonement between friends, ad concordiam adducere, in gratiam redigere, aversos componere amicos, Hor.—atonement made, reconciliata gratia, Cic.—atonement badly made holds not long, gratia malè sarta nequicquam coit, Hor.*

ATTACH, apprehendo, manus in aliquem injicio.—*he was attached and cast into prison, prehensus et in carcerem ductus est.*

ATTACK, aggressio. (*of an enemy*) impressio, assultus. (*on a town*) oppugnatio. (*of a distemper*) morbi tentatio vel impetus vel accessus.—*to attack, aliquem adoriri, aggredi, in hostem irruere, oppidum oppugnare, cingere vel invadere.*

ATTAIN, adipisci, consequi, aspirare, attingere, assequi, pervenire.—* *you cannot attain to such knowledge, huc tibi aditus patere non potest, Cic.—to attain pleasures, potiri voluptatum, Cic.—they cannot attain to such praise, ad illam laudem aspirare non possunt, Cic.—easy ways to attain promotion, aditus ad honores capessendos prompti, Tac.—of great Attainments, homo eruditus, ingenii dotibus clarus.*

ATTAINED, tinctus, infectus, imbutus, convictus, accusatus.

ATTEMPT, tento, aggredior, conor, molior.—*to repress attempts, comprimere conatus, Cic.*

ATTEND, (*wait for*) te maneo, expecto quid velis. (*as a scholar*) alicui auscultare. (*conduct*) te deduco, comitor. (*as a physician*) aegrum curo. (*as a nurse*) aegroti inservio.—*to procure Attention, expectationem alicujus erigere, auditores attentos reddere.*

ATTENTIVE, attentus, arrectus.—* *to be attentive, animum advertere, adhibere vel attendere, aures arrigere, se attentum praebere, animo vel animis adesse, Cic.*

ATTIRE, vestitus, amictus, cultus, ornatus. (*of a woman's head or neck*) redimiculum.

ATTORNEY, patronus, cognitor, syndicus.—*the king's attorney, cognitor regius.—to appoint an attorney, ascribere cognitorem alicui, Cic.*

ATTRACT, ad se aliquid attraho. (*by fair speeches*) aliquem ad aliquid allicio, allecto.—*to attract one's notice, alicujus oculos in se convertere.*

ATTRIBUTE, (*impute*) ascribere; attribuere. (*transfer*) transfundere, Cic.—* *they attribute to the gods the invention of the art of physic, ars curandi tuendique corporis, deorum immortalium inventioni consecrata, Cic.—to attribute his vices to old age, vitia sua in senectutem conferre, Cic.—to attribute many things to him which he never spoke, permulta in aliquem quae ab eo nunquam dicta sunt conferre, Cic.—to attribute falsely to one; to give one the lie, affingere aliquid alicui, Cic. falso conferre aliquid in aliquem, Cic. gloriam transmovere, Ter. transducere ad se, Cic.*

AVAIL, prodesse, conducere, conferre, referre, interesse.—* *what did it avail? quid retuli, Ter.—this availeth nothing, nihil confert haec res, Cic.—it avails much to whom you are debtor,*

magni interest cui debeas, Cic.—*Available*, valens, efficax, utilis, conducibilis.

AVARICE, avaritia, aviditas, cupiditas, appetitio; injuriosa appetitio alienorum, Cic.—** there is no vice more mischievous than avarice*, nullum vitium est tetrius quam avaritia, Cic.—*great avarice*, profunda avaritia.—*insatiable*, hians, Cic.

AVARICIOUSLY, avarè, cupidè, avidè.

AVAUNT, apàge, abi.

AVENGE, aliquem ulciscor, vindico.

AVENUE, aditus, introitus.

AVER, assèro, assevèro.

AVERAGE, (*carriage duty*) portorium. (*equal division*) ejusdem speciei aequa portio, distributio, vel collatio.

AVERSE, a literis alienus, a studiis abhorrens.—** he has an aversion to marriage*, a re uxoria abhorret, Ter.—*to give one an aversion to any thing*, aliquem ab aliquo alienare.—*to have an aversion to it*, alieno vel averso animo esse ab aliquo.

AUDIENCE, auditio, audientia, Cic. (*assembly*) concio, coetus, corona audientium.—*the king gave audience to the ambassador*, admissus ad regem legatus ab eo auditus est.

AUDITOR, (*accountant*) ratiocinator, calculator. (*keeper of a register*) tabellarius, supputator.

AUGMENT, augeo, aucto, auctito.—** to augment an estate*, rem familiarem amplificare, Cic.

AUGMENTER, auctor, auctrix, amplificator.

AUGER, (*wimble*) terebra & terebrum.

AUGUR, augur.—*augury*, augurium.

AUGUST, a. magnificus, angustus. s. Augustus, Sextilis.

AUNT, (*father's sister*) amita. (*mother's sister*) matertera.—**AUNT'S CHILD**, (*mother's sister's*) matruëlis.

AVOID, evito, devito, declino, aufugio, vito, reformido, subterfugio.

AVOUCH, spondere pro aliquo.

AVOW, affirmo, assevèro, profiteor.

AUSPICIOUS, felix, faustus, auspiciatus.

AUSTERE, durus, asper, severus.—*he behaved austerely to others*, aliis duriozem se praebeuit.

AUTHENTIC, auctoritate ratus, res fidei certae.

AUTHOR of credit, scriptor (vel auctor) classicus, receptus, probatus.—*the first author of the mischief*, princeps sceleris.—*of a law*, conditor legis.—*rumours that have no certain author*, rumores adespoti, Cic.

AUTHORITY, auctoritas, fides, primatus, imperium, dominatus, principatus.—*he is advanced to the highest authority*, rerum fastigium tenet.—*let us rule with equal authority*, paribus auspiciis regamus.—*he does it with his own authority*, suo jure agit.—** military authority*, imperium.—*tyrannical*, dominatio.—*of mine own authority*, pro meo jure.—*to be in greater authority*, praepollere, praeesse. *to overthrow authority*, auctoritatem pessundare & obterere.—*in time of war laws are of no authority*, silent inter arma leges, Cic.—*there is authority in*, repudet auctoritas, Cic.—*authority of reason*, do-

minatio rationis, Cic.—*to have authority about one*, habere pondus apud aliquem.—*worthy of authority*, dignus potestate & dominatu, Cic.—*by one's authority*, nutu alicujus et ditione, Cic.

AWAKE, (*another*) excito, expergefacio, suscito, exuscito. (*one's self*) expergiscor—*to keep awake*, vigilare, vigilem facere.

AWARE, a. praesentens, praescius.—*not aware*, nescius, nec-opinus.—** to be aware of*, cavere, praevidere.—*he was upon him ere he was aware*, imparatum adortus est.—*as if you had not been aware*, quasi de improviso.—*he surprised them before they were aware*, inopinantes deprehendit.—*he tasted before he was aware*, imprudens de eo gustavit.

AWAY, (*fy*) vah. (*begone*) apage.—*away with you*, aufer te hinc.—*to away with*, auferre, tollere.—*away with such fopperies*, pellantur hae ineptiae.—*to be away*, abesse, desiderari.

AWE, reverentia, metus, timor.—*to be in awe*, timere.—*to keep in awe*, coercere, timorem sui alicui injicere.—*to stand in awe of*, revereri.—*over-awed*, magno metu perterritus.—*Awful*, verendus, terribilis, horrendus.

AWL, (*bodkin*) subula.

AWRY, obliquus, distortus.—*to set awry*, distortere.—*to look awry*, lumine obliquo cernere, transversa tueri.

AXE, securis. (*a carpenter's*) dolabra.—*chip-axe*, ascia, scalprum.—*battle-axe*, bellica securis.—*axe that cuts both ways*, anceps securis, Ovid.

AXLE-TREE, axis.

AXIOM, effatum, * axiomata.

AXIS, axis, sphaerae diametrus.

AY, (*yes*) imo, maxime, certe.—*for ay*, in aeternum, in secula seculorum.

AZIMUTH, circulus verticalis.

AZURE, caeruleus.

B.

BABBLE, blatero, deblatero, fabulor, garrurio. (*vainly*) voces inanes fundere, Cic.—*Babbler*, blatero, onis, gerro, loquax, garrulus, linguax, loquaculus.—*Babbling*, subst. garrulitas, futilitas. *adj.* futilis, linguax, qui silere tacenda nequit, Cic.

BABY, infans, pupus; crepundia.

BACHELOR, caelebs, expers matrimonii.—** a bachelor of arts*, artium candidatus vel † baccalaureus.

BACK, dorsum, tergum.—*the chine of the back*, spinae crates.—*the back door*, posticum.—** to go back*, retrocedere, Liv. gradum vel pedem referre, Liv. inclinare vel inclinari, Liv. terga victa dare, Ov.—*he lies upon his back*, supinus jacet vel cubat.—*to take the burden on his back*, subire onus dorso, Hor.—*to keep back*, demoror, retardo, retineo.—*put back with strong hand*, and cast down headlong, demotus manu, et actus praiceps, Cic.—*to back* (assist) adjuvare.

BACKBITE, obrecto, detrāho, famam laedo, minuo, oblōquor, clancūlum mordeo, absentem rodo, Hor.—*Backbiter*, obrectator, maledicus.—*Backbiting*, subst. obrectatio, maledicentia.—*adj.* dens lividus; invidus.

BACKWARD, retro, retrorsus vel retrorsum.

BACON, lardum. (*a flitch of it*) succidia, pe-tāso.—*a gammon of bacon smoked*, perna fumosa.

BADGE, insigne vel insignia.

BADGER, taxus, melis, grumus, fiber, castor.

BAFFLE, fallere, fraudare.

BAG, crumena, locūli, mantica, saccus, pera, marsupium. (*for carrying meat in*) reticūlum.—*a little bag*, sacculus, folliculus.

BAGGAGE, impedimentum, sarcina, scruta, supellex.—* *to gather together pack and baggage*, sarcinas et vasa colligere, Cic.

BAGPIPE, utricularis tibia, ascaula, utriculus, symphoniacus.

BAGNO, balneum.

BAIL, vadimonium, vas, praes.—*to give bail*, praedem vel vadem dare, pro aliquo spondere.—* *the other became bail for his appearance*, vas factus est alter sistendi ejus.—*to save himself and his bail*, vadimonium obire.

BAILIFF, (magistrate) praetor urbānus.—*serjeant*, lictor, apparitor, satelles.—*steward*, dispensator.—(*of a hundred*) villicius.—*a Bailiwick*, praetoris vel villici provincia.

BAIT, esca, illecebra. (*at an inn*) cibus apud diversorium, hospitium.—*to bait*, (lay one) in-esco, illicio, pellicio. (*at an inn*) diversari, cibo apud diversorium se reficere.—*to bait a bear or bull*, ursum vel taurum cum canibus committere.—*to bait a hook*, escā hamum obducere. (*to set upon one*) aliquem conviciis lacessere.

BAKE, pinso, coquo.—*a Baker*, pistor.—*bread baked in an oven*, panis furnaceus.—*a Bakehouse*, pistrinum.

BALANCE, libra.—*the goldsmith's balance*, statēra, trutinā.

BALD, calvus, glaber, depilis.—*to wax bald*, calvescere.—*a baldness*, calvitium vel calvities.—*a bald discourse*, sermo insipidus.

BALL, pila.—*to play at it*, pila ludere. (*apple of the eye*), pupilla. (*of the hand*) palma, vola.—*washing-balls*, pastilli, Hor.

BALK, (in a corn-field) grumus.—*to make balks*, ducere sulcos.—*to balk*, aliquem decipere, frustrari.

BALLOT, suffragia in cistam mittere.

BALM, balsamum. * melissophyllum.

BAND, (cord) retinaculum, copula, ligamen, vinculum, fascia. (*company*) caterva, manipulus, turma.

BANISH, exilio afficere, in exilium agere vel exigere, relegare, exterminare.—*to banish one's self*, exilium suscipere, in exilium abire.—*to banish on the pain of death*, proscribere.—*to be banished*, (to live in exile) exilare.—*one banished*, exul, extorris, proscriptus.—* *Banishment*, (a removal from one's country, either voluntary or not) exsilium. (*involuntary, and attended with the forfeiture of the rights of citizenship*) deportatio.

(with no forfeiture) relegatio.—*quippe relegatus*, non exsul dicor in illo, Ov. Tr. 2, 136.

BANK, (of the sea) litus. (*of a river*) ripa, margo. (*place for depositing money*) collibum, argentaria. (*of earth*) agger.

BANKER, mensarius, collybistes, trapezita.

BANKRUPT, decoctor.—*to be one*, decoquere creditoribus, Cic. negotiationem abrumpere, Juv. fore cedere, Cic.

BANNER, vexillum, signum militare.

BANQUET, convivium, symposium, comisatio, epulum. (*after a marriage*) repotia, orum, Hor.—*to banquet*, convivari, salivium facere vel agere.—*to banquet royally*, saliare in modum epulari.—*one asked to a banquet*, conviva.

BANS, (in marriage) praeconia sponsalitia.

BAR, (bolt) obex, vectis, repagulum, pessulus. (*of a race-course*) carcer.—*to bar the door*, obdere pessulum ostio, Ter. (*where causes are pleaded*) clathri, cancelli, forum.—* *on my first appearance at the bar*, ut primum forum attigi.—*he has left the bar*, salutem dixit foro.—*the bar requires a good strong voice*, subsellia forensia graviorem et pleniorem vocem desiderant.—*to plead at the bar*, causas agere.

BARB, spiculum, barba.—*Barbs*, (for a horse) phalerae, eorumque tegumenta.

BARBAROUS, rudis, inconcinuus.—*to speak barbarously*, inquinatē loqui, Cic.

BARBER, tonsor.—*a barber's shop*, tonstrina.

BARB, poeta.

BARE, nudus.—*to make bare*, glabrare, nudare.—* *a bare style*, oratio jejuna, Cic.—*a threadbare gown*, toga attrita.

BARGE, cymba, linter, navigium, actuarium, Cic.—*a barge man*, ratiarius.

BARGAIN, pactum, conventum, conditio, stipulatio.

BARK, subst. (*of a tree*), cortex, induvium.—*to pull off the bark*, decorticare, corticem detrāhere, ramos deglubere. (*a little ship*) celox, lembus, navigiolum.—*verb.* latrare, gannire.—*to bark loud*, elatrare, Hor.

BARLEY, hordeum.—*barley bread*, panis hordeaceus.

BARM, (yeast) flos vel spuma cerevisiae.

BARN, horreum, granarium.

BARREL, dolium, cadus, amphora.

BARREN, sterilis, effoetus, in'oecundus, jejūnus.—*barren in speech*, siccus oratione, Cic.—*the ground tired of bearing becomes barren*, humus lassa senescit, Ovid.

BARRIERS, metae, fines, termini.

BARRISTER, disceptator, jurisconsultus, causidicus.

BARROW, vehiculum.

BARTER, merces commutare, permutare.

BASE, subst. publicium, adminiculum, basis, fundamentum.

BASE, adj. plebeius.—*base born*, spurius.—*base*, (in courage) humilis et demissus.—*degeneres animos timor arguit*, Virg.—*to object to one's base origin*, humilitatem generis alicui ob-jicere, Cic.—*a low or base style*, humilis et ab-jecta oratio, Cic.

BASHFUL, verecundus, pudentissimus, Cic.

BASHFULNESS, modestia, pudor, timiditas, verecundia.—*prevented my acquaintance, pudor clausit mihi consuetudinem, Cic.*

BASKET, corbis, cophinus, canistrum, qualus, sporta, scipiculum.—*a little basket, calathiscus, sportula.—of reeds, quasillus.—for bread, panarium.*

BASON, patina, concha, pelvis. (*for washing the feet*) polubrum, pelvis, pelluvium. (*for the hands*) malluvium.

BASTARD, spurius, nothus; adulterinus, suppositivus.

BAT, vespertilio, mus alatus.

BATH, lavacrum, balneum.—*hot baths, thermæ.—little baths, balneolæ.*

BATON, clava, fustis, baculum.

BATTALION, agmen. (*of foot*) phalanx. (*triangular*) cuneus.

BATTER, verberare, percutere, pulsare, cedere; deturbare, diruere, prosternere, pessundare.—* *to batter walls, muros demoliri, verberare urbem tormentis, Cic.—the enemy batters the wall, murus pulsatur ab hoste, Ovid.*

BATTLE, (*the continuance of war*) bellum. (*a conflict between two armies or nations*) praelium. Pop. Rom. nullo bello, multis verò praeliis fuisse superatum, Liv. (*a battle, properly with the fist*) pugna. (*a contest*) dimicatio. (*a battle between two persons*) duellum.—* *to join battle, praelium conserre, Virg. committere, Liv.—the battle is begun, concurritur, sc. à militibus, Hor. S. 1.—a battle-horse, bellator equus.—the shock of the battle, dimicatio praelii, Cic. concursus, Nep.*

BATTLEMENTS, pinnae murorum, Liv.

BAUBLES, tricae, gerrae Siculae.

BAWD, leno, lena, lupa.—*the profession of one, lenocinium.—* to exercise it, lenocinari.—the house of one, prostibulum, ganeum.—a frequenter of such a house, ganeo, Cic. scortator.*

BAWL, clamo, vociferor, clamores edo vel tollo.

BAY, (*tree*) laurus. (*horse*) equus fuscus.—*Bay windows, cavæ fenestrae.*

BE, esse, fieri, existere.—* *to be diligent, adhibere diligentiam, Cic.*

BEACON, specula, specularium, * pharus.

BEADS, sphaerula perforata, tessera precaria.

BEADLE, (*a summoner*) stator, apparitor. (*a crier of the court*) nomenclator. (*of a university*) ceryx, praeco. (*one who arrests*) lictor, Cic. (*of bridevell*) lictor pistrinalis.

BEAK, rostrum.—*to whet their beaks, exacquare spicula rostris, Virg.—a little beak, rostellum, Plin.*

BEAM, (*of a house*) trabs, lacunar, laquear. (*of the sun*) radius. (*full of beams*) radiosus, radiatus. (*of a wain*) temo. (*a rafter*) tignum. (*of a balance*) librile.—* *a bright beam of the sun, ardens jubar, Senec.*

BEAN, faba.—*a small one, fabula.—Beanstraw, stipula fabalis.—Bean cod, siliqua fabalis, Plin.—* the black in the end of a bean, hium, Festus.*

BEAR, (*carry*) gero, porto, gesto.—*I bear out, egero, effero, exporto.—to bear often, ges-*

titare. (endure) tolero, fero, patior, sustineo.—to bear up, suffulcire, sustentare. (upon the shoulders) bajulare. (bring forth) pario.— you must bear with your father, mos gerendus est patri, Ter.—he bore down all things, omnia prostravit, Cic.—to bear a friend's vices, i. e. to suffer them, peccatis amici indulgere, Cic.—to bear with, dare necessitati veniam, Cic.—to bear with one's sorrow, dolori parcere, Cic.—to bear his grandfather's name, referre nomen avi, Virg.—that we may have wherewith to bear our necessary charges, ut sit unde nobis suppedientur sumptus necessarii, Cic.—we must bear with one another's faults, nobis inter nos nostra vitia toleranda, Cic.—to bear one good will, compecti aliquem benevolentia, Cic. animo in me est, Id.—to bear the blame, culpam rei sustinere, Cic.—to bear witness, testimonium perhibere, Plin.—to bear great love and affection, ardere studio et amore alicujus, Cic.*

BEAR, subst. ursus, ura.—*of a bear, ursinus.*

BEARD, barba.—*a little one, barbula. (of corn) arista. (of a goat) sirillum, spirillum, aruncus.*

BEAST, bestia.—*a large one, bellua.—a wild one, fera.—all kinds of beasts or cattle, pecus, ūdis, & pecus, ōris.—beasts of burden, jumenta, ōrum.*

BEAT, verbēro, verbere caedo; prociūdo, diruo, tundo, deturbo, subtundo.—*to beat again, repercutio.—to beat together, collidere.—* to beat any thing into the mind, inculcare animo.—to beat, animadvertere verberibus in aliquos, Sall.—to beat one, manus alicui inferre, Cic.—A master who beats or flogs much, praeceptor plagosus, Horat.—* to be beaten, vapulo, verberor, caedor.—to beat often, i. e. to palpitate, palpitare.—to beat down the authority, curiae auctoritatem obterere.—the fleet sore beaten, classis quassata ventis, Virg.—to be beaten on the back, tergo plecti, Hor. verberibus lacerari, Liv.—sore beaten with storms, tempestatibus conflictatus, Tacit.—the seas beating against the rocks, aequora illisa scopulis, Virg.—a beating of one against another, conflictio.*

BEAUTY, pulchritudo, forma, venustas, decor.—*beauty (in regard to figure alone) forma. (including the symmetry of the parts, the regularity of the features, and the beauty of colour) pulchritudo.—beauty of life quickly fading, velox flosculus vitae, Juv.—the beauty of language, eloquii nitae, verborum splendor, Cic.—a perfect beauty, aevi decor integer, Stat.—* to beautify, decorare, illuminare, Cic. condecorare, ornare.—Beautiful, pulcher, venustus, decorus, speciosus, formosus, splendidus.—* the style of Crassus was more beautiful, Crassi magis enitebat oratio, Cic.—beautiful cheeks, genae ingenuae, Ovid.*

BECAUSE, quia, quoniam, quod, propterea quod, quippe, quippe quia, utpote.

BECKON, innuere, nutu dare signa, Ovid. nutare.

BECOME, impers. decet, convenit. v. neut. evadere, fieri, procedere, exoriri.—* *the sea becomes rough, inhorrescit mare, Cic.—what shall*

become of the money? quid pecunia fiet? Cic.—he became king of Lydia, rex exortus est Lydiae, Cic.—he became a real epicure, perfectus epicurus evaserat, Cic.

BED, lectus, torus, grabātus, cubile, stratum, accubitum.—a little one, lectulus, Cic.—* a bed of onions, cepētum.—a bedstead, sponda, Virg. fulcrum, Suet.—a feather-bed, cuticra plumea, Cic.—a bed-chamber, dormitorium cubiculum, Plin.—a bed-fellow, tori vel thalāmi consors, Ov.—bed-rid, clinicus.

BEE, apes vel apis.—a little one, apicula.—a bee-house, apiarium.—a swarm of them, examen.—the sting of one, aculeus, spiculum.—a bee hive, alveus, alvearium.—a drone-bee, fucus.—the humming of bees, bombus.—to hum as a bee, bombilare, bombum edere.—bees hum, stridunt apes, Virg.

BEECH, fagus, as patula vel fagus, Virg.

BEEF, caro bubula vel bovilla.

BEEF, cerevisia.—new beer, mustum.—fresh, recens.—strong, primaria, generosa.—small, tenuis.—stale and hard, acrior vel acri sapore.

BEEBLE, canthārus, scarabaeus.

BEHAL, obtingere, evenire, accidere, advenire, contingere.—* to abide whatever may befall, quemcumque sors tulerit casum subire, Cic.

BEFORE, *prep.* (not after) ante.—*adv.* antea. (in presence of) coram.—* the day before the marriage, pridie nuptiarum.—the night before the day of the murder, ea nocte cui illuxit dies caedis, Suet.—driving a herd before him, prae se armentum agens, Liv.—to be always before one's eyes, oculis obversari.—before this time, antehac.—before and behind, a fronte et a tergo, Cic.—I am more in doubt than I was before, incertior sum multo quam dudum, Ter.—before that, priusquam.—before my eyes, ob mihi oculos, Cast.—he was dragged before the praetor, ad praetorem tractus est.

BEGOT, procreo, genero, liberos gigno.—begotten, genitus, prognatus, procreatus.—the first begotten, primogenitus.—only begotten, unigenitus.

BEG, mendico.—a beggar, mendicus, rogator.—to be beggared, exhauriri, Cic.—to bring to beggary, aliquem ad mendicitatem detrudere, Cic.

BEGIN, (in speaking) ordior. (to spring) oriri. (commence) occipio, Liv. initium introduco, Cic. incipio, inchoo.—to begin afresh, redintegrare, resumere.—to begin rebellion, rebellionem coeptare.—a Beginning, caput, initium, origo, exordium, principium. (enterprise) coeptum, inceptum.—a Beginner, inventor, inceptor.—* a young one, tiro, tirunculus, Juv.—* the Trojans were the beginning of our nation, gentis nostrae canabula Trojani, Virg.—to begin his consulship, inire consulatum, Cic.—they began to exercise their office, magistratum coeperant, Tac.—* to begin or enterprise a business, auspicari.—to begin a journey, ingredi iter, Liv.—to begin a sentence with the same word, orationem ducere ab eodem verbo, Cic.—since the world began, post homines natos,

Cic.—I am sorry I began, poenitet coepisse.—to begin war, arma capessere, Liv.—in the beginning of spring, primo vel novo vel ineunte vere, Cic.—to begin at Christmas next, quorum initium ducetur a natali Christi proximo anno.—he began first, me prior aggressus est, auctor litis fuit.—to begin to talk with one, orationem cum aliquo insituere, Cic.—to begin to do, adorari aliquid facere.—to begin, inducere exordium, Cic. initium sumere, aggredi.—a fever begun, febris coorta, Lucr.—to begin at the first, a capite arcessere, Cic.—now I begin the same speech, jam illam orationem retexo, Cic.—not to be known who began that rumour, sine capite manare, Cic.—talk begin with interrogation, sermo auctus e percontatione, Cic.—I began to think, subiit cogitatio animum, Liv.

BEGUILE, deludo, hallucinor, defraudo, fallo, decipio, frustror, subduco, irretio.

BEHAVIOUR, gestus.—to Behave himself, se gerere, Cic. se tractare, Cic. se praebere, Cic.—to teach what one should do in all points of honest behaviour, ad omne officii munus instruere, Cic.

BEHEAD, decollare, securi ferire, capite plectere, Cic. securi percutere, Cic.

BEHIND, pone, retro, a tergo, post tergum.—* what is behind, quod superest, Ter.—behind my back, me absente.

BEHOLD, *interj.* en, ecce.—*verb.* specto, intuituri, oculis capessere aliquid, Liv. conspicio, contueor, conspicio. (simply to see) videre. (look at either by chance or design) aspicere. (designedly and carefully) intuituri. (look at steadily or often) spectare. (notice or perceive, opp. to overlook) animadvertere. (see clearly, so as to judge) cernere.—nos enim ne nunc quidem oculis cernimus ea, quae videmus, Cic. Q. T. 1, 20.—to behold all around, perlustrare, circumspicere. (diligently) contemplari, Ter.—to behold to the very end, perspicere ludos, Suet.—to behold often, respectare, Cic.—a Beholder, spectator, speculator, Cic.—he is beholden to me, devinctus est mihi, Cic.—a steadfast Beholding, obtutus, Cic. contuitus, conspectus, contemplatio.

BEHOVE, *impers.* expedit, decet, oportet.

BELCH, ructus.—to belch, ructare, eructare.

BELIEVE, credo, fidem adhibeo, Cic.—not to be believed, fidei absōnum, Liv.—easy of belief, credulus.—hardly do they believe his words, tarda venter dictis difficilisque fides, Ov.—they do not believe without a cause, non temere creditur, Cic.—to believe lightly, praebere se credulum, Cic.—Belief, fides: symbolum Apostolicum.

BELL, campana, tintinnabulum, crepitaculum, campanula, *dim.* Belfry, campanile, campanarium, specula tintinnabularis, Bud.

BELLY, venter, alvus, uterus, abdomen.—to be given to the belly, gulae vel abdomini indulgere, dedi ventri, Sall.—gorbellicd, ventricosus.

BELONG, pertinere, specto.—* this belongs to me, hoc mihi competit.—this belongs to philosophy, hoc in philosophia versatur.

BELoved, carus, gratus, dilectus.

BELLOW, mugire, mugitus edere, Ov.

BELLOWS, follis.—*a smith's bellows, follis fabrilis.*

BELOW, *adj.* infernus, infērus, inferior.—*adv.* infra, subter, deorsum.—*prep.* sub, subter, infra.—*from below, infernè, subtus.*

BELT, cingūla vel cingulum, Cic. balteus vel balteum.

BENCH, scamnum, Ov. sessibulum, Plaut. tribunal, consessus, Cic. (*in a building*) abacus.—*a little bench, scabellum.*

BEND, flecto, curvo, curvum efficio, intendo, contendo, reclino, inclino.—*easy to bend, flexibilis.*—* *to bend his whole study to help the commonwealth, tota mente in remp. incumbere.*—* *to bend a bow, arcum adducere, flectere, intendere, curvare.*—*a Bending, flexura, flexio, inflexio, declinatio.*—*to bend the whole force of this war, rationem belli conferre, Caes.*—*the most part bend to, maxime inclinant, Liv.*—*old age bending to the grave, aetas declinata, Quinct.*—*a bending downwards, declivitas, inclinatio, convexitas.*—* *their hope bending neither way, neutro inclinata spes, Liv.*

BENEATH, *adj.* infērus.—*all things high or low, omnia supera inferaque, Cic.*—*the fir-tree that grows beneath, abies infernas, Plin.*—*adv.* inferius, infra, subter.—* *I come from beneath, venio infernè.*

BENEFICE, sacerdotium, dignitas sacerdotis.

BENEFIT, beneficium, Ter. promeritum, Plaut.—*through his great benefits, illustratur magnis in remp. meritis virtus, Cic.*—*benefit of the earth, munere terrae vescimur, Hor.*—*as a benefit, per beneficium, Cic.* in loco beneficii, Cic.—*to requite a benefit, reddere beneficium, Quinct.*—*Beneficial, beneficus, liberālis, quod prodest.*

BENIGN, cāndidus, clemens, benignus, humanus, liberalis.

BE-NUMBED, membris captus, torpidus, stupidus, abalienatus, Quinct.—* *the hand is benumbed, manus obtorpuit, Ovid.*—*my eyes were benumbed, and could not weep, genae torpuerant dolore, Ov.*

BEQUEATH, lēgo, as.—*to bequeath his youth, addicere pueritiam intemperantiae, Cic.*—*by a vow to bequeath himself to death, devovere se pro populo.*—*he to whom any thing is bequeathed, legatarius, Justin.*—*he who bequeaths, lēgator.*—*a Bequest, legatum.*

BEREAVE, viduare, privare, orbare, deserere, spoliare.—* *a city Bereft of its defenders is easily taken, urbs vastata defensoribus suis facile capitur, Liv.*—*to be bereft of his hope, orbari spe, Cic.*

BERRY, bacca, baccūla, corymbus.—*the black berry, morum rubi.*—*bay berries, lauri baccae, Virg.*

BESEECH, supplico, obsecro, oro, peto, quaeso, imploro, invoco, obtestor, Ter.

BESSEM, *impers.* convēnit, decet.—* *this dress bessems you, hic ornatus te condēcet.*

BESET, circumsideo, circumsideo, circundo, obsideo, insideo, circumfundo, consēro, Virg.

circumretire, Cic. implicare, Cic.—*shores or coasts beset with many towns and houses, littora distincta tectis et urbibus, Cic.*

BESIDE, prope, propter, juxta.—*beside the reapers, a laterē messorum.*

BESIDES, praeterea, praeterquam, insuper, adhaec.—*besides that he was old, ad senectutem accidebat etiam, ut caecus esset, Cic.*—*to love himself more than all the world besides, amare se sine rivali, Cic.*

BESIEGE, cingo, obsidione premo, Ov. teno, Virg. (*blockade*) obsidēre. (*attack*) oppugnare. (*storm or take by assault*) expugnare.

BESMEAR, ungo, oleo obliño.—*Besmear, delibutus, unctus, illitus.*—*a Besmearing, unctio, Cic.*

BESOM, scopae.—*a small one, scopula.*

BESPIT, conspuo, conspūto, Cic.

BESPUÉ, convomere lectum.

BEST, optimus, lectissimus.

BESTOW, insumo, impendo, consumo, expendo.—* *to bestow some time upon, impertiri aliquid temporis, Cic.* adhibere tempus ad, Cic. tempus tribuere rei, Cic.—*to bestow money upon, pecuniam in opus conferre, Plin.* impendere pecuniam in res vanas, Cic.—*to bestow great labour and pains, multam operam conferre.*—*we must bestow some pains, tribuenda est opera reipub.*—*to bestow great cost, insumere sump-tum magnum in rem aliquam, Cic.*—*to bestow rich presents upon any one, muneribus magnis cumulare aliquem, Virg.*—*to bestow a benefit, collocare beneficium, Cic.* in quem dii ornamenta congesserunt, Cic.—*diligence bestowed, opera enavata, Tac.*—*to bestow his daughter upon one, collocare filiam alicui, Cic.* collocare nuptum, Caes.

BETAKE, trado, in potestatem do.—* *to betake himself into the haven, tradere se in portum, Cic.*—*I betake (commit) the matter to thee, istuc tibi negotii dedo, Ter.*

BET, pignus, depositum.

BETHINK, praemeditor, Cic. praecogito.

BETOKEN, significo, Cic. portendo, Virg. praedico, indico, praemonstro, notum facio.

BETRAY, prodo, fallo, decipio, trado.

BETROTH, despondeo, promitto.—*a Betrothing, sponsalia.*—*Betrothed, desponsus, to whom Lavinia was betrothed, cui Lavinia pacta fuerat, Liv.*—*his father had betrothed, pater ei desponderat gnatam Chremetis, Ter.*

BETTER, *adj.* melior, praestantior.—*verb.* (to grow better) meliorescēre.—* *how much better were it for you, quanto satius est, te id operae dare, &c. Ter.*—*when it was a little better with you, ut cum meliuscule tibi esset, Cic.*—*it is better for a man to hold his peace, tacuisse praestat, quam malè esse locutum, Ovid.*—*the Romans have always thought it better to die than be slaves, mors civibus Romanis semper servitute potior, Cic.*—*better health, commodior valetudo, Quinct.*—*how much the better was it? quid retulit? Ter.*—*to take in the better part or acceptance, mitiorem in partem interpretari, Cic.*

BETWEEN, inter.—* *to go between, intercedere.*—*a space between, spatium interpositum, Lucr.*—*set between, nasus oculis interjectus, Cic.*—*is between, aër interjectus, Cic.*—*a coming between, intercessio.*—*there is a friendship between you and him, intercedit illi tecum amicitia, Caes.*

BEWAIL, plango, ploro, lamentor, lugeo.—* *to bewail his misfortune, collacrymare casum, Cic.*—*to bewail his death familiarly to a friend, deflere immaturam mortem alicujus in sinu amici, Plin.*—*to bewail with more sorrow, dolentius deplorare, Cic.*

BWARE, caveo, praecaveo.—* *if you are wise, you will beware of him, si sapiis, illum cavebis.*—*to beware that one do not hurt him, cavere alicquem, Cic.*—*you must beware of him, tibi ab isto cavendum, Ter.*

BEWITCH, fascino.—* *an eye bewitches my lambs, oculus mihi fascino agnos, Virg.*

BEWRAY, prodo, defero, ostendo, patefacio.—* *the countenance bewrays one's manners, mores indicat vultus, Cic.*—*one who bewrays, index.*

BIB, subst. (for a child's breast) fascia pectoralis, Mart.—*verb. (to drink) potare, bibere, sorbillare.*—*always bibbing, bibax, bibaculus.*

BICKER, (strive) velitor, leviter congredior.—*a bickering, certamen, Virg. conflictus.*

BID, jubeo, praecipio, mando, invito. (at a sale) liceor.—*is this bidding enough for you? satne hoc mandatum est tibi? Ter.*—*to bid more, licitatore opponere, Cic.*—*to bid one to supper, invitare ad coenam, & ad epulas, Cic.*

BIER, capulum, feretrum, sandapila.

BIG, ingens, magnus, grandis, amplus, capax.—*big with child, gravidus, praegnans, Ter.*—*as big as, instar, Virg.*—*the epistle was as big as a book, instar voluminis erat epistola, Cic.*—*to be as big as something else, complere magnitudinem alicujus rei, Plin.*—*this gown is too big for me, haec toga major est quam pro corpore meo.*—*somewhat big, subgrandis, Cic.*—*grandiusculus.*—*to grow big, pubescere.*—*Bigger, scyphi capaciores, Hor.*

BILL, (roll) scheda, tabella.—*to put into the bill, conscribere appellatores, Bud.*—*to put a soldier out of the bill, e numeris militum eximere, militem expungere, Bud.* (*of debt or obligation*) *syngrapha, Cic. syngraphus, Cic. syngraphum, Cic. chirographum.*—*to give a bill, mittere cautionem chirographi. (ticket) libellus.*—*to put a bill upon a house to let, aedes proscribere, Cic. (a hook) falx. (a bird's beak) rostrum, rostellum.*—*Bills of exchange, bank-bills, tesserae nummariae, tesserae argentariae.*—*a bill in chancery, actio in curia cancellarii illata.*—*of costs, tabula impensarum.*—*of entry, tabella mercium inscriptarum.*—*of divorce, repudium uxori missum; divortii libellus.*—*of fare, cibarium tabella.*—* *the bill is passed, lex a senatu admissa comprobata est.*—*was thrown out, senatus legem propositam rejectit.*—*to bring one into the house; ad senatum referre, legem rogare.*—*Bills of mortality, tabu-*

lae mortuariae.—*upon a door, * programma.*

BILLET-DOUX, epistola amatoria.—*soldier's billets, tesserae militares.*

BILLIARDS, lusus tucularis.

BILLOW, undae fluctus ingens.

BIND, ligo, Cic. vincio, stringo, necto, arcto, alligo, illigo, deligo, obligo, religo, superligo, colligo, subligo; devincio, revincio, evincio, praevincio; praestringo; praestringo, restringo, distringo, substringo, constringo; connecto, annecto; coarcto.—*to bind with oziers, viere.*—*with a cord, laqueum alicui injicere.*—*to bind the belly, astringere alvum, Cic.*—*to bind up a wound, alligare vulnus, Cic.*—*bind him hand and foot, quadrupedem constringito, Ter.*—*to bind with an oath, jurejurando obstringere, Caes.*—*to bind to the stake, deligare ad palum, Cic.*

BIRCH, betula, arbor virgis optissima.

BIRD, avis, ales, volucris, volatilis, penniger.—*Birding, (advantage) aucupatio, Quinct. a Birder, aiceps.*—*the catching of birds, aucupium.*—*to catch birds, aucupari.*—*Birdlime, viscus & viscum.*

BIRTH, (fruit) partus.—*Birth-day, dies natalis, natalitius.*—*untimely birth, abortivus, abortio, abortus, Cic. (labour) nixus. (nativity) ortus, nativitas.*—* *to cause untimely birth, inferre abortionem, Plin. facere abortum.*

BISHOP, antistes, * episcopus.—*a chief bishop, pontifex, Cic. praesul.*—*a bishop's dignity, pontificatus.*—*of a bishop, pontificius.*—*a bishop's house, episcopium.*

BISCUIT, buccellatum, panis castrensis vel nauticus.

BIT, fraenum, lupatum, lupus.—* *to be checked by bits, lupatis duris parere, Virg. (morsel) buccella.*

BITCH, canis femina, canicula.

BITE, mordeo.—* *this bites me sore, pectus pungit aculeus, Plin.*—*to bite his lips, dentes illidere labellis, Lucr.*

BITTER, (in taste) amarus.—*very bitter, amarulentus.*—*somewhat bitter, subamarus. (severe) acerbus, aculeatus.*

BLAB, subst. loquax, garrulus, futillis.—*to blab, garrare.*

BLACK, (in the highest degree) ater. (denoting various shades) niger. * *ater is opposite to albus, & niger to candidus.*—*somewhat black, subniger.*—*Black and blue, lividus, luridus.*—*Blackberries, punicej rubi, Prop. mora, orum.*—*half black, fuscus.*—*Blacking, (for the shoes) atramentum sutorium.*—*made black, atratus, Cic.*—*the black in the end of a bean, hilum, Fest.*—*to be black, nigrescere.*

BLADE, (of grass) talea. (of a sword) ferrum.

BLADDER, vesica.—*a small one, vesicula.*

BLAME, culpae, criminari, crimen intendere vel impingere, incusare, vitio alicui vertere, dare.—*to be blamed, in crimen incurrere, crimini subijci, in varias reprehensiones incurrere, Cic.*—*Blameless, inculpatus.*—*worthy of blame, vituperabilis, culpandus.*—*to lay the blame on another, conferre vel transferre culpam in alterum, Cic.*

—*the blame of this fault, istius culpaē crimen. —ready to blame, criminosus, Cic.—it is folly to blame fortune for all our adversities, frustra mala omnia ad crimen fortunae religamus, Quint.*—*to blame one for what he ought to be praised, in crimen vertere quod gloriae esse debet.—to blame one for tarrying, moras alicujus increpare, Ov.—the blame is in you, penes te est noxa.—I were much to blame if I would do so, hoc mihi vitio daretur, si id faciam.—I shall be blamed for this, in me haec cudetur faba, Ter.*

BLANK, sors cassa. (*in writing*) spatium relictum.—*point-blank, planè, prorsus.*

BLANKET, lodix lanæa.

BLASPHEME, execror, obrecto.

BLAST, flatus, Cic. spiritus, ventus, flabrum, Virg.—*a blast of wind through an instrument, flamen, Hor.—a blast of lightning, ictus fulmineus, Hor.—Blasting, (in corn) rubigo, urèdo.—Blasted with lightning, ictu fulminis percussus, Ovid. fulminibus ambustus, Plin. (planet-struck) sideratus, Plin.*

BLAZE, subst. flamma.—*a blazing star, cometa.—to blaze, flammam emittere.—to blaze abroad a report, diffamare, disseminare, divulgare.*

BLEACH, insòlare, ad solem siccare, albicare, Plin.

BLEARED, (*in the eyes*) lippus.—*to blear, lippire.—Blearedness, lippitudo.*

BLEAT, balo.—*a bleating of sheep, balatus.*

BLEEDING, profluvium.—*a bleeding heart, cor vulneratum.*

BLEMISH, labes, naevus, lacuna, macula, Cic.—** in the night no blemishes are seen, nocte latent mœndae, Ovid.—a small blemish, labecula.*

BLESS, benedico.—** Isaac blessed his children, &c. lustravit filios suos Isaac numine charitatis paternae, Bud.—that he may bless thee before he die, ut tibi bene precetur, priusquam excedat e vita, Bud.—Blessedness, beatitas, beatitudo.—Blessedly, beatè, feliciter, faustè, Cic.*

BLIND, caecus, captus oculis, luminibus orbis, Plin.—*Blind of one eye, luscus.—Blindness, caecitas, caligo, Cic.—Blinded, occaecatus cupiditate, Cic.—to be blind, deficere visu, Suet.—to do any thing blindfold, opertis oculis aliquid facere, Cic.—to make blind, obcaecare, excaecare, Cic.—sand-blind, lusciosus.—a Blinkard, paetus, Hor.*

BLISTER, pustula, papula.

BLUE, caeruleus, cyaneus.—*black and blue, lividus.—to become so, livorem contrahere.*

BLOCKADE, obsideo, oppugno. See BESIEGE.

BLOCKHEAD, stupidus, bardus, plumbeus, Boeoticus.

BLOOD, (*in the veins*) sanguis. (*from a wound*) cruor.—*Bloody, (full of blood) sanguineus.—(desirous of murder) sanguinarius, Cic.—a blood-sucker, sanguisuga, Plin. hirudo, Plin.—Blood-letting, sanguinis detractio vel emissio, Cels.—to staunch blood, sanguinem sistere, Plin.—to let it, emittere venis,*

BLOR, mendum vel menda, Cic. macula, erratum.—*to blot out, obliterare.—to cause a blot, labeculam aspergere, Cic.—blind blots, caecae liturae, Ovid.*

BLOW, flo, sufflo.—*to blow contrary, reflare, Cic.—to blow together, conflare.—to blow vehemently, perflare, Virg.—I turn sail as the wind blows, unde aliquis flatus ostenditur, vela do, Cic.—to blow like wind, spirare, Plin.—to blow a pipe, inflare tibiam, Cic.—to blow upon, afflare.—to blow away, efflare, Plin.—to blow the fire with his mouth, bucca focolum excitare, Juv.—to blow with bellows, accipere et reddere auram folibus, Virg.—he blows the fire which was almost out, reficit spiramina fessi ignis, Ovid.—a blowing, flatus, afflatus, &c.—a blow, (a stroke) plaga, verber. (*on the cheek*) alapa.—* he fetched a blow over his forehead, fronti ejus vel ei illisit, Ov.*

BLUNT, obtusus, hēbes.—*to make blunt, obtundere, hebetare.—Bluntness of understanding, obtusus animi vigor, Liv.—Bluntly, obtuse, Cic.—to make blunt, hebetare, Plin.—to wax blunt, hebescere, Cic.*

BLUSH, erubescere, rubore incandere vel suffundi vel rubens fieri. * suffundunt ora rubore, Ovid.

BLUSTER, increbescere, furere.—*Blustering weather, caelum immitte vel turbidum, Plin.*

BOAR, (a pig) verres. (*wild*) aper.

BOARD, tabula, asser.—*the boarding of a house, tabulatio, contignatio.—to board a house, assare.—made of boards, tabulatus.—to board a ship, i. e. to go on board, navem conscendere.*

BOAST, ostento, glorior, jacto.—** great boast, but small effect, parturitur montes, nascitur ridiculus mus, Hor.*

BOAT, cymba.—*a fresh water boat, linter.—a ship's boat, scapha.—a fisher's boat, navigium piscatorium, Quint.—a ferry-boat for horses, hippago, Fest.—a boat for unloading large vessels, a barge, remulcus.—a boatman, linterarius.—a boat or raft, ratis.—* he drives his boat against the stream, adverso flumine lembum subigit, Virg.*

BODY, corpus.—*a little body, corpusculum.—a dead body, cadaver.—the body of a pillar, scapus.—of a tree, crus arboris.—Bodily, corporeus.—a body of men, turma, caterva.*

BODKIN, subula.

BOLD, (*enterprising*) audax, audens. (*confident*) fidens. (*denoting a quality of the soul*) animosus. (*of the body*) fortis: and frequently of the mind, in which case it is synonym with animosus, and is opp. to timidus.—*Bold and active, strenuus.—being so bold to desire, ausus rogare, Cic.—Boldly, confidenter, impavidè, inreperidè.—to swear boldly, liquidò jurare.—to speak boldly, voce fidenti loqui, Cic.—Boldness, audacia.*

BOLSTER, cervical vel cervicale.

BOLT, pessulus, obex.—** the old woman bolted the door, anus foribus obdidit pessulum, Ter.—a thunder-bolt, fulmen.*

BONE, os.—*a little bone, ossiculum.—the*

Back-bone, spina.—*the hip-bone, coxa, coxendix, Cels.*—* *I have given him a bone to gnaw, injecri scrupulum homini, Ter.*

BOND, vinculum, ligamen, alligatura, nexu.—*the bond of matrimony, jugale vinculum, foedus conjugale.*—* *the strict bond of friendship, amicitiae conjunctionisque necessitudo, Cic.*—*to put himself under bonds, se nexu obligare, Cic.*

BONDAGE, servitus.—*to shake off bondage, exuere servitutum, Liv.*—*deliverance from bondage, manumissio.*

BONDMAN, (born in one's house) verna. (taken in war) mancipium.—*a trader in bondmen, negociator mancipiorum, Quint.*

BONFIRE, pyra, rogas.

BONNET, redimiculum.

BOOK, liber, codex.—*an account book, codex accepti et expensi, Cic.*—*a day-book, diarium.*—*a bookseller, bibliopola.*—*a book-binder, concinnator librorum.*

BOOT, ocrea, Liv.—*Booted, ocreatus.*

BOOTH, praestega, velabrum, taberna.

BOOTY, praeda, manubiae.

BORDER, adjaceo, Liv. *contingio, Caes. attingo, Cic.*—*it borders upon Ethiopia, confinis est Aethiopiae, Plin.*—*the borders of a country, confinia, fines, termini, orae.*—*to make war upon their borders, inferre bellum finitimis.*—*a Borderer, accola.*—* *the border or brim of a wall, crepidio parietis, Varr.*—*the borders of the hives, orae alveariorum, Virg.*

BORN, natus, prognatus, ortus. (*referring to one's own birth, or his more immediate ancestors*) *ortus. (to the origin of the family) oriundus. Româ vel a Româ oriundus; but Londini ortus.*—* *natus is generally used without a preposition, if the family or stock be expressed, as, ex me natus est; and with a prep. if the parent be signified by the generic terms, stirps, genus, locus.*—*Borne up, sustentatus.*—*Borne down, depressus, Cic. afflictus ac jacens, Cic.*—*to be born, nasci, oriri.*—*before his time, ab-oriri.*—*in due time, maturis nixibus editus, Ov.* *to be newly born, limen vitae inire, Lucr. in lucem edi, Cic. suscipi, Cic.*—*to be born again, renasci.*—*base born, nothus.*—*born for the good of the state, reipublicae procreatus, Cic.*—* *Plato was an Athenian born, Plato genere Atheniensis.*

BORROW, mutuari, mutuum sumere, Caes. mutuum vel -uo accipere.—*money borrowed upon interest, conducta pecunia, Liv.*—* *I have borrowed this book from him, ab eo hunc librum commodatò accepi, ille hunc mihi codicem commodavit.*—*I want to borrow money, argentum quaero mutuum, mutud quaero nummos, quaero unde pecuniam mutuor.*

BOSOM, sinus, gremium.

BOSS, (of a buckler) umbo. (a bullion) umbilicus. (an ornament) bulla, Juv.

BORCH, (sore) ulcus.—*a little one, ulcusculum. (to mend garments) sarcire, Cic. vestes consuere, reficere, resarcire.*—*a Butcher, sartor, sarcinator.*

BOTH, (together) ambo. (severally) uterque, utrâque, utrumque.—*have you lost both wit and goods? consilium simul cum re amisisti? Ter.*—*they kill both men and women, trucidant feminas pariter ac viros, Liv.*—*he held out both his hands, palmas utrasque teteudit, Virg.*

BOTTLE, (for wine, &c.) lagēna, Col. ampulla, Cic. obba, Varr. uter, Plin. (of hay) fasciculus vel manipulus foeni.

BOTTOM, (a clude) glomus. (a pill) glomeramen.—* *she wined up yarn in bottoms, lanam glomerabat in orbes, Ov. (of a ship) carina. (of the water) fundus.*—* *to settle in the bottom, residere in fundo, Cic. (of a ditch) solum fossae, Caes.*—* *from the bottom of his heart, imo pectore vel de pectore, Virg.*—*he fetches breath from the bottom, spiritum ex alto citat, Senec.*—*I am distressed even at the bottom of my heart, angor intimis sensibus, Cic.*—*to the very bottom, funditus, Cic.*—*Bottomless whirlpool of mischief, vorago vitiorum immensa, Cic.*

BOTS, (a disease in horses) verminatio.

BOUGH, ramus, Cic.—*a small one, ramulus, Cic. ramusculus, Plin.*—* *to cut superfluous boughs, fluentes ramos compescere, Virg.*—*full of boughs, ramosus.*—*of a bough, rameus, Virg.*

BOUND, limito & limitor, Plin.—*to set bounds, metari, terminare, Cic. terminos constituere, pangere. (to border upon) adjacere, Liv.*—*a bound, terminus.*—*bounds, fines, termini.*—* *to be bounded within measure appointed by nature, certo naturae termino definiti, Cic.*—*to prescribe bounds, determinare.*—*narrow bounds of life, angusti fines aevi.*

BOUNTY, benignitas, Cic. liberalitas, munificentia.—*Bountiful, benignus, &c.*—*Bountifully, benignè, &c.*

Bow, subst. arcus.—*a small one, arculus.*—*a quick casting bow, acer arcus.*—* *to kill beasts with his bow for food, expedire alimenta arcu, Tacit.*—*Bowmen, sagitarii.*—*to bend a bow, tendere arcum.*—*a cross-bow, scorpio, balista, Liv.*—*the rainbow, pluvius arcus, caelestis arcus, iris, Virg.*

Bow, verb. flecto, torqueo, curvo.—*to bow down, pandare, Plin. incurvare.*—*a bowing or bending, flexus, deflexus, flexura, inflexio, curvatio, pandatio.*—*to bow, to grow crooked, incurvescere.*—*that is bowed, tortilis.*—*are bowed, torquentur in arcus, Virg. curvantur, Virg.*—*that boweth easily, lentus.*—*to bow down, vergere.*—*bowed backwards, repandus.*—*a bowed ass, pandus asellus, Virg.*—*fit to be bowed, flexibilis, Cic.*—*bowed upwards like an arch roof, subvexus, Liv.*—*to bow the knee, genu vel poplitem flectere.*

BOWELS, intestina, ōrum, viscus & -era, pl.—*to bowel, to gut, exenterare, Plaut. eviscerare, Virg.*

BOWL, sphaera, globus.

Box, sitella, capsula. (made of boxwood) pyxis. (of sweet ointment) myrothecium, Cic.—*alms-box, cistula pauperum. (for ointment) narthe-*

cium. (*for medicines*) pyxicula.—*boxes or chests for groceries, nidi.*—a *box-tree*, buxus.—*where box-trees grow*, buxetum.—*made of box*, buxeus.—*full of it*, buxosus.—* *I gave him a box with my fist*, illi pugnum impegi.

BRACE of dogs, bini canes.

BRACELET, armilla, Liv. spinther, Plaut. brachiale, Plin.

BRAG, glorior, jacto, exulto, Cic. vendito, Cic.—* *victoria nobilitatis exultare*, Cic.—*in order to brag of their genius, &c. ingenii venditandi memoriaeque ostentandae causa*, Cic.—*vatu Bragging, inanis jactantia*, Quint.—*a bragging soldier, gloriosus miles*, Ter.—*bragging words, ampullae & sesquipedalia verba.*—*you brag too much of yourself, effers te insolentius*.

BRAIN, cerebrum.—*brain-sick*, * phreneticus.

BRAKE, frangibulum, Plin. mactra, Gell. (*a fern*) filix.

BRAMBLE, rubus, Hor. vepri.—*the prickly bramble, mordax rubus*, Ov.—*a bramble-bush, rubetum*.

BRAN, furfur.—*of bran, furfureus vel -aceus*.

BRANCH; (*a sprig*) germen, surculus. (*a bough*) ramus.—*a vine branch, pampinus, palmes.*—*to wax thick with branches, sylvescere samentis dicitur vitis*, Cic.

BRAND, (*in flames*) torris, Ov. (*put out*) titio, Cels.

BRANDISH, corusco, Virg. quasso, concutio, vibro.—*brandishing two darts, bina manu lato crispans hastilia ferro*, Virg.

BRASEN, aheneus, aereus.—*Brasier, aerarius*.

BRASS, aes.—*full of it, aerosus.*—*covered with it, aeratus*.

BRAVE, fortis, audax, animosus. (*trim and neat*) elegans, Cic. splendidus, speciosus.—*Bravery, (force and vigour of mind) virtus, magnanimitas, fortitudo.* (*in which there is some defect*) audacia.—*imitatur audacia fortitudinem*, Cic. *yet Sallust often uses audacia in a good sense.*—*Bravely, fortiter, speciosè*, Liv.

BRAWL, jurgo, altercor, rixor, velitor, litigo.

BRAWN (*of a wild boar*) callum.—*to be brawny, occallere*, Ov. concallere, Cic. (*of a man's arm*) musculus, Plin. lacertus, Cic. lacertorum tori, Cic.—*having great brawns, lacertosus*.

BRAY, (*roar*) rugio, vociferor, fremo. (*like an ass*) rudo.—*a Braying, vociferatio*, Cic. (*grind*) pinso.

BREAD, panis.—*biscuit bread, panis nauticus, his coctus.*—*leavened, fermentatus.*—*unleavened, * azymus.*—*musty, mucidus.*—*wheaten, triticeus.*—*white, candidus.*—*barley, hordeaceus.*—*a crumb of bread, (morsel) mica.*—*the crumb opp. to crust, panis medulla.*—*the crust, crustum*.

BREADTH, latitudo.

BREAK, v. frango, rumpo, Cic. (asunder) abrumpo, Liv. (*in pieces*) dirumpo, comminuo, diffringo. (*off*) defringo, Virg. (*forth*)

prorumpo, Caes. (*a horse*) domo. (*open*) refringo, Caes. (*in upon*) irrumpo. (*a law*) violo. (*down*) diruo, Liv.—*care breaks one's sleep, abrumpit somnum cura*, Virg.—*to break his oath, fide fallere, violare, fidem laedere.*—*to break up school, scholam dissolvere vel dimittere.*—*friendship, familiaritatem extingueret, Cic.*—*to break off, to separate, dirimere, decidere.*—*to break a will, voluntatem mortui rescindere*, Cic.—*conversation, incidere sermonem*, Liv.—*I will break your head, diminua ego caput tuum*, Ter.—* *Break (subst.) of the day, aurora oriens.*—*before it, ex tempore antelucano*, Cic.—*I will get off to-morrow at break of day, discedam crastino die cum primum illuxerit, sc. sol, vel dies, cras abibo cum prima luce*, Ter. *from day-break, a prima luce*, Caes.

BREAKFAST, jentaculum.

BREAST, pectus, thorax. *a woman's breast, ruma, uber, mamma.*—*a breastplate, lorica.*—* *to keep any thing in one's breast, animi arcana occultare.*—*to walk abreast, aequa fronte incedere.*—*breast high, ad altitudinem pectoris*.

BREATH, anima, spiritus, halitus, anhelitus. —*to Breathe, spirare, expirare, respirare.* (*out*) exhalare.—*fit to be breathed, sumere animam spirabilem*, Cic.—*the sinking of the breath, * oze*, Cels.—*to fetch breath, anhelare.*—*many things are breathed out, multa per os anhelantur*, Lucr.

BREECHES, femoralia, braccæ, campestre. —*wide ones, laxae braccæ*, Lucan.—* *let us make to ourselves breeches, texamus nobis subligacula*, Bibl. Gen.

BREED, gigno, pario, genero.

BREW, potum vel cerevisiam coquere.—*a Brewer, potifer, coctor cerevisiae.*—*a brew-house, potaria officina*.

BRIBE, *buying, vel preno*, Cic. depeculor, Cic.—* *helo and selling of justice for bribes, juris nundinatio*, Cic.—*to be accused of unlawful Bribery, ambitus accusari*, Cic.—*bribes, largitiones, quaestus judicarii*, Cic.—*to give bribes, largiri munera*, Plin.—*Bribed, captus auro*, Hor.

BRICK, later.—*walls of brick, muri coctiles.*—*a brick kiln, fornax lateritia vel lateraria*.

BRIDE, sponsa.—*Bridegroom, sponsus, Ter.*—*Bridemaids, pronuba*, Virg.

BRIDGE, pons.—*a draw bridge, pons versatilis.*—*a little bridge, ponticulus*.

BRIDLE, fraenum.—* *to let him have the bridle at will, laxas dare habenas*, Virg.—*to bridle, fraenare*, Caes. *fraenos alicui admovere*, Cic.—*you must bite the bridle, decoquenda est tibi animi aegritudo*, Cic.—*to stop a horse with the bridle, angustis habenis equum compescere*, Tib.

BRIEF (*short*) disputationes, disputationibus angustis et concisis illigari, Cic.—*I will speak in short sentences or Briefly, attenuatè pressèque dicam*, Cic. *to touch on briefly, leviter tractare, vel transitu aliquid attingere*, Quint.—*to utter more briefly or copiously, astrictius aut*

effusius aliquid dicere.—to define briefly, pressè et angustè definire, Cic.—*Briefness in an orator*, parsimonia oratoris, Cic. contracta brevitatis, Cic.—to handle briefly, comprehensè loqui, modicè agere, præciscè, strictim, paucis, brevibus, brevi dicere.

BRIER, vepres, spinæ genus, sentis.—a little brier, veprecûla, spinûla.—a place for them growing, vepretum, Col. locus vepribus plenus, Liv.—dog-brier or eglantine, sentis canis, Col.

BRIGADE, turma, cohors, manipulus.—a brigadier, turmae vel cohortis ductor.

BRIGANTINE, (bark) *phasêlus, *myoparo, celox, Liv. (spy ship) episcopius phasêlus, Cic. (coat of mail) bilix lorica, Virg.

BRIGHT, splendidus, lucidus, clarus, nitidus, limpîdus, prælucidus, fulgens, fulgidus, dilucidus.—a bright fire, ignis liquidus, Virg.—hair bright yellow, comæ promissæ et rutilatæ, Liv.—fiery bright eyes, fulgore tremulo micantes oculi, Ov.—of bright character, bonis moribus.—parts, acris vel limati ingenii, naris emunctæ, Hor.—very bright, perlucidus.—to be bright, fulgère, Cic. lucère, clarère, nitère, splendorem emittere.—*Brightness*, nitor, claritas, splendor, fulgor.

BRIM, (of a bank) ripae crepido, Stat. fluminis margo, Varr. (of any thing) orificium, introitus, ostium, margo, fibra. (of cups) orae poculorum, Virg. labra, Catull.

BRIMSTONE, sulphur.—of brimstone, sulphureus.

BRINE, salsitudo, humor saporem salis referens: salsilago, salsugo, muria.

BRING, fero, affèro, addûco.—bring me a candle, rods, &c. lucernam, virgas, &c. expèdi, Cic.—how one thing brings on another, ut aliud ex alio incidit.—I will bring it about for you, hoc tibi effectum reddam.—we laboured hard to bring it about, opere maximo dabamus operam ut fieret.—to bring about (to accomplish) a design, aliquid ad exitum felicem perducere.—to bring about, (to speak circuitously) per ambages loqui.—to bring to an end, aliquid ad umbilicum ducere.—to bring to bed, (as a midwife) opem puerperæ affèrre.—to bring down, (to lessen) imminuere, diminuere. (weaken) attenuare, accidère.—to bring down a history to the present, historiam ad nostra tempora perducere.—to bring down one's pride, alicujus arrogantiam coercère.—to bring by force, adigere, attrahere, rapere.—to bring forth, educere, effèrre, producere, fundere.—witnesses, testes adhibère, evocare, Plin.—forward, (improve) promovère.—to bring into subjection, sub imperium aliquem redigere, Caes.—to nothing, pessundare, in nihilum redigere.—to ruin, præcipitem agere, Cic.—to poverty, ad inopiam redigere, Ter.—she brought up her little one, suam parvulam aluit.—he brought up an evil report, alicujus existimationem laesit.—to remembrance, in memoriam reducere vel redigere, Cic.—studies bring shelter and comfort in adversity, perfugium et solatium adversis rebus studia præ-

bent, Cic.—who may bring me a letter again from you, qui a te mihi epistolam referat, Cic.—to bring into doubt, dubia reddere, Cic.—out of it, eximere dubitationem, Quinct.—to bring a message, mandata deferre.—to bring a letter, literas perferre, Cic.—whatever chance fortune shall bring, quemconque casum fortuna invexerit, hunc aptè et sedatè ferat, Cic.—to bring into use customs that are foreign, ritus peregrinos asciscere, Liv.—will bring together, dispersa coget, Cic.—you bring me to such a state, that I cannot tell what I have done, eò me redigis, ut quid egerim egomet nescio, Ter.

BRINK, margo, labrum, ora, extremitas.

BRISK, alacer, laetus, vividus.

BRISKET of beef, pectus caesi bovis.

BRISTLE, seta, Cic. pilus crassior rigidusque, atque erectus.—a boar's back with the bristles set up, terga horrentia rigidis setis, Ov.

BRITTLE, fragilis, caducus.—*Brittleness*, fragilitas, facilitas frangendi.

BROACH, (spù) veru. (in writing) obêlus.—to broach an error, erroris esse parens.—to broach vessels, dolia relinère, vas terebrare, Ter. (ornament) monile, bulla, insigne.

BROAD, latus, patulus.—broad spreading beech, patula fagus, Virg.—walls five feet broad, muri lati quinque pedes.—waxes broad, diffundit in latitudinem, Col.—a nose broader at the bottom, nasus ab imo deductor, Suet.—to speak more broadly, vastius diducere verba, Cic.—a broader cluster, racemus sparsior, Plin.—broad windows, patulae fenestrae, Ovid.

BROIL, subst. turba, tumultus.—I am not disturbed by this broil of yours, neque vero istis tragoediis perturbor, Cic.—verb. torrefacio, Col. torridum reddo, arefacio, torreo, Cic.—ad ignem vel solem siccò.—broil it on the gridiron, torre in craticula.—punguaque in verbis torrebimus exta columnis, Virg.—a broiled liver, jecur inassatum, Plin.—Broiled meat, cibus in craticula tostus.

BROKEN, fractus, ruptus, contusus, abruptus. (burst) proruptus, præfractus.—a broken tooth, dens mutilatus.—broken down, dirûtus. (violated) temeratus, Ovid. See BREAK.

BROKER, proxeneta, pararius, iustitor, Cic.

BROOD, proles, soboles, propago.—to brood, incubare.

BROOK, amnis, Cic. rivus, fluvius, torrens, rivulus.—to brook an affront, praebere os ad contumeliam.

BROOM, genista, spartum. (besom) scopæ.—butcher's broom, ruscus.

BROTH, jus, jusculum, Cic. sorbitiuncûla, potiuncûla.—meat stewed in broth, cibus jusculentus, Cels.

BROTHER, ganea vel ganeum, Ter. lupânar meretricum, popina, prostibulum.

BROTHER, frater. (german, i. e. of the same father and mother) frater germanus, Cic.—a half brother, semigermanus.—the husband's brother, levir.—a little brother, fratercûlus.—a foster brother, collactaneus.—*Brotherhood*, germanitas, Cic.—*Brotherly*, fraternè, Cic. amore

frateno.—a murderer of a brother, fraticida, Cic.—a brother by the mother's side, frater uterinus.

BROW, supercilium montis, Liv.—the bending of the brows, superciliorum contractio, Cic.—alas, I have broken my brow against the wall, hei mihi frontem fregi ad parietem.

BROWN, fuscus, subniger, subaquilus.—natural colour, pulligo, color pullus, Plin. (russet) color aquilus. (bay) equus fuscus, Ov. (inclining to black) nigellus. (like a Moor) color Hispanus, fuscus.

BROWSE, tondere dumeta, Virg. attondent tenera simae virgulta capellae, Virg.

BRUISE, collido, Cic. contéro, Cic. in pulverem redigo, allido, confringo, subtéro.—Bruised, obrítus, Cic.—a wound bruised is worse than that which is only cut, pejus est vulnus, quod etiam collisum, quam quod tantum discissum est, Cels.—to bruise in a mortar, pinsere.

BRUSH, subst. scopae, scopula vestiaria, Bud. verricillum. (to whiten with) peniculum vel penicillum.—verb. verrére.—Brushed, versus, Virg.

BUBBLE, (to boil out in great plenty) scatere, scaturire.—to bubble up, bullire.—to bubble (as water does in seething) bullare, Plin. bullire, Cels.—having bubbles, urina bullans, Plin.—a bubble of water, bulla.—a little one, bullula.—a bubbling or boiling, ebullitio, Cic.

BUCK, cervus, dama masculus.—a doe, dama foemina.

BUCKET, cratera, Varr. situla, Plaut. modiolus, Vitr.—a small one, sitella, Cic.—one with a beam, tolleno.

BUCKLE, fibula, Virg. ansa, spinther. (of a shoe) fibula calcearia.—to buckle, fibulare.

BUCKLER, parma, Liv. scutum, Cic. clypeus, vel -um.—a short one, ancile, Ov.—one like a half moon, pelta.—a little buckler, parmula, Hor.

BUCKSKIN, pellis cervina.

BUD, germen, gemma.—to bud, germinare, gemmare.—to nip in the bud, germen urere.—to be so, spe concepta decidere.

BUDGET, saccus, bulga.

BUFF, leather, corium bubulum, pellis bubula.—a buff coat, tunica coriacea militaris.

BUFFET, (a blow with the open hand) alapa. (with the fist) colaphus.—to buffet, colaphum impingere, pugnus contundere, caedere.

BUILD, aedifico, Cic. domum struo, fabrico, Plin. & fabricor, Cic. fabrilis arte conficio.—to build on another's ground, extruere aedificium in alieno, Cic.—to build houses, domos struere, Hor.—temples, delubra construere, Cic.—a palace, basilicam texere, Cic. * oppidum constituere vel condere, Caes. arcem moliri, Virg.—a Builder, structor, aedificator, conditor.

BULL, taurus, bos.—of a bull, taurinus.

BULLOCK, juvenus, buculus.

BULRUSH, juncus, mariscum, tropice.

BULWARK, propugnaculum, agger, munitio.—to compass a town with a bulwark and trench, cingere oppidum vallo et fossa, Cic.

BUN, (cracknell) collyra. (cake) libum.

BUNCH, (on the back) struma, Cic. gibbus, Juv. tuber.—a little one, tuberculum, Plin.

BUNDLE, fascis, fasciculus.—of rods, fasces virgarum, Liv.—of letters, fasciculus epistolarum, Cic.—to carry a bundle of books under his arm, fasciculum librum sub ala portare, Hor.

BUR, (an herb) lappa tenax.

BURDEN, onus, pondus, sarcina.—burden of the song, versus intercalaris, Suet.—to burden, gravare, onerare.—the body burdens, &c. corpus praegravat animum vitis, Hor.

BURGESS, munificus, Cic. municeps, Cic.

BURN, verbi (to set on fire) incendere, accendere. (to consume) urere, conburere.—to burn (a dead body) cremare.—to burn (in sacrifice) adolere. (to be on fire) ardere. (to be in a flame) flagrare. (to be entirely consumed) deflagrare. (to be all in a heat) aestuare. (to take fire) ardescere. (to be all on fire) ignescere.—to burn on the hand or arm, stigmata inurere. (to singe) glabrare, amburere.—* he burned his father's house, lares patrios incendio absumsit.—the navy, navibus ignem iniecit, admovit.—many houses were burnt, multae aedes conflagrarunt.—was completely burnt, haec regia sedes lucuoso incendio tota in favillis concidit.—I saw all Troy burnt, omne mihi visum considerare in ignes Ilium, Virg.—burnt to ashes, in cineres reductus, cinectus.—to coals, in carbones reductus.—you burn day light, lucernam in sole accendis.—the village was burnt with lightning, villa de coelo tacta est.—sun-burnt, sole adustus.—burnt wine, defrutum, vinum adustum.—subst. ambustio, vulnus ex ustione factum.

BURNISH, polio, expolio, laevigo, limo.

BURST, crepo, ejicio, erumpo.—tears burst out, prosiliunt lacrymae.—a cloud burst, nubes elisa, Sen.—the belly burst, venter elisus, Luc.—to burst for sorrow, dolore dirumpi, Cic.—fire bursts forth, ignis erumpit, Cic. exsilit lumen, Lucret.—to burst with laughter, ilia risu quatere, contendere.

BURTHEN, onus, moles, sarcina.—a ship of burthen, navis oneraria.—to be burthensome to one, alicui oneri esse.

BURY, humo, inhumo, terrae incipio, ad sepulturam do, mando aliquem humo, tumulo, contumulo, funero, sepelio, condo corpus sepulcro, Ov. obruo, in stereo terrae, Stat.—a burying, sepultura.

BUSH, (of thorns) dumus, Cic. (of briars) rubus, Hor.—the place where they grow, vepretum.—to go about the bush, ambages agere, Plaut.—a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush, spem pretio non emo. (of hair) caesaries, coma.

BUSHEL, modius.—a small one, modiolus.

BUSY, occupatus, negotiosus.—a busy body, ardelio, Mart.—never more busy, &c. nunquam me a causis et iudiciis distractio fieri, Cic.—Busily, obnixé, Ter.—and braggingly, actuose, Cic.—Business, (employment) negotium, occupatio, munus, opus. (thing) res, negotium.—* to mind business, rei operam dare, arti vacare.

to come into good business, in foro florere.—*business hindered me from writing back, negotia impediunt, quod minus rescriberem.—come to the business in hand, ad rem redi, Ter.—to be much engaged in business, negotiis impedi, sese involvere, distineri, detineri.*

BUSKIN, cothurnus, pero.

BUSTARD, otis, ïdis, buteo.

BUSTLE, turba, tumultus, seditio.

BUT, (*adversative conj.*) sed, at, ast, atqui. (*in addition to*) verum, autem. (*only*) tantum, modò.—*but what, (why not,)* quin.—*but for, (beside)* praeter, extra, praeterquam, nisi.—* BUT, after a negative, is rendered by nisi, praeter, praeterquam, quin or quidnon.—*none but, nullus quin, nemo qui non.—nothing but, nil aliud quam, nil nisi, nihil quod non.—I cannot but, non possunt non.—no question but he will, non dubium est quin velit.—not but that, non quod non, non quin.—but rather, imò, quinimo.—but a while ago, non ita pridem, nuper admodum.—but yet, tamen, veruntamen.—(I) but that, (if not, did not, were it not that) is made by ni, nisi, nisi quod or quod nisi, with the subj. mood; as, but that I fear my father, ni metuam patrem, Ter. nisi erubesceret fateri, Curt. nisi quod verbis aliter utamur, Cic.—(II) but for, (without) is elegantly made by absque; as, but for him, I should have looked well enough, absque eo esset, rectè ego mihi vidissem, Ter.—but had it not been, &c. quàm fortunatus caeteris essem rebus, absque una hac foret, Ter.—* In those or similar expressions, where the particles are thus used, the phrase will admit of these or the like variations,....but for him, had it not been for him, had he not been, but for you, &c.—(III) not but that (not that not) is made by non quod non, non quin; as, non quod non tales fuerint, quales, &c. Cic. non quin rectum esset, sed quia, &c. Cic. non quod non omnis sententia proprio nomine enthymema dicatur, sed, ut Homerus, &c. Cic. Top.—(IV) no, none, never, scarce, seldom but, (who not, which not, when not, wherein not, &c.) is made by quin, qui non, nisi qui; as, there is no day almost but he comes to my house, dies fere nullus est, quin domum meam veniat, Cic.—there is none but is afraid of you, nemo est, qui non metuat, Cic.—none has shaken it off but he that, &c. nemo illam excussit, nisi qui, &c. Sen. adhuc neminem novi poëtam, qui sibi non optimum videretur, Cic.—(V) nothing else but, is made by quam, non, nisi; as, she does nothing but grieve, nihil aliud quàm dolet, Ov.—* nothing but, (which not) is made by quod non; as, there is nothing so incredible, but, &c. nihil est tam incredibile, quod non dicendo fiat probabile, Cic.—* what but or what else but, is made by the same as nothing but or nothing else but, &c.—* He came but to-day, hodie primum venit.—but just now, nunc primum, Cic.—not but that he had wit, non quod ei deceset ingenium, Cic.—this happens to none but a wise man, soli hoc contingit sapienti, Cic.—there were but two ways out, erant omnino itinera duo, quibus exire possent, Caes.—there wanted but a little but he had struck him, tantum*

non percussit, parùm abfuit quin percuteret.—the last but one, proximus a postremo, Cic.—there is none but knows, nemo est qui nesciat, Cic.—none but I, ego verò solus, Ter.—to be praised with a BUT, cum exceptione laudari, Cic.—but also in thinking, non modò agendo, verum etiam cogitando, Cic.—he came but yesterday, tantum venit heri.—but only by laws, coalescere in populi unius corpus, nulla re praeterquam legibus poterant, Liv.—none of us will forbid you his grave, but that you may bury in it, nemo nostrum prohibebit te suo sepulchro, quò minus sepelias in eo.

BUTCHER, lanus vel lanio, ònis.

BUTLER, pincerna, pocillator, promus condus.

BUTTER, butyrum.—butter-milk, lac serosum.

BUTT, meta.—to butt, (like a ram) arietare.—butting goats, haedi petulci, Virg.

BUTTERFLY, papilio.

BUTTOCKS, nates, clunis, lumbus.

BUTTON, fibula.—hole, retinaculum.

BUTRESS, anteris, Vitr. fulcrum, fulcimentum, futura.

BUZ, emo, coëmo, mercor.

BUZZ, bombila, bombum edo.

BY, a, ab, ad, apud, cum, de, e, ex, juxta, ob, per, prae, praeter, pro, prope, propter, secundum, sub.—* It is often understood, as, pudore victus fuit.

C.

CABBAGE, brassica capitata.

CABIN, stega, Plaut. casa navalis.—made of boughs, casa frondea, Ov.—cabinet, cistula, capsula.—council, consilium secretius.

CABLE, funis anchorarius, retinaculum, rudens, Virg. Æ.

CAGE, (for fowls) cavea. (for slaves) catasta, Tib.

CAKE, libum, Virg.—a bean-cake, fabacia.—of gingerbread, mustaceum, Cic. (a wafer) adorea, Plin.—for sailors, buccellatum, panis nauticus.

CALF, vitulus.—of a calf, vitulinus.—calf of the leg, sura.

CALL, vòco, † calo, appello. (*call for*) arcesso.—* to call one by name, appellare vel exclaimare nominatim aliquem, Cic.—to call the youth out of Italy, excire juventutem ex Italia, Cic.—they began to call Hortensius to plead greater causes, ad majores causas Hortensius adhiberi coeptus est, Cic.—call out Davus, evocate huc Davum, Ter.—to call one by his name, suo nomine aliquem perhibere, Cic.—to call the people together, convocare populum, Cic.—to call up, nocturnos manes carminibus ciere, Virg.—let me alone, or I will call to the master, omite me, alioquin praeceptorem inquam.—if you would be called honest men, si vultis perhiberi probos, Ter.—what was sprung from God, was called by

the name of God, quod erat a Deo natum, nomine ipsius Dei nuncupabant, Cic.—*I desired you to be called hither, huc te accersi jussi, Ter.—being once refused, I am called back again, repudiatus repeto, Ter.—he calls to the gods for succour, obtestatur deos, Cic.—he may well be called cheat, who has now twice deceived me, nae ille probè respondet suo nomini, qui me jam bis circumvenit.—she is called upon for a song, canticum (sc. quod ad) poscitur: thus, Poscitur, si quid, &c. Hor. Od. 1, 32.*

CALM, verb. sedare, mulcere, placare ventum.—*the sea is calm, silet aequor, Virg.—the seas were very calm, torpebant aequora, Stat. adj. placidus, serenus, quietus.—it is fair and calm, sudum et tranquillum est, Plaut.—a calm, sudum, serenitas.—the calm sea, mare pacatum, Horat.*

CALTROPS, (used in war for pricking horses' feet) tribùli, murices.—*sharp like them, muricatus.*

CALUMNIATE, calumniator, infamo, falsum crimen intendere.

CALUMNIUS, injuriosus, contumeliosus.

CAMBRIC, sindon, ònis, f.

CAMEL, camélus.

CAMP, castra, òrum, praesidium, stativa castra, Liv. tentoria in quibus milites diversantur.—*to inquire in whose camp he was, quibus in praesidiis fuerit quaerere, Cic.—to pitch a camp, castrametari, castra locare vel ponere.—to raise a camp, castra movere.*

CAMPAIGN, (open country) campus, planities, locus campestris.—*(taking the field of battle) expeditio militaris.—*our arms have been successful this campaign, bellum hoc anno feliciter gestum est.—to open the campaign, in expeditioem copias educere.*

CAN, (am able) possum, queo, valeo, polleo.—**I cannot tell what to do, non suppetit consilium, Liv.—I will do the best I can, dabo equidem operam, pro viribus agam, Cic.—hearts that cannot be made tame, corda nescia mansuescere, Virg.—he can speak no Latin, nescit Latine loqui.—can you speak French? nõsti Gallicè loqui?*

CANCEL, (make void) rescindere. (a writing) delere.—*I cancelled the verses I had made, poema quod composueram incidi, Cic.*

CANDLE, lucerna, candela.—*a wax one, cereus.—candlestick, candelabrum.—to work by candle-light, lucubrare.—to write under night, evigilare aliquod opus, for elucubrare, Ov.*

CANKER, (worm) eruca. (sore) ulcus, cancer.—*in the mouth, apthae.—in the nose, polypos. (rust) rubigo.—of brass, aerugo.—of iron, ferrugo.—to canker, rubiginem contrahere.—cankered, aeruginosus, Sen.*

CANONIZED, (made a saint) ascriptus numinibus, Plin.

CANOPY, conopaeum, Juv.

CANVAS, cannabium, linteus cannabinus, vel crassus.—*canvassed, (much talked of) res in concionibus agitata, in judicis jactata, in senatu commemorata.*

CAP, pileus vel pileum, tegmen capitis.—*a*

little one, pileolus vel pileolum, Hor.—a dealer in caps, qui pileos vendit, pilearius.—a Spanish cap, bardocucullus, Mart. sagacuculla, Col. chlamys, Plin. sagelum Hispanum, Liv.

CAPACITY, capius, comprehensio, capacitas, intelligendi facultas.—**to apply himself to the capacity of the scholar, ad mensuram discens se submittere, Quint.—speech adapted to the capacity of the common people, ad vulgarem popularitatemque sensum accommodata oratio, Cic.*

CAPON, capus, vel capo, Varr. gallus castratus.—*a caponet, capunculus.*

CAPTAIN, praefectus, dux, Virg. qui vel quae ducit.—*a captain-general, *strategus.—to be chief captain of a war, ferre principatum alicujus belli, Cic. imperator belli gerendi, Cic.—to be a captain over great armies, magnis legionibus imperitare, Hor.—a captain over a hundred, centurio.—of the horsemen, *hipparchus.*

CAPTIOUS, (in syllables) aiceps syllabarum, Cic.—*captiousness, aucupium verborum et literarum, Cic.*

CAR, carruca, rheda, currus.—*a carman, rhedarius, Cic.*

CARE, (concern, anxiety) cura. (the highest degree of it, combined with uneasiness) sollicitudo.—*curam ergo verborum, rerum volo esse sollicitudinem, Quint. in proem. l. 8.—I took care of this, curavi unum hoc quidem.—what care I? quid mea refert?—to care for, prospicere, providere, consulere.—to care for diligently, studere, invigilare, accurare.—to have care, cavere.—I must have a care, est mihi cautio.—to cast away care, bono animo esse.—Careful, diligens, sedulus, studiosus, consideratus, anxius, cautus, providus, prudens.—to be Careless, negligere.*

CARESS, indulgere, blandiri, permulcere, delinire.

CARP, vellico, carpo.

CARRY, gero, gesto, porto, fero, veho, devehò.

CART, carrus, carruca, plaustrum.—*a small cart, postellum, Hor. a cart drawn with three horses, triga.—with four, quadriga.—cart-bread, panis agoraeus.*

CARVE, (in stone, &c.) caedo, sculpo, insculpo.—(meat) carpo, resèco, exartuo.—*a table with these letters carved in it, incisa tabula his literis, Liv.—a Carver, sculptor, qui sculpsit.—pray, be my carver, reseca istic mihi frustum carperis.—I'll thank you for the Carving knife, da mihi, si placet, cultrum structorium.*

CASE, (sheath) theca, vagina.—*a pin-case, theca acicularia.—*our matter was in such a case, &c. res erat et causa nostra eo loci, ut, &c. Cic.—were you in my case, you would be of a different mind, tu si hic sis, aliter sentias, Ter.—I am in good case, bene mecum agitur, Cic.—*in the case of, is, generally before a noun, expressed by in joined to the ablative, as, in fraude tuo.—as the case at present stands, it could not be better done, e re nara, haud melius fieri potuit, Ter.—admit or put the case, verum esto, sit ita sane, putà.—he laments his own case, vicem suam conqueritur, Suet.*

CASEMENT, foricula, transenna.—*of a window, claustrum, Plaut.*

CASKET, capsula, cistula, scriniolum.

CASSOCK, sagum, saga.

CAST, jactus, Ter.—*to cast, jacere, emittere, vi impellere.—into prison, vinculis mandare, Cic. in carcerem demittere, Cic.—he casts off his son-in-law, generum abdicat vel repudiat, Ter. to cast out of the fellowship of men, ex hominum communitate exterminare, Cic.—to cast a cloud before their deceitful works, atram objicere nubem fraudibus, Hor.—to cast down a wall, demoliri parietem, Cic.—I have cast away £ 20 &c. tua arte viginti minae pro psaltria perire, Ter.—Jupiter casts flashes of lightning, Jupiter fulmina jaculatur, Ov.—to cast an image of brass, fundere ex aere imaginem, Plin.—to be cast into sorrow, detrudi in luctum, Cic.—to cast himself heedlessly into one's displeasure, irruere in odium alicujus, Cic.—to cast all the blame upon, omnem culpam in collegam inclinare, Liv. culpam trajicere, Cic. crimen transferre in, Cic.—the sea cast him up, mare illum exspuit.—you will cast me into great troubles, impinges me in magnam litem et molestiam, Senec.—to cast a ditch about a field, agro circumdare fossam.—he cast in his teeth his flying away, fugam illi exprobravit, Ovid. objecit.—to cast a dart through the wall, murum jaculo transjicere, Cic.—houses cast to the ground, domus disjectae, Hor. vel dirutae.—* to cast metal, metallum conflare, fundere.—he cast a block in his way, illi scrupulum injecit.—it is not long since he cast his teeth, illi haud diu est, cum dentes exciderunt.—to cast pearls before swine, (to feed the ungrateful) indignis benefacere.—why go you about to cast yourself away? cur te is perditum?—he cast himself away, sciens vidensque perit.—to cast one's self down, (to be discouraged) animum abjicere, animo frangi, demitti.—one cast down, afflictum erexit, Cic.—to cast in one's mind, cogitare, repetere, in animo versare vel volvere.—he has cast off all goodness, virtuti nuncium remisit, valedixit. (among printers) excudere.—to cast up accounts, rationes computare, summum colligere.—one's eyes, oculos erigere, tollere, levare.—he was cast from his horse, ab equo excussus est.*

CASTLE, castrum, arx.—to build castles in the air, (to entertain foolish hopes) spem pascere inanem.—a little castle, castellum.—one upon a hill, * acropolis.

CASTRATE, exsēco, castro.—a book, mutilo, expurgo.

CASUAL, contingens, fortuitus.

CASUALT, casuum conscientiae disceptator.

CAT, felis, Cic.—cats-hair, (sore) furunculus.

CATCH, dolo capere,prehendere, irretire, Cic.—to catch with his hands, manibus aliquid appetere, Cic.—I will catch you by the beard, &c. te barba continuo arripiam, et in ignem conteciam, Ter.

CATER, opsōnor, dep. & opsōno.—a Caterer, opsōnator.

CATERPILLAR, volvox, volucta.

CATTLE, (in general) pecus. (used for labour of any kind) jumentum.—to mark them, signum pecori imprimere, Virg.—he had great substance of cattle, erat ei pecuaria res ampla, Cic.

CALDRON, ahenum, lebes, cacabus.

CAVE, antrum, caverna, latibulum, specus, spelunca, fovea.

CAVIL, calumnia, captiuncula, Cic.—subtile ones, captiones dialecticae, Cic.—to confute a cavil, calumniam contundere vel obterere, Cic.

CAUL, (covering the bowels) omentum.

CAUSE, causa.—not without cause, merito, non injuria, non abs re, non immerito, optimo jure, temere.—to cause agues, accendere febres, Cels.—to cause pain, dolorem inferre, Plin. cruciatum ciere, Cic.—you have cause to rejoice, est quod gaudeas, Cic.—you are the cause, tu causa, fons, origo.—to cause one to think of, cogitationem alicui injicere, Cic.—this is to be reprehended for many causes, multis nominibus est hoc vitium notandum, Cic.—he caused them to swear, per jurandum adigebat, Caes.

CAUSEY, via strata, Liv. viarum strata, Virg. pavementum, Juv.

CEASE, omitto, finio, cesso, abisto. (to give over for a time) desinere. (entirely) desistere. to cease from study, feriari a studiis, Cic.—he ceased to give, intermisit dare, Caes.—in winter all wars cease, hieme omnia bella conquiescunt, Cic.—learning ceased, conticuerunt literae, Cic. cease doing injury to me, remittas me onerare injuriis, Ter.—the winds cease, venti subsidunt, Prop.—without ceasing, sine ulla intermissione, indiesenter.

CENSER, turibulum, acerra.

CERTAIN, (sure) certus, clarus, haud dubius. (person or thing) quidam, aliquis.—some certain member, aliquod quoddam membrum, Cic.—to affirm Certainly, affirmare asseveratione, Cic.—of a Certainty, exploratè percipere et cognoscere, Cic.

CESS, census.—to be cessed, censeri, Cic.

CHAFE, (to be angry) stomachari, Ter. saevire, Ter. (to warm) concalefacere. (to rub) terere, mollire.

CHAFF, palea, acus, acēris, gen.

CHAFFINCH, frigilla, Mart.

CHAIN, catena, torquis.

CHAIR, sella, cathedra.

CHALLENGE, (claim as one's own) sibi vindicare, sibi assumere, sibi asciscere. (to give a challenge) provocare.

CHALK, creta.—of chalk, cretaceus.

CHAMBER, cubiculum.—bed, cubicularis lectus.

CHAMBERLAIN of a city, quaestor urbanus.

CHAMP, mandere, manducare.

CHAMPION, pugil, agonista.

CHANCE, casus, eventus, fortuna, fors.

CHANNEL, (of a street) cloaca. (of a river) alveus.

CHANGE, muto, e-de-trans-per-comsum-muto.—to change money, cambire.—tu

change his situation, demigrare de suo statu, Cic.—his opinion, a sententia desistere? Cic. iudicium flectere, Cic.—his nature, sibi ingenium novum induere, Liv.—by want his nature is changed, immutatur ingenium egestate, Ter.—to change the course, dare vela retrorsum, Hor.—the wind changes, &c. in Africum se vertit Auster, Caes.

CHAP, fatisco, dehisco, dissilio, rimas ago.

CHAPEL, sacellum, Tac. capellum.

CHAPLAIN, sacellanus, capellanus.

CHAPMAN, insitor, licitator.

CHAPTER, (of a book) caput. (of a pillar) epistylum.

CHARCOAL, carbo.

CHARGE, (cost) sumptus, impensa. (a commission) delegatio. (administration) provincia, procuratio, Cic. (reproaching) objectatio, Caes.—to lay to one's charge, calumniari, objicere, insimulare, arguere, vitio vel crimini dare, criminem in aliquem intendere.—to have the charge, praeesse, praesidere.—I charge you not to carry out, &c. interdico ne extuiss. velis, &c. Ter.—to commit a charge to one, dare curationem alicui, Liv. procuracionem committere, Cic.—these things were laid to his charge, haec in eum inceperantur, Sall.—I will go and give charge to my servants, ibo atque servis edicam, Ter. edixine tibi? Ter.

CHARGER, mezorodum, Hor. laex, Plin.

CHARIOT, rheda, Cic. carruca, pilentum, Liv. curriculum, carpentum.

CHARM, (please) placere. (enchant) fascinare, excantare, recantare., Plin.

CHARTER, diploma, ätis.

CHASE, fugare, expellere, in fugam vertere, agitare, abigere.

CHASTE, pudicus, castus, sobrius, continens.

CHASTISE, castigo.

CHAT, obgnarrare, Ter. voces inanes fundere, Cic. garrere, Cic.

CHEAP, vilis, as ova vilia, Hor.—to cheapen, liceri, licitari.—cheaper victual, laxior annona, Liv.—to sell at a cheaper rate, minoris vendere aliquid, Plaut.

CHEARFUL, alacer, gratus, jucundus.

CHECK, reprimo, fraeno, inh. beo.

CHEEK, gena, bucca.—bone, maxilla.—tooth, molaris.

CHERRY, cerasum.—tree, cerasus, i, f.—stone, acinus.

CHERISH, fovere, indulgere.—to cherish his spirits with wine, curare genum mero, Hor.—to cherish the body, corpori deservire, Cic.

CHEESE, caseus.—press, caseale.—curd, coagulum.—made of cow's milk, bubulus caseus.

CHESNUT, nux castanea, Virg.

CHESS board, alveolus, alveus lusorius.—play, ludus tessularius.—man, latrunculus.

CHEST, arca csta, capsula.

CHEW, mandere, manducare.—to chew the cud, remandere vel ruminare.—Chewing of the meat, &c. escarium confectio a lingua adjuvari videtur, Cic.

CHICKEN, pullus gallinaceus.

CHIDE, oburgo, Ter. arguo, incuso, reptehendo, increpo, rixor.

CHIEF, subst. princeps, coryphaeus, optimas, summarius, Cic.—chiefs, (of the first rank, referring to place or order of station) primores. (eminent either by rank or political authority) proceres. (of large fortune) optimates.—adj. summus, supremus, praecipuus, primus, primarius, lectissimus, selectus, electus, potissimus, optimus.—was always his chief care, ei semper antiquissima cura fuit, Cic.—to be chief of the city, obtinere summum atque altissimum gradum civitatis, Cic. facile princeps, longè princeps, Cic.—to be chief judge, iudicio alicui praesidere, Cic.

CHILBLAIN, pernio.—a small one, -iunculus. CHIVES of flowers, fila florum.

CHILD, infans, puer, puellus, puerulus, pusio. —a female child, puera, puella, puerula.—a natural child, nothus, spurius.—one born before the time, abortivus, foetus abortivus, Hor.—* with child, praegnans.—one in child-bed, puèra.—child bearing, partus, nixus.—a child born after his father's death, proles posthuma, Hor.—Childhood, infantia, aetacula, Cic. aetas tenella, pueritia.—* from his childhood, ab ineunte aetate, a pueritia, a parvulo, ab incunabilis, a teneris annis, vel unguiculis.—desirous of praise from his childhood, a puero gloriae cupidus.—a Childish act, factum puerile.—Childless, sine liberis, liberis orbus vel orba.—Children, liberi, filii, soboles, proles, pignora.—three children at a birth, ter genini.

CHILL, algosus, alsius, frigidulus, algidus.—to be chill, algere, frigere.

CHIMNEY, caminus, fornax, fumarium.—a chimney with fire in it, focus lucens.—the tunnel of one, fumi tubus.

CHIN, mentum.—one having a long chin, mento.

CHINA ware, vasa fictilia Sinensia.

CHINCOUGH, tussis, pertussis.

CHINE, spina, trachelus, vertebrae.

CHINK, rima, rimula.—to chink, fatiscere, rimas agere.—cymba rimis dehiscit, Ov.

CHIP, schidium, Vitruv. segmen, scamentum, assula, Plaut. (for kindling) fomes, Virg.—* a chip of the old block, patris est filius.

CHIRP, pipilo, pipio, minurio.—chirping loud, argutus passer, Mart.—as a cricket, strideo.

CHIRURGEON, chirurgus.

CHISEL, scalprum.

CHIVALRY, (knights' service) servitium militare. (prowess) fortitudo, virtus. (knightship) equitatus, ordo equestris. (horsemanship) militia equestris.

CHOICE, subst. electio, Cic. electus, Ov. delectus, Caes. optio, Plaut. arbitratus, arbitrium, iudicium.—to make a choice, agere vel habere delectum, Liv.—of words, verborum delectus, Cic.—to give the choice, facere delectum, permittere delectum, Cic.—let there be a choice, delectus sit, Cic.—take your choice, optio sit tua.—of his own choice, sponte, ultro.—adj.

(*exquisite*) lectus, electus, egregius, eximius; excors.

CHOIR, chorus.

CHOKE, suffoco, praefocō; strangulo, angō.
CHOLERIC, biliosus, Cels.—iracundus, asper, stomachosus, immodicus irae.

CHOOSE, opto, sumo, delectum facio, eximo. (to make a selection) legere. (out of many to select one or a few for advantage) eligere. (out of several good ones to select one as the best) deligere. (when in the selection the individual is set apart from the rest) seligere. (appoint) constituere, designare.—into a company, ascisco.—into the place of another, substituo.—by lots, sortior. to choose some mode of life, sibi aliquod genus aetatis degendae constituere, Cic.—chosen in his place, in ejus locum successus, Liv.—to choose consuls, consules creare.

CHOP, praecido.—chopped meat, cibus pulmentaris.—a chop, frustum, secamentum.—house, caupona.

CHOUGH, cornicula, Hor. monedula, Plin. gractulus.

CHOUSE, decipio, fallo, eludo.

CHRISTMAS, Christi diei natalis festum.—day, dies Christi natalis.

CHRONICLES, annales, Liv. chronica, fasti.

CHURCH, (building) aedes, is, aedes sacra, templum. (religious assembly) ecclesia.—warden, sacrorum custos, aedituus, procurator ecclesiae.—yard, coemeterium, dormitorium.—a cathedral church, basilica, ae.

CHURLISH, inclemens, rigidus, inurbanus.

CIRCLE, circulus, orbis, orbiculus.—about the moon, halo.

CIRCUIT, circuitus, gyrus.—of a house, ambitus aedium, Cic.

CIRCUMSPECT, prudens, providus, cautus, consideratus.—talk very circumspect and agreeable, sermo bene coctus et conditus.

CITE, (summon) cito, arcesso, in jus voco. (quote) cito, laudo, testem produco.

CITY, (meaning the buildings) urbs. (the inhabitants) civitas.—the chief city, metropolis.—Citizens, cives, municipes.—to make one, civitate donare.

CIVIL, civilis, civicus. (courteous) comis, urbanus, humanus.—the civil law, jus civile.—civil discord, pestis intestina, Liv. malum intestinum, Liv.—Civility, urbanitas, lepor.

CLAIM, vindico, arrogo, exigo.

CLAMMY, glutinosus, tenax, viscosus, sequeax.

CLAP, plaudo, collido.—to clap the wings, alas quatere, Virg.—Clapping of wings, pennarum jactatus, Ov.—of hands, applausus, Cic.—a clap of thunder, fragor tonitru.—Clapper of a bell, malleus campanarius.—of a mill, crepitaculum molare.

CLARET, vinum helvolum, rubrum, purpureum.—we have claret to dinner, appositum est nobis in prandio vinum purpureum.

CLASP, fibula, spinther, ansula.

CLAUSE, (sentence) sententia, clausula, pe-

riodus. (article) caput, articulus. * to speak in short articles, caesim dicere, Cic.

CLAW, (of a kite) ungula. (of a crab) foriceps denticulata.—to claw, scalpere, scabere.

CLAY, lutum. (fidler's) terra pinguis. (potter's) creta figillaris.

CLEAN, mundus, purus, nitidus. (neat) tersus, expolitus.—to make clean, mungere, mundare, diluere, expurgare.

CLEAR, purus, lucidus, liquidus, limpidus, nitidus, clarus, luculentus.—the clear sky, sudum.—so that one may see through, perspicuus, perlucidus. (without dregs) defaecatus.—a clear voice, vox limpida.—the clear sun, sol nitidus.—a fountain clearer than glass, fons vitro splendidior, Hor.—to clear one's self, crimen eluere, Ov. aliquod crimen excutere vel diluere, Quinct.—to clear and remove suspicion, expurgare & dimovere suspicionem, Cic.—that I may do it with a clear conscience, ut id liquido possim, Ter.—* to clear a ship, vectigalia solvere.—let me clear myself, sine me noxa eximam.

CLEAVE, (stick) haereo, adhaereo.—hardly do they cleave to their bones, vix ossibus haerent, Virg. adhaereo, Caes. inhaereo.—cleaving to one, affixus alicui tanquam magistro, Cic. (cut) findo, profundo, Cic.—asunder, diffindo.—the ground cleaves with heat, ardore dehiscunt terrae.

CLEFT, (into three parts) trifidus.—ak is cleft with wedges, cuneis robur fissile scinditur, Virg.—subst. fissura, Col. fissus, us, Cic.

CLEG, (venomously) solipuga, Lucan. solifuga.

CLEW, glomus, i, & ãris.—of a sail, veli pes.

CLIFF, rupes, petra, scopulus, mons praeruptus.

CLIMB, scando, Cic. conscendo.—upon, superscando, Liv.—what may be climbed, scansilis, Plin.—to climb over a wall, vallum transcendere, Lucan.—a tree, in arborem adrepere.

CLIP, tondeo, tonso, tonsio.—Clipped, barba tonsa.

CLOAK, verb. (dissemble) dissimulo, infusco, Cic. velo, tego, contego.—to cloak offences, objicere noctem peccatis, et nubem fraudibus, Hor.—under the cloak of a surname, sub cognominis obtentu, Liv.—war cloaked under the name of peace, bellum nomine pacis involutum, Cic.—see that you do not cloak yourself, cave in ista calumnia delitecas, Cic. subst. (garment) chlanys, sagum, lacerna, pallium.—to cast off his cloak, and leap forth, penula rejecta desuere, Cic.—he has on a yellow cloak, crocea penula amictus, indutus est.—a cloak-bag, penularium.

CLOATHE, (to put on outer and loose clothes) amictre. (to put on inner and strait ones) induere. (to dress, also to furnish clothes) vestire. See CLOTH.

CLOCK, as a hen, glocire.—a clocking hen, gallina singultiens, Col.—to clock, (to sob) singultire, singultus emittere.

CLOCK, to tell the hour, horologium.—what o'clock is it? quota hora est?—it is seven, septima hora est.—what hour it is both in the clock and dial, quae hora sit in horologio machinali et in gnomone.

CLOD, gleba.—full of clods, glebosus.—to break clods, inertes glebas rastris frangere, Virg.

CLOISTER, peristylum vel peristilum, Cic. porricus.

CLOSE, (shut) clausus. (secret) arcanus. (dark) nubilus. (fast) firmus.

CLOSET, conclave, armarium. (for studies) musaeum.

CLOTH, pannus, panniculus.—a table-cloth, a towel, mappa.—maker of cloth, pannifex, pannicularius.—the maker of linen cloth, linteo.—to clothe, vestire, amicare, Hor.—clothed with wickedness, involuta tegumentis nequitiae, Cic.—lay the cloth, instrue mensam.—clothe the naked, induere nudos. See CLOATH.

CLOUD, nubes, nubecula, nubilum, nebula. Cloudy, nubilus, fuscus, nubibus tectus, nebulosus.—Cloudy weather, aër nebulosus, Plin. coelum nebulosum, Cic.—Cloudy and dark places, loca obnubila et tenebris obsita, Cic.

CLOVE, caryophyllum.—of garlick, spica.

CLOVEN, in two, bifidus.—cloven footed, bisulcus.—that may be cloven, fissilis.—cloven, (cleft) fissus.

CLOWN, vir agrestis vel rusticus, agricola, colonus.

CLOUT, sarcio, resarcio.—a clout, panniculus, linteolum.

CLUB, clava, fustus, baculus.—he that carries one, claviger.

CLUSTER, of grapes, &c. racemus.

COACH, rheda, currus.

COAL, carbo.—a burning or live coal, pruna, Virg.—a coal-house, domus carbonaria.—a Collier, carbonarius.—a coal-rake, rutabulum.

COARSE, crassus. (rustic) agrestis.

COAST, ora, littus. (ofland) terminus, limes.—to coast along, oram legere.

COBLER, sartor, cerdo, sarcinator, sutor.—let not the cobbler go beyond his last, ne sutor ultra crepidam, Hor.

COBWEBS, aranae telas exercet, Ov.

COCK, in a conduit or pump, siphunculus, papilla, epistomium, saliens, Cic. (of hay) meta foeni. (fowl) gallus.—to cock a gun, serpentinam adducere.—an arrow, arcum intendere.

COCKATRICE, basiliscus, serpens regulus.

COCKLE, (shell-fish) cochlea, concha. (among corn) zizania.

COCKER, indulgeo, adblandior.

COD, (fish) asellus, capito. (of pease) siliqua.

COFFER, cista, situla, scrinium.—if I suffer you to come to my coffers, si te ad capsas meas admisero, Cic.

COIN, cudere nummos vel argentum, ferire pecunias, Plaut.—a maker of it, monetarius, cuser, Liv.—counterfeit coin, nummus adulterinus, Cic.

CORT, discus, scabulus.

COLD, subst. frigus, rigor, algor. adj. gelidus, algidus, frigidus.—to be cold, frigere.—the uninhabited parts of the earth are frozen with cold, rigent frigore partes mundi incultae, Cic.—the blood waxed cold for fear, sanguis gelidus formidine dirigit, Virg.—to catch a cold, captare frigus, Virg.—to chill with cold, algere,

Cic.—very cold, loci praegelidi, Liv.—having his heart cold, gelido frigore pectus as-trictum, Ov.—by delay the matter waxed cold, differendo res elanguit, Liv.—think you that I am cold, frigere me putas?—to speak coldly, jejunè de re aliqua disputare, agere, dicere, Cic. cold comfort, consolatio tenuis.

COLLUSION, praevaricatio, dolus, collusio.

COLONEL, legionis tribunus, * chiliarchus.

COLOUR, color.—to colour, infucare.—under colour, sub specie vel sub speciem pacis, sub praetextu, simulatione belli, Caes. obtentu.—soldier's colours, vexilla, signa militaria.

COLT, pullus equinus.—colt's teeth, dentes pullini, Plin.

COMB, pecten.—to comb one's head, comere, pectere, crines digerere, comas vel capillum componere.—a cock's comb, crista galli.—a honey-comb, favus.—a horse comb, strigilis.

COME, venio, advenio, convenio, pervenio, devenio; incedo, proficiscor; provenio, supervenio. (to reach) pertingere.—it comes from the eyes to the brain, ab oculis pertingit ad cerebrum, Plin.—it came into my mind, subitit animum sc. cogitatio.—should he have an opportunity of coming into favour again, si reditus ei gratiae paterit, Cic.—to come often, ventitare, Cic.—this comes often to mind, recursat hoc animo, Tac.—illud mihi occurrit, Cic.—suddenly he comes forth, iste repente procedit, Cic.—it comes to the same purpose, eodem res revolvitur, Cic. the fit is a-coming, instat febris, Cels.—you come to us loaded with learning, literis onustus ades.—to come to one's senses, resipiscere, Ter.—to come against his country, signa patriae inferre, Cic.—lo, to what state I am come, hem, quo redactus sum, Ter.—it has come about otherwise than I thought, multo secus evenit atque existimavi.—lest it come to my father's ear, ne ad patrem hoc permānet, Ter.—the foresight of time to come, provisio temporis posteri, Cic.—come to the heir, ad heredem transeunt, Plin.—to come into one's sight, in oculos alicui vel alicujus incurrere, alicui obversari.—come again, tauri praesepia repetunt, Virg.—is come to this pass, ed rem devolvi, ut, &c. Cic.—letters often come to us, crebrè enim literae ab aliis ad nos comment, Cic.—riches come in abundance, effusè affluunt opes, Liv.—lest it should come into his hands, ne in illius manus perveniret, Cic.—come hither, ehodum, Ter.—victory will come down from heaven, &c. qui nihil agentis sibi de coelo devoluturam in sinum victoriam censeat, Liv.—the day will come, obrepserit dies, Cic. illucescet ille dies, Cic.—I come again to see what they do, reviso quid agant, Ter.—to come upon one privily, ex occulto intervenire, Cic.—if he should come suddenly upon me, hic si me impudentem opprimat, Ter.—which come to our ears, quae ad nostras aures permānant, Cic.—I fear what will come of it, quorsum accidat timeo, Ter.—they come down to us from heaven, defluunt haec superis, Cic.—come out of an obscure life, ex diuturnis tenebris emersus homo, Cic.

COMFORT, solatium, solamen, levamen, consolatio, fomentum.—to comfort, solari, levare,

beare, recreare, fovēre, consolationem adhibere.
—to be of good comfort, bono animo esse, Liv.
—cold comfort, consolatio tenuis.

COMMAND, edictum, mandatum. (*military, given by a superior*) imperium. (*order given by an inferior*) jussus, ūs, jussum, i. (*instruction*) praeceptum.—to command (*publish*) edicere.—(*instruct*) praecipere. (*with authority*) imperare. (*to order or bid*) jubere, mandare.—to execute a command, peragere jussa, Ov.—to be at one's command, alicui obtemperare, decretis suis parere, Cic. in ditione ac potestate alicujus esse, Cic.

COMMENCE an action at law, instituire accusationem, Ulpian. actionem intendere, Quint. litem alicui intendere, Cic.—one shall commence doctor of divinity to-morrow, quidam laurea theologiae cras donandus vel insigniendus est, crastino die quidam suprema theologiae corona decorabitur.

COMMEND, (*praise*) laudo, tribuo praeconium alicui, Cic. commendo, Cic.—Commendation, collaudatio, Cic. salus, Cic.—letters of commendation, literae commendatitiae, Cic.

COMMERCE, commercium, mercatura.

COMMIT (*entrust*) mando, demando, committo, credo, delēgo.—adultery, inire cubile alterius, Cic.—any ill act, perpetrare.—murder, imbuerē gladium scelere, Cic. perpetrare caedem, Liv.—to memory, memoriae aliquid tradere vel mandare.—I will commit this business to Davus, Davo istuc dedam negotii, Ter.—a wicked action, &c. facinus foedum ac ferum consciscere, Liv. scelere nefario se astringere, Cic.—a charge, negotium attribuire, Caes. munus alicui deferre, Cael. ad Cic. onus alicui impingere, Cic.—high treason, majestatem laedere, Suet.—a Committee, arbitratorum consensus.

COMMODOUS, utilis, conveniens, opportunus.

COMMON, vulgaris, communis, tritus, usitatus, quotidianus, trivialis, vulgatus.—a common soldier, gregarius miles.—common pasture, ager compascuus, Cic.—prison, custodia publica.—to make common or public, divulgare.—to become so, percrebescere, Cic.—Commonalty, plebs, vulgus.—book of common prayer, precum communium liber.

COMMOTION, tumultus, seditio, motus, turba, commotio.

COMMUNICATION, commercium, colloquium, sermo.

COMPACT narration, pressa narratio, Quintil. (*agreement*) pactio, pactum, conventum.

COMPANY, societas, consortium, coetus, comitatus, congressus, caterva, conventus, frequentia, corona, turba.—by companies, turmatim, manipulatim, gregatim, cattervatim.—a company of vile persons, colluvies.—a great company of women came into the streets, effudit sese in publicum maxima frequentia mulierum, Liv.—to be much in one's company, consuescere alicui, Ter.—I dislike a great company, odi celebratam, Cic.—to be attended by a company of young men, juventutis choro stipari, Cic.—to

keep company with one, societatem cum aliquo inire, in societatem se dare, conferre.

COMPANION, (*as on a journey*) comes. (*an associate*) socius. (*in drinking*) sodalis. (*in war*) commiles. (*at table*) convictor. (*in office*) colēga. (*partner*) consors. (*in the same tent*) contubernalis.

COMPARE, aequo, compāro, aequipāro, confēro.—I was wont to compare, parvis componere magna solebam, Virg.—not to be compared, omnino nequaquam par, Cic.—in Comparison of himself, prae se.—in comparison of our times, ad nostrorum temporum rationem, Cic.—beyond compare, nihil supra.

COMPASS, verb. claudio, circumdo, incingo, circumvenio, obsideo, circumfundo, sepio. subst. circuitus, ambitus.—a pair of compasses, circūsus.

COMPASSION, miseratio, misericordia.—to have compassion upon, commiserescere, miserari, Caes. misereri.

COMPEL, urgeo, adīgo, cogo, compello, detrūdo.

COMPENDIOUS, brevis, succinctus.—Compendiously, summatim, perstrictim, breviter.

COMPLAIN, queror, lamentor.—to complain sometimes to one and sometimes to another, querimonias ultro citroque jactare, Liv.—he complained of me to the master, apud praeceptorem me detulit.

COMPLEXION, oris color, corporis constitutio v. affectio.—a good one, corpus bene constitutum, Cic.

COMPLIMENT, verb. blandior, adblandior, blandis verbis excipio, urbanitatis officii sequor.—without compliments, sine blanditiis.—to send them, salutem dicere, or salutem, by itself: see Cicero's Epistles, at the beginning, where salutem is contracted into letter S.

COMPLY, assentio, assentior, pareo, assensum praehere.

COMPOSE, (*as printers*) typos compono, connecto. (*settle*) sedo, placo, paco, lenio.—a Composed mind, mens tranquilla.—countenance, vultus sedatus, serenus, tranquillus.—Composition, (*agreement*) pactum, compactum. (*mixture*) compositio. (*in writing*) scriptio, stylus, oratio.

COMPREHEND, animo complector, mente capio, comprehendo, percipio, consequor intellectu, Quint.

COMPRISE, contineo, comprehendo, amplector.

CONCEAL, (*for the sake of the concealer*), cēlo. (*of the thing hidden*) occūlo. (*put out of the way*) abdo.—to conceal craftily, astūtē reticere, Cic.

CONCEITS, facetiae, sales.—to be much in one's own conceit, nimis seipsum diligere, Cic.

CONCEIVE, concipere, animo complecti, animo sorbere, Cic. cogitatione depingere, Cic.

CONCERNING, de, quod ad.—the money, quod ad argentum attinet, Plaut.—which concern every one, quae singulos spectant, Cic.

CONCERT, concertus.—to concert measures, deliberare, consilia conferre.

CONCISE, strictus, concisus, brevis.

CONCLUDE, (*gather by reason*) decerno, de-
cīdo, colligo. See FINISH.

CONCORD, concordia, unanimitas, consensus.

CONCOURSE, (*of people*) coetus, frequentia.

CONCUBINE, pellex, amica, meretricula, con-
cubina.

CONCUR, consentio, assentior; conspiro.

CONDEMN, supplicio aliquem addico, con-
demno.

CONDESCEND, ad vulgi opinionem abire, Cic.

CONDITION, status, conditio, sors, fortuna.
—*he is not in a good condition*, malè se habet.

CONDUCT, subst. auspiciū atque ductus, Liv.
—*to require a safe conduct*, fidem postulare
publicam, Cic. (*behaviour*) vitæ, morum ratio.

—*to conduct*, ducere, tractare.

CONDUIT, canalī, aquæ ductus.

CONFECTION, compositio unguentorum.

CONFEDERATES, socii et foederati populi,
Cic. consilii participes.

CONFER, sermonem instituire, Caes. consi-
lium miscere cum, &c. (*bestow*) confero, tri-
buo. (*compare*) rem cum re comparo, conféro,
compono.

CONFESS, fateor, confiteor, agnosco, crimen
suscipio.

CONFIDENCE, confidentia, confisio, fides,
fiducia.—*Confiding*, fretus, confisus.—*confiding
in your clemency*, fretus tua humanitate, Cic.—
to confide in one's favour, &c. gratia et auctori-
tate, et potentia cuiusquam niti, Cic.

CONFINE, (*restrain*) coercere, cohibeo, re-
primo. (*banish*) relēgo.—*in prison*, in carcere
includere, in vinculis habere.—*one's desires*,
animi cupiditates reprimerē, cohibere, refræ-
nare.—*to be confined by sickness*, morbo detineri.
—*by business*, negotiis distineri, implicari.—
Confines, limites, confinia.

CONFIRM, firmo, confirmo, Cic. sancio,
ratum habere, testificari, stabilire.—*confirmed
with an oath*, religione testatum, Cic.—*to con-
firm their hearts with words*, animas verbis con-
firmare, Caes.—*gravity with constancy*, constan-
tia gravitatem confirmare, Cic.

CONFISCATE goods, bona publicare, confis-
care, in publicum bona redigere.—*Confiscation*,
publicatio, proscriptio.

CONFORM, accommo, conformo, morigē-
ror.—*conform to*, consentaneus, congruens, con-
veniēns.—*Conformity*, congruentia.

CONFOUND, confundo, Plin. perturbo, in
unum omnia misceo.—*he is confounded* (*over-
powered*) *with the testimonies of orators*, orato-
rum testimoniis obruitur, Cic.—*to confound all
things*, omnia permiscere, Cic.—*I confound him
with his own argument*, suo sibi hunc jugulo
gladio, Ter.

CONFUSION, (*destruction*) labe, perniciēs,
(*shame*) pudor.—*to introduce confusion*, chaos re-
bus inducere, Sen.—*a confused shout*, fremitus
inconditus, Plin.—*Confusedly*, inconditè hæc
fundit, Cic. promiscuè, permistè, Cic.

CONFUTE, refello, redarguo, confuro, amo-
rior, Ter. refello, Cic. revinco, Cic. labe-
facto, Cic. convinco, Cic.—*to confound*, and

with strong reasoning to confute, a falsæ accu-
sation, calumniam obterere atque contundere,
Cic.

CONGEALED, concretus, glaciatus, congela-
tus.

CONGRATULATE, gratulor.—*I congratulate
your safe return*, te salvum rediisse gaudeo.

CONGREGATION, coetus, conventus, concio,
* synodus.

CONJECTURE, conjicio, collēgo, auguror,
conjecturam adhibere.—*to hit by conjecture*, con-
jectura consequi, Cic.—*to conjecture that a thing
will come to pass*, conjectura aliquid prospicere,
Cic.—*it is conjectured from this circumstance*,
ex hac re conjectura ducitur, Cic.

CONJUNCTION, adjunctio, conjunctio.—*of the
sun and moon*, interlunium, Plin.

CONJURER, exorcista, adjurator, magus, ve-
neficus.

CONQUEROR, debellator, domitor, victor.—
to conquer, subigere, potiri, vincere.—*nothing
is so well fenced that it may not be conquered
with money*, nihil tam munitum, quod non ex-
pugnari pecunia possit, Cic.

CONSCIENCE, (*a faculty of the mind*) consci-
entia.—*consciousness*, (*the exercise of that faculty*)
conscientia, memoria.

CONSENT, consensus omnium est vox natu-
rae, Cic.—*of one consent*, unà voce, Cic. unani-
mis.—*all with one consent advised to throw him
down headlong*, omnes uno ore auctores fuerunt,
ut præcipientem hunc darent.—*to consent*, assen-
tiri, assensum præbere, indulgere.

CONSEQUENTLY, deinceps, necessariè.

CONSIDER, considero, judico, cogito, repūto,
inspicio, recogito, perpendo, Cic. rumino, per-
tracto, recognosco.—*consider your own mind*,
introspecte in mentem tuam ipse, Cic.—*to con-
sider all chances*, omnes expendere casus, Virg.
—*to consider attentively*, acri et intento animo
aliquid intueri, Cic. spectare, Cic. animo me-
tiri aliquid, Ov. expendant se ipsi, Cic. omni
acie ingenii et animo contemplari, Cic. rerum
naturam studiosè intueri,—*acie mentis dispi-
cere*, Cic.—*to consider with themselves*, secum in
animis versare, Liv. mente contractare, Cic.—
you consider not what you do, vobis, quid facia-
tis, minùs pensj estis, Liv.

CONSIST, sto, consisto. (*am consistent with*)
convenio, congruo.—*all my hopes consist in you*,
in te spes omnis nobis sita est, Ter.—*the whole
consists in this point*, in eo res vertitur, Liv.—
in whose life con-sisted the welfare of the state,
cujus in vita nitebatur salus civitatis, Cic.—*all
virtue consists in three things*, tribus in rebus,
fere vertitur omnis virtus, Cic.

CONSPIRE, conjūro, conspiro, intestina mala
commoveo, machinor, conjurationem facio, Caes.
in unum consentire.

CONSTANT, adj. (*steadfast*) constans, immu-
tabilis, firmus, stabilis. (*convn*) certus, æquabilis,
(*lasting*) perpetuus, ratur.—*a constant report*,
fama consentiens.—*constant to a purpose*, tenax
propositi, pertinax.—*in suffering*, patiens, tole-
rans.—*verb. to be constant*, persistere, fixumque
manere, consentire.—*his Constancy cannot be*

broken by any threats, or terrors, nullis minis, terroribus frangi potest ejus pertinacia.—*constancy is commendable, constancia laudanda est.*

CONSTRAIN, (*force*) cogo, constringo. (*keep in*) coërcere, urgere, premere.—*necessity constrained us, expressit hoc necessitas.—he constrained him to be judge, adegit illum esse arbitrum.—to yield, pepulit ad deditionem.—the people to give their voice, extorsit per vim suffragia populi.—a Constraint, coactio, vis, compulsio: coërcitio, compressio.*

CONSULT, (*advise together*) consultare, consilia agitare, capita conferre. (*ask advice*) consulere. (*with one's self*) deliberare. (*with another*) consilia cum aliquo communicare.—*to consult what is necessary to be done, consulere, in medium conferre, quid opus sit facto.—an oracle, oraculum a Deo petere, oraculum consulere, sortes poscere.*

CONSUME, consumo, absumo, insumo.—*metal, excôquo.—an estate, dilapido, abligurio, prodigo, decôquo. (squander) profundo, dissipio, dispergo. (destroy) sperdo, conficio, exhaurio. (devour) helluor, exêdo, devôro, absorbeo. (diminish and decay) immينو, detêro, sensim attêro.—time, terere, contere tempus.—* fire consumed the houses, domos incendium absumpsit.—the woods, ignis confecit sylvas.—grief consumes one, aegritudo aliquem exêdit.—a Consumption (il habit of body, when the food turns into bad humours) tabes, *cachexia.—(of the lungs) *phthisis, morbus phthisicus. (of nature, when the food does not nourish) *atrophia.*

CONTEMN, (*to slight an object as being of less value when compared with others*) spernere, spretaeque injuria formae, Virg. Æ. (*in a higher degree*) aspernari. (*slight or look down on another as inferior to one's self, or to what belongs to one's self*) despiciere. legionem propter paucitatem despiciere, Caes. (*to despise as either worthless or indifferent in itself*) temnere, contemnere. nactus est morbum, quem initio et ipse et medici contempserant, Corn. Nep. (*so as to loathe*) fastidire. si te hic fastidit Alexis, Virg. E. 2.—*Contempt, despectus, fastidium, &c.—a Contemptible fellow, homo vilis, abjectus.—to grow into contempt, studia populi amittere, gratia populi excidere, populi studia amittere, invidiam suscipere, odio et contemptui subjicere, in reprehensionem incurrere.—* our presents are contemned by you, sordent tibi munera nostra, Virg. E.—he has brought this place into contempt, hunc locum in despectum reddidit.*

CONTEMPLATE, contemplari, speculari, spectare.—*the nature of things, rerum naturam intueri.—* they gave themselves wholly up to contemplation, totos se in rebus contemplandis, perspicendisquë ponebant.*

CONTENT, altercari, litigare; certare, contendere.—** they contend with great wrath, ira magna configitur.—I will contend with you no more, non luctabor tecum amplius.*

CONTENT, contentus.—*to be content, acquiescere, satis habere.—I am content with it, contentus isto sum, Cic. sat habeo, Ter.—to be content with a loss, aequo animo jacturam ferre,*

Cic.—*Contentedly, patienter, leniter.—the contents of a book, &c. libri sententia, Cic. argumentum, summarium.*

CONTEST, subst. lis, rixa, jurgium, disceptatio, certamen. verb. controversor, certo, concreto, litigo.

CONTINENCE, continentia, castitas, castimonia.

CONTINUE, (*prolong*) continuare, perpetuare, producere, prorogare. (*hold on*) pers-qui, pergere, tenere, ex-equi. (*abide*) manere, durare, permanere. (*stay beside or by any study*) morari, immorari. (*as a custom does*) inveterascere.—*he was continually with me, mecum erat assiduus.—if the disease has been of long continuance, si jam inveteravit morbus.—it continues to rain, non intermittit pluere.—I have continued my work, in tua tempora opus deduxi.—the disease has continued more than fourteen days, morbus in quatuordecim dies excessit.—whose wisdom continued to the last hour of life, cujus ad extremum spiritum provecta est prudentia.*

CONTRACT, (*draw together*) contrahere, complicare. (*abridge*) in compendium redigere. (*to bargain*) pacisci. (*betroth*) spondere, desponsare.—** he contracted a habit, habitum acquisivit.—a disease, morbum contraxit. (describe briefly) aliquid brevi circumscribere et definire.*

CONTRADICT, contradicere, adversari, repugnare, resistere, obloqui.

CONTRARY, adversus, contrarius, oppositus.—*on the contrary, contra.—on the contrary side, e regione, exadversum.—to be contrary to one, adversari, repugnare, refragari.—* It fell out contrary to his expectation, praeter ipsius cogitationem accidit, praeter spem evenit, Cic.—contrary to nature, invita Minerva, natura repugnante, Cic.—contrary to what he had thought, contra ac ratus erat, Sall.—to what ought to have been, contra atque oporteret, Cic.—to speak contrary to what one thinks, aliud sentire et aliud loqui, Cic. aliud clausum in pectore, aliud promptum in lingua habere, Sall.—events come contrary to our expectation, fit aliud atque existimamus, Cic.*

CONTRIVE, excogito, fingo, molior, comminiscor, machinor.—*he contrived the prologue of the play, proœmium suae praestruxit fabulae.—he contrived that mischief, auctor erat istius facinoris.*

CONTROUL, (*disprove*) redarguo. (*call to account*) ad examen, ad calculos voco, rationes inspicio et corrigo. (*look over*) observo, custodio, censuram ago.—*a Controuler, antistitor, iuspector, custos, observator. (of accounts) rationarius, rationum inspector. (of manners) censor, reprehensor, monitor. (of the king's house) aulae censor, sacri palatii quaestor.*

CONTROVERSY, contentio, controversia; disputatio, altercatio, (*suit in law*) lis, actio.

CONVENIENCE, (*fitness*) convenientia, competentia, commoditas; congruitas, congruentia.—*of time and place, opportunitas.—Convenient, (fit and suitable) aptus, conveniens ha-*

bilis, accommodus, idoneus; congruus, consentaneus, consōnus. (*seasonable*) tempusivus, opportunus.—* *to be convenient, convenire, competere, congruere.*—*it is convenient, convenit, decet, aptum est, par est, &c.* See BEHOVES.—*no convenience without its inconvenience, omnis commoditas sua fert incommoda secum.*

CONVERSE, (*talk*) loquor, sermonem habeo. (*he conversant*) versari, conversari, uti, consuescere.—*Conversation, conversatio, commercium, usus, consuetudo.*—*Conversant (well versed in) versatus, probè exercitatus.* (*in books*) in subelliis habitare, in Cicerone volutari, in literis multum versari.

CONVERT, (*turn*) convertere.—*to his own profit, in suam rem derivare.*—*one from sinful habits, ad meliora revocare, reducere, traducere; ad sanitatem animi reducere; animum sanctitate imbuere.*—*a Conversion, conversio, &c.*—*a Convert, * proselytus.* See REFORM.

CONVEY, deporto, devēho, convecto, defēro, asporto.—*over, trajicere, transvehere, praetervehere.*—*from one place to another, traducere, transportare.*—*himself quickly out of a place, sese proripere.*—*out, exportare, efferre.*—*out of danger, incolumem praestare.*—*away, asportare.*—*hastily or privately, eripere, clam auferre.*—*by cart, &c. conveyere, deferre.*

CONVICT, (*convince*) convincio, coarguo, refūto, evinco.—*he convinces the guilty by witnesses, reum testibus coarguit.*—*with a weak argument, eum gladio plumbeo jugulat.*—*a person guilty, reum agere.*—*Convicted, convictus, criminis manifestus.*

COOK, coquus, popinator, opsoniorum instructor.—*to cook, coquinari, popinari.*—*a cook-maid, culinaria.*—*room, culna.*—*shop, popina.*

CORN, (*for bread*) frumentum, far, fruges, annona, ceres.—*standing corn, seges.*—*a pickle of corn, granum.*—*an ear of it, spica.*—*the beard of it, arista.*—*cheapness of corn, frumenti, annonae vilitas.*—*corn-loft, horreum granarium.*—* *corn could not be carried thither, eò subvehi frumentum non poterat.* Liv.—*the corn was now nearly ripe, seges jam propè matura erat,* Caes.—*is cheap, non habet pretium annona,* Cic.—*by all these means corn rose in price, his tamen omnibus annona crevit,* Caes.

CORNER, angulus. (*turning hole*) latebra, latibulum.—*corners of rivers, cornua fluminum.*—*of highways, anfractus.*—*of a street, diverticulum, angiportus.*—*Cornered, angularis, angulatus.*

CORRECT, (*amend*) corrigere, limare, recognoscere. (*punish*) punire, castigare, animadvertere.—(*check*) corripere, incipare, reprehendere.—*a Corrector of manners, morum censor.*—*a house of Correction, ergastulum.*—*my writings wanted the last correction, ultima lima meis scriptis defuit.*

CORRUPT, corrumpo. (*destroy*) perdo. (*purtrify*) putrefacio, tabefacio. (*weaken*) labefacio. (*to spoil*) depravare, abuti. (*defile*) contaminare, polluere, coquinare. (*infect*) infi-

cere. (*debauch*) depravare, vitare, violare, constuprare. (*bribe*) muneribus corrumpere. (*rot*) putrere, putrescere, tabescere.—*a corrupt judge, iudex iniquus.*

COST, verb. constare, stare.—*how much cost it? quanti constitit? subst. (expense) impensa, expensæ, sumptus. (price) pretium, aestimatio.*—*Costly, (dear) carus, pretiosus. (stately) magnificus, splendidus, lautus. (expensive) sumptuosus, luxuriosus.*—* *I have learned it to my cost, expertus non levi documento,* Quintil.—*I fear it will cost her her life, timeo ejus vitae, Ter.*—*to bestow cost on, impensam et sumptum facere in,* Varr.—*that victory cost much blood and wounds, multo sanguine ac vulneribus ea Poenias victoria stetit,* Liv.—*how much soever it cost, it is well bought, quanti quanti, bene emitur,* Cic.—*he has lost both labour and cost, operam et oleam perdidit.*

COVENANT, subst. foedus.—verb. paciscor, mutuum foedus in eo. See LEAGUE and BARGAIN.

COVER, velo, tegeo, operio, occulto, occulto; obnubo, obscuro, obumbro; celo, dissimulo. (*clothe*) vestio, amicio.—*to cover the table, insternere mensam.*—*over, obducere. obtendere, coöperire.*—*a cover, tegmen, involucrium.*—*of a book, forulus.*—*of a well, puteal.*—*of a pot, operculum*

COVERLET *for a bed, stragulum, instratum.*

COVERT *for beasts, latibulum, dumetum, umbraculum, fruticetum.*

COVET, cupere, petere, avēre, appetere.—*earnestly, concupiscere, affectare, sitire.*—*Coveted, cupitus, desideratus.*—*Covetous, avarus, avidus, cupidus, appetens.*—*Covetousness, avaritia, cupiditas, sordes.*—*of honour, ambitio, appetentia gloriae.*

COULD, potui, possem.—*I never could, nunquam mihi licitum est, Plaut.*—*I would strive all that ever I could, quantum tum maximè possem, contenderem,* Cic.—*he did all that he could to overthrow the commonwealth, remp. quantum in ipso fuit, evertit,* Cic.—*as diligently as I could, ut diligentissimè potui,* Cic.

COUNCIL, concilium.—*when he had called a council, senatu coacto.*—*a council house, curia, consistorium.*—*chamber, senaculum.* (*a meeting for business or amusement*) coetus. (*for electing magistrates*) comitia, òrum. (*for hearing an oration*) concio. (*of chiefs and counselors*) consilium.—*dimissa concione, consilium habitum,* Liv. 9, 15. et ibi Gronov. (*of the people, or of deputies from several nations or bodies of men*) concilium, as, Boeoticum concilium, Achaicum concilium; or what is commonly called a general council; thus, in the year 320, was held at Nicia, in Bithynia, concilium Nicaenum: in 361, at Ariminum, in Italy, Ariminense: in 346, at Antioch, in Syria, Antiochēnum; and in 813, at Orleans, in France, concilium Arelatense.—* *Among the Romans, the consilium of the generals were the lieutenants and the tribunes of the soldiers, summoned for consultation: the consilium of the praetors were the judges and the assessors.*—*addidit classi ur-*

banas cohortes atque ipsis ducibus consilium (a military council) et custodes, Tac. H. 1, 87. **senatus est summum pop. Rom. populorumque et gentium omnium ac regum consilium** (a council for deliberation), Cic. pro Dom.

COUNSEL, subst. (advice) consilium, monitum.—*I will follow his counsel, ejus consilio utar.*—*to give counsel, alicui suadere, aliquem monere, consilio juvare.*—*by ill counsel, malis consiliis seducere.*—*to keep counsel, celare, tacere.*—*a Counsellor, suator, consiliator, monitor.*—*at law, juris consultus, consiliarius, Liv. peritus, patronus, consultus, Hor.*—*Counselling, suasio.*—** neither truly am I able to give you good counsel, neque pol consilii locum habeo, Ter.*

COUNT, (reckon) computo, rationes subduco. (tell over) numero, recenseo. (esteem) duco, habeo, aestimo.—** he counts it all gain, omne id deputat in lucro.*—*him one of the most eloquent, eum in numero eloquentium reponit.*—*I count myself sure, pro certo habeo.*—*she was always counted his sister, semper haec dicta et habita est ejus soror.*—*he is counted rash, famam temeritatis subit.*—*a Count or earl, comes, * satrapas.*

COUNTENANCE, vultus, frons, aspectus; os. (credit) existimatio.—*a good countenance, vultus ingenuus.*—*cheerful, laeta facies, hilaris aspectus.*—*sour, acerbus, tetricus, supercilium triste, Lucr.*—*rugis et supercilio decipere, Cic.*—*to shew one countenance, favere, indulgere, aspirare, hortari, animos addere.*—*to put out of it, confundere, percellere, in verecundiam adducere, Liv.*—*to be out of countenance, erubescere, pudesceri.*—*a letter will keep its countenance, epistola non erubescit, Cic.*

COUNTER, calculus, abaculus, Plin. (in a shop) mensa rationaria. (a prison) carcer.—*Counterchange, permutatio.*—*Countercharge, re- crimination.*—*Counterbalance, aequipondium.*—*Counterband goods, bona edicto prohibita.*—*to run counter, aliorum contendere, aliud agere.*—*adj. contrarius, oppositus.*

COUNTERFEIT (to pretend that something is, which is not,) simulare. non es quod simulas, Hor. (to pretend that something is not, which really is) dissimulare. qui ea, quae vident, dissimulant, Cic. (resemble) fingere, adumbrare.—*one's image, effingere.* (lay on colours) fucare. (imitate) imitari, aemulari, exprimere. (to shew) prae se ferre. (forge) comminisci, fingere. (to set in place of another) supponere.—*to counterfeit coin, adulterare nummos.*—*a counterfeit writing, scriptum spurium.*—*colour, fucus.* (a cheat) impostor.—*coin, nummus adulterinus, pecunia subditiua.*—** there was no bird which counterfeited better, non fuit in terris vocum simulatio ales, Ov.*—*feigned and counterfeited, res fictae et adumbratae, Cic.*—*opinio emertita, Cic.*—*to counterfeit men's fashions, hominum mores affingere.*

COUNTRY, (including fields and cities, such as France, &c.) regio. (as opposed to the town) rus. (one's native country) patria, solum natale.—*a country subdued by force of arms, provincia,*—*to die for one's country, pro patria mori,*

ri, Cic.—*to fight for God and the country, pro aris et focis certare, Cic.*—*she respected this above any country, hanc terris magis omnibus unam coluit, Virg.*—*when he was asked of what country he was, cum rogaretur, cujatem se esse, Cic.*—*I am to seek for our own country words, mihi verba desunt nostratia, Cic.*—*a champaign country, ager campestris, Liv.*—*skilled in the coasts of the country, periti regionum, Caes.*—*a country life, vita rustica.*—*a Countryman, (who dwells in it) ruricola, rusticus, agrestis.* (from the same country) popularis, conterraneus.—*our countryman, &c. nostras, vestras, cujas.*—*belonging to our country, vernaculus.*—** to forsake his country, vertere solum, Cic.*—*in all countries, ubicunque terrarum et gentium, Cic.*—*has made you arrive in our country, te nostris oris appulit, Virg.*—*out of distant countries, ex ultimis terris, Cic.*—** what belongs to the country, as opposed to what belongs to the city, rusticus, a, um.*—*what belongs to the country, as opposed not only to what belongs to a city, but also to towns and villages, agrestis; thus, rusticus is opp. to urbanus, and agrestis both to urbanus and oppidanus: hence rusticus implies less wildness and rusticity than agrestis.*—*vita autem haec rustica, (country life), quam tu agrestem (wild and rustic), vocas parsimoniae, diligentiae, justitiae magistra est, Cic. Or. pro Rosc. A.*—*living in the country, (not living in the city Rome) rusticus.* (neither in the city Rome, nor in any provincial town or village) agrestis.

COUNTY, conitatus, * satrapia.

COUPLE together, jugo, jungo.—*horses coupled together, socii jugales.*—*to couple pleasure with virtue, voluptatem ad virtutem adjungere, Tib.*—*a couple of doves, bini columbi, par columbarum, Ov.*—*of eagles, jugum aquilaram.*

COURAGE, (valour) fortitudo, virtus, magnanimitas, audacia, animositas, spiritus, animus. See **BOLDNESS & BRAVERY**. (confidence) fiducia, confidentia.—*want of it, ignavia, pusillanimitas, animi abjectio.*—*to put courage into one, animum addere.*—*be of good courage, bono sis animo, Ter.*—*to take courage, animum recipere, sumere.*—** nor did the cavalry want courage, neque equitibus virtus deerat, Caes.*—*Courageous, (valiant) magnanimus, animosus, fortis, intrepidus, strenuus; audax, fidens, fiducia plenus.*—*horse, equus animosus, Ovid.*—** this hope gave them so great courage, haec spes adeo provexit, ut. &c. Liv.*—*these fellows have no courage, hi homines frigent, Ter.*—*you give me courage to write, scribendi alacritatem mihi addis, Cic.*—*the troubles of life sometimes weaken the courage of the mind, mentem vitae aerumnae et mala labefactare fere solent*—*but face them courageously, sed contra audentior ito, Virg. A. 6, 95.*

COURSE, cursus, decursus, decursio.—*a water-course, aquaeductus.* (a proceeding) progressus, processus. (journey) iter, curriculum.—*in sailing, navigatio.* (a race) spanum, stadium.—*the course of the heavens, coeli conversio, meatus.*—*of the sun, circuitus, orbita.*—*of the moon, periodus, mestus.*—*of the stars, nixus,*

(*an order*) series, ordo, ritus. (*a turn*) vicis, vicissitudo. (*a custom*) mos, consuetudo.—*to take one's own course*, animo obsequi, morem gerere. (*a service of meat*) ferculum, missus, ūs.—*the first course at table*, prima mensa.—*a course of life*, vitæ ratio, institutum.—*to take bad courses*, vitam malè instituire.—*words of course*, verba solennia.—* *we take wrong courses*, praeposteris utimur consiliis, Cic.—*he took a wise course*, sapienter vitam instituit, Ter.—*what course shall I take now? quid nunc consilii capiam?* Ter.—*take your own course*, tuo utere instituto, Cic.—*I took a course*, to, &c. cepi rationem, ut, &c. Ter.—*I must take a different course of life*, alieno more vivendum est, Cic.—*such was his course of life*, sic erat vita, Ter.—*I have finished my course*, cursum confeci, vitæ cursum, vendi curriculum confeci, Cic.—*to course a hare*, leporem canibus venari, Virg.—*to follow the course of the times*, temporibus se accommodare, fluvio secundo ferri.

COURT, subst. (*yard*) area.—*an inner one*, atrium.—*a prince's court*, regia, aula, palatium. augustale.—*for judges*, curia, forum. (*a solemn meeting*) comitia, calata, n. pl.—*lord mayor's court*, praetorium.—*court of requests*, curia requisitionum.—*of equity*, cancellaria.—*court-martial*, curia militaris.—*of the county*, curia comitatūs.—*Court-days*, dies fasti.—*verb. to court a lady*, ambire, sollicitare.—*a Courtier*, aulicus.

COURTEOUS, (*polite*) humanus, urbanus, civilis. (*gentle*) candidus, mitis, lenis.—*as a prince*, clemens. (*kind*) benignus, munificus. (*fair spoken*) blandus, comis, affabilis. (*full of Courtesy*) officiosus.—*to make a courtesy*, flectere poplitum, salutare.—*to do courtesies*, flectere alicui gratificari, bene, benigne rem gratam facere.

COW, vacca, bos, f.—*one with calf*, forda.—*a milch cow*, vacca lactaria.—*a young cow*, vaccula, bucūla, juvenca.—*a cow that has calved*, bos foeta.—*that has ceased to calve*, effoeta.

COWARD, pusillanimus vel -is, ignavus, timidus, meticulosus.—*to play the coward*, timidè agère.—*that Cowardly fellow*, illaque virgo viri, Cic. Off.

COWSLIP, verbascum odoratum.—*lady's cow-slip*, bulbus sylvestris.

COXCOMB, stultus, ineptus.—*a proud one*, fastuosus, tumidus, inflatus.

COY, (*strange*) aversus, superciliosus. (*shy*) delicatus, fastidiosus. (*froward*) protervus, morosus.—*to be coy*, fastidire, &c.

COZEN, fallère, decipere. See DECEIVE.

CRAB, (*fruit*) arbūtum. (*tree*) arbūtus.—*a crab-tree cudgel*, fustis arbuteus.—*crabs claws*, (*in medicine*) * chelae cancrorum, oculi cancrorum.—*a crab-fish*, cancer.—*Crabbed*, (*surly*) difficilis, morosus. (*sour*) acerbus. (*in look*) torvus, tetricus, truculentus.—*Crabbedness*, austeritas, severitas, torvitas, truculentia.—*of style*, genus dicendi tortuosum.

CRACK, (*make a noise*) strepitare, crepare, crepitare.—*to crack a nut*, nucem collidere, frangere, confringere. (*chink*) dehiscere, rimas a-

gere. (*burst*) dissilire. (*brag*) jactare, exultare, gloriari.—*Crack-brained*, malè-sanus, ceritius, Hor.—*it is mean to crack of one's self*, deforme est de seipso praedicare, Cic.

CRADLE, cunae, cunabūla.—*a cradle-band*, instita, fascia.—*an iron cradle*, craticula.—*the cradle of a lobster*, truncus vel ventriculus locustae.

CRAFT, calliditas, solertia, versutia, astutia, dolus, deceptio. (*trade*) ars, artificium. (*trick*) dolus, fallacia, * techna.—*a Craftsman*, mechanicus.—*Crafty*, (*sly*) astūtus, vafer, versūtus. (*deceitful*) dolosus, subdōlus, fallax, fraudulentus, insidiosus.—*a crafty and subtle manner of speaking*, veteratoria ratio dicendi, Cic.—*by craft*, astu, ex insidiis, dolosè.—*a crafty fellow*, versipellis.

CRAQ, (*rock*) petra, rupes praerupta. (*neck*) cervix, collum.

CRAM, se cibo ingurgitare, ventrem distendere, obesare, saginare.—*a cramming*, saginatio.

CRAMP, s. convulsio, * spasmus, * tetānus, nervorum torpor.—*v. (squeeze)* convello, contorqueo. (*restrain*) coercere, in angustias coercito.—*to be taken with the cramp*, distentione nervorum convelli, spasmus crampari.—*the cramp in the mouth*, convulsio canina.—*a cramp fish*, torpedo.—*iron*, subscus, falx ferrea.—*a cramp word*, verbum duriusculum, minūs usitatum.

CRANE, (*fowl*) grus, f. rar. m. (*engine*) * ergatum, succula, tolleno.—*the great wheel of a crane*, tympanum versatile. (*for drawing liquors out of a vessel*) * siphon, onis, m.

CRASH, infrendeo, instrepro, crepo, fragorem do.—*a Crashing*, stridor, sonitus.

CRAVE, efflagito, rogito. See ASK.

CRAWL, repere, reptare, serpere.

CRAZED, (*frail*) fractus, senio vel valetudine confectus. (*crackbrained*) insanus, cerebrosus.

CRAZY, valetudinarius, debilis, infirmus.

CREAK, strido, crepito, instrepro.

CREAM, cremor vel flos lactis.—*Cream of Tartar*, Tartari flos.—*the cream of the jest*, joci medulla vel acumen.

CREATE, creo.—*the Creator*, creator, sator coelestium, Cic.—*a Creature*, creatura.—*a Creation*, creatio.

CREDENCE, (*credit*) fides.—*letters of credence*, literae credentiales.

CREDIT, fama, existimatio.—*it had been more for your credit*, meliūs famae tuae consulisses.—*his credit lay at stake*, illius existimatio agebatur.—*you have lost your credit*, fidem tuam labefactasti, Cic. fidem consumsisti, Sall.—*they crack their credit*, ipsorum fides concidit.—*take you the credit of it*, gloriam tu istam obtine.—*a man of credit*, honestus, honorificus, splendidus.—*of no credit*, infamis, vilis, obscurus.—*to be in credit*, in honore vel pretio esse.—*to crack one's credit*, conturbare, foro cedere.—*to touch one's credit*, famam alicujus laedere.—*to take upon credit*, fide suā emptum sumere.—* *to give credit to any one*, i. e. *to believe him*, alicui credere, alicui fidem habere, or adhibere, not fidem dare, which signifies,

to give a pledge or solemn promise.—to make a person give credit to a report, fidem nuncio facere.—but do fidem ita futurum, I give you my word, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 30.—if he could give credit, si fidem habeat.—for making credit be given by any one, ad fidem faciendam, Cic. P. Or.

CREEK, symbōlum Apostolorum.

CREEK, crepido. (clef) fissura. (of the sea) sinus maris.

CREEP, (as a reptile) crepere, subreperere. (as a serpent) serpere.—creeps into the unwary, affluit incautis insidiosus amor, Ov.—to creep into one's favour, se animo alterius insinuare, Suet. in animos hominum insinuare, Cic.

CRESSES, nasturtium.—water-cresses, aquaticum.

CREST, crista, apex.—of a helmet, pinna.—of a horse, juba.

CREW, sodaliticum, grex, conventus.

CRIB, perula sub sedili rhedarii.

CRICKET, grillus, * salamandra.—a balm cricket, cicada. (a game) ludus baculi et pilae.

CRIME, crimen, noxa, delictum, admissum, maleficium, scelus.—a heinous one, flagitium.—to commit a crime, crimen vel facinus admittere, facere, patrare.—a Criminal, (one accused) facinorosus, noxius, nocens, criminis reus. one convicted) sons, criminis convictus, criminis affinis.

CRIMSON, *adj.* phoeniceus, coccineus.

CRIPPLE, claudus, claudipes, mutilus.

CRISPED, cri-pulus, calamistratus, tortus.—hair crisped with a hot iron, crines calido ferro vibrati.

CRITIC, criticus, censor, homo subacti iudicii.—Criticism, ars critica, critice.—to Criticise, carpere, reprehendere, censuram agere.

CROAK, (like a toad) coaxo. (like a raven) crocico. (like the bowels) murmuro.

CROOK, harpago, hamus, uncus.—a shepherd's crook) pedum.

CROOKED, tortus, curvus, incurvus, flexuosus, obliquus, camurus, tortuosus.—Crook-backed, gibbosus.

CROP, (of a bird) ingluvies. (of corn) messis.—to crop, amputare, carpere.

CROSS, crux, patibulum.—Cross-ways, compita, drum, trames, via transversa.—Cross-bow, balista.

CROW, cornix.—a little before cock-crowling, sub galli cantum, Hor.—a scare-crow, larva.—a crow of iron, vectis.

CROWD, turba, frequentia, multitudo.

CROWN, corona, corolla.—the crown of the head, vertex.—to crown with a chaplet of flowers, &c. coronare, redimire.—to crown as a king, insigni regio evincire, diadema imponere.—a royal crown, * diadema.

CRUCIFY, in crucem agere vel tollere, Cic. cruci affigere, Liv.

CRUEL death, mors rigida vel dira, Lucr.—in countenance, as, tauro truculentior.—war, bellum funestum, Liv.—as an enemy, saevae memorem Junonis ob iram, Virg. (rigorous) severus, immitis. (bloody) sanguinarius, Cic.—minds become cruel by continued war, efferati militia animi, Liv.

CRUMB, (morsel) mica panis. (opp. to crust) medulla panis.—to crumb, friare, terere.—Crust of bread, crusta, crustulum, Hor.

CRUSH, comminuo, contundo, contero.

CRUTCHES, grallae, arum.

CRY, clamor, vociferor, clamorem edo.—as a child, vagio. (lament) ploro.

CUBIT, cubitus vel cubitum.

CUCKOLD, curruca, Juv.

CUCKOO, coccyx, cuculus, cucullus, Hor.

CUD, rumen, ruma.—to chew it, ruminare.

CUDGEL, fustis, baculus.—to strike with one, impingere fustem, Cic.

CUFF, (on the chaps) alapa. (on the ear) colaphus.

CULL, deligo, seligo, segrego.

CULTIVATE, colo, culturam adhibeo.

CUMBER, vexo, ingravo, impedio.

CUNNING, subst. (skill) artificium, peritia. (craft) astutia, subertia.—*adj.* (disposed to cheat, in order to benefit ourselves) astutus. captes, astutus ubique, testamenta senum, Hor. (from long experience) callidus. ut callidus agitare, priusquam ad finem veniam, equos agistinebo, Cic. (artful in turning artifices against the formers of them) vafer. si vafer unus et alter, insidiatore) ingerit, Hor.

CUP, calix, poculum, cyathus, crater.—Cup-board, abacus, repositorium.—to be a Cup-bearer, ad cyathos stare vel esse, Suet.—I drink this cup to you, hunc cyathum tibi propino.

CURE, verb. medico, medeor.—to cure diseases, morbos pellere arte Phoebea, Ov. mederi vulneribus, Cic.—it is past cure, actum est, Ter.—it is not always in the physician's power to cure the sick, non est in medico, semper relevetur ut aeger, Ov.—subst. remedium, medicamen, cura. (parish) curia, curionatus, * parochia.—a Curate, curio, flamen curialis.

CURIOSITY, curiositas.—Curious, putidulus, putidiusculus.—to act very Curiously, studiosè, ambitiosè agere, Cic.

CURLED, intortus, crispatus.

CURRIER, coriarius, alutarius.

CURSE, diris agere, Hor. alicui imprecare, maledicere, execrari, iram Dei in caput alicujus detestari, Plin.

CURTAIN, decurtare, caudam obtruncare, in compendium redigere.

CURTAIN, aulaeum, plagula.—of a bed, lecti velum ductile.—before a stage, cortina theatri.

CUSTOM, (usage) mos, institutum. (habit) consuetudo.—as the custom is, ut solet, ut assolet, ut mos est, vel ut moris (gen.) est, consuetudo, usitatum, in more positum, more confirmatum, comparatum est, mos obtinuit, invaluit, inveteravit.—to leave his custom, ab usitata consuetudine recedere, consuetudinem relinquere.—to measure human customs by such as are heavenly, ritus humanos ad coelestia exigere, Ov.—to keep his custom, morem agere, institutum tuèri.—according to custom, more, moribus, pro more, ex consuetudine, ex more, secundum consuetudinem, via pervulgata, Ter—this was always the custom of our ancestors, est hoc in more positum institutoque majorum,

Cic. (*tax at ports*) portorium, vectigal.—to require something as custom, portorii nomine aliquid exigere, Cic.—a Customer, emptor.—to make the customer greedy, emptorem hiantem inducere, Hor.

CUT, (*to cut in any way, but the action is that of an animate being*) caedere. (*with force and violence*) scindere. (*with a sharp instrument*) secare. (*cleave*) findere.—* his head was cut off, caput est recisum, Ov.—to cut off one's head, securi caput ferire.—to cut off the hand, manum gladio praecidere.—must be cut away, immedicabile vulnus ense recidendum est, Ov.—to cut off, persecare vitium, ne serpat, Liv.—cut up this shoulder of mutton, incide istum armum ovillum.—to cut down a wood, sylvam prosternere, Ovid.—to cut off, ferro demetere caudam, Hor.—to cut down the wood, sylvas caedere, Caes.—the tongue is cut, lingua inciditur, Cic.—to cut one's throat, ferro jugulum resolvère, confodere, Lucan.—cut some bread too, etiam panem praecide.

CUTLASS, sica, * acinaces.

CUTLER, faber cultrarius.

CUTTLE-FISH, sepia, Cic. & Pers.

CUT-PURSE, crumeniseca, saccularius.

CYMBAL, cymbalum.

CYPRESS, cupressus.

D.

DAGGER, sica, pugio, pugiunculus.

DALLY, (*trifle*) tricolor, nugor, proco. (*stay the fool*) ineptio, lascivio. (*delay*) cunctor, moror, moras necto.

DAM, (*mother*) procreatrix, mater. (*bank*) agger, moles.

DAME, hera, domina.

DAMAGE, incommodum, damnum, detrimentum, noxa, injuria, jactura.

DANCE, * chorea, tripudium.—to dance, saltare, cursum ad numeros movere.

DANGLE, indulgeo, manu agito.

DANGER, discrimen, periculum.—* your own credit and the life of your daughter are in danger, tua fama, et gnatae vita in dubium venit, Ter.—you are in the same danger, in eodem luto haesitas, Ter.—to be safe from all danger, extra periculum esse, omni periculo abesse, in utramvis aurem dormire.—when they thought themselves free from danger, cum se defunctos periculis arbitrarentur, Cic.—if you shall get out of these dangers, si ex his laqueis te exueris, vel explicaveris, si ex his periculis evolaveris, si ex his malis emerseris.—to put himself into danger, in angustias se redigere.—* less danger, minus aleae.—he cannot without danger of life, nec id potest sine certo vitae dispendio.—this is a dangerous and slippery place, anceps hic et lubricus locus.

DARE, audeo.—I dare not utter it, vereor dicere, Ter. religio est dicere.

DARK, tenebrösus, caliginösus.—darkness, (*from the absence of a luminous body*) tenebrae. (*from the interception of it*) caligo.—* to make dark, obnubilare, obumbrare, rebus tenebras obducere.—a dark complexion, color Boeticus, Hispanus, nubilus, fuscus.—a dark night, nox atra, Virg. opaca crepuscula, Ov.—to make a thing dark and obscure, rei alicui tenebras offundere, Cic.—all places grow dark, tenebris nigrescunt omnia, Virg.—a dark mist, fusca caligo, Mart.—Darkness of night, noctis caeca caligo, Lucr.

DARLING, deliciae, -arum, Cic. suavium, corculum.—he says that his darling Rubrius was not comfortably lodged, Rubrium suas delicias parum lautè diversari dicit, Cic.

DARNEL, lolium, zizania.

DART, spiculum, jaculum, telum, pilum.—to cast darts, jaculari, ejaculari, tela ingerere, spicula vibrare, Virg.—to cast and miss, irrita tela jactare.—the string of a dart, amentum.

DASH, illido, alido, affligo, configo, incutio.—to dash one's eyes out of his head, excutere oculos alicui.—to dash upon the nose, nares contundere, Ov.—dashed against a stone, impactus saxo, Liv.—dashed against the rocks, navis afflicta ad scopulos, Cic.

DASTARD, ignavus, pusillanimus, meticulosus, timidus.

DATE, (*of a letter*) datum, tempus literis inscriptum.—because your letters were dated before Caesar's, quòd dies antiquior in tuis fuisset adscripta literis, quam in Caesaris, Cic.—out of date, exolètus, antiquatus, antiquus, obsoletus.—Date, (*fruit*) dactylus.

DAUB, deluto, lino, obliño, caemento, obliño.

DAUGHTER, filia, nata.—a little one, filiöla.—a sister's daughter, consobrina.—a daughter-in-law, nurus.

DAW, monedula, cornicula.

DAWN, (*morning twilight*) lux dubia, diluculum, opp. to dusk, or evening twilight, crepusculum.

DAY, dies.—mid-day, meridies.—the day before, pridie.—the day after, postridie.—to-day, hodie.—days divided, or half-holidays, dies intercesi.—a day and a half, sesquidies.—the space of two days, biduum.—of the day before, hesternus.—it is day, lucescit.—the next day after tomorrow, perendie, dies perendinus, Cic.—day-break, primä luce, Caes. primo diluculo, Cic.—he that robs in the day, fur diurnus, Cic.—the day before he died, pridie quam e vita exessit.—the break of day, aurora exoriens, Cat.—Sunday, dies Dominicus. Monday, dies Lunae. Tuesday, dies Martis. Wednesday, dies Mercurii. Thursday, dies Jovis. Friday, dies Veneris. Saturday, dies Saturni.—hired by the day, mercede diurna conductus, Hor.—Daily, adj. assiduus, quotidianus, Liv.—daily, adv. (*on every day, without reference to the preceding or subsequent days*) quotidie. (*denoting a succession of days*) indies. thus, quotidie vel potius indies singulos breviores ad te litteras mitto, Cic. ad Att.

DEACON, diacōnus.

DEAD, mortuus, demortuus, defunctus, Cic. *fato perfunctus, Liv.—half dead, semianimis.—Deadly, exitialis, lethifer.—a dead body, cadaver, corpus animā cassum.—I lay a dead stock, truncus iners jacui, Ovid.—the Deadly day, dies funesta pugnae Alliensis, Cic.—deadly debate, dissidium perniale, Liv.—a deadly stroke, ictus lethifer, Ovid.—dead sleep, somnus altus, Hor.—dead flesh, caro inanima, Plin.—almost dead for thirst, siti enectus, Cic.—he is dead, e medio abiit, Ter. excessit.—a deadly hatred, odium inexpiabile.—a deadly war, bellum exitiabile, Cic.—deadly enemies, hostes infesti, Ov.—dead before his time, immaturā morte praereptus, Plin.—in the dead of night, nocte intempestā, Liv.*

DEAF, surdus.—*Deafness, surditas.—deaf and blind, auribus et oculis captus, Cic.—in those languages we understand not, we are deaf, in illis linguis, quas non intelligimus, surdi profectō sumus, Cic.—to be deaf, surdere.—to wax so, surdescere, obsurdescere.*

DEAL, agere.—*gently, leniter, Cic. mitiūs.—what have you to deal with him, quid tibi cum illo est commercii vel negotiū.—I am well dealt withal, bene mecum agitur, Cic.—a plain Dealing man, homo sine fuco et fallaciis, Cic.—* shuffle the cards, and deal them again, misce folia, et rursum distribue.*

DEAN, decānus.—*a deanry, decanātus.*

DEAR, (*in price*) carus, pretiosus. (*in affection*) carus, charus, dilectus.—*very dear or beloved, intinūs.—* my dear, mi anime, Ter.—how is my dear? meum suavium, quid agitur? Ter.—he was dear to all, charum omnes habebant, Cic.—they sell dear, non pretiis exiguis veneunt, eorum pretia vigent, Col. quā plurimo venire, Cic.—corn grows dear, ingravescit annona, Cic.*

DEARTH, fames, annonae caritas, inopia rei frumentariae, Cic.—*to make a dearth of victuals, annonam excandefacere, Cic.*

DEATH, (*natural*) mors, lethum, interitus, exitium, supplicium extremum, obitus, occasus, exitium. (*violent*) nex.—*Cicero took his daughter's death very grievously, Cicero filiae suae obitum aegrē tulit, vel ex interitu filiae plurimum doloris hausit Cicero.—let us put him to death, eum neci dedamus.—ye see various people, after death, put in that place by our ancestors, a majoribus nostris, morte obita, positos in illo loco videtis, Cic.—Death, (slaughter) caedes, clades. (murder) lues tabifica, tabes lethifera.—even at the time of death, in extremo spiritu, Cic.*

DEBAR, impedio, excludo aliquem a negotio; arceo, privo.

DEBASE, abjicere se, parvi aestimare, pendere.

DEBATE, (*variance*) dissidium. (*strife*) certatio, discordia.—*to debate an affair, rem aliquam sermionibus agitare, Liv.—was debated in the senate, quae agitata erat in senatu, Cic. disputationibus exagitatus, Cic.—I wished to debate this question from the bottom for my own satisfaction, hanc excutere opinionem mihi met*

volvi radicitus, Cic.—*they are at variance among themselves, inter se dissident et discordant, Cic.—to debate of all matters between them, ut inter se de cunctis negotiis disceptarent, Sall.—it shall be debated, inter principes civitatis disseretur, Cic.—to have matters debated in his mind, res pertractatas habere, Cic.—to be debated, in disceptationem venire dicitur res aliqua, Liv.*

DEBAUCH, (*corrupt*) mores corrumpo, aliquem vitio, depravo, pravis moribus imbuo. (*to deflower*) foeminam vitare, adulterare, stuprare; alicui vitium offerre. (*act the debauchee*) debacchari, luxuriari.—*a Debauchee, comissator, aleator, nepos, homo libidinosus.—Debauchery, incontinentia, luxuries.*

DEBILITATE, enervo, Cic. infirmo, debilito.

DEBT, debitum, aes alienum.—*to be in debt, ex aere alieno laborare, Cic. aes alienum confiare, Cic.—to sue for debts, consecrari debita, Cic.—to bring his friends into debt, aere alieno amicos quos obstringere, aere alieno obruere.—to get out of debt, aere alieno exire.—paying of debts, solutio rerum creditarum, Cic.*

DECAY, decresco, labor, lassesco, languesco.—*to repair a house fallen into decay, aedes reficere, quae vitium fecerunt, Cic.—like to decay, caducus.—good order falling into decay, labente disciplina, Cic.—antiquated and decayed, nimis antiqua jam haec et obsoleta sunt, Cic.—decay or fall of a house, ruina.—they are fallen into decay, dilapsa diffuxerunt, Cic.—the remembrance is decayed, occidit memoria, Cic.—splendor obsolevit, Cic.—cities are utterly decayed, funditus pereunt urbes, Hor.—shall not decay, gratia tanti facti non abolescet, Virg.—riches decayed, opes comminutae et depressae, Cic.—the flower of beauty decays, deflorescit formae dignitas, Cic.—your authority decays, acies auctoritatis vestrae hebescit, Cic.—credit decays, fides afflicta, Tac. auctoritas fluxa, Tac.—affairs decayed, res malē affectae, Liv.—hope decays and vanishes, extenuatur spes et evanescit, Cic.—love utterly decays, amor emoritur, Ov.—the praise of orators decays, laus oratorum consenescit, Cic.—to help the commonwealth falling into decay, ferre praesidium labenti reipublicae, Cic.*

DECEIVE, decipio, fallo, ludifico, & -or, delūdo, seduco, defraudo, inesco.—*(to deceive by means of what is seen, heard or known by the person deceived, or by something positive) decipere. (by something negative or indirect in words or actions) fallere: thus, the hypocrite has deceived me by his pretended virtues, me decipit; by his concealed vices, me fefellit.—whom our friend Milo deceived notably, cui egregiē imposuit Milo noster, Cic.—who has twice deceived me, qui me jam bis circumverit.—to be deceived of what is his due, debito fraudari, Cic.—I know well wherein he is deceived, teneo quid erret, Ter.—Deceived, captus errore, Cic.—you are utterly deceived, totā erras viā, Ter.—to be deceived, hallucinari, Cic.—to deceive, incutere errorem, Cic. errorem alicui offundere, Liv. 34, 6.—without deceit, sine*

fraude, dolo, astutia, fūco, Cic.—*to invent deceit, dolum vel fraudem alicui nectere*, Liv.—*to deceive his weakness by letters, imbecillitatem ejus acupari epistolis*, Cic.—*would you once again deceive me with these words, etiam nunc me subducere istis dictis postulat*, Ter.—*it is not easy to deceive the old man, seni verba dare difficile est*, Ter.—*to deceive one, and to escape, impune aliquem ludificare*, Tacit.—*by crafty means to deceive, dolis deludere*, Ter.

DECK, subst. (of a ship) fori, transtra.—*upper deck, stega*.—*quarter-deck, puppis celsa*.—*verb. to deck, decōrare, condecorare, polire, expolire, ornare, exornare, excolere, redimire, comere*.—*brevity without Decking, brevitās inornata*, Cic.

DECLARE, narrare, declarare, demonstrare, explanare, explanationem adhibere, enucleare, aperire, patefacere, illustrare, dilucidare, indicare, edicere, obscura illustrare, Cic. edisserere.—** I will declare to you briefly, paucis dabo*, Ter.—*the end will declare it, exitus rei hoc indicabit*, Cic.—*to declare evidently, dilucidē et perspicuē aliquid expedire*, Cic.—*notable acts, acta memoranda referre*, Ov.—*I will declare briefly to you, exponam vobis breviter, quid sit hominis*, Cic.—*to declare a message, mandata referre ad aliquem, Caes.*—*one's hatred, odium alicujus expromere*, Cic.—*at my election, you did loudly declare for me, meis comitiis vocem vivam prae vobis indicem vestrarum erga me voluntatum tulistis*, Cic.—*he urged me to declare these things roundly, me quoque haec evolvere coegit*, Cic.—*to declare one's thefts, &c. furta alicujus in coelum populi defigere*, Cic.—*his message, mandata edere*, Liv.

DECLINE, vergere, flectere, declinare, deficere, in pejus ruere.

DECOCTION, decoctio, decoctura, decoctum.

DECOY, illicio, pellicio.—** he decoyed him to his own opinion, ad suam sententiam perduxit*.—*a Decoying, illecebra*.

DECREASE, decresco.—*the seditiō decreasing by little and little, deflagrante paulatim seditione*, Tac.—*the tide decreasing, &c. minuite aestu, naves vadis afflictantur*, Caes.

DEGREE, verb. decerno, impero, mando; statuo.—*subst. decretum, scitum, sanctio, constitutio*. See DETERMINE.

DEDICATE, dicare, addicare, dedicare, consecrare, Cic. nuncupare, devovere, inaugurare, Liv. sacrare, Plin.—** a temple dedicated to Augustus, templum Augusto nomine praetextum*, Ov.—*temples dedicated with solemn words, templa effata*, Cic.—*I will dedicate to you two bowls, crateras duas statuum tibi pinguis olivi*, Virg.—*a dagger dedicated to holy slaughter, sica sacris devota*, Cic.

DEDUCT, subduco, deduco, subtrahō.

DEED, actus, actio, factum. (*writing of one's own hand*) syngrapha, vel -um, perscriptum.—*whose worthy deeds advanced them to heaven, quos in coelum merita vocaverunt*, Cic.—*deeds in war, res bello gestae*.

DEEM, conjecturam facio, opinor, censeo.

DEEP, profundus. (*counting from the bottom*

upwards) altus.—*a very deep channel, praealtus alveus*, Liv.—*in a deep sleep, somno sepultus*, Lucr.—*studies bestowed in deep sciences, studia quae reconditis in artibus versantur*, Cic.—*a deep wound, vulnus altē adactum*, Virg.—*a deeper sleep, somnus arctior vel altior*, Cic.

DEFACE, confundere, carpere, obtetere, delere, deformare.—*to deface the praise of one's acts, laudem alicujus depeculari*, Cic.

DEFAME, dedecoro, convitior, sugillo.—*to defame the honesty of good men, integris labem inferre*, Cic.—*with railing verses, versibus atris aliquem oblinere*, Hor.—*they defamed him with sharp words, hunc foedissimo convitio coram prosiderunt*, Suet. famam alicujus lacerare, Liv.

DEFAULT, culpa, peccatum, delictum.—*to make default of appearance in court, vadimonium deserere*, Cic.

DEFECT, (want) defectus, defectio.—*in judgment, imprudentia. (blemish) labes, vitium. (fault) mendum*.

DEFENCE, tutela, defensio, munimentum, praesidium; protectio, tutio.—*to be a defence to others, propugnaculo esse*, Cic.—*to have dogs for his defence, se canibus succingere*, Cic.—*to take on him the defence, patrocinium alicujus suscipere*, Cic.—*without defence, inermis et nudus*, Cic.

DEFEND, tueri, contueri, defendere, munire, protegere, vindicare, tutari, patrocinari.—*to defend equity, aequitatis patrocinium accipere*, Cic.

DEFER, prolatare, differre, comperendinare, procrastinare, prorogare, Cic. intermittere.—*of their punishment deferred, hanc ut intercalatae poenae usuram habeant*, Liv.—*to defer a matter, rem aliquam suspendere*, Liv.—*moram alicui imponere*, Cic.—*to defer it till next year, in annum proximum transferre*, Coel.—*it was deferred till January, res in mensem Januarium rejecta est*, Cic.—*to defer the election, in adventum ejus comitia detrahere*, Cic.—*is deferred, in diem abiit*, Ter.—*to be deferred to a certain time, in tempus aliquod porrigi*, Cels.

DEFIANCE, provocatio, armorum denunciaatio, Liv.—*to give defiance, bellum indicare*, Cic. aliquem provocare, lacessere.

DEFILE, inquinō, coinquinō, dedecoro, foedo, turpo, deturpo, polluo, tetēro, contemero, conspurco.—*the defiled sepulchres of their ancestors, sepulchra majorum temerata ac violata*, Liv.—*the man is defiled with many enormities, contaminatur multis flagitiis*, Cic. (*a strait passage*) iter angustum, fauces.

DEFLOWER, vitiare, stuprare, vitium vel stuprum afferre virgini.

DEFRAUD, fraudo. See DECEIVE.

DEGRADE, aliquem de gradu dejicio, magistratu aliquem abduco.

DEGREE, gradus, ordo.—*citizens equal in degree, cives ejusdem fastigii*, Liv.—*he is in the highest degree, fastigium tenet*.—*one may arrive at a certain degree, though he can attain no higher, est quodam prodire tenus, si non datur ultra*, Hor.—*by degrees, paulatim, gradatim*.

DELAY, mora, cunctatio, cessatio, tardatio, procrastinatio, Cic.—*to desire one, petere dilationem*, Plin.—*to delay, morari*. (*to conduct a business slowly with a view to promote its success*) cunctari. cunctando restituit rem, Enn. *hence Fabius Maximus was called Cunctator, or, the general who made a prudent delay.*

DELICATE, mollis, muliebris, effeminatus.—*a delicate dish, cupedia*, Cic.—*to live delicately, lautè, opiparè, genialiter vivere.*

DELIGHT, (*pastime*) delectamentum, oblectamentum, Cic. recreatio, Cic. (*darling*) deliciae.—*to be delighted, voluptate profundi, gestire, re aliqua capi vel deliniri*, Cic.—*to give delight, animos suavitate perfundere*, Cic. *aliquem voluptate afficere, esse delectationi*.—*tune and measure delight the ears, sonus et numerus aures permulcent*, Cic.—*to delight and allure, permulcere atque allicere*, Cic.—*all do not take delight in small matters, non omnes arbusta juvant, humilesque myricae*, Virg.—*delighted with, cantiunculis irretitus*, Cic. *dulcedine vocis captus*, Ov.—*nothing remained for them but to delight their eyes, restabat aliud nihil, nisi oculos pascere*, Ter.—*delighting the people too much, nimum gaudens popularibus auris*, Virg.—*to have a singular delight in one, in deliciis aliquem habere*, Cic.

DELIVER, liberare, expedire, extricare, expeditum facere. (*ransom*) redimo. te captum redimas, quam queas minimo, Ter.—*to deliver a letter, epistolam reddere*, Cic.—*into one's hand, tradere*. (*set at liberty*) vindicare, a custodia liberare, asserere, absolvere, e vinculis eximere, Cic.—*to deliver a province beset on every side with danger, periculis undique cinctam provinciam explicare*, Cic.—*from shame, pudore aliquem exsolvere*, Tacit.—*to be delivered from grief, molestiis relevari*, Cic.—*out of snares, se laqueis exuere*, Cic.—*up to his enemy's bonds, hostibus aliquem constrictum dedere*, Cic.—*from infamy, ex infamia se eripere*, Cic.—*from vice and error, vitiis atque erroribus levare*, Cic.—*women are said to be delivered, edere partum dicuntur foeminae*, Cic.—*delivered of twins, gemellos enixa partus*, Ov.—*to deliver a deposit, depositum reddere*, Cic.—*from uneasiness, molestia expedire aliquem*, Cic.—*to deliver money out of the treasury, ex aerario pecunias erogare*, Cic.

DELUDE, ludo, delūdo, illūdo; rideo, irrideo, fraudo, decipio, fallo.—*Delusion, praestigiæ, *technæ.*

DELVE, fodio, defodio, pastino.

DELUGE, eluvies, eluvio, diluvium, inundatio, *cataclysmus, Varr.

DEMAND, (*ask*) quaero, interrogo. (*require*) posco, postulo. (*enquire*) sciscitor.—*to enquire carefully, percontari*. See **ASK**.—** they demand what the matter is, quid rei sit, rogitant*, Liv.—*to demand what he lent, creditum exigere*, Suet.—*he makes his demand, postulatam interponit*.

DEMEANOUR, gestus, status, habitus, mores.

DEMERIT, meritum, commeritum.

DEMURE, modestus, permodestus, Cic.

DEN, specus, spelunca, spelaeum, antrum, latebra, latibulum, caverna, fovea. (*for wild beasts*) lustrum.

DENOUNCE, denuntio, praedico, indico.

DENY, (*say no*) nego. factum est, non nego, Ter. (*so that the person denying knows the thing to be true*) infitior, eo infitias. (*to intimate refusal by the external appearance*) abnuere. manu tamen abnuat quicquam opis in se esse, Liv. in hoc me hominum esse infitior nunquam, Cic.—*aid not to be denied, auxilium non negandum*, Ov.—** we do not deny it was so, nec abnuatur ita fuisse*, Liv.—*I will never deny, nunquam diffitebor*, Cic.

DEPART, decedo, abscedo, discedo, recedo, abeo, digredior.—*from one place to another, migro, transmigro, demigro*.—*a Departing, abigro*.—*also the departure, or passage by which one must depart, abitus, as, sepire abitus*, Tacit. (*a separating*) secessio.—*to depart quickly, propripere*.—*a sudden departure, and hasty voyage, subitus discessus, et praeceps profectio*, Cic.—*after your departure, a tuo digressu*, Cic.—*I departed in good time from Antium to Appia, ex Antio in Appiam commodè emerseram*, Cic. *from which when he was departed, a quibus cum cecinit receptui*, Cic.—*souls departed, elapsi corporibus animi*, Cic.—*suffer me to depart, me missum face*, Ter.

DEPEND upon, alicui niti, pendere a vel ex.—*the arts depend on one another, inter se artes continentur*, Cic.—*to depend upon the false judgment of the unskilful, ex errore multitudinis imperitae pendere*, Cic.—** depend upon my attention, mea studia in te expecta*.—*Dependence, fiducia*.—*a Dependent, cliens*.

DEPOSE, imperio aliquem deponere, Suet. alicui imperium abrogare, Liv.—*upon oath, jurejurando affirmare*.

DEPRAVE, depravo, corrumpo.

DEPRIVE, orbo, privo, viduo, spolio, exuo.—*of an inheritance, abdicare*.—*of honours, honoribus eximere*.—*of his senses, sensibus orbare*, Cic.

DEPUTY, legatus, vicarius, subpraefectus.—*Lord deputy, or President, proconsul*, Cic.—*he made Cassius his deputy, Cassium sibi legavit*, Cic.—*to appoint a deputy, i. e. to substitute, subrogare collegam, consul dicitur*, Cic.

DERIDE, rideo, derideo. See **MOCK**.—*to be had in derision, despectui et ludibrio esse, pro ludibrio haberi*.

DERIVE, derivare, oriri, procedere.—** derived from the chief point of your accusation, rivulus accersitus et ductus ab ipso capite accusationis vestrae*, Cic.

DESCEND, descendo.—*to descend from one, i. e. to derive one's origin, ab aliquo genus ducere*, Virg.—*of a very noble family, genere summo prognatus*, Plaut.—*born at Carthage, but by their ancestors descended of the Syracusans, Carthagine nati, sed ab Syracusis oriundi*, Liv. See **BORN**.—*descended of Mars, Populus Romanus a Marte generatus*, Cic.—*from Aeneas, ab Aenea genus demissum*, Hor.—*of a poor and*

unknown family, loco obscuro, tenuique fortuna ortus, Liv. See BORN.—of Hercules by his father's side, genere paterno ab Hercule oriundo, Plin.—of mankind, sanguine humano satus, Liv.—Descent, (offspring) progenies, propago, stirps. (invasion) impetus, irruptio, descensio, Liv.

DESCRIBE, describo, depingo.—to describe the wars, arma canere, Virg.—in a lively way, graphicè vel ad vivum depingère.

DESERT, (wilderness) desertus as, solitudines desertæ, Cic. (what one deserves) meritum, promeritum.

DESERVE, mereo & mereor, commereor, emereor, promereor.—deserved the price of eloquence, meritum lingue lauream, Cic.—I deserved it, jure obtigit.

DESIGN, subst. (purpose) consilium, statutum, institutum.—I had a design of going into Cilicia, mihi erat in animo in Cilicium proficisci.—with what design do you mention these things? quorsum hæc dicis? (first draught) adumbratio, rudis descriptio vel designatio. (plot) inceptum, molitio.—verb. (contrive) machinor, designo, molior. (appoint) assigno, destino. (resolve) statuo, constituo. (draw a sketch of) adumbro, delineo.—Designedly, de industria, dedita operâ, consultò, cogitatò.

DESIRE, desidèro, studeo, opto, cupio, expeto, obsecro, exopto, peto, requiro.—Desirous of praise, laudis studiosus, Cic.—you all desire one thing, omnes unum studetis, Cic.—a vehement desire of glory, aestus gloriæ.—* I desire no more, sat habeo.—he desires to speak with you, te conventum expetit.—my desire is that, &c. quod peto et volo, est, ut, &c.—I desire but this of you, hoc modò te obsecro.—he desires but reason, æquum postulat.—to desire humbly, obtestari, supplicare.—lamentably, implorare.—earnestly, expetere, obsecrare.—importunately, flagitare, efflagitare. See ASK.

DESIST, (for a time) desino. (altogether, and implying a change of mind) desisto, absisto.—thus, mente desistere, not mente desinere.

DESK, abacus, mensa scriptoria.

DESOLATE, vastus, desertus, desolatus. (full of grief) moestus, afflictus, tristis, moerore plenus; solatii expers, solatio carens.—to make desolate, vastare, devastare, populari, desolare.—Desolation, ruina, vastitas.—Desolateness or want of comfort, aegritudo, maeror, moestitia.—to despair, de salute desperare, animo despondere, spem abjicere.

DESPERADO, perditus, furiosus, vesanus.

DESPERATE, (rash) temerarius. (dangerous) anceps, periculosus.—my case is desperate, de meis rebus actum est.—to grow desperate, spem abjicere.—he is desperately in love, perdite amat.

DESPICABLE, contemnendus, despiciendus, aspernandus.

DESPISE, (what is of less comparative value with some other object) spernere. (look down on as a superior) despiciere. (what is good for nothing) temnere, contemnere. (what is loathsome) fastidire. See CONTEMN.—* to despise

greatly, aspernari, abjicere, magno cum fastidio praeterire, nihili aestimare, ducere.—to despise, (reckon of inferior consideration) omnia mundana negligere.—to be despised, contemni, &c. despiciatui haberi.—a Despiser, contemptor.

DESPITE, (malice) malignitas, invidia, malignus affectus. (scorn) contemptus, despectus.—in despite of one, ingratis, animo invito.

DESPOIL, spolio, vasto, eripio, nudo, denudo.

DESPOT, dominus, praeses, tyrannus.—a Despotic government, dominatio.—Despotically, imperiosè.

DESTINE, destino, designo.—Destiny, fatum, sors.—the Destinies, Parcae.

DESSTITUTE, egenus, inops.—of food, cibegens.

DESTROY, consumo, absumo, aboleo, deleo, exstinguo, conficio, convello.—a city, urbem exstinguo, destruo. (spoil) perdo, corrumpo. (overthrow) diruo, evertò, subverto.—lay waste, vasto, devasto, populor. (make havoc) praedor.—Destruction, strages, exitium, interitus, ruina, labe, (laying waste) populatio. (of people) clades, caedes.

DETACH soldiers, milites selectos mittere.—Detachment, manus.

DEVIATE, erro, de recta via discedo.—you deviate from virtue, deseris viam virtutis. I have deviated from my subject, a proposito digressus sum.

DEVICE, machinatio, excogitatio, meditatio, inventio. (a conceit) imaginatio. (a feigned story) fabula, commentum. (a cunning trick) dolus, * techna, * stratagema. (on a shield, &c.) emblemata. * he therefore contrived a new device, itaque excogitavit rem singularem.—how many crafty devices did he use? quas admovit ille fabricas? Ter.—Devise, (invent) excogitare, invenire. (contrive) machinari, moliri. (imagine) conjicere, conjecturam facere. (feign) comminisci. (frame) fingere, effingere. (consult) meditari, commentari.—* he devised a way to save the senate, rationem iniiit, qua senatum servaret, Liv.—what wickedness can any one invent or devise, which he has not thought of, quid sceleris fingi, aut excogitari potest, quod non ille conceperit? Cic.

DEVIL, diabolus, daemon.—a little devil, daemonium.

DEVOUR, voro, devoro, deglutio, absorbeo.

DEVOUT, religiosus, sanctus, pius, devotus.—to pray devoutly, ardentè precari.

DEW, ros.—dewy, roscidus, rorulentus.—to bedew, irrorare.—* the ground is wet with dew from heaven, sparsa caelesti rore madescit humus.

DEXTEROUS, agilis, expeditus.—Dexterity, dexteritas, agilitas.

DIADEM, fascia, * diadema.

DIALOGUE, colloquium, dialògus.

DIAPER, linteum striatum.

DIARY, * ephemeris, diarium.

DIE, subst. (for playing with) alea, tessera, calculus, talus, axillum.—to play at dice, aleis ludere, aleam ludere & alea, tesseris ludere, &c.

DIE, *verb.* mori, perire, mortem oppetere, obire, mortem obire, interire, occidere, occumbere, e vitâ cedere, Cic. e medio excedere, exspirare, animam efflare.—*ready to die, or in a dying condition, moribundus.—like to die, ferme moriens, Ter.—she died by her own right hand, dextrâ occidit ipsa suâ, Virg.—he died two years ago, abhinc annos duos mortuus est, Cic.—in battle, in praelio concidit, Cic.—on the very same day, in which he died, eo ipso die, quo excessit e vita, Cic.—ready to die for thirst, siri enectus, Cic.—before he died, antequam e vita discederet, Cic.—condemned to die, capite damnatus, Cic.—we must all die, omnes eodem cogimur.—when he was dying for hunger, cum fame moreretur.—to die in old age, effectâ aetate diem obire ultimum.—who died an untimely death, fato praereptus immaturo.*

DIE, (*colour*) tingo, colorem induco, coloro.—*a Dier, tinctor.*

DIET, (*food*) cibus, victus. (*course of physick*) diaeta, regimen sanitatis.—*to keep to a diet, modicè vivere. to diet a person, alere.*

DIFFER, (*to be unlike*) differre, distare. (*disagree*) inter se discrepare, dissidère, dissentire.—*hidden virtue differs little from buried sloth, paulùm sepulchrae distat inertiae celata virtus, Hor.—a thrifty man differs a little from a covetous man, discordat parcus avaro, Hor.—man and beast do chiefly differ in this, inter hominem et belluam hoc maximè interest, Cic.—Difference, discrimen, differentia, discrepantia, diversitas.—a difference, (of opinion) dissensus. (a falling out) dissidium, lis, jurgium.—to make a difference, distinguere.—to make none, pari loco habere.—what a difference there is of people, homo homini quid interest!—without any difference, indiscriminatum.—* there is as much difference between, tantum interest inter.—there is no great difference between them and the peripatetics, non multùm a peripateticis dissident, Cic.—to end differences by treaty, per colloquia controversias componere, Caes.—it differs but a little, parùm discriminis est, haud multùm differt, abest, non multùm abhorret, dissidet, discrepat.—you and I usually differ in our opinion, solet aliud mihi, ac tibi videri.—I'll make no difference, Tros, Tyriusque mihi nullo discrimine habetur, Virg.—there is some difference between staring and stark mad, est inter Tanaim quiddam, socerumque Viselli, Hor. S. 1, 105.—Different, absimilis, dispar, impar, diversus.*

DIFFICULT, difficilis, gravis, arduus, molestus.—*I fear the matter will be difficult, metuo ne id ceperim consilii, quod non est facile explicare.—Difficulty, difficultas, angustia.*

DIFFIDENT, diffidens, incredulus.—*to be diffident, diffidère.*

DIFFUSE, dispergo, diffundo.

DIG, fodio.—*to dig about, circumfodère, pastinare.—down, defodère.—in, infodère.*

DIGEST, digèro, in ordinem redigo.—*to digest meat, digerere, concoquère.—by sleep, edormiscère.—an injury, injuriam dissimulare.—Digestion, digestio, concoctio.—ill digestion,*

** dyspepsia.—by walking we digest the meat in the stomach, ambulatione cibum in stomacho conficimus, perficimus.—the Digests, (a volume of the civil law) juris volumina in proprios digesta locos, digesta, * pandectae.*

DIGNITY, dignitas, honor, amplitudo.—*of a prelate, praesulatus, pontificatus, antistitium.—of a prince, principatus.—of a king, majestas.—of a senator, dignitas laticlavia, latus clavus.—of an eques, angustus clavus.—dignity impaired, dignitas imminuta.*

DIGNIFY, orno, nobilito.—*a Dignitary, dignitate pollens.*

DIGRESS, digrèdi, aberrare, deerrare, divertère, deflectère.—*a Digression, excursio, excursus, digressus. (on the stage) * exodium.—(a figure of speech) * ecclâsis.—but let us go back from whence we have digressed, sed eò revoce-mur, unde haec declinativ oratio; redeamus illuc, unde divertimus, Cic.—but now we have digressed enough, verùm jam satis exorbitavimus.*

DILATE, amplificare, sermonem producere. *Dilatory, cunctabundus, dilatorius.—pleas or exceptions, praescriptiones, exceptiones moratoriae.*

DILIGENCE, diligentia, sedulitas, soletia.—*to do his diligence, operam dare, navare.—to do all diligence, omnem adhibere conatum.—Diligent, diligens, sedulus, studiosus, assiduis.—in business, attentus.—in his attendance, observans.—in labour and work, operosus.—in duty, officiosus.—in doing what is commanded, obsequiosus.—* I will do my diligence, dabo equidem operam, Ter.—I gave diligence, diligentiam adhibui, Cic.*

DIMINISH, (*make less*) minuo, diminuo, imminuo. (*grow less*) decresco, resideo.—*he diminishes something of his punishment, de suo supplicio aliquid remittit.—the riches of the Volsci were much diminished, accisae sunt Volscorum opes, Liv.—it will be no Diminution to you, gloriam tuam non minuet.—Diminutive, parvus, pusillus.*

DIMNESS, obscuritas.—*of sight, oculorum hebetudo.—Dimly, obscure, parùm dilucidè, non satis apertè.*

DIMPLE, * gelasinus, fossula.

DIN, sonitus, strepitus, clamor.—*to make a din, resonare, strepère, strepitum facère.*

DINE, prandeo.—*I have dined, pransus sum.—who has not dined, impransus.—a Dinner, prandium.—a Dining room, pransorium, triclinium.—after dinner sit a while, after supper walk a mile, post epulas stabis, vel passus mille meabis.—when will it be dinner time with you? ad quam horam licet te prandere?*

DINT, contusio, impressio, vestigium. (*force*) vis.—*to dint, contundère.*

DIP, tingo, intingo, immergo.—*to dip into an author, scripta alicujus leviter perstringère.—to dip an estate, fundum oppignerare.—to dip often, mesitare.—under, submergère.*

DIRE, or *direful*, dirus, horridus, atrox.

DIRECT, dirigo, moderor, ordino.—*to direct his course towards a place, tendère, appellère. (to shew one the way) ducem viae se praebere. (to shew one how to do a thing) praescribère,*

praecipere, edocere.—*Directly against*, e regione, exadverso. (*straight along*) rectâ viâ.

DIRT, coenum, lutum.—*Dirty*, coenosus, lutulentus.

DISABLE, (*render incapable*) ineptum reddo. (*weaken*) debilito, infirmo. (*deprive of the use of an arm, &c.*) alicujus brachium, manum, &c. mutilare.—*A disabled ship*, navis infirma, inutilis.—*soldier*, miles membris captus, vulneribus confectus.

DISADVANTAGE, incommodum, detrimentum.—*ground*, (*a war term*) loci iniquitas.—*to come off with disadvantage*, cladem accipere.

DISAFFECTED, aversus, alienatus, malevolus.—*to the government*, regno infestus.—*Disaffection*, aversio, malevolentia.

DISAGREE, dissentire, discrepare, dissidere.—*do not suffer brothers to disagree*, noli pati fratres litigare, Cic.—*to disagree about the borders*, de finibus litigare, Ter.

DISANNUL, abrogô, rescindo, irritum reddo.

DISAPPEAR, evanesco, e conspectu evolo.

DISAPPOINT, fraudare, frustrare, destituere.—*to be disappointed*, excidere.—*Disappointed*, frustratus, destitutus.—*a Disappointment*, frustratio.—*to disappoint one's purpose*, consilium alicujus perimere.—*to disappoint the adversaries' purpose*, adversariorum conatus infringere.—*how great a disappointment had he?* quantâ de spe decidit?—*I am disappointed*, praeter spem mihi evēit.

DISBAND, dimittere, solvere, exactorare, missum facere.—*he is disbanded*, missus est factus, Cic.

DISCERN, dijudicare, dignoscere, discernere, distinguere. (*perceive*) percipere, intelligere. (*to spy one*) conspicari.—*one of a discerning spirit*, sagax, perspicax.—*easy to be discerned*, notabilis.

DISCHARGE any business, expedire.—*a person*, absolvere, dimittere.—*one's conscience*, animam liberare.—*one's duty*, officio fungi.—*a debt*, aes alienum absolvere, nomen liberare.—*a gun*, bombardam displodere.—*a person from duty*, immunitatem praestare.—*a prisoner*, absolvere.—*a servant*, emancipare.—*a soldier*, rude donare.—*a discharge for money paid*, acceptilatio.—*a discharge of humours*, humorum detractio.—*of one's duty*, muneri functio.—*of fire-arms*, bombardarum emissio.

DISCIPLINE, institutio, disciplina.—*to observe strict discipline*, leges praescriptas observare.—*to discipline*, (*instruct*) docere, instituere, erudire. (*punish*) punire, castigare.

DISCLAIM, renuncio, abdicô, repudio, nuncium alicui remitto.

DISCLOSE, revêlo, detêgo, aperio, patefacio.

DISCOLOUR, decolorô, colore mutô.

DISCOMFIT, fundo, prosterno.

DISCOMMEND, culpo, vituperô, reprehendo. DISCOMPOSE, turbo, confundo.—*the mind*, animus inquieto.

DISCONCERT, consilia frango, perturbo.

DISCONSOLATE, moestus, tristis, moerore confectus, solatii expers.

DISCONTENTED, (*uneasy in mind*) anxius,

solicitus. (*not satisfied*) offensus, animo alienatus.—*to be discontented*, aegrè, molestè aliquid ferre.

DISCONTINUE, intermitto, desisto, desino.

DISCORD, discordia, dissensio, dissidium.—*to be at discord*, dissentire, discrepare, dissidere.—*to make discord*, lites serere, movere, simultates fovere.—*Discordant*, (*in music*) absonus, dissonus. (*disagreeing*) discors.

DISCOVER, (*reveal*) detêgo, retêgo, revêlo, patefacio, in lucem proféro, in vulgus produco.—*one's accomplices*, socios edere.—*one's nakedness*, pudorem profanare. (*spy*) conspicio, video, prospicio. (*find out*)prehendo.—** I discovered that conspiracy*, ista conjuratio per me patefacta est.—*secrets*, arcana expiscari, explorare.—*a design*, consilium cognoscere.—*one's humour*, ingenium indicare, ostendere, aperire.—*a Discovery*, inventio, investigatio, inventum.

DISCOUNT, subducô, de summâ detrâho.

DISCOUNTENANCE, imprôbo, fronte nubila excipio.

DISCOURAGE, absterreo, animum frango, debilito.—*to discourage from an undertaking*, deterrere.—*a Discouragement*, animi abjectio, demissio, debilitatio. (*hinderance*) incommodum, impedimentum.

DISCOURSE, verb. sermocinor, dissero, discepto, confabulor.—*to discourse at large*, plurimis verbis agere.—*subst.* (*talk*) confabulatio, disceptatio. (*speech*) sermo, concio, oratio.—** to fall into discourse*, in sermonem incidere, verba caedere.—*to relate a discourse*, sermonem habitum exponere.—*it was now the common subject of discourse*, haec res jam vulgi rumoribus exagitata fuit.

DISCREDIT, dedecus, ignominia, labes.—*to discredit*, (*disgrace*) infamare, obtricare, existimationem alicujus laedere. (*not to believe*) parum alicui credere, fidem habere.

DISCREET, prudens, sapiens, solers, consultus, consideratus. See WARY.—*Discreetly*, prudenter, consulto, sobriè, sapienter, consideratè.—*Discretion*, prudentia, consilium.—*at one's discretion*, pro alicujus arbitrio.—*I leave that to your discretion*, id tuo permitto arbitratui.

DISCUSS, res difficiles dilucidè exponere, explicare, illustrare. (*examine*) explorare, investigare, accuratè considerare, diligenter perpendere.

DISDAIN, verb. fastidire, aspernari, dedignari, aversari. *subst.* fastidium, fastus, us.

DISEASE, morbus, valetudo adversa.—*to be sick of a disease*, morbo laborare, in morbo esse, gravi morbo decumbere. *Diseased*, morbidus.—*that which causes diseases*, morbificus.—*to recover from a disease*, convalescere.—*the disease abates*, morbus se remittit.—*increases*, ingravescit.

DISGRACE, dehonesto, dedecoro, infâmo.—*to be in disgrace*, gratiâ excidere. (*to shame*) pudefacere, pudorem suffundere, incutere.—** glory disgraced*, gloria deflorata, Cic.—*let not the praise of martial prowess be disgraced with the reproach of covetousness*, neve obteri laudem imperatoriam criminibus avaritiae velitis, Cic.

the writings of Sallust disgraced with over much affectation of old words, Sallustii scripta nimia piscorum verborum affectatione obliata, Suet.

DISGUISE, alienam personam ferre vel induere.—Disguised, fucatus, fucosus, personatus, larvatus.

DISGUST, fastidium, offensio, nausea.—to give disgust, displicere, bilem alicui commovere, fastidium afferre.—to take a disgust, stomachari, indignari, indignè, iniquè, molestè ferre.—to disgust, to loathe, nauseare, fastidire.

DISH, discus, catus, patina, * paropsis, Juv. lanx, Plin. scutella.—of meat, ferculum.—well-seasoned, pulpamentum, Ter.—* the tables were set with most exquisite dishes, mensae exquisitissimis epulis extruebantur, Cic.—many dishes of meat, &c. multa que de magià superessent fercula coenà, Juv.—come then, let me dress a fine dish of meat for you, aedam, cupediam tibi parem.—a Dish-clout, panniculus, peniculum, penicillus & -um.

DISHABILLE, vestis cubicularis.

DISHONEST, inonestus, fraudulentus, improbus. (disgraceful) turpis, foedus, obscenus.—Dishonesty, fraudulentia, dedecus, opprobrium.

DISSEMBARK, e navi in terram descendere.

DISINCLINATION, odium, aversatio.—Disinclined, minus proclivis.

DISINGENUOUS, parum ingenuus.

DISINHERIT, exhaerèdo. See ABDICATE.

DISENTANGLE, expedio, explicò, extrico.

DISINTERESTED, incorruptus, suis commodis parum studens.—Disinterestedly, sine ulla mercedis ope.

DISJOIN, disjungo, separo, segrègo. (cut to pieces) deartuo, dilacero, dissèco.

DISK, solis vel lunae corpus apparens.

DISLIKE, impròbo, aversor, ab aliqua re abhorreo.—a dislike, fastidium.

DISLOCATE, luxò, loco moveo.

DISLODGE, hospitio alicum ejicio.

DISLOYAL, perfidus, infidus.

DISHONOUR, foedo, dehonesto, dedecus incutio, labem alicui aspergo.—* it will be a great dishonour to you, magno tibi probro futurum erit, Cic.—to do dishonour to learning, dedecori esse studiis, ac literis, Cic.—to dishonour elections with bribery, largitione comitia inquinare, Cic.

DISMEMBER, fanio, discerpo, lacero, deartuo, dilanio.

DISMAL, funestus, dirus, lugubris.

DISMOUNT, (unhorse) equo alicum excutere, praecipitare. (alight) ex equo descendere, vel desilire.—to dismount a cannon, tormentum murale rotis eximere.

DISOBEDIENT, inobediens, inobsequens, imorigerus, contumax.—because they were disobedient to their commanders, quòd dicto audientes imperatoribus suis non erant, Corn. Nep. 6, 1.—to Disobey, auctoritatem diffugere, abnuere, respuere, detrectare, Ter.

DISORDER, (of the body) morbus, aegrotatio. (of the mind) perturbatio. (confusion and bustle) turba, confusio.—to be disordered, turbari.—an

army disordered, agmen incompositum, acies incondita, inordinata, Liv.—all things are utterly disordered. funditus omnia miscetur, Sall.

DISPATCH, maturare, accelerare, expedire, Cic. perfungi, Cic. (to make an end of) abolvère.—quickly to dispatch a journey, celeriter curum perstringere, Cic. iter conficere, Caes.—after he had dispatched these things, his rebus explicitis, Caes.—go your way, I will dispatch the business by another person, de medio recede, per alium transigam, Cic.—to dispatch the matter in few words, paucis verbis negotium conficere, Cic.—to dispatch one out of life, de medio alicum tollere, Cic.—to dispatch the business he had undertaken, negotium susceptum transigere, Cic.

DISPENSE with the laws, legibus se solvère, legis gratiam facere.—a Dispensatiò, legis solutio, indulgentia.—to grant one, alicum legibus solvère, not dispensare, which is, to distribute.

DISPERSE, dispergo, disjicio, dissipò, dissemino.—the multitude was dispersed, multitudo dispalata erat, Sall.

DISPLAY, (spread) pando, expando. (declare) expono, explico, enarro. (make a show of) jacto, ostento. (to cut up a fowl) deartuare vel membratum dissecare.—the armies fight with banners displayed, signis collatis agmina configunt, Claud.

DISPLEASE, displiceo, incommodo, damno afficio, laedo.—it displeases, minus placet, molestum est.—to be displeased, gravari, irasci, stomachari, aegrè, acerbè, iniquo animo ferre.—Displeased, infensus, offensus, alienatus, aversus.—Displeasure, (breach of love) simulas, offensio. (an ill turn) malefactum, maleficium, incommodum.—to have one's displeasure, esse in offensam apud alicum.—I speak not to displease any, absit verbo invidia.—the letter is full of displeasure, epistola este stomachi plena.—he cannot do us a greater displeasure, nihil potest in nos gravius consulere.—he has done me a displeasure, molestiam mihi intulit.—to incur displeasure, in odium, invidiam incurrere.—somewhat to displease, leviter offendere, molliter laedere.

DISPOSE, (set in order) disponere, digerere, ordiuare, componere, concinnare. (lay out) expendere. (put to some use) destinare, assignare.—* how will you dispose of this, quo pacto uteris? quem in usum destinat?—to dispose of an estate, vendere.—by a will or testament, legare.—to dispose of offices, honores praestare.—of a daughter in marriage, filiam nuptum elocare.—to dispose of one's time, horas collocare. how will you dispose of yourself to-day, quid acturus es hodie?—I know not how to dispose of myself, incertus sum quid agam, nescio quò me veram.—a Disposal, ordo, dispositio. (an appointment) assignatio, constitutio.—of a living or benefice, beneficii collatio.—God has the absolute disposal of all things, pro arbitrio Deus omnia moderatur.—this is at my disposal, haec res in mea potestate posita est.—I am Disposed, fert animus, lubet sc. mihi.—(arranged) dispositus, digestus, compositus. (inclined) affectus.—well or ill disposed, bene vel male affectus,

animatus.—disposed to be merry, laetabundus.—to vomit, nauseabundus.—to cry, lacrymabundus.—to laugh, in risum proclivis.—Disposition, (moral and intellectual qualities as given by nature) ingenium. (as susceptible of improvement or of corruption) indôles.—of body, habitudo, habitus.—an ill disposition of body, * cachexia. (inclination) proclivitas, propensio.

DISPRAISE, vituperare, obtractare.—that affair was much to the dispraise of Africanus, ea res Africano vituperationi fuit.—neither knows he any thing else, but to dispraise the virtuous, nec quicquid aliud scit, quàm detractare virtutes.—shall I dispraise Caius Laelius, num ego de Caii Laelii gloriâ quid detraham?

DISPROPORTION, inaequalitas.

DISPROVE, confutare, redarguere, refellere, sententiam alicujus reprobare, expugnare.

DISPUTE, disputare, disserere, disceptare, argumentari, verbis contendere, congrèdi. (to differ) litigare, ambigere.—to dispute one's right at law, iudicio jus suum asserere.—a Disputant, * dialecticus.—such controversies are disputed amongst us, hae res in disputatione versantur, tales inter nos controversiae ventilatae sunt.—he cut to pieces those people of the Alps whom he disputed his passage, Alpîcos conantes prohibere transitum concidit. Corn. Nep. 22, 3.

DISQUIET, vexare, excruciare, perturbare, aegritudine afficere, inquietare, angere, sollicitare.—* hidden troubles disquiet most, magis exurunt, quae secretò lacerant curae.—Disquieted with cares, curis et molestiis exagitatus.

DISQUISITION, disquisitio, inquisitio, investigatio, examen.

DISREGARD, neglectus, contemptus, despectus.

DISREPUTE, mala fama vel existimatio.

DISSATISFACTION, offensa, molestia, displicentia.—Dissatisfactory, molestus, ingratus.—to be dissatisfied, aegrè aliquid ferre.—* we are dissatisfied with our condition, nostri nosmet poenitet, nostrâ sorte parùm contenti sumus.

DISSEMBLE, (conceal what is) dissimulo. (pretend what is not) simulo, obtendo.—* I scorn to dissemble, non mea est simulatio.—See COUNTERFEIT.—he deceived me by dissembling friendship, is me simulatione amoris insidiosissimè tractavit, Cic.—but as soon as the dissembling cheat was perceived, fucus autem simul atque suboluit.—mischief lurks under dissimulation, laet anguis in herba.

DISSENT, dissentio, dissideo, malè convenio, ab alio discipulo.—Dissension, dissensio, dissidium, discordia.—a Dissenter, adversarius, dissentiens. (one who promotes dissensions) fax contentio. (a non-conformist) qui ab ecclesiâ lege stabilitâ dissentit.

DISSOLVE, solvo, dissolvo, resolvo. (melt, act.) liquefacere. (neut.) liquescere.—* to dissolve the parliament, comitia dissolvere. (to part company) societatem dirimere.—Dissolute, (wanton) disinctus, dissolutus, prodigus. (careless) remissus. (profuse) perditus, profusus, nepos.

DISSUADE, dehortari, dissuadere.—nor did they dissuade the consul from what he had re-

solved, nec antè moverunt de sua sententia consulem, quàm, &c.

DISTANCE, distantia, intervallum, intercapèdo, interstitium.—of time, spatium temporis, longinquitas.—of affection, dissidium, animi alienatio.—to be at a distance, distare, longè abesse.—“ abesse is more generally said of things capable of going away and coming near again; whereas distare (from diversum stare) is said of things immovable, or considered as such: abesse implies only a fixed point from which we are away; distare supposes two fixed points: abesse a domo paulisper maluit, Cic.—in this case distare would be improper: abesse is more properly said of persons, absentem qui rodit amicum, Hor. distantem would be wrong. foro nimium distare carinas jam: grandis natu queritur, Hor. It would not be so proper to use abesse in the foregoing sentence.—We however find in Cicero, cùm patris domus a foro longè abesset,” Dumesnil.—Distant, dissitus, sejunctus, distans.—* they fought at a distance, eminus pugnabatur, sc. ab illis, Caes.—at certain distances, certis spatiis intermissis, Caes.—they know when to keep their distance, ibi venturum, Ter.—he was at a great distance from them, ille longius aberat, Caes.—to distance, (to get the better of) superare, vincere.—at a great distance off, longo intervallo.—at the distance of two miles, duùm millium passuum intervallo.

DISTASTE, offensa.—to take distaste, offendi.—to give it, offendere, displicere.

DISTEMPER, morbus, aegrotatio, adversa valetudo.

DISTIL, (drop) stillo, distillo.—(herbs) succum florum elicere.

DISTINCT, (different) discretus, diversus.—(clear) distinctus, dilucidus.

DISTINGUISH, (discern) dijudico, dignosco.—one thing from another, aliquid ab alio distinguere vel discernere.—* he distinguished himself on that occasion by his genius, ingenio eâ in re prae ceteris enituit.

DISTORT, torqueo, distorqueo.

DISTRACT, (interrupt) interpello, turbo.—(make one mad) aliquem furore percellere.—to run distracted, ad insaniam redigi, furore corripì vel percelli.

DISTRAIN, (distress) bona alicujus ex curiae decreto vi auferre.

DISTRESS, (adversity) angustia, afflictio, miseria, calamitas, res adversae.—to be in distress, angustiis premi, urgeri, undique laborare, in angusto esse. (distraint) pignoratio, distractio.—* the horsemen could be of no use to those that were in distress, neque equites laborantibus usui esse possent, Caes.—they were in distress for forage, pabulationi premebantur, Caes.—to distress one, premere, ad incitas redigere.—he was in great distresses, in magnis difficultatibus erat, Caes.—a ship in distress, navis in periculo naufragii.—a signal of distress, signum naufragii.

DISTRIBUTE, (in general) distribuo, disperatio. (something under one's charge) dispenso.—* he distributed the money in proportion to the

number of soldiers, pro numero militum pecunias descripsit, Caes.

DISTRICT, jurisdictionis fines.

DISTRUST, (verb) diffidēre, suspicari, fidem alicujus suspectam habere.—*distrust*, (subst.) diffidentia.—*a distrust*, suspicio.—*Distrustful*, suspicax, suspiciosus.

DISTURB, turbare, excruciare, inquietare, impedimento esse, negotium facere.—*one in his possession*, invadēre, intrudēre, usurpare. (*interrupt*) interpellare.—*to disturb the tranquillity*, tranquillum rerum statum convellere.—*Disturbance*, inquietatio, perturbatio.—*a public one*, turba, tumultus.—* *these disturbances arise from a different cause than what is commonly thought*, ex alio fonte, quàm vulgo jactatur, manant hae procellae.

DITCH, scrobs, fovea.—*wherein there is water*, lacūna.—*about a town wall*, fossa. (*a gutter*) incile.—*to make a ditch*, fossam ducere, scrobem fodere.

DICTO, (quasi dicto) dictus, idem, ut supra.

DITTY, cantilena, canticum.

DIVE in water, in aquā immergere.—*into an affair*, penitus intraspicere, explorare.—*into one's purpose*, expiscari, voluntatem alicujus perscrutari.—* *I cannot dive into it*, nequeo conjecturā assequi.—*a Diver*, urinator.—*the dun diver*, mergus cirratus.

DIVERSE, (different or unlike) diversus, dissimilis, dissonus, discors, discrepans. (*sundry or manifold*) multiplex, varius.—*of diverse kinds*, multigēnus, multifarius, multijugis.—*of diverse colours*, multicolor, versicolor, variegatus.—*of diverse humours*, difficilis, morosus, sibi parū constans.—* *to bring men of diverse tongues together*, linguas discordes ad colloquium contrahere.—*your ways are different from mine*, a meis rationibus discrepant tuae.—*there is a great diversity between a man and a beast*, inter hominem et belluam maximè interest.

DIVIDE, dividō, partior, dirīmo.—*in opinion*, in partes abire, in contrarias sententias distrahi.—*the house was divided upon the question*, senatus-consultum per discessionem fiebat, Gell.—*divide it among you*, vos inter vos partite, partimini, (dep.) Plaut.—*a Dividend*, sors dividenda, numerus dividendus.

DIVINATION, divinatio, auspiciū, vaticinium, augurium.—*by birds*, oscinum.—*by lots*, sortilegium.—*by way of divination*, auguratō.—*Divine*, adj. divinus, coelestis. subst. * theologus.—*divine vengeance*, ira Dei.—*service*, cultus divinus.—verb. (*I use divination*) divino, auguror, vaticinor, futura praedico, praesagio, praesentio. (*enchant*) incanto, fascino. (*guess*) conjecturam facio.—*the Divinity*, numen, Deitas.

DIVORCE, abdicare, repudiare, dimittere.—*a divorce*, divortium, repudium.—*a bill of divorce*, libellus repudii.—* *I earnestly entreat you do not divorce her from you*, obtestor ne abs te hanc segeges, neve deseras, Cic.

DIVULGE, publicare, vulgare, in vulgus ferre, promulgare.—* *that little book which was published and divulged without my knowledge, and against my will*, libellus iste, qui, me im-

prudente et invito, exiit et in manus hominum pervenit, Cic. de Or.

Do, agere, facere, efficere.—*I'll do it*, effectum dabo, faxo.—*to do business*, exequi, peragere, conficere.—* *to do and undo*, Penelopes telam texere.—*to do an ill act*, facinus patrare, perpetrare.—*to do his best*, omnem adhibere curam, summonere eniti.—*his duty*, officio vel munere fungi.—*not to do it*, officio deesse.—*to do good*, benefacere.—*to do one good turns*, beneficiis aliquem cumulare.—*to do one an honour*, honorem alicui habere.—*to do one hurt*, malefacere.—*to do one justice*, pro merito tractare.—*to do like for like*, par pari referre.—*to do one mischief*, nocere, damnum dare, noxam inferre, injuria afficere.—*to do a thing again*, iterare, redintegrare.—*to do amiss*, errare, oberrare.—*to do often*, actitare, factitare.—*to do a thing quickly*, maturare, appropere.—*do as I bid you*, ita fac, ut jussi.—*to do as he is bid*, morem gerere, dicto audientem esse, mandata conficere, jussa peragere.—*to do as he may*, temporari servire.—*to do as he says*, verba ad rem conferre.—*I know not what to do*, nescio quid agam. "in such expressions as the following, he did nothing but read; we do nothing but ask; the former of the two verbs is, in Latin, elegantly omitted, thus, nihil aliud, quàm legit, nihil aliud, quàm petimus," Crombie's Gymnasium, Vol. II. p. 271.—*to have nothing to do*, vacare, otiari.—*he has enough to do of his own*, rerum suarum satagit.—*I have nothing to do with it*, nihil mea refert.—*what have you to do with me?* quid tibi rei mecum est?—*to keep one doing*, facessere negotium alicui.—*it should have been done*, factum esse oportuit.—*to do one's utmost*, omnem movere lapidem, nihil non experiri.—*the business is done*, transigitur res, Ter.—*how do you?* quid agitur? ut vales?—*it makes me I know not what to do*, me consilli incertum facit; eò me redigit, ut, quid agam, nesciam, Ter.—*I had much to do to get them to come*, plurimum habui negotii, ut cogere, Cic.—*I have much to do to forbear*, non possum pati, vix me contineo quin, Ter.—*always doing*, operosus, semper aliquid agens, vel moliens, Cic.—*what shall I do first?*—quid nunc primùm exsequar?—*you'll have nothing to do if*, sudabis satis si, Ter.—*I'll do my endeavour*, dabo operam, Cic.—*had I wherewithal to do*, si esset unde id fieret, Ter.—*we must do our best*, omnis adhibenda est diligentia.—*if I can do any thing by my eloquence*, si quid dicendo consequi possum, Cic.—*when these things were done*, his demum exactis, Virg.—*to do all his endeavour*, operam navare, Cic.—*I cannot do two things at once*, duabus rebus non quo simul sufficere, duo negotia simul obire nequeo.

DOCK, navale, statio.—*for building ships*, locus ubi naves compinguntur.

DOCKET, breve vel summa contentorum in scriptis.

DOCTOR of divinity, sanctae theologiae doctor vel professor; contracted thus, S. T. D. or P.—*the right reverend A. B. doctor of divinity*, vir valde vel admodum reverendus A. B.

sanctae theologiae professor.—of laws, legum doctor, contracted thus, L.L. D. (*the double L. being put for the plural number.*) or juris utriusque doctor, contracted J. U. D.—if physic, medicinae doctor, contracted M. D.—a doctor's degree, gradus doctoris.—to take one, capessere.—a doctor's act, actus in suscipiēdo gradu habitus.

DOG, canis.—a bull-dog, canis lanianius.—house-dog, domesticus.—lap-dog, * melitaeus.—mad-dog, rabidus.—mastiff dog, villaticus, molossus.—a spaniel dog, hispanicus.—a little dog, canulus, canicula.—a setting-dog, sub-idiens.—a pack of dogs, turba vel grex canum.—to cheer the dogs, canes hortari.—to set them on, immittere vel instigare.—to yelp like a dog, gannire.—to growl, ringere.

DOLEFUL, lamentabilis, lugubris, luctuosus, moestus, tristis; acerbus.

DOLPHIN, delphin, delphinus.

DOMINEERING government, dominatio.

DOOR, ostium, fores, ianua, porta, janua.—a little door or wicket, ostiolum, forula, foricula.—a back-door, posticum.—the bar of a door, repagulum.—the bolt of one, pessulus.—* who is at the door? quis pulsat fores?

DOSE, portio, pars assignata.—of physic, medicamenti portio.

DOZE, deliro, desipio, insanio.—Doting, vectors, delirus.

DOVE, columba, columbus.—a stock-dove, palumbus.—a turtle-dove, turtur.

DOUBLE, adj duplex, geminus. subst pars dupla, duplio, duplum.—a double or fold, plica.—the double, duplum, alterum tantum.—to double, duplicare, geminare, ingeminare, congeminare.—a cape, pr. montorium aliquod praeterire, v. praetergredi.—one's fist, digitos comprimere.—double-tongued, bilinguis, mendax, falax, versutus.—double-edged, anceps.—double-headed, biceps.

DOUBT, dubitatio, haesitatio, suspensio.—a mind in doubt, animus suspensus, Cic. animorum fluctuatio, Liv.—to doubt, dubitare, haesitare, cunctari, ambigere, fluctuare, haerere, in ambiguo, in dubio esse.—to make one doubt, scrupulum alicui injicere, in dubitationem adducere, aliquem tenere suspensum, Virg.—a Doubtful answer, responsum perplexum, Liv.—* he is in great doubt, dubitatione aestuat, Cic.—I have yet one doubt left, unus mihi scrupulus restat.—I am in doubt what to do, incipiti cura distrahor, jactor, versor, animi pendeo, incertus sum animi, incertus sum quid consilii capiam.—I doubt your constancy, mihi venit in dubium tua fides et constantia, Cic.—that my talk may not cause you to be longer in doubt, ne diutius oratione mea suspensa expectatio vestra teneatur, Cic.—King Latinus him self is in doubt, mussat rex ipse Latinus, Virg.—to be in doubt and to find delays, cunctari et tergiversari, Cic.—* put me out of doubt, ne metu libera.—to be in doubt, dubitare, haesitare, fluctuare, haerere, animo pendere, huc illic inclinare.—while the mind is in doubt, dum in dubio est animus.—he has no doubt but, non dubitat quin.—without doubt, sine dubio, procul dubio.—it is doubt-

ed, ambigitur.—they were doubtful of the event, procli exitum timebant.—Doubtless, sine dubio, haud dub è, certè, certissimè.

DOWN, (downwards) deorsum.—having the face downward, pronus.—down to the legs, crurum tenuis, Virg.—to bring down the price of victuals, annonam levare, Liv.—to run up and down, sursum deorsum curritare, Ter.—to fall down to the bottom, pessum abire, sidere, subidere.—to throw down, destruere, prosternere, pessandare.—is kept down and trodden under foot, depressus et conculcatus jacet.—the sun ready to go down, praecipit in occasum sol, Liv.

DOUGH, massa farinaria.—to make it, subigere farinam.

DOWRY, dos.—to give one a dowry, aliquem dotare.—pertaining to a dowry, dotalis.

DOZEN, duodēni, duodecim.—a dozen of books, duodēni, vel duodecim libri.—a dozen of acres, duodēna jugera, Cic.

DRAG, verb. traho, rapto. See DRAW.—subst. harpāgo.—a drag-net, tragus, tragula, everriculum, Cic.

DRAGON, drāco, ōnis, Cic.

DRAIN, aquam elicio, derivo, delibo, excisco.

DRAKE, anas, ātis, m. Cic.

DRAM, drachma, Cic.—not a dram, ne hilum quidem.—a dram of brandy, &c. haustus.

DRAPER, panni mercator, pannarius.—a linen draper, lintearius.

DRAW, traho, rapio.—forth, detraho, effero, eruo, exsero, extraho, promō, exprōmo.—with a pen or pencil, exāro, delineo, lineamentum duco, Cic.—away, abstraho.—asunder, distraho, Liv.—back, (refuse) detrecto. (trail) rapto.—while he drew Hector violently about the walls of Troy, ter circum Iliacos raptaverat Hectora muros, Virg.—together, contraho. (allure) allicio, allecto.—* to draw water, haurire, exantare, Cic.—to draw a sword, ensei recludere, Virg. gladium stringere, Virg. ensei vaginā deripere, Ov. ferrum expedire, Liv. stricto gladio aliquem insequi, Cic.—to draw blood, sanguinem elicere, Cic.—to draw near, accedere, appropinquare.—to draw lots, sortiri, sortes ducere, Cic.—to draw as a fox-hound does, vestigiis odorari, Cic.—to be drawn asunder, diripi, Ov.—to draw breath, anhelare, Cic.

DRAUGHT, (first copy) exemplar.—of a country, lineatio.—of a will, formula.—of the letters, ductus. (pull) nisus, tractus. (in drinking) haustus. (privy) latrina, forica.—draught-cattle, jumenta subjugalia.

DREAD, pavor, consternatio, reformidatio; terror, horror.—to dread, metuere, extimere, pavere, consternare.—to dread, (simply to fear) timere. (to dread an evil impending and which appears great) metuere. (so that the mind is stupefied) pavere. (to be in constant fear) formidare. See FEAR.—dreadful to speak of, dictu horrendum, Virg.—dreadful times, tempora formidolosa, Cic.—to dread much his arrival, adventum extimescere, Cic.

DREAM, somnium. (a vain dream) insom-

nium. (a vision) visum.—to dream of one, aliquem somniate. to interpret a dream, somnium interpretari.

DREGS, faex, faecula, recrementum, sedimentum, sordēs.

DRESS, (to put on clothes) induere, amicare. (to clothe and also to furnish) vestire. (prepare) paro. (cultivate) colo. (drub) aliquem deperum dare, Ter. (deck) sepulchrum floribus ornare.—not yet having her hair fully dressed, nondum totos ornata capillos, Ovid.—to dress his oxen, boves curare.—to dress a vine, falce vitam curare.—a dresser in a kitchen, men-a-culinaria vel structoria, abācus culinaris. See CLOTHE.

DRINK, (in order to quench thirst) bibere. (for the sake of drinking, to be addicted to it) potare.—to drink one's health, alicui propinare. * he will drink at my house, apud me potaturus est, Ter.—to drink up all in the cup, poculum exhaurire.—with eating and drinking hunger and thirst are removed, cibo potioneque fames sitisque depulsa est, Cic.—to drink his fill, sitim explere, Ov.—he drank till the evening, ad vesperum perpotavit, Cic.

DRIVE, ago.—to drive out, (by force) expellere. (in any way) exigere.—away, abigo, fugo, pulso, profigo.—to drive soldiers down by force, milites deturbare.—to be driven to a strait, in angustum cogi, Ter.—he drove away the disease, morbum expulit, Hor.—to drive away the enemies that were ready to set upon the people, a cervicibus populi hostes avertēre, Cic.—the bull driven from the herds, taurus pulsus armentis, Lucan.—a wedge driven into the tree, cuneus arbori adactus, Plin.—a heat driven out, nubium conflictu ardor expressus, Cic.—when labour has driven away loathing, labor fastidia extuderit, Hor.—to drive into banishment, in exilium exigere, Justin.—to be driven headlong out of the province, e provincia præcipitem exturbari, Cic.—to be driven out of, pelli patria, civitate, &c.—to drive away with darts, hostem eminens missilibus proturbare vel protelare, Virg.

DROP, gutta, stilla.—to drop, stillare.—the dropping of a house, stillicidium, Cic.—caves dropping with water, rostantia fontibus antra, Ov.

DROPSY, hydrops, aqua intercus.

DROSS, scoria, Plin. faex, Hor.

DROWN, mergo, demergo, submergo, aquis immergo.—should be drowned, obrūtus insanis esset adulter aquis, Ovid.—the heavenly soul of man as it were drowned in the dregs of the earth, animus coelestis quasi in terram demersus, Cic.—to be drowned in idleness, otio diffluere, Cic.—so many pleasures may drown one sorrow, tot voluptates obruere possunt unum dolorem, Quintil.

DROVE, armentum, jumentorum agmen.

DROWSY, somniculosus, somnolentus.—the drowsy disease, veterinus.—a drowsy sickness, lethargia.—Drowsiness, torpor, stupor, somnolentia, languor.

DRUDGE, mancipium, mancipium.

DRUM, tympanum.—Drummer, tympanista.

DRUNKEN, ebrius, temulentus, ebrius.—the traveller drunk, multā prolutus vappā via.

tor, Hor.—he had drunk deeply, in multum vini processerat, Liv.—to be drunk, vino madere, Mart.

DRY, aridus, torridus, siccus. (thirsty) sitiens.—to be dry, aere, exarere.—to be made dry, siccare, exsiccare.—Dryness, siccitas.—* a spring that is never dry, fons perennis, Caes.

DUE, debitus, justus.—in due time, tempore opportuno, tempestivè, opportunè.—money begun to be due, pecunia coepta deberi, Cic.—to pay money that is not due, pecuniam indebitam solvere, Cels.—which falls due on Christmas-day, cujus solutio in diem natalitium Christi cadit. praise looked for and due, sponsa et destinata laus, Cic.—I am due to you, tibi debeor.

DUEL, pugna singularis, * monomachia.

DUKE, and DUCHESS, dux.

DULL, obrusus, hebes, seguis, languidus, renissus, iners.—a dull wit, pinguis vel crassa Minerva, pingue ingenium.—dull of hearing, surdaster.—* he is dull of apprehension, hebēt ingenio est, Cic.—the edge grows dull, acies hebescit, Cic.—to dull the hearing, &c. auditum, ingenium, mentem obtundere, Plin. Cic.—it dulls pain, quasi callum quoddam obducit dolori, Cic.—to dull or blunt, aciem ferri perstringere.—poverty makes the mind dull, ingenii cursum retardat inopia.—troubles and vexations have made me dull, me hebetem molestiae reddiderunt, Cic.—pleasure being an enemy to reason dulls the sight and sharpness of the mind, voluptas, rationi inimica, mentis, ut ita dicam, perstringit oculos et aciem, Cic.—as dull as a Boeotian, ingenium Bōtāvum, Boeoticum.—I am such a dull fellow, plumbus sum adeo, &c.—there is none in the world, I believe, so dull and stupid, tam hebes et obtusus.

DUMB, mutus, tacitus, oblinguis, lingua captus.—to be dumb, obmutescere.—to strike one dumb, silentium alicui indicere, os alicui obstruere.—Dumbly, mutè.

DUNG, finus, stercus; oletum, merda.—thin dung, foria.—cow-dung, bucerda.—pig's dung, sucerda.—mouse-dung, muscerda.—dung for land, læramen, Plin.—to dung or manure, stercorare.—husbandmen do carefully dung their lands, agricolae stercus per agros spargunt, et sternunt.

DURE, insulsus, stupidus, stolidus.

DURE, durare, permanere.

DURST, ausus sum.—he durst not use the poor widow thus, if he were a man, si humanus esset, haec facere viduae mulieri non auderet.

DUSK of the evening, crepusculum.—Dusky, nubilus. See DAWN.

DUST, pulvis, pulver.—small dust, pulvisculus.—saw-dust, scobs.—mill-dust, polien.—file-dust, ramentum.—the dust of a house, quisquilae.—to cast dust upon one, pulvere aliquem conspergere.—to beat into dust, in pulverem redigere.—a Duster, peniculus.—Dusty, pulverulentus.—to grow dusty, pulverem colligere, pulverescere.—it falls to the dust, ad nihilum recidit, Cic.—to raise dust, pulverem movere, Quintil.—I'll dust your doublet for you, male te fustibus conundam, Plaut.

DUTCH, Batāvus, v. -āvus.—*the high Dutch, Germāni.—the low Dutch, Batāvi, v. -āvi.*

DUTY, (moral obligation) officium. (*employment or office*) munus.—*it is my duty, meum est, mei est muneris, mearum partium est. (towards God or one's parents) pietas.—to do one's duty, munus implere vel praestare, munere fungi, officium facere.—not to do his duty, officium detrectare, officio deesse.—Dutiful, officiosus, moriger, obsequens.—* the consul did the duty of the former year, munus anni superioris consul exsolvit.—he defies any man to surpass him in duty and obedience to the king, obsequio et observantia in regem cum omnibus certavit.—I'll do what my duty requires, quod officii ratio postulat, id efficiam.*

DWARF, pygmaeus, nanus, homuncio, pumilio, homunculus.—*a dwarf-tree, arbor pumila.*

DWELL, habito, commōror, colo, incolo.—*to dwell near, accolere.—with one, apud aliquem agere.—to dwell in some place, aliquem locum incolere.—where, pray, do you think you will dwell? in qua civitate tandem te arbitraris vivere?—to have no certain dwelling-place, incertis vagari sedibus.—to change his dwelling, vertere solum.—there he dwelt and fixed the seat of his empire, ibi sedes, ac domicilium collocavit, et imperii sedem fixit.—no person dwells in that house, vacat haec domus.*

DWINDLE, consumo.

DYE, color.—*a crime of a deep dye, flagitium atrox.—a dye or dying, tinctura, tinctus, infectus.—to dye colours, tingere, inficere.—a dye-house, tinctoris officina.—in a dying condition, moribundus.—he is dying, agit vel efflat animam.—dying a natural death, fato suo defungens, vel cadens.—a dying away, animi deliquium. See DIE.*

DYNASTY, dominatio, imperium.

DYSENTERY, intestinorum tormina, * dysenteria.

E.

EACH, quisque, unusquisque, singuli.—*each of two, uterque.—each the other, invicem, alter alterum.—on each side, undique, utrinque, quaque versus, utrobique.—* at each word she shed tears, verba inter singula fudit lacrymas, Virg.—many on each side being killed, multis utrinque interfectis, Caes.—on each side I had great enemies, utrobique magnos inimicos habebam, Cic.—each was elegant in his own matter, elegantes in sua quisque materia, Quinct.—taking each other by the hand, manibus invicem apprehensis, Quinct.—each objects to the other, uterque alteri objicit, Quinct.—it is of great advantage to each of us, utriusque nostrūm magni interest, Cic.—for each man he sets down twelve acres, duodena in singulos homines jugera describit, Liv.—the same should be the good of each particular man, and of all in general, eadem sit*

utilitas unuscujusque et universorum, Cic.—*to love each other, inter se amare vel diligere, mutuo se amore complecti vel prosequi.*

EAGER, (*in taste*) acer, acidus. (*earnest*) vehemens, avidus. (*fierce*) ferox, pugnax. (*sharp set with hunger*) fame extimulatus, famelicus.—*an eager desire, studium cupidum, vel summum, libido vehemens.—Eagerly bent, intensus.—the dog barks eagerly, canis acris elatrat.*

EAGLE, aquila, Jovis tonantis alas, praepes, famula, ales armiger, fulminis minister, satelles.—*of an eagle, aquilinus.—eagle-eyed, oculis acerrimis praeditus.—an Eaglet, aquilae pullus.*

EAR, auris, auricula.—*the drum of the ear, tympanum.—the ear-lap, lobus auris.—ear-lid, pinnula, cartilago.—an ear-picker, auriscalpium. ear-wax, cerumen.—the holes of the ears, aurium meatus.—an ear-ring, inauris.—to prick up the ears, aures arrigere, Ter.—an ear-witness, testis auritus.—a box on the ear, colaphus.—over head and ears in love, in amore totus, Ter.—in debt, aere alieno obrūtus.—nobody gives ear, nemo obtemperat, Ter.—to speak in one's ear, aurem vellicare.—* I fear lest this should come to my father's ears, ne aliquā ad patrem permānet, periculum est, Ter.—the words go in at one ear and out at the other, dicta perfluunt.—he sent him away with a flea in his ear, eum a se ira commotum dimisit.—to fall together by the ears, inter se pugnare, certare.—to set together by the ears, discordiam concitare, dissensionem commovere, lites serere.—to whisper in the ear, insurrare, tutis auribus deponere.—to give ear, audire, auscultare, attendere, aures alicui dare, praebere, patefacere, aures arrigere, animum advertere.—to stop one's ears, ad aliquid aures claudere.—an ear of corn, spica.—Earing-time, messis.*

EARL, comes.—*an earl's wife, comitis uxor.—an Earldom, comitatus.*

EARLY, maturus.—*too early, praematurus. adv. maturè, tempori.—he went early to bed, maturè se ad lectum contulit.—very early, maturè admodum.—early in the morning, multo mane, primo diluculo, prima luce, sub auroram, ab ortu primo, sub lucem, primo statim diluculo, sub crepusculum.—I rose early, ad gallicinium expectatus sum, sub galli cantum surgebam.—he rises early, bene mane surgere solet.—early in the spring, ineunte vel incipiente vere.—in the summer or winter, primā aestate vel hieme.*

EARN, demereo, stipem mereor, lucror.—*Earned, labore quaesitus, partus, lucratus.—an Earning of wages, stipendium, merces.*

EARNEST, adj. (*diligent*) diligens, sedulus, attentus, gravis, assiduus. (*vehement*) vehemens, ardens, sollicitus, acer. (*of great importance*) magnus, gravis, magni momenti, vel ponderis.—*to be earnest in business, animo sollicito aliquid facere, studio ardenti in vel ad aliquid incumbere.—to be earnest with one, aliquem urgere, alicui instare, cum aliquo precibus contendere.—subst. (earnest-money) arrha, arrhābo, antecessus.—* in earnest, serio, extra jocum, ex animo, bonā fide, re verā.—*

Ærnestly, diligenter, sedulò, certatim, valdè, ambitiosè, &c.—to *entreat earnestly*, obtestari, enixè postulare, vehementer rogare, etiam atque etiam rogare, sollicitare.—to *look earnestly on one*, oculis intentis aliquem intueri.—to *speak earnestly*, seriò dicere vel loqui.—so *earnestly*, tantopere, in tantum.

EARTH, terra, tellus, humus, solum.—the goddess of the earth, tellus.—*potter's earth*, argilla.—*fuller's earth*, smegma fullonium.—to *earth as a fox does*, terram subire, foveam ingredi.—to *commit to the earth*, sepelire, terrae mandare.—*Earthen*, terreus, luteus, fictilis.—*Earthy*, terrenus, terrestris.—*bred out of the earth*, terrigena, e terra genitus.—an *Earthquake*, terrae motus, vel concussio.

EASE, (rest) otium, quies, requies.—* *he is presented with a writ of ease*, rude donatus est.—*ease or pleasure*, voluptas, jucunditas, gaudium. (freedom from pain) doloris vacuitas.—to *live at ease*, quiescere, vitam agere in otio.—*I am well at ease*, bene mecum agitur.—*it might ease your grief*, levare dolorem tuum posset, Cic.—*I will ease you of this burden*, ego hoc te face levabo, Virg.—*Easy*, facilis.—*it is easy to be done*, in proclivi est, Ter.—*you think old age easy to be borne*, tibi tolerabilis senectus videtur, Cic.—*it is not such an easy matter to find a way out*, difficilior est exitum invenire, Cic.—*a wise man easily withstands fortune*, facilè sapiens fortunæ resistit—*that the way might be made more easy for our people*, ut nostris expeditior via strueretur.—to *do any thing easily*, citra pulverem et sudorem aliquid efficere.—to *ease one's self of troubles*, omnibus se molestiis expedire.—* *to ease nature*, alvum exonerare.—*he lives too much at ease*, nimis sibi indulget.—to *be eased from taxes*, tributo vacare.—*if that may be easily done*, si id ex facili fieri potest.—*easy to be pleased*, placabilis, comis, lenis.—*one of an easy temper*, homo facilis et commodus.—*who can be easy in mind?* quis poterit animo consistere?—*easy of belief*, credulus.—*easy to be borne*, facilè tolerandus, ferendus.—*easy in one's circumstances*, re lautâ præditus.—*Easily*, facilè, expeditè, promptè; leniter, molliter.—*Easiness*, facilitas, proclivitas.—*of address*, comitas, affabilitas.—*of belief*, credulitas, credendi facilitas.—*of expression or style*, celeritas in dicendo profluens et expedita.

EAST, oriens, ortus, solis exortus, cardo vel plaga orientalis.—the *east wind*, eurus.—*from east to west*, surgente a sole quousque vespertina calet regio.—*Eastern*, orientalis, eòus.—*Easter*, pascha, dies paschalis.—*Easter eve*, * parasceve, Aug.—*Easter-holidays*, feriae paschales.

EAT, edo, comedo, mando; vescor, manduco, cibum capio, vel sumo. (as cattle do) depascere. (nibble) arròdere. (as vitriol, &c.) corrodere. (consume) terere. to *eat often*, esitare.—*greedily*, avido dente dapes convehere; vorare, devorare, se cibis ingurgitare, helluari.—*riotously*, comessari.—*nicely or delicately*, ligurire.—to *eat all up*, exedere.—to *eat through*, peredere.—*rocks eaten*

in by the sea, saxa perësa salo.—to *eat together*, convivari, unâ cibum capere.—to *eat underneath*, subedere.—* *to eat well*, (keep a good table) lautum vel elegantem victum colere, eximie coenare.—an *eating-house*, caupõna, popõna.

EAVES of a house, suggrundia.—*dropping of the eaves*, stillicidium.

EBB, (as the sea) reciprocò, recedò, refluxo.—to *ebb and flow*, crescere et decrescere.—the *ebbing of the tide*, maris refluxus, recessus; salacia, dea sc.—*what shall I say of the sea-tides*, whose ebbings and flowings are governed by the motions of the moon? quid de fretis et maritimis aestibus dicam, quorum accessus et recessus lunae gubernantur motibus?—under that bridge the sea has a strong tide in ebbing and flowing, sub hoc ponte violentè et horridè mare reluctatur et aestuat.—the water of that strait rises high, and is very low when it flows and ebbs, hoc fretum attollitur valdè et aestibus deprimitur.—there the sea does flow and ebb twice between the two risings of the moon, ibi mare bis, inter duos lunae exortus, affluit, bisque remeat.—that river flows and ebbs twice in 24 hours, fluvius ille, die naturali, bis undis deficit, et toties exuberat.—at high water and at low water or ebb, flumine secundo et deficiente.

EBONY, ebënum.—the *ebony tree*, ebënus.

EBULLITION, effervescentia.

ECCENTRIC, e centro aberrans.

ECHO, echo, us, f. sonus.repercussus, vocis imago, Hor.—to *echo*, resonare, vocem reddere, vel repercutere.

ECLIPSE, solis vel lunae obscuratio, defectio, defectus, deliquium, *eclipsis.—to *be in eclipse*, deficere, laborare, obscurari.—to *eclipse another's glory*, de famâ alicujus detrahere, alicujus existimationem minuere.—* *he saw the sun in an eclipse*, solem defectum lumine vidit.

ECLIPIC, linea ecliptica.

ECLIQUE, eclõga.

ECSTASY, animi a sensibus alienatio, mentis excessus, vel emotio.—*Ecstatic*, effusâ vel mirificâ lætitiâ affectus, a sensibus alienatus, mentis alienatione correptus.

EDDY, aquae reciprocantis vortex.

EDGE, (of a river, &c.) ora, margo. (of a knife, &c.) acies, acumen.—* *not only with the edge*, but with the point, non solum caesim, sed punctim. (of a fillet) taenia. (of a garment) fibria, limbus. (of any place) extremitas.—*Edge-tools*, tela acuminata.—to *set an edge on*, acuere, exacuerè.—to *take off the edge*, hebeto.—a *two-edged sword*, gladius anceps.—*having three edges*, trisulcus.

EDICT, edictum, decretum.—to *make an edict*, edicere, edicto sancire, populum edicto monere.—to *publish an edict*, edictum proponere v. publicare.

EDIFICATION, instructio, institutio.

EDIFICE, aedificium.

EDIFY, (build) aedifico, struo. (instruct) instruo, instituo.—an *edifying discourse*, oratio ad docendum accommodata, aptâ, idonea.—*Edification*, instructio, institutio.

EDILE, (*Roman officer*) aedilis.

EDITE, (*publish a book*) juris publici facere, librum edere, emittere.—*this work was published, hoc opus v. hic liber lucem aspexit, in lucem prodiit, foras prodiit.—an Editor, editor.—an Edition, editio. See PUBLISH.*

EDUCATE, educare, instituere, instruere, tollere.—*being so educated, tali praeparatus tyrocinio.—to get young people well educated, liberos sanctis praeceptis et opinionibus imbuendos curare.—good Education excels high birth, plus est bene institui, quam bene nasci.—he received a good education in his youth, institutus fuit liberaliter educatione doctrinâque puerili.*

EEL, anguilla.

EFFABE, quod dici potest.

EFFACE, oblitero, deleo, erâdo, expungo.

EFFECT, effectus, -um. (*chief point*) cardo rei v. summa.—*of no effect, irritus, cassus.—to no effect, frustra, incassum.—in words to this effect, his v. talibus verbis.—to effect, efficere, effectum dare, ad exitum perducere.—* he brought the thing to effect, rem ad exitum perduxit.—these are the effects of intemperance, haec ex ebrietate oriuntur.—if any thing can be said to that effect, si quae dici in hanc sententiam possint.—I did so to this effect, in hunc finem haec feci.—I will effect what I intended, hoc, quod animo intenderam, perficiam.—I fear my precepts have had no good effect upon you, verèor ne praecepta vana surdis auribus cecinerim, Liv.—I received a letter to this effect, epistolam accepi, cuius tenor, v. sensus, hic fuit, in qua fuit haec sententia, his v. talibus verbis.—Effects, (goods) opes, merces, facultates.—Effective, efficax.—Effectually, efficaciter, efficienter; penitus, omnino, prorsus.*

EFFEMINATE, effeminatus, muliebris, mollis, tener, delicatus, lascivus.—*to effeminate, effeminare, emollire, emasculare, evirare.*

EFFIGY, effigies, imago, simulacrum.

EFFORT, conatus, impetus, nixus, nisus, conamen, animi contentio.

EFFRONTERY, impudentia, audacia, protervitas.

EFFULGENCE, fulgor, splendor.

EFFUSION, effusio.—** the victory was not obtained without effusion of blood, non incruenta victoria fuit, multorum sanguine ac vulneribus victoria stetit.*

EGG, ovum.—*a new-laid egg, ovum recens excludum.—a stale one, requietum.—a rear egg, sorbile, tremulum.—a poached egg, coctillatum.—a hard egg, duriusculum praecoctum.—an egg begun to be a chick, pullescens.—a wind egg, irritum, subventaneum.—an addle egg, urinum.—an egg with two yolks, ovum geminum.—the white of an egg, ovi albumen.—the yolk of an egg, vitellus, ovi luteum.—an egg-shell, ovi testa, putamen, cortex.—to lay an egg, ovum parere, ponere.—to set eggs under a hen, ova gallinae subjicere, supponere.—to egg on, stimulare, instare, incitare, lacessere, instigare, impellere.—* in winter time set the fewer eggs, ova subjicito hyeme pauciora, Plin.*

EGREGIOUS, (*excellent*) eximius, egregius, clarus, praecclarus, nobilis. (*notorious*) insignis.—** it is egregiously folly, summa dementia est.*

EGRESS, egressus.—*he has free egress, liber patet exitus.*

EIGHT, octo.—*eight o'clock, octava hora.—eight times, octies.—eight thousand, octies mille.*

EITHER, (*the one or the other*) uter, alteruter, utervis, uterlibet. (*answering to or*) aut, vel, or with a negative by nec, neque. *either two or none, vel duo, vel nemo, Pers.—poets will either profit or delight, aut prodesse volunt, aut delectare poëtae.—so long as she was either chaste or seemed so, or not known to be otherwise, dum vel casta fuit, vel inobservata, Ovid.—* After none or nothing, or the words nullus, nihil, &c. either is sometimes made by nec in the former clause, answered by nec in the latter, as, none of your virtues is either more acceptable or more admirable than mercy, nulla de virtutibus tuis, nec gratior, nec admirabilior misericordiâ est, Cic.—nothing can be done either more profitably, or more conveniently, than as you write, nihil potest fieri nec commodius, nec aptius, quam ut scribis, Cic.—* not trusted on either side, neque in hac, neque in illa parte fidem habens, Sall.—many words having passed on either side, multis verbis utro citroque habitis, Cic.—nothing is either mine or any man's that may be taken away, nihil neque meum est, neque cujusquam, quod auferri potest, Sen.*

ELABORATE, summa curâ confectus.

ELASTIC, vi resiliendi praeditus.

ELAPSED, lapsus, praeteritus.—*two years have elapsed since, duo anni elapsi fuerunt, vel biennium effluxit, ex quo, tempore sc.—Cassius followed after a few days were elapsed, Cassius lapsis post diebus consequebatur.*

ELATED, elatus, superbus, tumens; inflatus.—*to be elated, superbia ferri.*

ELBOW, cubitus, ulna.—*to lean on the elbow, cubito niti, in cubitum acclinare.—to elbow one, cubito summovere vel ferire.—to shake the elbow, alea ludere.—* he shakes his little elbow, parvo movet arma fritillo.—to be always at one's elbow, aliquem assidue comitari.*

ELDER, (*tree*) sambucus. (*in age*) natu major, senior.—*an elder, (of the church) * presbyter.—our elders, majores, veteres, proavi.—Elderly, aetate provector.—Eldest, natu maximus.*

ELECT, eligo, deligo, seligo.—*the day of election, dies comitiatorum.*

ELECTRICITY, virtus festucarum trahax.

ELFEMOSYNARY, ad stipis largitionem pertinens.

ELEGANCE, (*in speech*) elegantia, eloquentia, venustas, verborum concinnitas. (*in apparel*) cultus, ornatus, mundities.—*an elegant speech, oratio luculenta.*

ELEGIAC, elegiacus.—*Elegy, elegia.*

ELEMENT, elementum. (*first principle*) principium. (*a letter*) litera, * character.—*the*

four elements, quatuor genitalia corpora.—he is out of his element, ab illius ingenio abhorret, in hujusmodi negotiis est admodum hospes.

ELEPHANT, elephas, elephantus, bannus.

ELEVATE, levo, tollo, attollo, evêho. (*make cheerful*) hilâro, exhilaro, oblecto.—*to elevate one to honours, aliquem ad honores provêhere, vel promovêre.—to elevate to high honours, tollere tergeminis honoribus.—to the skies, laudibus aliquem ad coelum extollere.—Elevation of genius, ingenii sublimitas, ingenium eminens.—of voice, vocis contentio vel intentio.*

ELEVEN, undecim, undêni.

ELL, ulna.—*Ellipsis, *ellipsis.*

ELM, (tree) ulmus. (*grove*) ulmarium.

ELOCUTION, elocutio, eloquendi vel dicendi facultas.

ELOGY, elogium, praeconium.

ELOPE, a marito discedere.

ELOQUENT, eloquens, disertus, facundus.—*Eloquence, facundia, dicendi copia vel facultas.—a flow of eloquence, ingenii flumen.—wanting eloquence, infacundus, minimè disertus.—to speak without eloquence, incultè, horridè, inornatè loqui.—*he surpasses Nestor in eloquence, eloquio Nestora vincit.—Tully, by the consent of all, a most profound and eloquent orator, M. Tullius, omnium suffragiis, uberrimus et inexhaustus facundiae fons.—an eloquent oration, oratio perpolitâ.*

ELSE, (other) alius, alibi. (*otherwise*) aliter, alioqui, & alioquin before a vowel; also the phrases ni ita esset, quod ni ita se haberet. (*more, further*) praeterea, porro, adhuc, amplius. (*besides*) praeterea & nemo. (*when joined with or answering to either*) aut, vel. (*joined with or answering to whether*) sive, an. — *no man else, alius nemo, Ter.—they meant nothing else, but to overthrow me, nihil aliud egerunt, nisi me ut opprimerent, Cic.—what is it else, &c. quid hoc est aliud quam tollere societatem? Cic.—compelled to dispose of their booty lest they should set their mind upon any thing else than on arms, coacti vendere praedam, ne alibi quàm in armis animum haberent, Liv.—neither in this, nor in any thing else, will you ever find me backward to obey you, neque istic, neque alibi, tibi usquam erit in me mora, Ter. And. 2, 5, 9.—else in what way, &c. alioquin quonam modo ille in bonis haerebit et habitabit suis? Cic.—but it is a very ancient practice to drain the water from thence; else vain shall be the foresaid remedies, sed antiquissimum est omnem inde humorem facto sulco deducere: aliter vana erunt praedicta remedia, Col.—*else you could not stand with him, ni haec ita essent, cum illo haud stares, Ter.—else there would be no place left for justice or goodness, ni ita se haberet, nec justitiae ullus esset, nec bonitati locus, Cic.—shall it not be lawful for one to have any thing else, nihil praeterea cuiquam licebit habere, Cic.—is there any thing else yet, etiamne est quid porro? Plaut.—unless perhaps you will have any thing else, nisi quid adhuc fortè vultis, Cic.—had you ever any thing else to do with her, num quidnam amplius tibi cum*

*illa fuit? Ter.—do you ask what else he has been able to attain, quaeris quid potuerit amplius assequi, Cic.—I was afraid of him and nobody else, hunc unum metui, praeterea neminem, Cic.—either let him drink, or else be gone, aut bibat, aut abeat, Cic.—either I will overcome you, or else be overcome of you, vel te vincam, vel abs te vincar, Cic.—that whether I come and see you, or else be absent, ut sive venero et videro vos, sive absens fuero. Bez.—consider whether you will take the money, or else, vide utrum argentum accipere vis, an, Ter.—whether you entertain any hopes of the republic, or else despair, sive habes aliquam spem de republica, sive desperas, Cic.—*nor experience the gods so propitious any where else, as at Rome, nec tam praesentes alibi cognoscere divos, Virg. E. 1, 42.—no where else, nusquam alibi, Cic.—I will betake myself to some place else, aliò me conferam, Cic.—nor could you have heard it of any body else, neque audire aliunde potuisses, Cic.—somewhere else, aliubi, alicubi.—I must talk of something else, oratio aliò demutanda est mea, Plaut.*

ELUDE, eludo, evito, evado, subterfugio, effugio.—*to elude the law, fraudem legi adhibere.—Elusive, fallax, fraudulentus.*

EMACIATE, emaciare, macerare, macilentum reddere.

EMANCIPATE, emancipo, ab aliena potestate liberare.

EMASCULATE, (geld) castro. (*weaken*) enervo, debilito.

EMBRACE, amplector, aliquem complexu teneo.—*affectionately, alexor.*

EMBROIDER, acu pingere.—*an Embroiderer, plumarius, limbolarius, || acupictor.*

EMPEROR, imperator.—*Empress, imperatrix.*

EMPLOY with all my power, endeavour with all diligence, navo, enavo, Cic.—*money employed to the maintenance of one's honour, pecunia ad alicujus honores collata.—to employ all his strength to obtain any thing, vires animi et ingenii profundere, omnes nervos contendere.—to employ his study according to another man's pleasure, studium ad arbitrium alterius conferre, Cic.—to employ his labour, operam insumere, impendere, ponere, collocare.—to employ his voice for gain, in quaestum vocem conferre, Cic.—his studies to praise one, studium saum laudi alicujus dicare, Cic.—all the valiant will employ their diligence and study to help you, tibi omnes fortes viri navare operam et studium volunt, Cic.—his time and talents to learn some science, artem aliquam persequi, Cic.—in which my great care and study had been employed, in quo evigilaverant curae et cogitationes meae, Cic.*

EMPTY, vacuus, inanis.—*to empty, inanire, exinanire, deplere, vacuare, exantlare.—*his greed has emptied my purse, venter hians loculos mihi exhausit, mihi omnem pecuniam emunxit.—to empty the bowls, alvum evacuarè, Plin.—a well emptied, fons exhaustus, Caes.—to empty cups, calices siccare, Hor.*

END, finis, modus, terminus, eventum.—(mark to which one's purpose is directed) scopus. (aim or design) consilium. (event or issue) eventus, exitus.—to end, finire, perficere, terminare, finem imponere.—* the name of Papius first ended in him, primus Papius est vocari desitus, Cic.—except at the end, hastili oblongo et tereti, praeterquam ad extremum, Liv.—to make an end of the oration, perorare, orationem concludere, definire, Cic.—to end his year's office, munus annum conficere, Cic.—to end his detested life, lucem invisam abrumperere, Virg.—end a controversy, litem dirimere vel componere, Ov.—in the end of which letter it was written, literae, quibus in extremis erat subscriptum, Cic.—end of the night, meta noctis, Cic.—* the end or top of any thing, et magis principio grata coronis erit, Mart.—about the end of the year, exeunte anno, Cic.—to end care, imponere finem curis, Virg.—to end a work, alicui operi summam manum imponere, operi fastigium imponere, opus exigere.—that my speech may end where it began, unde orsa est, in eodem terminetur oratio, Cic.—the finger-end, digitus summus, extremus, you began better than you will end, melius coepisti quam desines, Ov.—to make an end of his task, fabulam aetatis peragere, Cic.—what things I have written tend to this end, haec, quae scripsi, eò spectant, Cic.—to end with diverse turnings, in diversos flexus exire, Quint.—to make an end of the oration we have begun, institutae orationis exitum expedire, Cic.—* the end, (conclusion) orationis exitus, Quintil.—anni exitus, Liv.—when the war ended, bello perpetrato, Liv.—from the beginning of a feast to the end of it, ab ovo usque ad mala, Hor.—a capite ad calcem, Plaut.—to end the matter by a judge, per arbitrium decidere.—to end a sentence, terminare sententiam, Cic.—to end his course, cursum conficere, Cic.—whatever remains of the business shall be ended within, in tus transigetur, si quid est, quod restat, Ter.—* in the end, denum, denique, tandem.—to what end, quorsum, quatenus?—to the same end, eodem.—to the end that, eò ut, in istum finem, quòd.—for which end, quocirca, quà de causà.—* the discourse is near an end, sermo est fere vel prope effectus.—for this end, hujus rei causà.—to no end, frustra, nequicquam.

ENDANGER, in discrimen adduco.

ENDEAR, obligo, demereor, devincio, carum reddo.—Endearment, caritas, benevolentia.

ENDEAVOUR, conatus, conamen, nixus, motus, studium.—to endeavour, conari, eriti, moliri, studere, operam dare vel navare.—earnestly, contendere, in rem aliquam diligenter incumbere.

ENDLESS, interminatus, infinitus, perennis, aeternus, sempiternus.—Endlessly, semper, aeternum.

ENDORSE, a tergo scribere, vel inscribere.

ENDOW, dotare, dotem praebere.

ENDUE, donare, imbuere.

ENDURE, (brook or put up with) fero, patior, tolero. (continue) duro, perduro.

ENEMY, (a public foe) hostis. (of a private nature) inimicus. (at law) adversarius.—a deadly enemy, infestissimus, acerbissimus, vehementur infensus, implacabilis.

ENERGY, vis, efficacia.

ENERVATE, enervo, debilito, infirmo.

ENFEeble, infirmo, debilito, vires imminuo, comminuo.

ENFORCE, compellere, cogere. (strengthen) confirmare, roborare.—by arguments, rationibus suadere.—by necessity, adigere, subigere.

ENFRANCHISE, (a slave) manumitto, ad pileum voco. (make free of a city) aliquem civitate dono.

ENGAGE a person, obligo, devincio, gratiam ab aliquo in eo. (pass one's word for another) spondeo, vador, fidem obstringo, vadimonium praesto. (fight) configo, concuro, congrego, praelium in eo vel committo, praelio configo, manus consero.—to engage in an affair, re aliqua se implicare, miscere, in se aliquid suscipere.—to engage land, &c. oppignerare, pignori dare.—to engage one's honour upon any affair, in aliquam rem fidem suam interponere.—Engaged in love, amore implicatus, irretitus, captus.—an Engagement, (fight) pugna, praelium, certamen, congressus, concursus.—(passing one's word) sponso, vadimonium.—to be under an engagement, plurimum alicui debere, alicui devinciri.—Engaging, (pleasant) jucundus, gratus.

ENLARGE, prolatate, distendere, protendere.—* the remembrance of my consulship enlarged, memoria consulatus mei propagata, Cic.—to be enlarged, fundi et dilatari, Cic.—to enlarge a law, that it be not rigorous, legi laxamentum dare, Cic.—to enlarge a house, aedibus accessio-nem adungere, Cic.

ENOUGH of words, sat, satis verborum.—there is enough of light, satis est lucis, lux sufficit.—that can never have enough, cupiditatis sitis inexplebilis, Cic.—having slept enough, somno satiatus, Liv.—straw and fodder enough, straminis et pabuli apud nos affatum est. I cannot be delighted enough, delectatione satiari non possan, Cic.—great enough, abundè magna praedia, Sall.—we have subjects enough, parentes abundè habemus, Sall. Jug. 102.

ENTER, in eo, intro, intro ingredior, introgredior, pedem infero, Cic. subeo.—* to have been a short time entered to learning, studia leviter attingere, Suet.—nothing enters so easily into young and tender minds, as varieties of tunes in the vice, nihil tam facile in animos teneros atque molles influit, quam varii soni canendi, Cic.—to enter the haven, portum subire.—to enter an action, actionem postulare, Cic.—to enter into a faculty, vestibulum artis ingredi.—* to enter with force into one's territories, in fines alicujus vi rumpere, per-rumpere, invadere.—the day before I entered into commons, (at college) pridae quam convictum occoepi in gymnasio.—to enter upon an office, magistratum inire, Cic.—to enter into society with all men, societate omnium se implicare, Cic.—enter as a welcome guest into our abode, nostris succedere

penatibus hospes, Virg.—to enter upon the chief points of the matter, in arcem causae invadere, Cic.—by flattering talk to enter into deep familiarity and acquaintance with one, in consuetudinem alicujus blanditiis se penitus immergere, Cic.—not to suffer one to enter, aditu quempiam prohibere, Cic.—* to enter into matrimony, inire connubium, Ovid.—covetousness and riot entered into, &c. in rempublicam avaritia et luxuria immigravit, Liv. hoc malum invasit, Cic.—when we entered law before the praetor, quum ad praetorem in jus adissemus, Cic.—to enter gently into the favour of all, ut in universorum animos tanquam influere possimus, Cic. in place of which entered fraud, in quarum locum subire fraudes, Ov.—to enter into the subject, in altum provehere, Cic.—Entrance, ingressus, introitus, aditus.—of the chamber, cubiculi limen.—entrance-money at a school, minerval vel aile.—to grant entrance, admissionem, aditum dare.—to make his entrance, aditum facere, Quint.—the entrance to the cause is open, patet alicui aditus ad causam.—Entered, initus, intratus, penetratus. (registered) descriptus, in commentaria relatus.—he has entered himself a soldier, militiae nomen dedit.—to enter into a treaty for peace, de concilianda pace agere, Caes.

ENTERPRISE, (verb.) suscipere, moliri, aggrēdi, inceptare, conari, aleam jacere.—to enterprise, (begin a business) auspiciari.—complete what you have entered, susceptum perficere munus.—to quit his enterprise, inceptum opus destituere.—an Enterprise, (exploit) coeptum, inceptum, molimen, conatus; res gestae, facinus.—* fortune favours our enterprises, indulget ausis nostris fortuna.—he undertakes enterprises above his power, se supra vires extendit.

ENTERTAIN, (use one well) hilariter, benignè plecti, magnificè alicquem excipere, tractare.—to entertain one with discourse, multis sermonibus accipere.—an Entertainer, hospes.—Entertainment, hospitalitas, hospitium.—* it was my cousin that entertained him, is mihi cognatus fuit, qui eum recepit, Ter.—you entertain my son at your house, meum receptas filium ad te, Ter.—he entertained me, me hospitio accipiebat, Varr. he knew that Ambiorix was entertained by them, cum iis hospitium esse Ambiorigi sciebat, Caes.—he entertained me with all civilities, as if I had been his brother, qui me omnibus officiis, juxta ac si meus frater esset, sustentavit, Cic.

ENTHUSIASM, numinis afflatus.

ENTICE, allicio, illicio, sollicito, illecebris invito.—Enticing, pellax.—riches entice many to all kinds of wickedness, in omne nefas praecipites multos adigunt divitiae, Cic.

ENTIRE, (uncorrupt) sincērus, purus, intēger, incorruptus. (whole) integer, solidus, totus.—an entire friend, amicis intimus vel summus.—victory, victoria absoluta.—Entirely, (dearly) unicè, conjunctè, carè, intimè, sincèrè, integrè. (wholly) in totum, in solidum, ex asse.

ENTITLE, appello, nomino, inscribo.—to be entitled to an estate, jus haereditatem adeundi habere.

ENTRAILS, exta, viscera, interanea.

ENTOMBS, sepelire, tumulare, corpus sepulchro condere.

ENTRAP, retire, irretire.—to entrap (cheat) one, circumvenire, decipere.

ENTREAT, (beseech) rogo, oro, exōro, comprecor.—to entreat with fair words, suadere, ambire. See ASK.—at my entreaty, meo rogatu. by entreaty, precariè.—when he did earnestly entreat me, cum is a me peteret, et summopere contenderet.

ENVIRON, cingo, ambio.—* he environed the town, oppidum castris circumdedit.

ENVY, invidio, aemulor, liveo.—fit to be envied, invidièdā sobrius aulā, Hor.—to envy another's prosperity, alienae laudi invidere.—to envy another man's honours, honori alicujus invidere, Cic.—I envy the good estate of the Trojan women, Troāsin invidio, Ovid.—the men of Rome did not envy the praise which the women had got, non inviderunt laudes suas mulieribus viri Romani, Liv.—to envy greatly, invidia flagrare, stimulari.—to make one be envied, invidiam alicui corflare.—to fall under great envy, tempestatem invidiae subire, Cic.—to look upon one with an envious eye, limis oculis alicquem inspicere.

EPICURE, voluptuarius, helluo, gulosus.

EPISTLE, epistola, literae.—a small epistle, epistulum.

EPITAPH, sepulchri inscriptio, * epitaphium.—to put an epitaph upon the grave-stone, tumulo superaddere carmen, defuncti insculpere nomen, inscribere marmoris notis.—the tomb has an epitaph upon it, lapis carmen habet, lapis inscriptis stat super ostia notis, tumulus nomina scripta tenet.

EQUITY, aequitas, aequum, aequum et bonum. Equitable, aequus.

EQUIVOCATE, equivocare, mentiri, vocibus ambiguis ludere, ambigūè loqui, verborum fallaciis uti.—An Equivocation, equivocatio, sermo flexuosus, ambigūus, perplexus, tortuosus.

ERE, (before that) antequam, priusquam.—ere long, modo, brevi.—ere now, ante hoc tempus.

ERECT, erigo, arrigo, attollo; aedifico, fabricor, struo.

ERR, (by one's own fault) falli. (by another's artifice) decipi.—greatly, errore magno teneri, imbuti, implicari.—from the truth, a vero aberrare.—* who is so sharp-sighted as not to err, quis est tam lynceus, qui in tantis tenebris nihil offendat, Cic.—this error, and that darkness is in the minds of many learned men, hic error, et haec, in doctorum animis, offusa caligo est, Cic.—for we are not such as have their minds wandering in error, non enim sumus ii, quorum vagetur animus errore, Cic.—for so the young man had involved himself into great errors, sic enim adolescens se magnis irretierat erratis, Cic.—to be freed from error, errorem deponere, corrigere, errore se expedire, ex errorum cloacis

elabi, emergi.—to bring into error, in errorem inducere, attrahere, pravis opinionibus animos hominum imbueri, inficere.—to bring one from his errors, animum depravatam pietate imbueri.—to correct his own errors, opinionem falsam sibi penitus excutere, se ex errorum labyrintho expedire, erroribus renunciare.

ERRAND, mandatum, nuncius.

ESCAPE, (go away) effugere, evadere, se subducere, se fugam subtrahere. (by struggling) e-ductari. (by flight) evolare. (by swimming) enatare, emergere, enare.—* to escape from great danger, imminens malum, discrimen, periculum cavere, fugere, vitare.—to escape from prison, excedere, evadere; erumpere.—to escape punishment, judicio absolvi, liberari.—a mischief, malum devitare, incolumem vel salvum evadere.—to let one escape, e manibus dimittere.—* if you escape out of these snares, si ex his laqueis te exueris, et explicaris.—since my ship now seems to have escaped these shallows, quoniam emersisse jam e vadis videtur navis mea.

ESCHEW, vitare, fugere, effugere, declinare.—to eschew labour, laborem subterfugere.—they eschew all conversation, aditum et sermonem fugiunt.—a blow, ictum declinare.

ESSAY, (trial) molimen, specimen, conatus.

ESTABLISH, stabilio, sancio, confirmo.—a trade or correspondence, commercium instituire.

ESTATE, (of life) status, fcs, conditio, sors, fortuna. (of the body) habitus, habitudo. (degree or rank) ordo. (fortune or property) opes, facultates, fortunae, res familiaris. (a property left to a person) haereditas, patrimonium.—he heard that Dion had a good estate fallen to him, audivit Dioni permagnam haereditatem venisse, Cic.—he gives more than his estate will bear, benignior est quam res patitur, Cic.—man's estate, aetas virilis.—he is come to man's estate, ex ephēbis exessit, togam virilem sumpsit.—a yearly estate, reditus annui.—to rob one of his credit and estate, famam ac fortunam aliquem spoliare, Cic.—the greater an estate is, the more does it take to maintain it, possessio quod major est, eod plus requirit ad se tuendam, Cic.—as if their own estate lay at stake, quasi sua res agatur, Cic.—for our estate, duo talenta pro re nostra ego esse decrevi satis, Ter.

ESTEEM, (value) ducere, aestimare, habere, pensare. (think) putare, existimare, opinari. (judge) statuere, censere. (regard) colere, observare.—to esteem more, praepone, antehabere.—to esteem less, posthabere, postponere.—to esteem nothing, nihili facere, pendere.—to esteem one much on the report of another, ex ore alterius aliquem admirari, Cic.—no man better esteemed by his countrymen, nemo probator suis, Liv.—let him so far esteem them, as from experience he shall understand them to be worthy, quasi experiendo cognoverit, perinde eorum operae pretium faciat, Liv.—who esteems Latin learning as nothing, Latinarum litterarum fastidiosus, Cic.—nothing to be more esteemed, nihil sibi antiquius amicitia nostrā fuisse intelligent, Cic.—to esteem his own life

less than the safety of the commonwealth, suam salutem communi saluti posteriorem ducere, Cic.—the exercise of war was greatly esteemed by him, apud illum vigeabant studia rei militaris, Cic.—to be little esteemed, auctoritate egere, non optimē audire, opinione laborare.—which Juno is said to have respected above all countries, esteeming Samus as next in rank, quam Juno fertur terris magis omnibus unam posthabita coluisse Samo, Virg. Aë. 1, 19.—a fellow of no esteem, nullo numero homo, Cic.—he was esteemed as a second Timarchides, prope alter Timarchides numerabatur, Cic.—he esteems himself unworthy, se indignum deputat, Ter.—to be esteemed worthy, dignari, Cic.—to esteem him worthy of a royal name, nomine regali dignum aliquem existimare, Cic.—I have always much esteemed you, te semper maximi feci, Ter.—to esteem one according to his art and cunning, ex artificio aliquem aestimare, Cic.—truth is greatly esteemed by him, apud eum veritas valet, Cic.—he is in great esteem, pollet ejus auctoritas, Sall.—to be desirous to have his labour esteemed, operam suam existimari velle, Cic.—how much you did esteem him, illum nunquam ostendisti quanti pendēres, Ter.—I esteem not shouts, kingdoms, or princely apparel, clamores, imperia, purpuram nihil moror, Plaut.—to esteem all laws on a level with money, pretio omnia jura aequare, Cic.—to esteem money, argentum suspicere, Hor.—Estimation, aestimatio, dignatio, dignitas, amplitudo.—he attained fame and estimation by his teaching, ad famam dignationemque docendo pervenit, Cic.—it must needs be, that all those things which you call good are of no estimation, omnia illa, quae tu bona vocas, necesse est obscurari et non apparere, Cic.—Galba's orations are worn out of estimation, orationes Galbae exaruerunt, Cic. he came into the estimation of princes, in principum dignationem pervenit, Liv.—offences are to be Estimated by the depravity of mankind, and not by the event, vitis hominum, non rerum eventu, metienda sunt peccata, Cic.

ETERNAL, aeternus, perennis, perpetuus, sempiternus.—Eternity, aeternitas, perennitas.—to all eternity, in aeternum.—to eternize one's memory, laudem suam ad sempiternam memoriam propagare, immortalitati aliquem consecrare.

ETHIC, ad mores pertinens, * ethicus.—Ethics, mores, * ethica, orum.

ETYMOLOGY, vocis origo, * etymon, * etymologia.

EVACUATE, vacuo, depleo, exhaurio, exinatio.—a town, oppido decedere.

EVADÉ, evādo, devito, vito.—an argument, argumentum eludere.

EVAPORATE, (breathe out) evapōro, exhālo. (to be resolved into vapours) in vapores abire, dissolvi. (sweat out) exsudare, expirare.

EVASION, praetextus, effugium.

EVEN, (also) etiam, quoque, vel, omnino. (namely) nempe, nimirum, scilicet. (equal) par, aequus, aequabilis.—even as, quemadmodum, sicut, aequē, atque, perinde ac si.—* to

make a reckoning even, rationes exæquare.—*to lay even with the ground, funditus diruere vel demoliri.—even from his youth, inde ab ineunte ætate.—even now, jam nunc, modò.—the Evening, vespera, vesper.*

EVENT, eventus, exitus, casus.—* at all events, utcumque ceciderit.

EVER, (before all beginning) ab omni æternitate, Cic.—ab omni tempore, Cic.—*built to continue for ever, in æternum condita urbs, Liv.—to perish for ever, funditus interire, Cic. that it may be remembered for ever, ad memoriam æternitatis, Cic.—did you never perceive that I did not act liberally towards you? nunc ubi meam benignitatem sensisti in te claudier, Ter.*

EVERY, (all the parts of any thing, whether united or dispersed) omnis, and is opp. to nullus or pauci. (a whole, in reference to all its parts) totus, and is opp. to pars. (the assemblage of all the parts united, but with some exception) cunctus, and is opp. to se juncti. (not only all the parts united, but without any exception whatever) universi, and is opp. to singuli.—as soon as it was known in all parts of the amphitheatre, (i. e. either in all at once, or one after the other,) the chief was driven out of the place headlong by them all at once, ut vero cuneis res patuit omnibus, princeps ab univervis capite est protusus foras, Phædr.—*every one, not one excepted, omnes ad unum idem sentiunt, Cic.—every body, quilibet, quisque.—every where, ubique, passim, Caes.—square every way, quoquo-versus quadratum, Varr.—* they appointed every Macedonian to pay 300 pieces of money, Macedonibus trecenti nummi in capita statutum est pretium, Liv.—every day, singulis diebus, Cic.—at every third word, tertio quoque verbo. See ALL & WHOLE.*

EVIDENT, evidens, perspicuus, apertus, planus, liquidus.—* that their punishment might be more evident, quò testator esset poena improborum, Caes.—*to make a thing evident, perspicuum facere, Cic.—to be evident, dilucere, liquidò patere.—if you have any thing that is clear and evident, si habes quod liquet, neque respondes superbis, Cic.—the thing is evident, res apparet, Ter.—I saw your extortions evident in every place, vidi collucere omnia furtis tuis, Cic.—seeing these things are open and evident to all men, quum illa pateant, in promptuque sint omnibus, Cic.—Evidence, (proof) argumentum, testimonium, probatio. (witness) testis. (clearness) evidentia, perspicuitas.—* that was the first evidence of the poverty of the Scythians, ea prima fides Scythicæ inopie fuit, Justin.*

EVIL, malus, pravus, improbus, nequam, ind.

EVINCE, probò, evinco.

EULOGY, * encômium, * eulogia.

EUNUCH, semivir, * eunûchus.

EXACT, adj. accurâtus, perfectus, observans, rigidus, severus. verb. exigo, flagito, efflagito, opprimo.—*to exact any thing sharply, acerbùs aliquid exigere, Cic.—very exact dili-*

gence, diligentia accuratissima, Cic.—Exactly, accuratè.—to do exactly, ad amussim aliquid facere, Gell.

EXAGGERATE, cumulo, accumulò; aggrâvo, exaggero.

EXALT, exalto, efféro, evêho; extollo, prædico, celebro, laudibus efféro.

EXAMINE, (I make diligent search) perquiro, Caes. scrutor, perscrutor, Caes. (I weigh) trutinò, & -or.—*to take away violently and examine by torments, ad quaestionem abripere, Cic.—to examine narrowly, &c. omnia verba alicujus sententiae exquirere, Cic. (peruse a book) diligenter retractare, Cic.—(discuss) discutere, Caes.—to examine diligently the reckoning of the soldiers, militum rationem excutere, Plin. jun.—to be examined by the same judgment, eâdem trutinâ pensari, Hor.—to examine one's kindred, genus alicujus excutere, Ov.—the manner of the examination, formula cognitionis, Liv.—do you not examine, &c. nolite ad vestras leges atque instituta exigere ea, quae Lacedaemone fiunt, Liv.—to examine one's doings, exquirere facta alicujus, Cic.—to examine a witness, testem diligenter expendere, Cic.*

EXAMPLE, exemplum, exemplar, typus, specimen, Cic.—*let him take myself for an example, meipsum sibi documento habeat, Cic.—letters made as an example for children to follow, literas infantibus præformare, Quint.—set before your eyes the remembrance and example of your father, memoriam et imaginem patris tui tibi propone, Cic.—as for example, verbi gratiâ, exempli gratiâ, verbi causâ, Cic.*

EXASPERATE, exasperare, irritare, concitare, exulcerare, supero.

EXCEED, supero, exsupero, Cic. præpolleo, transcendo.—*Exceeding joy, effusa laetitia, Liv. exceeding desire, cupiditas immensa, infinita, immoderata, Cic.—to make Exceedingly glad, cumulum gaudii afferre, Cic.—to be exceedingly glad, gaudium cumulari, Cic.—you desire it more exceedingly, magis impensè cupitis, Ter.—the mind rejoices exceedingly, effusè exultat animus, Cic.—now I am exceedingly angry, nunc meum cor exultat irâ, Cic.*

EXCEL, (be eminent) excello, emineo. (surpass) antecello, praesto, praeluceo, supero, vinco.—* to excel, palmam ferre.—*one's ancestors in fame and renown; majoribus suis praelucere virtute sua, Cic.—in this they excel the beasts, hac re maximè bestiis praestant. quò loqui possunt, Cic.—Pericles excelled in all kinds of virtue, omni genere virtutis floruit Pericles, Cic.—Euphranor far excelled all others, emicuit longè ante omnes Euphranor, Plin.—Nisus excels, prae omnibus emicat Nisus.—he far excelled others, &c.—longè caeteris et studiis et artibus antecedeat, Cic.—since Miltiades alone chiefly excelled, Miltiades—cum unus omnium maximè floureret, Corn. Nep. I.—Excellent, excellens, praestans, splendidus, praeclarus, inclutus, illustris, insignis, praecipuus, longè princeps, praecellens, exquisitus, eximius, egregius.—in mind, praestans animi, Virg.—excellent and conspicuous, praestabilis et insignis alicujus yir-*

tus, Cic.—*a man in all things most excellent, omnibus rebus praecellentissimus vir, Cic.—the excellent image of virtue, eminent effigies virtutis, Cic.—excellent wine, vinum generosum, Hor.—that nothing can be more excellent, ut nihil supra, Ter.—an excellent situation, with a goodly prospect, situs loci praeclarus ad aspectum, Cic.—excellent and renowned in philosophy, praeclarus et nobilis in philosophia, Cic.—a young man of excellent disposition, &c. virtutis, ingenii, fortunae praestantiam consequi, Cic.—an image of marble excellently made, simulachrum e marmore praeclarè factum, Cic.*

EXCEPT, (verb) excipere, excludere, demere, exinere.—*to except against, oppugno, objicio.—prep. praeter.—except two letters, praeter binas literas. adv. praeterquam, extra, nisi, ni.—* except such as either themselves or their parents had been with our enemies, extra, quam qui ipsi, aut parentes eorum, apud hostes essent, Liv.—he takes those fields which are excepted in the league, accipit eos agros, de quibus cautum sit foedere, Cic.—except that, nisi quòd, nisi si.*

EXCESS, excessus.—*in meat and drink, intemperantia, luxuries.—Excessive, immodicus, immoderatus.*

EXCHANGE one thing for another, aliquid cum aliqua re commutare.—*prisoners of war, victos bello captos commutare.—words, verba caedere, conferre.—compliments, invicem salutare.*

EXCLUDE, excludo, excipio.

EXCURSION, excursio, digressio.—*into an enemy's country, excursio, incursio, impressio.*

EXCUSE, excuso, eximo a culpa.—*to excuse one's self, (to allege a reason) causari.—to excuse himself by the time, causam in tempus conferre.—he might excuse himself that way, illo perfugio uti posset.—false excuses, falsi oris ambages, Ov.—to find an excuse, rimam invenire, Plaut.—what excuse shall we make, quam causam afferemus? Cast.—to excuse himself by extreme folly, excusatione summae stultitiae deprecari, summae improbitatis odium, Cic.—there is no cause why one should excuse an unthankful mind by the pretence of poverty, non est quòd quisquam excusationem mentis ingratae ab inopia eruat, Sen.—to excuse himself by another, per aliquem sibi cavere, Caecin.—he makes business his excuse, sibi esse negotium causatur.—if I were not sufficiently excused to you, si parum vobis essem sine defensione purgatus, Cic.—excusing himself because it was a late summer, aetatem increpitanis seram, Virg.—to be excused on account of his sickness, morbi causa excusari, Cic.—to make one's excuse to another by letter, alteri per literas aliquem excusari, Cic.—he made it his excuse that he did it through fear, se*

id metu facere praetendebat, Quinct.—*to find excuses, causas nectere, Virg.*

EXECRATE, execror, execror, diris devoveo.—*Execrably, nefariè, odiosè.*

EXECUTE, exequor, perficio, praesto, ago, perago.—*to execute the laws, leges administrare, Cic.—an office, munus colere et efficere, Cic. aliquo munere fungi, Caes.—they execute the things commanded, jussa facessunt, Virg.—to suffer execution, carnificinam subire, Cic.—to put in execution what things he wished, mandata digerere, prosequi, conficere, Cic.*

EXEMPLARY, exemplum praebens, illustris.—*an exemplary life, vita imitatione digna.—punishment, supplicium insigne.—Exemplify, exscribo, describo, juxta exemplar describo; exemplis allatis expono, explico, illustro.*

EXEMPT, eximo.—*from a charge, donare vacatione, Cic.—exempt from going to war, in:munis militià, Liv.—from the laws, legibus solutus, Cic.—from paying tribute, tributorum expertes, Tac.—to exempt from all charges, munerum immunitatem alicui dare, Cic.—to be exempt, immunitatem habere, Cic.—to be exempted, rudem accipere, rude donari, Hor.—they were exempt from expense, &c. vacui, expertes, soluti a liberi fuerunt ab omni sumptu, molestia, munere, Cic.—to exempt from paying tribute, eximere vectigalibus, Cic.*

EXERCISE, (subst.) exercitatio corporis, Cic. exercitium, studium, studiorum agitatio, Cic. mentis, Quinct.—*of an office, functio, vel administratio.—the first exercise, tyrocinium.—a place of exercise, * gymnasium.—verb. to exercise bodily acts, muneribus corporis fungi, Cic.—to learn and exercise virtue, ad percipiendam colendamque virtutem literis adjuvari, Cic.—an exercised genius, subactum ingenium, Cic.—an old man much exercised in an office, senex re-coctus, Catull.—matters wherein the mind is exercised, mentis curricula, Cic.—to set their mind to some exercise, ut animum ad aliquod studium adjungant, Ter.—exercised and hardened in so many wars, tot subacti atque durati bellis, Quinct.—to exercise the offices of a king, munia regis obire, Liv.—to be exercised in the liberal arts, in artibus ingenius versari, Cic.—more exercised, exercitator, Cic.*

EXERT, exséro, exhibeo.—*to exert one's self, nervos contendere, vires intendere.*

EXHALE, exhálo, expíro.

EXHAUST, exhaurio, exinanio.—*he exhausted his patrimony, suum patrimonium luxu profudit, fortunam suam abligurivit.—you have exhausted the treasury, aetarium omni argento spoliasti et depeculatus es.—* my strength was wholly exhausted, me vires deficere coeperunt.*

EXHIBIT, exhibeo, praesto.

EXHORT, hortor, cohortor, suadeo.

EXIGENCE, necessitas, angustia.—*according to the exigency of affairs, prout res exigunt.—of the times, pro temporum ratione.*

EXILE, (verb.) relégare, in exsilium agere, mulctare exilio.—*subst. exsul, extorris, relegatus. See BANISH.*

EXPAND, expando, explīco.

EXPATIATE, fusē, copiosē dicere.

EXPECT, expecto, spero.—*to have less success than he expected, minūs opinione suā efficiēre.*—*Expectation, spes, expectatio.*—*we have great expectation that you will imitate our industry, non parvam expectationem imitandae nostrae industriae sustines, Cic.*

EXPEDIENT, expediens, commodus, utilis.—*an expedient, ratio, modus.*

EXPEDITE, expedito, matūro, accelēro.—*Expeditio, fesinatio, proparatio.*—*with all expedition, quā celerrimē potuit.*—*an expedition of soldiers, profectio militaris.*

EXPEL, expello, arceo, amoveo.

EXPEND, expendo, insumo, impendo.—*Expense, impensa, sumptus, expensa.*—*a laying out of expenses, erogatio.*—*Expensive, carus, magno constans; prodīgus, profusus, luxuriosus.*

EXPERIENCE, experientia, usus.—*I know it from experience, id usu comperit habeo.*

EXPERT, peritus, gnarus, expertus.

EXPIATE, expio, lūstro, lito. *met.* ablūo.—*an Expiation, expiatio, piamentum.*—*an Expiatory sacrifice, piaculum, sacrificium piaculare, victima piacularis.*

EXPIRE, (end) finior. (die) exspiro, animam efflo, edo, ago.

EXPLAIN, explīco. See EXPOUND.

EXPOSE, expono, objicio.—*to danger, periclitator, in discrimen infero.*—*he exposed his life for the sake of his country, caput suum pro patria periculis obtulit.*—*he was exposed to imminent danger, in apertum veniebat discrimen, periculum maximum adibat.*—*to expose one's self to laughter, deridendum se praebere, ludos facere.*—*to expose to sale, venundare, praeconi vel haetae subicere.* (uncover) detēgo, nudo.

EXPOSTULATE, expostulo, conqueor.

EXPOUND, expono, explīco, interpretor, explāno, evolvo, Cic. enūdo, Cic. enarro, Quint.—*to expound the meaning of the contrary law, voluntatem legis contrariae enodare, Auct. ad Her.*—*expound to me this riddle, hoc aenigma mihi enucleatum dato.*—*to expound at large, aliquid dictis expandere, Lucr.*

EXPRESS, exprīmo, narro, enuncio, elōquor; effluo.—*to express in words, verbis aliquid exsequi, Cic. dictis omnia consequi, Ovid. oratione comprehendere, Cic.*—*to express in a lively manner, mores alicujus oratione exprīmere, Cic.*—*unless it were Expressly uttered, nisi nominatim dictum esset.*—** to express one's joy, gaudium testari—in numbers, numeros notis signare.*—*express, (plain) explicitus, distinctus, apertus, planus. (a messenger) nuncius.*

EXPRESSION, (sentence) sententia.—(word) dictum, vocabulum, dictio.—*neatness of expression, eloquentiae nitor vel suavitas.*—** sage expressions, sapienter dicta.*—*flashy, ampullae, verba sesquipedalia, Hor.*—*low, verba humilia, abjecta, sordida.*—*a forced expression, dictum accessitum, vel longē petitum.*—*Expressive, significans, denotans, Tac.*

EXPUNGE, expungo, deleo,

EXQUISITE, exquisitus, accuratus, elaboratus.—*of exquisite wit, homo acerrimi ingenii.*—*an exquisite and polished style, oratio accurata et polita.*—*to plead in an elegant and exquisite manner, eleganter enucleatēque dicere, Cic.*—*Exquisitely, exquisitē, fabrē, affabrē, accuratē, ad amissim, examussim.*

EXTANT, extans.—*to be extant, extare, comparere, superesse.*

EXTEMPORE, ex tempore, haud praemeditatus.

EXTEND, pertineo, pertingo, Cic.—*to extend the bounds of the city, terminos urbis propagare, Tac.*—*is extended to this time, eventus donationis in hoc tempus excurrit, Ulp.*

EXTENT, spatium, amplitudo.—*a place of great extent, locus amplus, spatiosus, longē latēque patens.*—*of small extent, limitibus exiguis terminatus, circumscriptus.*—*the extent of a country, terrae ambitus, fines, limites, tractus.*—*very extensive countries, quā latissimae regiones, Caes.*

EXTENUATE, (lessen) extenuo, elēvo, detēro, diminuo. (excuse) excūso, deprēcor.

EXTERMINATE, extermino, extirpo, ejicio, expello, funditus deleo, vel tollo.

EXTINCT, extinctus, defunctus.—*to be extinct, extingui, finiri.*—** you have rescued a noble family which was almost extinct, nobilissimam familiam, jam ad paucos redactam, paene ab interitu vindicasti, Cic. pro Marcello.*

EXTINGUISH, extinguo, restinguo, deleo, oblitero.

EXTIRPATE, extirpo, eradico, radicibus evello.

EXTOL, laudo, collaudo, laudibus praedico, Plin. effero, orno, alicui laudem tribuo.—*a happy life is to be boasted of and extolled, beata vita glorianda et praedicanda est, Cic.*—*with words to extol a benefit, verbis beneficium exaggerare, Cic.*—*to extol his goods, suas merces evehere, Plin.*—*to extol greatly in the presence of others, multis laudibus apud alios aliquem cumulare, Pln.*

EXTORT, extorqueo.—*he extorted a kindness from me, beneficium a me extorsit.*—*to extort upon one, aliquem expilare, spoliare, depeculari, diripere.*

EXTRACT, exprīmo, extrāho.—*juice, liquorem vel succum educere, elicere, exprimere.*—*out of a book, e libro describere, vel excerpere.*—*an extract, exemplar, excerptum, compendium, * epitome.*—*Extraction, genus, stirps, origo.*—*of noble extraction, nobili genere.*—*of mean extraction, infimo loco ortus.*

EXTRAORDINARY, extraordinarius, inusitatus, insolitus, adventicius, rarus, infrequens.—** should any thing extraordinary happen, si praeter consuetudinem aliquid acciderit.*—*with extraordinary eagerness, cupiditate non mediocri.*—*Extraordinarily, rarē, insolentē, egregiē, praeter consuetudinem vel solitum.*—** the sun was extraordinarily red, sol visus est rubere solito magis.*—*extraordinarily clever and ingenious, facētus imprimis et lepidus.*

EXTRAVAGANT, (foolish) insulsus, ineptus,

absurdus. (*lavish*) prodigus, effusus, profusus, luxuriosus, effusè vivens. (*excessive*) immoderatus, immodicus, intemperatus.—*an extravagant man, perditus, profusus, discinctus, nepos.*

EXTREME, extremus, summus.—* *to use extreme (rigorous) measures, jure summo agere, Cic.—to be in extreme pain, dolore ardère, Cic.*

EYE, oculus, lumen. (*in a doublet*) ocellus. —*the eye of a needle, acis foramen. (of a plant) oculus, gemma, germen.—an eye witness, testis oculatus.—a staring eye, oculus emissivus.—goggle, volubilis.—fiery, torvus.—leering, limus.—sharp-eyed, lynceus vel milvinus.—piercing, acer, acutus.—grey-eyed, caesius.—large, bovilus.—small, ocellulus.—squint, strabo.—pink, paerus.—the apple of the eye, pupilla.—the eyelids, palpebrae.—the space between the eyebrows, intercilium.—an eye-brow, palpebra, supercilium.—an eye-glass, conspiciillum.—eyesight, oculi acies, Cic.—to be an eye-sore, oculis incur sare, odiosus esse alicui.—to eye one earnestly, oculis intentis cernere vel intuèri.—black-eyed, nigros oculos habens.—Eyeless, caecus.—an eye-wink, nictus, obtutus.—an eye (brood) of pheasants, phasianorum foetura.*

F.

FABLE, (*such as the fables of Aesop*) fabula. (*a lie*) commentum, Ter.

FABULOUS, fabulosus, fictus, commentitius.

FABRICATE, fabrìco, aedificò, struo.

FACE, facies, vultus, os. (*confidence*) fiducia. (*appearance*) species.—* *the face of affairs was greatly changed, magna rerum facta erat commutatio, Sall. B. J. 55.—that affair had only the face of religion, ista res prae se fert speciem pietatis.—face to face, coram.—before their faces, illis praesentibus.—he durst not look his father in the face, patris conspectum veritus est.—to give one a slap on the face, alapam alicui infligere.—to face danger, mortis periculum adire.—being a present remedy against roses in the face, remedio praesentaneo ad faciei ulcera, Fuchsius, 807.—it scours the face and takes away wrinkles, abstergit faciem et erugat, Diosc. 3, 99.—before your face I am afraid to praise you any more, vereor coram in os te laudare amplius, Ter.—he shews a fair face, hilaritatem vultu simulat, jucundum, serenum et hilarem vultum prae se fert.—face upward, supinus.—face downward, pronus.*

FACETIOUS, facètus, lepidus, concinnus, argùtus.

FACT, factum, gestum.—*in fact, revèrà.*

FACTION, factio.—*a private faction, conspiratio, conjuratio.—to be factious, partes fovère.*

FACTOR, institor, procurator, negotiator.

FACULTY, (*power*) facultas, vis naturalis. (*profession*) facultas, ars. (*leave*) licentia, venia.

FADE, evanesco, flaccesco, defloresco; deficio, defluo.

FAC, caedo, aliquem plagis excipio.

FAGGOT, lignorum, virgultorum fascis.

FAIL, deficio, destituo, desum, relinquo, desero.—succumbo, excido.—*to fail in duty, delinquere.—in business, non aptum solvendo esse.—* without fail I am in danger of being hanged for this, ad restim res mihi redit planissimè, Ter.—his countenance, his words, his wit failed him, vultus, oratio, mens denique excidit.—should prosperity fail, si res lassae labent. I might fear lest both my voice and strength should fail me, vereor, ne mihi vox viresque deficerent, Cic.—when my memory shall fail me, ubi me effugerit memoria, Ter.—for so much as I have undertaken it, I will not fail to help him, quoniam quidem suscepi, non deero, Cic.—all things fail him in the trial, in causa eum deficiunt omnia, Cic.—my heart shall not fail, animo non deficiam, Cic.—when my strength began to fail, cum me vires deficere coepissent, Cic.—he never fails one day to come, nunquam unum intermitit diem, quin semper veniat, Ter.—to fail of promise, fidem fallere, labefactare, non stare promissis.—if fortune shall fail, si fortuna nutabit in praelio, Liv.—let not your courage fail you, ne contrahas, aut demittas animum, Cic.—so soon as fortune fails him, simulac fortuna dilapsa est, Cic.—his memory fails him, memoria deficit, Cic. labat, Liv.—friendship fails, claudicat amicitia, Cic.—did you perceive my liberality fail towards you, nunc ubi meam benignitatem sensisti in te claudier? Ter.—his courage fails him, cadit illi animus, Cic. animus concidit, Cic.*

FAIN, cupidus, avidus.—*I would fain have sight of him, ipsum gestio dari mihi in conspectum.—I would fain know why, causam requiro.—if I would ever so fain, si maxime vellem.*

FAINT, languidus, aeger, debilis, flaccidus, remissus, defesus, lassus.—*I am faint, langueo, relangueo, defetiscor.—I am faint with weeping, lacrymis debilitor, Cic.—that their hearts lose courage and faint, debilitaret demittere animos, Cic.—to decay and faint, concidère et deficere.—I fear lest an orator grow faint; orator, metuo, ne senectute languescat, Cic.—to faint away, animo linqui vel deficere.—Faintness, languor, animi defectio, remissio, debilitas, lassitudo, deliquium.—faintness of heart, remissio animi, ac dissolutio, Cic.—a faint heart, demissus animus, Cic. animus pusillus, Hor. animus angustus, Cic. animus abjectior, Cic.—very faint accusers, frigidissimi accusatores.—a faint voice, vox imbecilla, Quinct.—men feeble and faint, homines enervati et exsangues, Cic.—a cowardly faint-hearted soldier, ignavus miles ac timidus, Cic.—to treat of grave and lofty subjects faintly, res tragicas remissè tractare, Cic.—to rouse up his faint and discouraged heart, animum demissum et oppressum erigere, Cic.*

FAIR, pulcher, formosus, speciosus, venustus.

—*fair weather*, sudum, serenitas, dies luculentus, Cic.—*a fair neck*, cervix rosea, Virg. colla eburnea, Ov.—*fair speech*, blandiloquentia, Cic.—*the weather grows fair*, caelum nitescit, Cic.—*the flowers that shew fairest to the eye*, do soonest fade and wither away, quae spectatissimè florent, celerrimè marcescunt, Plin.—*to be allured by fair words*, duci phaleratis dicitis, Ter.—*to cloke the offence with a fair name*, speciosa nomina imponere culpae.—*a fair young woman*, puella lacteola, Cic.—*fairer*, hederà formosior albà, Virg.—*a fair speech to deceive*, pellacia, Virg.—*fair speaking*, blandishment, blandimentum, Cic.—*that deceives with fair words*, pellax, Virg.—*fair speech often begets friends*, comis et blanda oratio saepe conciliat amicos. See BEAUTEY.—* *a fair*, (market) nundinae, Cic. mercatus, Ter.—*mercatorum frequentia*.—*the place where one is held*, emporium, Cic. forum nundinarium.

FAIRY, lania, * empusa.—*fairies of the hills*, * oræades.—*of the rivers*, * naiâdes.—*of the sea*, * nerëides.—*of the woods*, * dryâdes.

FAITH, fides.—*a right or true faith*, * orthodoxia.—*a wrong or false faith*, * pseudodoxia, * heterodoxia.—*one newly turned to the Christian faith*, * neophytus, qui recens ad fidem Christianam accessit.—* *to engage one's faith*, fidem obligare.—*to have faith in one*, alicui rei fidem habere.—*to violate his faith*, fidem non praestare vel servare.—*on my faith*, mediusfidius, mehercule.—*Faithful*, fidelis, fidus.—*Faithfully*, fideliter, bonâ fide.—*Faithfulness*, fidelitas, probitas, integritas.—*Faithless*, (not believing) incredulus. (not to be trusted) perfidus, infidus, perfidiosus.—*Faithlessness*, (unbelief) diffidentia, dubitatio. (perfidiousness) perfidia, infidelitas.

FALCHION, ensis falcatus.

FALCON, (bird) accipiter. (great gun) tormentum murale.—*Falconry*, aucupium.

FALL, subst. casus, lapsus, ruina.—*the fall of Adam*, Adami peccatum vel delictum.—*the fall of the leaf*, tempus autumnale.—*to fall*, to get a fall, cadere, recidere, Cic.—*to fall on*, supercidere, Col.—*suddenly*, (happen) incidere.—*out*, excidere.—*often*, lasso.—* *I am much afraid how it will fall out*, valde vereor, quo haec evasura sunt, Cast. quorsum casura sint, Cic. timeo quorsum hoc incertum accidat, Ter.—*to fall into some inconvenience*, in fraudem quandam delabi, Cic.—*a great fall*, gravis dejectus, Ov.—*decayed and fallen to ruin*, afflicta et prostrata virtus, Cic.—*to fall down headlong*, praecipitem se dare, Ter.—*make one to fall*, calceus pede major subvertit, Hor.—*manners falling into decay*, mores desidentes, Liv.—*rivers fall in*, subsidunt flumina, Ov.—*I fall down at your knees*, vobis ad pedes me projicio vel abjicio, Cic. ad genua me provolvo, Liv. advolvo, Liv.—*old houses fallen down*, aedes vetustate collapsae, Suet.—*showers ready to fall*, imbres imminentes, Hor.—*diseases fall on all people*, ingruunt morbi gentibus universis, Plin.—*a house beginning to fall*, domus inclinata, Virg. nutans, Lucan.—*to fall into debt*, in aes alienum inci-

dere, Cic.—*falling off*, folia decidua, Plin. humor deciduus.—*falling into decay*, caducus.—*to fall from a height*, ex sublimi devolvi, Plin.—*the hair falling off*, capillum defluentem confirmat et densat, Plin.—*it has fallen out quite different from what I expected*, non cessit res expectationi.—*mischief has fallen into the minds of the citizens*, perniciēs illapsa est civium animos, Cic.—*to fall upon the sword*, ferro vel gladio incumbere, Cic. ferro collabi, Ovid.—*the burden falls upon*, &c. onus recumbit in partes proclinas, Ov.—*the teeth fall out*, dentes labant, Cels.—*fogs fall down to the lowest parts*, ima petunt nebulae, Virg.—*apples fall ripe from the tree*, matura poma occidunt, Cic.—*but he found the matter fall out quite otherwise*, verum aliter evenire multò intelligebat.—*to fall back to the same kind of life*, in eandem vitam revolvit, Ter.—*he was killed by the fall of a stair*, lapsu scalarum exanimatus est, Plin.—*what, if the sky should now fall?* quid, si nunc coelum ruat? Ter.—*the price of victual was not much fallen*, annona haud multum laxaverat, Liv.—*the river Nile falls down from very high hills*, ex altissimis montibus Nilus praecipitat, Cic.—*then falling asleep again*, methought I saw, &c. deinde rursus somno oppressus, videbar videre, Cast.—*the swelling falls*, decedit tumor, Cels.—*my talk has now fallen to the mode of instruction*, ad praecipienda rationem elapsa oratio, Cic.—*to fall into sickness*, in morbos incurrere, Cic.—*let it not fall out of your memory*, id tibi ne defluat ex animo, Prop.—*to fall from horseback*, ex equo prolabi, Liv.—*all will fall upon you*, in te unum omnis inclinatio incumbet, Cic.—*to fall into error*, in errorem delâbi, errare, decipi.—*the Falling sickness*, morbus comitialis, * epilepsia.—*though it happen in the manner of the falling sickness*, etiam si id comitialiter accidat, Plin.

FALLOW, novâle, ager requietus.—*old fallow ground*, vervacuum.—*to fallow*, arare, sulcare, proscindere, subigere.—*to lay fallow*, solum incultum derelinquere.—*fallow deer*, damae fulvae.

FALSE, (untrue) falsus, mendosus. (deceitful) fallax. (wrong) pravus, vitiosus. (counterfeit) adulterinus, spurius. (treacherous) perfidus, infidus, subdôlus.—*a false trick*, dolus malus.—*false pretences*, fictae causae.—*to act falsely*, perfidiosè agere.—*false-hearted*, bilinguis, dolosus.—*a false brother*, frater subdôlus.—*what means this false knave?* quid sibi vult hic veterinarian? Ter.—*false measure*, mensura adulterina.—*a false opinion*, opinio adumbrata, Cic.—*false verses*, carmina vitiosa, Ov.—*a false glass*, speculum mendax, Ov.—*enemies false*, hostes perfidi, Hor.

FALSEHOOD, (deceit) perfidia, dolus. (untruth) mendacium.—*Falseness*, perfidia.

FALSIFY, (substitute) subjicio, suppono.—(spoil) corrumpo, vitio, interlopo.

FALTER, (in speech) balbutire, haesitare, vitiosè pronuntiare, lingua titubante loqui, Ov.—*beware you do not falter*, cave ne loquendo titubare. (stagger) vacillare. (stumble) titubare,

labi, labare.—*his legs falter under him, genua succidunt, Plaut. genua labant, Virg.—Faltering, succiduo, Ov.—his faltering knees totter, genibus defectus, Stat.*

FAME, (report) fama, rumor. (reputation) nomen, celebritas, existimatio.—* *such a fame is spread abroad, but the author is not known, disseminatus dispersusque est sermo, sine certo auctore.—a dubious fame, incerta opinio, fama dubia.—as fame goes, ut memorant, perhibent, ut apparet, ut hominum fama est.—nor was there any fame of his return spread abroad, neque ulla de ejus reditu fama ferebatur, Caes.—it was famed abroad among the people, in vulgus exierat, rumor incesserat, Tac.—the fame of Lentulus' death was spread abroad through all the Roman empire, fama, de interitu Lentuli, fines imperii Romani peragravit omnes.—the fame was spread abroad through all the city, fama tota urbe increbuit.—his fame shall not die, vigebit in aevum omne nomen ejus.*

FAMILIAR, familiaris, necessarius, conjunctissimus. (common) consuetus, popularis, vulgaris, usitatus, (easy) facilis, clarus, perspicuus.—*to be familiar with one, uti aliquo familiariter.—long familiar, longo devinctus amore.*

FAMILY, (household) familia, domus. (kindred) stirps, gens.

FAMINE, fames, inedia, annonae penuria.—*to famish a person, fame aliquem enecare. neut. fame perire, enecari.—he did famish him, necessariis vitae praesidiis eum privavit.—to suffer famine, to famish, fame perire, famem perperiti.—almost famished, fame penè confectus.*

FAMOUS, insignis, clarus, illustris, splendidus, celebr.—*so many famous men being dead, tot luminibus extinctis, Cic.—he is very famous, ab omnibus bene audit.—he was famous in carving gold, in auro caelando inclaruit.—to make one famous, clarum et illustrem reddere.—the king being taken and many famous men being killed, capto rege et notae melioris multis interfectis.—he made himself famous, nominis sui gloriosam memoriam et celebritatem propagavit.—farewell all, if a man's fame be gone, actum est de homine, cum de nomine actum est.—I shall be remembered and famous, when I am dead and gone, non omnis moriar, multaque pars mei vitabit Libitinam, Hor.*

FAN, (for the face) flabellum. (for corn) ventilabrum, v. nnus.—*to fan the face, auras flabello colligere.—to fan corn, ventilare, ventilabro purgare.*

FANATIC, fanaticus, *enthusiasta.

FANCY, (honour) arbitrium. (opinion) imaginatio.—*to fancy any thing, alicui rei studere vel ar. num adjicere, affectare.—to live after one's own fancy, genio suo frui, suo arbitratu vivere.—nor did the country of Larissa so much take my fancy, nec me tam Larissae percussit campus opimae, Hor.*

FANE, (weathercock) triton, venti index. (temple) fanum.

FANGLED, novorum inceptorum studiosus, rebus novis intentus.

FANTASTICAL, inconstans.

FAR, (distant) longinquus, dissitus, remotus.—*from far, e longinquo, de longinquo.—to go into a far country, peregrè proficisci. (averse from) abhorrens. (late) ad multum diei, ad serum usque diem.*

FAR, adv. longè, procul, eminus.—*far away, longè gentium.—far-fetched, ascititius.—how far, quatenus, quosque.—thus far, hactenus, adhuc, hucusque.—so far, eatenus, in tantum.—as far as Rome, Romam usque.—as far as Transylvania, Dacia tenuis.—as far as from Ethiopia, ex Æthiopiâ usque.—they are come from a far country, e terrâ longinquâ venerunt ad me, Junius. longinquos respicit montes, Plin.—from far, alios peregre in regnum Romam accitos, Liv.—(much) he sold for far less than you, multo minoris vendidit, quam tu, Cic.—in a city by far the greatest of all Sicily, in civitate totius Siciliae multò maxima, Cic.—they regard virtue far before all other things, virtutem omnibus rebus multò ante ponunt, Cic.—he perceives it fall out far otherwise, aliter evenire multò intelligit, Ter.—* he was so far from offering violence to them himself, that, adeo ipse non violavit, ut, Curt.—you are so far from loving, that, ita non amas, ut ne, Cic.—so far is he from altering my mind, that, tantum abest, ut ille meam sententiam moveat, ut, Cic. tantum abfuit ut inflammares animos nostros, somnum isto loco vix tenebamus, Cic. tantum porro aberat, ut binos scriberent, vix singulos confecerunt, Cic.—* so far is my grief from being lessened, that it is increased, dolor meus non modò non minuitur, sed etiam augetur, Cic.—they were so far from selling, that they bought, non modò non vendebant, verùm etiam coëmebant, Cic. non modò non cum magnâ prece ad me, sed acerbissimè scripsit, Cic.—once a-day grammar was so far from being in any esteem at Rome, that it was not so much as in any use, grammatica olim Romæ ne in usu quidem, nedum in honore ullo erat, Suet.—he is so far from being able to endure the free speech, that he is not able to abide the free look of any one, non modò vocem, sed ne vultum quidem liberum potest ferre cujusquam, Cic.—* as far as, or so far as, is made by quod, quantum, and quoad. as far as I may stand with your health, quod commodo valetudinis tuae fiat, Cic. so far as I hear, quantum audio, Ter.—as far as it is possible, quoad ejus fieri possit, Cic. quod ejus fieri possit, Cic. quoad ejus potest, Liv. quantum ego perspicio, Cic. quantum conjecturâ auguramur, Cic.—* The later writers use in quantum; as, secundo, in quantum satis erat, profluens sermo non defuit, Quinctil.—they went as far as to the works, ad molem usque penetrabant, Curt. fugientes usque ad flumen persequuntur, Caes. ad inferos usque, Flor.—Proper names of towns are frequently put in the accusative case with usque alone, as, Miletum usque obsecro, Ter. ut usque Romam signifi-*

nationes vocesque referantur, Cic.—*So are the names of countries with tenus, as, Curio Daciâ tenus venit, sed tenebras saltuum expavit, Flor.*—* *as far as from, usque ab or ex.—he fetched it as far as from Tmolus, ab usque Tmolio petiuit, Cic.—this comes as far as from Ethiopia, ex Aethiopiâ est usque haec, Ter. Dardanium Siculo prospexit ab usque Pachyno, Virg.*—* *to make war far from home, longè a domo bellare, Cic.—far off from your country, procul a patriâ, Virg.—misfortune will not be far from me, haud multùm aberit a me infortunium, Ter. Procul is used in this sense without a preposition, as, procul urbe remotus, Ov.—FAR, without from after it, is made by longè; as, they are far severed asunder, longè disjuncta sunt, Cic.—to go far to meet one, longè alicui procedere, Cic.—FAR OFF, without from, is made by procul alone, as, the smoke of the fires was seen far off, fumi incendiorum procul videbantur, Caes.—who is that I see far off? quis est illic, quem procul video? Ter.—So FAR THAT is made by eo alone, or with usque, as, things were gone so far that, &c. eò redactae res erant, ut, &c. Cic.—so far that he could not be cast out of the town, eò usque, ut ex oppido abjici non posset, Hirt.—* *a far-fetched speech, oratio altè repetita, Cic.—it is incredible how far I surpass my master in wisdom, incredibile est quanto herum antècò sapientiâ, Ter.—as far as the empire did extend, totum denique quâ patebat imperium, Flor.—he was far short of them, multùm ab iis aberat, Cic.—I am far short of him, ab eo plurimùm absum, Cic.—from which I am far, unde longè absum, Cic.—I think they were heard as far as from thence, eos usque istinc exauditos puto, Cic.—thus far of these things, haec hactenus, hactenus de, Cic.—they know what and how far they will speak, sciunt quid et quatenus dicturi sunt, Cic.—it goes far with him, valet apud eum plurimùm, Ter.—it is spread far and wide, longè latèque funditur, Plin.—but you are far away, tu autem abes longè gentium, Cic.—they fought every day with slings a-far off, quotidie eminus fundis pugnabant, Caes.—as far as it shall be needful, usque eo, quo opus erit, Cic.—he is brought as far as from beyond the Alps, trans Alpes usque transfertur, Cic.—as far as I remember, ut mea memoria est, Cic.—so far as I know, he did not come, non venerat, quod sciam, Cic.—till it was far of the day, ad multum diem, Cic. multo die, Caes.—far of the night, multâ nocte, Cic. multo noctis, Tac. ad serum usque diem, Tac.—places very far distant, loca disjunctissima, Cic.—this way is far nearer, hæc multò propius ibis, Ter.—from the far end of the town, ex ultimâ urbe, Cic.**

FARE, victus.—*good fare, dapes cibarum.—a bill of fare, cibarium tabellâ.—slender fare, tenuis diaeta.—to fare sumptuously, ligurire, magnificè vivere.—to fare hardly, parcè ac duxerit vitam agere, se habere.—Fare him well, valeat, Ter.—you fare well by yourself, tibi bene est soli, Ter.—to fare temperately, vivere*

parvo, Hor.—*how fare you? ut vales?—till then farewell, interim sis felix.—I bid my friends farewell, alloquor extremùm amicos, Virg.*

FARM, praedium, fundus, villa rustica.—*near the city, suburbanum.—to farm the customs, redimere vectigalia.—to take to farm, conducere.—to let to farm, elocare.—a Farmer, villicus, colonus.—farmers of the custom, mancipēs vel redemptores vectigalium.*

FARRIER, veterinarius.

FARROW, porcellos parère vel niti.—*a pig farrowed, porcellus natus.—a sow that has lately farrowed, sus recens enixa foetum.—a sow with farrow, sus praegnans.*

FARTHER, longius, ulterius.—*farthermore, porro, praeterea, insuper.—farthest, longissimè.*

FARTHING, quadrans, semiobolus.—*that not a farthing is spent on any man, ut nullus teruncius in quenquam insinuat, Cic.—to lose every farthing, ad assem omnia perdere, Hor.—to pay every farthing of one's charges, usque ad assem imperdium reddere.*

FASCINATE, fascino.—*Facination, fascinatio.*

FASHION, forma, figura. (manner) mos, modus, ratio, consuetudo, ritus, usus.—* *many have this fashion, apud multos obtinuit.—this is the French fashion, est hoc Gallicae consuetudinis.—it is the fashion of the times, ita se mores habent.—after a fashion, utcumque, quomodocumque, quodammòdo.—after the common fashion, viâ pervulgatâ patrum, Ter.—to appoint himself a fashion of life, aetatis degendae genus sibi constituere, Cic.—he said the fashion of the Greeks was not, &c. negavit moris esse Graecorum, &c.—there are innumerable fashions and manners of style, innumerabiles penè sunt formae figuraeque dicendi, Cic.—let me live in the meantime after my own fashion, sine me meo interea vivere modo, Ter.—to fashion one after his own manners, in suos mores hominem formare, Liv.—to fashion his style, orationem conformare, Cic.—to fashion the members, formam aliquam inducere membris, Ovid.—to fashion an orator, oratorem informare, Quinctil.—to fashion himself to another man's pleasure, ad alicujus voluntatem conformare, Cic.—to fashion his countenance, vultus componere, Ov.—the fashion of the body, ductus, status, habitus, lineamenta corporis.—if you linger (as your fashion is) I will provoke you, quod si (ut es) cessabis, lacessam, Cic.—every man has his fashion, suos cuisque mos, Ter.—to leave his old fashion of life, a se desciscere, Cic.—the lawful fashions of testaments, testamentorum formulae, Cic.—like in fashion to a Macedonian cloak, ad effigiem Macedonicae chlamydis, Plin.—to live after the fashion of robbers, vivere latronum ritu, Cic.—to follow the fashion of the times, se temporibus accommodare.*

FAST, verb. jejūno.—*subst. jejunium.—to break one's fast, jejunium solvere.—fasting spittle, jejuniōis saliva, Plin.—are you fasting*

get? adhuc jejunos es?—to proclaim a fast, ventri bellum indicere, Hor.—fast, adj. (bound) strictus, astrictus, constrictus. (firm) fixus, firmus, stabilis, constans. (quick) citus, propèrus, celer, gradu concitato.—* be sure you keep him fast, cura adservandum.—get you gone as fast as you can, tu quantum potes abi.—you must run fast, properato opus est.—* to lay fast in prison, in carcere aliquem includere.—to make fast, infigere, affigere. See FASTEN.—to make the door fast, ostium claudere vel occludere, pessulum foribus obdere.—to stick fast, firmiter haerere, adhaerere.—to tie fast, constringere.—he sticks fast in the ground, solo haeret immobilis, Virg.—to hold fast in his hand, manu aliquid premere, Lucr.—that the old man was able to sit fast on horseback, quod haerere in equo senex posset, Cic.—we were fastened together, vinculis colligati sumus, Cic.—he runs faster than I do, me cursu praevertit, me cursu superat.—to speak fast, praecipitanter loqui.

FASTEN, affigo, defigo, infigo.—to fasten a nail, clavum pangere, Liv.—he so fitly fastened them in the golden plate, ita scitè in aureis poculis illigabat, Cic.—the opinion fastened deeply in their minds, insita penitus opinio, Cic.—it is fastened to, &c. ad linguam stomachus annectitur, Cic.—the gates were fastened with bars covered with iron, trabibus ferratis obdita fore, Plin.—to fasten his target to, &c. sinistrae clypeum subligere, Virg.—the anchor fastened to the sea-side, anchora pacta littoribus, Ov.

FASTNESS, (strong hold) agger, munimentum, vallum. (firmness) tenacitas, firmitas, stabilitas

FASTIDIOUS, fastidiosus.—Fastidiousness, fastidium.

FAT, subst. adeps, pinguitudo, obesitas.—adj. pinguis, obesus, opimus. (plump) nitidus, cute bene curata, Hor.—fat meat, adipatum.—to make fat, saginare, opimare, pinguefacere.—to grow fat, pinguescere, crassescere.—* a fat or vat, dolium, cadus.

FATAL, fatalis.—to prove fatal to one, exitium alicui afferre.—Fatality, vis fatalis vel necessitas.

FATE, fatum, sors.—the Fates, Parcae.—ill-fated, infaustus, inauspicatus.

FATHER, pater, genitor, sator.—the father had a son by his stepmother, filius patri de noverca susceptus est, Cic.—to follow the steps of one's father, patrisse, Ter.—Fatherless, patre orbis.—one that knows not who is his father, dubio genitore creatus, Ov.—* to father, (own) vindicare, sibi arrogare.—to father any thing upon one, aliquid alicui imputare, ascribere.—she fathers her child upon another man, puerum ex alio viro natum esse commenta est.—a father-in-law, socer.—by the father's side, stirpe vel sanguine paterno.—Fatherly affection, animus paternus, amor patrius.

FATHOM, *orgyia, ulna.—to fathom, fundum explorare.

FATIGUE, fatigatio, defatigatio, labor.—to fatigue, fatigare, defatigare, delassare.—he is

not able to bear fatigue, non est patiens laboris.

FAULT, (of ignorance or mistake) erratum, error. (a slight offence or imperfection) culpa. (of negligence, or an omission when one does not know what should be done) delictum. (a transgression, or an ill action when one does what he knows ought not to be done) peccatum. (a flaw or defect, a fault proceeding from mental depravity) vitium.—* In poetry, crimen, properly an accusation, is taken for a fault or crime.—a vice and fault of this age, hujus seculi labe quaedam et macula, Cic.—wherein do you find fault with me? quid me incusas? Ter.—a declaration that one is not in fault, culpae liberatio, Cic.—a fault committed by necessity, and not of free power, necessitatis crimen, non voluntatis, Cic.—to be in fault, culpâ teneri, Cic.—nor was there any fault found with M. Scius, nec M. quidem Scio vitio datum erat, Cic.—I grant that I am in fault, ego me obnoxium esse fateor.—this book is full of faults, hic liber omnino mendosus est, mendis plenus, codex iste mendis scatet.—to put the fault from one, ab aliquo noxam avertere, Liv.—suspected to be in fault, affinis vitio, Cic.—this is indeed a fault, hoc quidem est in vitio, Cic.—why do you find fault with me? cur mihi vitio das? —your wife is not in fault, nullam culpam commeruit uxor tua.—I am not in fault, culpâ vaco.—to lay the fault on another, in alterum culpam conferre.—conscious of a fault, conscius sibi culpae, Cic.—he told me of my fault, admonuit me errati.—clear yourself of this fault, hoc te crimine expédi.—he committed a fault, (want of conformity to duty) delictum in se admisit.—what fault have I committed? quid commiseri? —no man is without his faults, (defects) nemo sine vitiis nascitur, Hor.—it was not my fault that it was not done, per me non stetit quo minus fieret.—they find fault with him for that, hanc rem illi vitio dant. * necesse est eum qui velit peccare, aliquando primum delinquere, Cic. peccare est tanquam transire lineas, Cic. quod se per ipsum vituperabile, id eo ipso vitium nominatum puto, Cic.

FAVOUR, verb. (to bear good will) alicui favere. (aid) suffragare alicui. (to make much of) indulgere alicui, Ter.—subst. (good will) favor, benevolentia, gratia.—Favourable, benevolus, Cic. propitius, benignus.—* fortune shewed herself favourable, affulsit fortuna, Liv.—as soon as your countenance has shewn itself favourable to the Roman people, ubi populo affulsit tuus vultus, Hor.—a mind inclined to shew favour, obnoxius animus gratiae, Quinct.—he hopes that some favour may be shown to him, sperat sibi auram posse aliquam affari, Cic.—whom love favours, felix, cui placidus leniter afflat amor, Tib.—fortune looks favourable, vultum servat fortuna benignum, Hor.—to favour wonderfully, benevolentiam alicujus mirificè diligere, Cic.—has turned you quite out of favour, totum se a te abalienavit Dolabella, Cic.—to lose one's good will and favour, voluntatem alicujus a nobis abalienare, Cic.—who favours the

mobility, nobilitatis studiosus, Cic.—fortune favours, &c. aspirat primo fortuna labori, Virg.—prosperity favours, aspirat felicitas alicui, Curt.—he favoured Catiline, Catilinae studuit.—if he has means to come into favour again, si reditus ei gratiae patuerit, Cic.—dismiss them quietly and with their favour or good will, aequos placabilesque dimittas, Cic.—people shew favour to that age, illi aetati favetur, Cic.—to get into one's favour, alteri alicquem insinuare.—to be in favour again, in gratiam cum aliquo redire, Cic.—not Favourable to learning, a Mnis averus, Cic.—a favourable opinion, sententia candida, Ov.—the good favour of God, secundus numinum favor, Sen. benigno numine Deus, Hor.—to gain one's favour, favorem alicujus elicere, Tac.—one who seeks the favour of the people, aurae popularis homo, Plin.—the popular favour, aura popularis, Hor.—favouring of the voice and temperate speaking, remissio et moderatio vocis, Cic.—in favour with all ranks, apud omnes gratusus, Cic.—I am so much the more resolved to favour Publius, hoc magis sum Publio deditus, Cic.—with your favour, pace tua dixisse velim, Ov.—pace tua dixerim, Cic.—if God favour my desire, si Deus annuerit, Deo annuente, aspirante, si Deus voto aspiraverit.—with the favour of all, secunda voluntate hominum paludatus exiit Cassius.

FAVOURING, (shewing favour) favens, suffragans. (resembling) ore referens.—a Favourite, gratusus, qui apud aliquem plurimum potest, facere, sc.—your great favourite, apud te primum, Ter.

FAWN, blandiri, adulari, assentari, palpari.—when prosperous fortune favns upon you, quum tibi alludit hujus vitae prosperitas.—Fawning, adulatio, Cic.—fawn, (animal) hinnulus.

FEAR, timor, metus, reverentia, pavor, formido.—to fear in any way, (without regard to the object, or the extent of fear) timere.—to fear (an evil impending over us, conceived to be great, and discomposing the mind) metuere. (to reverence, honour, or respect) vereri.—to fear, (so that it is evident by external signs, and stupifies the mind, pavere.—to fear, (to be in constant fear or dread) formidare.—* metuere and timere govern the accusative of the person or thing feared, and the dative of the person for whom the fear is entertained: as, I fear you as an enemy, metuo te.—I fear for you as a friend, metuo tibi. See DREAD.—* his mind being troubled with doubtful fear, accipiti mente formidine pressus, Virg.—a vivid void of fear, liber terrore animus, Cic.—you are in great fear, &c. id paves, ne ducas tu illam, Ter.—I fear he cannot be pacified, vereor ut placari possit, Ter.—I fear he will lose it, vereor, ne perdat.—to hunt the fearful hare, leporem pavidum insectari, Hor.—are you fearful, num formidolosus es, Ter.—all the city was in great fear and dread, pavor ac trepidatio totam urbem pervasit, Liv.—you fear me lest I fall into the opinion, vos mihi veremini, ne labor ad opinionem, Cic.—a courage that fears not death, interrita mens lethi, Ov.—fear seized their minds before, praecoccupavit animos ti-

mor, Caes.—hearts greatly fearing death, pectora horrescentia mortem, Star.—to cause fear, metum incutere, Liv.—I fear lest you will hurt me, timeo mihi abs te, Cic.—nonnih'l vereor a te, Ter.—not fearing the suspicion of flattery, non reverens assentandi suspicionem, Cic.—* metus, opinio impendentis mali, quod intolerabile esse videatur, Cic. Tusc. Quaer. 4.—metus efficit recessum quendam animi et fugam, Cic.—minus gaudent, qui timere nihil, Mart. Ep. 11, 37. metuebant servi, verebatur liberi, Cic. de Sen. In Caes. B. G. 1, 39, timere signifies, the simple apprehension of evil, as may also be seen from other examples.

FEAST, convivium, epulum, dapes, un, pl.—to feast, epulari, convivium facere.—we feasted like princes, opiparè sumus epulat.—to furnish a feast, convivium apparare, dapibus mensam onerare.

FEAT, facinus, gestum, factum.

FEATHER, (of the wing or tail) penna. (soft down) pluma.—* it is but a feather in his cap, merum dignitatis nomen.—birds of a feather flock together, similes similibus gaudent, pares cum paribus congregantur.—down feathers, lanugo.—a feather bed, culcita plumea.

FEATURE, oris forma, vel figura.

FEE, (for counsel) clientularium. (for teaching) minervale, Varr. (a reward) remuneratio, praemium, Cic. brabium, Suet.—an annual fee or salary, annum salarium, Ulp.

FEEBLE, imbecillus, infirmus, debilis, languidus, pusillus, iners, invalidus, Liv.—a feeble commonwealth, aegra respublica, Cic.—to stay his feeble pulse, lapsantem firmare gressum, Syl. their arms hang feeble, lacerti fluidi pendent, Ov.—feeble orations, orationes intermortuae, Cic.—his oration becomes feeble, flaccescit oratio, Cic.

FEED, (to give food) pascere, depascere, alere.—to feed, (as beasts do) pasci, depasci, pabulari.—you feed their minds, animos eorum lactas, Ter.—to feed one with false hopes, falsâ spe aliquem producere, Ter.—to be fed with hope, spes pasci inanes, foveri spe, Liv.

FEEL, sentio, palpo, attracto.—to have a feeling of what is to come, in posterum praesentire, Cic.—the sense of feeling, tactus sensus.—without feeling, sensus expers.

FEET, pedes.—Feeless, sine pedibus.

FEIGN, fingo. See COUNTERFEIT. (invent) fingo, commentor, comminiscor. (pretend) assimulo, prae se fero. (lie) mentior.—a feigned story, fignentum.

FEINT, (false shew) species simulata.—to make a feint, dolo uti.—by way of feint, simulandi gratiâ.

FELL, sternere, consternere.

FELLOES of a cart, * apside.

FELLOW, comes, socius, sodalis. See COMPANION.—chamber-fellows, contubernales, Cic. a bed-fellow, tori consors.—a naughty fellow, nequam.—a pretty fellow, bellus homo.—a school-fellow, condiscipulus.—a fellow-feeling, miseratio, commiseratio.—a fellow-commoner, socius, convictor.—a fellow-soldier, commilito,

600 miles.—a fellow-servant, conservus.—a fellow-sufferer, pari damno affectus.—a fellow-workman, operae particeps.—Fellowship, sodalitiū, Cic. sodalitas.

FEMALE, foemina, muliebris.

FEN, palus, locus palustris.

FENCE, sepio, munio, vallo, defendo, protēgo.

FERN, filix, Virg. G. 2.

FEROCEOUS, ferox, rapax.

FERMENT, fermentum.—to be in a ferment, fervēre.

FERRY, trajectus.—ferry-boat, ponto.—a ferry-man, portitor.—to ferry over, trajicere.

FERTILE, fertilis, ferax, foecundus, uber.

FERVENCY, fervor, animi ardor, flagrantia.

FESTER, suppurō, putreo.

FESTIVAL, festum, dies festus.—not festival, profestus.

FESTIVE, festivus, lepidus, facetus.

FESTIVITY, festivitas, hilaritas.

FESTOON, corolla foliata.

FETCH, subst. *techna, fallacia, dolus, consilium.—to fetch, verb. afferre.—to fetch out what is hid, obrūtum eruere.—sighing deeply fetched, spiritus ab alto attractus, Virg.—fetches his breath from the bottom of his stomach, spiritum ex alto citat, Sen.—to fetch a midwife, missa est ancilla illico obstetricem accersitum, Ter.—fetched and taken, ascita et accepta a Graecis sacra, vel ex Phrygia, Cic.—to fetch a thing beyond, ultra Phasidem animum aliquid petere, Plin.—to fetch even from the beginning, a capite rem aliquam accersere, Cic.—* this plate will fetch us some money, hoc argentum pro pecunia commutari potest.—to fetch such a price, tanti vendi.—to fetch one to life again, ad vitam aliquem revocare.—to fetch one back, repetere, reducere, reportare.—to fetch a compass, circumire.—far fetched, altē repetitus, accessitus.

FETID, foetidus, putris, putridus.

FETTERS, compedes, vincula, pedicae.—to fetter, colligare, compedes alicui induere.

FEUD, simultas, odium.

FEVER, febris.—to be sick of a fever, febricitare, febre laborare.

FEW, pauci, rari.—except a very few, praeter admodum paucos.—in a few words, paucis, sc. verbis, breviter.

FIB, mendacium.—a fibber, mendax.

FICKLE, levis, inconstans.—you see how fickle the tempers of men are, vides quam flexibiles hominum voluntates sunt, Cic.

FICTION, fictio, commentum.—Fictitious, fictivus, commentivus.

FIDDLE, fidicula, fides; cithara, lyra.—to play on a fiddle, cithara &c. canere.—to fiddle, (trifle,) nugari, tricari. (fidget) discursare, sursum deorsum currere, futiliter cursitare.—a fiddle-string, fidium nervus vel chorda.—a fiddle-stick, * plectrum.

FIDELITY, fidelitas, sinceritas.

FIELD, ager.—a little field, agellus.—a common field, ager compascuus.—a corn-field, arvum.—green fields, prata viridantia.—a fallow-field, ager novalis, novale.—a field of battle, pugnae vel proelii campus, acies.—we remain-

ed masters of the field, nos victoriā potiti sumus.—to reside in the fields, rusticari, in agris agere, ruri habitare.—to challenge one to the field, in arenam aliquem provocare, ad pugnam lacesere.—to take the field, in arenam descendere, in aciem venire.—to keep the field, in loco manere, castris consistere.—to be beaten out of the field, acie vinci, superari.—to quit the field, loco cedere, victus abire.—to gain the field, potiri victoriā, hostem profligare, superior evadere, victor abire.—a field-day for a review, dies ad copiarum recensionem praestitutus.—a field-marshal, castrorum praefectus.—a field-piece, tormentum castrense.

FIEND, larva, malus genius.

FIERCE, atrox, ferox, saevus, crudelis, acer, vehemens.

FIERY, (hot with fire,) igneus. (passionate) iracundus. (red-coloured) rutilus, rutilans.

FIFE, lituus, fistula militaris.

FIFTEEN, quindēcim, quindēni.—Fifteenth, decimus quintus.—Fifteen times, quindēcies.

FIFTH, quintus, quinquānus.

FIFTY, quinquaginta, quinquagēni.

FIG, ficus.—a green fig, grossus.—not to care a fig for, pro nihilo putare, nihili habere, flocci facere.

FIGHT, (in general) pugna. (between two individuals) pugna singularis. (between two nations) praelium, duellum.—by too long continuance of the fight, the enemy being wearied out left the action, diuturnitate pugnae hostes defessi praelio excedebant, Caes. B. G. 3, 4.—* to fight a battle, pugnam vel praelium inire, committere, armis dimicare, manus conserere, armis decernere, dimicare, configere, signis collaris pugnare.—a fierce fight, atrox pugna.—it came to a fight, res ad manus atque ad pugnam veniebat, Cic.—to fight for any thing, pugna de aliquo decernere, Caes.—he had fought abroad, peregre depugnaverat, Cic.—he fought with various success, variā fortunā conflixit, Patern.—to fight against nature, naturae repugnare, Cic.—they made a fight, praelium commiserunt, Caes.—to fight hand to hand, manum manu conserere, Caes.—they fought many battles with good success, plurima praelia secunda fecerunt, Caes.—the horse being engaged in fight, commisso ab equitibus praelio, Caes.—* they fight for the public right, de jure publico armis disceptatur, Cic.

FIGURATIVELY, per translationem.

FIGURE, (form) forma, figura. (shape) effigies, imago, simulacrum. (representation on paper, &c.) deformatio, Vitruv. * diagrapha. (appearance) species.—a figure in speech, figura, * schema, * tropus, Quint.—immutatio verborum.—to cut a great figure, splendide se gerere.—to figure, delineare, depingere.

FILAMENTS, fibrae.

FILBERD, nux avellana.

FILCH, surripio, suffuror, suppilo.

FILE, lima.—to file, limare.—file-dust, ramentum, scobs.—a file of pearls, linea baccarum.—of writings, filum, quo scripta pendent.—of soldiers, decuria.—to close the files, ordines den-

sare.—to double them, duplicare.—to file off, copias manipulatim abducere.—well-filed, limâ politus.

FILL, impleo, repleo.—as a bladder, distendo.—up, expleo.—the belly with meat, cibo ventrem satiare, vel saturare.—to fill a vessel to the brim, ad summa vel prima labra implere.—as full as it can hold, aliquid penitus implere.—to have one's fill, satiare.—if they cannot have their fill of it, nisi potest affatim praeberi.—to fill or stuff, refercire.—to fill up a number when any are dead or absent, succenturiare.—I cannot have my fill, equidem satiari non queo, Cic.—he says he will have his fill of love, satietatem amoris ait se velle sumere, Ter.—you remember how Tiber was filled with the bodies of citizens, meministis corporibus civium Tiberim repleti, Cic.

FILLER, (horse) equus carro proximè subjectus. (one who fills) qui implet.

FILLET, vitta, crinale.—a little fillet, taeniola.—a fillet of veal, coxae vitulinae pars crasior.

FILTER, colare, percolare.

FILTH, sordes, spurcities, impuritas.—swept out of a room, purgamentum.—the filth of any thing washed, proluvies, colluvies, sordes.—Filthy, sordidus, impurus, squalidus, foedus, turpis.

FIN of a fish, pinna vel ala.

FINAL, extremus, postremus, ultimus.—Finally, denique, demum, ad extremum, tandem, postremo.

FINANCES, fisci reditus.

FIND, (invent) invenio. (discover) reperio, offendo. (perceive) sentio. (maintain) sustento, alo.—to find out, comperiri, comprehendere,prehendere.—to find a bill, approbare, cognoscere.—to find an excuse, causari.—to find out by diligent search, scrutari, investigare.—by thinking, excogitare.—to find one enough to do, facessere alicui negotium, Ter.—to find by experience, compertum vel exploratum habere.—

* I did find nothing of that, nihil de hoc comperi, Cic.—you did find enough concerning him, de eo tibi compertum est satis, Sall.—I could find in my heart to, &c. incescit mihi cupido, ut, &c. Val. Max.—I will find out some trick by and by, jam aliquid dispiciam, Ter.—to find one money for, &c. alicui pecuniam suppeditare ad, &c. Cic.—he finds all the house himself, solus omnem sustentat familiam, Ter.—you find him in pocket-money, tu his rebus sumptum suggeris, pecuniam illi suppeditas, Ter.—I will find him money so long as I see good, dabitur a me argentum, dum erit commodum, Ter.—to find one unprepared, imparatum aliquid offendere, Cic.—if I ever find you in this street again, si in hac plateâ te offendero postquam, Ter. he found him just at work, illum in ipso opere deprehendit, Flor.—who would find fault with it, quis id reprehenderit? Cic.—many find fault with it, reprehenditur a pluribus, Cic.—nobody shall find fault with us hereafter, non accusabimur posthac, Cic.—to find fault with one, aliquem culpae arguere, Liv.—to find fault with

one's verses, alicujus carmina culpâre, Ov. carpere, Mart.—he shall find me a kind father to him, facili me utetur patre, Ter.—I will find it out by some means or other, expiscabor aliqua, Cic.—I was never able to find it out, nunquam quivi istic intelligere, Ter.—the court find no want of force in me, non curia meas vires desiderat, Cic.—it is not so easy to find a way out as in, difficilios est exitum, quàm principium invenire, Cic.—I could not find any time to write, scribendi otium non erat, Cic.—he will find out something and bring it, excogitabit aliquid atque afferet, Cic.—what excuse will they find, quam causam reperient, Ter.—I find it is not words that make men valorous, compertum ego habeo verba virtutem non addere, Sall.—help him and find out a way how, &c. adjuves, inaeque rationem quemadmodum, &c. Cic.—you will find it so ere long, ipsâ re propediem experire, Ter.

FINE, (neat) elegans, nitidus, politus, comptus, concinnus. (excellent) excellens, praestans, eximius, egregius, clarus, praeclarus. (handsome) pulcher, venustus. (pure) purus, mundus. (smooth) teres. (thin) tenuis, subtilis.—fine in clothes, splendide vestitus, eleganter ornatus.—* it is a fine thing, scitum est.—Pamphilus has got a fine boy, scitus puer natus est Pamphilo, Ter.—are not these then fine things? nonne igitur sunt illa festiva?—* a fine, multa vel multata.—to fine one, alicui multam imponere.—in fine, denique, ad summum.—Fineness, nitor, elegantia.—Finery, ornatus, ornamentum.

FINGER, digitus.—to finger, tractare, attrattare.—to lay one's finger on, inuncare.—a finger's breadth, digitus transversus.—four fingers breadth, trientalis, latus quatuor digitos.—at the finger's end, perfectè, ad unguem.—to be finger and glove with any one, intimus esse alicujus consiliis, Ter.

FINICAL, muliebriter cincinnatus.

FINISH, absolvo, perficio, finio, summani manum alicui imponere, ad exitum vel umbilicum rem aliquam perducere, Cic. consummare, peragere, conficere, fastigium imponere.—the finishing stroke, ultima manus.—the finisher of the war, extincor belli, Cic.—he did not thoroughly finish his works, manus extrema non accessit operibus ejus, Cic.—I hope to finish this matter according to my mind, spero fore, ut rem ex sententia expediam.—to finish a work begun, opus institutum exaedificare, Cic.—to finish his task, pensum conficere, Plaut.—a time finished, tempus emeritum, Cic.—I have finished that race, &c. cursum peregi, quem dederat fortuna, Virg.—a monument more durable than brass, exegi monumentum aere perennius, Hor.—to finish perfectly, expolire consilium, Plaut.—what plans you have begun, you constantly finish and bring to an end, quae inchoasti consilia, constanter ad exitum perducis, Liv.—a finishing, peractio, expletio.

FINITE, finitus, definitus.

FIK, abies.—made of fir, abiegnus.

FIRE, ignis. (heat) ardor. (burning of a

house, &c.) incendium, conflagratio.—*fire-works, ignes artificiosi.*—*to set on fire, incendere, inflammare.*—*to be on fire, ardere, flagrare.*—*to make a fire, lignis focum exstruere, ligna super foco reponere.*—*to mend the fire, ignem reconcinare.*—*to fire at or upon a person, bombardâ aliquem petere.*—*to take in fire-wood, lignum focarium reponere.*—*with fire and sword, caede et incendiis.*—*a Fire-brand, torris.*—*quenched, titio.*—*of contention, belli fax.*—*a bonfire, ignis festus vel triumphalis.*—*a great fire to burn dead bodies in, rogos, * pyra.*—*Fiery, ignitus, igneus.*—*Firing, (fuel) fomes, ignis esca.*—*a consuming with fire, deflagratus.*—** to strike fire with a flint, excutere silicis scintillam, Virg.*—*you must use a great fire, camino luculento utendum est, Cic.*—*see that we have a good clear fire, cura nobis focum luculentum.*—*make a fire, that we may warm ourselves, extruere focum, ut nos calefaciamus.*—*to strike fire with two flints, ignem elicere lapidum conflictu atque tritu, Cic.*

FIRKIN, amphora, quadrantal.

FIRM, (as a foundation) firmus, fixus, immotus, stabilis, constans. (as a bargain) ratus, confirmatus.—*the Firmament, * aether, coelum expansum.*

FIRST, (of many) primus. (of two) prior.—** go you first, I will follow, i prae, sequar.*—*the first, (foremost or chief) princeps, antistes.*—*the first but one, a primo proximus.*—*at the first, primo, primum, in principio.*—*in the first place, or first of all, imprimis.*—*at first sight, primo aspectu vel intuitu.*—*of the first age, primaevus.*—*first-born, primogenitus.*—*the first-fruits, primitiae.*—*to begin at the first, a capite arcessere, Cic.*—*to set or lay the first stone in a building, primigenium lapidem ponere in jaciendis fundamentis, Bud.*—*the first years, anni primitivi, Col.*—*I began at the first to be against it, coepi primò adversari, Ter.*

FISH, piscis.—*fish-broth, muria, garum.*—*a fish-pond, piscina.*—*to fish, pisces venari vel captare.*—*shell-fish, pisces testacei.*

FIST, pugnus.—*I will dash you in the face with my fist, pugnus in mala haerebit.*—*to beat one with his fist, pugnis aliquem caedere, tundere.*—*to fight at fist-cuffs, pugnis certare, caestibus pugnare.*—*clubfisted, majores solito pugnos habens.*—*fist to fist, cominus.*

FISTULA, fistula.

FIT, (suited or adapted) accommodatus, consentaneus, appositus, opportunus, idoneus, congruus (becoming) decens, conveniens. (capable) aptus, capax, habilis. (convenient) commodus, accommodus, tempestivus. (ready) paratus, comparatus, expeditus, accinctus. (reasonable) aequus, justus.—*fit to be done, quod fieri convenit vel decet.*—*not fit to be named, dictu foedum vel turpe.*—*it is fit, aequum est, par est.*—*to fit, to make fit, accommodare, aptare, adaptare, concinnare; armare, instruere.*—*a fit, (of sickness) accessus, aegrotatio. (whim) repentinus animi motus.*

FITTER, segmen, segmentum.

FIVE, quinque, quini.—*five times, quinques.*—*five days ago, nudiusquintus.*

FIX, firmo, figo, stabilio.—*to fix a day, diem constituere, praescribere.*—*to fix in a business, in aliquo negotio se stabilire.*—*on a subject, argumentum eligere.*—*on a resolution, aliquid statuere.*—*to fix into the earth, depangere.*—*to fix one's eyes upon, oculos alicui intendere.*—*to fix a charge on a person, crimen alicui impingere.*—*firmly fixed in the mind, penitus menti insita opinio.*—*fixed upon, (elected) electus, selectus.*—*a fixed resolution, consilium certum, propositum confirmatum.*—*time, tempus praefinitum.*—*having as yet fixed upon no general, nullo dum certo duce, Liv. 3, 50.*

FLAG, (colours) vexillum, signum.—*to strike the flag, vexillum submittere.*—*to hoist a flag, vexillum tollere.*—*a flag of a company, insigne.*—*the flag of a ship, aplustre. (a rush) juncus.*—*a water-flag, iris aquatica.*—*to flag, flaccescere, languere marcescere.*

FLAGOLET, fistula vel tibia minor.

FLAGGINESS, lentor, mollities.

FLAGITIOUS, sceleratus; nefarius.

FLAGON, lagena, * oenophorum.

FLAGRANT, (hot) ardens. (notorious) insiginis.

FLAIL, tribula, flagellum.

FLAKE of fire, ignis scintilla.—*of ice, glaciè solidae fragmen.*—*of snow, nivis floccus.*—*flakes that fly from hammered iron, stricturae.*

FLAMBEAU, fax, funale.

FLAME, flamma.—*to flame, flammare, flagrare, flammam emittere.*—*to set on flame, inflammare, incendere, accendere, succendere.*—*to be in a flame, inflammari, incendi.*—*to be all in a flame, flammis conflagrare.*

FLANK, latus, ilia.—*of an army, cohortes alares.*—*to defend the flank of an army, exercitus latera defendere vel claudere.*—*to charge upon it, lateri inhaerere.*—*to attack in flank and rear, in aversos transversosque impetum dare, Liv. 5, 38.*

FLANNEL, lanula, pannus mollis.

FLAP, pars pendula.—*of the ear, lobus, ansa. (a slap) alapa, colaphus.*

FLASH, fulgor, fulgetrum, impetus.—*of wit, ingenii aestus.*—*to flash out, emicare.*

FLASK, lagena, ampulla, capsula.

FLAT, planus, aequus, aequalis; apertus, manifestus; frigidus, insulsus.—*to lay flat, sternere.*—*flat-nosed, simus.*

FLATTER, alicui adulari, assentari, blandiri.—*that you may flatter me, ut verbis phaleratis me ducas.*—*a Flatterer, * parasitus.*—*Flattery now-a-days gets friends, obsequium hoc tempore parit amicos.*

FLATULENCY, ventris inflatio.

FLAVOUR, odor, gustus.

FLAW, rima. (defect) vitium.

FLAX, linum. fine flax, * byssus.

FLEA, pulex.—*bites, pulicum vestigia.*—*to flea, cutem detrahere, cute exuere.*

FLED, profugus, elapsus.—*he is fled, aufugit.*

FLEE, fugio, vito, aufugio.

FLEECE, vellus.—to *fleece*, tondere.

FLEET, subst. classis. adj. celer, velox, pernix.—*Flecting*, fugax, fluxus.

FLESH, caro.—*flesh-meat*, carnes.

FLIGHT, fuga, effugium.—to *put to flight*, fugare, profligare, in fugam dare vel vertere. *he put them to flight*, in fugam coniecit, dare terga coëgit.—*they betake themselves to flight*, in fugam se penetrant, Plaut.—a *flight*, (of birds) volatus. (a company of them) avium grex.—to *save himself by flight*, effugere.—*flights of fancy*, imaginacionis impetus.

FLIMSY, lentus, languidus.

FLING, mitto, jacio, torqueo.—to *fling a stone at one*, petere aliquem lapide.—to *fling*, (as a horse) calcitrare.—a *fling*, jactus.

FLINT, silex.—*flinty*, saxis asper.

FLIRT, dicerium, jocus.

FLITCH of bacon, succidia, Cic.

FLOAT, * schedia. See FLOTE.

FLOCK of sheep, grex.—of black cattle, armentum.—of people, turba, caterva, coetus.—of birds, grex vel caterva.—to *flock together*, coire, convenire, confluere.—*these flocked to Rome*, hi Romam confluerunt, Sall.—*fresh troops flocking to him daily*, affluentibus in diem copiis, Flor. 3, 20.

FLOOD, diluvium, torrens, inundatio. (stream) flumen, fluvius, fluentum.—a *floodgate*, emissarium.

FLOOR, area, pavimentum.

FLORID, floridus, nitidus, elegans.

FLOTE, fluïto, fluctuo, innato, super aquas ferri.—a *flote of timber*, * schedia.

FLOUR, farina, pollen.

FLOURISH, floreo, vigeo, verno.

FLOUT, subsanno, irrideo.—*Flouter*, scurra, sannio, irrisor.—*Flouting*, dicax.

FLOW, fluo, labor, mâno, meo.—*rivers of water flowed*, flumina nectaris ibant.—*tears flowed from his eyes*, manabant ex oculis lacrymae.—*Flowing and ebbing*, reciprocans.

FLOWER, flos.—to *flower*, germinare.—to *be in the flower of one's age*, aetate florere, integrâ aetate esse.—*the flower of the soldiery*, milites lectissimi.—*of the nobility*, flos nobilitatis.—*he was the flower of his family*, gentis suae prima gloria fuit.

FLOWING in speech, volubilitas.—of the sea, fluxus, aestus.

FLUCTUATE, fluctuo, dubito, aestuo.

FLUENT, (flowing) fluens, fluidus. (eloquent) eloquens, disertus.

FLUSH, copia, vis, abundantia.—to *flush*, rubore suffundi, erubescere.—*Flushed with success*, victoria elatus.

FLUSTERED, probè potus, uvidus.

FLUTE, fistula, tibia, calamus.

FLUTTER, volito, alas concutio. (doubt) fluctuo, dubito, haereo.—to *and fro*, passim vagari.—in one's speech, balbutire, titubare.—a *fluttering*, confusio.

FLUX, ventris fluxio, fluxus.—the *bloody flux*, sanguinis profluvium.—to *stop the flux*, alvum comprimere.

FLY, musca.—a *can-dle-fly*, * pyralis.—a *Spa-*

nish fly, canthâris.—a *gad-fly*, tabânus, asilus, * oestrus.—a *water-fly*, tipula.—to *fly*, (as a bird) volare, volitare, alis niti.—to *fly*, (as ale) altè emicare.—to *fly about*, circumvolare.—*against*, involare.—*abroad*, (as news) publicari, palam fieri.—to *let fly at*, petere.—to *fly at*, eruere, impetere, involare.—to *fly at one's throat*, jugulum petere.—to *fly away*, avolare, aufugere.—*back*, refugere.—*one's country*, solium vertere, domo profugere.—*high*, in sublime ferri.—to *let fly*, (to shoot) ejaculari, emittere. See FLEE.—a *Flying camp*, manus expedita.—*enemy*, hostis aversus.—to *come off with flying colours*, cum laude se ex periculo expeditare.

FOAL, pullus equinus, equulus.

FOAM, spuma.—to *foam at the mouth*, ex ore spumas emittere.—*like a horse*, fremere, fren-dere.

FODDER, pabulum, foenum.

FOE, (public) hostis. (private) inimicus. (opponent at law) adversarius.

FOG, (mist) nebula.—*Foggy*, crassus.

FOIBLE, imbecillitas.

FOIL, sternere, repellere, vincere.

FOIST, (insert) subdo, obrudo.

FOLD, plica, sinus.—a *sheep-fold*, caula, stabulum, ovile.—to *fold sheep*, claudere pecus textis cratibus, Hor.

FOLIAGE, arborum folia.

FOLK, populus, plebs, vulgus.

FOLLOW, sequor. (to wait upon) comitari. famulari. (to succeed) succedere, excipere. (imitate) imitari, aemulari. (to obey one) dicto audientem esse, monitis parere. (a trade) artem excolere. (his business) rei operam dare. (his books) studiis incumbere. (his pleasure) animo obsequi. (the law, as a student) juri attendere. (as a plaintiff) lites sequi.—to *follow after or pursue*, consequi, prosequi, insequi.—*close upon*, instare.—* *he follows his pleasure*, in otio agit, Flor.—*voluptati obsequens est*, Ter.—*let me follow my own humour*, sine me gere me mihi morem, Ter.—*I will follow your counsel*, consilio vestro utar, Caes.—*the year following*, anno post, Caes. *such tempests followed*, that, &c. *ejusmodi tempestates sunt consecutae*, uti, &c. Caes.—a *Follower*, (attendant) comes, deductor. (disciple) discipulus. (imitator) imitator.—on the day following, postero die.

FOLLY, stultitia, dementia, ineptia.

FOMENT, foveo seditiones.—a *Fomentation*, fomentum.

FOND, (simple and vain) futilis, vanus, ineptus. (foolish) stultus. (kind) indulgens.—*passionately fond*, cupidus.—to *be fond of*, (admire) admirari, impensè cupere. (indulge) indulgere.—to *fondle*, fovère, nimis indulgere.

FONT, lavacrum, fons lustralis.

FOOD, cibus, alimentum, victus.—fit for food, esculentus.—*food for cattle*, pabulum.

FOOL, stultus, stupidus, ineptus.—to *play the fool*, ineptire, desipere, nugari.—to *make a fool of one*, aliquem ridere, deridère.—to *fool away one's money*, rem familiarem prodigere.—a *fool or jester*, morio.—a *fool in a play*, sannio, mi-

mus.—*Foolery, fatuitas, ineptia.*—*Foolish, amens, demens.*

Foot, pes.—*a footman, (soldier) pedes, pedester, pedestris. (lacquey) cursor, assecla, pedessequus, a pedibus servus.*—*to go on foot, pedibus ire, incedere pedes, Virg.*—*to tread under foot, proculcare.*—*the foot of a hill, radix montis.*—*of a table, fulcrum.*—*of a pillar, basis.*—*the sole of the foot, planta pedis, solum.*—*a foot long, pedalis.*—*a foot and a half, sesquipies.*—*—* the very place in which he last set his foot, vestigium illud ipsum, in quo postremum institisset, Cic.*—*a beam one foot wide, pedalis in latitudinem trabes, Caes.*—*foot square beams, ligna pedalia, Caes.*—*at two feet distance, intervallo pedum duorum, Caes.*—*the towers are ten feet higher than the walls, turres denis pedibus, quam moenia, altiores sunt, Curt.*—*as soon as ever we set foot on shore, ubi primum terram tetigimus, Plaut.*—*bind him hand and foot, quadrupedem constringito, Ter.*—*they leap off their horses and fight on foot, ex equis desiliunt, ac pedibus praeliantur, Caes.*—*some companies fall in with the foot, some with the horse, nonnullae cohortes in agmen, aliae in equites incidunt, Caes.*—*great forces both of foot and horse were raised, coactae magnae peditatus, equitatusque copiae, Caes.*—*a foot-step, vestigium.*—*a foot-stool, scabellum.*—*a foot-path, semita.*

FOF, nugator; bellus homo.—*to play the fop, nugari, elegantiae indulgere.*—*Foppery, nugae, tricae, gerrae.*—*Foppish, ineptus.*

FOR, (prep.) pro. (conji.) nam.—(I) It is rendered by conjunctions, thus, *for first by them was the horse routed*, ab his enim primum equitatus est pulsus, Caes.—*for who is so quick in writing as I, etenim quis est tam in scribendo impiger, quam ego?* Cic.—*for in those very days it was said, quippe in his temporibus dicebatur.*—*Note, enim is most commonly made the second or third word in the sentence by prepositions.*—**we are all the worse for liberty, deterior omnes sumus licentia, Ter.*—*he would not have done it but for a great cause, id nisi gravi de causa non fecisset, Cic.*—*I cannot speak for weeping, prae lacrymis loqui non possum, Cic.*—*I am paid for my folly, pretium ob stultitiam fero, Ter.*—*he obeys the laws for fear, legibus propter metum pareat, Cic.*—*I shall be punished for his faults, pro huius peccatis ego supplicium sufferam, Plaut.*—(II) By the dative case, as, *truly he does much for me, multum verò mihi praestat, Curt.*—*I do not sleep for all, non omnibus dormio, Cic.*—*this was good for others too, hoc aliis quoque bono fuit, Cic.*—*It is most fit for your age, aetati tuae est aptissimum, Cic.*—*Note, after aptus and utilis, there may be an accusative with ad, instead of the dative, as, a harbour fit for a great number of ships, ad majorem navium multitudinem aptus portus, Caes.*—*—(III) By the ablative before words of price, as, he sold the body for gold, auro corpus vendebat, Virg.*—*ransom yourself for as little as you can, te redimas captum quam quaeas minimo, Ter.*—*Note, so much, how much, as much, more, less, &c. coming alone without a substantive after*

for, is made by the genitive, as, he shall sell them for as much as he will, vendet eos quanti volet, Cic.—*I sell not for more than others, perhaps too for less, non vendo pluris, quam ceteri, fortasse etiam minoris, Cic.*—(IV) *for, (instead of) pro.*—*I will grind for you, ego pro te molam, Ter.*—*you shall have this for your reward, hoc tibi praemio erit, Cic.*—(V) *for, (as, as if it were, to be, that it may) in, with the accusative, thus, hostages were desired for a pledge of their faithfulness, in pignus fidei obsides desiderati sunt.*—*for a very little time, ad tempus brevissimum, Cic.*—*they obtained a truce for thirty years, in duodena in triginta annos impetrarunt, Liv.*—*for so many ages, tot per secula, Juv.*—*all things are created for the use of man, ad usum hominum omnia creantur, Cic.*—(VI) *(because that) quod, quia and qui, with the subjunctive, as, he was a little angry with me for making a defence, mihi, quod defendissem, leviter succensuit, Cic.*—*(that, to the end that) causà, with the participle in dus, as, he prepared a band for the killing of the consuls, consulum interficiendorum causà manum paravit, Cic.*—(VII) *in distribution it is made by in, as, he sets down twelve acres for every man, duodena describit in singulos homines jugera, Cic.*—*he was an able speaker for (considering) those times, multum, ut temporibus illic, valuit dicendo, Cic.*—*much learning too for a Roman, multae etiam, ut in homine Romano, literae, Cic.*—(VIII) *as an expletive, thus, to bring them for to be punished, ut adducerem eos, ut punirentur, Act. 22, 5.*—*I go for to see, eo visere.*—*it would be most shameful for me not to remember, me ipsum non meminisse turpissimum est, Cic.*—** to take for granted, pro concessio sumere, Cic.*—*to believe for certain, pro certo credere, Cic.*—*I know for certain, mihi est exploratissimum, Cic.*—*For the most part, fere, Ter.*—*plurumque.*—*For example, verbi causà, Cic.*

FORBID, interdico.—*(with threats) interminor. (by words) vetare. (by actions) acere, prohibere.*—*God forbid that it should come to pass, quod omen dii avertant, Cic.*—*avertat Deus, absit.*—*he forbade by proclamation the exporting of corn out of Asia, sanxit edicto, ne ex Asia frumentum exportare liceret.*—*I will not forbid any to read those things that I have written, nec verò recusabo, quominus omnes mea legant, Cic.*—*it is forbidden, cavetur.*—*I forbid you my house, interdico tibi domo meà, Liv.*

FORBORNE, (omitted) omissus. (*indulged*) indulgenter habitus.

FORCE, (endeavour) conatus, molimen. (*importance*) momentum, pondus. (*necessity*) necessitas. (*strength*) vires, robur, firmitas.—*open force, vis aperta.*—*main force, vis, violentia, impetus, vioenter, summis viribus.*—** to force, cogere, compellere, adigere.*—*to force back, repellere.*—*down, detrudere, demergere.*—*out, depellere, abigere.*—*that will be of force, validus.*—*of no force, irritus.*—*of small force, per infirmus.*—*to drive soldiers down by force, &c. ex praesidiis et stationibus milites deturbare, Liv.*—*it is of more force to cause a miserable life, plus ad miseram vitam adfert momenti,*

Cic.—*force of words, fulmina verborum, Cic.*
 —* *to force, adigere, adurgere.—to force himself to laugh, sibi risum excutere.—an argument of small force, argumentum frigidum, Quinct.*
 —*you did force me to confess, extorsisti ut faterer, Cic.—they helped them with the greater force, eò enixius adjuverunt, Liv.—of natural force to ascend to heaven, vi propria ad sidera niti, Virg.—he forced the people, &c. multitudinem pepulit ut imperium regi abrogaret, Liv.—the force of custom, aestus consuetudinis, Cic.*
 —*because she cannot be forced on any other, they come to me, ea cum nemini obtrudi potest, itur ad me, Ter.—this is of no force to procure me glory, haec res nihil mihi valet ad gloriam, Cic.*
 —*justice is of greater force to make men believe us, ad fidem faciendam iustitia plus pollet, Cic.*
 —*to force one to swear, adigere sacramento, vel iurjurando velad iurjurandum, Caes.—he forced himself to weep, lacrymis oculi maduere coactis, Ov. it is light and of no force, leve est ac nugatorium, Cic.—the laws of Lycurgus are in force, leges vigent Lycurgi.—to endeavour with all his force and might, omnes nervos contendere, vel cum omnibus nervis contendere, Cic.—to use force, vim adhibere.—to use all one's force, omnes nervos contendere.—to be of force, valere, proficere, prodesse, momentum afferre.—of great force, plurimum valere.—of no force, nihil valere.—to force a woman, stuprare, vitiare.—to force a trade, quaestum facere.—a trench, aggerem excindere; vallum invadere, vel per-rumpere.—to take a sword by force out of one's hand, ferrum e manibus alicujus extorquere.—to assault by main force, marte oppugnare vel adoriri.—hither he bends all his force, huc omnibus incumbit viribus, vel omnes intendit nervos.—to lose force, flaccescere, languere.—ye gods whom I am forced to leave, dii relinquendi.—a forced expression, dictum arcessitum vel longè petitum.—Forces, copiae.—to draw them together, contrahere.—to muster them, delectum militum habere.—to raise them, exercitum conflare, comparare.—Forcible, efficax, potens; violens.*

FORD, vadum.—*to ford a river, vado flumen transire.—Fordable, qui vado transiri potest.—full of fords, vaduosus.*

FORE, adv. & prep ante, prae.

FOREAPPOINT, praestituo, praefinio.

FOREBODE, praesagio, ominor.

FORECASTLE, prorae rostrum.

FOREFATHERS, majores, avi, proavi.

FOREGO, e manibus emitto, abdico.

FOREHEAD, frons—band, frontale.

FOREIGN, externus, exterus, peregrinus, adventitius, alienigenus.—*this is quite foreign to the purpose, hoc nihil est ad rem.—a Foreigner, peregrinus, advēna.*

FOREKNOW, praescire, praenoscerere.

FOREMOST, praecipuus.—*to go foremost, praecire, praecedere.*

FOREORDAIN, praefinire, praedestinare.

FOREPART, antica.—*of the head, sinciput.*

FORESIGHT, providentia, prospicientia.

FORESKIN, praeputium.

FOREST, saltus, nemus.—*a Forester, silvicola.*

FORESTALL, anticipo.—*a Forestaller, propōla, interceptor.*

FORETELL, praedico, praenuntio.

FOREWARN, praemoneo, praedico, Virg.

FORFEIT, (fine or penalty) poena, multa. (*fault or offence*) delictum, peccatum.—*to forfeit, in multam incurrere.—one's credit, existimationem perdere, foro cedere.—one's favour, gratia alicujus excidere.—a recognisance, vadi-monium deserere.—one's word, promissis non stare, fidem violare vel fallere.*

FORGE, (as a smith) cudere, excudere, fabricari. (*devisè*) fingere, confingere, comminisci, commentari. (*counterfeit*) eumentiri, fingere, subjicere.—*to forge tricks, nectere dolos.—a forge, fabrica ferraria, furnus fabrilis.—a Forgery, (fiction) commentum.*

FORGET, (not to remember) oblivisci, ex memoria amittere. (*to neglect*) praeterire, negligere, praetermittere. (*to forgive*) ex memoria deponere.—*to forget what one has learned, dediscere.—do not forget it, id tibi ne defluat ex animo, Prop. to acquire praise never to be forgotten, laudem propagare ad sempiternam memoriam, Cic.—was almost forgotten, memoria hujus rei prope jam aboleverat, Liv.—not yet forgotten, nondum oblitterata memoria superioris belli, Liv.—to make one's name be forgotten, obruere nomen et memoriam alicujus, perpetua oblivione aliquid obruere, Cic.—to renew the memory of a thing almost forgotten, intermortuum memoriam revocare, Cic.—I had forgotten to write to you about Cesar, de Caesare fugerat me ad te rescribere, Cic.—if I have not forgot any, nisi quae me fortè fugiunt, hae sunt fere omnium de animo sententiae, Cic.—after the expulsion of kings we forgot bondage, nos, post exactos reges, servitutis oblivio ceperat.—you have forgotten me, cepit te oblivio nostri, Ov.—it will never be forgotten, defixum ad memoriam omnium gentium sempiternam judicium, Cic.—* to forget, Lethaeis aquis scripta dare, Ov.—all which I had forgotten, quod totum effluerat, Cic.—let it be forgotten, eximatur memoriae, Suet.—to be forgotten, in oblivionem venire, Cic.—I had almost forgot your name, nomen tuum penè mihi exciderat.—to forget hatred, odium concoquere, Cic.—to be forgotten, in oblivione jacere, Cic.—a wise man should not forget the good things that have chanced to him before, bona praeterita non effluere sapienti oportet, Cic.—to forget an offence, offensionem obliterare, Cic.—to cause a certain time be forgotten, ex animo excidere tempus aliquid, Cic.—that slaughter was not yet forgotten, nondum ea clades exoleverat, Tacit. nondum animo exciderat, Virg.—hatred forgotten by length of time, exoletum vetustate odium, Liv.—* to forget grief, memoriam doloris deponere, Cic.—to be clean forgotten, extingui oblivione, Cic.—to forget discord forever, memoriam discordiarum oblivione sempiternà delere, Cic.—Forgetfulness, oblivio, obli-vium.*

FORGIVE, remitto, absolvo.—to forgive a person, (as one bestows a gift) condonare. (to pass over a fault as if unknown) ignoscere.—to forgive part of the money, ex pecunia aliquid remittere.—* I forgive somewhat because of your anger, I pardon something because of your youth, I yield something to friendship, and I respect your father, remitto aliquid iracundiae tuae, do adolescentiae, cedo amicitiae, tribuo parenti, Cic.—I forgive, I pass by or pardon, there is no necessity I should do all things by rigour, which I may do by right, do, praetermittere, non necesse habeo omnia pro meo jure agere, Ter.

FORK, furca.—a pitch-fork, merga.

FORKLORN, (desperate) perditus, deploratus. (forsaken) solus, derelictus, destitutus.

FORM, (figure) forma, figura. (manner) ratio, modus, ritus.—a set-form, formula, exemplar.—to form, formare, confingere.—a new, reformare, recoquere. (a bench) scamnum, subsellium, sella.—a little form, scabellum.—the lowermost form, infimum subsellium. (a form in a school) classis.—Formless, rudis.

FORMER, prior, superior, pristinus.—in former times, olim, priscis temporibus.—Formerly, prius, antehac.

FORMIDABLE, formidabilis, terribilis, terrorum incutiens.

FORNICATION, stuprum, concubinatus.—to commit fornication, scortari.—a Fornicator, scortator, ganeo.

FORSAKE, desêro, linquo, descisco, ejûro.—to forsake one's country, vertere solum.—he forsook the Latins and went over to the Greeks, a Latinis ad Graecos descivit, Liv.—to forsake his old study, studium pristinum deponere, Cic.—to forsake evil company, demigrare ab improbis, Cic.—to forsake friends in adversity, ab afflictâ amicitia transfugere, Cic.—suddenly to forsake one, se ab aliquo abrumperè, Cic.—to forsake one in flourishing prosperity, ab excitata fortuna ad inclinatum et propè jacentem desciscere, Cic.—I forsake the advice, repudio consilium, Ter.—to forsake one's friendship, amicitiam alicujus exuere, Tac.—to forsake virtue, a virtute deficere, Cic.

FORSOOTH, sane, scilicet, nempe.

FORSWEAR, (swear falsely) pejero, perjûro. (renounce) abjurare, ejurare.—Forsworn, perjurus.

FORT, propugnaculum, munimentum, praesidium, castellum.

FORTH, foras, foris.—forth-coming, praestò, in proinctu. (in law) vadimonii obitus.—to be forth-coming, in medio vel promptu esse.—from this time forth, posthac, deinceps.—and so forth, et sic de ceteris.—Forthwith, actutum, illico, e vestigio, protinus, confestim.

FORTIFY, firmo, confirmo, vallo, roboro.—Fortification, locus munitus; praesidium; arx, agger.—friendship fortified the kingdom, imperium fulsit amicitia.

FORTITUDE, virtus, fortitudo, audentia, audacia. See **BOLDNESS**.

FORTNIGHT, dies quatuordecim.

FORTRESS, arx, praesidium.

FORTUNATE, fortunatus, beatus.

FORTUNE, (chance) sors, fortuna. (estate) opes, facultates, census.—decayed, opes accisae. (dowry) dos.

FORTY, quadraginta.

FORWARD, (bold) audax, impavidus, intrepidus. (inclined) propensus, proclivis. (who has made some progress) proventus, progressus.—very forward, praecipuus. (soon ripe) praecox, maturus. (ready) alacer, promptus.—to go forward, procedere, progredi, profectum facere.

FOSTER, alo, educo, nutrio.—a foster-father, altor, nutricius.

FOUL, foedus, teter, deformis, illotus, turpis, immundus.—the arms are foul with dust and rustiness, arma squalent situ ac rubigine, Quint.—a foul rustiness, rubigo squalida, Cat.—a foul head, caput foedum impexâ porrigine, Hor.—the teeth are foul and rusty, vivent rubigine dentes, Ov.—* to make foul, sordidare, conspurcare, contaminare, foedare, inquinare, deturpare.—a foul and detestable example, foedum exemplum, Liv.—a foul and heavy tempest, tempestas spurcissima, Cic.—Foulness, turpitude, squalor; deformitas, foeditas.—of a crime, criminis atrocitas.

FOUND, (in building) fundare, condere, erigere, construere.—to found a college, collegium vel scholam annuis opibus attributis fundare vel locupletare. (by melting) fundere, metallum liquefactum fundere.—a Foundation, fundamentum.—to lay the foundation, fundamenta agere, facere, jacere, locare.—from the very foundation, funditus, ab imis sedibus.

FOUNDER, (as a horse) titubo. (as a ship) collabefo, dissolvor, rimis fatisco.

FOUNDLING, infans expositus, subditus, Ter.

FOUNTAIN, fons, scaturigo.

FOUR, quatuor, quaterni.—the space of four days, quatuoriduum.—of four years, quadriennium.—the age of four years, quadrimatus.

FOWL, volucris, avis.—a great fowl, ales.—to go a fowling, aucupari.—a Fowler, auceps.

FOX, vulpes.—of a fox, vulpinus.

FRACTION, (breaking) infractio. (in arithmetic) numerorum particulae vel fracturae.

FRACTIOUS, rixosus, jurgiosus.

FRAGILE, fragilis, caducus.

FRAGMENT, fragmentum, ramentum, frustum.

FRAGRANT, fragrans, suavè olens.

FRAIL, fragilis, fluxus, caducus.—a frail, fiscella, fiscina.—Frailty, fragilitas, Cic. imbecillitas, infirmitas.

FRAME, fabricor, conformo, Cic.—a mind well framed by nature, animus bene a natura informatus, Cic.—the frame of a man being well considered, hominis fabricatio perspecta, Cic.—to frame one's life vitam dirigere.—to frame one's life wisely, sapienter vitam instituire, Ter.—a Framer of manners, morum formator, paedagogus, institutor.

FRANCHISE, civitate donare, manu mittere, emancipare.—Cesar franchised them, iis libertatem Caesar concessit, Caes.

FRANK, (*liberal*) liberalis, munificus. (*sincere, open*) ingenuus, sincerus.—*to frank letters, litteras gratis perferendas notare vel signare.*

FRANKINCENSE, thus.—*to burn it, thus adolere.*

FRANTIC, insanus, insanens, vecors.—*to become so, furere, insanire.*

FRATERNITY, sodalitas, societas, sodalitiū.

FRAUD, fraus, dolus.—*without fraud, bonâ fide.*

FRAUGHT, (*taden or filled*) oneratus, referatus, onustus.

FRAY, rixa, pugna, jurgium, concertatio.—*to fray, territare.*

FREAK, subitus animi impetus.

FRECKLE, lentigo, naevus.

FRECKLY, sparso ore, lentiginosus.

FREE, liber, immunis. (*frank*) liberalis, munificus.—*free from, vacuus, carens.—free and cheerful, alâcer, hilâris. (discharged) solutus.—* free from all trouble, ab omni molestiâ vacuus, Cic.—he frees him from fear, illi metum adimit, Ter.—free me of this fear, hunc mihi timorem eripe, Cic.—I have freed you of other cares, ego vos solvi curis caeteris, Ter.—I will free myself from this suspicion, me hac suspitione exsolvam, Ter.—he thought himself freed of his oath, jurejurando se solutum putabat, Cic.—they would free you of that care, istâ te curâ liberarent, Cic.—he freed himself from care, curâ sese expedivit, Ter.—to be free from trouble, molestiâ carere, Cic.—to set free from bondage, e vinculis eximere, Cic.—she is set free, emissâ est manu, Ter.—a free gift, munus gratuitum.—* to be free, sui juris esse.—from, vacare.—with one, familiariûs versari.—Freeborn, ingenuus, liberalis.—a Freehold, fundi liberi possessor.—a Freeman, liber, civis.—Freedom, immunitas, facilitas.—from, vacuitas.—Free-stone, saxum vivum.—Free-will, liberum arbitrium.*

FREEZE, gelo, congelo.—*it freezes, gelascit.*

FREIGHT, verb. merces navi imponere, navem onerare.—*subst. naulum, onus.—to pay it, naulum solvere.*

FRENCH, Gallicus, Gallicanus.—*a Frenchman, Gallus.—in French, Gallicè.*

FRENZY, dementia, insanìa.

FREQUENT, creber, frequens.—*Frequency, frequentia.—to frequent, frequentare, celebrare.—Frequently, frequenter, saepe, crebrè.*

FRESH, (*cool*) frigidus, frigidulus. (*vigorous*) vîgens. (*new*) recens. (*unsalted*) insulsus. (*not tired*) integer, recens. (*in colour*) floridus.—*a fresh man, tyro, novitiûs.—Afresh, de integro.—Freshness, novitas, color vegetus.*

FRET, (*ver*) crucio. (*rub*) tero. (*grieve*) doleo.—*to put in a fret, irritare.—a fret, ira, sollicitudo.—Fretful, morosus, stomachosus.—a Fretting, animi angor. (rubbing) attritus.*

FRIAR, frater religiosus, monâchus.

FRIDAY, dies Veneris.—*Good-Friday, parasiteve magna.*

FRIED, frixus.—*meat, caro frixa.*

FRIEND, amicus, necessariûs, amica.—*Friendless, inops, desertus.—Friends, (kindred) pro-*

pinqui.—*Friendship, (in general) amicitia. (hospitality) hospitium.*

FRIGATE, liburna, celox.

FRIGHT, terror, pavor, formido, metus.—*a Frighting, consternatio, formidatio.*

FRIGID, gelidus, frigidus.

FRINGE, fimbria, lacinia.—*to fringe, fimbriam consuere.*

FRISK, tripudio, lascivio, exsulto.—*Frisky, lætus, hilâris.*

FRITH, fretum, aestuariū.

FRIVOLOUS, vanus, levis, inanis.—*Frivolously, nugatoriè, inaniter.*

FRIZZLE, crispo, torqueo, calamistris inuro.—*Fizzled, cirratus, crispatus.*

FRO, (*from*) a, ab, abs.—*to and fro, ultro citroque.*

FROCK, palla, sagum.

FROG, rana.—*young, ranunculus.*

FROLIC, (*whim*) impetus animi repentinus.—*to frolic, hilarescere, exultare.—Frolicsome, lascivus, jocosus, hilaris.*

FROM, a, ab, de, e, ex, per.—*above, desuper.—abroad, peregrè.—out of doors, foris.—all places, undique.—day to day, de die in diem.—door to door, ostiatim.—hence, hinc.—henceforth, abhinc.—whence, unde.—within, intra.—without, ab extra.—* a certain accident prevented me from doing it, casus quidam, ne facerem, impedivit, Cic.—nothing hinders us from being able to do it, nihil impedit, quò minus facere possimus, Cic.—they are forbidden from visiting their sons, prohibentur adire filios suos, Cic.*

FRONT, frons.—*of an army, prima acies.—to front, e regione locari.—a Frontier, limes, confinium.*

FROST, gelu, pruina.

FROTH, spuma.—*Frothy, spumeus, spumosus. (trifling) ineptus, futilis, nugax.*

FROWARD, protervus, morosus.

FROWN, ruga.—*of fortune, casus adversus.—to frown, frontem contrahere.—upon, oculis iniquis intueri.*

FRUGAL, frugi, ind. abstinens, parcus.

FRUIT, fructus. (*profit*) lucrum. (*of the womb*) foetus.—*bearing fruit, fructifer, frugifer.—a Fruiterer, pomarius.—Fruit time, autumnus.—Fruitful, fertilis, ferax, foecundus.—Fruitless, (barren) sterilis. (disappointed) frustratus. (unprofitable) inutilis, inanis.—First-fruits, primitiæ.*

FRUSTRATE, frustror, fallo.

FRY, frigo, aestuo, sudo.—*the fry of fish, sperma piscium.—a Frying-pan, sartago.*

FUDDLE, inebrior.—*Fuddled, potu obrûtus, ebrius.—a Fuddling bout, compotatio.*

FUEL, fomes.

FUGITIVE, profûgus, fugitivus.

FULFIL, impleo, perâgo.

FULGENCY, splendor, nitor.

FULL, plenus, refertus, expletus. (*quite*) omnino, prorsus, ad plenum.—*with full speed, citatus. (very) valde, vehementer. (complete) perfectus, intèger. (plentiful) affluens, exundans.—full of words, loquax.—to be full, abundare, satiari.—half-full, semiplenus.—of full*

age, puber, adultus.—* *to full cloth, pannos densare.*—*a Fuller, fullio.*—*Fuller's earth, terra Cretosa.*—*Fulness, plenitudo, satietas.*—*Fulsome, nauseosus, ingratus, foedus.*

FUME, vapor, exhalatio.

FUN, ludus, lusus, jocus.

FUNCTION, munus, functio.

FUND, cumulus, acervus.

FUNDAMENT, anus, sedes, culus.

FUNDAMENTALS, fundamenta.

FUNERAL, funus, exsequiae.—*pile, rogu.*—*song, naenia, epicedium.*—*rites, justa, inferiae.*

FUR, villus, pellis.—*to fur, pellibus consuere.*—*a Furrier, pelio.*

FURBISH, polio, recūdo.

FURIES, Furiae, * Eumenides.

FURL, complico, contrāho.

FURLONG, stadium.

FURLOUGH, commeatus.

FURNACE, fornax, caminus. (*for a potter*) *figulina.* (*for a brewer*) *caldarium.*

FURNISH, instruo, suppedito.—*Furniture, apparatus, supellex.*

FURROW, sulcus, lacūna.

FURTHER, adv. ultrā, ulteriūs, longiūs.—*adj. ulterior.*—*to further, provehēre, promovere.*—*a Furtherance, adjumentum.*—*Furthermore, insuper, porro.*—*Furthest, extremus, ultimus.*—*at the furthest, ad summum.*

FURY, furor, rabies.

FURZE, genista spinosa.

FUSEE, (*of a watch*) *funis rotae primaria.* (*a musket*) *scloppetum.* (*a spindle*) *fusus.*

FUSTIAN, gossipium; ampullae.

FUTILE, vanus, futilis.

FUTURE, futurus.—*for the future, in futurum.*—*Futurity, tempus futurum.*

FY, phy, vah.

G.

GABBLE, garrio, blatĕro, deblatĕro.—*a Gabbler, garrūlus, loquax.*—*a Gabbling, garrulitas.*

GABLE, domūs fastigium anterius.

GAG, * epistomium.—*to gag, os obstruere.*

GAIETY, splendor, nitor.

GAIN, lucrum, quaestus.—*to gain, lucrificare, lucrari.*—*approbation, movere approbationem.*—*credit, fidem impetrare.*—*ground, invalĕre.*—*one's purpose, voto potiri, assequi.*—*he makes a gain of his skill, statuit pretium suae arti, Ter.*—*to make a gain of the commonwealth, habere quaestui rempublicam, Cic.*—*there is no easier way to gain good will, nulla se conciliator facilis benevolentia, Cic.*—*there seems to be too much art to gain attention, nimis insidiarum ad capiendas aures adhiberi videtur, Cic.*—*he gains by others losses, ex incommodis alterius sua comparat commoda, Ter.*—*have you counted your gains? enumerasti id quod ad te rediturum putes? Ter.*

GAINSAY, contradico, refrago.

GAIT, incessus, passus.

GALE, flatus, flamen, aura.

GALL, fel.—*to gall, urere, atterere, destringere.*

GALLANT, fortis.—*a Gallant, homo scitus; moechus, adulter.*

GALLANTLY, nitidē, egregiē.

GALLERY, porticus, pergūla.—*an open gallery, procestrium, * peristylum.*

GALLEY, navis actuaria vel longa.

GALLOP, cursu concitato ferri.

GALLOWS, patibulum, furca.

GAMBOLS, saltus, ludus.

GAME, lusus, ludus.

GAME, praeda.—*to game, ludere.*—*adj. pug-nax, audax.*—*Gamesome, procax, ludibundus.*—*a Gamester, lusus addictus; aleator dolosus.*—*Gaming, alea.*

GAMMON of bacon, perna.

GAMUT, scala musica.

GANDER, anser mas.

GANG, grex, sodalitium.

GANTLET, manica militaris.

GAP, apertura, fissura.

GAPE with the mouth, oscito, hio.—*after, appeto, inhio.* (*think*) *dēhisco.*—*for breath, respiro, anhĕlo.*—*at one, aspectu, intentē in-tueor.*

GARB, habitus, gestus.

GARBLE, purgo, excerpo.

GARDEN, hortus.—*of flowers, florĕtum.* (*nursery*) *seminarium.*—*for pot-herbs, olitorium.*—*of roses, rosĕtum.*—*a Gardener, hortulanus, olitor.*

GARLAND, sertum, corona.

GARLIC, allium.

GARMENT, vestis. (*inner*) *tunica.* (*outer*) *pallium.*

GARNER, horreum.

GARNISH, orno, adorno.

GARRET, coenaculum.

GARRISON, praesidium.

GARTER, genuale, * periscelis.

GASH, vulnus, caesura.

GASP, halitus.—*to gasp, respirare.*

GATE, ostium, janua.—*a gate-way, semita, callis.*—*a gate-keeper, janitor.*

GATHER, colligo, decerpo.—*from arguments, concludo.* (*as a hen her chickens*) *foveo.*—*corn, frumentor.*—*to gather flowers, flores carpere.*—*strength, revirescere.*—*wealth, opes conquiro.*—*an army, copias contrāho, conflo.* (*as a sore*) *suppuro.*—** to gather together, in unum locum contrahere, in unum compellere.*—*to gather suspicion, ex aliqua re suspicionem elicere, Cic.*—*money gathered for necessary purposes, corrogata ad necessarios usus pecunia, Caes.*—*suspicious may be gathered from the deed itself, ex facto ipso suspensiones ducantur, Cic.*—*to gather what one's manners are, conjecturam facere de moribus alicujus, Cic.*—*to gather courage, animos colligere.*—*clouds gather in the air, coguntur in caelo nubes, Cic.*—*a flower gathered by the hand of a virgin, flos demissus virgine pollice, Virg.*—*a gathering of corn, fructuum vel frugum perceptio, Cic.*—*whence we gather, ex quo intelligitur, Cic.*—*money gathered up a-*

gainst the commonwealth, pecuniae conciliatae adversus rempublicam, Cic.

GAUGE, vasa metiri.

GAY, comptus, lautus; hilaris, alacer.--to be gay, nitere, splendere; exhilarare.--to make gay, exornare.

GAZE, avidè spectare.

GELD, castro, emasculo.

GELLY, jus gelatum.

GEM, gemma,---to gem, gemmare.

GENDER, genus,---to gender, procreare.

GENERAL, generalis, universus; frequens, communis,---a general, (leader) dux. (head of an army) imperator,---the Generality, plerique omnes,---Generally, in universum.

GENERATION, generatio. (lineage) genus, prosapia. (age) saeculum, aetas.

GENEROUS, munificus, liberalis.

GENIUS, genius, indoles, ingenium, captus.

GENTILE, * ethnicus, gentilis.

GENTLE, mitis, lenis; comis, affabilis. (tame) cicur,---to grow gentle, mitescere,---to make gentle domare,---Gentle and simple, nobiles et ignobiles,---a Gentleman, vir generosus, ingenus, honestus,---Gently, pacatè, leniter; lentè, placidè,---Gentry, nobilitas.

GENUINE, purus, genuinus.

GESTURE, gestus, status.

GET, acquiri, adipiscor,---get you gone, abi, secede,---to get acquainted, familiaritatem inire,---to get above, superare, vincere,---abroad, emanare,---before, anticipare,---with child, gravidare,---gain, lucrari,---by intreaty, impetrare,---by hard labour, demerere,---to get away from the enemy, eripere se hosti, se expedire, vel liberare,---to get cold, frigus contrahere,---by heart, memoriae mandare,---to land, arenâ potiri,---into favour, gratiam inire,---the victory, victoriam consequi,---to get home, domum attingere,---she gets her living by spinning, lanâ ac telâ victum quaerit, Ter,---it is a fine thing to get above one's elders, pulchrum superasse majores, Quinct,---get a nurse for the child, puero nutricem para, Ter,---they endeavoured to get praise by this means, ex hac unâ re laudem capere studebant, Cic,---he intreated me to get him physicians, rogavit, cogere medicos, Cic,---get out of their sight, ab eorum oculis concede, Cic,---you will get nothing else, nihil aliquid assequeris nisi, Cic,---get you home, abi domum, Ter,---let her get herself hence, haec hinc facessat, Ter,---I am afraid I shall not be able to get out, vereor ne exeundi potestas non sit, Cic,---who might get him killed, qui eum curaret interficiendum, Caes. B. G.

GHASTLY, horrificus, pallidus,---Ghastliness, horror, pallor.

GHOST, spiritus, anima.

GHOSTS, manes, umbrae.

GIBBET, patibulum,---to gibbet, suspendere.

GIBE, sanna, scomma,---to gibe, illudere, subsannare.

GIDDY, (foolish) ineptus. (fickle) inconstans. giddy-headed, vertigine correptus.

GIFT, (of benevolence) donum. (of homage or of obligation) munus.

GIGGLE, effusè ridere.

GILD, inaurò, deaurò.

GIN, (trap) laqueus, pedica.

GINGLE, tinnio, crepito,---in words, sermonem affectare,---a gingle of words, verba inania.

GIPSY, mulier fatidica.

GIRD, cingo,---a Girdle, cingulum, cingula,---a marriage-girdle, cestus.

GIRL, puella, virgo.

GIRTH, cinctorium,---to girth, cingulo substringere.

GIVE, dare, tribuere. (as a present) donare. (assign) assignare. (yield) praebere,---to give up, (to surrender as property or to devote) dedere, Cic. (to deliver up, as possession, or to transmit) tradere,---to give largely, largiri,---to give as much more, geminare,---he gives way to his humour, libidini indulget,---I will desire him to give way to me, ab eo petam, ut mihi concedat, Cic,---to give over, desinere, Cic,---we must give way to fortune, dandus est fortunae locus, Cic,---he gave out himself to be Philip, se Philippum ferebat, Paterc,---to it fortune herself gives place, cui fortuna ipsa cedit, Cic,---she gives laws to him, huic leges imponit, jura praescribit, Cic,---she gave it me to keep, servandum mihi dedit, Ter,---no one was less given to buying and building than he, nemo illo minùs fuit emax, minùs aedificator, Corn. Nep,---do not give cause for any one to think, noli committere ut quisquam putet, Cic,---they give their minds to some study, animum ad aliquod studium adjungunt, Ter,---he is otherwise given, dissimili studio est, Ter,---they are much given to hunting, multum sunt in venationibus, Caes,---he will give with his daughter whatsoever, &c. in dotem filiae offert, quicquid, &c. Curt,---I give you warning of this, hoc te moneo, Ter,---give it him to do, huic mandes, Ter,---you stinted me that I should give no more for it, praefinisti, quo ne plures emerem, Cic,---mules give more than horses, muli pretio superant equos, Plaut,---in this country nobody has land, which will give more, agrum in his regionibus pretii majoris nemo habet, Ter,---he gives his mind to writing, animum ad scribendum appellit, Ter,---I give the gods thanks for it, diis magnas merito gratias habeo atque ago, Ter,---I give you thanks, habeo gratias, Ter,---I gave no credit to the man, non credidi homini, Cic,---give ear, animum advertite, Ter,---if you give another word, si verbum addideris, Ter,---he gave me never a word, verbum nullum fecit, Plaut,---I'll give you my word it shall not be so, do fidem non sic futurum, Ter,---we shall give ourselves wholly to contemplation, totos nos in rebus contemplandis ponemus, Cic,---come give over your fretting, jam verò omitte tuam istam iracundiam, Ter,---to give over fighting for a while, paulisper intermittere praelium, Caes,---give him like for like, par pari referto, Ter,---* to give quarter, in fidem recipere, Cic,---to give in how many acres of land one plows, jugera sationum suarum profiteri, Cic,---they expected them to give in

their names, expectaverunt ut nomina profiterentur, Liv.---to give one leave to send, alicui potestatem facere mittendi, Caes.

GIZZARD, avium ingluvies.

GLAD, laetus, hilaris, jucundus.---to be glad, gaudere, laetari.---Gladly, laetè, lubenter.

GLANCE, contuitus, intuitus.---to glance, rap-
tim obtueri.

GLAND, glandula.---of the throat, tonsillae.---full of glands, glandulosus.

GLARE, oculos perstringere.---Glaring crimes, atrociam flagitia.

GLASS, vitrum. (for drinking) calix vitreus.---a looking-glass, speculum.

GLAZE, (polish) polio.---windows, vitro intruere.---earthen-ware, incrustare.---a Glazier, vitriarius.

GLEAM, jubar, lumen.---Gleaming, coruscans.

GLEAN corn, legere spicas.---grapes, racemari.---a Gleaming, spicilegium, racematio. Gleanings, reliquiae.

GLEBE, gleba, praedium sacerdotale.

GLEE, hilaritas, laetitia.

GLEETS, sanies, tabum.

GLIDE, labor, prolabor.

GLIMMER, subluce.---Glimmering, sublustis.---a glimmering, lux dubia.

GLIMPSE, coruscatio, aspectus obscurus.

GLISTER, coruscus, fulgeo.

GLOBE, globus, * sphaera.

GLOOMY, obscurus, nubilus.

GLORIFY, laudo, celebros.

GLORIOUS, gloriosus, illustris.

GLORY, gloria, decus.---Glorying, ventosus, superbus.

GLOSS, (expound) commentor. (polish) laevigo, polio, nitorem rei induco.---a gloss, commentarius, interpretatio. (lustre) fulgor, nitor.---Glossy, nitidus, expositus.

GLOVE, * chirotheca, manica.

GLOW, candeo, caleo, ardeo.

GLUT, satietas.---to glut, saturare.

GLUTTON, gulosus, helluo.

GNASH, frendere dentibus.

GNAT, culex.

GNAW, rodo, mordeo.---Gnawing, rosio.

---gnawing pain, verminatio.---of the guts, tormina.---of the conscience, stimulus.

GO, eo, vado, meo, gradior.---to go, (implying exertion) ire, as, are you going to the city to get riches? tu divitiis ad urbem is quaesitum? (no exertion) are you going (about) to get riches? divitiisne quaesitum es? (walk) ambulo, incedo.---away, abeo, discedo, digredior.---in, introeo, inco, ingredior.---forth, exeo, prodeo.---apart, secedo.---about, to travel, peragro.---back, recedo, regredior.---* the fit is clean gone, accessio febris ex toto recessit, Cels.---to go against one, obviam alicui prodire, Virg.---to go a journey on foot, pedibus iter conficere, Cic.---go this way, hac pergite, Ter.---what go you about to do, quidnam inceptas, Ter.---go before and I will follow after, i prae, sequar, Ter.---he shall begin to go forward to greater matters by

little and little, paulatim ad majora tendere incipiet, Quint.---to go under, &c. tecto assuetus coluber succedere, Virg.---to go home, capessere se domum, Plaut.---go on with the enterprise you have begun, perge quod coepisti, Cic.---our fame could go beyond, &c. nostrum nomen vel Caucasum hunc transcendere potuit, Cic.---when sense is gone, he cannot be wretched, sensu perempto, non potest esse miser, Cic.---to go on foot over all the seas, and with ships to sail over mountains, pedibus maria, et classibus montes peragrarè, Cic.---see that you go not one foot out of this place, cave quoquam ex isthoc excèssis loco, Ter.---that way as they go to Enna, via qua itur Ennam, Cic.---fame or report goes, nuntiat fama, Cic. emānat fama, Cic.---I will go forth some whither, that I may not see them, proficiscar aliqùd, ne videam, Ter.---a pool let go, lacus emissus et eductus, Cic.---his talk goes abroad, exit et emānat in vulgus oratio, Cic.---when he was gone somewhat far off from his camp, quum paulò longiùs a castris processisset, Caes.---to go and speak to one, aliquem convenire, Cic.---to go through with his enterprise, incepta exsequi, Liv.---I will go and talk with him, adibo et colloquar, Ter.---to go on one's tiptoes, taciturna vestigia ferre, gradu suspensò digitis, &c.---to go hither and thither, ultrò citròque commearè, Liv.---to go from his promise, exuere promissa, Tac. fide decedere, Liv.---to go away to bed, discedere cubitum, Cic.---that every one might come and go safely from sudden invasion, ut tutò a repentino hostium incurso etiam singuli commearè possent, Caes.---to go into cities, &c. ad urbes sedesque aliorum penetrare. Cic.---it is a point of skill in sailing to go with the wind, tempestati in navigando obsequi artis est, Cic.---to go beyond his bounds, extra fines, et terminos egredi, Cic.---to go out in large companies, effundere se dicitur civitas, Cic.---the messenger goes quickly from thence to the other side, transvolat inde in partem alteram nuncius, Liv.---to go to law one with another, iure certare inter se, Cic.---when he had gone three days journey, quum tridui viam processisset, Caes.---you may go when you will, ilicet; quasi ire licet, Ter.---to go far abroad, longè, latèque peregrinari, Cic.---to keep from going forward, a progressu arcerè, Cic.---he has gone home, domum se recepit.---go to, age, aegedum.

GOAD, stimulus, perſica.

GOAL, meta, terminus.

GOAT, caper, hircus, hoedus.---Goatish, hircosus, salax, libidinosus.

GOBBLE, deglutio, devòro.

GOBLET, crater, patèra.

GOBLINS, larvae, lemùres.

GOD, Deus.---a Goddess, dea, diva.---God be with you, vale.---God forbid, absit, prohibeat Deus.---God grant, faxit Deus.---the God-head, deitas, divinitas.---of God, divinus.---household-gods, lares, penates.---a god-father, lustricus pater.---Godliness, sanctitas, pietas.---Godly, pius, religiosus.

GOLD, aurum.---mine, auri fodina.---ore, au-

rum crudum.--leaf, foliaceum.--dust, balux.
--coin, aurum signatum, nummus aureus.--
wire, ductile.--a gold-beater, auri foliacei ductor.--
finer, auri purgandi artifex.--a gold-smith, auri faber.--Golden, aureus, aureolus.

GOOD, (excelling) bonus. (honest) probus. (skilled) peritus.--a good deal, magnus.--a good many, bene multi.--good for something, utilis. --good-natured, benevolus.--good parts, ingenium excellens.--a good scholar, apprimè doctus.--subst. bonum, lucrum, commodum.--to do good, prodesse.--to be in good health, valere. --he was a good orator for such times, multum, ut temporibus illis, valuit dicendo, Cic.--they do much good, multum prosunt, proficiunt, Cic.--I do little good, parum promoveo, Ter.--he lost a good many men there, and did no good, complures ibi amisit, nec egit quicquam, Cic.--he has a good many unarmed, habet inermes bene multos, Cic.--what is it good for? cui illud bono fuit? Cic.--I pray you take these things in good part, haec quaeso consule boni, Ov.--he was as good as his word, firmavit fidem, Ter.--good at throwing a dart, jaculo bonus, Virg.--truly I take it in good part, equidem istuc aequi bonique facio,--in bonam partem accipio, Ter.--in good earnest, seriò, bonâ fide. --we went a good way, bene longè processi sumus, Cic.--if you shall think good, si tibi ita placuerit, Cic.--Goods, bona, res, facultates, fortunae, opes.--Goodly, egregius, eximius.

GOOSE, anser.--a tailor's goose, sartoris ferum pressorium.--a goose-berry, grossulae acinus.

GORE, (blood) tabum, sanies. (foli) sinus, plica.--to gore, cornu ferire, perforare.

GORGE, jugulum, ingluviens.--to gorge, vorare, exsaturare, revomère.

GORGEOUS, nitidus, splendidus.

GORGET, mammillare.

GORMANDIZE, vorare, helluor.

GOSPEL, * evangelium.

Gossip, compotrix, mulier loquax.

GOVERN, gubernare.--an army, &c. impero. a family, administro. (guide) ducor.--a province, procuro.--the tongue, moderor. (as a tyrant) dominor.--the Governor of a country, praefectus.--Governors, magistratus.

GOULD, cucurbita, pepo.

GOUT, podagra, arthritis.

GOWN, toga, stola.

GRACE, gratia.--in speech, decor, venustas, dignitas, lepor, facundia.--at meals, benedictio. (favour) favor, beneficium. (pardon) venia. --a grace, privilegium.--to grace, ornare, exornare.--Graceful, venustus, elegans, decorus, decens.--Gracious, benignus.--most gracious, serenissimus.

GRAFF or GRAFT, inséro, incolo.--between, interséro.

GRAIN, (corn) frumentum.--of salt, mica. (in weight) granum. (to dye with) coccus.--of wood, stamen.--of leather, corii rugae.--against the grain, invitâ Minervâ.

GRAMMAR, grammaticæ, grammatica.

GRANARY, horreum, Hor. Od. 1, 1.

GRAND, grandis, splendidus, ingens.--Grandson, nepos.--Grand-father, avus.--Grandeur, dignitas, amplitudo.

GRANGE, praedium, villa.

GRANT, permissio, concessio.--the thing granted, concessum.--to grant, concedere, sinere. (acknowledge) fateri.--taken for granted, pro concessio, in confesso.

GRAPE, uva, * staphyle.--a gatherer of grapes, vindemiator.--a grape-stone, acinus.

GRAPPLE, harpagus.--to grapple, corripère. --a ship, unco apprehendere.--with any one, alicui oblectari, cum aliquo configere.

GRASP, pugillum.--to grasp, pugno constringere.--at, capto, aucupor.

GRASS, gramen, herba.--a Grasshopper, locusta.

GRATE, craticula, clathrus.--to grate, radere. --the ears, perstringere.--the teeth, dentibus frendère.--(to vex) dictis mordere.

GRATEFUL, gratus, acceptus, jucundus, suavis.--to be so, gratum se praebere.

GRATIFY, (oblige) obsequor. (indulge) indulgeo. (requite) munero, compenso.

GRATIS, gratis, gratuito.

GRATITUDE, gratus animus.

GRATUITY, praemium, munus.

GRAVE, (serious) gravis, severus, modestus, (sad) tristis.--in speech, graviloquus. (ancient) senior. subst. sepulchrum, tumulus.--to grave, sculpere, insculpere.--a Graver, sculptor.

GRAVEL, sabulum. (disease) calculus.

GRAVITATE, pondero.

GRAVITY, (in person) severitas, gravitas. (in weight) pondus, gravitas.

GRAVY, succus, cremor.

GRAY with age, canus.--in colour, cinereus. gray-eyed, caesius.--a gray-hound, canis Gallicus.

GRAZE, pascor, depascor.--as a bullet, strictim attingo.--a Grazier, pecuarius.

GREASE, adeps, liquamen.--to grease, ungere, inungere.--to grease the fist, mercede corrumperere.--Greasy, pinguis. (nasty) squalidus, adipe oblitus.

GREAT, magnus, grandis, vastus.--great, (in general) magnus; but is never used to denote the size or stature of a person.--(spacious, denoting superficial capacity) amplus. (huge, very great) ingens. (remarkable) insignis. (violent) vehemens. (grievous) gravis, durus.--great silence, altum silentium.--what great matter were it, quantum erat, Ov.--a great deal more, haud paullo plus, Cic.--it is worth a great deal more now, than it was then, multo pluris est nunc, quàm tunc fuit, Cic.--great cause to chide, vehemens causa ad objurgandum, Ter.

GREAVES, ocreae.

GREEDY, avidus, vorax.--of honour, ambitiosus. (hungry) jejunus.--to be greedy, avidè concupiscere.

GREEN, viridis. (as grass) gramineus. (fresh) mustus, recens. (not ripe) immaturus.--to be green, virère, virescere.

GREET, saluto, salutem dico.—to send greeting, salutem alicui dicere.

GRIDIRON, craticula.

GRIEF, dolor, moeror, sollicitudo, tristitia, molestia. (*pressing*) angor. (*lamentable*) moeror. (*laborious*) aerumna. (*excruciating*) dolor. (*mental with bodily distress*) afflictatio. (*for the loss of a friend*) luctus. See Cic. Tusc. Quaest. 4.—full of grief, tristis, moestus.—a Grievance, offensio, injuria.—to Grieve, (*trouble*) vexare, cruciare, molestare. (*be grieved*) dolere, moereri.—it grieves me, piget, cruciat.—Grievous, infestus, gravis, durus, immanis, atrox.

GRIM, torvus, acerbus, trux.—to look grim, torvum intueri.—Grimace, oris depravatio.—with grimace, fectè, simulatè.

GRIN, oris distortio, risus Sardonius.—to grin, subridere.

GRIND corn, frumentum molère.—to powder, in pulverem reducère.—on a stone, exacuere.—in a mortar, contundere.—the teeth, dentibus frendère.—with the teeth, mandere.—colours, terere colores.—the poor, opprimere.—a Grinder, molitor, tritor.—the Grinders, dentes molares.—a Grind-stone, cos versatilis.

GRIPE, constringo, pervello.—to be griping of money, pertinax esse pecuniae.—to be griped, torminibus affici.

GRISLY, asper, incultus; horridus, horribilis, horrendus.

GRIST, farina molenda.

GRISTLE, cartilago.

GRIT, arena, scobs, sabulum.

GROAN, gemitus.—to groan, gemere.

GROATS, farina crassior.

GROCER, aromatopõla.—Grocery, aromata.

GROIN, inguen.

GROOM, agaso.—of a chamber, cubicularius.—of a stable, stabularius.—of the stole, a regio cubiculo primarius.—porter, janitor regius vel primarius.

GROOVE, stria.—to groove, striare.

GROPE, palpor, praetento, atrecto.

GROSS, (*thick*) crassus, corpulentus. (*fat*) obesus, pinguis. (*huge*) ingens, immensus. (*evident*) manifestus, apertus.—a gross, duodecies duodecim.—in the gross, in totum, in solidum.

GROTESQUE, miscellaneus, promiscuus.

GROTTO, antrum, * crypta.

GROVE, nemus, lucus.

GROVEL, humi serpere.—Crawelling, pronus, humi prostratus.

GROUND, terra, humus, solum, tellus.—of any thing, causa, fundamentum.—a-ground, in vado haerens.—on the ground, humi.—to ground, (*teach*) docerè, instruere. (*upon or trust to*) inniti, fundare. (*establish*) sancire.—a ship, subducere.—to be thrown down on the ground, solo affligi, Suet.—she rises slowly from the ground, surgit humo pigrè, Ov.—he said the ground was let, fundum elocatum esse dicebat, Cic.—it was not thought safe to keep their ground, neque in loco manere tutum videbatur, Caes.—they thought it fit to quit their ground, locum,

quem ceperant, dimitti censuerant, Caes.—they give ground, gradum retro dant, Flor.—I will meet you in any ground, veniam quocunque vocaris, Virg.—Ground-ivy, hederà terrestris.—the ground of a floor, contignatio.

GROUP, turba, corona.—to group, constipare, commiscère.

GROW, cresco, exorior, fio, evado.—when he was grown in years, cum aetate processisset, Cic.—he is grown up to man's estate, ex ephebis excessit, Ter.—whence all things do grow, ex quo quaeque gignuntur, Cic.

GROWL, ringor, irascor.

GROWTH, incrementum, fructus.

GRUB, lumbricus.—to grub up, eradicare.

GRUDGE, simultas, odium.—to grudge, murmurare, invidere.

GRUEL, pulmentum.

GRUFF, tetricus, torvus, trux.

GRUMBLE, murmuro, mussito.

GRUNT, grunnio, perfrèmo.

GUARANTEE, fidejussor, sponsor.

GUARD, custodia, satellitium, praesidium.—life-guards, regii satellites.—advanced guards, excubitores.—Guards, satellites.—to be on the guard, excubare.—to guard against, cavere. (*attend upon*) constipare. (*protect*) defendere, munire. (*secure*) custodire.—a Guardian, tutor.—a Guarding, stipatio, defensio.—against, cautio.—a Guardianship, tutèla.

GUESS, conjectura, augurium.—to guess, conjectare.—by guess, ex conjectura.—* he guessed what would happen, fore, id quod accidit, suspicabatur, Cic.—one may easily guess, conjecturà facile fit, Ter.

GUEST, hospes.—at a feast, conviva.—guest-chamber, coenaculum.

GUIDE, dux, ductor.—to guide, ducere, dirigere.—Guidance, ductus, curatio, administratio.—under your guiding, tuo auspicio.

GUILD, sodalium, societas.—Guild-hall, curia municipalis.

GUILLE, dolus, fallacia.

GUILT, reatus, fraus, culpa, peccatum.—Guiltless, innocens, insons.—Guilty, nocens, sons, noxius, conscius.

GUINEA, nummus aureus valens viginti et unum solidos Anglicos.—a Guinea-hen, Afra avis, Hor. Epod. 2, 53.

GUISE, modus, mos.

GITAR, cithara.

GULF, gurgès, sinus, * abyssus.

GULL, (*bird*) larus. (*a person cheated*) stultus.—to gull, fraudare, fallere.

GULLET, gula, gurgulio.

GULP, haustus avidus.—to gulp, avidè haurire, ingurgitare.

GUM, gummi.—to gum, gummi sublinere.—the gum of the eyes, gramia.—the gums, gingiva.

GUN, scloppus.—a great gun, tormentum murale.—a Gun-shot, teli jactus.—Gun-powder, pulvis nitratu.

GUSH out, effluo, profluo.—a Gushing out, eruptio.

GUST, (*taste*) gustus, gustatus.--of wind, flatus subitaneus.

GUT, intestinum.--great gut, colon.--Guts, intestina, exta.--small-guts, ilia, lactes.--to gut a fowl, exenterare, eviscerare.--a fish, purgare.--a house, praedam e tecto egerere.

GUTTER, canalis, lacuna.--between two houses, compluvium. (into which eaves drop) colliquiae. (in pillars) stria.--gutter-tile, imbrex.--to gutter, lacunare, striare.

GUTTLE, helluor, comessor.
GUZZLE, potio, pergraecor.

H.

HABERDASHER, (of hats) pilio. (of small wares) dardanarius.

HABITMENT, apparatus, vestitus.

HABIT, (custom) mos, consuetudo. (apparel) vestitus.--of body, temperamentum, * crasis.--Habitual, usu contractus.--to Habituate, assuefacere.

HACKNEY, (horse) equus conductitiis. (coach) currus mercenarius.--to hackney, locare.

HAD, pret. of the verb TO HAVE, distinguished from HAB, an auxiliary verb, and the sign of the pluperfect tense. See HAVE.

HADDOCK, asinus marinus.

HAFT, manubrium, capulum.--to haft, manubrio instruere.

HAG, furia, venefica.

HAGGARD, macer, ferus.

HAIL, subst. grando. adv. ave, salve. adj. sanus, saluber.

HAIR, capillus, crinis, caesaries, coma, capillitium.--of the head in general, capillus.--dressed, coma.--of a man's head, caesaries. of a woman's head, crinis.--of a beast, villus.--of the forehead, antiae.--of the eye-lids, palpebrae.--to a hairs-breadth, ad amussim.--to let his hair grow long, promittere crinem, Tac.--Hair-cloth, cilicium.--Hairy, pilosus, hirsutus, hispidus.

HALBERD, bipennis militaris.

HALF, dimidium.--Half-alive, semivivus.--Half-an-hour, semihora.--Half-a-dozen, sex.--a Half-penny, obolus.

HALL, atrium, aula.--Hall-town, forum municipale.

HALLIARDS, antennarum pedes.

HALLOW, sacro, dedico, sanctifico.

HALT, graduum suppressus.--to halt, sistere, claudicare, fluctuare, dubitare.

HALTER (for a horse) capistrum.--(for the neck) laqueus.--a cripple, claudus.--a rope, restis.

HALVE, bipartior.--by halves, imperfectè.

HAM, petaso, armus porci.--the ham of the leg, poples.

HAMLET, villa, vicus.

HAMMER, malleus, tudes.--to hammer, cudere. (in speech) balbutire, haesitare. (out)

agrè proferre.--into the head, saepe inculcando docere.

HAMMOCK, lectus pensilis.

HAMPER, corbis, fiscina.--of oziars, cista vitilis.--to hamper, impedire, illaqueare.

HAND, manus.--right hand, dextra.--left hand, sinistra.--Hand-writing, scriptura.--a close hand, pugnus.--an open hand, palma.--one-handed, unimanus.--on the right hand, ad dextram.--on the left hand, ad sinistram.--on the other hand, alterâ parte.--out of hand, confestim, illico.--Hand to hand, cominus, confer tim.--Hand in hand, junctis manibus.--at hand, prope, praestò.--a hand at cards, sors.--a handbreadth, palmus.--a handful, manipulus.--a handkerchief, sudarium.--a handmaid, ancilla.--underhand, occultè, clam.--underhand dealing, dolus, fraus.--with even hands, aequo Marte.--Handed down, traditus.--Handle, tracto.--a subject, disserò de.--briefly, attingo.--gently, demulceo.--often, pertracto.--one roughly, acerbùs tractare.--a handle of a tool, manubrium.--of a target, umbo.--of a cup, ansula. (occasion) occasio.

HANDSOME, (beautiful) venustus, pulcher, formosus. (neat, genteel) liberalis, elegans, honestus, ingenuus.--to make handsome, decorare, polire.

HANDY, solers, peritus.

HANG up, (act.) suspendere. (to be hanging, neut.) pendere.--to hang together, cohaerere.--to hang over, eminare, prominere.

HANGER, sica, harpe, ansa.

HANGMAN, carnifex, tortor.

HANKER after, anxie appetere.

HANSEL, prius rei usus, strenâ.

HAP, casus, sors.--by hap, forte.--to happen, (in a good sense) contingere. (in a bad sense) accidere. (in any sense) evenire, procedere.--Haply, forte, fortasse.

HAPPY, felix, beatus, faustus.--to make happy, beare, felicitare.

HARANGUE, oratio, concio.--to harangue, verba facere, concionari.

HARASS, vexo, fatigo.--to harass a country, vastare, depopulari.

HARBINGER, * prodromus.

HARBOUR, (for ships) portus. (refuge) receptaculum.--to harbour, (entertain) hospitari. (take up lodgings) diversari.--an opinion, sententia de.

HARD, durus. (stingy) parcus. (in taste) acerbus.--hard by, vicinus, proximus.--to learn, indocilis.--to be understood, obscurus.--hard-bound, alvo astrictus.--of digestion, stomacho gravis.--hard fare, tenuis victus.--hard, (as brown) callosus.--hard-mouthed, tenax.--to make hard, indurare.--to be hard, obdurescere.--to be hard put to it, angustiis premi.--I thought it a very hard case, durum admodum mihi videbatur, Cic.--it is hard to say, dici vix potest, Cic.--it is the part of a hard father, iniqui patris est, Ter.--hard by us, in viciniâ nostrâ, Cic.--you have here a small field hard by the town, agelli est hic sub urbe paullum, Ter.--

he saw them hard put to it, eos laborantes exspexit, Caes.

HARDINESS, audacia, fortitudo.—of constitution, corpus bene constitutum.

HARDLY, difficulter, aegrè, vix; rigidè, strenuè.—to be Hardy, audere, fortis esse.

HARE, lepus.—of a hare, leporinus.

HARLEQUIN, sannio, mimus.

HARLOT, meretrix, scortum.

HARM, damnum, malum, clades, calamitas.

HARMONY, harmonia, symphonia.—Harmonious, modularus, musicus.—to harmonize, modulari, consentire.

HARNESS, habena, armatura.—for drawing, helcium.—for trappings, phalerae.—for the breast, thorax.—for the thighs, cruralia.—complete suit of harness, *panoplia.—to harness, instruere, induere, phaleras induere.—a harness-maker, armorum faber.

HARP, cithara, lyra.—to harp, eandem incedum tundere.—Harpichord, sambuca.

HARROW, occa, clathrus.

HARSH, asper, morosus.—in taste, acer.—in sound, discors, ingratus, stridulus.—Harshly, tetrè, asperè, malè.

HART, cervus.—of a hart, cervinus.

HARVEST, messis, autumnus.

HAZEL-NUT, nux avellana.—tree, corylus.—grove, coryletum.

HASH of meat, minuta.

HASP, crena ferrea.

HASSOCK, scirpiculum.

HASTE, festinatio, celeritas.—Hastily, præpère, festinè, iracundè.—over-hastily, præproperè, præmaturè.—Hasty, properus, concitatus, praecipus; fervens; subitus; iracundus, morosus.—to be hasty, ardere, ferocire.

HAT, galerus, pileus.—band, spira.

HATCH, (chickens) excludere. (flax) carminare. (mischief) mala vel dolos procudere. a hatch of chickens, pullities.—of a door, antica.—a Hatchel, pecten.

HATCHES, tabulatum.

HATE, odisse, detestare, in odio habere, fastidire.—Hated, invisus, exosus.—Hatred, odium, simultas.

HAVE, habeo, teneo, potior.—I would have you write, velim scribas, Cic.—have me excused, excusatum me habeas, Mart. fac mihi hujus rei gratiam, Suet.—I have it beside me, est mihi in manibus, Cic.—he will have her to wife, hanc uxorem sibi dari vult, Ter.

HAVEN, portus.

HAUGHTY, superbus, fastuosus, arrogans.

HAUNCH, coxa, nates, clunus.

HAUNT, consuetudo, recessus.—to haunt, frequentare, infestare.—they haunt my house, frequentant meam domum, Cic.—the house is as much haunted as ever, domus celebratur ita, ut cum maximè, Cic.—a Haunter, frequentator.—of stews, ganeo.—of taverns, popino.—of men's tables, *parasitus.

HAUTBOY, tibia soni acutioris.

HAVOCK, clades, strages.—to make havock, vastare, spoliare.

HAWK, subst. accipiter.—verb. (spit) exscreare. (cry goods) res venales clamitare.—to go a hawking, aucupari.—a Hawker, mercator circumforaneus.

HAWTHORN, spina alba.

HAY, foenum.—of hay, foeneus.—a hay-maker, foenisex.

HAZARD, periculum. (at billiards) fundula. (at tennis) caverna.—to hazard, periclitari, experiri.—Hazarded, in discrimen missus.—Hazardous, anceps, periculosus.

HAZE, nebula.—Hazy, caliginosus.

HE, ille, ipse, iste, is, hic.

HEAD, subst. caput.—of hair, coma.—of an arrow, spiculum.—of land, promontorium.—of a college, praeses.—Heads or chiefs, procères, primates.—of one's own head, sponte.—to make head, resistere.—adj. primarius.—fore-part of the head, sinciput.—hinder-part of it, occiput.—a head-piece, sagacitas, judicium, sapientia.—brought to a head, suppuratus.—* this mischief will light on my head, isthaec in me cadetur faba, Ter.—I will break your head, diminutum ego caput tuum, Ter.—they lay their heads together, consilia sua conferunt, Ter.—Headed, capitatus. (as an army) ductus.—Heady, potens, inebrians, contumax.—Headlong, pronus, praecipus.—Headship, principatus.—Headstrong, ferox, indomitus, tenax, temerarius, contumax.

HEAL, medeor, sano.—a wound, vulnus conglutino.—divisions, concilio.—that may be healed, medicabilis.—Healing, sanans, salutaris, paficificus.

HEALTH, (soundness of body or mind) sanitas. (good or bad) valetudo.—to be in health, valere, vigere.—Healthful, saluber, salutaris.—Healthy, sanus, validus.

HEAP, strues, acervus, cumulus, congeries.—to heap up, cumulare.

HEAR, audire, exaudire. (to be informed) certior fieri, resciscere.—a cause, causam cognoscere.—a Hearer, auditor.—a Hearing, auditus, auditio.—hard of hearing, surdaster.—within hearing, praesto esse.—* we heard it for certain, nos quidem pro certo habebamus, Cic.—he heard something of him, de illo aliquid accepit, Cic.—I heard the news, renunciatum est mihi, Cic.—I am glad to hear it, voluptatem magnam nuncias, Ter.—lest they come to hear of their own faults, malefacta ne noscant sua, Ter.—I cannot stay to hear you now, non est mihi otium nunc auscultandi, Ter.—he makes way for himself to be heard, facit ipse sibi audientiam, Cic.—to Harken, auscultare.—Hear-say, fama, rumor.

HEART, cor.—of a tree, medulla.—full of heart, cordatus, animosus.—out of heart, exanimis.—by heart, memoriter.—to lay to heart, aegrè ferre.—sick at heart, graviter aegrotans.—I am vexed at the heart, discriucior animi, (a Greek construction) Ter.—do not take it to heart, noli te macerare, Ter.—I got it by heart, memoriae mandavi, Cic.—a sweet-heart, conculum, amica.—hard-hearted, durus, immisericors, inhumanus.—light-hearted, laetus, hilaris.—to

hearten, animare, incitare.—*Heartily*, sincerè, avidè, fortiter, ex animo.

HEARTH, focus, focolus.

HEAT, calor, fervor; ira.—*to heat*, calefacere; candere, aestuare.—*a Heating*, calefactio.

HEATH, erica, ager compascuus.

HEATHEN, pagānus, infidelis.

HEAVE, levo, allevo; tumeo, levor; attollo, elevo.

HEAVEN, coelum, olympus.—*Heavenly*, coelestis.

HEAVY, gravis, tristis, torpidus, segnis; ponderosus.—*to make heavy*, contristare; ingravare.

HEBREW, hebraicus, hebraeus.

HEDGE, sepes, septum.—*to hedge*, sepire.—*a hedge-hog*, echinus.

HEED, cura, cautēla.—*to take heed*, cavere, attendere.—*Heedless*, oscitans, incautus, negligens.

HEEL, calx.—*to heel*, inclinare, supplantare.—*to be at one's heels*, instare.

HEIFER, juvenca, bucula.

HEIGHT, altitudo.—*of a disease*, * crisis. (top) culmen. (tallness) proceritas.—*to heighten*, erigere. (aggravate) exaggerare. (encourage) excitare, animare.

HEINOUS, atrox, detestabilis.

HEIR, haeres.—*in part*, ex parte.—*of the whole*, ex asse.

HELL, tartarus, infernum.

HELM, gubernaculum, clavus.

HELMET, cassis, galea.

HELP, auxilium, subsidium, adminiculum, suppetiae; remedium.—*to help*, opitulari, juvare, subsidio alicujus venire, promovere, suppeditare.

HEM, fimbria, limbus.—*to hem*, fimbria ornare.—*to hem in*, obsidere, circumsidere.

HEMLOCK, cicuta.

HEMP, cannabis, linum.

HEN, gallina.—*a hen-roost*, pertica.

HENCE, apage te.—*from hence*, abhinc.—*Henceforth*, dehinc, deinceps, porro, posthac.

HER, HER's, ejus, illius, ipsius.

HERALD, fecialis.—*Heraldry*, jus feciale.

HERB, herba.—*for the pot*, olus.—*Herbage*, pascuum.

HERD, (of black cattle) armentum. (of sheep) grex.

HERE, hic.—*here and there*, hic, illic, passim, sparsim.—*hereafter*, posthac.—*hereabout*, in his partibus.—*hereby*, ex hoc, hinc.—*heretofore*, antea, olim.—*herewith*, hoc.

HERESY, * haeresis.—*a Heretic*, haereticus.

HERMIT, * eremita.

HERO, heros.—*Heroical*, fortis, heroicus.

HERRING, halec.

HERSE, feretrum, sandapila.

HESITATE, haesito, dubito.

HEW, caedo, dissēco.—*asunder*, discindo.—*down*, succido.—*in pieces*, concido.—*with an axe*, dōlo.

HICCUGH, singultus.

HID, abditus, arcanus.

HIDE, (subst.) pellis, corium. (verb) celare, condere, abdere, abscondere, occultare.—*again*, recondere. See CONCEAL. (neut.) latere, delitescere.

HIDEOUS, horridus, perhorridus.—*Hideously*, torvè, tetrè, horridè.

HIGH, altus, celsus, excelsus, sublimis, supermus.—*in stature*, procērus.—*in price*, pretiosus.—*on high*, in sublime, sursum.—*High-minded*, elatus, superbus.—*High-priest*, pontifex maximus.—*Highway*, via regia.—*Highwayman*, praedo, viatoris insidiator.

HILL, collis, mons.

HILT, capulum.

HIND, cerva, hinnulus; rusticus.

HINDER, adj. posterior.—*hinder part of the head*, occiput.—*of the neck*, cervix.—*verb*. impedio, obsto, inhihero, prohibeo, interpello, interturbo.—*Hinderance*, impedimentum, mora. (loss) damnum, incommodum.

HINGE, cardo.

HINT, indicium, monitio.—*to hint*, innuere, suggerere.

HIP, coxa, coxendix.

HIRE, merces, stipendium.—*Hired*, mercenarius, conductitius.

HISS, or HISSING, sibilum.—*to hiss*, sibilare.—*to hiss off*, explodere.

HIT, ico, ferio, percutio.

HITHER, huc, horsum.—*hither and thither*, huc illuc, ultro citroque.—*Hitherto*, adhuc, hactenus, huc usque.

HIVE, alveare.

HOAR-FROST, pruina.—*Hoariness*, canities.—*Hoary*, canus, albescens, pruinosis, mucidus.

HOARSE, rancus, fuscus.

HOBBY, mannus.

HOBGOBLIN, larva, spectrum, terriculum.

HOCK of bacon, perna porcina. (wine) vinum Rhenense.

HOE, rastrum, pastinum.

HOG, sus, porcus. (-herd) subulcus.

HOLD, teneo, retineo, obtineo. (assert) assero, vindico. (contain) capio, contineo.—*to hold one's peace*, tacere, silere.—*a parliament*, senatum habere.—*a wager*, pignus deponere.—*a hold-fast*, uncus ferreus.

HOLE, foramen, latebra.—*to make a hole*, penetrare, transfodere, terebrare.

HOLLOW, cavus, cavernosus.—*to hollow*, (scoop out) cavare, excavare. (make a noise) vociferari, inclamare.

HOLY, sacer, sanctus, pius.—*Holy-writ*, sacra scriptura.—*a Holiday*, dies festus, feriae.—*Holiness*, pietas, sanctitas.

HOMAGE, clientela, obsequium, cultus.

HOME, domus.—*at home*, domi, in domo.—*from home*, domo.

HOMELY, rudis, impolitus, rusticus.

HOMILY, * homilia, concio.

HOMOLOGOUS, congēner, consimilis.

HONEST, rectus, probus, integer, castus, honestus, pudicus, verecundus.—*Honesty*, rectum, probitas, integritas.

HONEY, mel.—*a Honey-comb*, favus.

HONOUR, honor vel honos, fama, existimatio, pudicitia.—to honour, honorare, colere.—right honourable, illustrissimus, amplissimus, ornatis-simus.

HOOD, velum, cucullus, capitium.—for a priest, redimiculum.—a riding-hood, pallium.

HOOF, unguis, ungula.

HOOK, hamus, uncus. (flesh) fuscina. (clasp) ansula. (for weeding) runcina. (sheep-) pedum. (cutting-) falx. (great iron) harpago.—to Hook, (grapple) inunco. (-in) allicio, capio. (-together) confibulo, necto.—Hooked, hamatus. (crooked) uncus, aduncus.

HOOP, verb. vico. (hollow) vociferor, excla-mo.—subst. vimen, circulus.—the Hooping-cough, tussis ferina.

HOP, or **HOPS**, lupulus.—Hop, (to jump) saltito, subsulto.

HOPE, verb. spero, expecto.—subst. spes, fiducia.—* I hope we shall be friends, spero inter nos gratiam fore, Ter.—I lost hopes of peace, pacem desperavi, Cic.—I was in great hopes it would be, eram in magnâ spe fore, ut, Cic.—there is no hope, conclamatum est.—when they had no hope of attaining, quum se assequi posse differerent, Cic.—I hope he will be here in a day or two, illum affuturum esse hic confido prope-diem, Ter.—all our hope is in you, in te spes omnis nobis sita est, Ter.—a hope, specula.—the forlorn hope, antecursores, Caes.—hoped for, speratus.—Hopeless, exspes.—Hoping, spe-rans, expectans.

HOPPER, saltator. (of a mill) infundibulum.

HORD, verb. accumulo, colligo.—subst. acer-vus.—a Horder up, accumulator.

HORDE, turba profuga vel errans.

HORIZON, * horizon.—Horizontal, horizon-talis.

HORN, cornu.—a Horner, cornuum opifex.

HORNET, crabro.

HORRIBLE, horribilis, horridus. (heinous) dirus, infandus. (horrific) horrificus.—Horror, horror, terror.

HORSE, equus.—a little horse, mannus, e-quulus. (cart) jumentum. (coach) bijuges. (hunting) equus venator. (light) veredus. (sorry) caballus. (sorrel) spadix.—to Horse, in equum mittere. (as a stallion) salio.—Horse-guards, satellites equestres.—a horse-keeper) agaso. (leech) hirudo. (load) sagma. (man) eques. (race) * hippodromus.

HOSE, tibiale, caliga.—a Hosier, caligarius.

HOSPITABLE, hospitalis, benevolus.—Hospita-bly, hospitalitèr.

HOSPITAL, * xenodochium, * nosocomium. (for orphans) * orphanotrophium. (for old people) * gerontocomium.—Hospitality, hospita-litas.

HOST, (an army) exercitus, copiae. (inn-keeper) hospes, caupo.—a Hostage, obses.

HOTEL, or **HOSTEL**, diversorium.—a Hos-tess, hospita, hospes.

HOSTILE, hostilis, hosticus. Hostility, hos-tilitas.

HOT, calidus, ardens. (headed) temerarius, fervidus.—to be hot, calere, aestuare. (scald-

ing) inferveo. (to grow) calescere, exandescere. (to make) calefacere.—Hotness, calor.—Hotly, fervidè, calidè.

НОТЧРОТЕН, farrago.

HOVEL, casa, tugurium.

HOVER, (as a hawk) circumvolo. (float) fluctuo, fluito. (over) immineo. (soar) pennas librare.—Hovering, imminens, propinquus.

HOUGH, suffrago.—to hough land, occare.

HOUND, canis venaticus. (blood) canis sa-gax, investigarius. (grey) canis Gallicus.

HOUR, hora. (in a bad-) haud auspiciato. (in a good-) auspiciato, opportunè.—an Hour-glass, * clepsydra.

HOUSE, domus, aedes. (country-) villa, sub-urbânium. (of lords) domus parium. (of com-mons) domus communium. (of correction) ergastulum. (of office) latrina. (or family) familia, genus, prosapia.—house by house, domesti-catum.—Housebreaking, latrocinium.—Housing, stragulum.—House-leek, sedum.

HOW, quàm.—how far, quatenus, quantò.—how great, quantus, quam magnus.—how great-ly, quàm valdè.—how long, quamdiù, quampridè, quoad, quousquè.—how many, quot, quo-teni, quàm multi.—how often, quotiès. (by what manner) quâ, quâ ratione, quî, quo-modò, undè, ut, uti.—how much, quantum, quò, quantò, quanti, quam. (what) quid. (why) quid, quare.—Howbeit, at, tamen, nihilo-minus.—However, ut, utcumquè, quomodò, quo-modocunquè.—* how is it you are so glad? quid est quod gestis? Ter.—how do you? quid agi-tur? Ter.—you see how all is with me, quo in loco sint res et fortunæ meae vides, Ter.—how near your sauciness had undone me, quàm penè tua me perdidit protervitas! Ter.

HOWL, (cry) ululo.—a howl, ululatus, eju-latus.

HOY, celox, liburna.

HUBBUB, turba, tumultus.

HUCKSTER, * propòla.—huckster-trade, ars cauponaria.

HUDDLE, confusim agere.—together, con-fundère, miscère.

HUE, (colour) color.

HUE AND CRY, santis insectio.

HUFF, (look big) glorior. (insult) insulto. (threaten) minitor.—a Huff, thraso. (to be in-) aegrè ferre.—a Huffing or boasting, jactatio.—Huffish, arrogans, ferox.

HUG, verb. amplector.—subst. amplexus.

HUGE, vastus, immanis, ingens.

HULK, navis oneraria.

HULL, (as a ship) vacillo.—beans, decortico.—a hull, (of beans) siliqua.—Hully, siliquo-sus.

HUM, (as bees) bombilo.—a tune, vocem mo-dulare. (deceive) fallere, verba dare.—to hum and haw, haesitare.

HUMAN, humanus.—Humane, comis, affa-bilis, benignus.—Humanity, humanitas, comi-tas.—Humanize, emollio.

HUMBLE, reprimo.—one's self, se humili-are.—adj. humilis, supplex.—a humbling of others, coercitio. (of one's self) submissio.

HUMID, humidus, uvidus.—*Humility*, humilitas.

HUMMING, deceptio. (*of bees*) apum bombus.

HUMOUR, humor. (*fancy*) arbitrium.—* *I know his humour well*, ego illius sensum pulchrè calleo, Ter.—*you should have humoured him*, illi morem gestum oportuit, Ter. ei esses morigeratus, Ter.—*all are not of one humour*, non omnes eadem mirantur, amantque, Hor.—*every one has his humour*, velle suum cuique est, Pers.—*to please my own humour*, animi causâ, Cic. (*in the body*) corporei temperamenti affectus. (*inclination*) indoles, mores. (*good-*) festivitas, suaves mores.—*good-humoured*, facetus, lepidus. (*ill-*) austerus, morosus.—*an humourist*, inconstans, levis. (*humourous*) pervicax, morosus. (*pleasant*) lepidus, facetus.

HUNCH, tundo, trudo.—*hunch-backed*, gibbus, gibbosus.

HUNDRED, centum, centenus. (*of soldiers*) centuria. (*part of a shire*) † hundredum.—*times*, centiès.—*the hundredth*, centesimus.

HUNGER, fames, esuries. (*extreme*) inedia. (*verb.*) esurio.—*Hungry*, esuriens, rabidus.

HUNT, venor, venatum ire. (*after*) aucupor, investigo. (*after riches*) opes consecrari. (*out*) exploro, perquiro. (*up and down*) exagito.—*a hunter*, venator.

HURBLE, crates.

HURL, jacio, projicio.—*a hurl*, jactus.—*a hurler*, jaculator.

HURRICANE, turbo.

HURRY, propero. (*with caution*) festino, urgeo.—*hurried*, festinatus, acceleratus.—*a hurry*, (haste) festinatio. (*confusion*) tumultus.

HURT, laedo, noceo, corrumpo.—*a hurt*, (damage) damnum, injuria. (*wound*) vulnus, plaga.—*Hurtful*, nocens, nocivus, damnosus, exitiosus.—* *he hurt his side much*, latus vehementer offendit, Cic.—*that it do no hurt either way*, ne alterutro modo laedat, Cels.—*that no one do hurt to another*, ne cui quis noceat, Cic.—*we shall both of us get more hurt than good by it*, ex eâ re plus mali est, quàm commodi utriusque, Ter.—*we must take care that our bounty do not hurt them*, videndum est ne obsit benignitas iis, Cic.—*Verrès did much hurt in Sicily*, Verres Siciliae multum calamitatis importavit, Cic.

HUSBAND, vir, maritus.—*a husband's brother*, levir.—*sister*, glos.—*man*, agricola.—*Husbandry*, agricultura.—*good*, frugalitas, oeconomia.—*to husband*, cautè dispensare.—*or till the ground*, agrum colere.—*to practise husbandry*, rusticor.

HUSH, desine, tace.—*to be*, tacere.—*to hush or calm*, paco, comprimo.—*keep secret*, rem celare.

HUSK of corn, acus, gluma.—*Husky*, acerosus.

HUSTINGS, † hustinga.

HUT, casa, tugurium.

HUTCH, mactra.

HUZZ, obstrepro.

HUZZA, vociferor.—*subst.* acclamatio, laetus clamor.

HYACINTH, hyacinthus.

HYDROGRAPHER, hydrographus.—*Hydrography*, hydrographia.—*Hydropical*, hydropicus.

HYEMAL, hyemalis.

HYAENA, hyaena.

HYMEN, Hymen.

HYMN, hymnus.

HYPERBOLE, hyperbôle.—*Hyperbolical*, hyperbolicus.

HYPOCHONDRIAC, hypochondriacus.

HYPOCRITE, hypocrita.—*Hypocrisy*, hypocrisis.—*Hypocritical*, simulatus, falsus.—*to play the hypocrite*, simulare.

HYPOTHESIS, positio, hypothêsis, quaestio.—*Hypothetical*, hypotheticus.

HYSSOP, hyssopus.

HYSTERICAL, hystericus.

I.

I ego. (*myself*) egomet, ipse ego.

JABBER, garrio, blatero.—*a jabberer*, blatero, garrulus.

JACK, (*to drink with*) uter. (*in bowling*) scopus. (*fish*) lucius. (*of a ship*) vexillum. (*to saw upon*) cantherius.

JACKDAW, monêdula.

JACKPUDDING, mimus.

JACKAL, lupus aureus.

JACKANAPES, simia.

JACKET, sagulum, sagum.—*a little jacket*, tunicula.

JADE, defatigo.—*jaded*, fatigatus, lassatus.

JAIL, carcer.—*a jailor*, ergastularius, carni-fex, carceris custos.

JAKES, forica, latrina.

JALAP, jalapium.

JAMBIC, iambicus.

JANGLE, altercor, litigo.—*a jangler*, litigator.—*jangling*, argutus, disceptans.

JANUARY, Ianuarius.

JARGON, sermo inconditus.

JAR, (*a vessel*) testa, urceus. (*disagreeing*) rixa, contentio.—*verb.* discrepro, altercor.—*jar-ring*, discrepans, dissonus.

JAVELIN, hasta, lancea.

JAUNDICE, morbus regius, icterus.

JAUNT, vagor, discurso.—*a jaunt*, vagatio, discursus.

JAW, or **JAW-BONE**, maxilla.—*Jaws*, fauces, rictus.

ICE, glacies, gelu.—*an Icicle*, stiria, stillicidium.

IDEA, idea, conceptio.

IDENTITY, † identitas.

IDES, idus.

IDIOM, idiōma.

IDIOT, idiōta, stultus.—*Idiotism*, idiotismus. (*foolishness*) stultitia, fatuitas, insipientia.

IDLE, otiosus, negligens, ignavus, nugatorius.

futilis.—*fellow, cessator.—trick, ineptia.—story, fabula.—discourse, sermo absonus.—very idle, desidiosus.—to be, cesso, torpesco.—Idleness, ignavia, inertia.—idly, ignavè, otiosè, ineptè.*

IDOL, idolum, imago.—*an Idolater, idolotatara.—Idolatrous, idolis inserviens.—Idolatry, idololatria.*

JEALOUS, suspiciosus. (*person*) suspicax, zelotes. (*to be*) suspicari.—*Jealousy, zelotypia, suspicio.*

JEER, derideo, illudo.—*a Jeer, dicerium, sanna.—jeered, derisus, irrisus.—a Jeerer, derisor, irrisor.*

JEHOVAH, Jehova.

JELLY, (*of meats*) jus gelatum. (*of quinces*) cydonia gelata.

JEOPARDY, periculum. (*to be in*) periclitari. (*with-*) periculosè.—*Jeopardous, periculosus.*

JERK, caedo, verbero, calcitro.—*a Jerk, verber, ictus. (start) impetus.*

JERKIN, (*coat*) vestis curta,

JEST, jocus, facetia, sales.—*in jest, jocasè, joco.—to jest, ludere.*

JESUIT, unus e societate Jesu.—*Jesuits' bark, cortex Peruviana.*

JET out, promineo, exto.

JEW, Jùdaeus.—*Jew's trump, crembàlum,*

JEWEL, gemma. (*my love*) corculum.

IF, si.—*if not, si minus, si non, ni, nisi.—as if, quasi, tanquam, perinde, ac si.—but if, si, quod si.—but if not, sin aliter, sin minus, sin secus. (whether) an, num, utrùm, si.—* I leave you a strong kingdom, if ye shall be good, ego vobis regnum trado firmum, si boni eritis, Sall.—if that be so, all will be the easier; if not, it will be a hard task, id si ita est, omnia faciliora; sin aliter, magnum negotium, Cic.—if he had not demanded a night's time to think on it, nisi is noctem sibi ad deliberandum postulasset, Cic.—they looked as if they had run away, fugae speciem praeberunt, Flor.—he made as if he were mad, furere se simulavit, Cic.—these things do not look, as if they would be of long continuance, haec non videntur habitura vetustatem, Cic.*

IGNOBLE, ignobilis, obscurus.—*Ignominious, infamis.*

IGNORANCE, inscientia, imperitia.—*Ignorant, ignarus, inscius, rudis. (to be-) ignoro, nescio.—Ignoramus, non liquet; ignavus, fatuus.*

JIG, tripudium.—*a Jig, tripudium, chorea rustica.*

JILL, (*measure*) hemina.

JINGLE, tinnio.—*Jingling, tinnitus.*

ILIAC PASSION, iliaca passio.

ILL, infortunium, malum.—** he is very ill, graviter se habet, Cic.—he had heard that he was very ill, audivit eum graviter esse aegrum, Cic.—he fought with ill success, malè pugnavit, Liv.—he is ill-spoken of, malè audit, Ter.—I had ill luck to come hither, haud auspiciò huc me appuli, Ter.—adj. pravus, nequam, malus.—adv. perperàm, malè. (to be-) aegrotò. (-conditioned) morosus. (-disposed) pravus. (-favoured) deformis. (-bred) asper, agrestis. (-will) invidia, livor.*

ILLEGAL, illicitus, injustus.—*Illegality, injustitia.*

ILLEGITIMATE, spurius, adulterinus.

ILLIBERAL, illiberalis, inhumanus.

ILLICIT, illicitus.

ILLITERATE, inductus, rudis.

ILLNESS, morbus, aegrotatio.

ILL-NATURED, perversus, morosus.

ILLUDE, illudo, eludo.

ILLUMINATE, illumino.—*Illumination, illuminatio.*

ILLUSION, phantasma, error.—*Illusory, fallax.*

ILLUSTRATE, illustro, explico.—*Illustrated, illustratus.—to be Illustrious, clarère.—illustrious, illustris.*

IMAGE, (*the reflection of an object*) imago. (*a bust*) statua. (*a fancy piece*) simulacrum.

IMAGINE, existimo, suppono. (*invent*) imaginor.—*Imagination, imaginatio, cogitatio, opinio.—Imaginary, fictus, imaginarius.*

IMBANK, sepio, munio.

IMBACE, depravo, adultero.

IMBATTLE, aciem instruo.—*Imbattled (as a wall) pinnatus.*

IMBECILITY, debilitas.

IMBIBE, (*suck in*) imbibo.

IMBITTER, exaspero.

IMBOLDENED, animatus, instigatus.

IMBOSS, coelo.—*Imbossed work, toreuma.—an imbossing, coelatura.*

IMBROIL, confundo, turbo.

IMBRUE, imbuo.

IMITATE, imitor. (-*any thing*) delineo. (-*ambition*) aemulor.

IMMACULATE, immaculatus, purus.

IMMATERIAL, (*void of matter*) materiae ex pers. (*of no moment*) res levis.

IMMEDIATE, immediatus, proximus.

IMMEMORIAL, immemoratus.

IMMENSE, immensus, infinitus.—*immensity, immensitas.*

IMMERGE, immergo.—*immersion, immersio.*

IMMINENT, imminens, impendens. (*to be-*) imminere.

IMMODEST, immodestus, impudicus.—*immodesty, immodestia.*

IMMOLATE, immolo.

IMMORAL, improbus, pravus.—*immorality, improbè.*

IMMORTAL, immortalis, aeternus.—*immortality, immortalitas.—immortalize, aeterno.*

IMMOVEABLE, immotus, constans.

IMMUNITY, privilegium.

IMMUTABLE, immutabilis.—*immortality, immutabilitas.*

IMPAIR, diminuo, imminuo.—*impaired, diminutus.*

IMPANEL, eligo, designo.—*impanelled, designatus.*

IMPARIETY, inaequalitas.

IMPARK, consepio.—*imparked, conceptus.*

IMPART, impertio, impertior.—*imparted, communicatus.*

IMPARTIAL, aequus, justus.—*impartially, aequè, justè.*

IMPASSABLE, inivius, avius, † impassibilis.
 IMPATIENCE, impatientia.—*impatient*, impatiens. (*in temper*) iracundus.—*impatiently*, iracundè, aegrè.
 IMPEACH, accuso, anquiro.—*impeached*, accusatus.
 IMPEDE, impedio.—*an impediment*, impedimentum. (*in speech*) haesitatio.
 IMPEL, impello.—*impelled*, impulsus.
 IMPEND, immineo, insto.—*impending*, impendens, imminens.
 IMPENETRABLE, impenetrabilis.
 IMPENITENCE, impenitentia.—*impenitent*, impenitens.
 IMPERATIVE, imperativus.
 IMPERCEPTIBLE, incompertus.
 IMPERFECT, imperfectus, maticus.—*imperfection*, defectus.
 IMPERIAL, imperatorius, augustus.—*the Imperialists*, Germani.
 IMPERIOUS, imperiosus, arrogans.—*imperialist*, superbè.
 IMPERSONAL, impersonalis.
 IMPERTINENCE, ineptiae.—*impertinent*, petulans.
 IMPERVIUS, impervius.
 IMPETRATE, impetro, exoro.—*impetration*, impetratio.
 IMPETUOUS, violentus, vehemens.—*impetuosity*, vehementia.
 IMPIETY, impietas, scelus.—*impious*, impius, scelestus.
 IMPLACABLE, inexorabilis.—*implacability*, implacabilitas.
 IMPLANT, insero.—*implanted*, insitus.
 IMPLEMENTS, (tools) instrumenta. (goods) suppellex.
 IMPLICATE, implico.—*implication*, implicatio.
 IMPLICIT, implicitus.—*implicitly*, implicitè.
 IMPLORE, imploro, obsecro.—*implored*, imploratus, obsecratus.
 EMPLOY, see EMPLOY.
 IMPLY, comprehendo. (*denote*) significo. (*infer*) infero, concludo.
 IMPOLITE, inurbanus, rudis.
 IMPOLITIC, incautus, imprudens.
 IMPORT, (*by ships*) importo, invehò. (*common*) intersum. (*signify*) significo. (*use*) utilitas. (*meaning*) significatio. (& *export*) invehcio et exportatio.
 IMPORTANCE, vis, sensus.—*important*, momentosus, gravis.—*of importance*, magni momenti. (*of little*) levis. (*importunate*) importunus, instans.
 IMPORTATION, invehcio.—*imported*, importatus, invehctus.
 IMPORTUNE, efflagito, sollicito.—*importuned*, sollicitatus.
 IMPOSE, injungo, impono. (*cheat*) fraudo.—*imposed*, injunctus, fraudatus.—*an imposition*, (*cheat*) fraus. (*command*) mandatum. (*a tax*) vectigal, tributum. (*an impost*) vectigal.
 IMPOSSIBLE, impossibilis. (*impossibility*) impossibilitas.
 IMPOSTHUME, abscessus. (*about the ear*)

parotis. (*in the lungs*) tabes.—*imposthumated*, ulceratus.
 IMPOSTOR, impostor, planus.—*imposture*, fraus, impostura.
 IMPOTENCE, debilitas.—*impotent*, impotens, debilis.
 IMPOVERISH, depauperò.—*impoverished*, depauperatus.—*an impoverishment*, compilatio.
 IMPOUND, septo includere.—*impounding*, inclusio.
 IMPOWER, potestate instruere.
 IMPRECATE, imprecor.—*imprecation*, execratio.
 IMPREGNATE, gravidam facere.—*impregnated* grvida facta. (*filled with*) imbutus.—*impregnable*, expugnabilis.
 IMPRESS men, milites invitos conscribere. *impressed* or *marked*, signatus.—*an impression*, impressio.—*on the mind*, mentis sensus. (*of a book*) editio.
 IMPRINT, imprimo, excudo.
 IMPRISON, incarceration.—*imprisoned*, in carcerem detrusus.
 IMPROBABLE, improbabilis.
 IMPROBITY, improbitas.
 IMPROPER, alienus, improprius.—*unseasonable*, intemptivus.
 IMPROVE, proficio.—*arts*, artes colere.—*a victory*, uti victoriâ.—*an estate*, reditum augere.—*improved*, proventus, promotus.—*an improvement*, fructus, cultura, quaestus.—*an improver*, amplificator.
 IMPROVIDENT, improvidus, incautus.
 IMPRUDENCE, imprudentia.—*imprudent*, imprudens, incautus.
 IMPUDENCE, impudentia, audacia.—*impudent*, impudens, effrons.—*impudently*, impudentè, improbè.
 IMPUGN, impugno.
 IMPULSE, impulsus.—*impulsive*, impellens.
 IMPUNITY, impunitas.
 IMPURE, impurus, pollutus.—*impurely*, impurè, immundè.—*impurity*, immundities, sordes.
 IMPUTE, imputo, tribuo.—*imputation*, vituperatio.—*imputed*, imputatus.—*an imputer*, imputator.
 IN, (*referring to place*) apud; ad, in. (*to time*) in, de, per, intra, inter. (*to value*) by the ablative case.—* *he told me in the market*, mihi apud forum dixit, Ter.—*you came in the very nick of time*, in tempore ipso mihi advēnis, Ter. *thieves rise in the night to cut men's throats*, ut jugulent homines, surgunt de nocte latrones, Hor.—*in the very times of truce*, per ipsum induciarum tempus, Liv.—*in so many years*, inter tot annos, Cic.—*it may in Latin be called decorum*, dici Latine decorum potest, Cic.—*I was well in body, but sick in mind*, a morbo valui, ab animo aeger fui, Plaut.—*in short*, ad summam, in summa, Cic.—*in order*, ex ordine, Cic.—*in common*, in medium, Virg.—*in title only*, titulo tenuis, Suet.—*in arms*, sub armis, Caes.—*in my opinion*, ut opinio mea fert, Cic.
 INABILITY, impotentia.
 INACCESSIBLE, inaccessus.
 INACCURATE, minimè vel minù exactus,

INACTIVE, ignavus, iners, socors.—*inactivity*, inertia, socordia.

INADQUATE, non aptè quadrans.

INADVERTENCE, incogitantia.—*inadvertent*, incogitans.

INANIMATE, inanimatus.

INANITY, inanitas.

INARTICULATE, indistinctus, confusus.—*inarticulately*, confusè.

INATTENTION, negligentia.—*inattentive*, negligentis, socors.

INAUGURATE, inauguro.—*an inauguration*, inauguratio.

INAUSPICIOUS, inauspicatus, infaustus.

INBRED, insitus, innatus.

INCAMP, castra ponere.—*incamped*, castris munitus.

INCANTATION, incantamentum.

INCAPABLE, incapax, inhabilis.—*incapacity*, imperitia.

INCARNATE, incarno.—*the incarnation*, incarnatio Filii Dei.

INCENDIARY, incendiarius.

INCENSE, thus, suffitus.—*anger*, exaspero, irrito.—*incensed*, thure fumigatus. (*angered*) exasperatus, irritatus.—*an incenser*, irritator.—*an incensory*, thuribulum.

INCENTIVE, incitamentum.

INCEPTIVE, inceptivus.

INCERTITUDE, dubitatio.

INCESSANT, constans, assiduus.—*incessantly*, constanter.

INCEST, incestus.—*incestuous*, incestus, incestuosus.

INCH, uncia, pollex.—*inch by inch*, unciam à tim.

INCHANT, incanto.—*an inchanter*, veneficus, incantator.—*an inchantress*, venefica.—*inchantment*, incantamentum.—*inchantingly*, magicè

INCHASE, coelo.

INCIDENT, incidens, contingens. (*circumstance*) causae accessio. (*event*) eventus.—*incidentally*, obiter.

INCIRCLE, circumdo, cingo.—*incircled*, circumdatus.—*an incircling*, circumscriptio.

INCISION, incisio, incisus.

INCITE, incito, stimulo.—*incited*, incitatus, impulsus.

INCIVILITY, rusticitas.

INCLEMENCY, inclementia.—*inclement*, inclemens, turbidus.

INCLINE, inclino, vergo.—*an inclination*, proclivitas, propensio. (*one's own*) sponte suâ.—*inclinable*, propensus, pronus. (*to be*) propendeo.—*Inclining*, proclivis. (*as the day*) inclinatus.

INCLOSE, includo, praecingo, circumsepio.—*inclosed*, inclusus, cinctus.—*an inclosing*, inclusio.—*an inclosure*, sepimentum.

INCLUDE, includo, comprehendo.—*included*, inclusus, comprehensus.

INCOGNITO, clam, incognitus.

INCOHERENT, disjunctus, absurdus.—*incoherence*, incongruentia.

INCOME, reditus.

INCOMMODE, incommodo.—*incommodious*, incommodus, molestus.—*incommodated*, incommodatus, laesus.

INCOMMUNICABLE, incommunicabilis.

INCOMPARABLE, incomparabilis.—*incomparably*, longè, multò.

INCOMPASS, circumdo, cingo.—*incompassing*, ambitus.

INCOMPASSIONATE, immitis, inhumanus.

INCOMPATIBLE, insociabilis, repugnans.

INCOMPLETE, imperfectus.

INCOMPREHENSIBLE, incomprehensibilis.

INCONGRUITY, incongruitas.—*incongruous*, non congruens.

INCONSIDERABLE, vilis, nihili.

INCONSIDERATE, praeceps, temerarius.

INCONSISTENCY, repugnantia.—*inconsistent*, repugnans, absurdus.—*inconsistently*, absurdè, ineptè.

INCONSOLABLE, inconsolabilis.

INCONSTANT, inconstans, levis.

INCONTESTIBLE, non contendendus.

INCONTINENCE, incontinentia.—*incontinent*, incontinens, libidinosus.—*incontinently*, continuò, illicò, mox.

INCONVENIENT, incommodus, indecorus.

INCONVERSIBLE, insociabilis.

INCORPORATE, incorporo.—*incorporeal*, incorporeus.

INCORRECT, mendis scatenus, vitiosus.

INCORRUPT, purus, sincerus, integer.—*incorruptible*, corruptionis expers.

INCREASE, (add to) augeo, accumulo, cresco, augeor.—*increasing*, augens, crescens.—*increase*, incrementum.

INCREDIBLE, incredibilis.—*incredulity*, incredulitas.—*incredulous*, incredulus.—*incredibility*, incredibilitas.

INCRIOACH, invado, intrudo.—*incroached*, sensim invasus.

INCUCCATE, inculco, itero.—*inculcated*, inculcatus, repetitus.

INCULPABLE, insons, culpaè expers.

INCUMBENT, incumbens.—*an incumbent*, beneficij possessor.

INCUMBER, impedio.—*incumbered*, impeditus, obrutus.—*an incumbrance*, impeditio, mora.

INCURABLE, insanabilis.

INCUR, incurro, mereor.

INCURSION, incursio.

INDEAR, devincio, obligo.—*indearing*, obligatio, meritum.

INDEBTED, obareratus. (*obliged*) devinctus, obstrictus.

INDECENCY, indecorum.—*indecent*, indecens, indecorus.

INDEED, reverà, profectò, itanè, itanè verò.

INDEFATIGABLE, indefessus.

INDEFINITE, indefinitus.—*indefinitely*, indefinitè.

INDELIBLE, indelebilis.

INDELICACY, indecorum.

INDEMNIFY, illaesum praestare.—*indemnity*, indemnitas. (*the act of*) amnestia.

INDENT, paciscor, incido.—*indented*, denticulatus, incisus.

INDETERMINATE, indefinitus.—*indeterminately*, indeterminatè.

INDEX, index, syllabus.

INDIAN, (subst.) Indus.

INDIAN, (adj.) Indicus.

INDICATE, indico, monstro.—*indication*, indicatio.

INDICATIVE indicativus.

INDICT, diem dicere, reum facere.—*indicted*, delatus, accusatus.—*an indictor*, accusator.

INDIFFERENCE, aequabilitas.—*indifferent*, indifferens, medius, aequalis. (*ordinary*) mediocris, ferendus. (*without partiality*) indiscriminatum.

INDIGENCE, indigentia, egestas. (*indigent*) egenus, pauper.

INDIGESTED, indigestus, incompositus.

INDIGNATION, indignatio. (*to have*) stomachi.—*indignant*, indignans, iratus.—*indignity*, indignitas.

INDIRECT, indirectus, obliquus.

INDISCREET, imprudens, inconsultus.—*indiscretion*, imprudentia.

INDISPENSIBLE, inevitabilis.—*indispensibly*, necessariò.

INDISPOSED, aeger, alienus.—*indisposition*, mala habitudo.

INDISPUTABLE, indubitabilis.

INDISTINCT, indistinctus.—*indistinctly*, promiscuè.

INDITE, dicto. (*accuse*) in iudicio postulare.

INDIVIDUAL, individuus. (*every-*) singuli.

INDIVISIBLE, individuus.

INDOLENCE, inertia, indolentia.—*indolent*, lentus, ignavus.

INDUCE, (*prevail with*) exoro. (*allure*) allicio.—*persuade*, persuadeo.—*an inducer*, suador.—*an inducement*, incitamentum.

INDUCT, induco.—*an induction*, inductio.

INDUE, imbuo, dono.—*indued*, imbutus, praediis.

INDULGE, indulgeo, pareo.—*indulgence*, indulgentia.—*indulgent*, blandus, obsequiosus.

INDURABLE, tolerabilis.

INDURATE, obduro, duro.

INDUSTRIOUS, diligens, assiduus.—*industriously*, sedulò.

INDUSTRY, industria, diligentia.

INEBRIATE, inebrio.

INEFFABLE, ineffabilis.

INEFFECTUAL, inefficax, inanis.—*ineffectually*, sine effectu.

INELEGANT, inelegans.

INEQUALITY, inaequalitas.

INESTIMABLE, inaeestimabilis.

INEVITABLE, inevitabilis.

INEXCUSABLE, inexcusabilis.

INEXHAUSTED, inexhaustus.

INEXORABLE, inexorabilis.

INEXPERIENCE, imperitia.—*inexperienced*, inexpertus.

INEXPLICABLE, inexplicabilis.

INEXPRESSIBLE, ineffabilis.

INEXTINGUISHABLE, inextinctus,

INFALLIBILITY, infallibilitas.—*infallible*, certissimus.

INFAMY, infamia, dedecus.—*infamous*, infamis, famosus.

INFANCY, infantia.—*an infant*, infans.

INFANTRY, peditatus.

INFATUATE, infatuo, demento.—*infatuated*, stupefactus.

INFECT, inficío, imbuo. (*to be infected*) corumpi.—*infected*, infectus, vitiatum.—*an infection*, contagium.—*infectious*, contagiosus, pestiferus.

INFEEBLE, debilito.

INFELICITY, infelicitas.

INFER, infero, colligo.—*an inference*, consequens.

INFERIOR, inferior, minor.—*inferiority*, inferioritas.

INFERNAL, infernus, inferus.

INFEST, infesto, vexo.—*infested*, vexatus, impeditus.—*an infesting*, molestia, vexatio.

INFIDEL, infidelis, infidus.—*infidelity*, infidelitas.

INFINITE, infinitus, immensus.—*infinitely*, infinitè, ad infinitum.—*infinity*, infinitas.

INFIRM, infirmus, languidus.—*an infirmity*, valetudinarium.—*an infirmity*, infirmitas. (*infirmities*) peccata leviora.

INFIXED, infixus.

INFLAME, inflammo, accendo.—*to be inflamed*, excandescere.—*inflamed*, inflammatus. (*with anger*) accensus, excandescens.—*an inflammation*, inflammatio. (*of the body*) phlegmona. (*of the lungs*) peripneumonia.—*inflammatory*, ardens.

INFLATE, inflo, tumeo.—*an inflation*, inflatio.

INFLECT, inflecto.

INFLEXIBLE, inflexibilis, inexorabilis.—*inflexion*, inflexio.

INFLECT, infligo, punio.—*inflictive*, puniens.

INFLUENCE, moveo, impello.—*influenced*, motus, impulsus.

INFOLD, implico.—*infolded*, implicatus, implicatus.

INFORCE, compello, cogo. (*by argument*) suadeo. (*by necessity*) adigo, subigo, cogo.—*enforced*, coactus, adactus.—*an enforcing*, impulsio.

INFORM, (*teach*) instruo, instituo. (*give information*) monstro, certiorum facere. (*himself*) disco.—*an information*, informatio, accusatio, delatio.—*to be informed*, certior fieri.—*informed*, informatus, doctus, certior factus. (*against*) accusatus.—*an informer*, delator.—*an informing*, admonitio.

INFORTUNATE, infortunatus, infelix.

INFRINGE, infringo, violo.—*infractio*, infractio.—*infringed*, infractus, violatus.—*an infringement*, violatio.—*an infringer*, violator.

INFUSE, (*pour in*) infundo. (*herbs*) macero.—*an infusion*, infusio.

INGATHERING, frugum perceptio.

INGENDER, genero, gigno.—*ingendered*, generatus, genitus.

INGENIOUS, ingeniosus, subtilis, solers.—*ingeniousness, ingenuitas.*

INGLORIOUS, inglorius, ignobilis.

INGORGE, devoro, deglutio.—*an ingorger, helluo, vorax.*

INGRAFF, ²insero.—*ingrafted, insitus.—ingraftment, insitio.*

INGRATIATE, insinuo.

INGRATITUDE, gratus animus.

INGRAVE, coelare, sculpere.

INGROSS, pulchrè perscribere.

INGULPH, ingurgito.

INHABIT, inhabito, incolò, colo.—*an inhabitant, (one who lives within a certain territory) incòla. (near a mountain, river, &c.) accòla.—inhabiting, habitans, incolens.*

INHALE, inhalo.

INHERE, inhaereo.—*inherent, inhaerens.—an inheritance, haereditas.—an inheritor, haeres.*

INHIBIT, inhibeo, vcto.—*inhibited, prohibitus, vetitus.*

INHOSPITABLE, inhospitalis.

INHUMAN, inhumanus, crudelis, saevus, urbanus.—*inhumanity, inhumanitas, crudelitas.*

INHUME, sepelio.—*inhumed, sepultus, humo tectus.*

INJECT, injicio.—*injected, injectus.—an injection, injectio.*

INIMICAL, inimicus, hostilis.

INIMITABLE, inimitabilis.

INIQUITOUS, iniquus, injustus.—*iniquity, iniquitas, nefas.*

INITIAL, initialis.

INITIATE, initio, ipauguro.

INJUDICIOUS, inconsideratus, inconsultus.

INJUNCTION, injunctio, mandatum.

INJURE, noceo, laedo.—*Injured, laesus, violatus.—Injurious, injurius, noxius.—an Injury, laesio. (always unjust) injuria, damnum, contumelia. See AFFRONT.*

INJUSTICE, injustitia.

INK, atramentum.—*an Inkhorn, atramentarium.—verb. atramento inquinare.—Inky, atramento inquinatus.—Inkle, taenia, vitta.—an inkling, rumusculus; obscura significatio.*

INLAID, tessellatus.

INLAND, mediterraneus.

INLAY, tessello, vario.

INLET, aditus.

INLIGHTEN, illumino.

INMATE, inquilinus.

INMOST, intimus.

INN, diversorium.—*Innkeeper, caupo, stabularius.*

INNATE, innatus.

INNAVIGABLE, innavigabilis, innabilis.

INNER, interior.—*an inner room, penetrale.*

INNERMOST, intimus.

INNOCENCE, innocentia.—*Innocent, innocens, insons.*

INNOVATE, innovo, novo.—*Innovated, innovatus.*

INOCULATE, inoculo, inserto.—*Inoculation, inoculatio.*

INOFFENSIVE, innocuus, innoxius.

INORDINATE, inordinatus, incompositus.

INQUEST, inquisitio.

INQUIETUDE, inquietudo.

INQUIRE, inquirò, quaero. (*search diligently*) investigo, exploro.—*inquire often, quaerito.—he said he came to inquire of him, dixit se venisse quaesitum ab eo, Sall.—I would have you inquire, velim quaeras, Cic.*

INQUISITION, examen, inquisitio.—*an Inquisitor, inquisitor.*

INRAGE, irrito, stimulo.—*to be enraged, irritari.*

INROAD, incursio, irruptio.

INROBED, praetextatus.

INROLL, conscribo.

INSANE, insanus, demens.

INSCRIBE, inscribo.—*an inscription, inscriptio.*

INSECT, insecta.

INSENSIBLE, insensibilis.—*Insensibility, hebetudo.*

INSERT, inserto, interpono.—*Insertion, insertio.*

INSIGHT, (skill) peritia.—*an insight, intuitus, inspectio.—to have an insight, perspicere, perspicax esse.*

INSINCERE, insincertus, fallax.—*Insincerity, dissimulatio.*

INSINUATE, insinuo. (*flatter*) assentor, adulator.

INSIPID, insulsus. (*dull*) hebes, tardus.

INSIST, insto, urgeo.

INSNARE, irretio, illaqueo.

INSOCIABLE, insociabilis.

INSOLENT, insolens, arrogans.—*Insolently, arrogantè, insolenter, superbè.*

INSOMUCH, adeò ut, usquè adeò.

INSPECT, inspicio, intueor.—*an Inspection, inspector.*

INSPIRE, inspiro, injicio.—*Inspired, inspiratus, afflatus.—Inspiration, afflatus divinus. (by divine inspiration) divinitus.*

INSTAL, constituo, inauguro.

INSTANCE, exemplum. (*request*) impulsus, flagitatio.—*you married her at my instance, impulsu duxisti meo, Ter.—he was condemned for bribery at the instance of the Bithynians, damnatus est lege repetundarum, accusantibus Bithynis, Tac.—to instance, exemplum dare.—for instance, exempli gratia.—Instant, importunus. (present) praesens, instans.—an instant, momentum.—at this instant, impresentiarum.—at that instant, eodem tempore.—in an instant, dicto citius, confestim.—Instantly, (now, at this time) nunc. (immediately, a little after this time) mox, illico, extemplo, confestim.*

INSTEAD of, loco, vice.

INSTEP of a shoe, calcei convexum.

INSTIGATE, stimulo, excito.

INSTIL, instillo, infundo.

INSTINCT, instinctus.—*Instinctively, instinctu.*

INSTITUTE, instituo, praecipio.—*institute, instituta.*

INSTRUCT, imbuo, erudio, doceo, instituo.
—an *Instructor*, praeceptor.—*Instruction*, documentum.—*instructions to ambassadors*, mandata.

INSTRUMENT, instrumentum. (*servant*) minister. (*of war*) machina bellica. (*in writing*) formula.—*Instruments or tools*, * arma.—*Instrumental*, utilis, aptus.

INSUE, sequor, consequor.

INSUFFICIENT, insufficiens, impar.—*Insufficiency*, imperitia.

INSULT, insulto, incesso.

INSUPERABLE, insuperabilis.

INSUPPORTABLE, intolerabilis.

INSURMOUNTABLE, inxsuperabilis.

INSURRECTION, insurrectio, seditio.

INTANGLE, illaqueo, irretio.—*Intangled*, irretitus, perplexus.

INTEGRITY, integritas, sinceritas.

INTEGUMENT, integumentum.

INTELLECT, intellectus.—*Intellectual*, intellectualis.

INTELLIGENCE, intelligentia, notitia.

INTEMPERANCE, intemperantia.

INTEND, intendo, statuo.—* *I would have you write what you intend*, tu velim scribas mihi, quid agas, Cic.—*people will not judge of what you do by your Intention*, facti tui iudicium non ex consilio tuo homines sunt facturi, Cic. *I intend to do it*, mihi est in animo facere, Cic.

INTENSE, intensus.—*Intensely*, valdè, magnopere.

INTENT, intentus.—an *intent*, propositum, institutum. (*meaning*) significatio.—*to all intents and purposes*, omninò, prorsùs.—*I will do it to this intent*, id eâ faciam gratiâ, quòd, Plaut.—*when I had left him with this intent*, cum ab eo digressus essem, eo consilio ut, Cic.—*we believe you did it with the best intent*, credimus optimo animo te fecisse, Cic.—*whilst every one's eyes were intent* (adj.) *on fighting*, omnium oculis ad pugnam intentis, Caes.

INTENTIVE, intentus.—*intently*, intèntè, animo attento.

INTERCEDE, intercedo, deprecor.—*interceding*, deprecans.

INTERCEPT, interceptio.

INTERCESSION, intercessio, deprecatio.—an *intercessor*, deprecator.

INTERCHANGE, alterno, commuto.

INTERCOURSE, consuetudo.

INTERDICT, interdico, prohibeo.

INTERESTED in, particeps.

INTEREST, emolumentum. (*for money*) foenus. (*right*) jus.

INTERFERE, interpono, discrepo.—*Interfering*, dissidium.

INTERJECTION, interjectio.

INTERIOR, interior.

INTERLACE, intersero.

INTERLOCUTION, interlocutio.

INTERLOPE, anticipo.

INTERLUDE, drama, exodium.

INTERMIDDLE, immisceo.

INTERMEDIATE, medius.

INTERMINGLE, commisceo.

INTERMISSION, intermissio.—*by intermission*, intermissu.—*without intermission*, assiduè, perpetuo.—*Intermit*, remitto.

INTERMIX, intermisceo.

INTERNAL, internus, intimus.

INTERPOLATE, interpòlo.

INTERPOSE, interpòno.

INTERPRET, explico, expono, interpretor.

INTER, inhuò, sepelio.

INTERREIGN, interregnum.

INTERROGATE, interrogo.

INTERRUPT, interrumpo. (*in a tale*) intercipio.—*interrupt an affair*, rem dirimere. (*without interruption*) continenter.

INTERSECT, intersèco.

INTERSPERSE, interspergo.

INTERVAL, intercapèdo.

INTERVENE, intervenio.

INTERVIEW, congressus.

INTERWEAVE, intertexo.

INTESTABLE, intestatus.

INTESTINE, intestinus, civilis.—*intestines*, intestina.

INTHRAL, mancipio.

INTICE, illicio, solitico.—*intice away*, blanditiis abducere.—*Inticing*, illiciens, pellax.—*inticing words*, blanditiae.

INTIMATE, intimus, familiaris.—*verb.* indico, innuo.—*intimacy*, necessitudo, consuetudo.

INTIMIDATE, timidum reddere.

INTIRE. See ENTIRE.

INTO, in, *with the acc.* See IN.

INTOLERABLE, intolerandus.

INTOMB, sepelio, tumulo.

INTOXICATE, demento. (*with drink*) inebrio.

INTRACTABLE, intractabilis.

INTRAP, decipio, capio.

INTREAT, obsecro, supplico. (*speak of*) tracto, dissero.

INTRENCH a camp, castra vallo cingere. (*throw up*) vallo et fossâ munire.—*intrenchment*, vallum.

INTREPID, intrepidus, interritus.

INTRICACY, perplexitas.

INTRIGUE, v. vafè agere. s. vafrementum.

INTRODUCE, introduco.—*Introduction*, introductio. (*to a discourse*) exordium.

INTRUDE, invâdo, intrudo.

INTRUST, fidei committere.

INTUITION, intuitus, inspectio.

INVADO, invado, adior.

INVALID, invalidus, irritus.

INVALIDATE, invalidum reddere. (*a will*) testamentum rescindere.

INVALUABLE, inaestimabilis.

INVARIABLE, immutabilis, constans,

INVASION, impressio, incurso.

INVEIGLE, seduco, pellicio, decipio.—*Inveigler*, deceptor.

ENVELOPE, involvo, obvelo.—*Enveloped*, cooptus.

INVENT, (*devise*) invenio, fingo.—(*find out*) excogito, excudo. (*craftily*) machinor. (*deceit*) dolos nectere.—*Invention*, inventio, artificium.

Inventor, inventor, auctor. (*crafty*) machinator.

INVERT, *inverto*.

INVEST, (*in officia*) inauguro, coopto. (*with an estate*) possessionem alicui dare.—*Invested*, inauguratus.

INVESTIGATE, *investigo*, *indago*.

INVESTITURE, *inauguratio*.

INVETERATE, *inveteratus*.

INVIDIOUS, *invidus*, *malignus*.

INVIGORATE, *extimulo*.

INVIOULATE, *inviolatus*, *sacer*.—*Inviolate*, *sanctus*.

INVINCIBLE, *invictus*, *indomitus*.

INVIRON, *cingo*. See ENVIRON.

INVISIBLE, *invisibilis*.

INVITE, *invito*, *voco*.—*Inviter*, *invitator*.—*Inviting*, (*attracting*) *alliciens*.

INUNDATION, *inundatio*.

INVOCATE, *invoco*, *imploro*.

INVOICE, *bonorum recognitio*.

INVOKE, *invoco*, *imploro*.

INVOLVE, *involvere*, *implicare*.—*Involving*, *involverum*.

INVOLUNTARY, *invitus*.

INVOLUTION, *involutio*.

INURE, *assuefacio*, *assuesco*.—*Inured*, *assuefactus*.

INUTILITY, *inutilitas*.

INVULNERABLE, *invulnerabilis*.

INWARD, *internus*, *intestinalis*. (*adv.*) *intus*, *introsus*.

INWRAP, *implico*, *involvere*.

JOB, *negotium*. (*good*) *res lucrosa*.

JOCKEY, *equus*.

JOCOSE, *facetus*, *jocosus*.—*Jocund*, *laetus*.

JOG, *concutio*, *quatio*. (*as a coach*) *subsulto*. (*shake*) *contremisco*. (*on*) *procedo*.—*Jogging*, *abeo*, *discedo*.

JOIN, *jungere*, *adjungere*, *adnectere*. (*together*) *compingere*, *conjungere*, *connectere*, *copulare*, *conglutinare*.—*neut.* *coalescere*, *cohaerere*.—*to join or go together*, *congregari*, *coire*, *concurrere*.—*to join near to*, (*neut.*) *adhaerere*, *contingere*.—*to join battle*, *confligere*, *manus conserere*, *aciem vel praelium committere*, *signa conferre*.—*to join*, (*as a joiner*) *coagmentare*, *coassare*, *conglutinare*.—*neatly joined*, *compactus*, *compositus*.—*joined together in fellowship*, *sociatus*, *unitus*.—*nor was it difficult to get him to join them*, *nec fuit in arduo societas*, *Tac.*

JOINT, *deartuo*. (*put out of*) *disloco*, *luxo*. (*out of*) *luxatus*.—*joint by joint* *articularim*.—*jointed*, (*as meal*) *deartuatus*. (*as boards*) *tabulatus*, *conglutinatus*. (*as herbs*) *geniculatus*.

JOINTER, *dos*.

JOKE, *jocor*, *alicui illudere*. (*a joke*) *jocus*.

JOLE, *caput*.—*check by jole*, *aequa fronte*.

JOLLY, (*I am*) *laetor*, *gestio*.—*adj.* *hilaris*, *festivus*.—*Jollity*, *festivitas*.

JOLT, *quatio*, *subsulto*. *s.* *conclusio*, *subsultus*.

JONIC, *iosic*.

JOT, *hilum*, *punctum*.

JOVIAL, *alacer*, *laetus*.—*joyful fellow*, *lepidus*, *congerio*.

JOURNAL, *diarium*.—*Journalist*, *diarii scriptor*.

JOURNEY, *iter*, *peregrinatio*. (*verb*) *itineror*. JOY, *gaudium*, *laetitia*. (*congratulate*) *congratulator*. (*rejoice*) *gaudeo*. (*make glad*) *exhilaro*.—*Joyful*, *alacris*, *perlaetus*.—*be joyful*, *jucundor*.

IRASCIBLE, *irascibilis*, *iracundus*.

IRE, *ira*, *iracundia*.

IRKSOME, *molestus*. (*disagreeable*) *gravis*, *acerbus*.

IRON, *ferrum*.—*an iron*, *massa ferrea*.—*tipt with iron*, *praecipitatus*.—*Iron clothes*, *laevigo*.

IRONICAL, *ironicus*.—*Irony*, *ironia*, *simulatio*.

IRRADIATE, *irradio*.—*Irradiation*, *radiatio*.

IRREGULAR, *irregularis*, *abnormis*.—*Irregularity*, *irregularitas*.

IRRELIGIOUS, *irreligiosus*, *scelestus*.

IRREPARABLE, *irreparabilis*.

IRREPREHENSIBLE, *irreprehensus*.—*Irreprehensibly*, *innocue*.

IRREPROACHABLE, *inculpatus*.

IRRESISTIBLE, *inevitabilis*.

IRRESOLUTE, *anceps*, *inconstans*.

IRREVERENCE, *irreverentia*.

IRRISION, *irrisio*, *irrisus*.

IRRITATE, *exaspero*, *laccio*.—*Irritation*, *ira*, *irritatio*.

IRRUPTION, *irruptio*.

IS, *est*. See AM & BE.

ISINGLASS, * *ichthyocola*.

ISLAND, *insula*.—*Islander*, *insulae habitator*.

ISRAELITE, *Israëlita*.

ISSUE, (*to stream forth*) *manare*, *emanare*, *effluere*, *profluere*, *prorumpere*, *emicare*.—*an issue of water*, *fluxio*, *affluentia*, *scaturigo*.—*the issue or end of a matter*, *eventus*, *exitus*, *successus*. (*an offspring*) *propago*, *progenies*, *soboles*, *proles*.—*a monthly issue*, (*in medicine*) *menstrua*.—*an issue or running sore*, *ulcus*.—*to join issue*, (*in law*) *jungere exitum*.

ISTHMUS, *isthmus*.

IT, *is*, *ea*, *id*.—* *it rains*, *pluit*.—*it-self*, *ipse*, *a*, *um*.—*what is it to you*, *quid tua refert?*—*if it were in my power*, *si mihi esset integrum*, *Cic.*—*it is according to our wish*, *res voto convenit*, *Ov.*—*he so cast the remainder out of the cup*, *that it sounded again*, *reliquum sic e poculo ejecit*, *ut id resonaret*, *Cic.*—*it is as ill as it can be*, *pejore loco res esse non potest*, *Ter.*—*if you like it*, *tibi si isthuc placet*, *Ter.*—*it is I*, *ego sum*, *Ter.*—*was it you?* *tunc eras?*—*it is ten days since he went away*, *decem sunt dies cum abii*, *decem praeteriere dies ex quo abii*, *decimus hic dies est postquam abii*.—*it was thirty days after I gave you the letter*, *triginta dies erant ipsi*, *cum has dabam literas*, *Cic.*—*it is now many years that I have possessed this house*, *hanc domum jam multos annos est*, *cum possideo*, *atque colo*, *Plaut.*—*as it was fit I should*, *pro eo ac debui*, *Cic.*—*it is not by strength of body that great feats are done*, *non viribus corporum res magnae geruntur*, *Cic.*—*it is hard to say*, *dici vix potest*, *Cic.*

ITCH, verb. prurio. subst. scabies.—*Ichy*, scabiosus.—*an Itching*, (*desire*) cupiditas.

ITEM, cautio. (*in an account*) ratiuncula.—*give an item*, innuere.

ITERATE, itero, repeto.

ITINERANT, itinerans.—*an Itinerary*, itinerarium.

ITS, ejus, illius.

IT IS, est.

ITSELF, ipse, sui.

JUBILEE, jubilum.

JUDAICAL, judaicus.—*Judaism*, judaismus.

JUDGE, judico, adjudico. (*think*) opinor, existimo.—*to judge before*, praejudico.—*to judge between*, dijudico. — *Judged*, judicatus, cognitus.—*Judgment*, judicium. (*opinion*) opinio, (*sentence*) judicium, sententia.—*place of judgment*, tribunal.—*Judicial*, judicialis.

JUDICIARY, judiciarius.—*Judicious*, sagax, sapiens.

JUG, cantharus.

JUGGLE, praestigiis decipere.—*Juggler*, praestigiator.

JUGULAR, jugularis.

JUICE, succus.—*Juiceless*, exsuccus.—*Juiciness*, succi abundantia.

JULEP, potio, julepus.

JULY, Julius.

JUMBLE, confundo, collido. (*shake*) concutio.—*jumbled together*, confusus.—*a jumble*, strepitus confusus, confusio.

JUMP, salto, subsulto.—*in judgment*, idem sentire. — *first*, praesulto. — *over*, transulto. *upon*, assulto.—*down*, desilio.—*a jump*, saltus.

JUNCTURE, junctura. (*of time*) articulus temporis.—*of affairs*, rerum status.

JUNE, Junius.

JUNIOR, junior, minor natu.

JUNKET, comissor, epulor.—*Junketing*, commissatio.

JUNKETS, bellaria.

IVORY, ebur.

JURIDICAL, juridicus.—*Jurisdiction*, jurisdictionis.

JUROR, jurator.

JUST, justus, aequus, rectus.—*with just cause*, merit.—*just so many*, totidem omnino.—*just now*, modò, jam primum.—*just as*, *just so*, haud aliter, haud secus.—* *this is just as if you should ask me why*, similiter facis, ac si me roges, cur, Cic.—*just as I was working*, in ipso opere, Flor.—*just so as when*, haud aliter, quàm cum.

JUSTICE, justitia.—*Justice of the peace*, justitarius. (*punishment for an offence*) supplicium.

JUSTIFY, (*acquit*) innocentem pronunciare. (*prove*) probò, evinco.—*justify one's self*, se purgare.—*Justification*, justificatio. (*proving*) probatio. (*by witnesses*) testimonium, attestatio.

JUSTLE, confingo, trudo.—*a justle*, conflictus.

JUT, promineo, propendeo.

JUTTY, projectura.

JUVENILE, juvenilis.—*Juvenility*, ardor juvenilis.

IVY, hedera.—*of ivy*, hederaceus.

K.

KALENDAR, calendarium.—*the Kalends*, calendae.

KEEK, screo, exscreo.

KEEL, carina.

KEEN, acutus, subtilis, acer, mordax, acerbus.—*Keeness of appetite*, cupiditas, amor, ardor edendi.—*of expression*, asperitas.

KEEP, (*preserve*) servo, conservo. (*maintain*) alo. (*deliver*) custodio, libero. (*look to*) curo. (*defend*) defendo, tueor, protego. (*observe*) observo. (*hold*) teneo, retineo. (*continue*) permaneo, persevèro, commòror. (*hinder*) prohibeo, impedio, detineo.—*to keep any thing close*, occultare, premere, celare.—*to keep one's self close*, latère, abdere se.—* *you cannot keep it from your wife*, neque id celare potes uxorem tuam, Ter.—*by this means he kept himself from pleading his cause*, per eos, ne causam diceret, se eripuit, Caes.—*I can scarcely keep myself from flying in his face*, vix me contineo, quin involem in capillum, Ter.—*to keep one from returning*, aliquem reditu arcere.—*it is ill done of you not to keep off your hand*, facis indignè, qui non abstineas manum, Ter.—*say that I am kept here against my will*, dic me hic invitam adservari, Ter.—*I took care to keep my credit*, curavi ut mi esset fides, Ter.—*can you keep it close?* potes tacere? Ter.—*to keep one's ground*, in loco manere, Caes.—*to keep holiday*, agere ferias, Plaut.—*one's birth-day*, agere natalem diem, Cic.—*to keep one's self hardly*, parcè ac duriter se habere, Ter.

KENNEL, canalis, latibulum.

KERNEL, nucleus, glandula, granum, acinus.—*in the throat*, tonsillae, strumae.—*to kernel*, nucleare.

KETTLE, ahenum, lebes, caldarium, cacabus. *kettle-drum*, tympanum aeneum, cupreum.

KEY, clavis. (*a harbour*) portus.—*of an organ*, manubria.—*of virginals*, claviculae.

KICK, ictus calce factus.—*to kick*, calcare, calcitrare.

KID, hoedus.—*to kid*, hoedum parère.

KIDNAPPER, plagiarius.

KIDNEY, ren. (*disposition*) indoles, ingenium.—*kidney-bean*, phaseolus.

KILL, occido, interficio, interimo, tructo, neco.—*to kill one's self*, mortem sibi consciscere. *in sacrifice*, mactare.

KILN, clibanus, fornax.

KIN, cognatio.—*by blood*, consanguinitas. *by marriage*, affinitas.

KIND, subst. genus, species, sexus.—*of what kind*, qualis, cujusmodi.—*of this*, hujusmodi.—*of all kinds*, omnigenus.—*of the same kind*, congèner, * *homogeneous*.—*another kind*, alius.—* *there is a kind of diligent negligence*, quaedam negligentia est diligens, Cic.—*you know not what kind of a man he is*, nescis, qui vir siet, Ter.—*adj.* humanus, benignus, gra-

tus.—*Kindly, comiter, benignè, gratè.*—*Kindness, benignitas, beneficium.*—* *you shall do us a very great kindness, gratissimum nobis feceris, Cic.*—*I will take this kindness of him, ab eo gratiam hanc inibo, Ter.*—*to do a kindness to one, beneficium in aliquem conferre, Cic.*

KINDLE, accendo, suscito, irrito, incito.

KINDRED, consanguineus.

KING, rex—at arms, feccialis.—*Kingdom, regnum.*—*Kingly, regiè, regaliter.*

KINSFOLK, necessarii.—*Kinsman, propinquus, cognatus.*

KISS, osculum, * basium.—*to kiss, osculari, basiare.*

KITCHEN, coquina, culina.

KITE, milvus.

KITTEN, catulus felis.

KNACK, dexteritas, peritia.

KNAGGY, nodosus, ramosus.

KNAVE, nebulo.—*Knavery, fraus, dolus.*—*Knawish, scelestus, improbus; nequam, nefarius.*

KNEAD, depso, subigo.—*kneading-trough, mactra.*

KNEE, genu, poples.—*Kneel, in genua procumbo.*—*Kneeling, genibus nitens.*

KNELL for the dead, pulsus campanae.

KNIFE, culter, cultellus.

KNIGHT, eques.—*to make one, creare.*

KNIT, necto, nexo; nodo, stringo, ligo.—*he knits his brows, frontem corrugat.*

KNOB, tuber, nodus; umbo.

KNOCK, (subst.) alapa, verber.—*to knock, pulsare, tundere, allidere, ferire, percutere.*—*to knock down, prosternere.*—*to knock out, excutere.*

KNOT, nodus, nexus.—*for the head, vitta, taenia.* (difficulty) scrupulus.

KNOW, scio, nosco, cognosco, rescisco, comperio, dignosco. (to be acquainted with any thing as an object of perception, or to know intimately) noscere. (simply to know as a fact or truth, or to know a person by sight) scire.—*to know thoroughly, to be well versed or exercised in any art, callère.* (to recognize) agnoscere.—*to let one know, certiorum facere.*—*to make one know, commonefacere, ostendere.*—*to know well, callere, intelligere.*—*Knowing, sciens, gnarus.*—*not knowing, ignarus, inscius, nescius.*—*Knowledge, peritia, intellectus; eruditio.*—*in law, jurisprudentia.*—*Known, notus, cognitus; nobilis.*—*to be known, enotescere, innotescere; emanare; publicare, manifestare.*—*it is well known, liquet, constat.*—*I know these things are commonly said, non sum nescius ista dici solere, Cic.*—*how should I come to know it? qua resciscerem? Ter.*—*I know it for certain, mihi exploratissimum est, Cic.*—*I know not what to say to them, quid dicam hisce incertus sum, Ter.*—*I know him by sight, de facie novi, Cic.*—*the like was never known, quod nemo unquam meminerat, Flor.*—*you cannot but know how difficult it is, te non praeterit, quam sit difficile, Cic.*—*which you know very well, quod te non fugit, Cic.*

KNUCKLES, condyli; bullae.

L.

LABOUR, (subst.) labor, industria.—*of women, puerperium, partus.*—*Labour, v. (as a ship) collectari. (take pains) laboro. (exert) enitor.*—*against, renitor.*—*earnestly, summa opemitor. (with child) parturio.*—*in vain, operam ludere.*—*under great difficulties, summis angustiis premi.*—*for hire, operam mercede locari.*—*much laboured, elaboratus, elucubratus. my labour will be well best wed, bene erit opera posita, Cic.*—*it is worth the labour, operae pretium est, Cic.*—*to lose one's labour, perdere operam, operam ludere, nihil agere, promovere, Ter. Cic. Plaut.*—*not se much to save myself a labour, non tam vitandi laboris mei causà, Cic.*—*to undertake labour, laborem suscipere, Cic.*—*Labourer, opifex, operarius.*—*Fellow-labourer, socius, particeps, consors operum.*

LABYRINTH, labyrinthus.

LACE, lacinia, fimbria.—*for stays, funiculus.*—*to lace, edge with lace, praetexo.*—*fasten with it, astringo.*—*beat, caedo, verbèro.*

LACERATE, lacero, dilacero.

LACK, inopia, penuria, indigentia, egestas.—*of parents, orbitas.*—*of custom, desuetudo.*—*of provisions, inedia. (defect) defectus.*—*to lack, carère, indigère, egère.*—*Lacking, egènus, orbus, inops.*—*to be lacking, deesse, deficere.*—*I lack wit, &c. deficit me ingenium, &c. Ov. Cic.*—*they lacked strength, iis vires defuerunt, Cic.*—*they lacked those things, &c. his rebus indigebant, &c. Caes.*

LACONIC, brevis, laconicus.—*Laconically, breviter, laconice.*

LACQUEY, pedissequus, a pedibus vel ad pedes, famulus.

LAD, puer, adolescens.

LADDER, scalae. (ship-ladder) pons.

LAD, onero, onus impono.—* *they lade out of one vessel into another, deplent, decapulant.*—

LADEN, oneratus, onustus, cumulatus.—*sore laden, injusto onere oppressus.*—*LADING, (a bill of) syngrapha, tabella rerum vectarum.*—*the lading of a ship, navis onus.*

LADLE, spatha, spathula, ligula, lingula.

LADY, femina nobilis.—*a young Lady, virgo nobilis.*

LAG, (linger) tardo, tergiversor.

LAITY, ordo sacris non initiatus.

LAKE, lacus, palus, stagnum.

LAMB, (animal) agnus, agna; dim. agnellus. (flesh) caro agnina.

LAME, claudus, mutilus, mancus; membris captus; pedibus aeger.—*Lame of one leg, altero crure captus. (with age) decrepitus.*—*to go lame, claudicare.*—*to make lame, mutilo, debilito.*

LAMENT, ploro, deploro, lamentor, fleo, defleo, lugeo, fremo. (commiserate) collacrymo, conqueor, commiseror, congemo, comploro.—*to begin to lament, lugescere.*—*Lamentable, plora-*

bilis, flebilis, luctuosus, funestus.—*Lamentation*, lamentatio, lamentum, ejulatio, deploratio. (*at funerals*) planctus, naenia.

LAMMAS, Calendae Sextiles.—*at latter Lammas*, ad Graecas Calendās; i. e. nunquam.

LAMP, lampas, lucerna, lychnus.—*Lamp-branch*, lychnuchi pensiles.

LAMPOON, satira. carmen famosum, male-dicum, mordax.—*to lampoon one*, carmine famoso insectari vel proscindere.—*a Lamponer*, scurra, satirarum scriptor.

LANCE, hasta, lancea.—*a lance with a blunt head*, hasta pura.—*to lance*, scarificare.—*pierced with one*, lanceā vulneratus.

LANCET, scalpellum chirurgicum.

LANCH, dedūco, mari committo.—*to lanch into eternity*, terram relinquere; ad plures abire, mori.

LAND, *subst.* (small field with a house on it) praedium, fundus. (*country*) terra, regio, tractus. (*ground*) terra, solum.—*Mainland*, continens.—*a land between two furrows*, porca.—*Land-forces*, copiae terrestres.—*Land*, (*verb act.*) in terram exponere. (*verb neut.*) arenā potiri; terram tangere, excensionem facere.—*tossed by sea and land*, terris jactatus et alto. Virg.—*he made a law for the dividing of land*, de agro dividendo legem tulit, Cic.—*as soon as ever we set foot on land*, ubi primū terram tetigimus, Plaut.—*being shipwrecked*, he was cast upon land at Andros, navi fractā ad Andrum ejectus est, Ter.—*having landed his soldiers*, militibus expositis, Caes.—*a fit place to land in*, idoneus ad egrediendum locus, Caes.—*he was seen upon land*, before there had been any news of his coming, prius ad continentem visus est, quā de ejus adventu fama omnino perferretur, Caes.—*it shall be laid out on land*, consumetur in agrorum emptionibus, Cic.—*his land is mortgaged for ten pounds*, ager oppositus est pignori ob decem minas, Ter.—*there is no getting at them by land*, pedibus aditum non habent, Caes.

LANDGRAVE, provinciae praefectus.

LANDLORD, hospes, dominus.—*Landlady*, hospita, domina.

LANDMARK, limes, terminus.

LANDED MAN, homo agris dives.

LANDSCAPE, tabula chorographica.

LANE, (*street*) angiportus. (*in the country*) diverticulum.

LANGUAGE, lingua, sermo, stilus.—*smooth language*, blandiloquentia.—*rude language*, convicium.—*propriety of language*, idiōma.

LANGUID, debilis, languidus.

LANGUISH, languero, taebo, marcesco.

LANK, (*timber*) mollis, flaccidus. (*slender*) tenuis.—*Lank hair*, crinis pensilis.

LANTERN, laterna.—*a dark one*, secreta.

LAP, *subst.* sinus, gremium. (*fold*) plica.—*lap of the ear*, lobus.—*Lapdog*, catellus Meli-taeus.—*verb.* (*lick*) lambo, lingo. (*wrap up*) complico.

LAPIDARY, gemmarius.

LAPPET, sinus, lacinia.

LAPSE, delictum, lapsus.—*to lapse*, labor, praetereo.

LARBOARD, latus sinistrum.

LARCENY, latrocinium.

LARD, lardum, laridum.—*to lard a discourse*, sermonem miscere.—*Larder*, promptuarium.

LARGE, spatiosus, latus.—*at large*, liber.—*to discourse at large*, copiosè disputare.—*I wrote to you at large*, ad te pluribus verbis scripsi, Cic.—*we are very large in the most easy matters*, in apertis-imis niniūm longi sumus, Cic.—*to give one a large recommendation*, pleno ore laudare, Cic.—*to be large in one's defence*, aliquem copiosius defendere, Cic.—*my former discourse has been the more large*, that I might come to this at length, huc ut venirem, superior, longius quā volui, fluxit oratio, Cic.—*Largely*, abundè, amplè.—*Largeness*, amplitudo, magnitudo.

LARGESS, donativum.

LARK, alauda.

LASCIVIOUS, petulans, lascivus, impudicus. *Lasciviously*, petulanter, lascivè.—*Lasciviousness*, libido, petulantia.

LASH, plaga, verber, vibex, lorum, flagellum.—*to lash*, caedo, flagello. (*tie*) alligo.

LASK ventris profluvium.—*stopped*, venter suppressus.

LASS, puella, virgo.

LASSITUDE, lassitudo.

LAST OF LATEST, *adj.* ultimus, extrēmus, novissimus, suprēmus, postremus.—*last*, adv. proximè, postremūm, novissimè.—*lastly*, ultimè, denique.—** the last but one*, penultimus. proximus a postremo, Cic. (*but two*) antepenultimus.—*to last*, duro, perduro.—** they were ambassadors last year*, anno proximo legati fuerunt, Cic.—*on these last Nones you were not present*, his proximis Nonis tu ne affuisti, Cic.—*what did you do last night*, what the night before? quid proximā, quid superiore nocte egeris? Cic.—*to compare the last with the first*, ut novissima conferam primis, Cic.—*to the last hour*, usque ad extremum spiritum, Cic.—*when all our ranks had recovered themselves*, I last of all began to do so, cum omnes se receptis nostri ordines, recipere novissimus coepi, Cic.—*he whom I named last*, is quem proximè nominavi, Cic.—*last of all*, novissimè, Flor.—*the very place where he last set his foot*, vestigium illud ipsum in quo postremum institisset, Cic.—*at that time it used to come into my mind*, when we were last together, illius temporis mihi solet in mentem venire, quo proximè fuimus unā, Cic.—** at last*, tandem, demum, denique, ad postremum.—*now at last I am ready*, nunc jam sum expeditus, Cic.—*he held out unconquered to the last*, invictus ad ultimum permansit, Liv.—*from the fourth of June to the last of July*, ex ante die m Nonar. Jun. usque ad pridie Cal. Sept. Cic.

LAST, calcei modulus.—*lastage*, onus, saburra.

LATCH, obex.—*to latch*, obice claudere.—*the latchet of a shoe*, corrigia.

LATE, *adj.* serus, tardus, nup̄erus, recens.—*adv.* serò, tardè.—* *it is late, vesperat.*—*it grows late, vesperascit.*—*Lately, modo, nuper.*—*Lat-ish, tarduscùlus, tardior.*

LATENT, latens, latitans.

LATH, assùla.—*to lathe, assùlis substernere.*

LATIN, Latīnus.—*Latinity, Latinitas.*—*In Latin, Latinè.*—*a Latinism, idiōma Romanum.*—*a Latinist, Latinè doctus.*

LATITUDE, (*breadth*) latitudo. (*liberty*) licentia.

LATTICE, clathrus.—*to lattice, cancellare, clathrāre.*

LAUD, *subst.* laus, gloria. *v.* laudo, celebro.

LAUDANUM, † laudānum.

LAUGH, rideo, risum tollo.—*at, irrideo.*—*aloud, cachinnor.*—*Laughable, risibilis, risum movens.*—*to make one laugh, risum excutere, vel movere.*—*to laugh to scorn, irrisum habere.*—*Laughing stock, ludibrium, deridicūlum.*

LAW, (*established*) lex. (*right*) jus, fas.—*of the senate, senatusconsultum.*—*made by the people, plebiscitum.*—*the law military, civil, canonical, common, national, mercantile, jus militare, civile vel Caesareum, canonicum, municipale, gentium, mercatoria.*—* *to make a law, legem facere, statuere, figere, rogare, stabilire, jubere, sancire, dare, scribere, ferre, condere.*—*to observe one, parere, obtemperare, servare.*—*to repeal one, refigere, antiquare, rescindere, irritam facere.*—*to go to law, lites sequi, litigare, aliquem jure postulare, in jus vel ad iudicem vocare, rapere, citare, in jus ire.*—*to leave off his law suit, lite desistere, tria verba non committere.*—*to break laws, prosternere, perfringere, evertere, resolvere.*—*he made a law for, legem tulit de, Cic.*—*to follow the law, as a plaintiff, lites sequi, Ter.*—*I will follow the law on you, ego meum jus persequar, Ter.*—*they gave laws to the citizens, jura civibus praescribebant, Cic.*

LAW-STUDENT, juris candidatus vel studiosus.

LAW-MAKER, legislator, * nomotheta.

LAW-DAYS, dies festi, juridici.

LAWYER, jurisconsultus, jurisperitus, causidicus, patronus, advocatus.

LAWFUL, licitus, legitimus.—* *it is lawful, licet.*

LAWFULLY, jure, licite, legitime.

LAWFULNESS, jus, fas.

LAWLESS, exlex, illex.

LAY, (*put or place*) ponere, collocare.—*to lay the cloth, mensam insternere.*—*an egg, parere vel edere ova.*—*to lay the blame on one, culpam transferre, fabam cudere in aliquem.*—*a foundation, fundamenta jacere, fundare.*—*hands on one, alicui manus injicere, vel inferre.*—*to lay hold on, apprehendere, tenere.*—*to lay level, solo aquare, complanare.*—*to lay open, aperire, detegere.*—*he laid all waste where he came, quacunque ivit omnia vastavit, Cic.*—*he lays the town flat (even) with the ground, urbem solo exaequat, Flor.*—*solo exaequata omnia, Liv.*—*lay down these mattocks, rastro depone, Ter.*—*lay it down at our door, ante januam nostram appone, Ter.*—*he lays down his*

office, dictatura se abdicat, Caes.—*to lay a wager, sponionem facere, Cic.*—*all my plots are laid, instructa sunt mihi in corde consilia omnia, Ter.*—*a net is not laid for a hawk, non rete accipitri tenditur, Ter.*—*you are laid in the same mire, in eodem luto haesitas, Ter.*—*he laid him in irons, compedibus coërcuit, Suet.*—*his business lay in many provinces, in pluribus provinciis ejus res versata est, Cic.*—*I laid mine ear to it, aurem admovi, Ter.*—*the money shall be laid out on lands, consumetur (pecunia) in agrorum emptionibus, Cic.*—*he lays violent hands on his fellow, manus violenter affert socio, Cic.*—*violent hands are laid on the magistrates, magistratibus manus inferuntur, Cic.*—*as much as lay in me, quantum in me erat, Cic.*—* *to lay up more, nummos, aurum, opes recondere, Hor.*—*lay aside your writings for a little, scripta in aliquod tempus reponantur, Quint.*—*you lay lurking, latebas, Virg.*—*as if their honour lay at stake, quasi suus honos agatur, Cic.*—*he lay abroad all night, in publico pernociabat, Cic.*—*the ships lay at anchor, naves ad ancoras erant deligatae, Caes.*—*if it lay all upon you, si in te solo sit vitium, Ter.*—*he scarcely laid out ten groats in victuals, vix drachmis opsonatus est decem, Ter.*—* *lay vervain under it, verbenas substerne, Ter.*—*the storm lay sore upon the ships, naves afflictabat tempestas, Caes.*—* *to lay down his life, mortem optetere, Cic.*—*he laid himself along upon the bed, inclinavit se in lectum.*

LEAD, *subst.* plumbum.—*black lead, stibium.*—*red lead, minium.*—*white lead, cerussa.*—*verb.* ducere, deducere.—*often, ductare.*—*a life, agere vitam.*—*a dance, choream ducere, restim ductare.*—*the way, praerire, viam praemonstrare.*—*aside, seducere.*—*away, abducere.*—*to be led to execution, ad mortem, supplicium duci, rapi, Cic.*—*she led a chaste life, pudicè vitam agebat, Ter.*—*you shall lead the dance, tu restim ductans saltabis, Ter.*—*he leads the way, hic familiam ducit, Cic.*—*a Leader, ductor, dux.*—*a Leading man, princeps, qui familiam ducit.*

LEAGUE, foedus, pactum.—*to make one, inire, ferire, pangere, componere.*—*to break one, violare, solvere, frangere, rumpere.*

LEAN, macer, macilentus; gracilis, tenuis, exilis.—*to be lean, macere.*—*to wax lean, macescere.*—*to make lean, macerare, emaciare, attenuare.*

LEAP, saltare, salire.—*for joy, exsultare, exsilire, gestire.*—*as the heart, palpitare, emicare.*—* *kids leap on the flowers, insultant floribus hoedi.*—*to leap on horseback, in equum insilire, equum ascendere.*—*over, transilire.*

LEARN, discere, addiscere.—*to learn by heart, ediscere, memoriae mandare.*—*a Learner, discipulus.*—*Learning, doctrina, eruditio, disciplina, literae.*—*Learned, doctus, literatus, eruditus.*—*apt to learn, docilis.*—* *you shall learn as long as you will, discas quam diu voles, Cic.*—*not very learned, parùm eruditus, Cic.*—*let him learn from me, sibi documento meipsum habeat, Cic.*—* *to learn an art, artis praecepta percipere, Cic.*—*to instruct in learning, inge-*

nium literis imbuere.—to learn without a book, memoriter discere, memoriae tradere.—it is good to learn from others tricks, scitum est periculum ex aliis facere, tibi quod ex usu siet.—to learn diligently, literis incumbere.

LEAST, adj. minimus.—not in the least, ne minimâ quidem ex parte. adv. minimum, saltem, certè.

LEAVE, verb. relinquere, (forsake) deserere, destituere, derelinquere.—to leave one, (to go from him) discedere.—to leave a possession, decedere possessione.—to leave off, (for a time) desinere. (entirely) desistere. (to omit) omittere.—work, ce-sare.—a custom, desuescere, desicere a consuetudine.—speaking, finem dicendi facere, sermonem abrumperè.—to leave all to one's pleasure, omnia alicujus arbitrio permittere.—to leave out any thing which should be mentioned, praetermittere, praeterire.—to leave one's wife, uxorem repudiare.—to leave off for a time, intermittere.—to leave off mourning, elugere.—*leave, subst. (license) venia, copia, licentia, permissio, concessio, facultas, potestas.—with your leave, pace tuâ.—leave to depart, missio, dimissio.—leave to come in, as to a prince, admissio.—to take leave of one, valedicere.—with your good leave I desire this, abs te hoc bonâ veniâ peto, Ter.—he had every body's leave, ei desinere per omnes homines licuit, Cic.—give me leave to clear myself, sine me expurgem, Ter.—leave that to me, id mihi da negotiî, Ter.—I will never leave you, nunquam tibi dero.—to give leave for three days, tridui missionem dare.—what was left he cast out of the cup, reliquum e poculo eiecit, Cic.—they have nothing left them, except, &c. sibi nihil est reliqui praeter, Caes.—there is but a small part of the army left, perexigua pars illius exercitus superest, Caes.—he left off the priesthood, sacerdotio abibat.

LEFT wing of an army, sinistrum cornu.

LEND, acconumodo; commodatò, mutuùm, mutuò dare, credere.—he lent him money in his need, huic egenti hic pecuniam credidit, Cic.

LENGTH, longitudo, proceritas, prolixitas.—of time, temporis longinquitas, diurnitas.—at length, tandem, demum, denique.—to draw out at length, producere.—to Lengthen, extendere, producere, protrahere.

LESS, minor.—for less, minoris.—less courage, minus animi.—much less, multò minus.—little less, paulò minus.—nevertheless, nihilominus, nihilò secius.—in less than a year, non toto vertente anno.—much less, ne quidem, nedum.—*who is less ridiculous than he? qui minus ridiculus illo? Hor.—many things I made less, multa minui, Cic.—they are less than they are said to be, intra famam sunt, Quint.—he followed them never the less, nihilò secius sequebatur, Caes.—with no less eloquence than freedom, pari eloquentia ac libertate, Tac.—less than it ought, citra quam debuit, Ov.—to Lessen, diminuire, imminuere, allevare, extenuare.—to wax less, decrescere, attenuari.—to lessen a sum, summam minorem facere.—nor was he the less helpful to him, neque eò seciùs eum juvit opibus suis.

LEST, ne, with the subj.—veroor, ne hoc serpat longius, Cic.—timeo, ne absum, Plaut.

LET, (hinder) impedire, obstistere, obstare, morari. (suffer or permit) sino, permitto. (hire for rent) loco, eloco.—*will you let me alone or no? mittis me, an non mittis? Plaut.—let me alone, fer me, Ter.—let me go, sine ut abeam, omitte me.—he let him spend as much as he would, quantum vellet, impendere permisit, Liv.—if the seamen would have let me, si per nautas esset licitum, Cic.—let them go home, domum abeant, Plaut.—let them have regard to piety, pietatem colunto, Cic.—let me not live, ne vivam, si; emoriar, si.—to let one in, who stands at the door, ante fores stantem admittere, Mart.—when the consuls had let their houses, cum consules aedes suas locavissent, Cic.—he said the ground was let, fundum elocatum esse dicebat, Cic.—to let one blood, venas alicui incidere, Cic.—he was let blood without pain, misus est sanguis sine dolore, Cic.—the image was let down with engines, machinis demissum est simulacrum, Sall.—let it be so, esto, pone esse.

LETTER, as A, B, C, litera, elementum, character.—a capital letter, litera majuscula, capitalis.—a small one, minuscula.—a text letter, litera uncialis.—a missive letter or epistle, literae, epistola, libelli.—a letter-carrier, tabellarius.—*printing letters, typi aenei, stannei.—to seal a letter, literas obsignare.—to open one, literas resignare.—to importune by letters, literis obstrepere.

LEVEL, verb. (make even) complanare, librare, aequare.—to level at, collimare.—to lie level, procumbere. subst. amussis, perpendicularum. adj. aequus, planus.—to lay level with the ground, solo aequare.—a level ground, planities.

LEVY, levare.—a tax, tributum exigere, irrogare.—to levy soldiers, milites conscribere.—*subsides, populum censere, aestimare, censum agere, habere.—*forces, militum delectum habere, in militia describere.

LIBERAL, munificus, benignus, largus, effusus.—too liberal, prodigus, impendiosus.—the liberal arts, artes ingenuae.—Liberality, liberalitas, benignitas, munificentia.—Liberally, benignè, liberaliter, munificè, largè.—to be liberal in giving, largiri.

LIBERTY, (freedom) libertas, indulgentia. (leave) copia, potestas.—immoderate liberty, licentia.—liberty of will, liberum arbitrium.—at liberty, liber, solutus.—to be at liberty, esse sui juris.—to set at liberty, liberare, emancipare, manumittere, in libertatem asserere.

LIBRARY, *bibliotheca, libraria, foruli, Suet. plutei, Juv. Rome's great library, bibliotheca Vaticana.—a library stored with not very many, but choice books, bibliotheca non multis quidem instructa libris, sed exquisitis admodum.—amongst all the books in my library, in omni meo censu literario.

LICENCE, (leave) licentia, venia, potestas. (a written permission) concessio, permissio, privilegium, diploma.—to license, dispensare, privilegio munire.—he was grown so licentious, in tantam sese licentiam effuderat.

LIE all along, jacere.—in bed, cubare.—bed-rid, lecto affixum esse.—flat, procumbere.—upon one's back, supinus.—it now lies at stake, nunc agitur.—as if his own honour did lie at stake, quasi suus honos agatur, Cic.—as much as lies in you, save my son, serva, quod in te est, filium, Ter.—as far as lies in my power, quantum facere possum, Cic. quod potero, Ter. pro viribus, Cic. pro virili parte, Cic.—every one for himself, as much as in him lies, pro se quisque, quantum in se est, Cic. Liv.—my life lies on it, salus mea in eo vertitur, Liv.—she is near down-lying, partus prope instat, Ter. ad parientium vicina est, Cic.—she lies in, puerperio cubat, Plaut.—it lies in our power, in nobis situm est, Cic.—if it did lie in me, si mihi esset integrum, Cic.—it lies under the north-pole, sub septentrionibus posita est, ad septentrionem vergit, Caes.—the memory lies at the bottom of the ear, est in aure imâ memoriae locus, Plin.—to lie hid was death to him, latere ei mortis instar erat, Cic.—had we but a wind, we should not lie idle at Corcÿra, si essent venti, nos Corcÿrae non sederemus, Cic.—* **LIE**, to tell lies, mentiri, eumentiri, fingere.—a lie, mendacium, commentum, figmentum, fabula.

LIFE, vita, anima, spiritus. (mettle) vigor.—long life, vivacitas, longaevitae.—to the life, ad vivum.—to try one for his life, de capite aliqujus quaerere.—if I have life, si vita mihi suppetet, Cic. modo vita supersit, Virg.—to lead his life, aetatem agere.—to lay down his life, mortem oppetere.—to venture his life, capitis periculum adire.—to give life, vivificare, animare.—* I lived a city life, vitam urbanam secutus sum, Ter.—to lead a country life, ruri agere vitam, Ter.—I owe my life to him, illius operâ vivo, Ter.—he departed this life, e vitâ cessit, Cic.—a case of life and death, causâ capitis, Cic.—if he could with the safety of his life, si salvo capite suo potuisset, Cic.—while there is life, there is hope, dum anima est, spes est.—life lies not in living, but in keeping good health, non est vivere, sed valere, vita.

LIFT, levo, allêvo, tollo.—a lift, nixus, nixus.—they lift up themselves again, se rursus extollerunt, Flor.—she lift up herself from the sod, de cespite se levat, Ov.

LIGHT, verb. (as birds do) sîdere, considere. (to happen) evenire, obtingere, contingere, accidere.—to light upon by chance, offendere.—to light from his horse, ex equo descendere.—* light, (subst.) lux, lumen. (candle or torch) fax, lucerna, lampas.—* light, adj. (not heavy) levis. (not dark) lucidus.—* you have lighted on some things, in quaedam incidisti, Cic.—I have lighted on my daughter, filiam inveni meam, Plaut.—he often lights on things which he does not wish, in ea quae non vult saepe incurrit, Cic.—some mischief will light on them, hisce aliquid est eventurum mali, Ter.—particular troubles have lighted on this burgh, singulares huic municipio calamitates acciderunt, Cic.—when you light upon such a rock as that, ubi scopulum offendis ejusmodi, Cic.—* if you

shall not think light of it, si non aspernabere, Cic.—to make light of, nihilo facere, pro nihilo ducere, contemnere, Cic.—you lighted him the way to, &c. cui tu facem praetulisti ad, &c.—before the lights were put out, nondum extinctis luminaribus, Cic.—to light up a candle in sunshine, lucernam in sole adhibere, Cic.—he stands in his own light, ipse sibi est injurius, Ter.—then the parts are most full of light, tunc sunt maximè luminosae partes, Cic.—* to give light to things that are obscure, patefacere et illustrare obscura, Cic.—the consul's speech gave the people light in so great darkness, populo vox consulis in tantis tenebris illuxerat, Cic.—to bring a work to light, i. e. to publish, opus in apertum proferre, Cic.—it was long ere it came to light, serò prodiit in lucem, Cic.—time will bring it to light, in apricum proferet aetas, Hor.—they knew it by the light of nature, naturâ admonente cognoverant, Cic.

LIKE, (in quality) similis, consimilis. (in quantity) par, aequus, aequalis.—like or the same, idem.—of like force, aequipollens.—* had there been in us the like skill as in him, si par in nobis, atque in illo scientia fuisset, Cic.—you are like your master, domini similis es, Ter.—it is very like, est verisimile, Ter.—it is very like you do ask, te credible est quaerere, Ov.—* we are like to have war, impendet nobis belli timor, Cic.—I am like to lose my credit, periculum famae mihi est, Cic.—there was like to be peace, in spe pax fuit, Cic.—you are never like to see me more, hodie postremum me vides, Ter.—the left wing had like to have been routed, prope erat, ut sinistrum cornu pelleretur, Liv.—like to die, fermè moriens, Ter.—his camp was like to be taken, castris capi imminebat, Flor.—I am like to fall into the hands of villains, periculum est, ne incidam in manus perditorum, Cic.—* you act like a friend, facis amicè, Cic.—he was brought up like a gentleman, liberè eductus, Cic. liberaliter educatus est, Ter.—it was more like a city than a village, non fuit vici instar, sed urbis, Cic.—like hail, in modum grandinis, Flor.—it broke out like a storm, velut nimbus erupit, Flor.—they looked like slain men, caesorum speciem praebuerunt, Flor.—he behaved like a conqueror, pro victore se gessit, Curt.—* they do in like manner, as if &c. similiter faciunt, ac si &c. Cic.—you are always devising to me such like things, hujusmodi mihi res semper comminiscere, Ter.—give him like for like, par pari refero, Ter.—they had suffered the like the year before, eadem superiore anno perpassi sunt, Caes.—you have acted like yourself, te dignum fecisti, Ter.—this is done like yourself, ad ingenium redis, Ter.—they are feared like masters, tanquam domini timentur, Cic.—the like before was never remembered, quod nemo unquam meminerat, Flor.—scarce any one escaped the like death, haud fere quisquam talem interitum effugit, Cic.—all do not stand in like need, non aequè omnes egent, Cic.—he will grow like his grandfather, in avi mores abibit, Liv.

LIMIT, termino, definio, circumscribo; prae-

stipuo, praescribo.—*a limit, limes, finis, terminus.*

LINGER, cunctor, cesso, moror, moras traho.

LION, leo.—*a Lioness, laeëna.*

LIST, (of names), *catalogus, album.—*to list one's self, nomen profiteri.—as you list, ut libet.—Listless, torpidus.*

LISTEN, ausculto, aures arrigo.

LITTLE, parvus, pusillus, modicus, paululus, tenuis, exiguus, brevis.—* *no little kindness, non parvum beneficium, Cic.—we are hindered by a little water, exigua prohibemur aqua, Cic.—I believe you are a little fearful, credo, timida es aliquantum, Ter.—these things are a little troublesome to me, nonnihil molesta sunt haec mihi, Ter.—a little more than they were able to bear, aliquanto amplius quam ferre possent, Cic.—not a little wiser, non paulo sapientior, Hor.—when he died a little before you were praetor, quum ille aliquanto ante te praetorem esset mortuus, Cic.—though they may jar a little, quamvis paulum discrepent, Cic.—I believe you are a little surprised, credo te non nihil mirari, Ter.—* it would advantage me little, mihi parum prosit, Ter.—spare yourself a little, aliquantum tibi parce, Ter.—let me come to myself a little, paululum sine ad me ut redeam, Ter.—stay here for me a little, till I come out, dum exeo, parumper operite me hic, Ter.—he might have sold it, had he had but ever so little time, vendidisset, si tantulum morae fuisset, Cic.—it may be judged from what I say, be it ever so little, ex eo quod dico, quantumcumque id est, judicari potest, Cic. I would have been contented with a corner of Italy, though ever so little, quamvis parvis Italiae latebris contentus essem, Cic.—if you fail ever so little, I am undone, si paululum modo quid te fugerit, ego perierim, Ter.—if any has turned a little out of the right path, si quis tantulum de recta ratione deflexerit, Cic.—when he has drunk a little too much, ubi adhibuit plus paulo, Ter.—a little after he went in again, haud multo post recepit se intro denuo, Ter.—we should come little or nothing short of the Greeks, non multum aut non omnino Graecis cederetur, Cic.—he was a little after their time, recens ab illorum aetate fuit, Cic.—by little and little it is brought to that pass, sensim eò deducitur, Cic.—he is a little too much given to the world, aliquantum ad rem est avidior, Ter.—he was within a little of being killed, propius nihil factum est, quam ut occideretur, Cic.—with as little charge as may be, quam minimo sumptu, Plaut.—he would make little reckoning of it, parvi id duceret, Cic.—do you set so little by me? itane abs te contemnor? Ter.*

LIVE, vivo, revivisco.—*to live well or sumptuously, lautè vivere.—from hand to mouth, in diem vivere.—poorly, parcè vivere.—to live among, versari.—he lives poorly, vitam colit inopem, Ter.—to live like a man, humaniter vivere, Cic.—so long as I shall live, dum animà spirabo meà, Cic.—as many years as he has lived, tot annos quot habet, Cic.—remember how short a time you have to live, vive memor quam sis aevi brevis, Hor.—he may live all his life long*

without trouble, omne tempus actatis sine molestia possit degere, Cic.—these things will be enough to live on, haec ad victum suppeditabunt, Cic.—I lived a city-life, vitam urbanam secutus sum, Ter.—to live a country-life, ruri agere vitam, Ter.—he lived in a happy condition, perpetuà felicitate usus est, Cic.—he has lived out threescore years, annos sexaginta confecit, Cic.—he gets his living by the bow, arcu alimenta expedit.—I have lived now twenty years, jam hic mihi vigesimus annus agitur.—I have but a little time longer to live, cursus mihi vitae jam penè confectus et absolutus est.—those who live at court, qui in splendore aulico vitam suam traducunt.—after what manner he had lived in your absence, quo studio vitam suam, te absente, exegerat, Ter.—likely to live, vitalis.—long-lived, longaevus.—short-lived, caducus, fragilis.—Lively, florens, vividus, vivus.—to be lively, vigere, vigescere.—Livelihood, victus et vestitus.—a Living, victus, beneficium.

LIVER, jecur, hepar.

LIVERY, vestis servilis.

LIZARD, lacertus.

LO, en, ecce.

LOAD, sarcina, onus, vehes.—*to load, onerare, gravare, opprimere.—Loadstone, magnes.*

LOAF, panis.—*of sugar, meta.*

LOAN, mutuum, mutuatum.

LOATH, nauseo, fastidio.—*Lathsome, odiosus, squalidus, foedus.*

LOBBY, porticus, pergula.

LOCAL, localis, ad locum spectans.—*local motion, motus in loco.—Locality, existentia localis.*

LOCK, serra.—*of wool, floccus.—of hair, cinnus, cirrus.—in a river or canal, septum.—to lock a door, serere, obserere.—in one's arms, complexi.—to lock out, excludere.—a Locker, loculamentum.—a Locket, collare.*

LODGE, casa silvestris. (as of free masons) capella.—*to lodge, habitare.—all night, pernoctare.—with one, diversari.—(stick) inhaerere.—Lodgings, aedium pars conducta.*

LOFT, tabulatum, repositorium.

LOFTY, celsus, excelsus, sublimis, fastuosus, arrogans, superbus, elatus.—*a lofty style, oratio turgida vel inflata.—to grow lofty, tumere, insollescere.—Loftiness, fastus, superbia.*

LOG, truncus, stipes.

LOGIC, logica, dialectica.

LOIN, lumbus.

LOITER, moror. See DELAY.

LOLL, innitor.—*in bed, lecto indulgere.*

LONELY, solus, solitarius.—*Loneliness, solitudo.*

LONG, (adj.) longus, prolixus, promissus.—*syllable, syllaba producta.—his body is stretched out nine acres long, porrigitur per novem jugera, Virg.—a pole eight feet long, temo protentus in octo pedes, Virg. (adv.)—a long time, diu, longum.—ago, olim, jamdudum.—long after, multò antè.—long enough, satis diu.—long suffering, patiens. (verb.)—to long after, appetere, exoptare, expetere.—Longevity, longaevitae.—a Longing, desiderium, votiva.*

LOOK, obtutus.—*the look, aspectus, vultus.—to look, vidēre.—at or upon, aspicere. See BEHOLD.—to look up to, suspicere.—to look as if, speciem præbere, Caes.—but for him I should have looked well enough to myself, absque eo esset, rectè ego mihi vidissem, Ter.—they durst not even look the enemy in the face, ne aspectum quidem hostis sustinere valuerunt, Curt.—* look you, aspice, ecce, en.—at the name of Thisbe he looked up, ad nomen Thisbes oculos erexit, Ov.—you look upon him as no great scholar, tibi parùm videtur eruditus, Cic.—does this look like a wedding? num videntur convenire haec nuptiis? Ter.—a Looking-glass, speculum.*

LOOM, textoris jugum.

LOOP, amentum.—*a loop-hole, transenna.—for a gun, fenestella.*

LOOSE, laxus, dissolutus, pravus, remissus, negligens.—*in the bowels, *lientericus.—to loose, solvere, laxare.*

LOP, tondeo, decacumino, caedo, puto.—*Loppings, sarmenta.*

LOQUACIOUS, loquax, garrulus.

LORD, dominus, herus, * dynasta.—*a Lord-deputy, proconsul.—Lord-president, praeses.—Lord-treasurer, fisci praefectus.—the Lords, præcères, pares regni.—to lord it, dominari.—Lordly, imperiosus, elatus.*

LOSE, (to lose the possession of what one has once had) amittere. (to throw away uselessly) perdere.—*to lose one's credit, fidem labefactare.—to lose his life, capite plecti.—to lose his labour, operam ludere.—to lose his cause, causâ cadere.—to lose his time, tempus frustra conterere.—to lose by a bargain, damnum facere.—an opportunity, occasionem dimittère.*

LOSS, damnum, jactura.—*loss of life, vitae privatio.—causing loss, damnosus, exitiosus.*

LOST, perditus, amissus.

LOT, (part) pars, portio. (chance) sors, casus.—*by lot, sortitò, casu.—to lot, distribuere.—to cast lots, sortiri.—to draw lots, sortes trahere.*

LOTH, aversus, invitus.

LOTION, lotio, lavatio.

LOTTERY, tesserarum sortitio.

LOUD, sonorus, clarus, vocalis.

LOVE, subst. amor, benevolentia.—*Self-love, amor sui.—love of God, or parents, pietas.—love of our neighbour, charitas.—my love, conculum.—to love, (in general) amare. (in particular) diligère.—to make love to one, sollicitare, ambire.—to love ardently, ardère, deperire, de-amare, flagrare.—he is in love with another, in alio occupatur amore, Ter.—I am quite out of love with myself, totus displiceo mihi, Ter.—there is nothing I love better than to be alone, nihil est mihi amicus solitudine, Cic.—they love wrestling, his palaestra in studio est, Cic.—to love mutually, mutuo se amore prosequi, compecti.—out of love to you I wrote these things, amore impulsus, haec ad te scribenda putavi, Cic.—he loved the girl, puellae animum adjerit, Ter.—he gives himself to unlawful love, turpissimae voluptati corpus suum addicit, Cic.—Lovely, decorus, venustus.—a Lover, amator.*

(a suitor) procus.—*to be love-sick, deperire.—Loving, benignus, indulgens.*

LOUGH, lacus.

LOUNGE, otior, cesso.

LOUSE, pediculus.

LOW, humilis, depressus, afflictus.—*low-bred, servilis indolis.—low in stature, brevis, humilis.—in price, vili pretio, vilis.—low-water, maris refluxus.—to low, (as an ox) mugire, boare.—to lower, reprimere, comprimere.—make lower, deprimere.—let down lower, demittere.—to lower the price, pretium imminuere.—Lowmost, imus, infimus.—a Lowing, mugitus, boatus.*

LOYAL, fidus, fidelis.

LOZENGE, rhombus.

LUBBER, segnis, ignavus, piger.

LUCK, fortuna, successus.—*bad luck, infortunium.—Luckless, infelix, infaustus.—Lucky, felix, faustus, prosper.—Luckyly, auspiciatò, faustè.*

LUCRE, lucrum, quaestus.

LUGGAGE, onus, sarcina.

LUKEWARM, tepidus, remissus.

LULL, demulceo, sopio.

LUMP, massa, frustum.—*of earth, gleba. (heap) acervus.—the lump or whole, solidum.—Lumpish, hebes, tardus.—Lumpishness, stupor, tarditas, inertia.*

LUNCH, frustum, merenda.

LUNGS, pulmones.

LURE, illecebra.—*to lure, delinire.*

LURK, lateo, latito.

LUSCIOUS, suavis, praedulcis.

LUST, cupido, appetitus.—*to lust, prurire, concupiscere.—Lustful, salax, libidinosus, lascivus.*

LUSTRE, splendor, nitor.

LUSTY, validus, robustus, vegetus.—*to be lusty, vigere.*

LUXURY, luxus, luxuria, ubertas.

LYE, mendacium, fabula.—*to lye, mentiri, fingere.*

LYING along, decumbens, prostratus.—*down, reclinis.—flat, pronus.—telling lies, mentiens.—a lying at ease, recubitus.—in wait, insidiae.—lying-in of women, puerperium. See LIE.*

LYRE, lyra.—*Lyric, lyricus.*

M.

MACE, clava, fustis, sceptrum.—*Sergeant's mace, fasces.—Mace-bearer, lictor.*

MACERATE, macero. (make lean) emacio, macie conficere.—*Macerated, maceratus.*

MACHINATE, machinor.—*a Machination, machinatio.*

MACHINE, machina.

MACKEREL, scombrus.

MAD, insanus, demens, vesanus.—*to be mad, insanire, furere.—Madness, dementia, insania.—of a dog, rabies.—a Madhouse, hospitium insanorum.—raving mad, furiosus, furibundus.*

Madly, dementèr, insanè.—*Maddish*, cerebrosus, cerritus.—*a madcap*, vesanus, furiosus.

MADE, factus, confectus.—*to be made*, fieri.

MAGAZINE, * apothèca.—*of powder*, cella.—*of arms*, armamentarium.—*for corn*, horreum.

MAGGOT, termes; impetūs ànimi.

MAGIC, magice, magia.—*belonging to magic*, magicus.—*a Magician*, magus, veneficus.

MAGISTRATE, magistratus.—*Magisterial*, imperiosus.—*Magisterially*, imperiosè, * dogmaticè.

MAGNANIMITY, magnanimitas.—*Magnanimous*, magnanimus, fortis.—*Magnanimously*, strenuè, fortitèr.

MAGNET, magnes.—*Magnetical*, magneticus.—*Magnetism*, vis magnetica.

MAGNIFICENCE, magnificentia.—*Magnificent*, magnificus, augustus.—*Magnificently*, sumptuosè, splendide.

MAGNIFY, (*praise*) exalto, laudo, extollo. (*aggràbate*) exaggero.—*an object*, amplifico, augeo.—*Magnified*, (*enlarged*) amplificatus, auctus. (*too much commended*) nimis laudatus.

—*Magnifying*, amplificans, auens.

MAGNITUDE, magnitudo.

MAGPIE, pica.

MAHOMETANS, † Mahometani.

MAID, or **MAIDEN**, virgo, puella.—*old maid*, virgo grandis.—*servant*, (*a slave*) ancilla. (*free*) famula.—*cook*, coqua.—*chamber-maid*, ornatrix.—*waiting-maid*, ministra, pedissèqua. (*a fish*) raia minor.

MAJESTIC, augustus, regius.—*Majesty*, majestas, jubar regale.

MAIL, (*budget*) † bulga, saccus. (*bundle of letters*) fasciculus epistolarum.

MAIM, mutilo, vulnero.—*a maim*, vulnus, plaga.—*Maimed*, mancus, mutilus, vulneratus, debilis.

MAIN, primus, praecipuus.—*Mainforce*, vis, violentia.—*the Mainland*, continens.—*sea*, oceanus, altum mare.—*body*, summa.—*mast*, malus navis praecipuus.—*yard*, antenna praecipua.—*of a horse*, juba equina.—*Mainly*, valdè, maximè.

MAINTAIN, (*affirm*) assevero, affirmo. (*defend*) vindico, tueor, sustineo, defendo. (*keep*) nutrio, alo, sustento.—*Maintainable*, quod defendi potest.—*Maintained*, suppeditatus.—*a Maintainer*, vindex, assertor.—*Maintenance*, (*support*) defensio, tutamen. (*allowing necessities*) ad victum sumptus.

MAJOR, major, melior.—*Majority*, pars, major, plures.—*in the army*, legatus.—*general*, exercitūs instructor.

MAIZE, frumentum Indicum.

MAKE, facio, efficio, conficio, effingo, formo. (*to become*) fieri, evadere. (*create*) creare.—*you cannot make me believe it*, non adducar ut credam.—*both these things make against us*, eae res ambae contra nos faciunt, Cic.—*this makes nothing against me*, hoc non contra me valet, Cic.—*we make for Italy*, tendimus in Latium, Virg.—*to make a speech*, verba facere, Cic.—*to make a law*, legem ferre, Cic.—*to make one a*

king, regem constituere, Caes.—*he made away with himself*, ipse sibi mortem conscivit, Cic.

MALADY, morbus, aegritudo.

MALAPERT, procaz, petulans.—*Malapertness*, procacitas.

MALE, mās.—*of the male kind*, masculinus.

MALCONTENT, aegrè ferens.—*Malediction*, maledictio.—*a Malefactor*, reus, maleficus, sons.—*Malevolence*, malevolentia.—*Malevolent*, malevolens, malignus.

MALICE, malitia, invidia, simultas, malevolentia.—*prepense*, ultionis studium.

MALICIOUS, malignus, invidus.—*Maliciously*, malignè, invidè.

MALIGN, (*detract*) invideo.—*Malignant*, malignus, gravis.

MALL, batuo, tundo.—*Malleable*, ductilis.

MALLOWS, malvae.—*marsh*, hibiscum.

MALT, † brasium, † byne.—*to make malt*, bynem parare.—*a Maltster*, brasiator.—*Malting*, byneficium.

MAMMA, mamma, mater.

MAMMOCKS, offulae.

MAN, homo, mortalis. (*not a child*) vir. (*not a woman*) vir, mas.—*any man*, aliquis, quisvis, quisquam.—*a Man-servant*, famulus, servus.—*every man*, omnis, quisque.—*no man*, nemo, nullus.—*man by man*, viritum.—*like a man*, virilitèr.—*all to a man*, omnes ad unum.—*verb. to man*, hominibus complere, vel instruere.—*man the capstan*, elevare * ergatam.—*to act the man*, virum agere.—*an old man*, senex.—*a young man*, juvenis, adolescens.—*a rich man*, dives.—*a poor man*, pauper.—*a wise man*, sapiens.—*a man of war*, navis bellica.—*at chess*, lāro, calculus.—*Manslaughter*, homicidium.—*belonging to man*, humanus.

MANACLE, manicus constringere. s. manica ferrea.—*Manacled*, manicus constrictus.

MANAGE, administro, tracto.—*to manage the people*, plebis animos permulcere.—*a horse*, subigere equum.—*a Manage*, hippodromus.—*Managed*, administratus, gestus.—*a Manager*, curator, conductor.

MANDAMUS, diploma regium.—*a Mandate*, mandatum, jussum.—*Mandatory*, mandans, imperans.

MANDRAKE, * mandragoras.

MANE, juba equina.

MANGE, scabies canina.—*Manginess*, por-rigo.

MANAGER, praesepe.

MANGLE, lacero, lanio.—*Mangled*, laceratus, truncatus.—*a Mangling*, laceratio.—*a Mangler*, mutilator.

MANHOOD, aetas virilis.

MANIAC, insanus, demens.

MANIFEST, v. manifestus. a. manifestus, clarus. (*to be made so*) innotescere.—*it is manifest*, patet, constat, liquet.—*Manifested*, patefactus.

MANIFOLD, multiplex.

MANKIND, genus humanum.

MANLINESS, fortitudo, virtus.—*Manly*, virilis, strenuus, fortis.—*adv. virilitèr*, fortitèr.—*a Manly woman*, virago;

MANNA, manna.

MANNED, viris instructus.

MANNER, mos, modus, consuetudo. (*quality*) qualitas.—*in a manner, quodammodo.*—*of sundry manners, multimodis.*—*in like manner, similiter.*—*in such a manner, ita.*—*Manners, mores.*—*good-, urbanitas.*—*ill-, inurbanitas.*

MANSTON, sedes, domus.

MANTEAU, palla muliebris.—*Manteau-maker, sartrix.*

MANTLE, spumescio, pennas dispandere.—*a mantle, penula.*

MANUEL, liber manualis.

MANUFACTURE, subst. opificium.—*verb. manu facere.*—*Manufactured, manu factus.*—*Manufacturer, opifex.*

MANURE, stercoro, faecundo.—*Manure, stercus, fimus.*—*Manured, stercoratus, satiatius.*—*Manurer, rucicola.*—*a Manuring, cultus.*

MANUSCRIPT, liber manu scriptus.

MANY, multi, plures, complures, perplures.—*how many, quot.*—*a good many, aliquamulti.*—*as many as, tot quot.*—*many times, saepè multotiès.*—*as many times as, totiès, quotiès.*—*so many, tot.*—*many ways, multifariam.*

MAP, charta geographica.—*of the world, tabula cosmographica.*

MAR, (*spoil*) vitio, depravo.

MARBLE, marmor.

MARCH, incedo, gradior, proficiscor.—*in, ingredior.*—*on, progredior.*—*out, egredior.*—*an army to, exercitum ducere ad.*—*off, recedo.*—*a march, iter.*—*the month of, Martius.*—*Marching, progressus.*—*the Marches, fines, limites.*

MARE, equa.

MARGIN, margo.—*Marginal, in margine scriptus.*

MARIGOLD, caltha.

MARINE, classiarius miles.—*Mariner, marinus, nauta.*

MARJORAM, amaracus.

MARTIAL, martialis.

MARITIME, maritimus.

MARK, signo, noto. (*observe*) animadverto.—*out, designo.*—*a mark, signum, nota.*—*of money, †marca.* (*brand*) stigma. (*impression*) vestigium.—*to shoot at, meta, scopus.*—*of a wound, cicatrix, vibex.*—*to a writing, signatura.*—*Marked, notatus, observatus.*—*with chalk, cretatus.* (*pointed*) interpunctus, distinctus.—*o Marker, annotator.* (*observer*) observator.—*of bounds, metator.*

MARKET, forum, emporium.—*a Market-man, nundinator.*—*place, forum.*—*town, emporium.*—*Marketable, venalis.*—*Marketing, emptio.*

MARKING, notatio, observatio.—*iron, cauterium.*—*Marksmen, qui rectè collineat.*

MARL, marga, tasconium.—*Marled, margâ foecundatus.*

MARMALADE, cydonites.

MARMOREAN, marmoreus.

MARQUIS, marchio.—*a Marquisate, marchionatus.*

MARR, corumpo, vitio.—*the form, deformatio.*

MARRIAGE, nuptiae, conjugium.—*of mar-*

riage, nuptialis, conjugalis.—*Marriageable, nubilus.*—*a Marriage-song, *epithalamium.*—*Married, nuptus, conjunctus.*—*a Married man, maritus.*—*woman, uxor.*—*to marry, (as the priest) connubio jungere.* (*as the man*) uxorem ducere. (*as the woman*) viro nubere.—*give in marriage, nuptum dare.*—*again, nuptias secundas contrahere.*—*Marrying, nuptiae.*

MARS, Mars.—*of or belonging to, Martius, bellicosus.*

MARSH, palus.—*Marsh ground, pratum palustre.*—*a salt marsh, aestuarium.*—*Marshy, paludosus, palustris.*

MARSHAL, ordino.—*a Marshal, †mareschallus.*—*Marshalled, in ordinem digestus.*—*a Marshalsea, †mareschalia.*

MART, emporium.

MARTIAL, militaris, bellicosus.—*law, lex belli.*—*court, curia martialis.*—*affairs, res bellicae.*—*man, bellator.*

MARTIN, hirundo agrestis.

MARTINMASS, festum sancti Martini.

MARTYR, mátyr. (*verb*) discrucio.—*Martyrdom, martyrium.*—*Martyred, martyrio coronatus.*

MARVEL, miror, admiror.—*Marvellous, mirabilis, mirus.*—*thing, mirandum, mirum.*

MASCULINE, masculinus, masculus.

MASH, (*mixture*) mixtura. (*for cattle*) potio medica. (*verb*) commisceo.

MASK, larva. (*dance*) mimus. (*pretence*) praetextus.

MASON, latomus.—*rule, amussis.*

MASQUERADE, personatorum hominum saltatio. (*habit*) habitus personatus. (*person*) homo personatus.

MASS, massa, moles.—*the mass, †missa.*—*book, missale.*—*dress, habitus sacerdotalis.*

MASSACRE, caedo, trucido.—*a Massacre, caedes, occisio.*

MASSIVE, (*massy*) solidus.—*Massiveness, soliditas.*

MAST, (*of a ship*) malus.—*foremast, malus anticus.*—*mainmast, malus praecipuus.*—*mizenmast, malus puppis.* (*belonging to mast*) glandarius. (*for swine*) balanus, glans.

MASTER, (*of a house, or the owner of a property*) dominus. (*in relation to a servant under him*) herus. (*an overseer*) magister. (*a teacher*) praceptor, magister, ludimagister.—*a head master of a school, * archididascälus.*—*an under one, subpraceptor, * hypodidascälus.*—*one's own master, sui juris, liber.*—*in business, rei peritus.*—*Master of Arts, artium magister.*—*of the artillery, machinarum praefectus.*—*of the ceremonies, magister admissionum.*—*of the guards, satellitum princeps.*—*of defence, lanista.*—*of the rolls, archivorum custos.*—*in chancery, magister cancellarius.*—*a Master-piece, opus praecipuum.* (*verb.*) supero, vinco.—*one's self, seipsum continere.*—*a city, urbe potiri.*—*one's boldness, audaciam frangere.*

MASTIFF, canis molossus.

MAT, matta, teges.

MATCH, (*compare*) comparo, confero. (*to be suitable*) quadrare. (*in marriage*) nuptum dare.

---*match of sulphur*, sulphuratum.---*of a gun*, fomes igniarius.---*in exercise*, certamen.---*bargain*, stipulatio, pactum.---*marriage*, nuptiae, connubium, conjugium. (*equal*) par, compar.---*Match-maker*, nuptiarum conciliator.---*Matched*, aequatus.---*in marriage*, matrimonio conjunctus.

MATE, socius, collega.

MATERIAL, corporeus. (*important*) magni momenti, necessarius.

MATERNAL, maternus.

MATHEMATICAL, mathematicus.—*Mathematically*, mathematicè.—*Mathematician*, mathematicus.—*Mathematics*, mathematica.

MATINS, preces matutinae.

MATRICE, matrix, uterus.—*Matricide*, matricidium.—*a matricide*, matricida.

MATRICULATE, nomen in tabulas referre.—*Matriculated*, conscriptus.

MATRIMONY, matrimonium, connubium.

---*Matrimonial*, connubialis.

MATRON, matrona.

MATT, matta, scirpea.—*Matted like a bed*, storeâ coopertus. (*as hair*) concretus, implexus.

MATTER, (*corruption*) sanies, tabum. (*substance*) materia, substantia. (*business*) res, negotium, opus.—*full of matter*, purulentus.—*it is no matter*, nihil interest.—*it is no great matter*, parum est.—*it is a great matter*, magni momenti est.—*a matter about*, quasi, circiter.—*it is a matter of fact*, re factum fuit.

MATTOCK, marra.

MATRESS, culcita lanea, grabatus.

MATURE, (*ripe*) maturus. (*accurate*) accuratus, cautus.—*Maturely*, maturè, consultè, cautè.—*Maturity*, maturitas, aetas matura.

MAUGRE, invitè.

MAUL, pugnis, &c. contundere.—*Mauled*, contusus, caesus.

MAULKIN, (*scarecrow*) larva. (*for an oven*) peniculus furnaceus.

MAUNDER, murmuro, musso, mussito.

MAUNDY, sportella.

MAUNDY THURSDAY, dies Jovis ante pascha.

MAW, ventriculus.

MAWKISH, nauseam pariens.—*Mawks*, puella insulsa.

MAXILLARY, maxillaris.

MAXIM, axioma, praeceptum, effatum.

MAY, (*can*) possum, queo.—*as great as may be*, quantuscunque.—*as little as may be*, quàm minimus.—*if it may be*, si fieri poterit, Ter.—*you may for me*, per me licet, Plaut.—*but it may be some one will say*, sed fortasse dixerit quispiam, Cic.

MAY, (*the month*) Maius.—*May-game*, ludibrium.

MAYOR, praetor urbanus.

MAZE, labyrinthus. (*astonishment*) stupor, consternatio.

ME, me.

MEAD, (*drink*) mulsum.---*Meadow*, pratium.

MEAGRE, macilentus, macer.---*Meagreness*, macies, macritas.

MEAL, farina, pollen.—*Mealy-mouthed*, pudens, verecundus.

MEAN, volo, intelligo.—*what does my father mean*, quid sibi vult pater? Ter.—*what does the man mean?* quam hic rem agit? Ter. *I understand not what he means*, quid sibi velit non satis intelligo, Cic.—*you know whom I mean*, scis, quem dicam, Cic.—*he means to grow by day-break*, primâ luce parat ire, Virg.—*we are to consider what he meant*, quid senserit cogitandum, Cic.—*and yet for all that he did what he meant*, tamen propositum nihilo secius peregit, Nep.—*what meant he to say?* quid illi in mentem venit dicere, Cic.—*this is the meaning of the precept*, hanc habet vim hoc praeceptum, Cic.—*in his saying*, know yourself, his meaning is, cum nosce te dicit, hoc dicit, Cic.—*Mean or medium*, modus, ratio, opera, causa.—*by fair means*, sponte, blandè.—*by foul means*, invitè, per vim.—*by some means*, quocunque modo.—*by all means*, prorsus, quom maximè.—*by no means*, nequaquam, nullo modo.—*Mean*, (*shabby*) abjectus, mediocris, modicus, humilis, tenuis, vulgaris, ignobilis.—*in the mean time*, interea, interim.—*Means*, or *wealth*, opes, divitiae, facultates.—*Meaner*, inferior.—*Meanest*, infimus, imus.—*Meaning*, sensus, animus. *well-meaning*, probus, justus.—*Meanly*, mediocriter, malè, abjectè.—*Meanness*, (*indifference*) mediocritas. (*poverty*) tenuitas.—*of birth*, ignobilitas, obscuritas, humilitas.—*of spirit*, timiditas, sordes. (*verb.*) *I meant*, volui, cogitavi. (*meant*) propositus.

MEASLES, rubiolar.

MEASURE, metior.—*out*, admetior.—*over again*, remetior.—*with the eyes*, oculis lustrare.—*a measure*, mensura.—*of wine*, modus.—*beyond measure*, immodicè, praeter modum.—*in some measure*, aliquatenus.—*out of measure*, immodicè, extra modum.—*within measure*, intra modum.—*a Measurer*, mensor, metator.—*Measures*, (*purposes*) consilia, proposita, rationes.

MEAT, cibus, esca.—*flesh meat*, caro.—*meat and drink*, victus.—*dainty meat*, dapes, cupediae, lautitiae.—*minced meat*, minutal.—*spoon meat*, cochlearia.—*sweet meat*, tragemata.

MECHANIC, opifex, faber.—*mechanic* or *mechanical*, mechanicus.—*Mechanics*, (*mechanism*) mechanismus.

MEDAL, numisma solenne.

MEDDLE with, tracto, curo, attingo. (*in an affair*) se immiscere rei.—*Meddler*, ardelio, musca, factiosus.

MEDIATE, intercedo.—*Mediator*, intercessor, conciliator, arbiter.—*Mediation*, intercessio.—*Mediatorial*, intercedens.—*Mediatrix*, conciliatrix.

MEDICINE, medicina, medendi scientia.

(*physic*) medicamentum, medicamen.

MEDIOCRITY, mediocritas, modus.

MEDITATE, mēditor, praemeditor.—*Meditated*, meditatus.

MEDITERRANEAN, mediterraneus.

MEDLAR, mespilum.—*Medley*, farrago.

to make a medley, turbare, miscere, contaminare.

MEDULLAR, medullaris.

MEED, praeium.

MEEK, mitis, lenis, placidus. (to grow meek) mitescere.—Meekly, lenitèr.

MEER, (lake) palus.

MEET, aptus, idoneus.—not meet, alienus, ineptus, incongruens.—it is meet, convenit, expedit, par est.—to be meet, competo.—to meet, obvenire, occurrere, obviam ire, convenire, occurrere.—a Meeting together, concursus, congressio. (assembly) conventus. (congregation) congregatio. (meeting of people) frequentia.—Meeting-house, conventiculum.

MELANCHOLY, (adj.) tristis, moestus. (subst.) * melancholia, atra bilis, tristitia, moestitia.—Melancholic, hypochondriacus.—to be melancholy, tristitiâ affici.

MELIORATE, meliorem reddere.—Meliorated, melior factus.

MELLIFLUOUS, mellifluens.

MELLOW, mitesco. (as wine) languesco. (ripe) maturus, mitis. (with liquor) temulentus.—not mellow, crudus, acidus.—very mellow, permitis, valdè maturus.

MELODIOUS, harmonicus, canorus.—Melodiously, suavitèr, modulatè.—Melody, harmonia, modulatio.

MELON, melo, pepo.

MELT, (metals) liq(u)id, liquefacio. (as snow) regelo.—into tears, in lacrymas solvi. (to be melted) liqui, liquescere.—Melted, liquatus, liquefactus.—that may be melted, fusilis.—a Melter, fusor, confiator.—a Melting-house, ustrina.

MEMBER, membrum.—of parliament, senator.—of a society, socius.—of an university, alumnus, academicus.—by members, membra-tim.

MEMBRANE, membrana, tunica.—full of membranes, membranaceus.

MEMOIRS, commentarius, vel -ium.

MEMORY, (call to) recordor.—Memory, memoria.—Memorable, memorabilis.—out of memory, oblitus.

MEN, homines.

MENACE, minor, comminor.—Menaced, minatus.—Menacing, minans, minax.—Menacing, minatio.

MEND, (correct) emendo, castigo, corrigo. (grow better) melioresco. (repair) reficio, reparo, restauoro, reconno, sarcio, resarcio.—one's manners, in melius mutare.—in health, convalesco.—one's condition, fortunam emendare.—Mended, emendatus, castigatus, reparatus, reffectus, interpolatus.—Mender, emendator, corrector, castigator.—of old things, veteramentarius.

MENDICANT, mendicans, mendicus.—friar, frater ex ordine mendicantium.

MENIAL, domesticus, servilis.—Menial servant, famulus.

MENSTRUAL, menstruus.

MENSURATION, metatio.—Mensurable, mensurabilis.

MENTAL, mente conceptus, internus.

MENTION, v. memoro, commemoro.—mention, s. mentio, commemoratio.—not to mention, silentio praeterire.—Mentioned, memoratus.—fit to be mentioned, memorabilis.—not fit to be mentioned, turpe dictu.

MERCANTILE, ad commercium pertinens.

MERCENARY, mercenarius, venalis.

MERCHANT, mercator.—Merchantise, mercx, mercatura, mercimonium.—Merchant vessel, navis mercatoria.

MERCURIAL, vividus, levis, acer.—Mercurials, mercurialia.

MERCURY, Mercurius.—quicksilver, * hydrargyrum.

MERCY, misericordia, commiseratio, clementia.—to have mercy, misereri, miserari.—to be in one's mercy, in potestate esse alicujus.—Merciful, misericors, clemens.—Mercifully, clementèr.—Merciless, immisericors, inhumanus.

MERELY, merè, tantum.

MERETRICIOUS, meretricius.

MERIDIAN, circulus meridianus.—Meridional, meridianus, australis.—Meridionally, ad austrum.

MERIT, meritum. (verb.) mereo, promereo.—of merit, praclarus, illustris.—Meritorious, merens, meritus.

MERMAID, siren.

MERRY (to make), exhilarare.—to be so, laetari, gaudere.—Merrily, festivè, laetè.—Merriment, hilaritas, laetitia.—merry, (adj.) hilaris, festivus, laetus, jucundus, lepidus, jocosus.

MESS of meat, cibus.—mate, convictor.—of medley, farrago.

MESSAGE, mandatum.—to tell a message, mandata ferre.—send a message, lego, mitto.—Messenger, nuncius. (ambassador) legatus. (officer of justice) lictor, stator. (letter-carrier) tabellarius. (post-boy) cursor, veredarius.

MESSIAS, Messias.

MESSAGE, domus, fundus.

MET, obviam factus.—well met, optatò advenis.

METAL, metallum.—Metallic, metallicus.

METAMORPHOSE, transformo.—Metamorphosis, metamorphosis.

METAPHOR, metaphora.—Metaphorical, metaphoricus.

METAPHYSICS, metaphysica.

METE, metior, demetior.—Meted out, metatus, demensus.

METEORS, meteora, pl.

METHINKS, mihi videtur.

METHOD, methodus, ratio.—Methodical, methodicus.—Methodically, methodicè.

METRE, (rhyme) rhythmus.

METROPOLIS, metropolis.—Metropolitan, metropolitanus.

METTLE, (sprightliness) vigor, agilitas. (courage) virtus.—Mettle, ardens, vehemens, acer, ferox, indomitus, violentus.

MIEW, (as a cat) myaulizo. (as a stag) cornua mutare.—Mewed up, inclusus, conclusus.

MICE, mures.

MICHAELMAS, festum sancti Michaelis.

MICROCOSM, microcosmus. — *Microscope*, microscopium.

MID-DAY, meridies.

MIDDLE, medium.

MIDDLING, modicus, mediocris.

MIDLAND, mediterraneus.

MID-NIGHT, media nox.

MID-SUMMER, solstitium aestivum.

MIDWAY, via media.

MIDWIFE, obstetrix. — *Midwifery*, obstetricium. — *Mid-winter*, summa hiems.

MIEN, oris species, vultus.

MIGHT, vis, potentia, potestas. — *I might*, possem. — *it might have been done, if he had been taken, si captus esset, fieri potuit, vel potuisset.* *Mighty*, potens, valens, validus. (*adv.*) valdè, vehementer. — *to be mighty, valere, pollere.* — *to grow mighty, valescere.* — *Mightiness*, potentia, potestas.

MIGRATION, migratio, commigratio.

MILCH cow, vacca lactaria.

MILD, (*gentle*) mitis, lenis, mansuetus, placidus. (*indulgent*) indulgens, obsequiosus, blandus. — *to make mild, sedare, placare.* — *to grow mild, mitescere, mansuescere.*

MILDEW, rubigo, ros melleus. — *Mildewed, sideratus, rubigine obductus.*

MILDNESS, lenitas, clementia. — *Mildly*, lenitè, mansuetè.

MILE, milliare, mille passus.

MILITARY, militaris, bellicosus. — *Militant, militans.*

MILITIA, militia.

MILK, lac. — *house*, lactarium. — *maid*, lactaria. — *pail*, mulctrale. — *milksop, (coward)* meticulosus. (*governed by a wife*) uxori nuptus. (*effeminate*) molliculus. (*verb.*) mulgeo, emulgeo. — *Milked, emulsus.* — *Milkiess, mollitia, lenitas.* — *Milky, lacteus.* — *Milky-way, galaxia.*

MILL, (*for corn*) pistrinum. — *a hand-mill, mola trusatilis.* — *a fulling-mill, mola fullonia.* — *paper-mill, mola chartaria.* — *powder-mill, mola ad pulverem nitratum conficiendum.* — *oil-mill, trapes.* — *water-mill, mola aquatica.* — *wind-mill, mola vento agitata.* — *Mill-dam, stagnum molare.* — *Mill-stone, lapis molaris.* — *the upper one, catillus.* — *the nether one, meta.* — *Miller, molitor.*

MILLET, milium.

MILLION, decies centena millia.

MIMIC, imitari jocularitè. — *Mimic, mimus, pantomimus.*

MINCE, concido, comminuo. — *Mincemeal, minutal.* — *Mincing, (of a matter)* extenuatio. (*of meat*) concisura carnis.

MIND, (*look after*) curo, observo. (*regard*) respicio, curo. (*consider*) animadverto, perpendo, attendo, consulo, video, considero, specto. — *put in mind, moneo, admoneo; exopto, concupisco.* — *mind what you are about, hoc agite, Ter.* — *he minds carefully to give no more than he received, observat strictè, ne plus reddat, quam acceperit, Cic.* — *nobody had minded that flaw, id vitium nulli notatum erat, Ov.* — *he minds his own business, suum curat negotium, Cic.* — *this is all he minds, huic uni studet, Ter.*

nil aliud agit, quàm ut, Nep. — *the mind, animus, mens.* (*opinion*) opinio, sententia. — *desire, desiderium, studium, votum, cupiditas, cupido.* * (*intellect or rational faculty*) mens; (*sentiments or passions*) animus: thus, *Ter.* a *perverted mind and a depraved heart, mala mens, malus animus.* — *you have a wife to your mind, habes, ita ut voluisti, uxorem, Ter.* — *is every thing to your mind, satin' omnia ex sententia? Ter.* — *he gave his mind to writing, animum ad scribendum adjecit, appulit, Ter.* — *I have a great mind to lie at the city, mirum me desiderium tenet urbis, Cic.* — *I had a mind to have gone into Cilicia, mihi erat in animo proficisci in Ciliciam, Cic.* — *I know his mind very well, ego illius sensum pulchrè calleo, Ter.* — *high-minded, superbus, elatus.* — *ill-minded, malevolus.* — *Mindful, memòr, attentus, diligens.* — *Minding, curans.*

MINE, fodina. — *of silver, argenti fodina.* — *of gold, auri fodina.* — *of lead, stannarium.* (*in a siege*) cuniculus. — *Miner in a siege, cuniculorum fossor.* (*metals*) metallicus.

MINERAL, fossilis, metallicus. — *water, aqua per venas metalli fluens.*

MINGLE, misceo. — *Mingled, mistus, commistus.* — *Mingling, mistura.*

MINION, deliciae, coeculum.

MINISTER, ministro. — *a minister, minister.* — *of state, rerum publicarum administer.* — *of the gospel, praedicator.* — *of a parish, ecclesiae pastor parochus.* — *of justice, justitiae curator.* — *Ministered, suppeditatus.* — *the ministry, reipublicae curatores.*

MINOR, (*in age*) minor aetate.

MINORITY, pars minor.

MINSTREL, fidicen, fidicena.

MINT, mentha. — *a mint for coining, officina ad numum cudendum.* (*great quantity*) nimium, magnus acervus.

MINUTE, a. minutus, exiguus. — *Minute, s. sexagesima pars horae.* (*instant*) momentum. — *Minutely, sigillatim.* — *Minuteness, parvitas.*

MIX, puella fastidiosa.

MIRACLE, miraculum. — *Miraculous, mirificus, mirus.*

MIRE, coenum, lutum. — *Miry, coenosus, lutosus.* — *daubed with mire, lutulentus.*

MIRROR, (*glass*) speculum. (*pattern*) exemplar.

MIRTH, gaudium, laetitia. — *Mirthfully, laetus, hilaris.*

MISADVENTURE, infortunium.

MISADVISE, perperam consulere.

MISAPPLICATION, applicatio prava. — *Misapply, perperam applicare.*

MISAPPREHEND, malè intelligere. — *Misapprehension, sinistra interpretatio.*

MISBECOMING, indecorus, alienus.

MISBEHAVE, male se gerere. — *Misbehaviour, morum pravitas.*

MISBELIEF, fides prava.

MISCALCULATE, malè computare.

MISCALL, falso, vel ficto nomine appellare.

MISCARRY, (*in business*) malè succedere.

—*Miscarriage, (of a child) abortus, abortio.—Miscarried, malè gestus.*

MISCELLANEOUS, miscellaneous, mistus.—

Miscellanies, miscellanea.—Miscellany, farrago.

MISCHANCE, infortunium.

MISCHIEF, malum, exitium.—*Mischievous, nocens, malignus.—Mischievousness, malitia.—Mischievously, improbè*

MISCONCEIVE, hallucinor, malè intelligere.

—*Misconception, sinistra interpretatio.*

MISCONSTRUE, malè explicare.—*Misconstruction, depravatio.*

MISCOUNT, malè numerare.

MISCREANT, infidus, nocens.

MISDEED, culpa, delictum.

MISDEMEAN, malè sè gerere.—*Misdemeanor, delictum, culpa.*

MISDOER, nocens, noxius.—*Misdoing, delinquens, peccans.*

MISDOUBT, suspicio. (*verb*) suspicor.

MISEMPLY, malè collocare.

MISER, avarus, miser.—*Miserable, (afflicted) afflictus, calamitosus.—niggardly miser, avarus.—Miserableness, avaritia.—Misery, miseria, aerumna.*

MISFORTUNE, infortunium, clades.

MISGIVE, praesagio.

MISGUIDE, seduco, fallo.

MISHAP, infortunium.

MISINFORMED, malè doctus.—*Misinformation, falsus rumor.*

MISINTERPRET, perperam exponere.—*Misinterpretation, mala interpretatio.*

MISLAY, extra locum ponere.

MISLEAD, seduco, fallo.—*Misled, seductus. Misleader, seductor.*

MISLE, irropro, stillo.—*Misling, irrorans, tenuis.*

MISLIKE, improbo, aversor.

MISLETOE, viscus.

MISMANAGE, malè administrare.—*Mismanaged, malè administratus.*

MISMATCH, malè sociare.—*Mismatched, malè sociatus.*

MISNAME, ficto nomine appellare.—*Misnamed, falsò appellatus.*

MISPEND, prodigo, profundo.—*Mispending, profusio.*

MISPLACE, perperam locare.—*Misplaced, perperam collocatus.*

MISPRINTED, mendosè impressus.

MISPRISION, neglectus.

MISQUOTE, falsò citare.

MISRECKON, falsò numerare.—*Misreckoned, falsò computatus.*

MISRELATE, falsò narrare.

MISREPRESENT, falsa exprimere.—*Misrepresentation, falsa descriptio.*

MISRULE, dominatio iniqua.

MISS, adolescentula.—(*mistress*) amica. (*wrong*) damnus.

MISS, (*leave out*) intermitto, omitto, praetermitto. (*in duty*) pecco, erro, labor. (*or be mistaken*) erro, hallucinor, fallo.

MISSHAPEN, deformis, deformatus.

MISSING, (*I am*) desideror.

MISSION, missio.—*Missionary, emissarius.*

MISSIVE, missilis.

MISPEL, malè literas connectere.—*Mispelt, malè connexus.*

MIST, nebula, caligo.—*to be in a mist, perturbari.*

MISTAKE, erro, fallor.—*Mistake, error, erratum.—Mistaken, deceptus, falsus.*

MISSTATE, falsò proponere.

MISTEACH, perperam docere.

MISTRERM, falsò appellare.

MISTIME, tempore malè dividere.

MISTRESS, domina, hera, amica.

MISTRUST, diffido, suspicor.—*Mistrust, diffidentia.*

MISUNDERSTAND, malè intelligere.—*Misunderstanding, sinistra interpretatio. (among friends) dissidium, discordia.*

MISUSE, abutor, laedo. (*with the tongue*) convicior.—*Misused, laesus, violatus.*

MITE, (*insect*) acarus. (*weevil*) curculio. (*coin*) nummulus.

MITRE, mitra.—*Mitred, infulatus.*

MITIGATE, mitigo, lenio.—*Mitigated, mitigatus.*

MIX, misceo, commisceo.—(*adulterate*) vitio, adultero, corrumpto. (*with water*) diluo.—*Mixture, mistura, farrago.*

MOAN, lugeo, doleo, deploro, condoleo. (*moan*) luctus, plactus.—*Moaning, fletus, lamentatio.*

MOAT, or ditch, fossa.

MOB, turba confusa.—*the mob, plebecula.—woman's mob, calidrum.*

MOCK, ludo, deludo, ludificor, risui habere.—*Mock, (subst.) dicerium, sanna.—Mocker, derisor, sannio. (deceiver) planus.*

MODE, (*manner*) modus, ratio. (*fashion*) consuetudo, usus.

MODEL, delineo, formo.—*Model, modulus, forma, exemplar.—Modelled, delineatus, formatus.—Modeller, formator.*

MODERATE, moderor, gubernor. (*suppress*) coërceo, diminuo. (*decide*) dirimo. (*moderate*) moderatus, mediocris.—*Moderation, moderatio. (in expence) frugalitas.*

MODERN, recens, hodiernus.—*Moderns, recentiores.*

MODEST, modestus, pudicus, aequus.

MODICUM, modicum.

MODIFY, modum adhibere.—*Modification, modificatio.*

MODISH, scitus, concinnus.—*Modishness, concinnitas hodierna.*

MODULATE, modulator.—*Modulation, modulatio.*

MOIETY, dimidium.

MOIST, humidus, udus, succidus.—*to be moist, madere, humere.—to grow moist, humescere.—Moisten, humectare.—to be made moist, madefieri.—Moisture, humor, vapor.—of the earth, uligo.—without moisture, exsuccus.*

MOLE, talpa.—*in the body, macula, naevus.—fence, agger.—a mole-hill, grunus.*

MOLEST, infesto, vexo.—*Molested, infestatus.*—*Molester, vexator.*

MOLLIFY, mollio, mitigo.—*Mollient, molliens, delicinæ.*—*Mollifier, pacator.*—*Mollifying, pacatio, levatio.*

MOLTED, fusus, conflatus, fusilis.

MOMENT, momentum, temporis punctum.—*of great moment, gravis, magni ponderis.*—*of little moment, leviculus.*

MONARCH, monarcha.—*Monarchy, monarchia.*

MONASTERY, monasterium.—*Monastical, monasticus.*

MONDAY, dies Lunæ, feria secunda.

MONEY, moneta. (*any kind of property*) pecunia. (*stamped coin*) nummus, numisma.—*current money, nummus receptus.*—*clipped money, pecunia accisa.*—*borrowed money, aes alienum.*—*a monied man, locuples.*

MONGREL, bigener, * hybrida.

MONITOR, monitor.

MONK, monachus.—*Monkish, monasticus.*

MONOPOLIZE, monopolium exercere.—*Monopolizer, monopola.*

MONOSYLLABLE, * monosyllaba.

MONSTER, monstrum, portentum, ostentum.

MONSTROUS, monstrosus, portentosus.

MONTH, mensis.—*Monthly, per mensem.*—*of a month, menstruus.*—*of two, three, four, months, bimestris, trimestris, quadrimestris.*

MONUMENT, monumentum. (*tomb*) mausoleum, monumentum sepulchrale, tumulus.

MOOD, (*humour*) animi affectus. (*of a verb*) modus.—*in good mood, alacer.*—*in ill mood, moestus, tristis.*

MOON, luna.—*new moon, novilunium.*—*half-moon, luna falcata.*—*full moon, plenilunium.*—*Moon-eyed, lusciosus.*

MOOR, Aethiops, Maurus. (*marsh*) palus.

MOOR, retineo.—*a ship, navem anchoris in fundo idoneo statuere.*

MOOT, conventus.—*Moot-hall, aula declamatoria.*

MOP, peniculo purgare.—*mop, peniculus.*

MOPE, obstupeo.—*Mopes, stipes, stupidus.*—*Mope-eyed, luscus.*

MORAL, moralis, * ethicus.—*Moral, (subst.) * epimythium.*—*Morality, moralitas.*—*Moralize, mythologizo.*—*Morally, sensu morali.*—*speaking, ex communi sensu.*—*Morals, mores, instituta.*

MORASS, palus.

MORBID, morbidus, morbosus.—*Morbific, morbificus.*

MORE, plus, major.—*adv. magis, plusquam, amplius.*—*there were more than fifty men slain, plus quinquaginta hominum ceciderunt, Liv.*—*more than forty years old, annos natus magis quadraginta, Cic.*—*there were slain that day more than fifteen thousand Ligurians, supra quindecim millia Ligurum eo die caesa, Liv.*—*he is more esteemed than another, habetur pluris hic quam alius, Cic.*—*I attribute it more to your fortune than to your wisdom, fortunæ magis tribuo, quam sapientiæ tuæ, Cic.*—*I say no more, nihil dico amplius, Cic.*—*more and more,*

impensius.—*more or less, plus minus.*—*more than enough, plus satis.*—*to be more than enough, superesse.*

MORN, or **MORNING**, mane, aurora, tempus matutinum.—*in the morning, manè.* (*betimes*) diluculo.—*the morning-star, * phosphorus.*—*next morning, postridiè manè.*

MOROSE, perversus, austerus.—*Moroseness, protervitas.*

MORROW, cras, crastinò.—*Morrow morning, cras manè.*—*night, crastinà nocte.*—*day after to-morrow, perendiè.*

MORSEL, frustum, buccæ.—*to a morsel, ad summam inopiam.*

MORTAL, (*deadly*) lethalis, capitalis, lethifer, mortifer. (*subject to death*) mortalis.—*Mortality, clades.* (*frailty*) mortalitas. (*death*) mors.—*Mortality, subst. pestis, pestilentia.*—*Mortals, mortales, homines.*

MORTAR, mortarium. (*cement*) gypsum, cementum.—*daubed with mortar, gypsatus.*

MORTGAGE, hypotheca, pignus.—*verb. pignore opponere.*—*Mortgaged, pignore oppositus.*

MORTIFICATION, (*in the body*) gangraena. (*self-denial*) mortificatio, coërcitio. (*grief*) dolor.—*Mortified, (as a limb) gangraenâ affectus.* (*wee'd*) dolens. (*subdued*) coërcitus.

MORTISE, cavo inserere.—*subst. cavus.*

MOSS, muscus.—*covered with moss, muscosus.*

MOST, plerique.—*adv. maximè, plurimum, præcipuè.*

MOTE, * atomus.

MOTH, tineæ, tæredo.—*full of moths, tinctus.*

MOTHER, mater, genitrix.—*mother-in-law, noverca.*—*grand-mother, avia.* (*a disease*) hysterica passio. (*womb*) matrix.—*mother-of-pearl, concha Persica.*—*of grapes, vinacea.* (*native*) vernaculus. (*chief*) primarius, præcipuus.—*of a mother, maternus.*

MOTION, motio.—*of the mind, perturbatio.*—*for a bill, rogatio.*—*in chancery, &c. rogatus.*—*to make a motion, sententiam dicere.*—*motions of an army, itinera.*—*to motion, propono, rogo.*

MOTIVE, incitamentum, causa.—*Motive, movens.*

MOTTO, symbolum.

MOVE, moveo, agito. (*persuade*) excito, hortor. (*propose*) propono, rogo. (*disturb*) turbo, perturbo. (*shake*) concutio. (*stir up*) extimulo, incito.—*move to, admoveo.*—*one's dwelling, commigro.*—*to anger, irrito, excandefacio.*—*to sedition, seditionem conflare.*—*violently, impello.*—*up and down, vacillo.*—*Moveable, mobilis.*—*Moveables, supellex.*—*to be moved, commoveo, moveo.* (*angered*) irascor. (*persuaded*) persuadeor.—*Moved, motus, commotus, impulsus, incensus, tactus.*—*Mover, motor, suator, instigator, concitator, stimulator.*—*Moving, motus, suasio, instigatio.* (*shaking*) concussio.

MOULD, (*cast*) formo.—*grow mouldy, mucesco.* (*earth*) solum, terra.—*a mould to cast in, forma, matrix.*—*Moulded, formatus, figuratus.*—*Moulder, formator.*—*Moulder away, dissipor.*

Mouldered, dissipatus.—*Mouldiness*, mucor.—*Mouldings*, * toreumata.—*Mouldy*, mucidus, rancidus.

MOUND, sepimentum.—*verb.* sepio.

MOUNT, mons, collis.

MOUNT up, ascendo.—*guard*, excubo.—*a horse*, conscendo.—*Mountain*, mons.—*Mountaineer*, monticola.—*Mountainous*, montosus.—*Mounded*, clatus, sublatus.—*upon*, iuscensus.

MOUNTBANK, circulator.

MOURN, (*by shedding tears*) flere. (*by some external sign*) lugere. (*by cries and tears*) plorare. (*by beating and tearing the body*) plangere. (*bewail*) lamentari.—*to mourn together*, condolere.—*Mourner*, plorator, pullatus.—*Mournful*, lugubris, moestus.—*Mourned for*, defletus, deploratus.—*Mourning*, s. luctus, moestitia.—*in mourning*, atratus.—*Mourning*, a. tristis, ater.

MOUSE, mus. (*a dormouse*) glis.—*Mouse-trap*, muscipula.

MOUTH, os, rictus.—*of a bird*, rostrum.—*of a beast*, faux.—*of a river or haven*, ostium.—*of a bottle*, lura.—*of an oven or stove*, praeurnium.—*of the stomach*, * oesophagus.—*foul-mouthed*, maledicus.—*Mouthful*, boldus.—*Mouthing fellow*, clamosus, rixosus.

Mow, (*cut down*) meto.—*of hay*, foenile.—

Mower, messor, falcator.—*of hay*, foeniseca.—*Mowing*, foenisecium.—*Mown*, messus.

MUCH, *adj.* multus, plurimus.—*adv.* multum, longè, valdè, admodum.—*much ado*, vix, aegrè.—*in value*, magni, permagni.—*over much*, nimietas. (*adv.* nimis, nimium, pernimis. (*adj.*) nimius.—*as much*, quantum.—*as much again*, alterum tantum.—*very much*, abundè.—*thus much*, tantum.—*just so much*, tantundem.—*for how much*, quanti.—*for so much*, tanti.—*much the same*, idem ferè.—*thus much*, hactenus.—*to make much of*, indulgere.—*to run much upon*, haerere.

MUCID, mucidus, rancidus.—*Mucilage*, mucus.

MUCK, stercus, fimus.

MUD, lutum, limus. (*verb.*) limo polluere.—*mud-water*, aquam turbare.—*Mudded*, (*troubled*) turbatus.—*Muddy*, caenosus, tortuosus, tetricus.—*muddy wine*, vinum faeculentum.

MUFFLE up, obvolvo, cooperio.—*a Muff*, manica villosa.

MUG, poculum.—*Muggish*, mucidus, calidus.

MULATTO, * hybrida.

MULBERRY, morum.—*mulberry-tree*, morus.

MULCT, mulcto.

MULE, mulus, mula.—*young*, hinnulus.—*Muleteer*, muho.

MULLET, mugil.

MULTIFARIOUS, multifarius.

MULTIPLICATION, multiplicatio.—*Multiplicable*, multiplicabilis.—*Multiply*, multiplico.—*to be multiplied*, multiplicor.—*Multiplied*, multiplicatus, auctus.—*Multiplying*, multiplicans, augens.

MULTITUDE, multitudo.—*the multitude*, vulgus, plebs.

MUM, tace, au.

MUMBLE, mussito.—*in eating*, aegrè manducere.—*Mumbler*, mussitator.—*Mumbling*, murmuratio.—*Mummer*, larvatus, personatus.

MUMP, mendico.—*a dinner*, parasitor.—*Munper*, mendicus.

MUNCH, manduco.—*Muncher*, comedo.

MUNDANE, mundanus, terranus.

MUNGREL, hybrida.

MUNICIPAL, municipalis.—*town*, municipium.

MUNIFICENCE, munificentia.—*Munificent*, munificus, liberalis.

MUNITION, arma. (*defence*) praesidium, tutela.

MURAL, muralis.

MURDER, trucidò, caedo.—*subst.* homicidium.

Murdered, trucidatus, caesus.—*Murdering*, ferus, trucidans.—*a Murdering*, trucidatio.

MURMUR, murmuro, fremo.—*again*, remurmuro.—*against*, obmurmuro.—*much*, perfermo.—*at*, adfermo.—*Murnur*, (*complaint*) querela. (*speaking low*) fremitus, murmur, susurrus.—*Murmured against*, odio habitus.

MURRAIN, scabies, lues.

MUSCLE, musculus.

MUSE, musa.—*the Muses*, Pierides, Camoenae.—*Muse*, mediator, contenplor.—*beforehand*, praemeditor.—*Musing*, meditans.

MUSHROOM, fungus.

MUSIC, cantus, musice, musica.—*Musical*, musicus, harmonicus.—*Musically*, musicè.—*Musician*, musicus.—*Music school*, ludus fidi-cinius.

MUSK, moschus.—*Musky*, moschatus.

MUSQUET, scloppetum.—*Musketeer*, scloppetarius.

MUSLIN, nebula linea.

MUST, (*new wine*) mustum.

MUST, oportet, necesse est, opus est.—*I must go*, abeundum est mihi.—*he must learn and un-learn many things*, multa oportet discat, atque dediscat, Cic.—*he must be a man of great skill*, summae vir facultatis esse debet, Cic.—*we must carefully turn away from them*, ab eis est diligentius declinandum, Cic.—*it must needs be that*, abesse non potest, quin, Cic.—*it must needs be so*, fieri aliter non potest, Ter.—*I must take heed*, mihi cautio est, ne, Ter.

MUSTACHOES, barba alata.

MUSTARD, sinapis.

MUSTER, copiarum lustratio.—*master*, militum censor.—*verb.* exercitum lustrare.—*to pass muster*, approbor.—*Mustered*, conscriptus, census.—*Mustering*, lustratio, census.

MUSTY, mucidus, rancidus.—*Mustiness*, mucor.—*to be musty*, muceo, mucesco.

MUTABLE (*to be*), mutare, variare.

MUTE, (*dumb*) mutus.—*to be mute*, obtumescio.—*Mutely*, tacite.

MUTILATE, mutilo.—*Mutilated*, mutilatus, mancus.—*Mutilation*, mutilatio.

MUTINY, tumultuor.—*Mutiny*, *subst.* motus, seditio.—*Mutinous*, turbulentus, seditiosus.—*Mutinously*, turbulenter, seditiosè.—*Mutinying*, seditio, tumultus.

MUTTER, musso, mussito.—*Muttered*, mus-satus.—*Muttering*, murmuratio.

MUTTON, caro ovina.

MUTUAL, mutus, reciprocus.—*Mutually*, mutuò, invicem.

MUZZLE, capistrum.—*of a gun*, scloppetì capistrum.—*Muzzle*, verb. capistro constringere. *Muzzled*, capistro constrictus.—*Muzzling*, capistro colligatio.

MY, or MINE, meus.

MYRIAD, myrias.

MYRRH, myrrha.

MYRTLE, myrtus.

MYSTERY, mysterium.—*Mysterious*, mysticus.

MYTHOLOGY, mythologia.—*Mythological*, mythologicus.

N.

NAB, prehendo.

NAG, mannus, equuleus, asturco, veredes.

NAIL, clavus.—*of the finger*, unguis. (*tenterhook*) unqus.—*verb.* clavum pangere, suffigo.—*to a cross*, crucifigo.—*down*, defigo.—*a Nailèr*, faber clavorum.

NAKED, nudus.—*stark-naked*, nudior ovo.—(*as a sword*), strictus.—*strip naked*, nudo, denudo.—*made naked*, denudatus.—*Nakedness*, nuditas.—*to uncover*, pudicitiam violare.

NAME, nomen, nuncupo, voco, appello.—*mention*, memini.—*a Name*, nomen.—*first*, prænomen.—*Surname*, cognomen.—*Nickname*, ficta appellatio.—(*renown*) fama, celebritas.—*a book whose name is*, liber cui nomen inscribitur.—*a young man*, Thessalus by name, juvenis nomine Thessalus, Paterc.—*a town of the same name*, oppidum eodem nomine, Cic.—*tell her*, in my name, to come hither, huc evoca verbis meis, Ter.—*their names are all set down*, omnes conscribuntur, Cic.—*they speak of that country under the name of Thessaly*, de eà regione, ut Thessalià, commemorant, Paterc.—*a good name is better than riches*, bona existimatio divitiis præstat, Cic.—*to name any thing*, rei alicui nomen imponere, Cic.—*Named*, nominatus, nuncupatus, vocatus.—*by name*, nominatim.—*Nameless*, * anonymus.—*Namely*, videlicet, scilicèt.

NAP, somnus brevis.—*to take a nap*, obdormisco.—*Napping*, dormitans.

NAPKIN, linteolum, mappa.

NAPPY, villosus.

NARRATION, narratio.—*Narrative*, enarratio.

NARROW, arctus, angustus, exiguus. (*covetous*) parvus, avidus.—*verb.* arcto, coarcto.—*Narrowly*, angustè, aegrè, difficultèr.

NASTY, foedus, squalidus, sordidus.—*Nastiness*, sordes, spurcicies.—*Nastily*, foedè, squalidè.

NATAL, natalis.

NATION, (*generic*) gens, populus. (*specific*) natio.—*of a nation*, gentilis, è gente.

NATIVE, nativus, innatus.—*a Native*, indigena.—*Nativity*, nativitas, partus.

NATURAL, naturalis, nativus, radicalis. (*foolish*) stultus, insipiens. (*spurious*) spurius, notus. (*of its own accord*) spontè nascens.—*Natural disposition*, indoles.—*Naturally*, naturà, naturalitèr.—*Nature*, natura. (*disposition*) ingenium, indoles. (*sort*) genus.

NAVAL, navalis, nauticus.—*Nautic*, nauticus.

NAVEL, umbilicus.

NAUGHT (*to set at*), vilipendo.—*Naught*, malus, scelestus, nequam.

NAVIGATE, navigo.—*Navigation*, navigatio.—*a Navigator*, navigator.

NAUSEATE, nauseo, fastidio.—*Nauseous*, fastidiosus, putidus.

NAVY, vis maritima, classis.—*of the navy*, classicus, classarius.

NAY, minimè, imò.—*to say nay*, inficior, nego.—*a saying nay*, negatio, repulsa.—*said nay*, négatus. See DENY.

NEAP, decrescens.

NEAR, (*to a place*) vicinus.—*in blood*, proximus.—*in expences*, parvus, tenax.—*adv.* propter, proximè, penè, ferè, propè.—*prep.* juxta, secundùm.—*far and near*, longè latèque.—*near at hand*, in promptu.—*near now*, modò, jam nunc.—*to be near at hand*, asto, insto.—*Nearer*, propior.—*adv.* propius.—*Nearest*, proximus.—*by marriage*, affinitas.—*Nearness*, parsimonia, avaritia.—*I am not near so rigid now as I was*, nimio minùs saevus jam sum, quàm fui, Plaut.—*an artist*, such as none is able to come near him, artifex longè citra aemulum, Quint.—*the tents are near at hand*, in propinquo sunt castra, Liv.—*he was near being killed*, propius nihil est factum, quàm ut occideretur, Cic.—*he leads the army as near as possible*, is ducit exercitum quàm proximè ad hostem potest, Liv.—*by taking a nearer way*, he got before the enemy, occupatis compendiis prævenit hostem, Flor.—*they are sent a nearer way to the same place*, breviorè itinere ad eundem locum mittuntur, Caes.

NEAT, mundus, bellus, scitus.—*neat fellow*, homo nitidus.—*neat saying*, lepidum dictum.—*speech*, oratio elegans. (*cattle*) boves.—*be neat*, niteo.—*make neat*, concinno.

NECESSARY, necessarius.—*Necessaries of life*, vitæ necessitates.—*it is very necessary*, peropus est, Ter.—*it is not necessary*, nihil necesse est, Cic.—*it made it necessary for the prince*, necessitudinem principi fecit, Ter.—*he commanded necessaries to be got*, quae ad eas res erant usui comportari jubet, Caes.—*very necessary*, pernecessarius.—*it is*, opus est.—*a necessary house*, forica.—*Necessitate*, adigo, cogo, compello.—*Necessity*, (*constraint*) necessitas, necessitudo. (*poverty*) inopia, paupertas.

NECROMANCER, venificus, necromanticus.

NECTARINE, nucipersica.

NECK, collum, cervix. (*a little*) cervicula. (*a white*) eburnea, cervix nivea. (*of land*)

isthmus.—*neck or nothing*, aut Caesar aut nullus.—*neck of mutton*, cervix ovina.—*Neckcloth*, collare.—*Necklace*, monile.—*Neckweed*, cannabis.—*the neck of an instrument*, jugum.

NEED, egeo, indigeo, careo, desidero. (*po-verty*) egestas, necessitas, paupertas, inedia, indigentia, inopia, penuria. (*necessity*) opus, usus, necessitas.—*needful*, opportunus, necessarius, opus.—*it is needful*, expedit, convenit.—*needless*, superfluus, inutilis.—*needy*, egens.

NEEDLE, acus.—*the eye of a needle*, acūs foramen.—*an embroidering needle*, acus Babylo-nia, Assyria.—*a mariner's needle*, acus magnete tacta.—*needle-work*, opus Phrygium.—*to work needle-work*, acupingo.—*thread a needle*, sericum per acum trajicere.

NEFARIOUS, nefarius, impius.

NEGATIVE, repulsa, negans, negativus.—*negation*, negatio.

NEGLECT, negligo. — *negligence*, negligentia, incuria.—*a negligent person*, ignavus.—*be negligent*, negligo, indormio.

NEGOTIATE, negotior, — *an affair*, curare, gerere. — *negotiated*, administratus, curatus, gestus, transactus.—*negociation*, negotiatio.—*a Negotiator*, negotiator.

NEGRO, Aethiops, Maurus.

NEIGH, hinnio.—*neigh after*, adhinnio.—*neighing*, hinnitus.

NEIGHBOUR, vicinus, accola.—*neighbourhood*, vicinia.

NEITHER, neuter. (*conj.*) nec, neque.—*nei-ther way*, neutro.—*you are trusted on neither side*, neque in hac, neque in illa parte fidem habes, Sall.

NERVE, nervus.—*a little nerve*, nervulus.—*nervous*, nervosus.

NESS, promontorium.

NEST, nidus.—*a little nest*, nidulus.—*build a nest*, nidifico, nidulo.—*a nest of thieves*, furum grex.—*a Nestler*, inquietus.

NET, rete, cassis, plagae.—*a drag-net*, verri-culum, sagena.

NETHER, inferior.—*nethermost*, infimus.

NETTLE, urtica.—*dead-nettle*, lamium. (*vex*) stimulo, extimulo, uro, puñgo.

NEVER, nullus. (*at no time*) nunquam, non-nunquam.—*there is never a day almost but he comes*, dies fere nullus est quin veniat, Cic.—*never a ship was lost*, ne una quidem navis amissa est, Flor.—*never a word fell from him*, non vox ulla excidit ei, Curt.—*I am so troubled as never man was*, ita sum afflictus, ut nemo unquam, Cic.—*never deny it*, ne nega, Ter.—*he came never the sooner for that*, illa causa nihilo citius venit, Plaut.—*never at all*, ad Graecas calendas, Suet.—*though you be never so excellent*, quantumvis licet excellas, Cic.

NEW, novus, integer, recens.—*a new begin-ner*, tiro.—*the new moon*, novilunium.—*News*, nuncijs.—*what news? quid novi?* Cic.—*quid-nam adportas?* Ter.—*on the first news*, ad pri-mam famam, Flor.—*the first news had seized their minds*, occupaverat animos prior auditus.

Tac.—*none of these things will be news to me*,

horum nil quidquam accidit animo novum, Ter.—*this is news to me*, nunc demum isthaec nata oratio est, Ter.—*that is no news to me*, mihi nihil novi adfers, Cic.

NEXT, proximus, citimus, finitimus, vicinus. (*adverb*) deinde, deinceps.—*next to*, juxta, se-cundum.—*he commanded the houses that were next the wall to be set on fire*, succendi aedificia muro proxima jussit, Liv.—*I sat next Pompey*, proximè Pompeium sedebam, Cic.—*next after you there is nothing sweeter than solitude*, secundum te nihil est amicus solitudine, Cic.—*first they take away concord*, next equity, primum concordiam tollunt, deinde aequitatem, Cic.—*we are next to speak of the order of things*, deinceps de ordine rerum dicendum est, Cic.—*the next day Chremes came to me*, venit Chremes postridie ad me, Ter.—*he invited him to supper next day*, ad coenam invitavit in posterum diem, Cic.—*the next year P. C. and T. L. were consuls*, insequens annus P. C. et T. L. consules habuit, Liv.—*that part of Cappadocia which is next to Cilicia*, Cappadociae pars ea, quae Cili-ciam attingit, Cic.—*the moon being next to the earth shines with a borrowed light*, citima terris luna luce lucet alienâ, Cic.—*he is accounted the next man to the king*, secundus a rege habetur, Hirt.—*I was the next man to him*, lateri ejus adhaerebam, Liv.—*you shall be the next man to him*, tu eris alter ab illo, Virg.

NIBBLE, admordeo, carpo, rodo.

NICE, delicatus, fastidiosus. (*exact*) accuratus, exquisitus. (*ticklish*) periculosus.—*grow nice*, remollesco, effeminor.—*make nice*, molli-re.—*Niceties*, cupidiae.

NICK, crena, incisura. (*notch*) incido.—*Nickname*, aliquem contumelioso, vel ficto no-mine appellare.—*Nicking*, incisio.

NIECE, frater, vel sororis filia.

NIGGARD, avarus, parvus, sordidus.—*Nig-gardish*, ad rem attentior.

NIGH, vicinus, proximus. (*prep.*) prope, juxta, propter, secundum.—*to be nigh*, prope adesse.—*to draw nigh to*, appropinquare.

NIGHT, nox.—*late at night*, multâ nocte.—*a staying up all night*, pervigilium, pervigila-tio.—*by night*, nocte, noctu.—*to tarry or lie abroad in the night*, pernoctare, Cic.—*they rise in the night*, de nocte surgunt, Hor.—*it was late at night when I came*, multâ nocte veni, Cic.—*he demanded a night's time to consider of it*, noc-tem sibi ad deliberandum postulavit, Cic.—*at midnight he came into the field*, mediâ nocte in campum venit, Cic.—*at nine o'clock at night*, horâ noctis nonâ, Cic.—*when it was now late in the night*, multò jam noctis, Tac.—*a little before night*, sub noctem, Virg.—*I had sitten up till it was late of the night*, ad multam noc-tem vigilassem, Cic.—*the night before the day of the murder*, eâ nocte cui illuxit dies caedis, Suet.—*you are in my sight night and day*, mihi ante oculos dies noctesque versaris, Cic.—*a Night-cap*, pileus nocturnus.—*a Night-gown*, toga cubicularis.—*Night-mare*, ephialtes, incu-bus.—*a Nightingale*, luscinia, philomela.

NIMBLE, agilis, velox, celer.—*Nimbleness*, agilitas.

NINE, novem, noveni.—*nine times*, novies. *nine days*, novendium.—*nine at cards*, enneas.—*Nineteen*, novendecim, but rather undeviginti.—*twenty-nine*, undetrigesimus, &c.—*ninth*, nonus, novenarius.—*Nineteenth*, undevigesimus, decimus nonus.—*Ninety*, nonaginta.—*Ninety-nine*, undecentum.

NINNY, vacerra, fatuus.

NIP, vello, vellico. (*as cold*) uro.—*nip off*, seco.—*nip cruelly*, fodico.—*nip with the teeth*, dentibus stringere.—*a nip*, morsiuncula.—*Nippers*, forceps.—*nipped in the bud*, germine usus.

NIPPLE, papilla.

NIT, lens.—*Nitty*, scatens lendibus.

NITRE, nitrum.—*Nitrous*, pitrosus.

NITID, nitidus, splendens.

NO, nullus.—*adv.* non, minimè, haud.—*Nobody*, nemo, nullus.—*by no means*, nequaquam, haudquaquam, minime.—*to no purpose*, frustra.—*no more*, nihil amplius.—*no where*, nusquam.—*I ask whether he could look for his part or no?* quaero, poteritne partem suam quaerere necne? *Cic.—is it he that I am seeking or no?* isne est quem quaero, an non? *Ter.—I entreat you to suffer no wrong to be done them*, his ne quam patiari injuriam fieri, a te peto, *Cic.—see that no wrong be done me*, efficias nequid mihi fiat injuriae, *Cic.—he wanted no good will*, illi studium non defuit, *Cic.—to say no worse*, ut levisimè dicam, *Cic.*

NOBILITY, nobilito.—*Nobility*, nobilitas, claritas.—*the nobility*, nobiles, proceres, patricii.

NOBLE, nobilis, illustris, insignis, splendidus.—*noble deeds*, gesta praeclara. (*generous*) liberalis, munificus. (*stately*) magnificus.—*Nobleman*, vir primarius.—*plur.* optimates.—*to make noble*, nobilitare, illustrare.

NOCTURNAL, nocturnus.

NOD, dormito, nuto.—*a nod*, nutus.—*Nodding*, nutans.

NODDLE, occipitium.

NODDY, fatuus, stultus.

NOISE, sonus, strepitus, clamor. (*report*) fama, rumor.—*noise of thunder*, fragor.—*to make a noise*, obstrepere.

NOMINAL, nominalis.—*Nominate*, nominare, appellare.—*Nominated*, nominatus, appellatus, nuncupatus.

NONAGE, infantia.

NONABILITY, impotentia.

NONE, nullus, non ullus.

NONES of a month, nonae.

NONPLUS (*to be at a*), ad incitas, sc. lineas redigi.

NONSENSE, absurdè dictum.—*Nonsensical*, absurdus, ineptus.

NOOK, angulus.—*a close nook*, latebra.

NOON, meridies.—*before noon*, antemeridianis.—*Afternoon*, tempus pomeridianum.—*noon rest*, meridiatio.

NOOSE, irretio, illaqueo.—*a noose*, laqueo nexilis.

NORTH, septentrio.—*of the north*, septentrionalis, aequilonalis, borealis.—*the north star*, stella polaris.—*the north-wind*, borealis.—*the north-east wind*, coecias.—*north-west wind*, caurus.—*the north pole*, polus arcticus.

NOSE, nasus.—*to nose one*, ore aliquem lacessere.—*the Nostrils*, nares.—*flat-nosed*, simus.—*a Nosegay*, sertum.

NOT, non, haud, minùs, minimè, nihil. (*an interrogation*) annon, nonne.—*not as yet*, necdum, nondum.—*not at all*, nequaquam, neutiquam.—*not so oft*, rariùs.—*not one*, ne unus quidem.—*I know not whether*, haud scio, an, *Cic.—it is not yet fifteen days since*, minus quindecim dies sunt cum, *Plaut.—not long after*, nec ita multò post, *Cic.—for this I cannot deny*, neque enim hoc negare possum, *Cic.—not long after he expired*, haud multò post expiravit, *Liv.*

✕ **NIHIL** and **NULLUS** are elegantly used for **NON**, as, *I do not say who Brutus was*, nihil dico quis fuerit Brutus, *Cic.—yet I remember you do not advise*, memini tametsi; nullus noceas, *Ter.—Philotimus not only does not come*, Philotimus non modò nullus venit, *Cic.—do not fear*, ne metuas, *Ter.—do not think that I had rather have had any thing than*, noli putare me quicquam maluisse quam, *Curt.—* Shall not* is rendered by non, do not by ne and noli. take heed you do not stumble, cave ne titubes, *Hor.*—The conjunction ne is often elegantly omitted after caveo, as, but take care and do not think, &c. sed cave existimes, &c. *Cic.—I desire you do not ask that of me*, peto a te, ne id a me quaeras, *Cic.—now I entreat you do not marry her*, nunc te oro, ut ne ducas, *Ter.—* Not*, after verbs of fearing is rendered by ut, thus, *I fear I cannot*, vereor, ut possim, *Cic.—you are afraid that what you have should not be of long duration*, id ipsum, quod habes, ne non diuturnum sit futurum, times, *Cic.—* and not without cause*, nec injurià, *Cic.—not to be tedious*, ne multa, ne multis, *Cic.*

NOTABLE, illustris, insignis, spectabilis.—*very notable*, valdè, vehementer.—*to be notable*, enitere, clarere.

NOTARY, notarius.—*Notation*, notatio.

NOTCH, incido, denticulo.—*Notched*, incisus.—*a notch*, incisura.—*a notching*, incisio.

NOTE, noto, assigno. (*observe*) observo, animadverto. (*set down*) scripto mandare, consignare.—*a note*, nota, signum. (*bill*) syngrapha. (*observation*) annotatio, observatio. (*in music*) tonus, modus.—*to write in short notes*, notis excipere, *Suet.—men of good note*, nulla ignominia notati, *Cic.* spectati et probati, *Cic.*

NOTHING, nihil.—*for nothing*, gratis.—*good for nothing*, inutilis, vilis, nihili, abjectus.—*to make nothing of*, (*slight*) spernere, contemnere. (*not to understand*) minimè intelligere.—*she does nothing but grieve*, nihil aliud quam dolet, *Ov.*—*we should come little or nothing short of the Greeks*, non multum aut omnino Graecis cederetur, *Cic.—I have nothing to accuse your old age of*, non habeo quod accusam senectutem tuam, *Cic.—I gave nothing in evidence but what*

was known, neque dixi quidquam pro testimonio, nisi quod notum erat, Cic.—it will come to nothing, ad nihilum venturum est, Cic.—he wanted nothing but this, hoc desuit, Caes.

NOTICE, noto, observo.—to give notice, notum facere.—to receive notice, certior fieri.—to take no notice (of a person), insalutum praetere. (dissemble) dissimulo. (neglect) negligo. (knowledge) notitia, cognitio. (advice) admonitio, monitum.

NOTIFY, significo, denuncio.—a Notification, notificatio.—Notified, certior factus.—a Noting, notatio, observatio.

NOTION, (understanding) notio, cognitio, scientia, peritia.—a notion or idea, forma rei alicujus, idea. (opinion) opinio, sententia.—an idle notion, figmentum.

NOTORIOUS, manifestus, notus, famosus.—Notoriety, evidentiā.—Notoriously, apertè, manifestò.

NOTWITHSTANDING, tamen, attamen, etiamsi, licet; quamvis, nihilominus.

NOVEL, novus, recens. (unusual) inusitatus.—a Novel, historia novella.—Novelty, res novae, novitas.

NOVEMBER, november.

NOUGHT, nihil.—to nought, ad nihilum redire.—to set at nought, nihili pendere, ducere, habere.—you shall not make a fool of me for nought, haud impunè in nos illuseris, Ter.—nought but his head is above water, extat capite solo ex aquà, Caes. See NOTHING.

NOVICE, novitius, tiro.—Noviciate, tirocinium.

NOUN, nomen.

NOURISH, (support life) alo. (nurse the young or the sick) nutrio, foveo, nutrico. (bring up) educare, vel educere.—Nourished, nutritus, altus, educatus.—Nourishment, alimentum, nutrimentum, cibus, pabulum.—to take some nourishment, cibum capere.

Now, nunc, jam.—how now, quid nunc, —now a days, nunc dierum, hodiè, hoc aevo, in his temporibus, Cic.—now and then, subindè, nonnunquam, identidè.—even now, modo, jam nunc.—now at length, nunc demum.—now or never, nullum erit tempus, hoc amisso, Cic.—they stand now on one foot, now on another, alternis pedibus instant, Plin.—never heard of till now, ante hoc tempus inauditum, Cic.

NOXIOUS, noxius, nocens, nocivus.

NUGATORY, nugatorius, ineptus.

NUISANCE, noceumentum.

NULL, abrogo, antiquo.—null and void, irritus, cassus.

NUMB, stupefacio.—to be numbed, obtorpere, torpescere.

NUMBER, numerus.—a number of men, multitudo.—there was a great number of us, sanè frequentes fuimus, omnino ad ducentos, Cic.—a number of things, copia.—to number, numerare, numero computare.—a small number, pauci.

NUMERATION, numeratio.

NUMEROUS, numerosus.—Numerously, numerosè.

NUN, nonna, virgo vel mulier è religioso coetu. NUNCIO, legatus papalis.—Nunciature, legati pontificii munus.

NUPRIAL, nuptialis, conjugalis.—a nuptial song, carmen nuptiale.—nuptials, nuptiae.

NURSE, nutrix, alumna.—a child nurse, alumnus.—to nurse, nutrire, fovere, curare.—a nursery, cubiculum ubi pueruli nutriuntur.—a nursery of learning, doctrinae seminarium, academia.—a nursery of plants, plantarium.—nurture, educatio, institutio, disciplina.

NUT, nux. (of a screw) theca.—a nut-cracker, nucifrangibulum. (kernel) nucleus. (shell) putamen.—nut of a musical instrument, † magas.—nut of a cross-bow, astragalus.—nut-meg, nux moschata.

NUTRIMENT, nutrimentum.—nutrition, nutritio.

NYMPH, nympha.

O.

O, adv. O: the sign of the vocative case, as, O Lord! Domine!—interj. O, oh! utinam.

OAK, quercus, robur.—an oak-grove, quercetum.—oaken, quernus.—oakum, stupa vel stuppa.—an oak-grove, quercetum.

OAR, remus, tonsa.

OATMEAL, avenacea farina.—oat-bread, panis avenaceus.—an oaten pipe, fistula avenaria.—oats, avena.

OATH, juramentum, jusjurandum.—a military oath, sacramentum.—the oath of allegiance, in regis verba jurare.—the oath to keep the laws, in leges jurare.—a false oath, perjurium.

OBDUKATE, obstinatio.—Obdurate, induratus.—to be obdurate, obdurescere.

OBEDIENCE, obedientia.—under obedience, sub potestate.—obedient, obediens, obsequens.—obesance, salutatio.—to obey, alicui obedire, obsequi, obtemperare, parere.—who obey all the king's commands, qui regios omnes nutus tuerit, Cic.—unless he obey your will and pleasure, nisi ad tuum nutum praestò fuerit.—and that I should be wholly obedient to that man's will, totumque me ad ejus viri voluntatem nutumque componerem, Cic.

OBELISK, obeliscus.—Obesity, obesitas.

OBJECT, objectum, res oblata.—an object of sense, quod sentitur.—an object of sight, quod oculis percipitur.—an object of love, dignus amore.—an object of one's wishes, optabile.—to object, objectare, opponere. (reproach) objicere, opprobrio, exprobro, opprobria dicere.—objected, objectus, oppositus.—an objection, objectio.—objective, quod objici potest.

OBIT, feralia.

OBJURGATE, objurgo, reprehendo.

OBULATION, oblatio.

OBLIGATE, obligo, devincio.—an obligation,

obligatio, meritum, promeritum. (*bond*) obligatio, syngrapha.

OBLIGE, (*force*) cogo. (*by a kindness*) benè de aliquo mereri.—*obliging*, (*courteous*) comis, affabilis, blandus. (*kind*) liberalis, beneficus, munificus.

OBLIQUE, obliquus.—*Obliquity*, obliquitas.

OBLITERATE, oblitero, expungo, deleo.—*Ob-literate*, obliteratus, deletus, expunctus.—*Ob-literation*, obliterationo.

OBLIVION, oblivio, oblivium.

OBLONG, oblongus.

OBLOQUITY, obloquium, maledictio, infamia, contumelia.

OBNOXIOUS, obnoxius, expositus.

OBSCENE, obscœnus, impurus.—*Obsceneness*, obscœnitas.

OBSCURE, (*dark*) tenebrosus, caliginosus. (*difficult*) obscurus, difficilis.—*obscure in person*, ignotus, ignobilis.—*obscure in style*, stylus intortus.—*to make obscure*, obscurare.—*all knowledge is obscured with difficulties*, obstructa difficultatibus est omnis cognitio, Cic.—*they lie obscurely hidden in a great gulph*, jacent in abyssu retrusa atque abdita, Cic.—*no time will obscure this book*, nulla vetustas hunc librum obruet, abolebit.—*Obscurity*, obscuritas.

OBSECRATION, obsecratio.

OBSEQUIES, exequiæ.

OBSEQUIOUS (*I am*), alicui morem gero, obsequor.—*Obsequiously*, obsequenter.

OBSERVE, observo, noto.—*to observe the laws*, legibus parere.—*Observer*, observator.—*observant*, observans, obediens.—*an observation*, observatio.

OBSELETE, obsolētus, antiquātus.—*to grow obsolete*, ob-olēscere.

OBSTACLE, impedimentum.

OBSTINATE, pertinax, obstinatus.—*to be obstinate*, animu obfirmare.—*obstinate in opinion*, tenax.

OBSTREPEROUS, obstrepens.—*to be obstreperous*, vociferari.

OBSTRUCT, impedio, obsto, obstruo.—*Obstructive*, impediens.

OBTAIN, obtineo, potior.—*obtain by chance*, sortior.—*obtain by request*, impero, exoro.—*obtain favour*, gratiam inire.—*obtain as a custom*, inveterascere.—*gain ground*, supero, vincō.—*obtain by flattery*, eblandior.—*obtainable*, impetrabilis.—*Obtained*, acquisitus, partus.

OBTRUDE, obtrudo, impono.

OBTUSE, obtusus, hebes.—*obtusely*, obtusè.—*Obtuseness*, hebetudo.

OBVIATE, praevertō, prærípō.—*an obviation*, antecceptio.

OCCASION, facio. (*procure*) paro, concito, excito. (*opportunity*) occasio, opportunitas. (*cause*) causa, materia. (*need*) opus, usus.—*occasionally or as occasion serves*, pro re natâ, Cic.—*upon every occasion I comment them*, ex omni occasione eos laudo, Plin.—*I will prevent all occasions from every body*, omnes causas omnibus præcidam, Ter.—*he expressed his bounty as he had occasion very often*, liberalitatem per

occasionem frequenter exhibuit, Suet.—*when there shall be occasion for it*, ubi usus veniat, Plaut.—*if there were occasion for it*, si res postularet, Cic.—*to give occasion of suspicion*, dare locum suspicioni.—*to offer occasion of friendship*, fœstram ad amicitiam aperire, Cic.

OCCIDENTAL, occidentalis.

OCCULT, occultus, abditus, conditus.

OCCUPATION, occupatio, negotium, ars, artificium, res. (*tenure*) possessio.—*Occupied*, occupatus, cultus.

OCCUPY, occupo, colo.—*to occupy the place of another*, alterius locum supplere.—*an occupier*, possessor, cultor.

OCCUR, occurro, obvengo.—*an occurrence*, occasio, casus.—*Occurring*, obveniens, obvius.

OCEAN, oceanus.

OCTANGULAR, octo habens angulos.

OCTAVE (*in music*) diapason. (*eight days*) octo.

OCTOBER, october.

OCULAR, ocularius.—*an oculist*, medicus ocularius.

ODD, impar. (*fantastical*) levis. (*uncommon*) inusitatus.—*Odts*, lites, discordia, dissentio. (*difference*) discrimen.—*Oddly*, inusitatè, insolentè.—*Oddness*, raritas, insolentia.

ODE, ode, cantilena.

ODIOUS, odiosus, invisus.—*Odiously*, odiosè, invidiosè.

ODIUM, odium.

ODORIFEROUS, odoratus, odorifer.—*to make odoriferous*, odorare.—*Odour*, odor.—*Odorous*, odorus, odorifer.

OECONOMICAL, domesticus.—*an oeconomist*, oeconomus.—*oeconomy*, oeconomia.

OF, is the sign of the genitive case, thus, the love of money increases, crescit amor nummi, Juv. and sometimes of the ablative, as, be of good cheer, bono animo este, Ter. often included in an adjective of matter or of possession; thus, trappings of silver, phalerae argenteae, Plin. also rendered by the prepositions e, ex, or de; as, one buckler all of gold, clypeus unus ex auro totus, Liv.—*a bed of soft flags*, torus de mollibus uvis, Ov.—*this friend of mine is his next kinsman*, hic meus amicus illi genere est proximus, Ter.—*this plane tree of your's put me in mind*, me haec tua platânus admonuit, Cic.—**except before his, hers, theirs, its, when of is made by the genitive of the pronoun demonstrative; as, this book of his*, hic illius codex.—*the eight of the wise men*, octavus sapientum, Hor.—*by a preposition; as, one of the Stoics*, unus e Stoicis, Cic.—*for he alone of the magistrates, &c.*—is enim unus fuit de magistratibus defensor salutis meae, Cic. *after adjectives of joy or pride, of is a sign of the ablative; thus, he is glad of the honour, laetus honore est, Virg.—*though proud of his money, &c.* licet superbus pecuniâ, fortuna non mutat genus, Hor.—*also after need, worthy, born, sprung, descended, &c.*; as, a man worthy of praise, vir laude dignus, Hor.—*Maecenas, descended of kings your ancestors*, Macœnas, atâvis edite regibus,

Hor. Od. 1, 1.—after adjectives of fulness and emptiness, of is a sign of the genitive and ablative; as, I am now full of business, negotii nunc sum plenus, Plaut.—a city full of warlike preparations, apparatu bellico plena urbs, Liv.—I will ease you of this burden, ego hoc te fâsce levabo, Virg.—he says he came to enquire of him, dicit se venisse quaesitum ab eo, Sall.—perhaps you had heard it of somebody, audisti ex aliquo fortasse, Ter.—(about or concerning) de, super.—I have spoken of friendship in another book, de amicitia alio libro dictum est, Cic.—I will write to you of this thing from Rhegium, hac super re scribam ad te Rhegio, Cic.—he asks what kind of man he was, rogitat qui vir esset, Liv.—of late, nuper.—I am of that opinion, ego in ista sum sententia, Cic.—it is dear of a penny, asse carum est, Sen.—it is cheap of twenty pounds, vile est viginti minis, Plaut.—it is ill spoken of, malè audit, Ter.

OFF, hinc, abhinc.—off and on, utcunquè, mediocritèr.—far off, procul.—thrown off, de.—to be off, mutare.—off hand, continuo, confessim.

OFFALS, reliquiae.

OFFEND, erro, pecco, delinquo, offendo, displaceo, laedo, lacesso.—to offend the laws, violare.—to be offended, offendi.—an Offence, offensio. (fault) offensa, culpa, flagitium. (affront) injuria, contumelia.—to be an offence to one, odio alicui esse.—to be offended, offendi.—an offender, delinquens, reus.—Offensive, arma laedentia. (in words) ingratus, molestus. (to the stomach) stomacho ingratus.

OFFER, offerò, praebeco. (propose) propono. (dedicate) dedico, dico. (attempt) conor.—to offer or bid money, licitare.—to offer up a request, supplico.—to offer one's self to danger, se exponere periculis.—to offer a wager, sponsonem provocare.—to offer battle, pugnandi copiam facere.—to offer itself, occurro.—to offer in sacrifice, sacrificio, immolo.—he was so far from offering them violence himself, &c. adeo ipse non violavit, ut, &c. nullum scelus gravius est, aut detestabilius, quàm patri vimi inferre, &c.—I never offered you wrong, tibi a me nulla unquam orta est injuria, Ter.—money promised and offered, promissa et ostentata pecunia, Cic.—offered, oblatu, praebitus.—offered in sacrifice, immolatus.—an offering, oblatio, donum.—offering sacrifice, immolatio.

OFFERTORY, offertorium.

OFFICE, officium, beneficium. (public charge) munus, magistratus. (place of business) officina.—to resign an office, officio, munere, magistratu se abdicare.—by that time I shall be out of my office, ego jam munus fecerò, Cic.—methinks I may do it by virtue of my office, pro meâ auctoritate videor posse, Cic.—to sue for an office, ambire magistratum.—to bear office, gerere magistratum.—to enter upon it, inire.—to go out of it, abire.—to discharge a person from one, fasces abrogare.—to do the last office to one, i. e. to bury him, alicuius summa celebrare officia, Curt.—offices in war or peace,

belli pacisque munia, Liv.—every one's office was restored to him, sua cuique procuratio restituta est, Cic.—an Officer, magistratus.—an officer in the army, dux, praefectus.—an officer of the customs, portitor.—an officer of excise, publicanus. (bailiff) lictor.—to Officiate, officium praestare, munus implere.—to officiate for another, alterius vice fungi.—Official, surrogatus.—officious, officiosus, obsequiosus.

OFFING, mare apertum.

OFFSPRING, proles, progenies, propâgo, soboles.

OFFEN, frequens. (adv.) saepè, crebro, frequentèr, saepenuerò.—how often, quoties.—very often, saepissimè.—so often, toties.—not often, rarò.—too often, saepius.—oft times, saepè.

OGLE, limis oculis tueri.—an ogling, oculorum coniectus.

OH, oh, ah.

OIL, oleum, olivum.—an oilman, olearius.—an oilstone, abacus.—to oil, inungere, oleo ungere.—oily, oleosus.—an oiling, inunctio.

OINTMENT, unguentum.

OLD, antiquus, priscus, vetus, pristinus. (out of use) obsoletus. (worn) exesus, tritus.—old age, annosus, senex, aetate provectus.—an old man, senex.—an old woman, anicula, anus, vêtula.—rather old, grandior, senior.—very old, senio confectus.—to grow old, inveterascere, senescere, exolescere.—older, senior, natu major, vetustior.—oldness, antiquitas, vetustas.—how old are you, quot annos natus es?—I am twenty years old, viginti annos natus sum.—he is twenty years old, habet annos viginti, Cic. natus est annos viginti, Cic.—events so old as to be out of our memory, res nostra memoria propter vetustatem remotae, Cic.—an old complaint, inveterata querela, Cic.—you are fifty six years old, convertit aetas tua septenos octies solis anfractus, Cic.—old fashions, mores pristini, Cic.—old soldiers, milites veterani, Cic.—our old and ancient enemy, veterrimus et veterânus hostis, Liv.—a crafty old knave, veterator, Ter. he was full fifty years old, impleverat jam annum quinquagesimum, Quinct.—you are the old man yet, antiquum obtines, Ter.—Demetrius and I have been old acquaintance, cum Demetrio mihi vetustum hospitium est, Cic.—you are too old to marry, praeterit tua ad dicendum aetas, Ter.—I have often heard old people say, saepe a majoribus natu audivi, Cic.—she was old before she died, provectâ aetate mortua est, Cic.—now in my old age, nunç exactâ aetate, Ter.

OLIVE, oliva.—an olive tree, olea.—olive grove, olivetum.—olive yard, olivina.

OLYMPIAD, olympias.—Olympiac, olympicus.

OMEN, (by words) omen. (by sight) auspiciam. (from the chirping of birds) augurium.—Ominous, ominosus, portentosus.

OMIT, omitto, praetermitto, intermitto, negligo.—Omission, omissio.—Omitted, omissus, neglectus.

OMNIPOTENT, omnipotens.—Omnipotence, omnipotentia.

ON, super, in, *with the ablative*; as, *none ever saw her sit on horseback*, eam nemo unquam in equo sedentem vidit, Cic.—*he would not have any thing set on a hillock of earth*, super terrae tumulum noluit quid statui, Cic.—and a, ab.—*it is on the right hand*, a dextra est; also ad dextram. * a and ab are sometimes understood; thus, *it was inclosed by mountains on the right, and by the Tiber on the left*, dextrâ montibus, laevâ Tiberi amne septus, Liv. (*upon, with the acc.*)—*he fell on the body of his noble friend*, in egregii corpus amici procidit, Sall.—*the Romans leapt on the very targets*, super ipsa Romani scuta salierunt, Flor.—sometimes by a verb compounded with in, and a dative case; as, *she fell on the sword*, incubuit ferro, Ov.—* after verbs signifying, to depend, on is rendered by a, ab, e, ex, or de; as, *we both depend on one chance*, casu pendemus ab uno, Luc.—*after verbs signifying to bestow, spend, employ, waste, &c. it is often made by in*; thus, *you have bestowed many favours on me*, multitudinem beneficiorum in me contulisti, Cic.—*to spend time on study*, tempus studiis impendere, Cic.—*to bestow labour on making a treaty*, in foedere faciendolaborem impendere, Cic.—*on this condition*, eâ lege, Ter.—*he is said to have played well on the fiddle*, fidibus praeclarè cecinisse dicitur, Cic.—*men live well on a little*, parvo bene vivitur, Hor.

ONLY, (unique) unicus. (alone) solus. adv. solùm, duntaxat, tantùm.

ONION, cepa, cepe.—onion-bed, cepetum.

ONSET, impetus.

ONYXSTONE, onyx.

Oozy, palustris, paludosus.

OPAKE, opacus.

OPEN, act. aperire, pandere, reserare, recludere, patefacere. nout, patere. (disclose) retere, revelare.—*to open*, (as a flower) se pandere, expandere.—*to lay one's willany open to the world*, apertum scelus ante oculos omnium ponere, Cic.—*with his bosom open*, effuso sinu, Liv.—*open eyes*, patentia lumina, Lucr.—*a light and open place*, illustris et explicatus locus, Cic.—*letters opened*, literae resignatae, Cic.—*the heat opens the small pores of the earth*, calor relaxat caeca spiramenta, Virg.—*he makes an open lie*, apertè mentitur, Cic.—*the sky opens*, coelum e mediâ regione dehiscit, Ov.—*to make an oration openly before the people*, publicè dicere, Cic.—*to be swallowed up with a sudden opening of the earth*, subito telluris hiatus devorari, Ov.

OPERATE, operor, ago.—operation, operatio.—operative, operans.—operator, opifex.

OPATE, potio sporifera.

OPINION, opinio, sententia, mens, animus. (esteem) existimatio.—*to hold an opinion*, judicare, censere.—*to be of another's opinion*, assentio, consentio.—*they have a good opinion of him*, de illo bene existimant, Cic.—*to be of the same opinion in deeds, but not in words*, re concinere, verbis discrepare, Cic.—*to write according to his opinion*, ad-arbitrium suum scribere, Cic.—*to ask one his opinion*, rogare aliquem senten-

tiam, Cic.—*I am much of opinion you should give over*, magnopere censeo desistas, Cic.—opinionated, pertinax, perversax.—opinionative, pertinax.—opinionativeness, pertinacia.

OPIMUM, opium.

OPPONENT, opponens, qui adversatur.

OPPORTUNE, opportunus, tempestivus.—opportunately, opportunè, tempestivè.—opportunitly, opportunitas, occasio. (leisure) otium.

OPPOSE, (object to) oppono, objicio. (resist) resisto, repugno, adversor.—opposer, oppugnator.

OPPOSITE, oppositus, objectus, adversus, è regione, ex adverso.—opposition, oppositio, oppositus.—obstacle, mora, impedimentum.—in opposition to nature, invitâ, repugnante naturâ.

OPPRESS, opprimo, premo.—oppression, oppressio.—oppressor, oppressor, spoliator.—oppressive, opprimerè, ad oppressionem pertinentens.

OPPROBRIOUS, probrosus.—opprobrium, contumelia.

OPPUGN, oppono, adversor.

OPTIC, opticus.—optic glass, telescopium.—optics, optice.—optician, optices peritus.

OPTION, optio.

OPULENCE, opulentia, opes.—opulent, opulentus, dives.

OR, (after either) aut, vel, ve. (after whether) an, seu, sive. or not, necne.—or else, alioqui, alias.—*whether one will or no*, velit nolit.—*one or two*, unus et alter.—*one way or other*, aliquo modo, quoquo modo.—*over or under*, plus minus, praeter, propter.—*or ever*, (before) antequam, priusquam.—*whether shall I come to Rome or stay here*, Romamne venio, an hic maneo? Cic.

ORACLE, oraculum.—oracle of wisdom, sapientiae antistes.—oracular, sapientissimus.

ORAL, verbo traditus.

ORANGE, malum aureum.—orange tree, malus aurea.—orange colour, color aureus.

ORATION, oratio, concio.—*to make an oration*, concionor, verba facere, divulgare.

ORATOR, orator.—Oratory, rhetorica.—an oratory, sacellum.

ORB, orbis.—Orbicular, orbiculatus.—Orbit, orbita.

ORCHARD, pomarium.

ORDAIN, ordino, instituo. (order) impero, jubeo.—*to ordain a law*, sancire legem.—Ordained, institutus, ordinatus, constitutus, designatus.—an Ordainer, ordinator.

ORDEAL, † ordalium.

ORDER, ordino, dispo, constituo.—(as a superior) impero. (as an inferior) jubeo.—*to order affairs*, providere.—*to order as a judge*, pronuciare.—*put in order*, ordinatus, digestus. (bidden) imperatus, jussus.—*out of, or without order*, incompositè, confusè. (sick) aegrotus.—*without an order*, injussu.—Orders, instituta, regulaciones.—*holy orders*, sacri ordines.—*I will order every thing to be ready*, ut apparentur, dicani, Ter.—*I will just now go and order Davus to do it*, Davo ego istuc dedam jam negotium, Ter.—*Davus puts all things out of order*, Da-

vus inturbat omnia, Ter.—to speak without order, confusè loqui, Cic.
ORDINANCE, edictum.

ORDINARY, (customary) consuetus, usitatus. (common) vulgaris, obivus, tritus, quotidianus.—Indifferent, mediocris. (not handsome) invenustus. (mean) plebeius. (daily) quotidianus. Ordinary of a diocese, episcopus.—Ordinary or eating-house, popina, caupona.—Ordinarily, usitatè, ferè.

ORDNANCE, bombardae.

ORDURE, stercus, fimus.

ORGAN, organum, instrumentum.—Organic, organicus.—Organs of the body, instrumenta corporis organica.—Organist, organicus.

ORGANIZE, effingo, formo.

ORIENT, oriens.—Oriental, orientalis.

ORIFICE, os, orificium.

ORIGIN, or source, origo, fons, initium, primordium, ortus, exordium, principium.—Origin or cause, causa.—Origin or motive, occasio, ansa.—Original, exemplar, prototypum.—Original or born with one, avitus, congenitus, innatus, nativus, ingenitus.—Original descent or birth, genus, stirps, prosapia, notatio, etymon.—Original text, textus.

ORNAMENT, ornamentum, decus, ornatus. Ornaments for the neck, monilia.—Ornament of the mind, animi cultus.—Ornaments for gates, &c. antepagmenta.—to be an ornament to, decori esse.—without ornament, inornatus.

ORPHAN, pupillus, pupilla.

ORTHODOX, orthodoxus.—Orthodoxy, recta fides.

ORTHOGRAPHICAL, orthographicus.—Orthography, orthographia.

OSCILLATION, oscillatio.

OSTER, vitex, salix.—of osters, vimineus.

OSTENTATION, ostentatio.—Ostentatious, ambitiosus, magnificus.

OSTLER, stabularius.

OTHER, alius.—he is praised by some, and blamed by others, ab his laudatur, ab illis culpatur, Hor.—in other places the water was scarcely above the knees, aqua alibi vix genua superaret, Liv.—he has need now of other two hundred, nunc alteris etiam ducentis usus est, Plaut.—the one needs a bridle, the other a spur, alter fraenis eget, alter calcaribus, Cic.—they surpass all others, omnibus praestant, omnes superant, Caes.—any other, alius quispiam.—some other, aliquis alius.—the other, alter.—the one or the other, alteruter.—some or other, nonnulli.—the other day, nudistertius.—other-where, alibi.—otherwise, alias, aliter.—every other, alternus.—some time or other, aliquandò.

OTTER, lutra.

OUGHT, (subst.) aliquid, quicquam, quippiam.—good for ought, frugi.—for ought I perceive, quantum ego perspicio.—I ought, (verb.) debeo.—it ought, oportet, par est, necesse, necessum est.—it ought to have been done, jam factum esse oportuit.

OUNCE, uncia.—half an ounce, semuncia.

OUR, noster.—of our country, nostras.

OUT, of, e, ex, de, extra.—out of a desire

for glory, propter gloriae cupiditatem, Cic. (away from) a, ab.—speak out, dic clarè, Ter.—out of friendship, pro amicitia, Cic.

OVAL, ovatus.—oval figure, figura ovata, vel ad formam ovi.

OVEN, furnus, clibanus.

OVER, (above) super, supra. (beyond) trans. (beside) praeter.—over and above, insuper, praeterea, ex adverso.—he travelled over Caucasus, iter per Caucasum fecit, Hor.—it happens by over-much ease, istuc ex nimio otio fit, Ter.—there is no man over happy, nemo nimium beatus est, Cic.—the father has power over his children, pater habet potestatem in filios, Cic.—Jupiter has power over kings, reges in ipsos imperium est Jovis, Hor.—to rule over the whole world, orbi terrarum praesidere, Cic.—the father wept over his son's death, pater de filii morte flebat, Cic.—known all the world over, toto notus in orbe, Mart.—let us not say over again what we have said before, ne id, quod semel supra diximus, deinceps dicamus, Cic.—plays not worth the reading over again, fabulae non satis dignae, quae iterum legantur, Cic.—over and over again, iterum ac saepius, Cic.

OWE, debeo.—Owed or Owing, debitus.—an owing, debitio.

OWL, bubo, noctua.—screech-owl, strix.

OWN, (one's) proprius, suus.—one's own self, propria personà.—of one's own accord, ultro, spontè.—one's own estate, peculium.—I loved you as my own brother, te in germani fratris dilexi loco, Ter.—the maid's own brother will be here by and by, jam frater ipse hic aderit virginis, Ter.—I my own self did pay the money, ipse egomet solvi argentum, Ter.—Own, (verb.) fateor, confiteor, agnosco. (claim) vendico, assero. (possess) possideo.—Owned, agnitus. (claimed) vendicatus. (possessed) occupatus.—Owner, dominus.—Owning, agnitio.

OX, bos.—a wild ox, urus.—an ox-stall, bo-vile, bubile.—Oxen, boves.

OXYMEL, oxymeli.

OZIER, salix, vimen.—ozier-ground, salic-tum.

P.

PACE, gradus, gressus, incessus, passus.—a pace, (five feet) passus.—to pace, tolitum incedere.—a pacer, equus toltaris.—Pacing, toltaris, gradarius, toltarius.

PACIFY, pacifico, paco, sedo, mitigo, lenio, mulceo.—to pacify a tumult, tumultuantes compescere.—Pacific, pacificus, pacificatorius.—Pacification, pacificatio.—Pacifactor, pacificator.—Pacified, pacatus, placatus.—Pacifier, pacificator.—Pacifying, placatio, sedatio.

PACK, or bundle, fascis. (burden) onus. (crew) conventus, turba.—pack of knaves, grex flagitiosorum.—pack of hounds, grex canum.—pack of cards, fasciculus.—pack of wool, lanæ fasci-

pack of cloth, segestre cannabinum.---*pack-horse, jumentum sarcinarium.*---*pack-thread, filum sarcinarium.*---*pack-needle, acus sarcinaria.*---*pack-saddle, clitellae.*---*to pack or make up, consarcinare.*---*to pack away, fugere, amovere, fugare.*---*to pack cards, chartas pictas componere.*---*to pack up one's awls, vasa vel sarcinulas colligere.*---*packed up, suffarcinatus.*---*pack hence, vos hinc amolimini, Ter.*

PACKET OR PACKAGE, fasciculus, sarcinula.---*a packet-boat, navis actuaria ad literas comportandas.*---*a packet of letters, literarum fasciculus.*---*to send packing, abigere, exigere.*

PAD, pannus suffarcinatus.---*a pad for a saddle, ephippium.*---*a pad of straw, culcita stramentitia.*---*padlock, sera pensilis.*---*pad or nag, mannus.*---*to pad or stuff, suffarcinare.*---*a pad or robber, latro.*

PADDLE, agito.---*a paddle, remus curtus.*---*Paddling, agitatio.*

PAGAN, paganus, ethnicus.---*Paganism, paganismus.*

PAGE, or attendant, assecla.---*a soldier's page, calo, lixa.*---*page of honour, ephebus honorarius.*---*page of a book, pagina, pagella.*---*to page a book, paginas notare.*

PAGEANT, spectaculum, ludus.---*pageantry, ostentatio, pompa.*

PAID, solutus, numeratus.

PAIL, situla.---*milk-pail, multrale.*

PAIN, poena, supplicium.---*pain of the mind, dolor, cura.*---*to be in pain, dolere.*---*to be full of pain, summo dolore affici.*---*to be in pain for one's safety, de alicujus incolumitate dubitare.*---*to put to pain, cruciare.*---*to give pain, dolorem alicui inurere.*---*painful, crucians. (difficult) arduus, difficilis. (laborious) laboriosus, sedulus.*---*pains, labor, industria.*---*pains by punishment, poena, supplicium.*---*to take pains, laborare, moliri; e dolore laborare, Ter.*---*this is all I get for my pains, hoc fructus pro labore fero, Ter.*---*you may do it without any great pains, id nullo negotio facere potes, Cic.*---*the more pains ought we to take about it, eò magis nobis est in illo elaborandum, Cic.*---*it requires great pains, multi sudoris est, Cic.*---*he took as much pains as any of you, aequè ut unusquisque vestrum laboravit, Cic.*---*to take pains to no purpose, operam ludere, frustra consumere, operam et oleum perdere, Cic.*---*they bestow no pains upon it, nihil in id operae conferunt, Cic.*

PAINT, pingo, depingo.---*to paint or beautify, ornare, exornare.*---*Paint, pigmentum, cerussa.*---*a Painter, pictor.*---*Painting, res picta. the painting art, ars pingendi coloribus.*

PAIR, accommo, apto.---*Pair or couple, copulo, conjungo.*---*a pair, par.*---*a pair of breeches, femoralia.*---*a pair of scales, scalae.*---*paired, aptatus.*---*paired or coupled, copulatus, conjunctus.*

PALACE, palatium, regia.

PALATE, gusto, degusto.---*the palate, palatum.*---*palatable, grati saporis.*

PALATINE, palatinus.---*Palatinate, palatina-tus.*

PALE, palus, sudes.---*to pale, sudibus obsepere.*---*Paled, sudibus munitus.*---*pale in colour, pallidus, pallens.*---*to be pale, pallere, expallere.*---*to grow pale, pallescere.*---*pale faced, oris luridi.*---*Paleness, pallor.*

PALFREY, caballus.

PALISADE, palorum ordo.

PALL or robe, pallium, palla.---*pall for a coffin, loculi operimentum.*---*to pall or die, (as liquor) vappescere.*---*to pall upon the stomach, nauseam creare.*---*Palled, mucidus.*

PALLET used by painters, assula.---*pallet or bed, grabatus.*

PALLIATE, dissimulo, celo, elevo, extenuo. *Palliated, celatus, extenuatus.*---*Palliative, imperfectus.*---*Pallid, luridus, pallidus.*

PALM or handle, manu contrectare.---*to palm a die, aleam subdolè subducere.*---*a palm or measure, palmus.*---*a Palm-tree, palma.*---*palm, (the fruit) dactylus.*---*palm of the hand, palma, vola.*

PALMISTRY, *chiromantia.

PALPABLE, palpabundus.---*palpable or manifest, clarus, manifestus, evidens.*---*Palpably, tactu, apertè, clarè.*---*to palpitate, palpitare.*---*Palpitation, palpitatio.*

PALSY, *paralysis.---*dead palsy, sideratio paralytica.*

PALTER, praevaricor, prodigo.---*Paltry, sordidus, vilis, tressis.*---*paltry knave, balatro.*---*paltry queen, scrotum tribulare.*

PAMPER, indulgeo, curo.---*Pampered, saginatus, molliter curatus.*---*Pampering, saginatio.*

PAMPHLET, libellus.---*Pamphleteer, libellio.*

PAN, discus, catinus.---*pan for frying, sartago.*---*stewing-pan, authepsa.*---*warming-pan, thalpolectrum.*---*brain-pan, cranium.*---*knee-pan, genu patella.*---*brass pan, ahenum.*---*pan of a gun, sclopeti conceptaculum.*---*pan for a stool, scaphium, lasanum.*

PANACEA, *panacea.

PANCAKE, jusculum ex pane.

PANDER, leno.---*play the pander, lenocinor.*

PANE, quadra, plaga.

PANEGRIC, oratio panegyrica.---*Panegyrist, panegyrista.*

PANNEL in law, reus, †panellum.---*pannel for a horse, dorsale, clitellae.*---*pannel of wainscot, quadra, plaga.*

PANG, dolor, angor.

PANIC, panicum.

PANNIER, corbis, cista.

PANT, palpito, subsulto.---*pant for fear, trepidò.*---*pant for breath, anhelò.*---*to pant after, valdè expetere.*---*Panting, palpitatio.*---*panting for breath, anhelatio.*---*panting for fear, trepidatio.*

PANTHER, panthèra, pardus.---*of a panther, pantherinus.*

PANTILE, imbrex.

PANTOMIME, pantomimus.

PANTRY, panarium.

PAP, uber.---*pap of apples, pomorum pulpa.*

PAPACY, papatus.---*Papal, papalis, pontificus.*

PAPER, charta, papyrus.—*royal paper, regia. —brown paper, emporetica. —fine paper, augusta. —blotting paper, bibula. —writing paper, scriptoria. —made of paper, chartaceus. —to paper, chartâ ornare.*

PAPIST, † papista.

PARABLE, parabola.—*Paraboliical, paraboliscus.*

PARACLETE, paracletus.

PARADE OF pomp, pompa.—*parade or ostentation, ostentatio.*

PARADISE, paradisus.

PARADOX, res admirabilis, paradoxon.—*Paradoxical, paradoxicus.*

PARAGRAPH, paragrahus.

PARALLEX, parallaxis.

PARALLEL, parallelus. (*comparison*) comparatio, collatio.—*to parallel, exaequare, conferre.*

PARALYTIC, paralyticus.

PARAMOUNT, supremus.

PARAMOUR, procus, amicus, amasia, amacula.

PARAPET, lorica.

PARAPHRASE, paraphrasis.—*to paraphrase, illustrare, explanare.*

PARASITE, parasitus.—*to act the parasite, parasitare.*

PARCEL, fasciculus. (*small quantity*) particula.

PARCENER, particeps.

PARCH, arefacio, torreo, aduro.—*to be parched, arere, arescere. —Parching, torrens, torridus. —Parched, arefactus.*

PARCHMENT, pergama.—*made of parchment, membraneus.*

PARDON, venia.—*general pardon, amnestia, lex oblivionis. —to pardon, ignoscere, condonare, absolvere, remittere. —Pardonable, condonandus, remittendus. —not pardonable, veniâ indignus. —to be pardoned, condonari. See FORGIVE.*

PARE, praecido, recido.—*pare about, amputo. —pare away, abrado. —to pare nails, ungues reseccare.*

PARENT, parens.—*Parentage, genus, prospia.*

PARENTHESIS, parenthesis.

PARING (of nails), praesegmen.—*paring off, resectio.*

PARISH, parochia, paraecia.—*parish church, ecclesia parochialis. —Parishioner, parochus. —Parochial, parochialis.*

PARITY, paritas, aequalitas.

PARK, vivarium.—*Parked, septus. —Park-keeper, vivarii custos.*

PARLEY, colloquium.—*to parley, in colloquium venire.*

PARLIAMENT, senatus.—*Parliament-house, senaculum. —member of parliament, senator. —Parliamentary, ad senatum pertinens.*

PARLOUR, caenaculum.

PAROLE, verbum, fides.

PAROXYSM, paroxysmus.

PARRICIDE, parricida.—*the crime of parricide, parricidium,*

PARROT, psittacus. —*Paraquette, psittacus minor.*

PARRY, avertio, amoveo.

PARSE, flecto. —*Parsing, examinatio, vel flectio partium orationis.*

PARSIMONY, parsimonia, frugalitas.—*Parsimonious, parcus, frugalis.*

PARSLEY, apium.

PARSNIP, pastinaca, siser.

PARSON OF a parish, pastor.—*Parsonage, paraecia.*

PART, pars, portio. (*duty*) munus, officium.—*little part, particula. —in part, partim, ex parte. —on the other part, ex alterâ parte. —for the most part, maximâ ex parte. —to part or divide, dividere, in partes distribuere. —to part asunder, separare. —to part an affray, litem componere. —to part in two, bis partiri. —to part asunder of itself, dissilire. —to take part with, participare. —to take one's part, à parte stare. —natural parts, ingenium, indoles. —it parts Helvetia from Germany, agrum Helvetium a Germanis dividit, Caes. —nothing but death shall part us, hanc, nisi mors, mihi adimet nemo, Ter. —by my will I would never have parted from him, quoad possum et liceret, ab ejus latere nunquam discederem, Cic. —I will part with my life first, animam relinquam potius, Ter. —to part with something of his right, de jure suo concedere paululum, Ter. —you have played your part well, partes egisti tuas, Ter. —this is a fatherly part, hoc patrum est, Ter. —for my own part I shall do my duty, ego certè meum officium praestitero, Caes. —it is the part of a wise man, est sapientis, Mart. —for my part, quod ad me attinet, Cic. —in the former part of his life, in superiore vita, Cic. —in the fore part of the play, in primâ fabulâ, Ter. —the greatest part of the day was spent, dies magnâ ex parte consumptus est, Cic. —he drew a great part of Greece to take his part, magnam partem Graeciae in societatem suam perduxit, Paterc.*

PARTIAL, iniquus.—*partial or biased, partium studio abreptus.*

PARTAKE, participo.—*Partaker, particeps. —Partaking, participans.*

PARTICIPATE, participo. —*Participation, participatio. —Participle, participium.*

PARTICLE, particula.

PARTICULAR, particularis, singularis, proprius, speciafis, peculiaris.—*to particularize, speciatim recitare. —Particularly, particulatim, speciatim, singulatim.*

PARTIES, factiones.—*in parties, partibus, per partes. —a Parting, divisio. —a parting or separation, discessio. —a parting in the middle, bisectio.*

PARTISAN, adjutor, fautor.

PARTITION, partitio.—*partition of inclosure, sepimentum. —Partition-wall, paries intergerinus.*

PARTNER, particeps, socius, consors.—*Partnership, consociatio, consortium, societas.*

PARTRIDGE, perdx.

PARTURITION, parturiendi status.

PARTY, quidam, quaedam. (*adversary*) adversarius (*faction*) factio, secta, partes. (*detachment*) manus — *Party-coloured*, discolor. — *Party man*, factiosus.

PASH, impingo, contero.

PASQUINADE, famosum scriptum publicè propositum.

PASS, (*go by*) praeterire, praetergredi. (*as a river*) praeterfluere, praeterlabi. (*go over*) transire, pertransire. (*at a ferry*) trajicere. (*go on*) pergere, procedere. (*go along*) proficisci, iter facere. (*escape*) evadere. (*serve turn*) sufficere. (*surmount*) excedere, excellere, superare. (*regard*) aestimare, facere, pendere. — *as it came to pass*, id quod factum est, Cic. — *he said it would come to pass*, that, &c. affirmabar fore, ut, &c. Suet. — *whereupon it comes to pass*, ex quo id efficitur, fit, effectum est, Cic. — *it came to pass as I wished*, ex sententiâ evenit, Ter. — *as it must needs come to pass in so many battles*, quod accidere tot praeliis fuit necesse, Caes. — *the matter is brought to this pass*, adeo res rediit, in eum res rediit locum, eò deducitur, ut, Ter. Cic. — *I brought it to this pass*, that, &c. rem huc deduxi, ut, &c. Cic. — *I pass you my word*, tibi meam astringo fidem, Ter. do fidem, Ter. — *to pass sentence*, sententiam ferre, jus dicere, Quinct. iudicium pronuntiare, Cic. — *to let these things pass*, ut ista mittam, omittam, praetermittam, missa faciam, Ter. — *to pass over*, silentio praeterire, transire, Cic. — *they passed away the night in talk*, noctem sermone trahebant, Virg. — *he passed his time in pleasure*, ille suam vitam egit in otio, Ter. aetatem egit, Cic.

PASSAGE, aditus, commeatus, transitus. — *to stop the passage*, vias insidere, obsidere.

PASSION, ira, iracundia. (*inclination*) animi affectus, motus, impetus, concitatio. (*love*) amor. (*suffering*) dolorum perpassio, supplicium, cruciatus. — *Passionate*, iracundus, morosus, stomachosus, irritabilis. — *passionate lover*, amator ardens. — *Passions*, cupiditates, motus.

PASSIVE, passivus. — *Passively*, passivè.

PASSOVER, pascha.

PASSPORT, commeatus.

PASTE, agglutinum, conglutino.

PASTIME, ludus, facetiae. — *to take pastime*, se recreare. — *for pastime*, animi causâ.

PASTOR, or shepherd, opilio. (*a keeper of cattle*) pastor, gregis custos.

PASTORAL, pastoralis. (*song*) carmen bucolicum.

PASTRY, pistrinum, pistrina. — *Pastry-cook*, pistor dulciarius.

PASTURE, pasco. — *a pasture*, pascuum. — *Pasturage*, pastus, pabulatio. — *of a pasture*, pascuus. — *common pasture*, ager compascuus.

PAT, aptus, congruus, idoneus. — *to pat*, leviter percutere.

PATCH, assumentum. — *patch to cover a wound*, splenium. — *patch for the face*, macula serica. — *patch of ground*, agellus. — *to patch*, pannum assuere. — *to patch the face*, maculis vultum ornare.

PATCHED, pannosus. (*mended*) refertus, reconcinnatus. — *Patcher*, interpolator. — *Patchwork*, opus versicolor.

PATE, caput. — *shallow-pated*, stultus, rudis.

PATENT, patens, apertus. — *Patentee*, qui regio diplomate donatur. — *Patent*, diploma.

PATERNAL, paternus, patrius.

PATERNOSTER, oratio dominica.

PATH, semita, collis. — *beaten path*, via trita. — *cross-path*, trames. — *Pathless*, sine semita.

PATHETIC, patheticus. — *Pathetically*, patheticè, vehementer.

PATHOS, vehementia in dicendo.

PATIBLE, patibilis.

PATIENCE, patientia. — *long patience*, longanimitas. — *to be out of patience*, indignari. — *out of patience*, impatienter. — *Patiently*, patienter, sedatè, aequo animo. — *Patient*, patiens, mitis, placidus. — *a patient*, aeger, aegrotus.

PATRIARCH, patriarcha. — *Patriarchal*, patriarchalis.

PATRICIAN, patricius. — *the dignity of a patrician*, patriciatus. — *like a patrician*, patriciè.

PATRIMONY, patrimonium. — *Patrimonial*, patrimonialis.

PATRIOT, civis boni publici studiosus, populicola. — *Patriotism*, amor patriae.

PATROL, excubias agere. — *patrol*, (*subst.*) vigiles nocte ambulantes.

PATRONAGE, patrocinium. — *to patronize*, patrocinor tueor. — *Patroness*, patrona.

PATTEN, sculponea.

PATTERN, exemplar, specimen, modulus. — *to be a pattern*, exemplum praebere.

PAUCITY, paucitas.

PAVE, pavo, sterno. — *Pavement*, pavimentum. — *a pavement beater*, pavicula, fisticula. — *a pavior*, pavitor. — *a paving*, stratura.

PAVILION, canopeum.

PAUNCH, abdomen — *a paunch of an ox*, echinus. — *Paunch-belly*, lurco. — *to paunch*, eviscero, exentero.

PAUSE, quiesco, meditor. — *a pause or stop*, pausa, mora. — *a pause in music* intermissio. — *Pausing*, cogitabundus, meditabundus.

PAW, unguibus tractare. — *to paw or fawn upon*, unguibus blandiri. — *a paw*, ungula, unguis.

PAWN, pignus. — *pawn at chess*, pedes. — *to pawn*, oppignorare. — *Pawned*, pignori oppositus. — *Pawn-broker*, pignerator.

PAY, stipendium. — *to have in pay*, stipendio alere. — *Pay-day*, dies solutionis. — *to pay*, solvere, numerare, persolvere. — *to pay again*, renumerare. — *to pay all*, exsolvere. — *to pay back*, reddere, rependere. — *to pay upon the nail*, praesentem pecuniam solvere. — *to pay before hand*, pecuniam repraesentare. — *to pay debts*, aes alienum solvere. — *to pay charges*, damna rescarire. — *not able to pay*, solvendo impar. — *Payable*, solvendus, numerandus. — *Paid*, solutus. — *paid again*, repensus, renumeratus. — *not paid*, insolutus. — *Paymaster*, qui pecuniam solvit. — *Payment*, solutio. — *payment of rent*, pensio. — *payment of wages*, stipendium.

PEA, pisum.—*Pease-cod*, siliqua pisi.—*Pease-straw*, pisi culmus.

PEACE, pax, quies, requies, otium.—*peace of mind*, pax vel tranquillitas animi.—*in a profound peace*, pacatissimus.—*to make peace with*, pacem inire.—*to make peace between others*, dissidentes in amicitiam reducere.—*to be in peace*, quiescere, requiescere, à bellis vacare.—*a peace maker*, pacis conciliator.—*a making of peace*, pàcificatio.—*to hold one's peace*, silere, tacere.—*Peace! tace!* tacete!—*a peace officer*, curator publicae pacis.—*a justice of the peace*, justiciarius pacis.—*holding his peace*, silens.—*belonging to peace*, pacificus.—*bringing peace*, pacifer.—*Peaceable*, tranquillus, sedatus, placidus.—*Peaceableness*, tranquillitas.—*Peaceably*, tranquillè.

PEACH, malum Persicum.—*Peach-tree*, malus Persica.

PEACOCK, pavo, pavus.

PEAK, see PEEK.

PEAL, tundo.

PEAR, pyrum.—*Pear-tree*, pyrus.

PEARL, margarita, bacca.—*Oriental pearl*, unio exaluminatus.—*pearl in the eye*, albugo.—*decked with pearls*, baccatus.

PEASANT, villicus, rusticus.—*Peasantry*, plebs rustica.

PEBBLE, calculus.—*Pebbly*, calculis abundans.

PECCANT, peccans, vitiosus, noxius.

PECK, rostro impetere, excudere.—*Pecked*, rostro impetitus.

PECTORAL, pectoralis.

PECULATION, peculatus.

PECULIAR, peculiaris, proprius.—*Peculiarity*, qualitas peculiaris.

PECUNIARY, pecuniarius.

PEDAGOGUE, paedagogus.

PEDANT, grammatista, literarum venditor ineptus.—*Pedantic*, literaturae ostentator, insulsus, putidus.—*Pedantry*, eruditio insulsa.

PEDestal, columnae basis.

PEDIGREE, stemma, prosapia.

PEDLAR, mercator circumforaneus.

PEEK, apex, fastigium.—*peek* or *grudge*, odium, simultas.

PECK, offendo.

PEEL or *paring*, cortex.—*peel of an oven*, infurnibulum.—*to peel off*, decorticare.

PEEP, aspicio.—*to peep in*, introspicere, per rimam speculari.—*to peep as birds*, pipire.—*Peeping-hole*, conspicillum.—*a peeper*, speculator officiosus.

PEER, par.—*peers of the realm*, satrapae, patricii, proceres, optimates, primates.—*Peerage*, dignitas optimatum.

PEEVISH, morosus, iracundus, asper.—*to be peevish*, asperisq̄ esse moribus.—*Peevishness*, morositas.

PEG, paxillus, impages.—*to peg*, paxillo fere.

PELF, lucellum, pecunia.

PELICAN, pelicanus.

PELLET, pilula.

PELLICLE, pellicula.

PELT, lapidibus petere.—*a pelt*, corium, tergus, pellis.—*Peltmonger*, coriarius.

PEN, penna, calamus, stylus.—*pen or coop*, cors.—*pen for sheep*, ovile.—*of a hen*, calamarius.—*Penknife*, scalpellum.—*Penman*, scriba. *Pencase*, theca calamaria.—*to pen*, scribere.—*to pen or shut up*, in exiguum concludere.—*to pen up sheep*, oves stabulo includere.

PENAL, paenalis.

PENALTY, poena, mulcta.—*Penance*, supplicium, poena.—*to do penance*, culpam poenâ luere.

PENCE, denarii.—*Penny*, denarius.

PENCIL, penicillo delineare.—*Pencilled*, penicillo delineatus.—*a pencil*, penicillum.

PENDANT, (streamer) lemniscus.—*pendant in a ship*, aplustre.—*pendant for the ear*, inauris.—*pendant or pending*, pendens.

PENDULUM, pensile libramentum.—*Pendulous*, pendulus.

PENETRATE, petro, permāno.—*Penetrable*, penetrabilis.—*Penetrated*, penetratus.—*may be penetrated*, penetrabilis.—*Penetration*, penetratio.—*of penetration*, sagax, perspicax.—*Penetrative*, penetrans.

PENINSULA, penisula.

PENITENT, respiscere.—*Penitence*, poenitentia.—*Penitential*, poenitentialis.—*a Penitentiary*, expiationum sacrarium. (priest) piacularius sacerdos.

PENSION, pensio.—*Pensiener*, mercenarius.

PENSIVE, cogitatione defigi, moerere, dolere. *Pensive*, meditabundus, moestus.—*Pensiveness*, tristitia, sollicitudo, moestitia, anxietas.

PENT UP, clausus, inclusus.—*a Pent-house*, compluvium, appendix, subgrunda.

PENURIOS, avarus, parcus, sordidus. (poor) indigus, egenus, pauper.—*Penury*, egestas, paupertas, penuria, indigentia.

PEOPLE, populus.—*the common people*, plebs, vulgus.—*the dregs of the people*, popellus, populi faex.

PEPPER, piper.—*Pepperwort*, pipertis, lepidium.—*to pepper*, pipere, condire.—*Peppered*, piperatus, pipere conditus.

PERADVENTURE, forsan, fortè, forsitan.

PERAMBULATE, perambulo, obo.

PERCEIVE, percipio, sentio, intelligo, adverto, animadverto.—*to begin to perceive*, persentiscere.—*to perceive beforehand*, praesentire.—*to perceive a little*, subsentire.—*to perceive or see*, videre.—*Perceived*, visus, perceptus, intellectus.—*Perception*, perceptio. See BEHOLD.

PERCH, arbori vel in arbore insidère, ramo consistère.—*a perch*, pertica.—*a perch fish*, perca.—*Perched*, illapsus, insidens.

PERCHANCE, forsan, forsitan.

PERCUSSION, percussio.

PERDITION, perditio, exitium.

PEREGRINATION, peregrinatio.

PEREGRINE, externus, peregrinus, exterus.

PEREMPTORILY, districtè, definitè, praecisè.—*Peremptoriness*, obstinatio, pertinacia.—*Peremptory*, peremptorius.

PERENNIAL, perennis.—*Perennity*, perennitas.

PERFECT, perfectus, absolutus, consummatus, exactus. (*skillful*) peritus. (*entire*) integer, sincerus.---*to perfect*, perficere, absolvere, ad umbilicum deducere.---*Perfected*, perfectus, absolutus, consummatus.---*Perfection*, perfectio.---*to bring to perfection*, absolvere, consummare.---*in perfection*, praeclare, eximie, optimè.---*Perfectly*, penitus. (*by heart*) memoritèr, ad unguem.

PERFIDIOUS, perfidus, perfidiosus.---*Perfidiously*, perfidiosè.

PERFORATE, perforo, perterebro.---*Perforated*, perforatus, perterebratus.---*Perforation*, perforatio.

PERFORCE, violentèr, vi et armis.

PERFORM, perficio, conficio.---*perform or accomplish*, perago, absolvo, ad exitum vel ad umbilicum perducere.---*perform or bring to pass*, efficere, effectum dare.---*to perform one's duty*, officium præstare, munus explere, officio fungi.---*Performer*, effector, effectrix.---*Performance*, praestatio, perfectio, peractio.---*Performance or work*, opus.---*Performed*, perfectus, expletus.

PERFUME, odor, suffimentum, suffitus, odoramentum, fumus, nidor.---*to perfume*, fumigare, fumificare, suffumigare.---*to perfume clothes, &c.* chirothecae, vestes, odoribus imbuere, perfundere, suffundere.---*to burn perfumes*, incendere odores.---*Perfumed*, fumigatus, suffitus, odoratus.---*Perfuming*, fumificus.---*Perfumer*, unguentarius, odorum opifex.---*Perfuming-pan*, acerra, thuribulum.

PERHAPS, fortasse. (*accidentally*) forte.

PERIL, periculum, discrimen.---*to be in peril*, periculum adire, in periculum venire.---*without peril*, citra periculum.---*Perilous*, periculosus.---*Perilously*, periculosè, satis cum periculo.

PERIOD, finis, exitus. (*stop*) periodus.---*Periodical*, periodicus.---*by periods*, secundùm periodos.

PERISH, pereo, intereo, dispereo.---*perish as fruit*, putrescere.---*Perishable*, periturus, caducus, fragilis.---*Perished*, perditus.---*perished or withered*, putridus.

PERJURE *one's self*, perjurare, pejerare.---*Perjury*, perjurium, pejeratio.---*Perjurer*, perjurus.

PERMANENT, permanens, fixus, constans, stabilis, immotus.---*Permanence*, duratio.

PERMEATE, permeo.

PERMISSION, permissio, copia, venia, licentia, facultas, potestas.

PERMIT, permitto, concedo, sino, facultatem dare.---*a Permit*, schedula mercatoria testans vectigal esse persolutum.---*Permitted*, licitus, legitimus, jure concessus. (*suffered*) permissus, concessus.---*Permitting*, permissio, potestas, licentia.

PERNICIOUS, perniciosus, exitiosus.---*Perniciously*, perniciosè.---*Perniciousness*, perniciës, exitium.

PERPENDICULAR, perpendiculum.

PERPETRATE, patro, perpetro.---*Perpetra-*

tion, perpetratio.---*Perpetrated*, patratu, perpetratus.

PERPETUATE, perpetuare, perpetuum efficere.---*Perpetual*, perpetuus, perennis.---*Perpetually*, perpetuo, assiduè, sempèr.---*Perpetuated*, perpetuatus.---*Perpetuity*, perpetuitas, perennitas, aeternitas.

PERPLEX, implico, involvo, confundo, permisceo.---*Perplex* *or vex*, cruciare, disruciare, vexare.---*Perplexed*, implicatus, involutus, confusus. (*doubtful*) dubitans, haesitans. (*as a question*) perplexus, dubius. (*vexed*) anxius, sollicitus.---*Perplexity of mind*, anxietas, sollicitudo.

PERQUISITE, additamentum.

PERSECUTE, exagito, vexo, divexo.---*Persecuted*, exagitatus, vexatus.---*Persecutor*, vexator, exagitator, oppugnator.---*Persecution*, persecutio, vexatio.

PERSEVERE, persevero.---*to persevere stubbornly*, perseverare, perstare, persistere.---*Persevering*, perseverans.

PERSIST, persisto.---*Persisting*, perseverantia.---*headstrong persistence*, contumacia, pertinacia.---*Persisting stiffly*, obstinatus, obfirmatus.

PERSON, homo.---*a certain person*, quidam, non nemo.---*any person*, quivis, quilibet.---*a wicked person*, flagitiosus, nequam.---*fighting in person*, suis vel ipsis corporibus pugnantem.---*I hate not the person*, but *his vices*, hominem non odi, sed ejus vitia.---**many persons think so*, multi (homines sc.) id sentiunt, ita censent.---*Personable*, speciosus, venustus.---*a great personage*, vir clarus.---*a personal estate*, bona quae testamento legari possunt.---*with the personal consent*, cum proprio consensu.---*to personate*, personam alterius inducere, in imaginem se vertere.

PERSPECTIVE, pars optices.

PERSPICACIOUS, perspicax, sagax.

PERSPICUITY, perspicuitas, claritas.

PERSPIRE, perspiro.---*Perspiration*, perspiratio.

PERSUADE, suadeo, persuadeo, hortor.---*I am fully persuaded of this*, hoc mihi persuasissimum est.---*Persuader*, suator, auctor, impulsor.---*Persuasion*, opinio, sententia.---*Persuasive*, suaviorius.---*Persuaded*, suatus, persuasus.

PERT, agilis, alacer, acer, laetus, vegetus, vividus. (*saucy*) audax, confidens, procax.---*to make pert*, audaciam addere.---*Pertness*, agilitas, alacritas, audacia, confidentia, astutia, sagacitas, subtilitas.

PERTAIN, pertinere, attinere, spectare.---*pertaining to*, pertinens, attinens, spectans.---*Pertinence*, convenientia.---*Pertinent*, aptus.

PERTURBATION, perturbatio.

PERVADE, pervadere.

PERVERSE, perversus, morosus, protervus.---*Perversion*, pravitas.---*Perversity*, perversitas.

PERVERT, perverto, corrumpto, depravo.---*Pervert*, corruptor, corruptrix.

PERUKE, capillamentum, claridrum.---*Peruke-maker*, capillamentorum opifex.

PERUSE, perlego, percurro.---*Perused*, perlectus.---*Perusal*, perlectio.

PEST, pestis, lues, pestilentia.—*Pestilence, pestilentia.*

PESTER, incommodo, infesto, perturbo, sollicito.—*Pestered, perturbatus, vexatus.*—*Pesterer, importunus, odiosus.*—*Pestering, importunitas.*

PESTLE, pestillum.—*pestle of pork, petaso.*

PET, offensio, offensa.—*to be in a pet, irasci, indignari, stomachari, succensere.*

PETTICOAT, indusium muliebre à cingulo ad pedes pertinens.

PETTY, parvus, exiguus, levis.

PETITION, supplico, peto.—*a Petition, petition.*—*Petitioned, petitus.*—*a Petitioner, supplex.*

PETRIFY, in lapidem converti, lapidescere, naturam lapidis induere.

PETTIFOGGER, ¹/₂guleius, vitiligator, causarum redemptor.—*to act the part of a pettifogger, causas agitare.*

PETULANT, petulans, procax, protervus.—*Petulancy, petulantia, procacitas, protervitas.*

PEWTER, stannum, plumbum album.

PHANTASM, spectrum.

PHARMACY, ars medicamentaria.

PHENOMENON, phaenomenon.

PHILOLOGY, philologia, humanioris literaturae studiosus.—*Philologer, philologus.*

PHILOSOPHY, philosophia.—*Philosopher, philosophus.*—*Philosophical, philosophicus.*—*to philosophise, philosophare.*—*Moral philosophy, ethica.*—*Natural philosophy, physica.*

PHLEBOTOMY, venaesectio, phlebotomia.

PHLEGM, pituita.—*Phlegmatic, pituitosus, pituita abundans.*—*Phlegmon, phlegmona.*

PHOENIX, phoenix.

PHRASE, locutio, forma loquendi, phrasis, idioma.

PHRENSY, dementia, insania.

PHTHISICAL, phthisi laborans.

PHYSIC, medicina, ars medicinalis. (*medicine*) medicamen. (*dose*) portio medica.—*a doctor of physic, medicinae doctor.* See DOCTOR.—*to take physic, medicamentum praescribere.*—*to take physic, medicamentum sumere vel haurire.*—*Physical, medicinalis, medicus. (natural) physicus.*—*Physician, medicus.*—*Physics, * physica.*

PHYSIOGNOMY, * physiognomia.

PHYSIOLOGY, * physiologia.

PHYZ, vultus, facies.

PIAZZA, porticus.

PICKAXE, bipennis.

PICK, (*gather*) colligere. (*steal*) surripere, suffurari, furtim subducere. (*open*) aperire. (*cleanse*) mundare, purgare. (*throw*) projicere. (*choose*) eligere. (*as a bird her meat*) colligere. (*as a bird her feathers*) comere, ornare, distringere.—*to pick a bone, os cultro rimari.*—*a lock, seram emovere.*—*a pocket, manticulari.*—*a quarrel, litem movere.*—*one's teeth, scalpere vel fodicare.*—*to pick thanks, syncophantari.*—*wool, carminare, carpere.*—*to pick out, excerpere, elicere, eruere, eximere.*—*to pick up one's crumbs, i. e. to recover, convalescere.*—*an ear-*

picker, auriscalpium.—*a tooth-picker, denticulatum.*—*a pick-lock, uncus.*

PICKLE, (*brine*) salsugo, muria. (*condition*) conditio.—*to pickle, muria condire.*—*Pickled, salitus, conditivus.*—*a pickled herring, halec conditanea.*—*Pickling, conditura salsa.*

PICTURE, pingo, delineo.—*a picture, pictura, effigies.*—*Pictured, pictus, delineatus.*

PIDDLE, (*trifle*) ineptio. (*in eating*) ligurio.

PIE, * artocreas. (*bird*) pica.—*Piebald, maculatus.*

PIECE, pars, portio, frustum, segmentum.—*a piece of bread, frustulum.*—*of meat, offa, offella.*—*broken pieces, * analecta.*—*a piece of plate, vas argenteum.*—*of money, nummulus.*—*of gold, aureus.*—*to piece one thing to another, assuere.*—*to break in pieces, confringere, contundere.*—*to pull in pieces, concerpere, dilaniare, dilacerare, divellere.*—*the broken piece of any thing, fragmentum, distrigmentum.*—*piece-meal, frustulatum, concise, minutim.*—** a studied piece, magnarum vigiliarum opus, Cic.*—*it is a piece of negligence, negligentiae est, Cic.*—*I believe he was a piece of an Asiatic, puto eum nescio quid Asiatici habuisse, Petron.*

PIER, agger.

PIERCE, penetro, terebro.—*to pierce through, transfigere.*—*to pierce through with a weapon, perfodere.*—*to pierce as cold, urere.*—*a Piercer, (an instrument) terebra, terebellum.*—*Piercing, penetrans, urens.*—*piercing with a gimblet, terebratio.*—*Piercingly, acriter, vehementer.*

PIETY, pietas, religio.

PIG, porcellos parere.—*a Pig, porcellus.*—*Barrow-pig, verres.*—*Sow-pig, scrotula.*—*Pigsty, suile, hara.*

PIGEON, columbus, columba.—*wood-pigeon, palumbus.*—*Pigeon-hole, loculamentum.*—*Pigeon-house, columbarium.*—*Pigeon-livered, lenis, mitis.*

PIGMENT, pigmentum.

PIKE, lancea, hasta. (*fish*) lucius.

PILASTER, columella.

PILCHARD, halecula.

PILE, or heap, moles, cumulus, acervus.—*pile of wood, strues.*—*pile of building, structura.*—*pile in heraldry, pila.*—*the Piles, * haemorrhoids, ficus.*—*to pile up acervare, accumulare.*—*pled up, acervatus, congestus.*

PILFER, surripere, suffurare.—*Pilferer, suffurator, fur.*—*Pilfering, furax, rapax.*

PILGRIM, peregrinus.—*Pilgrimage, peregrinatio.*

PILL, decorticare, stringere.—*a Pill, pilula.*

PILLAGE, praeda, spolium.—*the act of pillaging, direptio, vastatio.*—*to pillage, vastare, diripere.*—*to pillage a kingdom, depeculari.*—*Pillager, spoliator.*

PILLAR, columna.—*Pillarfoot, * stylobata vel stylobatus.*

PILLORY, columbar.

PILLOW, pulvinar, cervical.—*Pillow bearer, pulvini, vel cervicalis integumentum.*

PILOT, navis gubernator vel rector.

PIMP, lenocinor.—*a Pimp, leno.—Pimping, parvus, tenuis.*

PIMPLE, pustula.—*red pimple, lentigo, lentacula rubra.—full of pimples, pustulatus.*

PIN, acicula.—*pin of a window, clavus ferreus.—crisping pin, calamistrum.—rolling-pin, cylindrus.—linch-pin, embolium.—pin-case, spinularium.—pin of a musical instrument, verticillum.—not to care a pin, flocci pendere.—Pin-maker, spinularius.—Pinfold, septum.—pin dust, ramentum.—to pin, spinulâ figere.—to pin with wood, paxillo configere.—to pin by articles, cautione obligare.*

PINCERS, forceps.

PINCH, vellico, premo.—*to pinch in biting, mordere.—to pinch or hurt, laedere.—to pinch off, avellere.—a Pinch, vellicatio, morsus.—pinch or necessity, necessitas, summae angustiae.—to a pinch, ad extremum.—Pinched, pressus, morsus, vellicatus.—pinched with hunger, famelicus.—Pinching, digitis comprimens.*

PINE, doleo, moereo. (*languish*) languéo, tabesco.—*to pine to death, dolore mori.—Pining, languens, tabescens.—a pining away, languor, tabes.*

PINETREE, pinus.—*wild pine, pinaster.—Pine-apple, nux pinea.*

PINION, ala.—*pinion of a watch, rota minor. Pinions, compêdes, manîcae.—to pinion, manicis constringere.—Pinioned, vinctus, constrictus.*

PINK, perfôro. (*the flower*) *caryophyllum.—*Pinked, perforatus, pertusus.—Pink-eyed, paetus.*

PINNACE, phasêlus, paro.

PINNACLE, pinnae fastigium.

PINT, sextarius.

PIONEER, cunicularius.

PIOUS, pius, sanctus, religiosus.

PIP, pituita.—*a Pip, macula, nota.*

PIPE, fistula, tibia.—*Bagpipe, fistula utricularis.—Glyster-pipe, siphon.—Tobacco-pipe, tubus.—Pipe of wine, cadus, dolium.—to pipe, fistulâ canere.—Piper, tibicen.—Bag-piper, utricularius.—piping hot, calidissimus.*

PIPKIN, ollula, cacabus.

PIQUE, offendo, perstringo.—*to have a pique, aliquid irasci.—a Pique, simultas, odium, rixa.*

PIRATE, pirâta, praedo maritimus.—*Piracy, piratica praedatio.—Piratical, praedatorius.*

PISCATORY, piscatorius.

PISMIRE, formica.

PISS, urina, lotium.—*to piss, mejere, mingere.—piss-pot, matula, trulla.—Pissing, mictrâ.—pissing-place, oletum.*

PIT, fossa, puteus.—*Pitfall, fovea.—the pit of a theatre, * orchestra.—the pit of the stomach, ventriculus stomachi.—pit-coal, carbo fossilis, fossilia nigra.—clay-pit, argillêtum.—coal-pit, fodina carbonaria.—gravel-pit, sabulêtum.—sand-pit, fodina arenaria.—bottomless pit, * abyssus.—of a pit, putealis.—to go pit-a-pat, celeritèr palpitare.*

PITCH, piceo, pice illinère.—*pitch or throw, jacio, projicio.—(fig.) figo.—to pitch tents, castra metari.—to pitch or fall down, praiceps rue-*

re. (choose) deligo.—to pitch upon a time, tempus constituere.—to pitch a net, rete tendere. (alight) descendo.—the pitch of a hill, clivus.—pitch or bigness, magnitudo, statura.—pitch or measure, modus.—extreme pitch, extremitas.—Pitched, picatus.—pitched or thrown, conjectus.—pitched upon, statutus, constitutus.—pitched battle, pugna stataria.—pitched camp, stativa castra.

PITCHER, lagēna, amphora, urceus, hydria.

PITCHFORK, merga.

PITCHY, piceus.—*like pitch, picinus.*

PITH, medulla.—*pith of trees, alburnum.—Pithless, siccus.—Pithy, medullâ abundans.—Pithness, robur.*

PITTANCE, modicum.

PITY, (*verb.*) misereor, miseresco.—*Piteous, misericors.—Pitiful, (miserable) miser, miserabilis, miserandus. (compassionate) misericors, clemens, benignus. (lamentable) luctuosus, acerbus.—Pitiable, miseratione dignus.—Pitiless, immitis, crudelis, durus.—Pity, (subst.) misericordia. (meanness) exiguitas.*

PIX or **BOX**, pyxis.

PLACABLE, placabilis, exorabilis.

PLACARD, edictum, decretum.

PLACE, locus, sedes. (*rank or quality*) ordo, gradus, dignitas. (*office*) munus, officium.—*a void place in a town, area. (a resting place) statio.—in place or stead of, vice, loco, pro.—to place, locare, collocare, statuere, ponere.—to place out, elocare. (as an apprentice) tyronem magistro tradere.—in some place, alibi.—in the same place, ibidem.—in another place, alibi.—in what place soever, ubicunque. from some place, alicunde.—from some other place, aliunde.—from what place soever, undecumque. to some place, aliquid.—in neither place, neutro bi.—in some places, in other places, alibi—alibi, Liv.—they had no place to which they could go, quo se recipient, non habebant, Caes.—he takes place of (succeeds) such as were free born, claudit latus ingenuorum, Liv.*

PLAGIARY, plagarius.

PLAGUE, crucio, vexo.—*to plague one's self, se affliccare vel macerare.—the plague, pestis, pestilentia.—having the plague, peste infectus.—full of plague, pestifer.*

PLAIN, (*even*) planus, aequus. (*manifest*) manifestus, evidens. (*honest*) sincerus. (*open*) apertus. (*without ornament*) inornatus. (*simple*) simplex, non dissimulatus.—*to make plain, explanare, exponere.—to be plain, patère.—Plainly, planè, manifestè, evidentèr, distinctè, simplicitèr, apertè, palàm.—Plainness, perspicuitas. (simplicity) simplicitas. (smoothness) planities, laevitas.*

PLAINT, querêla, questus.

PLAINTIF, accusator.

PLAISTER, emplastrum.—*to plaister a sore, emplastrum imponere.—to plaister with lime, gypsare.—Plaistered, gypsatus.—Plaiserer, coemertarius.*

PLAIT, plico, complico.—*a plait, plica, sinus.—plaited, plicatus, rugatus.—full of plaits, sinuosus.*

PLAN, delineo, formo.—*a plant, exemplar.*
PLANETREE, platanus.—*of one, plataninus.*
PLANE, laevigo, dedolo. (*tool*) runcina. —
planing, dedolatio.

PLANET, planetâ.—*Planetary, planetaris, sideralis.—planet-struck, sideratus.*

PLANK, contabulo, coasso.—*Planking, contabulatio.—a plank, tabula, assis.*

PLANT, sero, planto.—*to plant again, reserere.—to plant a cornish, tormentum disponere.—to plant a vineyard, vineam instituere.—to plant a colony, coloniam constituere.—a plant, planta, virgulum.—Plantain, plantago.—Planted, plantatus, satus.—planted between, intersitus.—planted about, obsitus.—planted with diverse plants, conseminalis.—that may be planted, sativus.—newly planted, *neophytus.—Planter, plantator, sator.—Planting, plantatio, satio.—planting-stick, pastinum.*

PLASH, tondeo.—*plash water, aspergo.—Plashed, amputatus, aspersus.—Plashing, aspersione.—Plashy, stagnis frequens.*

PLASTIC, plasticus.

PLOT (of ground), agellus.

PLATFORM, agger.

PLAT, implico, into.

PLATE, (of metal) lamina, lamella. (*a trencher*) scutella.—*gold and silver plated vessels, aurea et argentea vasa.—enchased plate, *torreuma.—to plate, obducere laminâ.—Plated, bracteatus.*

PLATONIC, Platonicus.—*platonian love, amor seraphicus.*

PLATOON, manipulus.—*in platoons, manipularim.*

PLATTED, plexus, implexus.—*Plating, implicatio.*

PLATTER, discus, catinus.

PLAUSIBLE, plausibilis, speciosus.—*Plausibility, venustas.*

PLAY, ludere, ludo vacare, dare operam ludo. (*as an actor*) agere, personam induere, histrioniam exercere. *to play at some game, aleâ, pilâ, &c. ludere.—to play fast and loose, praevaticari.—to play his part, pro virili agere.—you play the fool, ineptis, stultè facis, temère facis, Ter. Cic.—he is about to play your part, partes tuas acturus est, Ter.—how he plays upon me, ut ludos facit, Ter.—a play, ludus, fabula.—plays not worth the reading, fabulae non satis dignae quae legantur, Cic.—to play at even and odd, par impar ludere, Suet.—I preferred their play before mine own business, postposui tamen illorum mea seria ludo, Virg.—he has played the man, se virum praestitit, Cic.—to play the philosopher, philosophari.—what pranks would he have played me, quos mihi ludos redderet, Ter.—I have played the loiterer all this time, cessatum est usque adhuc, Ter.*

PLEA, (excuse) excusatio, color. (*in law*) causae defensio vel dictio, placitum, actio, lis.

PLEAD, causas agere.—*to plead for one, aliquem defendere.—to plead against, contra aliquem causam dicere.—to plead guilty, criminen fateri.—to plead not guilty, crimen negare.—to plead ignorance, ignorantiae se excusatione de-*

fendere, Appul.—he prays you to plead his cause for him, te suam rogat ut ageres causam, vel ut pro se diceres, Ter.—to plead sickness for non-appearance, morbum excusare.—when I had pleaded with great eagerness for that law, cum legem istam magnâ voce et bonis lateribus suassem, Cic.—never man did plead better for his own life, nemo unquam melius ullam oravit capitis causam, Cic.—Pleaded, allegatus, allatus.—Pleader, advocatus, orator.—Pleading, causae dictio, vel defensio, litigatio.

PLEASE, placeo, complaceo. (*delight*) oblecto.—*to please one's self, voluptatem capere.—to please or humour one, alicui obsequi.—to please by sacrifice, placio, propitio.—it pleased me much, imprimis me delectavit, Cic.—I am not ill pleased with it, non molesti fero, Cic.—they take care to please me, solliciti sunt, ut me expleant, Ter.—when you please, ubi voles, Ter.—I am not over-much pleased with that, illud non nimium probo, Cic.—whilst I seek to please you, dum studeo tibi obsequi, Ter.—Pleasant, amoenus, gratus. (sweet) dulcis, suavis. (merry) festivus, hilaris.—pleasant in discourse, facetus, lepidus.—to grow pleasant, hilarescere.—to make pleasant, exhilarare.—Pleasantness, amoenitas, jucunditas.—pleasantness in speech, lepor.—pleasantness in manners, comitas, urbanitas.*

PLEBEIAN, plebeius.

PLEDGE, pignus, depositum, arrhabo. (*proof*) testimonium. (*surety*) praes, vas.—*to pledge, pignoriare.—to pledge one's health, propinanti vices reddere.—Pledged, pignori oppositus.*

PLENITUDE, plenitudo, abundantia.

PLENTEOUS, abundans, copiosus.—*to be plentiful, abundare.—Plentiful, affluens, copiosus.—a plentiful shower, largus imber.—Plentifulness, copia.—Plenty of corn, magnus frumenti numerus.—plenty of honey, vis maxima mellis.—plenty of leaves, foliorum luxuria.—plenty of words, orationis flumen, copia verborum.*

PLETHORIC, plethoricus.—*Plethory, plethorâ.*

PLEURISY, pleuritis.—*Pleuritic, pleuriticus. Pliable, flexus, flexibilis, tractabilis, facilis, mansuetus.—Pliability, facilitas, flexibilitas.—to be pliant, obsequi.—to grow pliant, lentescere.—to make pliant, emollire.—Pliantly, obedienter, facile.—Pliantness, flexibilitas.*

PLIGHT, spondere.—*a plight, status, conditio.—plight of body, habitudo, habitus.—in good plight, bene curatus.*

PLOD, sedulo operam navare, incumbere.—*Plodder, sedulus, diligens.*

PLOT, (consult) consulto. (*conspire*) conspiro, conjuro. (*contrive*) excogito, machinor.—*Plotted, designatus.—a plot, (conspiracy) conspiratio. (design) consilium, ratio.—Plot of ground, area, agellus.—plot of a play, consilium praecipuum.—plot of the front of a building, *orthographia.—Plotter, conjuratus.—to be plotting, machinari.—plotting, conspiratio.*

PLOUGH, arô, sulco.—*a plough, aratrum.—Plough-man, arator, agricola.—Plough-share,*

vorier.—*Plough-handle*, stiva, bura.—*Plough-staff*, rulla.—*Plough-oxen*, triones.—*Plowed*, aratus, cultus.—*Plowing*, aratio.

PLUCK, vello, vellico.—*to pluck asunder*, 'divello.—*to pluck down*, diruo.—*to pluck from*, abstraho.—*to pluck flowers*, flores carpere.—*to pluck off*, decerpo.—*to pluck up by the roots*, eradicare.—*to pluck up the spirits*, se colligere.—*to pluck out eyes*, oculos effodere.—*plucked asunder*, divulsus.—*plucked from*, ereptus, e-vulsus.—*plucked out*, erutus.—*plucked up by the roots*, eradicatus.

PLUG, clavus ligneus, cuneolus.

PLUM, prunum.—*plum-tree*, prunus.

PLUMAGE, plumae.

PLUMBLINE, amussis.

PLUMBEAN, plumbeus.

PLUME, (adorn) decorare, ornare.—*plume of feathers*, apex plumosus.

PLUMMER, plumbarius.

PLUMP, nitidus, obesus, pinguis.—*to plump up*, tumere, inflare.—*plumped up*, inflatus.—*Plumpness*, nitor.

PLUNDER, praedor, peculor, spolio, vasto, depopulor.—*Plundered*, spoliatus, vastatus.—*Plunder*, praeda, spolium.—*Plundering*, spoliatio, vastatio.

PLUNGE, immergo, mergo, ad incitas redigi.—*to plunge often*, mersare. (*dive*) urino.—*a plunge*, immersio. (*trouble*) difficultas, angustia.—*Plunged*, immersus, submersus.—*Plunging*, immergens.

PLURAL, pluralis.—*Plurality*, turba, numerus major, multitudo.—*Plurally*, pluraliter.

PLY, (bend) flecto. (*give way*) cedo.—*ply to business*, operam navare, incumbere. (*urge*) urgeo.

PLYERS, forceps minor.

PNEUMATIC, pneumaticus.—*Pneumatics*, pneumatica.

POACH, (an egg) coctillare ovum.—*to poach game*, illicita venatione uti.

POCK, pustula, papula.

POCKET, sacculus, locus.—*pocket of wool*, dimidius saccus.—*to pocket*, in loculis condere. (*hide*) celare.—*to pocket an affront*, contumeliam dissimulare.

POD, siliqua, valvulus.

POEM, poema, carmen.—*poetry*, poësis, poëtica, poëtice.—*poet*, poëta, vates.—*bad poet*, poetaster.—*poetess*, poëtria.—*poetical*, poëticus.—*poetize*, versus facere, versificare.—*poetically*, poëtice.

POIGNANCY, mordacitas.—*poignant*, pungens, aculeatus.

POINT, punctum. (*of a weapon*) cuspis, apex, spiculum, mucro.—*that which has three points*, tricuspis. (*mark*) nota, * stigma. (*in the middle*) centrum. (*a comma*) incisio, * comma.—*a full point*, * periöodus.—*the chief point*, summa, caput, cardo: status, constitutio, causa, jugulus causae. (*an issue*) exitus. (*part*) pars.—*it is a point of wisdom*, sapientiae est.—*to point*, distinguere, interpungere, articulare.—*to point at*, monstrare, ostendere.—*with one's finger*, digitum intendere, digitis designare, de-

monstrare, Pers.—*at the point of death*, extréma jam in morte, Virg. in articulo mortis.—*that is the chief point in duty*, primum illud est in officio, Cic.—*it is done in a point of time*, fit ad punctum temporis, Cic.

POISE, pondero, pendo.—*a poise*, pondus.—*equal poise*, aequipondium.—*poised*, ponderatus, pensus.

POISON, veneno tollere. (*corrupt*) depravare, vitare.—*to poison herbs*, &c. veneno inficere.—*poison*, venenum, virus.—*poisoned*, veneno infectus, vel sublatu.—*poisoner*, veneficus.—*poisoning*, veneficium.—*poisonous*, venenosus, virulentus.

POKE, digito explorare, &c.

POLAR, polaris.—*pole*, pertica.—*pole in the heavens*, polus, mundi cardo.—*hunting pole*, venabulum.—*pole axe*, bipennis, securis.—*pole-star*, cynosura.—*waterman's pole*, trudes, contus.—*pole-cat*, putorius.

POLEMIC, polemicus.

POLICY, (craft) calliditas, astutia. (*act of governing*) politia. (*stratagem*) stratagema.—*polity*, politia.

POLISH, polio, limo, excolo.—*a polish*, politura.—*polished*, politus, limatus, excultus.—*polisher*, qui polit, politor, Cato.

POLITE, politus, elegans, excultus, concinnus, ornatus, urbanus.—*politely*, politè, urbanè.—*politeness*, urbanitas, civilitas.

POLITIC, astutus, callidus.—*politics*, politica.—*political*, politicus.—*politician*, politicorum peritus.

POLL, or HEAD; caput.—*poll-money*, capitatio.

POLL, (shear) tondeo, reseco.—*polled*, tonsus.—*polling*, tonsura.

POLLUTE, polluo, contamino, corrumpro.—*polluted*, contaminatus, foedatus.—*pollution*, pollutio.

POLT, or Blow, ictus.

POLTRON, ignavus, timidus.

POLYGAMY, * polygamia.

POLYGON, * polygonia.

POLYPUS, * polypus.

POMEGRANATE, malum granatum.

POMP, pompa, splendor.—*pompous*, splendidus, magnificus.—*pompously*, splendide, magnificè.—*pompousness*, pompa.

POND, stagnum, lacus.—*fish-pond*, piscina.

PONDER, perpendo, pensito.—*pondered*, perpensus, pensitatus.—*pondering*, meditans, contemplans.

PONDEROUS, ponderosus, gravis.—*ponderously*, graviter.

PONIARD, pugio.

PONTIFF, pontifex.—*pontifical*, pontificalis.—*pontificate*, pontificatus.

PONTON, ponto.

PONY, equulus.

POOL, palus, stagnum.

POOP, puppis.—*to poop*, submissè pedere.

POOR, (in circumstances) pauper, egens, humilis, inops, tenuis. (*barren*) jejunus, avidus, frigidus. (*lean*) macie confectus, macer, macilentus. (*mean*) sordidus, vilis, miser. (*trifling*)

malus.--poor-spirited, abjectus, sordidus.--to be poor, egere, indigere.--to make poor, depauperare.--to be made poor, ad inopiam redigi.--poorly, miserè, malè, tenuitèr.--poorness, paupertas, egestas.--poor-ground, sterilitas.

POP into the mouth, ori indere.--to pop out, subito egredi.--to pop into a place, subito ingredi.--to pop off a gun, scloppum displodere.--to pop out a word, temerè verbum effutire.--pop-gun, scloppus.

POPE, papa.--Popedom, † papatus.--Popery, † papismus.--Popish, papalis, pontificius.

POPULAR-TREE, populus.

POPPY, papaver.--Poppy-juice, * meconium.

POPULACE, plebs, vulgus.--Popular, (pleasing) popularis, vulgo accommodatus, vel acceptus. (vulgar) vulgaris, plebeius.--Popularity, popularitas.--Populous, populo frequens.

PORCH, porticus.--porch of a church, vestibulum, atrium.

PORCUPINE, hystrix.

PORE, porus, meatus.--to pore, attentius considerare.

PORK, caro suilla, vel porcina.--Porker, porcillus.

PORPHYRY, * porphyrites.

PORPOISE, tursio, Plin.

PORRIDGE, juscùlum.--Porridge-pot, olla, cacabus.

PORRINGER, scutella.

PORT, portus; gestus vitæ.

PORTABLE, portabilis.

PORTAL, porticus.

PORTEND, praesagio.

PORTENT, (omen) portentum, omen.

PORTER, (at a gate) janitor, ostiarius. (carrying burthens) bajulus.--Porterage, bajulorum merces.

PORT-HOLES, fenestellæ.

PORTICO, porticus.

PORTION, doto. (divide) partior, distribuo.--a portion of share, portio, sors, pars.--marriage-portion, dos.--portion to live upon, peculium.--having a portion, dotata.

PORTMANTEAU, * hippopera.--Portrait, pictura, imago.

POSE, ad incitas redigere.--Posey, florum fasciculus.--posey of a ring, annuli symbolum.

POSITION, locatio, positio, situs. (thesis) thesis.--Positive, positivus, certus.--positive-mait, tenax, confidens.--Positively, confidenter, præcisè.--Positiveness, perversicia.

POSSESS, possideo, tepeo, occupo.--to possess before, præoccupo.--Possessed, possessus, occupatus.--possessed of an estate, hæreditate fruens, possessed with a spirit, à daemone obsessus. Possession, possessio.--possession in trust, fiducia. --to take possession of, occupare, adire, inire.--in possession of, penes.--Possessor, possessor, dominus.

POSSIBILITY, possibilitas.--Possible, possibilis.--possibly forte, fortassis.

POST, or STAKE, postis (letter) munus (station) statio, sedes, stativa (letter-carrier)

tabellarius.--a post-house, veredorum, statio.--a post-horse, veredes.--a post-master, veredorum præfectus.--post-haste, festinus.--an advance-post, accessus propior.--to post, locum occupare. (make haste) festinare.--to post a book, in librum transcribere.--to post up in public places, publicè proponere.--posted, locatus.

POSTERITY, posteritas.--Posterior, posterior.--the posteriors, partes posteriores.

POSTHUMOUS, posthumus.

POSTILION, equorum præductor.

POSTPONE, postpono, posthabeo.--Postponed, positus, posthabitus.

POSTULATE, postulatum.

POSTURE, corporis positio.--posture of mind, status.--posture of affairs, conditio, status.

POT, poculum, olla.--water pot, situlus aquarius.--to pot, butyro condire.--pot gun, siphunculus.--pot hooks, ansæ ollares.--pot ladle, rudicula.--pot lid, operculum.--potsherd, testa.--pot herbs, olera.--pot bellied, ventricosus.--potable, potabilis, potulentus.

POTATOES, battata.

POTENCY, potentia.

POTENT, potens, valens.--Potentate, princeps.--potential, potentialis.--potently, potenter, validè.

POTION, potio, philtrum.

POTTAGE, jus, jusculum.--barley pottage, pitisana.--thick pottage, pulmentarium.

POTTER, figulus.--belonging to a potter, figulinus, fictilis.

POTULENT, potulentus.

POUCH, pera, marsupium.

POVERTY, paupertas, inopia.--to be in poverty, egeo, indigeo.

POULTICE, cataplisma.

POULTICE, * cataplisma.--to poultice, * cataplisma adhibere.

POULTRY, pullities.--poultry keeper, gallinarius.

POUNCE, unguis.--to pounce like a hawk, unguibus comprehendere.

POUND weight, libra, pondo.--pound for cattle, septum.--half a pound, selibra.--pound and a half, sesquilibra.--two pounds, dipondium.--of two pounds, bilibris.--of three pounds, trilibris, &c.--ten pounds, decussis.--twenty pounds, vicessis.--a hundred pounds weight, centipondium.--to pound or bruise, contero, contundo.--Pounded, pistus, contritus.--pounded as cattle, septo inclusus.--Pounding, confusio.--pounding of cattle, pecoris in septo inclusio.

POUR, fundo.--pour back, refundo.--pour down, defundo.--pour in, infundo.--pour often, fundito.--pour out, effundo.--pour upon, infundo, perfundo. (decant) eluro, transfundo.--poured, fusus, refusus, infusus, effusus.--power, fusor.--pouring, infusio.--pouring, by drops, instillatio.

POURTRAY, delineo, depingo.--pourtrayed, depictus.--pourtrait, pictura, imago, effigies.

POUL, stomachari, labia exerere.--Pouling, morsus, stomachosus.--Poulingly, labris exercitis.

POWDER, pulvis.—*gunpowder*, nitratus, vel pyrius pulvis.—*to powder*, pulvere conspergere.—*powder with salt*, sale condire. (*reduce to powder*, in pulverem redigere.—*Powdered*, pulvere conspersus.—*powdered with spots*, maculosus.—*powdered with salt*, sale conditus.—*Powdering*, pulvere inspergens.

POWER, (unlimited) potentia. (limited) potestas. (facility) facultas. (authority) auctoritas. (force) vis, virtus. (many) copia.—*powers of the mind*, dotes animi.—*powers of Europe*, principes Europae.—*to have power*, valeo, polleo, auctoritate munire.—*in one's power*, penes se.—*powerful*, potens, validus.—*not powerful*, impotens.

POX, lues venerea.—*small-pox*, variolae.

PRACTIC, practicus.—*Practical*, quod fieri potest.—*Practice*, exercitatio, usus, experientia. (custom) consuetudo.—*secret practice*, molimen, molitio.—*to practise*, exerceo, experior.—*practise in law*, legum nodos solvere.—*practise physic*, medicinam exercere.—*to practise upon one*, aliquem allicere.—*to put in practice*, exequor.—*practiser*, exercitator.

PRAGMATICAL, pragmaticus, ineptus.—*Pragmatically*, ineptè, insulsè.

PRASE, laus, praeconium.—*Praiseworthy*, iudabilis.—*not praised*, illaudatus.—*Praised*, laudatus, aestimatus.—*to praise*, or commend, laudo, extollo. (*prize*) aestimo.—*Praising*, laudatio.

PRANCE, subsulto.—*Prancing*, subsultans.

PRANK, ludus.—*wicked prank*, scelus, flagitium.

PRATE, garrigo, blatero.—*prate foolishly*, ineptio, nugor.—*prate pertly*, argutor.—*prate as a nurse*, hallo.—*Prater*, garrulus, loquax.—*Prattle*, garritus.

PRAVITY, pravitas, nequitia.

PRAY, oro, rogo, precor.—*pray earnestly*, enixè petere.—*pray for*, intercedo.—*pray against*, deprecor.—*pray together*, comprecor.—*Prayed*, oratus.—*Prayer*, oratio, deprecatio, obtestatio. *prayers*, preces.—*by prayer*, prece.—*Praying*, obsecratio.

PREACH, praedico, concionor.—*Preached*, concione dicta.—*Preacher*, praeco, praedicator. *Preaching*, praedication.

PREAMBLE, prooemium.—*to make a long preamble*, longè circuitione uti.

PREBEND, praebenda.—*Prebendary*, praebendarius.

PRECARIOUS, precarius, incertus.—*Precariously*, precariè.

PRECAUTION, cautio, provisio.—*to use precaution*, praecaveo.

PRECEDE, praecedo. (excel) praesto, supero.—*Precedence*, principatus.—*Precedent*, praecedens, antecedens.—*precedent*, exemplum.—*Precedently*, antè, priusquam.

PRESENTOR, praesentor.

PRECEPT, praeceptum, mandatum.

PRECINCT, ditio.

PRECIOUS, pretiosus, carus.—*Preciously*, pretiosè, carè.—*Preciousness*, rei caritas.

PRECIPICE, praecipitium. (*danger*) discrimen, periculum.

PRECIPITANT, temerarius, praeproperus.—*Precipitancy*, temeritas.—*Precipitantly*, praeproperè.

PRECIPITATE, praecipito. (*hurry*) praeproperè agere.—*precipitate*, praiceps, temerarius.—*Precipitated*, praecipitatus.—*Precipitation*, praecipitatio.

PRECISE, certus, definitus. (*finical*) affectatus. (*scrupulous*) scrupulosus, nimis religiosus. (*exact*) exactus.—*Precisely*, accuratè. (*finically*) mollitè, affectatè. (*scrupulously*) scrupulosè.—*Preciseness*, affectatio, accuratio.

PRECLUDE, praeccludo.—*Precluded*, praecclusus.

PREGNOIGNITION, praescientia

PRECONCEIVE, praesentio.

PRECURSOR, praecursor.

PREDATORY, praedatorius.

PREDECESSOR, antecessor.—*our predecessors*, majores.

PREDESTINATE, praedestino.—*Predestinated*, praedestinatus.—*Predestination*, praedestinatio.

PREDETERMINATE, antè terminare.—*Pre-determination*, praedeterminatio.

PREDICAMENT, praedicamentum. (*state*) status.

PREDICATE, praedico.—*Predication*, praedictio.—*Predicted*, praedictus.—*Prediction*, praedictio.

PREDISPOSE, antè disponere.—*Predisposition*, propensio.

PREDOMINANCE, praevalentia.—*Predominant*, praevalens.—*Predominate*, praevaleo.

PREFACE, praefatio, prooemium.—*to preface*, praefari, prooemior.—*without preface*, abruptè.—*Prefatory*, introducens.

PREFECTURE, praefectura.

PREFER, praefero, praepono. (*advance*) eveho, effero. (*exhibit*) exhibeo. (*propose*) propono.—*Preferable*, praefendus.—*Preference*, partes priores.—*to give preference*, anteponere.—*Preferment*, honor, dignitas.—*Preferred*, praelatus, praepositus. (*exhibited*) exhibitus, allatus.—*preferred in dignity*, promotus, evecutus.

PREFIGURED, praefiguratus.

PREFIXED, praefixus.—*Prefix*, praefigo, antè statuere.—*Prefixing*, praefixio.

PREGNANCY, graviditas.—*Pregnant*, praegnans, gravidus.—*Pregnant wit*, ingenium subtile.

PREJUDGE, praesudico.—*Prejudicate*, praedudicatus.

PREJUDICE, or *damage*, damnum, detrimentum. (*rash judging*) praedudicium.—*without prejudice*, salvo jure.—*to prejudice*, incommodare.—*to be prejudiced*, praedudicio abripi.—*Prejudiced*, obstructus.—*Prejudicial*, noxius, incommodus.

PRELACY, praesulis dignitas, vel munus.—*Prælate*, praesul.

PRELECTION, praelectio.

PRELIBATION, praelibatio.

PRELIMINARY, prooemium.—*Preliminary article*, proliudium.

PRELUDE, praeludium.

PRÆMATURE, præmaturus, præcox.—*Præmaturely*, præmaturè.

PRÆMEDITATE, præmeditor.—*Præmeditation*, præmeditatio.

PRÆMISE, præfari.

PRÆMISES, (lands, &c.) fundi, prædia. (*spoken of before*) præmissa.

PRÆMIUM, præmium.

PRÆMONISH, præmonere.—*Præmonished*, præmonitus.—*Præmonition*, præmonitio.—*Præmonitory*, præmonens.

PRÆOCCUPY, præoccupo.

PRÆPARE, paro, præparo.—*to prepare a feast*, convivium ornare.—*to prepare for fight*, ad pugnam instruere.—*to prepare victuals*, opsonari.—*to be prepared for*, ad agendum accingi.—*Prepared*, paratus, instructus. (*appointed*) designatus.

PRÆPONDERATE, præpondero.

PRÆPOSITION, præpositio.—*Præpositive*, præpositivus.

PRÆPOSSESS, præoccupatio.

PRÆPOSTEROUS, perversus, monstrosus.—*Præposterously*, perversè, monstrosè.—*Præposterousness*, qualitas præpostera.

PRÆPUCE, præputium.

PRÆSAGE, omen, præsagium.—*to presage*, portendere, ominare.—*Presaging*, præsagus, portendens.

PRÆSEBYTERY, presbyterium.—*Presbyter*, presbyter.

PRÆSCIENCE, præscientia.—*Præscient*, præscius.

PRÆSCRIBE, præscribo.—*prescribe bounds*, termino, metas ponere.—*Prescribed*, præscriptus.

PRÆSCRIPT, formula, præscriptum.—*Prescription*, præscriptio.

PRÆSENT, a. præsens, instans.—*to be present*, adesse, adstare.—*a present*, donum.—*to present*, donare.

PRÆSERVE, tueor, servo. See **SAVE**.

PRÆSIDE, præsum, præsideo.—*President*, præses.

PRESS, premo, deprimō; supprimo, comprimo. (*urge*) urgeo, insto.—*press forward*, adnitor, contendo.—*press upon*, insto.—*press soldiers*, invitos conscribere.—*press together*, coarcto.—*Pressmoney*, auctoramentum.—*Pressed*, pressus. (*urged*) cflagitatus.—*Pressed out*, expressus.—*pressed together*, compressus.—*pressed upon*, ingestus.—*pressed down*, depressus.—*pressed, as soldiers*, invitè conscriptus. *subst.* pressura, pressus.—*pressing down*, depressio.—*pressing together*, compressio.—*Pressman*, vèctiarius.—*Pressure*, pressura.—*Prest*, paratus.

PRÆSUME, præsidio, arrego. (*hope*) spero. (*suppose*) conjicio, reor.—*Presumed*, arrogatus.—*having presumed*, ausus.—*Presumption*, arrogantia, audacia. (*conjecture*) suspicio.—*Presumptive*, præsumens, proximus.—*Presumptuous*, arrogans, audax.—*Presumptuousness*, audacia.

PRÆSUPPOSE, præsuppono.

PRÆTENCE, prætextus, color.

PRÆTEND, simulo, obtendo, confingo, præ

se ferre.—*Prétended*, simulatus.—*Prétender*, simulator. (*candidiate*) competitor.—*Prétending*, simulans, causatus.—*Prétension*, vendicatio, postulatio. (*design*) consilium. (*hope*) spes. (*promise*) promissum.

PRÆTERPERFECT, præteritum.—*Præterimperfect*, præteritum imperfectum.

PRÆTERNATURAL, præter naturam accidens.—*Præternaturally*, præter naturam.

PRÆTERPLUPERFECT, plusquàm perfectum.

PRÆTEXT, species, color.

PRÆTOR, prætor.—*Prætorian*, prætorianus.

PRETTY, bellus, scius, elegans, concinnus. (*merry*) lepidus, facetus.—*for a pretty while they agreed well together*, dies complusculus bene conveniebat inter eos, Ter.—*she was pretty old when she went from thence*, fere grandiuscula jam profecta est illinc, Ter.

PREVAIL, valeo, prævaleo, polleo.—*prevail by intreaty*, impetro, exoro.—*prevail over*, supero, vinco.—*Prevailed upon*, evictus.—*to be prevailed upon by entreaties*, precibus flecti.—*prevailed for*, exoratus, impetratus.—*Prevailing much*, efficax.—*Prevalence*, efficacia, vis.—*Prevalent*, valens, prevalens.

PREVARICATE, prævaricor, colludo.—*Prævarication*, prævaricatio, collusio.—*Prævaricator*, prævaricator.

PREVENT, prævenio, anteverto.—*Prevented*, interceptus, anticipatus, præoccupatus.—*there is no preventing of it*, quod ne accidat, observari non potest, i. e. caveri, Cic.—*to prevent which*, quod ne fieret, Caes.—*but you should have prevented it*, at id præcavisse oportuit, Plaut.—*I shall take care to prevent it*, ne accidat, providebo, Cic.—*he prevents what he thinks may be objected*, antecoccupat quod putat opponi, Cic.—*prevent the disease*, venienti occurrere morbo, Pers.—*the destinies prevent me*, fata me prævertunt, Ov.—*that he might speedily prevent any thing which the Aeduians might consult about their own safety*, ut si quid etiam de sua salute ab Aeduis iniretur consilii celeriter præcaveret, Caes.—*Prevention*, anticipatio, præoccupatio, præceptio.—*Preventing*, impeditio, tardatio.—*Preventive*, anticipans, præoccupans. *subst.* medicamen, remedium.

PREVIOUS, prævius.—*Previously*, primùm.

PREY, præda, spoliū. (*verb.*) prædor, prædam facere.

PRICE, pretium.—*to set a price*, merces destinare, statuere.—*to offer a price*, liceor, licitor.—*to lower the price*, annonam levare vel laxare.—*to raise the price*, pretium augere, flagellare, vexare.—*be the price what it may*, it is well bought, quanti quanti, bene emitur, Cic.—*now that I know your price*, nunc quando tuum pretium novi, Cic.—*land rose very much in price*, plurimum agrorum pretis accessit, Suet.—*corn is at a high price*, annona cara est, Ter.—*I will give you your price*, quanti est sumito, Ter.—*they give a great price for them*, immenso parant pretio, Caes.

PRICK, punctus, punctum. (*goad*) aculeus.—*Pricking*, punctus, punctura.—*to prick*, pun gere.—*to prick again*, repungere.—*to prick of-*

zen, pungitare.—to prick forward, incitare, instigare, stimulare.—Pricked, punctus.

PRICKLE, sentis, spina.—Prickly, aculeatus, spinosus.

PRIDE, superbia, arrogantia, fastus.

PRIEST, sacerdos, sacrificus.—Priesthood, sacerdotium.

PRIG, surripio, furor.—Prigging, furax.

PRIMACY, primatus.—Primate, princeps.

PRIMARY, primarius, primitius.

PRIME, primus, primarius, praecepius, princeps.—prime cost, primuni pretium.

PRIMITIAL, primitius.

PRIMITIVE, primitivus.

PRIMOGENIAL, primogenius.

PRIMROSE, veris primula.—primrose peerless, narcissus.

PRINCE, princeps.—Princedom, principatus. Princely, principaliter, regie.

PRINCIPAL, principalis, praecepius. subst. praeses, praecepius.—Principality, principatus, principalitas.—Principally, praecepiue, maxime.

PRINCIPLE, principium, origo. (opinion) sententia, sensus, opinio.

PRINK, ordo, exoro.

PRINT, nota, impressio. (picture) imago sculpta.—print of a foot, vestigium. verb. imprimere, excudo.—Printed, impressus, excusus, signatus.—Printing, impressio.—Printer, typographus.

PRIOR, prior, antistes.—Priors, antistita. —prior to, prior, anterior.—Priority, principatus, primatus, partes primae.—Priory, caenobium.

PRIZE, aestimo, liceor.—Prised, aestimatus, licitatus.—Priser, aestimator, licitator.

PRISON, carcer, custodia, ergastulum.—to be in prison, in carcere teneri.—to cast into prison, in carcerem, vel vincula conjicere, vinculis mandare.—to deliver out of prison, e vinculis aliquem eximere.—Prisoner, victus.—Prison-keeper, ergastularius, carceris custos.

PRISTINE, pristinus, antiquus.

PRIVACY, recessus, secessus. (keeping counsel) taciurnitas, silentium.—Private, privatus, secretus, arcanus.—Privately, privatim, clam, clanculum, secreto.

PRIVATION, privatio.—Privative, privativus.

PRIVOT, ligstrum.

PRIVILEGE, privilegium, immunitas.—Privileged, exemptus, immunis.—privileged place, perfugium.

PRIVY, arcanus, clandestinus, occultus, secretus.—Privy, conscientia.—the privy parts, venter, pudenda.—Privy-house, cloaca, latrina.—common privy, forica.

PRIZE, verb. aestimo. subst. palma. (plunder) praeda, spoliis.—Prizer, aestimator.—Prizing, aestimatio.

PROBABLE, probabilis, verisimilis.—Probability, probabilitas, verisimilitudo.—Probably, probabiliter.

PROBATION, probatio.—Probationer, novitius.—Probationary, ad probationem vel examinationem pertinens.—Probationership, tirocinium.

PROBLEM, problema.—Problematical, problematicus, dubius, incertus, vagus.

PROCEDURE, ordo, series, continuatio.

PROCEED, pergo, procedo, progredior. (spring from) dimano, provenio, exorior, enascor.—Proceeded, exorsus, natus, enatus, progressus.—Proceeding, processus, progressus, progressio.

PROCESS, processus.—process in law, dica, formula, actio, lis.

PROCESSION, processio.

PROCLAIM, proclamo, denuncio, promulgo, edico.—Proclaimed, indictus, promulgatus, denunciatus.—Proclaimers, praeco, proclamator.—Proclamation, proclamatio, edictum.

PROCLIVITY, proclivitas.

PROCRASTINATE, procrastino, comperendino, differo.—Procrastinated, procrastinatus, dilatus.—Procrastination, procrastinatio, dilatio.

PROCREATE, procreo, gigno.—Procreated, procreatus, satus, genitus.—Procreation, procreatio, generatio.—Procreator, procreator, genitor.

PROCTOR, procurator.

PROCURE, procurator, paro, comparo, acquiror.—Procured, procuratus, paratus, comparatus, acquisitus.—Procurable, procurandus.—Procuration, procuratio.—Procurer, procurator, conciliator.—Procurer, leno.—Procuring, comparatio, procuratio.

PRODIGIOUS, effusus, profusus, prodigus, nepos.—Prodigially, prodigè, effuse.—Prodigality, effusio, prodigentia.

PRODIGIOUS, or monstrous, prodigiosus, portentosus. (excessive rich) ditissimus.—Prodigiously, prodigiosè, valde, maxime.

PRODIGY, prodigium, portentum, ostentum.

PRODUCE, productio, procreo, gigno.—Produced, natus, genitus, ortus, editus, procreatus.—Producing, productio.—to be produced, provenio, nascor.—Product, fructus, commodum, emolumentum.—Production, productio.

PROFANE, profanus. verb. profano, violo.—Profanity, impietas.

PROFESS, profiteor. (practice) exerceo.—Professed, professus, exercitatus.—Professedly, ex professo.—Professing, profitemens, exercens.

PROFESSION, professio. (trade) ars, quaestus.

PROFESSOR, professor.—belonging to a professor, professorius.

PROFESS, professus, exercitatus.

PROFFER, conatus; conditio oblata. verb. tento, conor, periculum facere. (propound) propono, offero.—Proffered, propositus.—Proffering, proponens, offerens.

PROFICIENCY, profectus, progressus.—to make a proficiency, in arte aliqua proficere.—Proficient, progressus faciens.

PROFIT, (to be profitable) prodesse, commo esse, conducere.—to profit in learning, progressus in studiis facere, in disciplinis proficere.—Profited, proventus, progressus.—profitable, utilis, fructuosus, commodus, conducibilis.—it is profitable, expedit, confert, conducit, refert.—to seek one's own profit, suo quaestu consu-

lere, suo lucro studeve.—*if it were for our profit, si ex usu esset nostro, Ter. si in rem est utrique, Ter.—so long as you do not repent how much you profit, quoad quantum proficias non poenuebit, Cic.*

PROFLIGATE, profligatus, perditus, nequam.—*profligateness, scelus, nequitia, improbitas.*

PROFOUND, profundus, altus.—*profoundly, profundè, altè.—profundity, profunditas, altitudo. See DEEP.*

PROFUSE, profusus, effusus, prodigus.—*profusely, profusè, effusè.—profusion, profusio, effusio, prodigentia.*

PROGENITOR, major, avus.

PROGENY, progenies, propago, prosapia, soboles, proles, genus, stemma.

PROGNOSTIC, praesagium.—*to prognosticate, ariolos.—prognosticated, praedictus, praesignificatus.—prognostication, praedictio.—prognosticator, ariolus.*

PROGRESS, or *progression*, progressus, processus, progressio.—*(journey) iter, circuitus.*

PROHIBIT, prohibeo, interdico, veto.—*prohibited, vetitus, prohibitus, interdictus.—prohibiter, morator.—prohibition, prohibitio, inhibitiō, impeditio, interdictum. See FORBID.*

PROJECT, molior, designo, machinor. *subst.* molimen, molitio, conatus.—*projecture, projectura.—projected, designatus, excogitatus.—projector, molitor, designator, machinator.—projecting, designatio.*

PROLEPSIS, praeoccupatio, praenotio.

PROLIFIC, foecundus.

PROLIX, prolixus, longus.—*prolixity, prolixitas.*

PROLOCUTOR, prolocutor.

PROLOGUE, praefatio.

PROLONG, protraho, produco, extendo, prolatio.—*prolonged, protractus, productus, prolatus.—prolonger, dilator, protractor.—prolongation, prolatatio, dilatio.*

PROMINENT, prominens, extans.—*prominence, prominentia, projectura.*

PROMISCUOUS, promiscuus.—*promiscuously, promiscuè, indiscriminatim, sine discrimine.*

PROMISE, (hold out what may probably happen) promittere. (*in a positive manner, as one promises or bids at a sale*) polliceri; pollicitari. (*to undertake an obligation*) spondere.—*Promised, pollicitus, votivus, condictus.—in marriage, desponsatus.—a promising, stipulatio.—a promise, promissum, promissio.—to promise one his daughter, filiam alicui devovere.—to promise to come to one, constituere alicui se venturum.—to promise openly, profiteri.—a promise breaker, foedifragus.—promises ought to be kept, staudum est promissis.—I will keep my promises, servabo promissa.—to confirm a promise by the right hand, fidem, dextrâ datâ, sancire.—I promise you my faith upon this condition, lege habiti tibi meam astringo fidem, Ter.*

PROMONTORY, promontorium.

PROMOTE, promovéo, provêho, eveho, effero.—*to promote, a design, consilio favère.—Promoted, promotus, eVectus, projectus, elatus.*

PROMOTION, honor, dignitas.

PROMPT, suggéro, subjicio, dicto. (*adj.*) promptus, expeditus, paratus.—*Prompted, sollicitatus, excitatus.—Prompter, suavor, hortator, dictator, solicitator.—Prompting, suggestio.—Promptitude, alacritas.—Promptness, facilitas, alacritas.—promptly, expeditè, promptè, paratè.—promptness to anger, iracundia.*

PROMTUARY, penus.

PROMULGATE, promulgo, publico.—*promulgation, promulgatio, publicatio.—promulgated, promulgatus, publicatus.*

PRONE, pronis, propensus, proclivus.—*prone, proneness, proclivitas, propensio.*

PRONG, bidens; furca, merga.

PRONOUN, pronomen.

PRONOUNCE, pronuncio, enuncio, recito.—*pronounced, pronunciatu, recitatus.—pronunciation, pronuntiatio, recitatio.*

PROOF, probatio, examen. (*trial*) tentamen, specimen, experimentum.—*I shall now give good proof to the world, insigne jam documentum mortalibus dederò, Liv.—it is a proof enough there was nothing owing, satis est argumenti nihil esse debitum, quod, Cic.—proof against vice, vitis inconcusus.*

PROP, fulcrum, adminiculum, sustentaculum.—*verb.* fulcio, suffulcio.

PROPAGATE, propago.—*propagation, propagatio.—propagator, propagator.*

PROPENSE, propensus, pronus, proclivus.—*propensity, propensio, proclivitas.*

PROPER, (*fit*) aptus, idoneus, commodus. (*peculiar*) proprius, peculiaris. (*talk*) procerus.—*proper to be done, opportunus, tempestivus. (sufficient) competens.*

PROPERTY, proprium, proprietas. (*disposition*) natura, indoles, ingenium.

PROPHET, vaticinium, praedictio.—*prophesied of, praedictus.—prophesier, vaticinator.—to prophesy, canere, Virg. vaticinari, divinare.—prophecying, praesagus.—prophet, propheta, vates.—false prophet, * pseudopropheta.—prophess, mulier vaticinans.*

PROPIIATE, propitio, placo.—*propitiation, propitiatio.—propitiatory, propitiatorium.—propitiator, reconciliator.*

PROPIIUS, propitius, benignus.—*propitiiously, benignè.*

PROPORTION, proportio, ratio, comparatio, analogia.—*to proportion, rectè distribuerè.—in proportion, pro ratione.—proportional, analogus.—proportioned, aequus, accommodatus.—proportioning, accommodatio.*

PROPOSAL, propositio.—*propose, propono, destino, (resolve), statuo, constiuo.—proposed, propositus, statutus.—proposer, qui propositus est.—PROPOUND, propono.—propounded, propositus.*

PROPPED, fultus, suffultus.

PROPRIETY, (*property*) proprietas.—*propriety of speech, locutio, proprietas.*

PROPULSION, propulsatio.

PROROGUE, prorogo, differo.—*prorogued, prorogatus.*

PROSCRIBE, proscribo, relego.—*proscription, proscriptio, relegatio.*

PROSAIC, prosaicus, solutus.—*prose, prosa, oratio soluta.*

PROSECUTE, prosequor.—*to prosecute a prisoner, noxium persequi.—prosecute a design, in consilio pergere.—prosecuted, exagitatus, in jus citatus.—person prosecuted, reus.—prosecution, lis.—Prosecutor, prosector, actor.—to be prosecuted, in jus duci.*

PROSELYTE, * proselytus.

PROSODY, * prosodia.

PROSPECT, inspectus. (*design*) consilium, spes. (*viewing*) inspectio.—*Prospective, prospiciens, providus.*

PROSPER, floreo, valeo.—*make to prosper, prospero, secundo.—Prosperity, res secundae, prosperitas, felicitas.—Prosperous, prosper, secundus, felix.*

PROSTITUTE, scortum, meretrix.—*Prostitution, prostitutio.*

PROSTRATE, prosterno, procido, procumbo, abjicio.—*Prostration, prostratio.*

PROTECT, defendo, tueor, tego.—*Protected, protectus, defensus.—Protecting, protegens.—Protection, tutela, tutamen.—Protector, patronus, defensor.*

PROTEST, testor, obtestor.—*protest against, intercedo.*

PROTESTANT, protestans.

PROTESTATION, affirmatio solennis.—*Protesting against, intercessio.*

PROTONOTARY, primus notarius.

PROTRACT, protraho, differo.—*protractor, dilator.*

PROTRUDE, protrudo.

PROTUBERANCE, tumor, inflatus.—*protuberant, prominens.*

PROUD, elatus, superbus, fastuosus.—*to be proud, tumeo, superbio.—to be proud of a thing, aliquid ostentare.—to grow proud, insolere.—proud words, ampullae.—proud flesh, caro putris.*

PROVE, (*make good*) probō, confirmo, evinco.—*to prove or try, experiri, periclitari. (become) fio. (happen) accidō.—did I not say it would prove so? dixi hoc fore? Ter. annon dixi hoc esse futurum? Ter.—he proved an excellent man, vir summus evasis, Cic.—thus did that prove true, which I said at first, ita fit verum illud, quod initio dixi, Cic.—it may be proved thus, id hoc argumento confirmari potest, Cic.—I can prove that opinion by very good authority, auctoribus ad istam sententiam uti optimis possumus, Cic.—I will prove that I have done well, ostendam me recte fecisse.—a strong proof, praegnans et robusta ratio.—a weak one, argumentum infirmum et elumbe.—provable, probabilis.—proved, probatus, confirmatus.*

PROVENDER, pabulum.—*of provender, pabularis.*

PROVERB, proverbium, adagium.—*proverbial, proverbialis, adagio similis.*

PROVIDE, (*procure*) paro, praeparo.—*provide for hereafter, in futurum consulere.—provide before hand, praecaveo.—provide for, provideo, prospicio,—provide or furnish with, suppedito.—provided, paratus.—(taken care of) proviusus.*

PROVIDER, pabulum.—*of provender, pabularis.*

PROVIDENCE, providentia.—*provident, providus, cautus.—a provident person, frugalis, frugi.—providential, favente Deo.*

PROVIDER, provisor.—*provider of corn, frumentarius.—provider of wood, lignator.—provider of victuals, obsonator.—provider of fodder, pabulator.—providing, parans, praeparans. (sub.t.) praeparatio, procuratio.—providing of soldiers, pabulatio.*

PROVINCE, provincia. (*office*) munus, negotium.

PROVING, probans, comprobans.

PROVISION, alimentum, penus, victus, cibus, annona. (*preparation*) praeparatio.—*provision for a day, diarium.—provision for a journey, viaticum.—provision for war, in rem bellicam apparatus.—to make provision, prospicio, apparo.—provisional, cautionalis.—provisionally, sub conditione.*

PROVISO, exceptio, cautio.

PROVOCATION, provocatio.—*provocative, provocatorius.*

PROVOKE, irritō, stimulo.—*provoke appetite, stomachum acuere.—provoke a stool, alvum eicere.—provoke urine, urinam citare.—provoke sweat, sudorem elicere.—provoke or allure, allicio, pellicio.—provoked, irritatus, provocatus, stimulatus.—provoker, irritator.—provoking, irritans, ciens.—provocation, irritatio, provocatio.*

PROVOST, praefectus urbis.—*provostship, praefectura.*

PRAW, prora.

PROWESS, fortitudo, virtus.

PROWL, praedor.—*proowler, praedator.*

PROXIMITY, proximitas.

PROXY, vicarius.

PRUDENCE, prudentia, sapientia.—*prudent, prudens, sapiens.—prudential, ad prudentiam pertinens.—Prudently, prudenter.*

PRUNE, prunum.—*verb. amputo, tondeo.—pruned, amputatus, tonsus.—pruner, putator, frondator.—pruning-knife, falx.*

PRURIENT, pruriens.

PRY, observo, investigo, perscrutor.—*pryer, speculator.*

PSALM, psalmus, odes.—*psalmist, psalmista, psalter.*

PSALMS, psalmody, psalmody.—*psalm-book, psalterium.*

PUBERTY, pubertas.

PUBLIC, publicus, communis. (*known*) per vulgatus, notus.—*public-house, popina.—publican, publicanus.*

PUBLICATION, publicatio, editio.—*publishes abroad, publico, vulgo, divulgo, promulgo.—publish a book, librum edere, emittere, typis mandare; prelo librum committere, subjicere in lucem proferre.—time will publish whatever is under the sun, quicquid sub sole est, nunc aperi-*

cum proferet aetas.—*writings which have not as yet been published, scripta, quae nondum communi theatri hujus lucem aspexerant.—published, publicatus, editus, vulgatus.—publisher, vulgator, editor.*

PUCELAGE, virginitas.

PUCKER, corrugus.—*puckered, corrugatus.—in a pucker, confusus.*

PUDDER, strepitus, tumultus.

PUDDING, farcimen, fartum.—*black-pudding, botulus.—a plum-pudding, fartum uvis Corinthiacis refertum.—a suet-pudding, sebo refertum.—a hasty-pudding, flos farinae coctus, mas-sala.*

PUDDLE, fossula, lacuna.—*to puddle, se inquinare.*

PUDECITY, pudicitia.

PUERILE, puerilis.—*Puerility, puerilitas.*

PUFF, (*mushroom*) fungus.—*of wind, flabrum, flatus. (for want of breath) anhelitus.—to puff, flare.—to puff and blow, anhelare, anhelitum vel ilia ducere, aegrè spiritum ducere.—to puff out, efflare.—to puff up, inflare, tumefacere, sufflare.—puffed up with pride, superbià elatus vel tumens.*

PUG, (*dog*) canus Batāvus. (*ape*) simia.

PUISSANCE, potentia, potestas, vis, virtus.—*Puissant, potens, validus.—to be puissant, polleo, valeo.—puissantly, potenter, validè.*

PUKE, s. vomitus.—*v. vomo, vomito.*

PULE, vagio, pipio.

PULL, *subst. nesus.—v. (pluck) vello, vellĭco.—back or to hinder, impedire.—down, diruere, demoliri.—by force, rapère. (drag) raptare.—fruit, carpere.—a fowl, deplumare.—to pull up by the roots, radicibus extrahere, Cic.—bid them pull down the garden wall, hanc in horto mace-riam jube dirui, Ter.—to pull in the reins, pre-mere habenas, Virg.—he pulled in his neck, collum contraxit, Cic.—to pull out the eyes, oculos effodere.—out the entrails, exenterare, eviscerare.—in pieces, distrahere, discerpere.*

PULLEN, pullities.

PULLET, gallinula, pullustra.

PULLY, trochlea.

PULLULATE, pullulo, pullulasco.

PULMONARY, pulmonarius.

PULP, pulpa.—*pulpous, pulpâ abundans, mollis.*

PULPIT, pulpitum, rostrum.

PULSATION, pulsatio.

PULSE, legumen, puls.—*pulse of the body, pulsus.—to feel the pulse, venam tentare.*

PULVERIZE, in pulverem redigere.

PUMICE-STONE, pumex.

PUMP, antlia.—*ship's pump, sentina.—v. sentino, exantlo.—to pump one, consilium callidè expiscare.*

PUMKIN, pepo.

PUMPS, calcei nitidi.

PUN, lusus verborum.—*to pun, verborum sono ludere.*

PUNCH, or thrust, propello.

PUNCTILIO, res nihili, vel levis.—*punctili-ous, officiosus, comis.*

PUNCTUAL, accuratus, observans.—*punctu-*

ality, accurata observatio.—punctually, accu-ratè.

PUNCTUATION, interpunctio.

PUNCTURE, punctura.

PUNGENT, pungens.—*pungency, acrimonia.*

PUNISH, punio, castigo.—*punish with death, morte mulctare.—I hope ere long he will be punished, spero celeriter eum poenas daturum, Cic.—to punish one, poenâ, supplicio aliquem mulctare, afficere, de aliquo sumere supplicium, Cic.—to be well punished, maximas poenas dare, subire, sustinere, Cic.—with death, morte mul-tare, Cic.—wicked men ought to be punished, in homines nocentes animadverendum.—he escap-ed punishment, poenam evasit, e judicio evasit.—what torture can be punishment enough for such a villain? quae crux potest satis supplicii huic flagitio afferre, Cic.—if I live, I will punish him severely, si vivo, occipitium dabo depexum, Ter.—punishable, puniendus, poena dignus.—punished, punitus, mulctatus.—pu-nisher, punitor, ultor.—punishment, supplicium, poena.—punishment in purse, mulctatio.*

PUNY, parvus, exiguus. (*lesser*) inferior. (*sickly*) infirmus.

PUP, catulos edere, vel parere.

PUPIL, pupillus, discipulus.—*pupil of the eye, pupilla.*

PUPILLARY, pupillaris.

PUPPET, pupa.

PUPPY, catulus. (*silly fool*) ineptus, stultus.

PURBLIND, luscus, myops.

PURCHASE, emo. (*get*) acquirō, paro.—*Pur-chased, emptus.—purchaser, emptor.—pur-chasing, emptio.*

PURE, (*clean*) purus, mundus. (*clear*) clarus. (*chaste*) castus. (*fine*) tersus. (*uncorrupt*) incorruptus, immaculatus. (*unmixed*) merus.—*pure good, optimus.—to make pure, purifico, lustro.—purely, purè, integrè.—purity, puri-tas, sinceritas.*

PURGE, purgo, expurgo.—*purge the body, alvum ciere.—purge humours, humores evacu-are.—purge by sacrifice, expio, lustro.—purge off a fault, crimen diluere.—purgation, purga-tio, lustratio.—purgative, purgans.—purge, catharticum.—purged, purgatus, expurgatus.—purging, purgans, catharticus. *subst.* purga-tio.—*purging by sacrifice, expiatio.**

PURIFICATION, purificatio.—*purified, pu-rificatus, defaecatus.—purifier, purgator.—to purify, purificare, purgare.—to purify metals, metalla purgare.—purify from dregs, defoeco.—purifying, purificans, purgans.*

PURITAN, catharus.

PURITY, puritas, munditia, castitas.—*purity of language, purus sermo.*

PURL, limbus.—*to purl, lenitè fluere.—purling, lenitè fluens.*

PURLOIN, surripio, suffuror.—*purloined, surreptus, subductus.—purloiner, fur privatus. purloining, compilatio privata.*

PURPLE, purpura.—*purple colour, murex, ostrum.—to make purple, purpureo.—to become purple, purpurasco.*

PURPORT, sensus, significatio.—to purport, proponere, designare.

PURPOSE, subst. consilium, propositum.—to the purpose, appositus.—not so, nihil ad rem, absurdus.—to good purpose, bono consilio.—fit for the purpose, idoneus.—to another purpose, alio, aliud.—to what purpose, quo, quorsum?—to that purpose, eo, ideo.—to the same purpose, in eandem sententiam.—to no purpose, frustra, incassum, nequiquam.—to purpose, proponere, statuere, destinare, constituere.—they purposed to bring it up, tollere decreverunt, Ter.—as it was purposed, ut erat propositum, Cic.—his purpose was, id voluit, hoc ejus consilium fuit, Ter.—you have changed your purpose, consilium mutasti, Cic.—I will speak a few words concerning my purpose, pauca de instituto meo dicam, Cic.—he is for your purpose, ex usu tuo est, Ter.—it was done of purpose, factum est compositum, Cic.—on set purpose, dedita opera, Cic.—it is to no purpose to name them, hos nihil attinet nominare, Cic.—to what purpose is it, quid valet? Cic.—I am now at Dyrhachium for this purpose, eo nomine sum Dyrhachii hoc tempore, Cic.—he purposes, in animo habet, Caes.—he thought it would be to good purpose, magno sibi usui fore arbitratur, Caes.

PURSE, crumēna, marsupium.—to purse, nummum in oculos demittere.—Purser, † bursarius.

PURSLAIN, portulaca.

PURSUIVANT, lictor, accensus, apparitor.—pursuivant at arms, facialis assecla.

PURSUE, prosequor.—pursue diligently, insequor.—to pursue a design, in proposito persistere.—pursue hard upon vestigiis adhaerere.—Pursued, insectatus.—Pursuer, consector.—Pursuing, consectorio, persecutio.

PURVEY, obsonor.—Purveyor, annonae curator.—Purveying, annonae emptio.

PURULENT, purulentus, pure plenus.—Purulency, puris abundantia.

PUSH, pello, erudo, impello.—push at, molior, tento.—to push on a battle, acrius instare.—push back, repello.—push forward, festino, accelero.—Pushed, pulsus, impulsus.—a pusher forward, impulsor.—a pushing back, repulsus.—a pushing-on, impulsio, stimulatio.

PUSILLANIMITY, timiditas.—Pusillanimous, timidus, ignavus.

PUSS, felis.

PUSTULE, pustula.

PUSTULOUS, pustulosus.

PUT, (set) ponere, collocare, statuere.—to put a case, supponere.—to put an end, finem facere.—a question, proponere.—put it off a while till, &c. aliquot dies profer, dum, Ter.—I will put it off till you come, in tuum adventum differam, Cic.—it was put off till January, res in mensem Januarium rejecta erat, Cic.—I am ashamed to have such a trick put upon me, dispudet sic mihi data esse verba, Ter.—in what a fear he puts them, quo timore illos afficit, Cic.—to put out of fear, metum admere, Ter.—you have put us out of fear, nos metu exonerastis, Ter.—you have put me into some heart, animum reddidisti,

Ter.—to put to death, morte multare, capitali supplicio afficere, Cic.—he put this fellow upon us, hunc supposuit nobis, Ter.—necessity put us to it, necessitas nos ad ea detrusit, Cic.—he was put back, repulsam tulit, Cic.—put on your cloak, humerum onera pallio, Ter.—he put off all his attire, exiit omnem corporis ornatum, Juv.—to put any thing to writing, litteris, scriptis aliquid mandare, Cic.—to put out (forth) a book, scriptum dare foras, Cic.—she put to sea, se in altum dedit, Flor.—he put his army in battle array, aciem instruxit, Caes.—he said he would not put the vote, sententias se rogatum negavit, Cic.—we put them in mind of their duty, eos officii sui commonemus, Quint.—the plane tree put me in mind, me haec platāus admonuit, Cic.—I will put all women out of my mind, omnes deleo ex animo mulieres, Ter.—he put himself over to the next year, se in annum proximum transtulit, Cic.—he put himself into the enemy's camp, se hostium castris immiscuit, Paterc.—she put her life in my hands, mihi suam vitam credit, Ter.—she puts her into my hands, hanc mihi in manum dat, Ter.—put that love out of your mind, istum amorem ex animo amoveas tuo, Ter.—the ships put to sea with a gentle wind, naves ex portu leni ve to solverunt, Caes.—he will put the blame upon you, culpam in te transferet, Ter.—I will put off this mischief for a while, huic malo aliquam producam moram, Ter.—you shall be put to your oath, dabitur jusjurandum, Ter.—the matter being put to the council, hac re ad concilium delatā, Caes.—he saw them hard put to it, eos laborantes conpexit, Caes.—he put up his sword, gladium in vaginam recondidit, Cic.—to put up money for a building, pecuniam seponere in aedificationem, Liv.—to put in remembrance, arem vellicare, tangere; alicui memoriam referre, Cic.

PUTID, putidus.

PUTREFACTION, putredō.—Putrefactive, *septicus.—Putrefy, putrefacio.—to be putrefied, putrere.—putrid, putridus, putris.—Putrefying, ulcerosus.

PUZZLE, confundo.—Puzzled, confusus, e victus ad incitas redactus.

PYGMY, nanus, pumilio, pumilus.

PYRAMID, pyramis.—Pyramidal, pyramidalis.

PYROMANCY, pyromantia.

PYRRHONISM, pyrrhonismus.

PYTHAGORIC, pythagoraeus.

PYX, pyxis.

Q.

QUACK, empiricus, medicus circumforaneus.—Quackery, empirice.—to quack, empiricem exercere.—to quack as ducks, tetrinno.

QUADRAGESIMAL, quadragesimalis.

QUADRANGLE, area quadrata.—Quadrangular, quadrangulus.

QUADRANT, quadrans.
 QUADRATE, quadratus. (*verb.*) quadro, con-
 venio.—*Quadratic*, quadraticus.

QUADRUPED, quadrupes.

QUADRUPLE, quadruplum.

QUAFF, perpoto.—*quaff all out*, ebibo, exsor-
 beo.—*Quaffer*, ebriosus, bibax.—*Quaffing*, com-
 potatio.—*quaffing cup*, poculum.

QUAGMIRE, vorago.

QUAIL, coturnix.

QUAINT, (*polite*) elegans, bellus, scitus.—
 (*odd*) rarus.—*Quaintly*, comptè, nitidè.—
Quaintness, elegantia, nitor, concinnitas.

QUAKE, tremo, trepidio.—*quake extremely*,
 horreo, inhorreo.—*to make quake*, tremefacere.
 —*Quaking*, horror, tremor.

QUALIFICATION, dos, indoles. (*condition*)
 status, conditio.—*qualified*, pacatus, sedatus.
 —(*fitted*) idoneus, capax.—*to qualify*, idoneum
 facere, (*appease*) paco. (*moderate*) moderor,
 tempero.—*Qualifying*, sedatio.

QUALITY, qualitas, dos. (*degree*) gradus,
 ordo. (*nobility*) nobilitas.—*Qualities*, mores.

QUALMISH, crudus.

QUANDARY, dilemma, confusio.

QUANTITY, quantitas, vis.

QUARREL, jurgium, rixa.—*quarrel of glass*,
 vitri rhombus.—*Quarreling*, contentio, lis.—
Quarrelsome, litigatio.

QUARRY, lapidum fodina.—*quarry-man*, la-
 picida.

QUART, sextarius.—*Quartan*, quartanus.—
Quartern, sexta pars.

QUARTER, pars quarta, quadrans.—*a quarter*
of a year, trimestre spatium. (*coast*) regio.—
the quarters of the moon, quatuor lunae phases.
 (*of corn*) corus.—*to quarter*, (*sever*) deartuare,
 dissecare.—*quarters for soldiers*, contubernia,
 stativa.—*winter quarters*, hyberna.—*to quarter*,
 (*lodge*) hospitio accipere.—*to give quarter*, (*to*
spare) veniam, immunitatem dare.—*to cry for*
quarter, pro vita supplicare.—*a quarter-staff*,
 contus.—*a quarter-master*, contuberniorum
 praefectus.—*they had taken up their quarters in*
those countries, in iis provinciis conserant,
 Caes.

QUASH, pepo. (*verb.*) quasso, opprimo, ex-
 tinguo, discutio.—*Quashed*, quassatus, oppres-
 sus.—*Quashing*, quassatio.

QUAVER, cantillo, modulator.—*Quavering*, mo-
 dulatio.

QUEEN, regina.—*queen dowager*, regina vi-
 dua.—*queen consort*, regina uxor.

QUEER, ineptus, insulsus.—*Queerly*, ineptè,
 insulè.

QUELL, domo, debello, subigo.—*Quelled*, do-
 mitus, victus.—*Queller*, domitor, victor.—*Quel-
 ling*, domitus.

QUENCH, extinguo.—*to quench thirst*, sitim
 sedare.—*Quenchable*, extingibilis.—*Quenched*,
 extinctus.—*Quenching*, extinctio, restinctio.

QUERY, quaestio. (*verb.*) dubito, quaero.

QUERULOUS, querulus, queribundus.—*Que-
 rulousness*, querela.

QUEST, latro, nicto.—*to go in quest of*, ad
 investigandum ire.

QUESTION, quaestio, interrogatio. (*doubt*)
 dubitatio.—*into question*, in dubium.—*verb.* du-
 bito.—*to question with*, interrogare. (*examine*)
 ad examen voco, examino.—*Questionable*, dubius,
 incertus.—*Questioned*, examinatus. (*doubted*)
 dubitatus.—*Questioning*, dubitatio, inquisitio,
 disquisitio.—*Questionless*, sine dubio, certè.—
Questor, quaestor.—*I never made any question*
of your love, nunquam mihi dubium fuit, quin
 a te diligerer, Cic.—*they looked as if they would*
be called into question, in dubium ventura vi-
 dentur, Cic.—*I make no question but*, &c. non
 dubito quin, &c. Cic.—*if any one bring you into*
question, si te in iudicium quis adducat, Cic.—
they never answer us to the question, nunquam
 nobis ad rogatum respondent, Cic.—*they ques-
 tion the honesty of it*, honestumne factu sit dubi-
 tant, Cic.—*it is a question whether there may be*
any addition, dubium est ecquaenam fieri pos-
 sit accessio, Cic.—*to go from the question*, a pro-
 positio aberrare, Cic.—*to come in question*, in
 disquisitionem venire.—*to move a question*, li-
 tem sive controversiam movere.—*the matter*
which is in question, res de qua ambigitur,
 quae in disceptationem cadit.—*to answer a ques-
 tion*, quaestionem enodare, enucleare.—*I ques-
 tioned him civilly*, quam potui blandissimè per-
 contentatus sum.—*a begging of the question*, peti-
 tio principii.

QUIBBLE, cavillum, sophisma.—*to quibble*,
 verbis ludere.—*Quibbler*, cavillator, sophista.—
Quibbling, cavillans.

QUICK, (*nimble*) agilis, celer. (*alive*) vivus.
 (*hasty*) festinus. (*diligent*) diligens.—*quick in*
scent, sagax.—*quick in sight*, perspicax.—*quick*
in wit, solers.—*quick and active judges*, acres
 ac diligentes iudices, Cic.—*he is very quick*
sighted, acutissimè videt, Cic.—*who is so quick*
a writer as I am? quis est tam in scribendo imp-
 piger, quam ego, Cic.—*they are not very quick*
at the business, paullo tardius erat administra-
 trum, Caes.—*quick, quick*, move ocyus te, Ter.
 —*nor do I search it to the quick*, neque id ad
 vivum reseco, Cic.—*they are naturally quick*,
 acuti naturâ sunt.—*Quick, festina*.—*to the quick*,
 ad vivum.—*to be quick*, vigeo.—*Quickly*, citò.

QUICKSAND, syrtis.

QUICKSETS, plantaria viva.—*quickset-hedge*,
 sepes viva.

QUICKSILVER, argentum vivum.

QUIDDITY, captiosa quaestio.

QUICKEN, (*enliven*) animo, vivifico. (*hasten*)
 instigo. (*make haste*) depropero.—*quicken wine*,
 vinum resuscitare.—*Quickened*, animatus, sti-
 mulatus.—*Quickener*, animator.—*Quicker*, ci-
 tius, celerius.

QUICKNESS, (*nimbleness*) agilitas. (*liveliness*)
 vivacitas.—*quickness of wit*, sagacitas, acumen.
 —*quickness of sight*, perspicuitas.

QUIESCENCE, quiescentia.—*Quiescent*, quies-
 cens.

QUIET, quies, otium.—*adj.* (*calm*, *smooth*,
unruffled, *as the sea*) tranquillus. (*peaceable*,
still, *free from a desire of change*) quietus. (*mild*)
 placidus. (*silent*) tacitus.—*to be quiet*, sileo, ta-
 ceo. (*live at ease*) otior.—*let them be quiet*,

tranquilli sint, omni perturbatione animi careant, Cic.—*he cannot be quiet, non potest quiescere, Cic.—they had best be quiet, dehinc ut quiescunt porro moneo, Ter.—nor was all quiet at sea, nec ab oceano quies, Flor.—the former stir was scarcely quiet, vix prior tumultus conticuerat, Liv.—France being now quiet, Caesar goes into Italy, quietâ Galliâ Caesar in Italiam profisciscitur, Caes.—cannot you be quiet? potin' ut desinas, Ter.—these stirs begin to be quiet, haec silescent turbæ, Ter.—he always lived a quiet life, vitam ille suam semper egit in otio, Ter.—I enjoy a quiet mind, animo tranquillo fruor.—to quiet, paco, sedo, placo.—Quieted, pacatus, sedatus.—Quieter, pacator.—Quieting, sedatio.—Quietly, quietè, tranquillè.—Quietness, requies, serenitas, otium, pax.*

QUILL, penna, calamus.—quill of a barrel, slypho.—quill for a musical instrument, plectrum.

QUILT, culcita bombyce farta.

QUINCE, malum Cydonium.

QUINQUENNIAL, quinquennis.

QUINSEY, angina.

QUINTAL, centumpondium.

QUINTESCENCE, medulla.

QUIRE, papyri scapus.—quire of a church, locus ubi chorus canit.

QUIRK, cavillatio, captio.—full of quirks, ver-satus, subdolos.

QUIT, absolutus, impunitus.—verb. relinquo, desero. (yield) cedo. (let go) libero, relaxo.—to quit or behave one's self, virum se praestare.—to quit one's post, provinciam vel stationem tradere.—to quit scores, par pari referre.—to quit claim, decedere jure suo.—adverb. impunè.

QUITE, omninò, penitè, longè.—I will come thither before I run quite out of your mind, istuc veniam antè quàm planè ex animo tuo effluam, Cic.—I am quite out of love with myself, totus displiceo mihi, Ter.—it is quite another thing, totum aliud est, Cic.

QUITTANCE, acceptilatio.

QUITTED, desertus, relictus.—Quitting, desertio (freeing) liberatio.

QUIVER, pharetra.—to quiver, contremiscere.—to quiver with cold, præ frigore horrere.—to quiver with fear, expavescerè.—Quivering, tremulus, horridus.

QUOIL, in circulum convolvere.—to quoil as a serpent, nodis aggestis plicare, Sen. M. 689.

QUOIT, discus.

QUOTA, pars, proportio.—then the quota of troops to be raised by each city was settled, auxilia deinde singularum civitatum describuntur, Just. 9, 5.—Publius Valerius, the consul, having received the quota of the Latins and Hernici, &c. Publius Valerius consul, accitis Latinorum Hernicorumque auxiliis, &c. Liv. 2, 53.

QUOTATION; citatio, prolatio.—to quote, citare, laudare, adducere.—Quoted, citatus, laudatus.

QUOTIDIAN, quotidianus.

QUOTH HE, inquit ille.

QUOTE, allegare, citare, laudare.—Quoting, citatio, laudatio.—he quotes those books for his authority, istos libros citat auctores, Liv.

R.

RABBIT, cuniculus.—rabbit's stop, cuniculorum partus.

RABBLE, turba, plebeia faex, homines infimi. Rabblement, ineptiae, insulsitas.

RACE, cursus, stadium, curriculum.—to run a race, stadium currere. (lineage) progenies, stirps, prosapia, gens, genus.—royal race, stirps regia. (mankind) humanum genus.—race of life, vitas spatium vel curriculum.—horse-race, cursus equestris.—foot-race, cursus pedestris.—race-horse, equus cursor.—he runs a race, stadium currit, Cic.—my race is almost run, prope jam decurritur spatium.—from the beginning of the race to the end, e carceribus ad calcem, Cic.

RACK, (torture) equuleus, fidiculae.—bacon-rack, crates porcina.—bottle-rack, crates.—cheese-rack, crates casearia.—to put upon the rack, crati imponere vel suspendere, super cratem extendere. (torment) torquere, crucio, excrucio.—Racker, tortor, extoror.

RACKET, reticulum.—maker of rackets, reticulorum faber.

RACON, cuniculus Indicus.

RADIANT, radians, rutilus, splendidus, fulgens.—Radiance, nitor, splendor.—Radiation, radiatio.

RADICAL, ad radicem pertinens, radicis vim habens. (moisture) humor vitalis.

RADICATE, (take root) radīcor, radicem capere, agere, mittere.—Radicated or grounded in a person, inveteratus, altissimis radicibus defixus.

RADISH, raphanus.

RAFFLE, alea ludere. (raffling) alea.

RAFT, ratis.—Rafter, tignum, cantherius.—Rafters, tignarius.—Raftly, sentibus obductus.

RAG, panniculus, linteolum.—to tear to rags, lacerare.—Ragganuffin, mendicabulum.

RAGE, rabies, furor, ira.—rage of the sea, aestus, fremitus.—to rage, furo, insanio, saevio.—rage as the sea, aestuare.—Raging, furiosus, furus.—Ragingly, furiosè.—he came in a rage, venit insanens, Ter.—I am in such a rage, ita ardeo iracundiâ, Ter. irâ totus ferveo, Sen. irâ mens exaestuat, Virg.—what greater punishment can befall a man than rage and madness? quæ potest homini major esse poena furore atque dementia? Cic.—execute your rage upon our back and necks, saevite in tergum et in cervices nostras, Liv.—did I rage against you? egone debacchatus sum in te, Ter.

RAGED, pannosus.—Raggedness, pannositas.

RAGOUT, cupediae.

RAIL, (inclose) palis sepire. (scold) maledico, convicio, male loqui.—a rail, palus, repagulum.—Railed, palis septus.—railed at, conviciis insectatus.—Railer, insectator.—Railing,

convicians, maledicus.—*Railery*, convicium, factia.

RAIMENT, vestis, vestitus.

RAIN, pluvia, imber.—*to rain*, pluo.—*to rain downright*, depluo. (*in or upon*) impluo. (*through*) perpluo.—*Rainbow*, iris.—*Rainy*, pluvialis, imbrifer.

RAISE, elēvo, attollo.—*raise up one's self*, surgo. (*anger*) commoveo.—*raise a wall*, extruo.—*raise indignation*, bilem commovere.—*raise envy*, invidiam confiare.—*raise expectation*, spem injicere.—*raise money*, pecuniam decernere.—*raise a mob*, turbas populares excitare.—*raise the price*, pretium augere.—*raise scandal*, invidiā alicquem gravare.—*raise men*, militia conscribere.—*raise a tax*, censum imponere.—*raise a siege*, obsidione urbem liberare.—*raise a report*, rumore spargere.—*raise the passions*, animos concitare.—*raise a dust*, pulverem movere.—*raise from sleep*, expergefacio.—*Raised*, levatus.—*raised up*, excitatus. (*as soldiers*) conscriptus. (*gathered*) collectus.—*they raised a quarrel*, rixam ciebant, Patere.—*they raised their prices*, eorum pretia extulerunt, Macr.—*the price of victuals being raised*, intentis alimentorum pretiis, Tac.—*to raise the price of commodities*, rerum pretia augere, Plin.—*to raise a siege*, urbem obsidione liberare, Caes.

RAISIN, uva passa.—*raisins of the sun*, uva sole siccata.

RAKE, (*spendthrift*) prodigus, homo infamis, Nep. (*tool*) rastrum. (*oven*) rutabulum. (*scrape*) rado.—*rake up*, corrado.—*rake the fire*, ignem cineribus condere.—*Raked*, rasmus. (*together*) cortasus.—*Raker*, sarritor.—*Raking*, sarculatio, sarritio.—*Rakish*, infamis, dissolutus.

RALLY, (*for fight*) aciem instaurare. (*after a rout*) ex fugā convenire. (*joke*) jocer, irrideo.—*Rallied*, restitutus, irrisus.—*Rallying*, instauratio pugnae.

RAM, aries.—*to ram*, fistucare. (*to stuff*) infercire.

RAMBLE, vago, erro, circumcurso.—*ramble in discourse*, à proposito aberrare.

RAMP, virago procax.—*Rampant*, procax.—*rampant*, (*in heraldry*) insiliens. (*as a lion*) erectus.—*ramping up*, exultatio.

RAMPART, vallum, agger, propugnaculum.

RANCID, rancidus.

RANCOUR, odium, invidia.—*Rancorous*, malignus.

RANDOM, temerè, inconsultò.—*Random-shot*, globulus sine scopo emissus.

RANGE, (*of a coach*) temo. (*ramble*) vagatio. (*order*) series, ordo.—*Ranged*, (*set in order*) dispositus.—*range up and down*, evagor, erro.—*a Ranger*, digestor.—*ranger of a forest*, viridarii custos.

RANK, ordo, series, locus dignitatis. (*too much*) praefertilis, nimis luxurians.—*rank smell*, rancidus.—*to rank*, ordino, dispono.—*a ranker*, ordinator.—*to be ranked*, digeri.

RANSACK, diripio, expilo.—*Ransacker*, spoliator.

RANSOM, redimo.—*Ransomed*, redemptus.—*Ransomer*, redemptor.

RANT, vaniloquentia.—*to rant*, superbè loqui.—*Ranter*, nepos, ineptus, demens.—*Ranting*, bacchatio.

RAP, percutio, ferio, pulso. (*over the fingers*) talitrum.

RAPACIOUS, rapax.—*Rapaciously*, avidè.—*Rapacity*, rapacitas.

RAPE, raptus.—*to commit a rape*, stupro vim mulieri afferre.—*rape of a county*, comitatūs portio.

RAPID, rapidus, velox.—*Rapidity* or *rapidity*, rapiditas, velocitas.—*Rapidly*, rapidè, velocitèr.

RAPIER, verutum, ensis.

RAPINE, rapina.

RAPPER, pulsator. (*knocker*) cornix.—*Rapping*, pulsatio.

RAPT, effusā laetitiam exultans.—*Rapture*, animi impetus. (*of joy*) effusa laetitia.—*Rapturous*, mirabilis, mirificus.

RARE, (*uncommon*) rarus, infrèquens. (*excellent*) eximius, egregius. (*thin*) subtilis, tenuis.—*Rarefaction*, rarefactio.—*Rarefy*, rarefactio.—*Rarefied*, rarefactus.—*Rarely*, rarè, insolentèr.—*Rareness*, raritas.—*Rerity*, res eximia.

RASPBERRY, rubi Idaei fructus.

RASCAL, balatro. (*vile*) furcifer, homo nihili.—*the rascality*, populi faex.—*Rascally*, flagitiosus, scelestus, spurcus.

RASE, (*blot*) litura. (*wound*) leve vulnus. (*scratch*) stringo.—*rase out*, erado, expungo, deleo. (*pull down*) evertio.—*Rased*, (*scratched*) strictus.—(*rooted out*) deletus, expunctus.

RASH, inconsideratus, inconsultus, temerarius. (*silk*) sericum rasum. (*distemper*) eruptio. *a rash man*, homo praiceps.—*Rashly*, inconsideratè.—*Rashness*, inconsiderantia. (*easy of belief*) credulitas.

RASOR, novacula.

RASP, radula.—*to rasp*, rado.—*rough as a rasp*, mordax.

RAT, sorex.—*Ratsbane*, arsenicum.—*Rat-catcher*, muricidus.—*Rat-trap*, decipula.

RATE, (*tax*) taxo, tributum imponere. (*esteem*) aestimo, pendo. (*hide*) objurgo, increpo.—*a rate*, pretium. (*proportion*) proportio. (*a tax*) census. (*manner*) modus. (*size*) magnitudo.—*Rateable*, censualis.—*Rater*, censor.

RATHER, potiùs, magis.

RATIFICATION, confirmatio, ratificatio.—*to ratify*, confirmare.

RATIOCINATION, ratiocinatio.

RATIONAL, rationis compos, rationalis.

RATTLE, (*make a noise*) crepito, strepitum edere. (*hide*) increpo. (*idle talking*) ineptè garrire.—*Rattleheaded*, loquax.—*Rattling*, (*shaking*) concussio, quassatio. (*chiding*) objurgatio.—*rattlings of a ship*, scalarum nauticarum gradus.

RAVAGE, direptio, vastatio.—*Ravager*, spoliator.—*Ravaging*, populatio.

RAVE, deliro, insanio.—*Raving*, delirium.

RAVEL, retexo, involvo.—*Ravelled*, retextus, involutus.

RAVEN, corvus, corax.—*raven-colour*, coracinus.—*Ravener*, raptor.—*Ravening* or *raven-*

ous, vorax, avidus.—*Ravenously*, avidè, voracitèr.

RAVISH, constupro, vitio. (*charm*) delecto, voluptate magnâ afficere.—*ravish from*, abripere.—*Ravished*, (*deflowered*) stupratus, vitiatu. (*delighted* permul-us.—*ravished from*, abreptus.—*Ravisher*, raptor, stuprator.—*Ravishing*, raptus, stuprati.—*ravishing of the mind*, * ecstâsis. *ravishing to the eye*, eximius, egregius.—*ravishing to the ear*, suavissimus, admirabilis, jucundissimus.

RAW, crudus. (*not sodden*) incoctus. (*unwoven*) nondum textus. (*unskilful*) rudis, imperitus.—*a raw scholar*, tyro, novitiu.—*to grow raw*, crudescere.—*raw weather*, tempestas frigida et nubila.—*raw-boned*, strigosus.—*Rawness*, cruditas.

RAY, radius. (*fish*) raia.

RAZE, radère, evertere.

REACH, (*to come up with*) assequor. (*one's meaning*) intelligo.—*reach out*, extendo. (*arrive at*) pertingo. (*vomit*) vomo, evômo.—*a reach*, ambitus, tractus. (*fetch*) dolus. (*capacity*) captus. (*power*) potestas.—*reach of thought*, sagacitas.—*reach by water*, intervallum.—*of a deep reach*, subtilis.—*Reached*, (*given*) allatus, datus. (*extended*) extensus, porrectus.—*a reaching*, extensio. (*vomiting*) vomitio.

REACTION, reactio.

READ, (*peruse*) lego.—*over again*, relêgo. *read often*, lectito.—*over*, evolvo, perlego.—*out*, publicè recitare.—*unto*, praelêgo. (*guess*) con-jecto.—*well read*, doctissimus.—*a Reader*, lector.—*reader in schools*, professor.—*reader to scholars*, praelector. (*curate*) vicarius.—*a great reader*, helluo librorum.—*I read Greek much*, multùm Graecis literis utor, Cic.—*to read over a book*, evolvere librum, Cic.—*to read many things*, multa legendo percurrere.—*you have read through these books*, eos libros devorasti.—*to read over one's letters again*, literas alicujus regustare, Cic.—*to read a little of a book hastily*, strictim attingere librum aliquem, Cic.

RE-ADMIT, iterùm admittere.

READY, jam, jamdudùm.—*ready wit*, sagax, perspicax.—*ready money*, argentum praesentaneum. (*to be at hand*) adsum, praestò esse.—*to make ready*, parò, expedio.—*for war*, apparo.—*he sells for ready money*, vendit praesenti pecuniâ, Plaut.—*I have not ready money*, non est mihi in numerato pecunia.—*to buy for ready money*, Graecâ fide mercari, Plaut.—*a mind ready to enterprise great matters*, accinctus animus in magnos usus, Stat.—*I make myself ready first to go to Drusus*, ad Drusum me expedio, Cic.—*prompt and ready for speaking*, facilis et expeditus ad dicendum.—*ready to commit a murder*, ad caedem imminens, Cic.

REAL, realis, verus.—*Reality*, veritas.—*in reality*, revêrà, sanè.—*Really*, (*in earnest*) reverè, sincerè, sanè. (*surely*) certè, profectò, nae, sanè.—*Realize*, ad amussim exprimere.—*a real estate*, patrimonium.

REALM, regnum, imperium.

REAM, (*of paper*) scapus major papyri.

REANIMATE, denuò animare.

RE-ANNEX, denuò adjungere.

REAP, meto, demeto.—*Reaped*, mēssus, demēssus.—*Reaper*, messor.—*Reaping*, messio.—*a reaping-hook*, falx.—*reaping time*, messis.—*of reaping*, messorius.

REAR, tollo, erigo.—*rear up a building*, extruo.—*rear up children*, infantes alere.—*the rear*, extremum.—*rear of an army*, agmen extremum.—*reared or lifted up*, erectus, elevatus. (*educated*) educatus.—*Rearing*, erectio.

RE-ASCEND, denuò ascendere.

REASON (*the faculty of*), ratio. (*cause*) causa, ratio, argumentum. (*understanding*) consilium. (*moderation*) modus. (*right*) aequum, jus. (*argue*) argumentor, ratiocinor, discepto.—*reason against*, oppono, oppugno. (*captiously*) cavillor.—*by reason of*, ob, propter, prae, proptereâ.—*Reasonable*, rationalis. (*just*) aequus, justus.—(*in measure*) modicus, mediocris.—*Reasonableness*, aequitas.—*Reasonably*, justè.—*Reasoned*, disputatus, disceptatus.—*a reasoner*, ratiocinator.

RE-ASSEMBLE, iterùm convocare. (*meet a gain*) rursùm convenire.

RE-ASSIGN, iterùm assignare.

RE-ASSUME, reassumo, revoco.—*Reassumed*, denuò sumptus.

RE-ATTEMPT, retento.

REBATE, (*check*) reprimo. (*blunt*) hebetor.—*in accounts*, subduco.—*Rebated*, repressus. (*blunted*) retensus.—*in accounts*, subductus. (*in heraldry*) diminutus.—*Rebating*, reprimens, refrænans.—*Rebatement*, repressio.—(*in heraldry*) diminutio.

REBEL, rebello, deficio.—*a rebel*, rebellis, perduellis.—*a rebeller*, rebellator.—*Rebellion*, rebellio.—*Rebellious*, rebellis, factiosus. (*disobedient*) perversus, obstinatus.

REBOUND, resilio.—*Rebounded*, repercutus.—*a rebound*, resultus.

REBUFF, repulsa.

REBUILD, reaedifico.—*Rebuilt*, reaedificatus. *Rebuilding*, reaedificatio.

REBUKE, increpò, objurgo, castigo.—*with scorn*, sugillo.—*sharply*, increpito.—*despitefully*, exprobro.—*a Rebuke*, reprehensio.—*Rebuked*, correptus.—*Rebukeful*, objurgatorius.—*Rebuker*, objurgator.

REBUS, symbolum.

RECALL, revoco.—*to recall one's word*, verba reprehendere.—*Recalling*, revocatio.

RECAÏT, recanto.—*recant an opinion*, sententiam mutare.—*a recantation*, recantatio, palinodia.

RECAPITULATE, brevità repeterè, summam colligere.—*Recapitulated*, summam repetitus.—*a recapitulation*, summarium.

RECEDE, recedo, discedo.

RECEIPT, (*receiving*) receptio. (*discharge*) acceptilatio, syngrapha.—*receipt by a physician*, praescriptum.

RECEIVE, recipio, accipio.—*visits*, salutantes admittere.—*receive a wound*, vulneror.—*receive into company*, admitto, coopto.—*Received*, acceptus, exceptus, receptus.—*as a custom*, in-teratus.—*into company*, admissus.—*a receiver*,

receptor, acceptor.—of taxes, publicanus. (*a chemical vessel*) vas recipiens—*receiver of the king's domains* regis procurator.—*Receiver-general, tribunus aerarii.*—*a receiving, receptio, acceptio.*—*receive before, anticipo.*

RECENTY, (*recentness*) novus status.—*Recent, recens, nuperus.*—*Recently, recentè, nupèr, modò.*

RECEPTABLE, capax.

RECEPTACLE, receptaculum.

RECEPTION, receptio. (*entertainment*) acceptatio.—*Receptive, capax.*

RECESS, recessus, latebra.

RECIPÉ, præscriptura.

RECIPROCAL, reciprocus, mutuus.—*Reciprocally, mutuò, alternatim.*—*Reciprocate, alterno.*—*Reciprocation, reciprocatio.*

RECISION, recisio.—*Recital, recitatio, enumeratio.*—*Recite, recito, enumero.*—*Recited, recitatus, narratus.*—*Reciter, recitator.*—*Reciting, recitatio.*

RECK, sollicitus sum, curo.—*Reckless, remisus, negligens.*

RECKON, (*count*) numero, computo.—*reckon up, enumero.* (*judge*) arbitror. (*esteem*) existimo, duco, habeo. (*design*) statuo, constituo.—*depend upon, confido.*—*little of, parvi pendere.*—*wilh, rationes conferre vel componere.*—*Reckoned, numeratus, habitus.*—*not to be reckoned, innumerabilis.*—*a reckoner, computator.*—*a reckoning, numeratio.*—*reckoning of an account, ratio.*

RECLAIM, corripo.—*Reclaimed, ad frugem productus.*—*Reclaiming, emendatio.*

RECLINE, reclino.—*Reclining, reclinis.*

RECLUSE, * monachus, seclusus, solitarius.

RECOGNIZANCE, obligatio, vadimonium.—*Recognize, agnosco.*—*Recognition, agnitio.*

RECOIL, resilio, recedo.—*not to recoil, subsistere.*—*Recoiling, resiliens.*

RECOLLECT, recolligo, recorder, in mentem revocare.—*Recollecting, recordatio, cognitio.*

RECOMMENCE, renovo, instauro.—*Recommended, instauratus.*—*Recommencing, instaurationis.*

RECOMMEND, commendo. (*send compliments to*) saluto.—*Recommendable, commendabilis.*—*Recommendation, commendatio.*—*Recommendatory, commendatitius.*—*Recommended, commendatus.*—*a recommender, commendator.*

RECOMPENCE, (*subst.*) præmium, merces.—(*requital*) retributio.—*Recompence, (verb.) remuneratio, compenso, rependo.*—*Recompenced, remuneratus, iensus.*—*without recompence, gratuito, gratis.* (*like for like*) par pari referre.—*what may be recompenced, revocabilis.*—*not to be recompenced, irreparabilis.*

RECOMPOSE, denouo componere.

RECONCILE, reconcilio, concilio, in gratiam restituere.—*Reconciled, reconciliatus.*—*Reconciled, reconciliatus.*—*Reconciliable, exorabilis.*—*not to be reconciled, inexorabilis.*—*a reconciler, reconciliator.*—*Reconciliation, reconciliatio, conciliatio.*

RECONDITE, occultus, abditus.

RECONDUCT, reconduco.—*Reconducted, re-conductus.*—*Reconducting, deductio iterata.*

RECONNOITRE, exploro, indago.

RECORD, in acta referre. (*a law*) legem in tabulis referre. (*in the mind*) in memoriam figere.—*a record of time, annales.* (*before a court*) testimonium.—*books of records, tabulae publicae.*—*a court of records, curia actiones suas in tabulas referens.*—*it is on record, memoriae proditum est.*—*to bear record, testor.*—*Recorded, in tabulas relatus.*—*a recorder, praetor urbanus.*—*a recording, in fastos relatio.*—*the office of records, tabularium.*

RECOVER, (*get again*) recupero, recipio, reconcilio, reperio, invenio. (*from a fright*) ad se redire. (*health*) revalesco, convalesco. (*one's wits*) resipisco.—*recover from death, revivisco.*—*Recoverable, recuperandus.*—*Recovered, recuperatus, receptus.* (*in health*) sanus, validus.—*a recoverer, recuperator.*—*a recovering, recuperatio.* (*in law*) evictio. (*remedy*) remedium.—*it is past recovery, prorsus periiit.*

RECOUNT, enumero.—*Recounted, enumeratus, memoratus.*—*Recounting, enumeratio.*

RECOURSE; REFUGIUM.—*to have recourse, refugere, recurrere.*

RECREANT, timidus, ignavus, falsus.

RECREATE, oblecto, reficio.—*Recreation, oblectatio.* (*of children*) lusus.—*Recreative, amoenus, gratus.*—*for recreation, animi causa.*

RECREMENT, recrementum.

RECRIMINATE, crimen in accusatorem rejicere.—*Recrimination, criminis in accusatorem reiectio.*

RECRUIT, v. suppleo.—*recruit one's self, se reficere.*—*recruit one's health, convalesco.*—*recruit soldiers, supplementum scribere.*—*Recruited, suppletus.*—*Recruit, s. supplementum.*

RECTIFY, corripo, emendo. (*in chemistry*) puriores partes extrahere.—*Rectified, correctus, limatus.*—*Rectification, rectificatio.*

RECTILINEAL, rectilineus.

RECTITUDE, rectum, rectitudo.

RECTOR, rector.—*Rectorship or rectory, rectoris munus.*

RECUMBENT, recumbens.

RECUR, recurro.—*Recurrent, recurrens.*

RECUSANT, recusans, schismaticus.

RED, ruber, rubens.—*dark red, puniceus.*—*light red, ianthinus.*—*sea red, rufus.*—*red hot, candens.*—*blood red, sanguineus.*—*to be red, ru-beo.*—*to be red hot, candeo.*—*to grow red, rubesco.*—*made red, rubefactus.*—*marked with red, rubricatus.*—*red-haired, rufus.*—*to reddem, rube-facio.*

REDDITION, redditio.—*Redditive, redditivus.*

REDEEM, redimo.—*Redeemable, redimendus.*—*Redeemed, redemptus.*—*Redeemer, redemptor.*—*Redeeming, redemptio.*

REDEMAND, reposco, repeto.—*Redemanded, repetitus.*

REDOLENT, redolens, flagrans.—*Redolence, fragrantia.*—*to be redolent, redolere.*

REDOUBLE, ingemino.—*Redoubled, ingem-natus, iteratus.*—*Redoubling, reduplicatio.*

REDOUND, *redundo*.

REDRESS, *emendatio, restitutio*. *verb.* emendo, corrigo, reformo, restituo. (*one's self*) jus suum vindicare.—*Redressed*, correctus, emendatus.—*not to be redressed*, irreparabilis.—*a redresser*, emendator. (*of manners*) censor.—*a redressing*, correctio.

REDUCE, *reduco, redigo*. (*to dust*) in pulverem vertere. (*expenses*) sumptus contrahere.—*Reduced*, reductus, reductus.—*Reduction*, reductio.

REDUNDANCE, *redundatio*.—*Redundant*, redundans.

REDUPLICATE, *duplico*.

RE-ECHO, *resono*.

REED, *arundo, canna, calamus*.—*full of reeds*, arundinosus.

RE-EDIFY, *reaedifico*.

REEL, (*like a drunken man*) *titubo, vacillo*.—*thread, filum glomerare*.—*Reeled*, glomeratus.—*a reeling or staggering*, vacillatio.—*Reeling yarn*, glomeratio.—*a reel*, rhombus.

REEM, (*of trees*) *pruina*.—*covered with reem*, pruinosis.

RE-EMBARC, *navim rursus conscendere*.

RE-ENFORCE, *reparo, adurgeo, suppleo*.

RE-ENTER, *rursus intrare*.—*a re-entry*, introitus iteratus.

RE-ESTABLISH, *restituo*.—*Re-established*, restitutus. (*a reestablisher*) *instaurator*.—*Re-establishment*, instauratio, renovatio.

REEVE, *villicus, procurator, administrator*. *verb.* foramini immittere.

RE-EXAMINE, *ad examen revocare*.

REFECTION, *refectio, recreatio*.—*Refectory*, coenaculum, coenatio.

REFER, *refero, remitto, relēgo*.—*refer to an author, auctorem citare*.—*to arbitration*, rem arbitratorum iudicio permittere.—*a referee*, arbiter.—*Reference*, arbitrium.—*Regard*, respectus.—*in a book*, nota referens.—*in reference to*, quantum attinet.—*having reference*, relativus.—*a referendary*, iudex delegatus.—*Referrible*, ad quod referri potest.

REFINE, *purgo, elimo, excoquo*.—*Refined*, purgatus, elegans.—*a refiner*, purgator.—*Refining*, purgatio.

REFIT, *reficio, instauro*.—*Refitted*, reffectus, reconcinnatus.—*a refitting*, reffectio.

REFLECT, *reverbero*.—*in the mind*, considero, revolvō.—*upon a person*, aliquem carpitim perstringere, reprehendo.—*Reflected*, reflexus.—*in mind*, consideratus.—*upon*, reprehensus.—*Reflecting*, reflectens.—*as light*, irradians.—*a reflection*, repercussio.—*without reflection*, incogitans.—*Reflective*, considerationis capax.

REFLOW, *refluo*.—*Refluent*, refluens, refluus.

REFLUX, *refluxus, recessus*.

REFORM, *reformo, emendo, corrigo, castigo*, ad frugem redigere.—*troops*, militum partem exauctorare.—*Reformation*, reformatio, correctio, emendatio.—*Reformed*, reformatus, emendatus.—*a reformer*, reformatōr, corrector, emendator.

REFRACT, *irradio, refringo*.—*refraction*, re-

fractio, declinatio.—*refractory*, refractorius, contumax.—*refractorily*, contumaciter.—*refractoriness*, perversitas.

REFRAIN, (*forbear*) *abstineo*. (*curb*) *refraeno*, compesto, cohibeo, comprimo.—*refrained*, refrænatus, cohibitus.—*a refraining*, temperantia.

REFRANGIBLE, quod refringi potest.

REFRESH, *recreo, relaxo*. (*stamp up*) *resarcio*. (*the mind*) *animum oblectare*. (*the body*) *membra fovere*. (*the memory*) *memoriam renovare*.—*take refreshment*, cibum capere.—*refreshed*, reffectus, renovatus.—*refreshment*, reformatio. (*cooling*) *refrigerans*.

REFUGE, *refugium, asylum*.

REFULGENCE, *nitōr, splendor*.—*refulgent*, refulgens, nitens.—*refulgently*, nitidē, splendidē.

REFUND, *refundo, rependo*.

REFUSAL, *repulsa*.

REFUSE, (*of any thing*) *purgamentum, recrementum, quisquiliæ*.—*of corn*, excrementum.—*of metals*, scoria.—*to refuse*, recuso, nego, denego, respuo.

REFUTE, *refuto, refello*.

REGAIN, *redipiscor, recupero*.

REGAL, *regalis, regius*.—*regality*, regia dignitas.

REGALE, *convivio excipere*.—*regale*, epulae, convivium.—*Regaled*, convivio exceptus.—*Regaling*, epulatio opipara.

REGALIA, *insignia regni*.

REGALLY, *regaliter, regidē*.

REGARD, *respicio, curo*. (*mind*) *attendo*. (*observe*) *observo*, intueor, aspicio. (*concern*) *specto*. (*esteem*) *aestimo, pendo*. (*much*) *magni facere*.—*not to regard*, sperno, negligo.—*in regard to*, quod attinet ad.—*regarded*, curatus, observatus.—*to be not regarded*, sordeo.—*a regard*, respectus.—*regarder*, observator.—*regardful*, attentus.—*regarding*, atinens, pertinens.—*regardless*, negligens, remissus.—*regardlessly*, remissē, improvidē.—*regardlessness*, incuria.

REGENCY, *regimen*. (*of a kingdom*) *administratio regni*.

REGENERATE, *regenero*.—*Regenerated*, regeneratus.—*Regeneration*, regeneratio.

REGENT, (*in studies*) *moderator, praefectus, rector*.—*Regent of a realm*, regni procurator. (*viceroyn*) *prorex*.—*regent queen*, regni procuratrix.

REGERMIMATE, *regermino*.

REGICIDE, *regis interfector*.

REGIMEN, (*government*) *regimen, moderamen, rerum administratio*. (*in diet*) *diaeta*. (*in physic*) *medicinae regimen praescriptum*.

REGIMENT, *legio*. (*regimental*) *legionarius*.

REGION, *regio, tractus*.

REGISTER, (*book of records*) *acta, archivum*. (*of names*) *nomenclatura*. (*officer*) *a commentariis*.—*to register*, in tabulas referre.—*Registered*, in acta relatus.—*a registering*, in tabulas relatio.—*Register office*, locus ubi acta publica conservantur.

REGORGE, *vomo, revomo*.

RE-GRANT, *iterum donare*.

REGRATE, praemercor.—*Regrater*, mango, propōla.

REGRESS, regressus.

REGRET, indignatio, dolor.—*regret*, aegrè ferre. (*bemoan*) defleō, lugeo.—*Regretted*, aegrè latus, deploratus.

REGULAR, (*according to art*) ad normam exactus. (*usual*) usitatus. (*methodical*) methodicus, ordine progrediens. (*moderate*) moderatus, temperatus. (*under a rule*) regulā astrictus.—*Regularity*, regularitas.—*Regularly*, ex ordine, certò.—*Regulate*, dispo, ordino, moderor, praescribo.—*Regulated*, ordinatus.—*Regulator*, moderator, ordinator.—*Regulation*, moderatio, temperatio.

REHEAR, denuò audire.—*Rehearing*, auditio iterata.

REHEARSE, recito, repeto.—*Rehearsal*, recitatio.—*Rehearsed*, recitatus, repetitus.—*Rehearsing*, enumeratio.

REJECT, rejicio, repudio, abdicō, respuo.—*Rejected*, rejectus, repudiatus.—*to be rejected*, respuendus.—*Rejection*, rejectio.

REIGN, regnum. (*verb.*) regno. (*prevail*) vigeo, ingravesco. (*be in vogue*) obtineo, floreo.—*Reigning*, regnans. *reigning-distemper*, morbus ingravescens.

RE-EMBARK, navem rursus conscendere.—*Re-embarking*, in navem iterata consensio.

REIMBURSE, pecunias rependere.—*Reimbursed*, repensus.—*Reimbursement*, restitutio.

REIN, habena, lorum.—*reins of government*, imperium.

REINFORCE, instauro, reparo.—*an army*, exercitum supplere.—*an argument*, adurgeo.—*Reinforcement*, supplementum.

REINGAGE, (*in fight*) iterum confligere. (*in business*) iterum negotio se implicare.

REINSTALL, instauro.

REINSTATE, restituo, repono. *Reinstated*, restitutus, repositus.

REJOICE, (*from the heart*, or *for private reasons*) gaudere. (*for public reasons*) laetari. (*make glad*) exhilaro, laetifico. (*rejoice with*) gratulor.—*Rejoiced*, exhilaratus, gavisus.—*Rejoicing*, laetitiam gaudens.—*Rejoicing day*, dies exultationis.

REJOIN, (*reply*) iterum respondere.—*Rejoining*, responsio iterata.

REITERATE, itero, repeto.—*Reiterated*, iteratus, repetitus.—*Reiteration*, repetitio.

REKINDLE, iterum accendere.

RELAND, in terram denuò exponere.

RELAPSE, *verb.* relabor, recido. *subst.* novus vel iteratus lapsus.

RELATE, narro, enarro, expono.—*Related*, (*akin*) consanguineus. (*by marriage*) affinis. (*told*) narratus.—*Relation*, (*by blood*) consanguineus, cognatus.—*in relation to*, quod attinet ad.—*Relative*, relativus.—*Relatively*, pro ratione.

RELAX, relaxo, remitto.—*Relaxation*, relaxatio, remissio.—*Relaxed*, relaxatus, remissus.

RELAY, *subst.* statio. *verb.* colloco.

RELEASE, *verb.* (*set at liberty*) dimitto.—*to release a prisoner*, captivum liberare. (*from a*

contract) stipulationi non insistere.—*a release*, absolutio, liberatio.—*Released*, solutus, relaxatus.—*Releasement*, relaxatio, remissio, liberatio.

RELENT, (*grow gentle*) mollesco, mitesco. (*be moved with compassion*) misericordiam moveri. (*be troubled for*) solitudine affici. (*yield*) cedo.—*Relenting*, remissio, molestia.—*Relentless*, inflexibilis.

RELIANCE, fiducia.

RELICT, vidua.

RELIEF, (*comfort*) consolatio, solatium, solamen. (*help*) suppetiae, subsidium, auxilium.

RELIEVE, (*comfort*) consolor. (*help*) succurro.—*a town*, oppidanis suppetias ferre. (*a guard*) stationum vices permutare.—*Relieved*, (*comforted*) consolatione levatus. (*helped*) sublevatus. *Reliever*, opitulor.—*Relieving*, auxilium.

RELIGION, religio, pietas.—*Religious*, religiosus, pius.—*in appearance only*, hypocrita. (*exact*) qui religiosè se gerit.—*Religiously*, religiosè, piè.

RELINQUISH, relinquo, derelinquo.—*a charge*, magistratu vel munere se abdicare.—*a claim*, de jure suo abire.—*Relinquishing*, derelictio.

RELIQUES, reliquiae.

RELISH, gustus, sapor.—*of no relish*, insipidus. *verb.* gusto, sapio. (*to be pleased with*) placeo.—*high relished food*, acres acutique.—*Relishable*, gustui jucundus.

RELUCTANCE, or *reluctancy*, aversatio cibi.—*with reluctance*, invitè, aegrè.—*Reluctant*, abhorrens, aversans.

RELY upon, confido, innitor.—*Relying upon*, fretus.

REMAIN, or *tarry*, maneo, remaneo, permaneo. (*be over*) supersum.—*behind*, resto.—*as he was*, antiquum obtinere.—*it remaineth*, superest, restat.—*Remainder*, residuum.—*Remains*, reliquiae.

REMAND, (*send for back*) revoco. (*send back*) remitto.—*Remanded*, revocatus. (*sent back*) remissus.—*Remanding*, revocatio. (*dismission*) dimissio.

REMARK, noto, animadverto.—*a remark*, observatio, notatio.—*Remarkable*, notabilis, insignis.—*Remarkably*, notabiliter, insigniter.—*a remarking*, observatio.

REMEDY, (*medicine*) remedium, medicamentum, medicina. (*for all distempers*) * panacea. (*against poison*) * alexipharmacum. (*help or relief*) remedium. *verb.* meditor, medeor.—*Remedied*, medicatus, sublevatus.—*Remediless*, immedicabilis.—*a remedying*, curatio, sanatio.

REMEMBER, reminiscor, recordor, memini. (*put in mind*) moneo, commoneo, suggero.—*Remembered*, commemoratus.—*to be remembered*, memorabilis.—*Remember*, monitor.—*Remembrance*, reminiscencia, recordatio, memoria.—*to put in remembrance*, commoneo, commonefacere.—*Remembrancer*, monitor.

REMIND, admoneo, moneo.—*Reminding*, admonitio.

REMINISCENCE, recordatio.

REMIS, (*slack*) remissus, negligens. (*sloughful*) socors, piger.—*to grow remiss*, pigritiae se

addicere.—*Remissly*, negligenter, supinè.—*Remissness*, negligentia, dilatio.—*Remission*, (*par-don*) venia, remissio, condonatio.—*a remission*, relaxatio.

REMIT, (*send back*) remitto. (*grow less*) diminuo, imminuo. (*refer unto*) refero. (*for-give*) absolvo, condono. (*money*) transmitto.—*Remittable*, condonandus.—*a Remittance*, remissio. (*of money*) pecuniae pro alio praefinita numeratio.—*Remitted*, (*sent back*) remissus. (*abated*) diminutus, imminutus. (*forgiven*) condonatus.—*Remitting*, remissio.

REMNANT, residuum, reliquum.

REMONSTRANCE, declaratio.—*Remonstrate*, declaro, ostendo.

REMORA, (*obstacle*) impedimentum, mora.

REMORSE, angor, stimulus, dolor.—*Remorseless*, immittis, immisericors.

REMITE, remotus, longinquus.—*Remotely*, remotè, longè.—*Remoteness*, distantia.

REMOVABLE, mobilis.—*not removeable*, immobilis. (*of persons*) migratio. (*of goods*) exportatio.

REMOVE, moveo, amoveo, submoveo, removeo, demoveo.—*remove goods*, aliò exportare. (*with difficulty*) amolior.—*remove from place to place*, transmoveo. (*send away*) amando. (*kill*) interficio.—*remove a dwelling*, migro.—*a remove*, remotio, amotio.—*a one remove*, gradus. (*stir*) aufer te hinc.—*Removed*, amotus, loco motus.—*not removed*, immotus, fixus.—*a removing*, remotio, amotio. (*one's dwelling*) migratio.

REMOUNT, rursus conscendere.

REMUNERATE, compenso.—*Remuneration*, compensatio.

RENCOUNTER, occurro.—*a rencounter*, occursum.

REND, (*tear*) lacero, discerpo.

RENDER, (*restore*) reddo, do, restituo. (*translate*) verito latinè. (*yield up*) trado, dedo. (*like for like*) par pari referre.—*Render thanks*, gratias agere.—*Rendered*, redditus. (*yielded up*) deditus.—*a rendering*, redditio. (*translating*) interpretatio.—*a rendering*, deditio.

RENDEZVOUS, (*subst.*) conventus, locus praescriptus, verb. convenio.

RENEW, (*to make new; to resume; to begin where we left off*) renovare. (*to repeat from the beginning*) redintegare. (*to repeat the impression*) instaurare.—*grief*, commoveo, refrico, renovo.—*a custom*, revoco.—*a lease*, integro.—*Renewal*, renovatio, integratio.—*to be renewed*, integrasco.—*a renewer*, renovator.

RENITENT, repugnantia.

RENNET, coagulum.

RENOVATE, renovo, redintegro.

RENOUNCE, renuncio, ab dico.—*the faith*, fidem abjurare.—*renounce a covenant*, foedus ejurare.—*Renounced*, renunciatus, abdicatus.

RENOWN, fama, gloria.—*of renown*, insignis, celebris.—*without renown*, inglorius.—*Renowned*, inclutus, clarus, insignis.—*to be renowned*, enitere.

RENT, (*torn*) laceratus, discerptus. (*income*) reditus, vectigal. (*charge*) vectigal annuum. (*a*

tear) scissura, fissura. (*to lot*) loco, eloco. (*hire*) conduco.—*rented*, elocatus.—*rental*, catalogus redituum.—*renter*, conductor.

RENUNCIATION, renunciatio.

REPAIR, reparo, reficio. (*clothes*) resarcio. (*unto*) frequento.—*repairable*, reparabilis.—*not repairable*, irreparabilis.—*repaired*, reparatus, satus.—*repairer*, reparator.—*to make reparation*, damnum sarcire.

REPARTEE, argutiae, acuta responsio, salsum dictum.—*to repartee*, argutè respondere,

REPAST, iterum transire.

REPAST, refectus, cibus.

REPAY, reddo, iterum solvere.—*repaying*, solutio iterata.

REPEAL, abrogatio. verb. abrogo, rescindo.—*repealed*, abrogatus, rescissus.

REPEAT, repeto, itero.—*repeated*, repetitus, iteratus.—*repeatedly*, iterum atquè iterum.—*repeater*, repetitor.—*repeating*, repetens, iterans.—*repeating*, iteratio.

REPEL, repello, depello.—*repelled*, repulsus.—*repeller*, depulsor.—*repelling*, depulsio.

REPENT, respicio, poeniteo.—*repentance*, poenitentia.—*it repenteth*, poenitet, dolet.—*repenting*, poenitens.

REPEOPLE, populum inducere.

REPERCUSSION, repercussio.—*repercussive*, retundens.

REPERTORY, repertorium.

REPETITION, repetitio.

REPINE, doleo, queror, murmuro.—*repiner*, querens.—*repining*, questus, querela. (*envying*) invidentia.—*repining*, querens, murmurans.

REPLACE, suppleo, substituo.—*replacing*, supplementum.

REPLENISH, repleo, impleo, compleo, expleo.

REPLETE, repletus, redundans.

REPLETION, (*of blood*) * plethora. (*of humours*) humorum copia.

REPLICATION, *or reply*, replicatio, responsio, responsum.

REPLY, respondeo, replico.—*replied*, replicatus.

REPORT, v. nuncio, narro. (*-ill of*) diffamo, calumnior.—*report*, s. rumor. (*well authenticated, and publicly told*) fama. (*in law*) narratio, relatio.—*report of a gun*, sonitus.—*a good report*, elogium.—*a bad report*, infamia.—*by report*, ut fama est.—*it is reported*, fertur, rumor est.—*reported*, relatus.—*reporter*, nunciator. (*accuser*) accusator.—*reporting*, rumoris propagatio.

REPOSE, (*subst.*) quies, somnus. verb. otior, quiesco.—*repose*, (*trust*) confido. (*place*) repono, pono, colloco.—*reposed*, repositus, quietus.

REPOSITORY, repositorium.

REPOSSESS, iterum possidere.—*repossessed of*, iteratà possessione donatus.

REPREHEND, objurgo, arguo.—*reprehender*, correpor.

REPRESENT, repraesento, exhibeo. (*to show*) declaro, ostendo, demonstro. (*a person*) aliquid

RE personam gerere.—to represent the form of a thing, imitor, adumbro, assimilo.—to represent to the life, veram similitudinem delineare.—to represent to one's self, animo cernere.—a representation, declaratio. (likeness) similitudo. (a representative) vicem cuiuspiam gerens.—represented, delineatus, exhibitus.—representing, adumbratio.

REPRESS, reprīmo, comprimo, coërceo, cohibeo, domo, frango, compesco. (wickedness) improbitatem restinguere.—represser, fraenator, domitor.—repression, repressio.

REPRIEVE, v. supplicium prorogare.—re-prieve, s. supplicii prorogatio.

REPRIMAND, objurgatio. verb. objurgo, increpo.—reprimanded, objurgatus, reprehensus.

REPRINT, denuo imprimere.—reprinted, denuo impressus.

REPRISAL, clarigatio.—reprises, reprisae.

REPROACH, v. exprobro, objecto, convicior.—reproach, s. convicium, probrum, opprobrium, vituperatio, exprobratio, contumelia.—without reproach, integer, innocens.—reproachable, convicio dignus.—reproachful, probrosus, contumeliosus.—reproachfully, contumeliosè.

REPROBATE, v. rejicio, damno.—reprobate, a. improbus, perditus.—reprobated, reprobatas, damnatus.

REPROOF, reprehensio.

REPROVE, redarguo, objurgo.—reproveable, culpandus.—reproved, reprehensus.—reproving, reprehensio.

REPTILE, animal repens.

REPUBLIC, respublica.—republican, libertatis fautor.

REPUDIATE, repudio, dimitto.—repudiated, rejectus, spretus.

REPUGN, repugno, oppugno.—repugnance, repugnantia.—repugnant, repugnans, aversans.—repugnantly, repugnantè, invitè.

REPULSE, repello, propello.—repulse, repulsa.

REPUTATION, existimatio, nomen, fama.—reputable, bonae famae, honestus.—not reputable, infamis.—of no repute, obscurus.—reputableness, claritas.—reputably, cum honore.—I repute, habeo, existimo.—a repute, fama, nomen.—reputed, habitus, existimatus.

REQUEST, rōgo, supplico. (earnestly) obsecro. (demand) postulo, posco, efflagito.—in request, magno honore.—at my request, meo rogatu.—by request, prece, precario. See **ASK**.

—requester, rogator.—requesting, rogatio.

REQUICKEN, resuscito.

REQUIEM, oratio pro mortuis.

REQUIRE, exigo, postulo, reposco, repeto, flagito.—requirable, exigendus.—required, postulatus, flagitatus.—requiring, postulatio.

REQUISITE, necessarius.—requisitely, necessariò.

REQUITARY, retributio.—requite, retribuò, compenso.—required, retributus.—having requited, remuneratus.

RESALUTED, resalutatus.

RESCIND, rescindo, abrogo.—rescinded, rescissus, abrogatus.

RESCISSION, abolitio.

RESCRIPT, rescriptum.

RESCUE, recuperò, libero, ex custodia vi eripere. (from ruin) ab interitu vindicare.—a rescue, recuperatio.—rescued, vi abreptus.

RESEARCH, inquisitio, disquisitio.

RESEMBLANCE, similitudo.—resemble, refero. (compare to) comparo.—resembling, a. assimilis.—resembling, s. assimilatio.

RESENT, indignè ferre.—resented, dolore affectus.—resenting, indignans, molestè ferens.—resentment, indignatio.

RESERVE, reservo, repono, recondo, sepono.—reserve, (exception) exceptio, conditio interposita.—reserve of soldiers, subsidium.—without reserve, sine exceptione.—reserved or laid up, reservatus, repositus, reconditus, sepositus.—in speech, taciturnus.—Reservedly, parcè, scrupulosè.—Reservedness, (in behaviour) fastus.

RESETTLE, denuò stabilire.

RESIDE, habito, commoror.—Residence, habitatio, sedes.—Resident, legatus inferior.

RESIDUE, residuum.

RESIGN, (quit) resigno, cedo, concedo, trado.—resign to another's will, sè ad alterius voluntatem accommodare.—Resignation of a benefice, à beneficio ecclesiastico abdicatio.—Resigner, qui cedit.—Resigning, abdicatio.

RESIST, resisto, obnitor, repugno, repitor.—Resistance, repugnantia.—Resisted, oppugnatus.—Resister, oppugnator.—Resistable, resistendus.—Resistless, inexpugnabilis.—Resisting, repugnans.

RESOLVE, (purpose) statuo, constituo, decerno. (explain) explano, explico, enodo.—or reduce into, reduco, revolvò, redigo. (discuss) discuto.—be resolved, resolvor, reuigor, reducor.—Resolved, decretus, status.—Resolute, fixus, certus, tenax.—Resolvent, discutiens.—a Resolving or dissolving, resolutio.—Resolving of a question, explicatio, enotatio.

RESOLUTE, (bold) audax. (firm) constans.—Resolutely, audactè, obstinate.

RESOLUTION, (design) consilium, propositum. (courage) fortitudo, animus. (of mind) constantia. (of an assembly) decretum. (of a question) solutio. (of the nerves) nervorum resolutio.—Resolute, resolvens, discutiens.

RESORT, frequentia, congressus.—Refuge, refugium. (in law) jurisdictio.—resort unto, frequento. (together) convenio, conflo.

RESOND, resono. (one's praise) laudo, extollo.

RESOURCE, fons, origo.

RESPECT (regard) respectus, ratio.—Reverence, reverentia, veneratio, honor.—in respect of, propter, prae.—worthy of respect, venerabilis. (consider or regard) respicio. (relate to) ad aliquid pertinere. (esteem or honor) reveror, veneror. (love) diligo, amo.—Respected, cultus, dilectus.—Respectful, officiosus, reverens.—Respectfully, officiose, reverenter.—Respective, reciprocus, mutuus.—respectively, singularim, mutuò.

RESPIRE, respiro, spiro.—respiration, respiratio.

RESPITE, mora, relaxatio, cessatio, intermissio.—*without respite*, sine intermissione. (*verb*) differo, profero, traho.—*Respited*, procrastinatus, dilatus.—*Respiring*, dilatio, prorogatio.

RESPLENDENT, resplendens, rutilus.—*Resplendency*, nitor, splendor.—*Resplendently*, clare, nitide.

RESPONSIBLE, (*able to pay*) pecuniosus.—*responsible for damages*, obnoxius.

REST, (*take sleep*) quiesco. (*compose to sleep*) requiesco.—*rest or lean upon*, innitor, reclino, recumbo.—*rest or tarry in a place*, maneo, commoror. (*remain*) supersum.—*to light or rely upon*, confido. (*satisfied*) acquiesco. (*die*) moror, acquiesco.—*Rest*, (*subst.*) quies, requies, otium, cessatio. (*peace*) pax, tranquillitas.—*the rest*, reliquus, residuus. (*the others*) caeteri, reliqui.—*the rest*, residuum.—*a rest*, (*in music*) pausa, fulcrum.—*rested*, lying along, reclinis. (*lighting upon*) confidens. (*refreshed*) relaxus. (*married*) commoratus.—*a resting place*, locus quietis.—*Restless*, inquietus, turbulentus, impatientis, seditiosus.

RESTIFF, refractorius. (*horse*) duri oris.—*be restiff*, reductor, obnitor.

RESTITUTION, restitutio.—*to make restitution*, rem ablatam restituere.

RESTORATIVE, * analepticum.

RESTORE, (*give back again*) reddo, restituo, repono, retribuo. *re-establish* restauro, instauror. (*to liberty*), in libertatem vindicare. (*re-plate*), repono. (*bring back*) reduco. (*to life*) ad vitam revocare. (*to health*) ad sanitatem redigere. (*to vigour*) vires reficere. (*to favor*) reconcilio, in gratiam restituere.—*Restorer*, vindex, restitutor.

RESTRAIN, (*curb*) coërceo, inhibeo, refræno, reprimo, restringo. (*passion*) moderor, cohibeo, domo. (*limit*) limito.—*under restraint*, in custodia.

RESTRICT, limito, cohibeo.—*Restriction*, limitatio.—*restrictive or restraining*, restringens, stypticus, astringens. (*limiting*) limitans, definiens.

RESULT, (*effect*) exitus, effectus. (*conclusion*) summa.—*result of fancy*, ingenii foetus. (*verb*) orior, exorior.

RÉSUMÉ, resumo. —*work*, opus rursus aggredi. (*studies*) redire ad studia.—*Resumed*, resumptus.—*Resumption*, resumptio.

RESURRECTION, resurrectio.

RETAIL, minutatim vel singulatim vendere.—*by retail*, singulatim.—*Retailed*, particulatim venditus.—*Retailer*, propola.

RETAIN, detineo, retineo, teneo, servo, custodio.—*to retain a lawyer*, honorarium advocato dare.—*a retainer*, cliens.—*a retaining fee*, honorarium.

RETAKE, resumo. (*a prey*) praeda hostes exuere.—*Retaken*, resumptus, iterum captus.

RETALIATE, compenso. (*an injury*) ulciscor. (*a kindness*) remuneror, refero.—*retaliation*, of a kindness, remuneratio.—*retaliation of an injury*, ultio, vindicta.—*law of retaliation*, lex talionis.

RETARD, tardo, moror.—*Retarded*, tardatus,

dilatus.—*a retarding*, mora, cunctatio.—*See DELAY.*

RETENTION, retentio.—*Retentive*, tenax.

RETINUE, famulitium, comitatus.

RETIRE, recedo, regredior. (*in disorder*) effusc se recipere. (*in good order*) turmatim abire.—*retired or removed*, submotus, subductus. (*solitary*) solitarius.—*retiring*, secedens, recedens.—*a retiring recessus*.—*a place of retirement*, recessus.

RETORT, retorqueo, regero, repono.—*a retorting*, dicti translatio.—*a retort*, vas chemicum collo retorto ad succum elicendum, subjecto igne, aptum.

RETOUCH, iterum percurrere.

RETRACT, retraho, revoco.—*Retracted*, recantatus.—*Retraction*, retractatio.

RETREAT, recedo, se recipere.—*a retreat*, regressus, receptus. (*orderly*) inconfusus recessus. (*shameful*) fuga.—*a place of retreat*, receptaculum. (*for birds*) secessus. (*beasts*) latibulum.

RETRENCH expences, sumptus imminuere. (*to cut off*) amputo, defoeo, circumcido.—*retrenched*, fortifido, munitus, circumvallatus. (*cut off*) amputatus, desectus.—*Retrenchment*, munimentum. (*lessening*) imminutio.

RETRIBUTE, compenso, retribuio.—*Retribution*, compensatio.

RETRIEVE, (*recover*) recuperor. (*a loss*) damnum resarcire. (*affairs*) restituo.—*Retrieved*, instauratus, restitutus.

RETROSPECT, respectus.—*Retrospective*, respiciens.

RETURN, (*referring to the place from which we set out*) redire. (*to the place whence we turn back*) reverti. (*restore*) reddo, restituo. (*thanks*) gratias agere. (*kindness*) mutuam, gratiam referre. (*an answer*) respondeo, replicor. (*money*) remitto.—*a return*, reditus, regressus, reversio. (*of love*) mutuus amor. (*in traffic*) venditio.—*days of return*, dies legitimi.—*returnable*, reddendus.—*returned*, redditus, restitutus. (*come or gone back*) reversus.—*returned in writing*, rescriptus.—*returned from abroad*, redix.—*returned to life*, redivivus.—*a returning*, restitutio. (*coming back*) reditus, regressus.—*return of what is sold*, redhibitio.

REVEAL, revelo. (*discover*) patefacio, retego. (*make known*) evulgo, ostendo.—*Revealed*, revelatus. (*from heaven*) divinitus ostentus.—*a revealing or revelation*, revelatio, patefactio.—*the revelation*, * apocalypsis.

REVEL, comessor, debacchor.—*a reveller*, comessorator.—*a master of revels*, ludorum magister.

REVENGE, vindicta, ultio. (*verb*) vindico, ulciscor.—*Revengeful*, vindicta gaudens.—*a revenger*, vindex, ultor, ultrix.

REVENUE, reditus, vectigal.

REVERBERATE, (*beat back*) reverbero, repercutio.—(*in chemistry*) in cinerem redigere.—*Reverberatory*, fornax chemica.

REVERE, revereror, veneror, colo. (*greatly*) percolo.—*Reverence*, reverentia, cultus.—*Reverenced*, veneratus, cultus.—*Reverend*, reve-

rendus. (*right*.) reverendus admodum. (*most*-) révérendissimus.—*Reverent*, reverens.

REVERSE, inverto, subverto. (*law*) abrogo, rescindo, refigo, convertō. (*adj*) posticus, aversus. (*contrary*) contrarius, adversarius.—*Reversed*, (*abrogated*) abrogatus, rescisus.—*reversed arms*, insignia inversa.—*Reversible*, rescindendus.

REVERSION, jus successionis.

REVERT, revertō, revertor, redeo.—*Reverted*, revertus, restitutus.

REVEST, possessionem rursus dare.—*Revested*, iterum donatus.

REVIEW, recensio, lustratio.—*review a book for printing*, retracto.—*Reviewed*, recensitus, recognitus.

REVILE, calumnior, convicior.—*Reviled*, conviciis lacessitus.—*having reviled*, conviciatus.—*a reviling*, exprobratio.

REVISE, relego, recenseo.—*revise a book*, retracto.—*a revisal*, recensio, recognitio.—*a revise*, specimen iteratum.—*a reviser*, qui recenset.

REVISIT, revisito, reviso.

REVIVAL, renovatio.

REVIVE, (*renew*) renovo, restituo, redintegrō. (*to bring to life*) a mortuis excitare. (*encourage*) animo, exstimulo, instigo. (*with pleasure*) exhilaro.—*raised to life*, revivisco. (*fl u-rish again*) iterum florere vel vigere.—*Revived*, brought to life, redivivus.—*Renewed*, renovatus.—*a reviver*, in vitam reductor.

REUNITE, (*join again*) iterum conjungere. (*reconcile*) reconcilio.—*Reunion*, (*joining again*) iterata conjunctio. (*reconciliation*) reconciliatio.

REVOKE, revoco, retracto. (*a law*) rescindo. (*a will*) testamentum irritum facere.—*revoke a gift*, donum infectum facere.—*revoke an error*, errorem rejicere.—*Revocable*, revocabilis.—*a revocation*, revocatio, abolitio.

REVOLT, deficio, rebello, descisco.—*a revolt-er*, transfuga, rebellis.—*a revolt*, defectio, rebellio, rebellium.

REVOLVE, meditor, recogito, repeto.—*Revolved*, cogitatus.

REVOLUTION, revolutio, mutatio.—*Revolution of planets*, cursus.—*Revolution of affairs*, vicissitudo.

REVLUSION, revulsio.

REWARD, remunerō, compenso, retribuō, repenso.—*a reward*, praemium.—*to be rewarded*, praemio donari.—*Rewarded*, compensatus.—*Rewarded according to merit*, ornatus ex virtutibus.

RHAPSODIST, rhapsodiae scriptor.—*a rhapsody*, rhapsodia.

RHENISH, Rhenanus, rhenensis.

RHETORIC, rhetorica.—*Rhetorical*, rhetoricus, oratorius.—*Rhetorically*, rhetoricè, ornate.—*a Rhetorician*, rhetor, orator.—*like a rhetorician*, rhetoricè.

RHEUM, rheuma, fluxio.—*Rheumatic*, rheumaticus.—*rheumatism*, rheumatismus.—*rheumy*, humidus.

RHINOCEROS, rhinoceros.

RHOMB, rhombus.

RHUBARB, rha, rhaconia.

RHYME, versificō.—*a rhymet*, versificator.

RIB, costa.—*a short rib*, costa notha.—*having ribs*, costatus.

RIBALDRY, spurcities, obscaenitas.—*ribaldrous*, spurcus, obscaenus.

RIBBAND, vitta.

RICE, oryza.—*for winding silk*, alabrum.

RICH, opulentus, dives, locuples.—*rich in money*, pecuniosus.—*rich in cattle*, dives pecoris. (*magnificent*) magnificus, splendidus.—*very rich*, ditissimus.—*abounding in riches*, affluens.—*a rich banquet*, convivium lautum. (*booty*) opima praeda.—*rich wine*, vinum generosum.—*riches*, divitiae, opes, facultates, fortunae, opulenta.—*richly*, plentifully, copiose, largè, abundè. (*magnificently*) magnificè, opipare, lautè, splendide.—*Richness*, opulenta, dulcedo, fertilitas.

RICK, strues, acervus.

RID, libero, expedio, redimo.—*from rubbish*, rudera exportare.—*rid one of his money*, aliquid argento emungere.—*rid from moss*, emusco.—*rid from stones*, elapido.—*rid ground*, festino.—*rid work*, opus properare.—*a Riddance*, liberatio.

RIDDLE, aenigma. (*sieve*) cribrum, excerniculum.—*verb*. excerno.

RIDE, equito.—*ride in triumph*, curru triumphare.—*ride about*, obequito, circumequito.—*ride at anchor*, ad anchoras stare, anchoris niti.—*ride in a cart*, rhedâ vehi.—*ride through*, perequito.—*ride together*, cœequito.—*ride into*, adequito.—*ride by*, praeterequito.—*ride post*, veredis publicis equitare.—*a rider*, eques.—*a riding*, (*on horseback*) equitatio. (*in a carriage*) vectio.

RIDGE, (*top*) culmen, cacumen, fastigium. (*steepness*) dorsum, jugum.—*ridge of land*, porca.—*ridge of mountains*, perpetuum dorsum.—*a ridge-tile*, imbrex.—*to make ridges*, liro, imparco.

RIDICULE, irrideo, ludificor.—*to be ridiculed*, irrideor.—*ridiculed*, irrisus, derisus.—*a ridiculer*, irrisor, derisor.—*ridiculous*, ridiculus, risu dignus.—*ridiculously*, ridiculè.

RIFFRAFF, quisquilliae.

RIFLE, despolio, diripio.—*rifled*, spoliatus, direptus.—*a rifler*, spoliator.—*a rifling*, spoliatio, direptio.

RIFT, findo, dissilio.—*a rift*, fissura, rima.

RIG, instruo, orno, armo.—*rigged*, instructus, ornatus.—*a rigger*, instructor, ornator.

RIGGLE, vacillo. (*insinuate*) insinuo.—*riggling*, vacillans.

RIGHT, (*adverb*) rectè, aequè. (*adj*) aptus, idoneus.—*right in health*, sanus. (*straight*) rectus, directus. (*true*) genuinus. (*hand or side*) dexter.—*right against*, è regione.—*right forth*, rectâ.—*right honest*, integerrimus.—*right well*, perbellè, perbenè. (*verb*) vindico.—*make right*, emendo, corrigo.—*bring to rights*, velle iterum dispandere.—*right or wrong*, quo jure, quâve injuriâ.—*right of nations*, jus gentium.—*righteous*, aequus, justus, rectus.—*righteously*, ve-

quæ, justè, rectè.—*righteousness, justitia, jus.*
—*rightful, æquus, justus.*—*rightly, rectè, commodè.*

RIGID, rigidus, durus, severus.—*rigidly, rigidè, acerbè, severè.*

RIGOR, asperitas, severitas.—*with the utmost rigor, summo jure.*—*rigor of winter, vis hyemis.*—*rigorous, rigidus, austerus, asper, durus, severus.*—*rigorously, rigidè, severè.*

RILL, rivulus.

RIM, margo, labrum.—*rim of the belly, peritonæum.*

RIME or mist, pruina.—*rimy, pruinosis.*

RIND, cortex, tunica.

RING, annulus.—*a wedding ring, annulus pronubus.*—*a ring maker, annularius.*—*a ring of a door, cornix.*—*a ring of people, corona, circulus, orbis.*—*a ringleader, antesignanus.*—*a ring-dove, palumbus.*—*a ring-worm, impetigo.*—*ring or sound, sono, tinnio, resono.*—*ring a bell, campanam pulsare.*—*ring bells, campanas modulatè pulsare.*—*ring about, circumsono.*—*a ringer, pulsator.*

RINSE, lavo, proluo.—*rinsed, lotus, ablutus.*—*a rinser, lotrix.*

RIOT, tumultuor, bacchor.—*riot in luxury, luxurior.*—*a riot, turba, tumultus.*—*riot in law, caetus illicitus.*—*a rioter, helluo, seditiosus.*—*Riotous, luxuriosus, profusus, tumultuosus, seditiosus.*—*Riotously, tumultuosè, seditiosè.*

RIP, (cleave) diffindo, (unsew) dissuo.—*rip up an old sore, memoriam malorum refricare.*—*to be ripped, dissuendus, dissutilis.*—*Ripped, dissutus, resutus.*

RIPEN, maturo, (grow ripe) maturesco, (ripe) maturus.—*ripe before its time, prae-maturus, praecox.* (of age) pubes, nubilus.—*ripe in judgment, animo maturus.*—*Ripely, maturè.*

RIPPLE, detergo, abstergo.

RISE, orior, surg.—*rise again, resurgo.*—*rise out of, exorior, enascor.*—*rise from bed, è lecto surgere.*—*rise from a seat, de sellà surgere.*—*rise with respect, honorificè assurgere.*—*rise in price, ingravesco.*—*rise up, assurgo, consurgo.*—*rise or grow up, incresco, innascor.* (swell) tumeo, turgo. (mount up) ascendo, conscendo.—*rise in singing, vocem intendere.*—*rise in the world, ditescio, promoveor.*—*rise out of water, emergo.*—*risen, ortus, exortus, satus, editus, prognatus.*—*risen out of, emerus.* (swollen) turgidus, tumidus, tumens.—*profit rises out of friendship, utilitas ex amicitia efflorescit.* Cic.—*a rise, origo, scaturigo, fons.* (original) primordium, principium.—*rise of the sun, ortus.* (preferment) promotio.—*a rising, ortus, exortus.*—*rising or coming forth, emerus.*—*rising to life, resurrectio.*—*rising of a hill, acclivatus.* (a swelling) tumor, tuber. (tumult) tumultus, seditio, insurrectio, motus.—*rising of water, scaturigo.*—*rising ground, tumulus.*

RISIBLE, aptus ad risum.

RISK, periclitor, experior, subeo.—*make an attempt, periculum facere.*—*a risk, periculum, discrimen.*

RITE, ritus, caeremonia. (at funerals) exequiae, justa.—*Ritual, ritualis.*

RIVAL, aemulor, imitor.—*a rival, aemulus.*—*a rivaling, rivalitas.*

RIVE, findo, scindo. (be cleft) dehisco, fatisco.—*Riven, fissus, diffissus.*

RIVER, (rivulet) rivus. (of a middling size) fluvius. (large) flumen. (a stream) amnis.—*the river horse, *hippopotamus.*

RIVET, (clinch) repango.—*rivet in the mind' imprimo, infigo.*—*Riveted, depactus, infixus.*

RIVULET, rivus, rivulus.

ROAD, iter, via.—*road for ships, sinus, navigium statio.*

ROAM, vagor, erro.

ROAN, fulvus, subalbidus.

ROAR, rugio, clamor, vociferor. (as the sea) fremo.—*roar again, remugio, reboo.*—*roar for grief, ploro, ejulo.*

ROAST, asso. (deride) derideo, verbis caedere.—*roast meat, cara ossa.*—*Roasted, assatus, tostus.*—*a roasting, adustio.*

ROB, spolio, praedor, furor, latrocinor, depraedor.—*rob the public, depeculor.*—*rob privately, surripio.*—*Robbed, spoliatus, raptus.*—*a Robber, latro, fur.*—*robber of a church, sacrilegus.*—*robber at sea, pirata.*—*robber of a house by night, †burglarius, praedo nocturnus.*

ROBE, palla, vestis, vestimentum.—*robe of honour, stola.*—*purple robe, purpura.*—*loose robe, pallium, lacerna.*—*a master of the robes, vestiarium.*—*Robed, pallà indutus.* See DRESS.

ROBIN REDBREAST, rubecula.

ROBUST, robustus, validus.—*robustness, robur.*

ROCK, rupes, petra, cautes.—*of a rock, saxeus, petrosus, saxatilis, scopulosus, praeruptus.*—*rock or reel, vacillo.*—*rock a cradle, cunas agitare.*—*a Rocker, cunas agitans.*

ROCKETS, ignea missilia.

ROD, virga. (twig) vimen. (whip) flagrum, flagellum.—*rod to measure with, pertica.*—*rod in measure, sedecim pedes cum dimidio.*—*made of rods, vimineus.*

ROE, caprea.—*Roe-buck, capreolus.* (of a fish) piscis ova.—*soft roes, lactes.*

ROGATION-WEEK, ambarvalia.

ROGUE, (wicked person) scelestus.—*rogue in grain, ab ingenio improbus.*—*to play the rogue, lascivire.*—*roguey, (knavery) scelus, flagitium, nequitia, fraus.* (banter) jocatio, cavillatio.—*roguing about, vagans, oberrans.*—*roguish, (knaveish) improbus, nequam.* (wanton) lasciviens, lascivus.—*Roguishly, scelestè, lascivè.*

ROLL, (catalogue) catalogus, album.—*roll of any thing, volumen.*—*roll of cloth, pannus infusus convolutus.*—*roll of bread, crustulum panis oblongum.* (record) scrinium.—*verb. volvo, plinco.*—*roll or wind up, circumvolvo, circumfuro.*—*roll back, revolve.*—*roll along, pervolve.*—*rolled down, devolve.*—*roll towards, advolve.*—*rolled from, evolve.*—*roll under, subvolvo.*—*roll up, involvo.*—*Rolled, volutus, complanatus.*—*rolled back, revolutus.*—*rolled up, convolutus, involutus.*—*a Roller, cylindrus.* (for a wound) bapsus.—*Rolling, volubilis, versatilis,* (tempestuous) procellosus, turbidus.—*a rolling,*

wolubilitas, volutatio.—*rolling-pin*, cylindrus, magis.—*rolling-press*, prelum versatile.

ROMAN, Romanus, Latinus.

ROMANCE, mentior, fabulas fingere.—*a romance*, narratio ficta. (*falsity*) mendacium.—*Romantic*, fabulosus, fictitious, fictus.

ROOD, pertica. (*cross*) crux.—*Rood loft*, staturarium.

ROOF (*flat*), tectum solarium.—*vaulted roof*, laquear.—*Roof of the mouth*, palatum.

ROOK, cornix.—*Rook at chess*, elephantus. (*cheat*) planus, fraudator. *verb.* defraudo, fallo.

ROOM (*make*), submovo, decedo. *subst.* locus, spatium. (*chamber*) conclave.—*dining-room*, triclinium, caenaculum.—*drawing-room*, penetrale.—*Room or stead*, vice.—*Roomy*, spatiosus, amplus.

ROOST, quiesco, dormio.—*a roost*, gallinarium.

ROOT (*take*), radīcor, radicesco.—*to root as a hog*, ruspo.—*root up*, eradico, extirpo, evello.—*by the roots*, stirpitūs, radicītūs.—*a root*, (*simply the root*) radix. (*with its shoots*) stirpis.—*Rooted*, radicatus.—*Rooted out*, eradicator, extirpatus, evulsus.—*full of roots*, radicōsus.

ROPE, funis, restis.—*to be ropy*, viscor.—*a rope-maker*, restio.—*rope-yarn*, funis retexti fila.—*Ropy*, glutinosus, viscidus.

ROSARY, rosarium, rosētum.

ROSE, rosa.—*rose-bud*, alabastrus.—*Rosy*, roseus, rosaceus.—*rose-tree*, rosa frutex.—*rosemary*, rosmarinus.—*rosemary-tree*, rosmaris.—*rose-wood*, lignum Rhodium.

ROSIN, resina.—*of rosin*, resinaceus.—*full of rosin*, resinōsus.

ROT, putrefacio.—*rot inwardly*, tabesco.—*the rot*, lues, morbus mortiferus.

ROTATION, rotatio.

By ROTE, memoriter.

ROTTEN, corruptus, putris.—*as a sore*, purulentus.—*ripe*, fracidus.—*wood*, lignum carcosum.—*to be rotten*, putrefio.—*to grow rotten*, putresco.—*to make rotten*, putrefacio.—*Rottenness*, putror, putredo, putrefactio.—*in bones*, &c. caries.

ROTUNDITY, rotunditas.

ROVE, vagor, erro.—*a rover*, erro.

ROUGH, asper, horridus. (*hairy*) hirsutus. (*grim*) austerus.—*in temper*, asper, durus, severus, morosus. (*homely*) rudis, rusticus. (*prickly*) spinosus. (*tempestuous*) procellosus.—*a rough place*, salebrae. (*full of bushes*) asprētum. (*untilled*) tesqua.—*to be rough*, horreo, fremo.—*to grow rough*, inhorreo.—*Rough or nasty*, squaleo.—*make rough*, aspero.—*Rough cast*, crustatus.—*Roughly*, acerbē.

ROUND, rotundus, globosus.—*round like a circle*, circularis.—*round and long*, teres.—*round like a top*, turbinatus.—*round about*, circā, undiquē. (*a whole sum*) summa solida.—*a half-round*, semicirculus.—*in a round*, in orbem.—*to round*, rotundare.—*to round by clipping*, attondeo.—*a round-house*, ergastulum.—*a round root*, bulbus.—*Roundly*, in formā, rotundē, orbiculatim.—*in pace*, cursim.—*in speaking*, volubilitē, ore rotundo. (*freely*) ingenuē; sim-

cerē. (*sharply*) gravitē, acritē. (*openly*) simpliciter, apertē. (*diligently*) diligentē.—*Rotundness*, rotunditas.—*the rounds*, excubiæ.

RŌUSE, excitō, animo.

ROUT, vinco, supero.—*roul out*, depello. (*grunt*) grunnio. (*snore*) sterto.—*as swine*, ruspor.—*a rout*, coetus. (*overthrow*) clades, strages. (*noise*) rixa, turba.—*to make a rout*, turbo, perturbo.—*Routed*, victus, pulsus, fusus.—*a routing*, dissipatio.

ROW, remigo, remis agere.—*a row*, series, ordo versus.—*a row-berge*, ponto.—*Rowed*, remigatus.—*a rower*, remex.—*a master-rower*, pausarius.—*a rowing*, remigium.

ROYAL, regalis, regius.—*Royalty*, regia dignitas.

RUB, (*chafe*) frico, africo.—*rub against*, attero.—*rub with a clout*, destringo.—*rub gently*, demulceo, delinio.—*rub off*, defrico.—*rub the dirt*, abstergeo, detergeo.—*rub in pieces*, pertero.—*rub all over*, perfrico. (*banter*) tango.—*rub on*, vitam trahere.—*rub up*, refrico, renovo.—*a rub*, mora.—*a rubber*, qui vel quæ fricat. (*whet-stone*) cos.—*a rubbing*, fricatio, frictio.—*brush*, peniculus setis asper.

RUBBING-BRUSH for the body, strigil.

RUBBISH, rudus.

RUBY, rubinus. (*carbuncle*) carbunculus.

RUDDER, clavus, gubernaculum.

RUDDY, ruber, rubens, rubeus, rufus.—*to be ruddy*, rubeo, ore rubere.—*to grow ruddy*, rubesco.—*Ruddiness*, rubor, rubedo.

RUDE, (*clownish*) rudis, rusticus. (*impudent*) impūdēs, procax. (*immodest*) impudicus. (*unhandsome*) impolitus. (*unskilful*) imperitus, inexpertus, rudis.—*Rudely*, (*unskilfully*) rudi Minervā. (*clownishly*) rustice, inurbanē.—*Rudeness*, immodestia, inurbanitas.

RUDIMENT, rudimentum, elementum, principium.

RUE, doleo, lugeo.—*Rueful*, luctuosus, tristis, moestus.—*Rue*, ruta.—*made of rue*, rutatus.

RUFF, (*of a garment*) plica vel sinus vestis.

RUFFIAN, sicarius. *adj.* furens, violentus.

RUFFLE, (*disorder*) turbo, inquieto. (*wrinkle*) corrugo.

RUG, gausape.

RUGGED, asper, inaequalis.—*in temper*, rigidus, durus, difficilis.—*Ruggedness*, asperitas, duritas.

RŪIN a house, demolior, deturbo, deleo, diruo.—*one's self*, fortunas dissipare.—*one's morals*, mores corrumpere. (*destroy*) perdo, pessundo.—*to be ruined*, deturbo, evertor.—*in one's goods*, bonis exui.—*in fortune*, fortunis everti.—*a ruin*, ruina, exitium. (*slaughter*) strages, clades.—*ruin of a state*, interitus.—*Ruins*, vestigia. *Ruined*, collapsus, dirutus.—*in fortune*, bonis exutus.—*in morals*, corruptus, vitiatus. (*destroyed*) perditus, pessundatus.—*Ruinous*, ruidosus, ruiturus. (*dangerous*) periculosus, exitiosus.

RULE, rego, impero, guberno, moderor, administro.—*rule one's self*, imitor. (*a line*) lineam ducere.—*to be ruled*, regor.—*Rule*, (*subst.*)

out of, enavigo.—to sail through, pernavigo.—to sail into, advnavigo.—to sail with a fair wind, vento secundo vehi.—Sailed, navigatus.—sailed back, retro navigatus.—sailed through, pernavigatus.—Sailor, nauta.—Sailing, navigatio.

SAINTE, sanctus, sancta.—saints in heaven, caelites.—saint-like, sanctum referens.

SAKE, causa, gratia.—for my sake, meâ causâ.—for his sake, illius gratiâ.—for God's sake, per Deum oro.

SALACIOUS, libidinosus.

SALAD, acetaria.

SALAMANDER, salamandra.

SALARY, stipendium, merces, salarium.

SALE, venditio.—open sale, auctio.—set to sale, auctionem facere, proscribo, vendo.—to be set to sale, venalis prostare.—Saleable, venalis, vendibilis.—Saleably, venaliter.—Salesman, venditor, vestiarius.

SALIENT, saliens, prominens.

SALINE, salsus.

SALIQUE, salicus.

SALIVAL, salivarius.

SALIVATE, salivo.—Salivation, salivatio.

SALLET, olus, acetaria.

SALLOW, pallidus, luridus.—sallow-colour, pallor.—to grow sallow, pallescere.—Sallowness, pallor.

SALLY, eruptio.—to sally out, procurro, erumpo.

SALMON, salmo.

SALT, sal.—sea salt, salmarinus.—salt fish, salsamenta.—saltpetre, nitrum.—salt cellar, salinum.—Salter, salarius.—to salt, salire, sale condire, vel aspergere.—Salted, salitus, sale conditus.—to be salt, catulio.—salt meats, salsamenta.—salt pit, salina.—salt marshes, aestuaria.—Saltish, subsalsus.—Saltiness, salsugo.

SALUBRIOUS, saluber, salutaris.

SALVE, unguentum, medicamentum.—eye-salve, collyrium.—to salve, ungo.—preserve, servo, conservo. (extenuate) extenuo.—Salved, unctus, extenuatus.—Salving, unctio, extenuatio.

SALUTARY, salutaris, salubris.—counsels, consilia salutaria vel salubria, Cic. Att. 8.

SALUTE, saluto. (kiss) osculor.—salute at parting, valedico.—to salute again, resaluto.—Saluted, salutatus, osculatus.—Saluter, saluator.—Salutation, salutatio.—Saluting again, resalutatio.

SAME, ipse, idem.—very same, ipsissimus.—Sameness, identitas.—at the same time, eodem tempore.

SAMPLE, exemplar. (example or pattern) specimen. verb. comparo, aequiparo.

SANATIVE, medicinalis.

SANCTIFICATION, sanctificatio, consecratio, dedicatio.—to sanctify, sacrare, dedicare, consecrare.—to make holy, sanctum facere.—Sanctified, sanctificatus, consecratus.—Sanctifier, sanctificator.—Sanctifying, sanctificatio, celebratio, cultus.—Sanctimony, sanctitas.—Sanctuary, sanctuarium, asylum, refugium.

SANCTION, sanctio. (decree) decretum.

SAND, arena, sabulum.—sand-beds, arenariae.

—to load with sand, saburrare.—quick-sands, syrtis.

SANDAL, sandalium.

SAND-BLIND, luscus.

SANDY, arenaceus.—mixed with sand, arenatus.—full of large sand, sabulosus.—full of small sand, arenosus, arenaceus.

SANGUINE, sanguineus, sanguinolentus. (cheerful) alacer, hilaris.—Sanguinary, sanguinarius.

SANITY, sanitas.

SAP, succus.—to sap or undermine, suffodere.

—Sapidity, sapor.—Sapient, sapiens, consultus.

—Sapless, exsuccus, stolidus.—Sapling, virgultum.—Sappy, succosus.

SAPPHIRE, sapphirus.

SARCASM, sarcasmus.—Sarcastical, satyricus, amarus.—Sarcastically, satyricè.

SARSE, cribrum. verb. cribro, excerno.

SASH, cingulum.

SASSAFRAS, lignum Pavanum.

SATAN, Satanas.—Satanical, satanicus, diabolicus.

SATCHEL, sacculus, pera.

SATE, or satiate, satio, expleo.—Satiety, satietas, saturitas.

SATELLITE, satelles.

SATIRE, satyra, carmen mordax.—Satyirical, satyricus, acerbus.—Satyrically, satyricè, mordaciter.—Satyrist, poeta satyricus.

SATISFACTION, satisfactio, compensatio, restitutio.—to make satisfaction, compensare, satisfacere.—to make satisfaction for damages, damnum sarcire.—to give satisfaction, voluptate perfundere.—Satisfactory, satisfaciens, acceptus, gratus, jucundus.—Satisfied, contentus. (assured) certior factus. (filled) saturatus, satietus. (pleased) voluptate perfusus.—to satisfy, satisfacio.—satisfy ambition, ambitionem explere.—to satisfy creditors, aes alienum dissolvere.—satisfy one's injuries, de injuriis satisfacere.—Satisfying, satisfaciens.

SATURATE, satio, expleo.—Saturated, saturatus, satietus.—Saturnity, satietas, satietas.

SATURN, Saturnus.—feasts of Saturn, Saturnalia.

SATURNINE, Saturninus.

SATYR, satyrus, vel satirus.

SATURDAY, dies Saturni.

SAVAGE, ferus, immanis, crudelis. (uncultivated) incultus, horridus.—to make savage, efferae.—savage beast, fera.—Savageness, feritas, crudelitas.

SAUCE, condimentum.—gravy sauce, eliquamen.—Saucy, petulans, insolens.—the same sauce, par pari.—saucy fellow, effrons.—to grow saucy, insolescere.—Sauciness, petulencia.—Saucebox, homo impudens.

SAUCER, acetabulum, scutilla, Mart.

SAVE, salvo, servo, conservo.—to save harmless, praestare indenem.—to save charges, parcere sumptibus.—to save one's money, parcè erogare.—God save you, alive, salveto, ave, aveto. to save his oath, religiose jurjurandi se exsolvere.—save to you only, praeterquam ad te.—he helped to save my life, mihi vitae auxilium

tulit, Ter.—*you have saved me to-day*, liberatus sum hodiè tuà operâ, Ter.—*to save till another time*, in aliud tempus servare, Cic.—*to save till winter*, hyemi vel in hyemem reponere, Virg. Quinct.—*I will save you that labour*, ego hunc laborem demam et diminuan tibi, Plaut.—*condemned by all, save one*, omnibus sententiis præter unam damnatus, Cic.—*to seek to save himself by flight*, fugâ salutem petere, Caes.

SAVIOR, servator.—*Saviour of mankind*, humanae Salutis instaurator, auctor, Salvator.

SAUNTER, erro, vagor.

SAVOUR, sapor, gustus.—*ill-savour*, foetor.—*to savour*, or *smell of*, olere. (*taste of*) sapere.—*Savourily*, gustui jucunde.

SAUSAGE, botellus.—*sausage-maker*, botularius.

SAW, serra, serrula.—*saw-dust*, scobs.—*to saw*, serrare, serrâ secare.—*Sawed*, serratus.—*Sawyer*, serrarius.—*Sawing*, serratura.

SAY, aio, inquam, dico.—*they say*, fertur, aiunt, ferunt, prædicant.—*to say again*, repetere.—*to say against*, contradicere, reclamare.—*by heart*, pronunciare.—*say*, negare.—*to say nothing*, tacere, silere, celare.—*it is hard to say*, dici vix potest, Caes.—*say that I will not be angry with him*, nega me ei iratum fore, Cic.—*what says the world of me?* de me quis populi sermo est? Pers.—*they say my son is in love*, meum gnatum rumor est amare, Ter.—*say ye so?* itane est? Ter.—*what shall I say to my husband?* quid meo respondebo viro? Ter.—*to say by heart*, memoriter memorare, Plaut. ex memoriâ exponere, Cic.—*that is to say*, id est, quod est, nempe, putâ, scilicet, nimirum, Cic. Ter.

SCAB, scabies.—*a dry scab*, petigo.—*scab of sheep*, porrigo.

SCABBARD, vagîna.—*maker*, sutor.

SCAFFOLD, tabulatum.—*scaffold for beheading*, locus supplicii editor.—*scaffolding*, tabulati constructio.

SCALD, (scorch) uro, suburo.—*to scald any thing*, fervente liquore aliquid macerare.—*to scald a pig*, porcellum calidâ aquâ perfundere.—*Scalded*, ustus, semiustus.—*Scald-pated*, scabioso capite.—*scalding hot*, fervidus, fervens.

SCALE of a fish, squâma.—*scale of a balance*, lant.—*scale of miles*, scala milliarium.—*scale of music*, scala musica.—*scale in measurement*, scala.—*scale of a sore*, crusta.—*like a scale*, squamatum.—*having scales*, squamosus.—*scales in the head*, furfures capitis.—*scales of iron*, stricturae.—*to scale a fish*, desquamare, purgare.—*to scale a bone*, ossis scabritiem deradere.—*to scale walls*, per scalas muros ascendere.—*Scaling-ladder*, scalae.

SCAL, impetigo, lichen.

SCALLION, ascalionia.

SCALP, pericranium.—*to scalp*, caput exuere.

SCAMBLE, vagor. (*lavish away*) prodigo, dissipio.

SCAMPER away, fugio, aufugio.

SCAN, examino, perpendo.—*to scan a verse*, versum metiri.—*Scanned*, (examined) examin-

atus. (*as a verse*) pedibus supputatis expensus.

SCANDAL, (offence) offensa. (*disgrace*) dedecus, ignominia.—*to be a scandal to one*, aliquem dedecorare.—*to scandalize*, malo exemplo offendere. (*disgrace one*) convicior, calumnior. *Scandalous*, turpis, infamis.—*scandalous action*, flagitium.

SCANT, exiguus, minor justo.—*Scantiness*, defectus, brevitâs.—*Scantly*, parcè, vix, aegrè.—*Scanty*, brevior, contractior.

SCAPE, evado.—*subst. effugium*.

SCAR, cicatrix.—*to scar*, cicatricem inducere.

SCARAMOUCH, mimus, pantomimus.

SCARCE, rarus, carus.—*to grow scarce*, rarescere.—*Scarcely*, vix, aegrè, difficulter.—*Scarceness*, caritas, inopia.

SCARE, terreo, territo.—*Scarecrow*, terriculum.—*Scared*, territus, perterritus.—*Scaring*, territans.

SCARF, mitella, fascia.—*Scarf-skin*, cuticula exterior.

SCARIFYING, scarificatio.—*to scarify*, scarificare.

SCARLET, (the grain) coccum.—*scarlet-colour*, color coccineus, ostrum.—*scarlet in grain*, bibaphus, cocco intinctus.—*scarlet cloth*, coccus, coccinum.—*clothed in scarlet*, coccinatus.

SCATE, (a fish) squatina, raia levis.

SCATTER, spargo, dispergo.—*Scattered*, sparsus, dispersus.—*Scattering*, sparsio, dispersio.

SCAVAGE, scavagium.

SCAVANGER, vicorum purgator, scabinus.

SCENE, scena.—*scenery*, apparatus.—*a scene of affairs*, rerum series, ordo, status.

SCENT, odor, anhelitus.—*Scented*, odoratus.—*ill-scented*, foetidus.—*sweet-scented*, odoriferus.—*to scent*, olfacere, subolere.—*to give a scent*, odorem diffundere.

SCEPTR, sceptrum.—*Sceptred*, sceptriger, sceptrifer.

SCÉPTIC, scepticus.—*sceptic in religion*, dubitans, vel hæsitans de fide.—*Sceptical*, scepticus, dubitans.—*Scepticism*, sceptica.

SCHEME, schema, forma, ratio, methodus.—*to concert schemes*, rationes inire, exquirere, expendere.

SCHISM, schisma.—*Schismatic*, schismaticus. *Schismatical*, schismaticus.

SCHOLAR, discipulus, scholasticus.—*scholar*, or *man of learning*, homo literatus, vel eruditus.—*he has a great many scholars*, frequentissimam habet scholam.—*Scholarship*, doctrina, eruditio.—*Scholastic*, scholasticus.

SCHOOL, schola, ludus literarius, * academia, gymnasium.—*a Schoolmaster*, ludimagister.—*a head one*, archididascâlus, gymnasiarcha.—*an under one*, hypodidascâlus, subpræceptor.—*a Schoolboy*, discipulus.—*fellow*, condiscipulus. *a Schoolman*, scholasticus.—*a Scholar*, discipulus, alumnus.—*a good scholar*, vir eruditus, doctus.—*a poor scholar*, literis leviter imbutus, mediocriter doctus, Cic.—*I have been for a*

whole year *Cratippus' scholar*, annum jam audiui Cratippum, Cic.—*he was a great scholar*, primarum artium erat princeps, Ter. omni literarum genere superabat, Cic.

SCIATICA, sciatica, ischias.

SCIENCE, scientia, eruditio.—*Scientific*, scientificus.

SCIMITAR, acinaces, ensis falcatus.

SCINTILLATION, scintillatio,

SCIOLIST, semidoctus, subdoctus.

SCISSARS, forfex.

SCISSION, scissio.

SCISSURE, scissura, fissura.

SCOFF, dicerium, scomma, sarcasmus.—*to scoff*, irridere, deridere.—*to be scoffed at*, ludibrio haberi.—*Scoffer*, scurra, derisor.—*Scuffling*, irrisio, irrisus.

SCOLD, mulier rixosa.—*verb.* rixor, oburgo.—*scold at*, inclamo, convicior, increpo.—*scolded at*, conviciis lacessitus.—*Scolding*, rixa, jurgium.

SCOLLOP, pecten.—*scollop-shell*, pectunculi testa.—*scolloped*, denticulatus.

SCONCE, (*fort*) propugnaculum.—*sconce for a candle*, lychnuchus.—*sconce* or *fine*, multa pecuniaria.—*to sconce*, mulctare.—*sconced*, mulctatus.

SCOOP, haustum.—*to scoop*, excavare.

SCOPE, (*design*) scopus. (*room*) spatium.—*free scope*, licentia, copia.

SCORBUTIC, scorbuticus.

SCORCH, torreo, aduro.—*Scorched*, torridus, adustus.

SCORE, (*account*) nomen, merces, ratio.—*score in number*, numerus vicenarius, viginti.—*to score up*, notare, signare.—*to score upon*, imputare.—*to score* or *mark a line under*, lineam sub verba ducere.—*Scored*, notatus, signatus.—*Scoring*, notatio.

SCORN, contemptus.—*verb.* contemno, dedignor.—*scorned*, contemptus, irrisus.—*scorner*, irrisor, derisor.—*scornful*, fastidiosus, fastosus.—*scorning*, dedignatio.

SCORPION, scorpio, nepa, prester.

SCOUNDREL, nequam, trifurcifer.

SCOUR, detergo, purgo.—*to scour vessels*, vasa mundare.—*to scour a ditch*, fossam tergere.—*(to run away) fugere*.—*scoured*, detersus, purgatus.—*scourer*, purgator.—*scouring* or *cleansing*, expurgatio.—*scouring* or *purging*, alvi fluxus.

SCOURGE, flagellum, flagrum.—*scourge of leather*, scutica.—*verb.* verbero, castigo, flagello, verberibus caedere.—*to be scourged*, plecti, poenas dare.—*scourged*, verberatus, caesus.—*scourger*, flagellator.—*scourging*, verberatio.

SCOUT, explorator, speculator.—*scouts*, ex-cubitores.—*to scout*, latitare.—*to scout up and down*, explorare, speculari.

SCRABBLE, unguibus lacrare.

SCRAG, corpus strigosum.—*scragginess*, macies.—*scraggy*, macilentus, strigosus.

SCRAMBLE, raptum colligere.—*subst.* direptio.—*to scramble up*, manibus pedibusque ascendere.

SCRANCH, mordeo, admordeo.—*scratched*, attritus dentibus.

SCRAP, fragmentum.—*scraps*, fragmenta.

SCRAPE, difficultas, periculum.—*to be in a scrape*, ad incitas redigi.—*to scrape*, radere, scalpere, scabere.—*to scrape away*, abraderere.—*to scrape before*, praerado.—*to scrape off*, deradere.—*to scrape out*, eradere, delere.—*to scrape round*, circumradere.—*to scrape off dirt*, detergere.—*to scrape up money*, congerere, accumulare.—*to scrape acquaintance*, se insinuare.—*scraped*, rarus.—*scraped off*, abrasus.—*scraped together*, congestus, conservatus, accumulatus.—*Scrapper*, rasor. (*instrument*) radula. (*fiddle*) fidicen.

SCRATCH, levis incisura.—*to scratch*, scalpere, scabere.—*scratch out*, exscalpere, expungere.—*to scratch out the eye*, oculos effodere.—*Scatched*, scalptus.—*scratched out*, effossus.—*Scratcher*, scalptor.—*Scratching*, scalptura.

SCRAWL, male scribere.—*Scrawled*, male scriptus.—*Scrawler*, scriba malus.—*Scrawling*, scriptio mala.

SREAM, strideo, strido.—*Screaking*, stridens, argutus.

SCREAM, vociferor, exclamo.—*Screaming*, vociferatio.

SCREECH, ululo.

SCREEN, umbraculum.

SCREW, cochlea.—*to screw*, torquendo perforare.—*to screw or oppress*, opprimere.—*to screw up the face*, vultus contorquere.—*to screw or pump out a secret*, callidè expiscare.

SCRIBBLE, scriptio mala.—*to scribble*, scriptitare.—*Scribbler*, malus scriba.—*Scribbling*, scriptio mala.

SCRIBE, scriba, notarius.

SCRIP, pera, culeolus.

SCRIVENER, scriba, trapezita.—*Scrivener's shop*, trapeza.

SCROLL, schedula, labellus.

SCRUB, homo vilis.—*scrub horse*, equus strigosus.—*to scrub*, fricare, scalpere.—*Scrubbing*, scalpens, defricans.—*Scrubby*, sordidus, vilis, squalidus.

SCRUFF, ejectionem.

SCRUPLE, (*doubt*) scrupulus.—*scruple of conscience*, stimulus animi. (*weight*) scrupulum.—*to scruple*, dubito, haesito, cunctor.—*Scrupulous*, scrupulosus, dubitans.—*Scrupulously*, scrupulosè.

SCRUTINEER, scrutator.—*Scrutinous*, argutus, scrutans.

SCRUTINY, scrutatio.—*verb.* scrutor, exploro, investigo.

SCUD of rain, imber subitus.—*to scud*, aufugere.

SCUFFLE, jurgium, pugna.—*to scuffle*, certare, decertare.—*to scuffle with*, concertare, confingere.—*Scuffling*, conflictio.

SCULK, lated, latito.—*to sculk about*, conspectum fugere.—*Sculking*, latens, latitans.—*sculking-hole*, latibulum, latebra.

SCULL, cranium, calva.—*scull-cap*, pileolus.—*scull*, or *boat*, cymbula unius remigis. (*man*) remex.

SCULLERY, lavatrina.—*Scullion, lixa.*

SCULPTOR, sculptor.—*Sculpture, sculptura.*

SCUM, spuma, spumatus.—*scum of the people, faex populi.—scum of metals, scoria.—to scum, despumare.—Scummed, despumatus.—Scummer, spatha.—Scumming, despumatio.*

SCURF of the head, porrigo.—*scurf of a sore, crusta ulceris.—Scurfy, furfurosus.*

SCURRILITY, scurrilitas.—*Scurrilous, scurrilis, probrosus.—Scurrilously, scurriliter.*

SCURVILY, pravè, improbè.—*Scurviness, pravitas, improbitas.—Scurvy, pravus, improbus.—the scurvy in the mouth, oscedus.—scurvy in the legs, sceloturbe.—Scurvy, scorbutus.—Scurvy grass, cochlearia.*

SCUTTLE-basket, sportula, corbula, corbis.—*scup the scuttle, navis valvae.*

SEA, mare, pontus, pelàgus, salum. (poët.) maris aequor, marmor, Nereus, Amphitrite, Thetis.—*the main sea, altum, oceànus.—a calm sea, aequor.—a narrow sea, fretum.—sea-coal, carbo fossilis.—the sea-coast, littus, ora maritima.—on the sea-side, maritimus.—sea-faring, in mari versans.—sea-weed, alga.—sea-green, caerùlus.—a sea-man, nauta.—so be sea-sick, nauseare, nauseà laborare.*

SEAL, signum, sigillum. (fish) phocoena.—*to seal, sigillo consignare.—to seal a letter, epistolam signare.—to set a seal to, subsignare.—Sealed, signatio.—Signature, signatura.*

SEAM, sutura. (fat of hogs) adeps porcina.—*to seam, assuo, consuo.—Seamed, consutus, sutilis.—Seamstress, sutrix.*

SEAR, uro, ustulo, inuro.—*searcloth, ceratum.—Searcd, adustus, inustus.—Searing, ustio.—searing iron, cauterium.*

SEARCE, incerniculum.—*to searce, cribrare, excernere.*

SEARCH, inquisitio, indagatio, investigatio. (verb.) inquirò, explorò.—*search after, quaerò.—search out, exquirò.—search or examine, scrutator.—search or fish out, expiscor. (penetrate) penetro, insinuo.—to search a wound, tentare.—Searched, exploratus, investigatus.—Searcher, explorator, scrutator.—Searching, scrutatio.*

SEASON, tempestas, tempus.—*fit season, occasio, opportunitas.—to season, condire.—to accustom, assuefacere.—Seasonable, tempestivus, opportunus.—seasoned, conditus. (accustomed to) assuefactus.—well seasoned or relished, boni saporis.—seasoning, conditio, condimentum.—in season, (adv.) tempestivè, opportunè, peropportunè, Liv.—in season, (adj.) tempestivus.—a fit season, occasio, opportunitas.—out of season, intempestivus.—seasonableness, tempestivitas.—to season, condire. (accustom) assuefacere. (instruct) imbuerè.—well seasoned, grati saporis.—a seasoning, conditio, condimentum.—love long out of season, amor immaturus, Liv.*

SEAT, sedes, sella, sedile.—*of justice, tribunál.—of mercy, propitiatorium.—of state, solium, *thrònus. (mansion-house) domus rustica, villa. (bench) scamnum, subsellium. (form in a school) classis. (pew in a church) subsellium circumseptum. (place) locus.—of com-*

merce, emporium.—to seat, sede locare. (sit down) sedeo, consideo.

SECLUDE, secludo, excludo.—*secluded, seclusus, exclusus.*

SECOND, secundus.—*every second, alternus.—second or another, alter.—second or assistant, adjutor.—second thoughts, maturus.—second of time, momentum, punctum.—to second, juvare, adjuvare.—second time, secundò, iterum.—secondary, secundarius, seconded, adjutus.—secondly, secundò.*

SECRET, arcanum, secretum.—*secret chamber, penetrale, conclave.—secret place, claustrum, secessus, abditum, latebra.—secret accuser, delator.—secret accusation, delatio.—secretly, (without being seen or known) clam. (in a private manner, and implying caution) occultè. (by one's self) secretò.*

SECT, secta, schola.—*of your sect, vestras.—of our sect, nostras.—sectary, sectator.*

SECULAR, (worldly) mundanus, profanus. (of an age) secularis.—*secular priest, sacerdos secularis.—secular affairs, negotia civilia.—secular power, magistratum potestas.*

SECONDARY, subpraefectus.

SECUNDINE, secundae.

SECURE, securus, tutus, salvus. (careless) negligens, remissus.—*to secure, saluum praestare.—to secure from danger, à periculo defendere, servare vel eripere.—to secure from enemies, ab inimicis protegere. (apprehend) in custodiam tradere.—secured, salvus redditus.—security, securitas, tranquillitas, otium. (bail) vadimonium. (bail for debt) praes, sponsor. (engagement) sponsio.—security in criminal cases, vas.—to give security, satisfare.—to take security, satis accipere. See SAFE.*

SEDAN, sella portatitia.

SEDATE, sedatus, pacatus, placidus, serenus.

SEDENTARY, sedentarius.

SEDGE, ulva, carex.—*Sedgy, ulvis obductus.*

SEDIMENT, sedimentum, faex.

SEDITION, seditio.—*Seditious, seditiosus, factiosus.—Seditiously, seditiosè, factiosè.*

SEDUCE, seduco, decipio. (debauch) corrumpo, depravo, irretio.—*Seduced, seductus, corruptus.—Seducer, deceptor, corruptor.—Seduction, seductio.*

SEDULITY, diligentia.—*sedulous, assiduus, diligens.*

SEE, en ! ecce!—*to see, vidère, cernère, conspiciere.—to see or take care, cavere, curare, providere.—to see clearly, perspicere.—to see afar off, prospicere.—to see or look into, introspicere.—to see one's intention, penetrare, intelligere.—to see or examine into, examinare, inquirere, investigare.—to see one home, aliquem domum deducere.—seeing, visio.—seeing clearly, oculatus, perspicax.—I do not see far from me, parùm oculi prospiciunt, Ter.—he sees to his business and affairs, rationes negotiaque procurat, Cic.—I wish you could see what fear I have for him, utinam inspectare possis timorem de illo meum, Cic.—go see what it is, vise quid sit.—I will see to this matter, ego istuc vidèro, Ter.—that we might see the place where he last*

et his foot, ut vestigium illud ipsum, in quo ille postremum institisset, contuemur, Cic. See BEHOLD.

SEED, semen—*seed time*, tempus stationis, sementis.—*seed plot*, seminarium.—*seeds-man*, seminum venditor.—*to seed*, sementare, semen ferre.

SEEK, (*ask in order to receive*) petere. (*search for in order to find*) quaero, conquiri. See ASK.—*seek for aid*, imploro.—*seek diligently*, quaerito, perscrutator, investigo. (*endeavour*) conor, molior, machinor.—*to seek one's death*, insidias vitae struere.—*seek for preferment*, honoribus velificari.—*to seek out*, exquiri.—*to be to seek for*, deficere.

SEEMING, verisimilis, simulatus.—*it seemeth*, videtur.—*seemingly*, simulatè, externè.—*seemliness*, decorum, decor.—*seemly*, decorus, decens.—*not seemly*, indecorus.—*it is seemly*, decet.

SEEN, visus, conspectus.—*that may be seen*, visibilis.

SEER, vates, propheta.

SEETH, (*active*) coquo, elixo. (*neuter*) exaestuo, ferveo. (*seeth or boil*) ebullio, exundo.—*seethed*, coctus.—*seething*, coctio, ebullitio.

SEGMENT, segmentum.

SEGREGATE, segrego, separo.

SEIGNIOR, dominus.—*seigniority*, ditio, dominium.

SEIZIN, possessio.

SEIZE, occupare, possessionem capere. (*apprehend*) capere,prehendere, corripere.—*seized*, captus, comprehensus.—*to be seized with pain*, dolore corripì.—*seizure*, captio.

SELDOM, rarus, insolitus, infrequens. (*adverb*) raro.—*very seldom*, (*adj.*) perrarus, rarissimus.—*very seldom*, (*adverb*) rarissime.

SELECT, seligo, eligo, sepono.—*selected*, selectus, sepositus.—*selection*, selectio.—*selector*, elector.

SELF, ipse, idem.—*I myself*, egomet, ego ipse.—*by myself*, solus.—*selfish*, nimis se amans.—*selfishness*, amor sui.—*self-will*, contumacia.—*self conceit*, arrogantia.—*to be self conceited*, altum sapere.—*self evident*, manifestus.—*self murder*, suidium.—*self denial*, sui ipsius abnegatio.

SELL, vendo, venundo. (*be exposed to sale*) veneo.—*to sell often*, venditare.—*seller*, venditor, venditrix.—*seller of toys*, nugivendus.—*seller of old things*, scrutarius.—*selling*, venditio.

SELVAGE, fimbria, limbus.

SEMBLABLE, similis.—*semblance*, similitudo, species.

SEMICIRCLE, semicirculus.

SEMICOLON, semicolon.

SEMI-DIAMETER, circuli radius.

SEMINAL, seminalis.

SEMINARY, schola, seminarium.

SENNA, sèna.

SENARY, senarius.

SENATE, senatus.—*senate house*, senaculum.

SENATOR, senator.—*senatorian*, senatorius, patricius.—*senators*, patres conscripti.—*act of senate*, senatus consultum.

SEND, mitto.—*to send about*, circummittere.

—*to send away*, ablegare, amandare.—*to send back*, remittere.—*to send before*, praemittere.—*to send for*, accersere, evocare.—*to send forth*, emittere.—*to send forth breath*, exhalare, spirare, halare.—*to send over*, transmittere.—*to send into exile*, relegare.—*to send word*, nunciare.—*to send a letter*, literas dare.—*to send over*, transmittere.—*to send on an errand*, mittere, legare. *to send out of the way*, amovere, ablegare.—*sending*, missio.—*sending away*, missio, relegatio.—*sending back*, remissio.—*sending for*, accitus.—*sending over*, transmissio.—*sending out*, emissio.—*sending forth*, dimissio.

SENECHAL, † seneschallus.

SENIOR, major natu.—*seniority*, aetatis praerogativa.

SENSATION, facultas sentiendi.

SENSE (*the faculty of*), sensus. (*understanding*) mens, judicium, intelligentia. (*wit*) ingenium, solertia, sagacitas. (*prudence*) prudentia, sapientia, consilium. (*opinion*) opinio, sententia, significatio.—*senseless*, (*without feeling*) nihil sentiens. (*foolish*) absurdus. (*stupid*) stupidus. (*without reason*) expers ratione.

SENSIBLE, sensibilis. (*of good sense*) sapiens, (*affecting the sense*) sensum movens, vel afficiens.—*sensibly*, cum sensu. (*wisely*) sapienter.—*sensitive*, sensitivus.—*sensory*, sensus sedes.

SENSUAL, voluptuosus, mollis.—*sensuality*, voluptas corporea.—*Sensually*, jucundè, voluptuariè.

SENT, missus.—*sent about*, circummissus.—*sent for*, accersitus, vocatus.—*sent forth*, emissus.—*I sent*, misi.

SENTENCE, sententia.—*sentence by a judge*, judicium. (*period*) periodus.—*to sentence*, judicium ferre, vel pronunciare, addicere, damnare.—*sentenced*, judicatus.—*sentenced to death*, morti damnatus.—*sententious*, sententiosus.

SENTIMENT, sensus, sententia, opinio.

SENTRY, excubiae.—*sentry-box*, specula.—*to stand sentry*, excubare, vigiliis agere.

SEPARABLE, separabilis.—*separate*, separatus, disjunctus.

SEPARATE, separo, sejungo.—*separate or retire from*, discedo.—*separate from others*, segrègo, secerno.—*separate or break company*, dissochio.—*separate land*, distermio.—*separate or part fighting*, certamen dirimere.—*separating*, separatus, divortium.

SEPTEMBER, septemher.

SEPTENARY, septenarius.

SEPTENNIAL, septennis.

SEPTENTRIONAL, septentrionalis.

SEPTIC or SEPTICAL, septicus.

SEPTUAGINT, septuaginta interpretes.

SEPTUPLE, septuplex, septuplex.

SEPTULCHRAL, sepulchralis.—*sepulchre*, sepulchrum.

SEPULTURE, sepultura.

SEQUEL, consequentia.—*sequel or series*, series.—*sequel or upshot*, eventus, exitus.

SEQUENT, sequens.

SEQUESTER, sequestro, prosciribo.—*sequestered*, sequestratus.—*sequestration*, sequestratio, confiscatio.

SERAGGIO, gynaeceum.

SERAPHIC, seraphicus.—*seraphim*, seraphim.

SERENE, serenus, tranquillus, placidus.—*to make serene*, serenare.

SERGEANT, lictor, apparitor.—*sergeant at law*, ad legem serviens.—*sergeant at arms*, ad arma serviens.—*sergeant at mace*, ad clavam serviens.—*sergeant of a company*, decurio.—*sergeant-major*, decurionum primarius.

SERIES, series, ordo.

SERIOUS, serius, gravis, sobrius.—*seriousness*, gravitas.

SERMON, concio, oratio sacra.

SEROSITY, serum.

SERPENT, serpens.—*serpent with two heads*, amphisboena.—*horned serpent*, serastes.—*burning serpent*, dipsas.—*water serpent*, hydrus.—*serpents skin*, exuviae.—*serpentine*, serpentinus, sinuosus.

SERVANT, servus, famulus, minister.—*woman-servant and slave*, ancilla.—*but free*, famula, pedisequa.—*humble servant*, proculus.

SERVE, servio, ministro, famulus.—*to serve up dinner*, cibos apponere. (*suppedito*) praebere.—*to serve instead of*, vicem praestare.—*to serve one*, i. e. *to oblige one*, alicui inservire.—*for wages*, mereri.—*an apprenticeship*, sub alio tyrocinia ponere.—*out one's time*, tempus conficere.—*I am served well enough for my folly*, pretium ob stultitiam fero, Ter.—*the time serves (suits) well for it*, ad illud tempus congruit, Liv.—*this oration will serve many other purposes*, haec oratio latius manabit, Cic.—*while time served so to act*, dum tempus ad eam rem tulit, Ter.—*to serve one year*, annum operam edere, Luc.—*this seems to me to serve many purposes*, hoc mihi ad multa quadrare visum est.

SERVICE, servitium, famulatus.—*service done a master*, opera, ministerium. (*respect*) obsequium, officium. (*labour*) labor. (*worship*) cultus.—*to do service*, prosum.—*serviceable*, utilis, commodus. (*officious*) obsequens, officiosus. (*fit for service*) servitio aptus.

SERVILE, servilis.—*servility*, servilitas.

SERVITOR, servus, famulus.

SERVITUDE, servitium, servitudo.

SESSION, sessio.—*session of parliament*, parliamenti sessio, senatus habitus.—*sessions*, conventus juridicus.—*sessions hall*, forum juridicum.

SESSOR, censor.

SEE, (*subst.*) apparatus, instrumentum. (*of cards*) fasciculus. (*plant*) planta. (*stip*) pro-pago. (*row*) ordo.—*a set-off*, ornamentum. (*verb.*) (*to put or place*) ponere, collocare. (*appoint*) statuere, constituere.—*to set about any business*, aliquid aggredi. (*plant*) serere, plantare.—*to set the mind against*, abalienare.—*to set a bone*, os luxatum in locum restituere.—*to set a copy*, praeformare, exemplum praebere, prae se ferre.—*to set in gold*, auro inserere.—*to set one's mind on any thing*, ad aliquid animus adjicere.—*to set a lien*, ova gallinae supponere.—*to set at liberty*, liberare.—*to set limits*, terminare, praefinire.—*to set a net*, rete tendere.—*to set a price*, pretium imponere.—

to set in order, disponere.—*to set to music*, ad harmoniam aptare.—*to set a task*, pensum praescribere.—*to set the teeth on edge*, dentes hebetare.—*to set*. (*as the sun*) occidere.—*up*, erigere. (*as a candidate*) ambire.—*a cry*, clamorem tollere.—*to set one a laughing*, risum alicui movere.—*a pen-knife*, scalpellum acueri.

SETTER, (*planter*) sator.—*setter forth*, editor.—*setter on*, ductor.—*setter forth of games*, munerarius.—*setter dog*, canis subsidens.—*setter*, or pimp, leno.—*setting dog*, canis cubitor.—*setting sun*, solis occasus.—*setting upon*, impetus.—*setting forward*, progressus.—*setting of*, distinctio.

SETTLE, statuo, constituo, firmo, confirmo.—*to settle in a place*, sedem figere.—*to settle accounts*, rationes conferre.—*to settle by argument*, argumentis confirmare.—*to settle expenses*, sumptus moderari.—*to settle an estate upon one*, aliquem haereditatem suam facere.—*to settle an habitation*, sedem figere.—*to settle as dregs*, sidere.—*to settle as beer*, purgare, defervescere.—*to settle affairs*, res disponere.—*to settle or light upon*, insidere.—*to settle on the lungs*, incumbere. (*subst.*) sedile, sella.—*settled*, confirmatus, constitutus, ratus, pactus, institutus.—*settledness*, stabilitas.—*Settlement*, constitutio.—*settlement or agreement*, pactum, foedus, stipulatio.

SEVEN, septem.—*seven times*, septies.—*seven at cards*, heptas.—*seven years old*, septennis.—*seven fold*, septuplex.—*seven foot*, septempedalis.—*seventeen*, septemdecim.—*seventeenth*, decimus septimus.—*seventh*, septimus.—*seventieth*, septimum.—*seventy*, septuaginta.—*seventieth*, septuagesimus.—*seven hundred*, septingenti.

SEVER, separo, secerno, segrego, divido.

SEVERAL, plures, nonnulli. (*distinct*) distinctus, separatus, diversus, varius.—*Severally*, separatim, singulatim.

SEVERANCE, separatio, divisio.

SEVERE, (*hard*) severus; durus, asper, austerus, morosus. (*very cold*) frigidissimus. (*grave*) gravis, sobrius.—*Severity*, severitas, asperitas.—*Severely*, severè, asperè.

SEW, suo.—*sew in*, insuo.—*to sew to*, assuere.—*to sew before*, praesuere.—*to sew behind*, desuere. (*drain*) desiccare.—*Sewed*, sutus.—*Sewed together*, consutus.—*Sewer*, sutor. (*officer*) dapifer. (*common shore*) cloaca, crypta.

SEWIT, sebum, sebum.—*melted sewit*, liquamen.

SEX, sexus.

SEXENNIAL, sexennialis.

SEXILE, sextilis.

SEXTON, aedituus, sacrista.

SHABBY, malus, sordidus, pannosus.—*Shabbily*, malè, sordidè.—*Shabbiness*, malus vestitus.—*shabby fellow*, homo tressis.

SHACKLE, manica, compes.—*to shackle*, compedibus vincire.—*Shackled*, compeditus, vincitus.

SHADE, umbra.—*shade worn by women*, nimbus.—*to shade*, umbrare, tegere.—*to be shaded*, umbrari.—*Shaded*, umbratus, adumbratus.—*shades or ghosts*, umbrae, manes, spectra.—

SHADOW, umbra.—a mere shadow, valdè macilentus.—to shadow, umbrare, obumbrare, opacare, obscurare.—to shadow out, adumbrare.—shadow or favor, tutamen, tutela.—shadow or pretence, praetextus, species.—shadow or figure, typus.—shadow or footstep, vestigium.—Shadowed, obumbratus, adumbratus.—Shadowing, adumbratio.—Shady, umbratus, opacus.—shady place, umbraculum.

SHAFT, telum, sagitta.—shaft of a pillar, scaopus.—shaft or spire, pyramis.

SHAG, pannus villosus.—Shaggy, villosus, hirsutus.—shagreen, (sub.) moeror, sollicitudo, molestia. (adj.) moestus, sollicitus.—shagreen leather, squalicorium. (verb.) moerorem creare.

SHAKE, motus, concussio.—shake in music, modulatio.—to shake, quater, concutere, vibrare, exagitare.—to shake hands, manus conjugere.—to shake the head, nutare.—to shake for fear, tremere, horrere, contremiscere.—to shake off, excutere.—to shake often, agitare, quassare.—to shake with cold, frigore tremere.—to shake up and down, jactare.—to shake in singing, modulari.—to shake a rod over, virgam intentare.—to be shaken, nutare, titubare.—Shaken, quassus, concussus, agitated, commotus.—shaken off, excussus, decussus.—shaker, concussor.—shaking for fear, trepidus.—shaking with cold, frigore horrens.—shaking up and down, tremulus.—Shaking, (active) quassatio, concussio. (passive) tremor.—shaking with cold, horror.

SHALE, or SHELL, decortico.—Shaled, decoriticatus.

SHALL, the sign of the future tense.

SHALLOP, scapha, lembus.

SHALLOW, brevis, minimè profundus.—shallow in wit, ineptus, hebes.—shallow or dull, insulsus.—shallow place, vadum.—shallowness in understanding, imperitia, tarditas.—Shallows, brevia.

SHAM, fallacia, dolus. (verb.) fingo, simulo.

SHAMBLES, macellum, lanarium, laniena.

SHAME, (bashfulness) pudor, modestia. (disgrace) dedecus, infamia, opprobrium, ignominia.—to shame, pudefacere. (disgrace) infamiam afferre.—Shamed, perfusus rubore. (disgraced) dedecoratus.—Shameful, foedus, turpis, probrosus.—Shameless, impudens.—Shamefaced, verecundus, pudens.—it shameth, pudet, dispudet.—Shamelessness, impudentia.—Shamelessly, inverecundè.

SHANK OF THE LEG, tibia, crus.—shank bone, parastata.—shank of a plant, plantae caulis.—shank of a candlestick, scapus candelabri.—shank of a chimney, fumarium.

SHANKER, ulcus.

SHAPE, forma, figura.—to shape, formare, figurare.—Shaped, formatus, figuratus.—shapeless, informis.—ill shapen, deformis.—well-shapen, venustus.

SHARD or SHERD, testa fracta. (gap) sepiis ruina. (fish) trutta minor.

SHARE, pars, portio.—sharebone, os sacrum.—to share or divide, dividere, partire, distribuere.—to give a share, impertire.—to take a share,

participare.—to have a share, partem ferre.—shared, partitus, distributus.—sharer, partitor.—sharer or partaker of, particeps, consors.—sharing by lot, sortitio.

SHARK, (to cheat), aliquid emungere.—shark, (a fish), canis, carcharias.

SHARP, (in action) acer.—sharp in taste, acutus, subacidus.—sharp in wit, acutus, astutus, sagax.—sharp in words, mordax.—sharp cold, frigus durum.—sharp sighted, oculatus, perspicax.—sharp of edge, acutus.—sharp in fight, pugna atrox. (cruel) severus, rigidus, ferus, crudelis. (rough) asper.—to be sharp, acere.—to grow sharp, acescere.

SHARPEN, acuire, exacuere, acuminare.—to sharpen at the end, cuspidare, spiculare.—to sharpen at the top, cacuminare.—Sharpened, acutus, exactus.—sharpened at the end, cuspidatus, mucronatus.—sharpened at the top, cacuminatus.—Sharpening, exacutio.—sharper, astutus, versutus. (cheat) fraudator, veterinarian.—Sharply, acutè, acritèr. (by way of reproach) contumeliosè. (roughly) asperè, acerbè. (wittily) acutè, argutè, sagacitèr, salsè.—Sharpness of edge, acies, acumen. (severity) rigor, severitas. (smartness) acrimonia.—sharpness of words, mordacitas. (sourness) acerbitas.—sharpness of wit, sagacitas, solertia, ingenii acumen.

SHASH, cingulum. (turban) tiara, infula.

SHATTER, quasso, comminuo.—Shattered, quassatus, comminutus.—Shatterpate, futilis, ineptus.

SHAVE, tondère, radère.—to shave about, circumradere.—to shave off, abradere.—to shave close, attondere.—Shaved, rasus, tonsus.—Shaver, tonsor.—Shaving, rasura, tonsura.—Shavings, ramenta.

SHE, ea, illa, ipsa, ista, haec.

SHEAF, fascis, manipulus.—sheaf of arrows, pharetra.

SHEAR, tondère, detondere.—shear or reap, metere.—to shear as a ship, labare.—Shearer, tonsor.—Shearing, tonsura.—Shearman, panni tonsor.

SHEARS, forfex.

SHEAT anchor, anchora maxima.—sheat cable, funis anchorarius.—sheat-fish, silurus.—sheat-pig, porcellus, verres.

SHEATH, theca, vagina.—to sheath, in vaginam recondere.—to sheath a ship, assulas ad imam navim affigere.—to sheath in one's body, defigere.—sheath-maker, vaginarius.—Sheathed, vaginae insertus.

SHEED, or cottage, casula.—shed adjoining a house, appendix aedificii.—to shed liquor, fundere, effundere.—to shed about, circumfundere.—to shed teeth, dentes amittere.—Shed, fusus, effusus.—Shedding, fusio, effusio.—Sheds, attegiae, septa.

SHEEP, ovis.—sheep-fold, ovile.—sheep-walk, pascuum.—sheep-hook, pedum.—Sheepish, insulsus, insipiens.—Sheepishness, insulitas, insipientia.

SHEER, purus, putus, merus.—to sheer off, clanculum discedere.

SHEET, (for a bed) lodix.—sheet of paper,

folium.—*sheet of lead, lamina.—sheeted, lodicibus stratus. See SHEAT.*

SHEKEL, siclus.

SHELF, pluteus, abacus.—*shelf of sand, brevia, syrtes.*

SHELL, testa.—*shell of nuts, putamen.—shell of fish, concha.—shell of a snail, cochlea.—to shell, decorticare, deglubere. —Shelly, testaceus.*

SHELTER, refugium.—*to shelter, tegere, protegere, defendere.—Sheltering, protegens, defendens.*

SHELVING, declivis.

SHEPHERD, pastor, opilio, pecoris custos.

SHERIFF, vicecomes.—*Sheriffally, vicecomitis munus.*

SHAW, (*outward appearance*) species, simulatio, praetextus. (*sight*) pompa, spectaculum. *shew-bread, panis proposititius.—to shew, monstrare, demonstrare, ostendere, indicare, declarare.—to shew before hand, praedicere.—to shew or expose to view, proponere, exhibere.—to shew cause, rationes afferre.—to shew a good pair of heels, tergum dare.—to be made a shew of, conspicuendus, videndus.—to shew kindness, diligere.—to shew mercy, misereri.—to shew fear, timere.—to shew respect, revereri, venerari.—to make a shew of, simulare.—shew it me, cedo.—Shewed, monstratus, exhibitus.—Shewing, indicatio.—Shewy, speciosus. See SHOW.*

SHIELD, clypeus, scutum.—*an Amazonian shield, pelta.—shield used by the Moors, cetra.—armed with a shield, clypeatus, cetratus, parmatus.—Shield-bearer, scutigerulus.—shield-maker, scutarius.—to shield, defendere, protegere.—Shielding, protectio.*

SHIFT, ratio, modus. (*remedy*) remedium. (*device*) dolus, effugium, stropa, techna, vaframentum. (*woman's shirt*) indusium, subucula feminea.—*to shift, (escape) evadere, effugere. (change) mutare, permutare.—to shift off, detractare. (remove) amovere.—to shift like the wind, vertere.—to make a shift, aegrè facere.—Shifted, mutatus.—Shifter, vector. —Shifting, mutatio, migratio.—Shifting, (trick) dolus, fallacia.*

SHILLING, solidus.

SHIN, tibia.

SHINE, fulgeo, mico, niteo, luco, splendo.—*to shine about, circumfulgere.—shine bright, èniteo, effulgeo.—to shine like gold, rutilare.—to shine a little, sublucere.—to shine out, èniteo, enitesco.—to shine through, perluco.—to shine together, collucere.—to shine upon, allucere.—to begin to shine, splendescere.—Shining, (part.) nitens, fulgens, rutilans, splendens. *adj.* rutilus, coruscus, nitidus, splendidus, fulgidus.*

SHINGLE, asser.—*Shingles, herpes.*

SHIP, navis, navigium.—*ship with a flat bottom, navis planà carinà.—ship of war, navis bellica.—master of a ship, nauclerus.—ship's boat, scapha.—ship boy, puer nauticus.—ship man, nauta.—ship timber, materia navalis.—shipwreck, naufragium.—ship carpenter, naupègus.—ship's fare, naulum.—to ship off, in naves imponere.—shipping, (putting on board) in naves impositio.—shipping, plures naves.*

SHIRE, provincia, comitatus.

SHIRT, indusium.—*to shirt, indusium imponere.*

SHITE, cacare, egerere.—*shitten, cacatus.*

SHITTLECOCK, suber pennatum. (*silly fellow*) levis, inconstans.

SHIVER, frango, comminuo, conscindo.—*with cold, prae frigore horrere.—shivered in pieces, comminuo, frangor.—shivered to pieces, comminutus.—in shivers, assulatio.*

SHORT, brevis, curtus, pusillus. (*as in speech*) compendarius, concisus, brevis, curtus, pressus, succinctus.—*short of, cis, citra.—to be or come short, deficere.—to keep short, or curb, coëcere, cohibere.—to grow too short, decrescere.—to cut short, praedicere.—he speaks short of what it is, infra rem dicit, Plin.—nor did you come short of any of yours, neque tu cuiquam concessisti tuorum, Cic.—he comes short of none for glory, splendore nemini cedit, Cic.—I am far short of him, ab eo plurimum absum, Cic.—he is far short of it as yet, multum adhuc abest ab eo, Sen.—he comes short of his aim, fine suo excidit, Quint.—short of thirty years old, minor annis triginta, Cic.—of eighteen, infra decem et octo annos, Flor.—to be short, ad summum, ad summam, ac ne multa, ut ad pauca redeam, ut in pauca conferam, ne multis, ne plura, Cic. quid multis moror? ut ad pauca redeam, Ter.—in short, brevi, breviter, summam, summa illa sit, Cic. in brevi, Quint. in summa, Plin.—I will be as short as I can, agam quam brevissimè potero, Cic.—within a short while I shall see, brevi tempore sum visurus, Cic.—in a short while after he died, haud multo post exspiravit, Liv.—where was the shortest way, quà proximum erat iter, Caes.—a small work done by candle-light now in these short nights, parvum opusculum lucubratum his jam contractioribus noctibus, Cic.—they made the names short, nomina contrahebant, Cic.—while I would be short, I become obscure, brevis esse laboro, obscurus fio, Hor.—some things are maimed, and, as it were, cut short, mutila sunt quaedam, et quasi decurtata, Cic.—he gave a short account of every thing, iste omnem rerum memoriam breviter complexus est, Cic.—short-lived, caducus.—to shorten, curtare, decurtare, contrahere.—Shortened, curtus.—Shortening, contractio.—Shortness, brevis.—shortness of breath, anhelatio.*

SHOT, sagittà ictus.—*shot forth, emissus.—small shot, pilulae plumbeae minores.—large shot, glandes plumbeae.—shot free, impenetrabilis.*

SHOVE, impello, trudo.—*to shove back, depellere.—to shove forward, propellere.—shoved, pulsus.*

SHOVEL, ligo.—*to shovel, ligone auferre vel purgare.*

SHOULD (I), debui, deberem, me oportebat. *Should* is often a sign of the potential or subjunctive mood, as, *you should sing, caneres;* and sometimes is rendered by the gerund in dum with est, as, *you should read, tibi legendum est; and often te legere oportet.—the book*

should be read, liber legendus est, or librum legi oportet. *Should* is also a sign of the infinitive present, and should have of the infinitive perfect.

SHOULDER of a man, humerus.—of a beast, armus.—*shoulder-blade*, scapula.—*to shoulder*, humero tollere.—*to shoulder up*, fulcire.

SHOUT, clamor, acclamatio.—*to shout*, clamare, acclamare.—*to set up a shout*, clamorem tollere.—*Shouting*, clamorosus.—*a shout for joy*, clamor faventium.

SHOCK, in battle, impetus.—*to shock*, impetum facere.

SHOD, calceatus, soleatus.—*shod*, (as a horse) ferratus, calceatus.

SHOE, calceus, calceamen, solea.—*to shoe*, calceare, calceos induere vel inducere.—*to put off shoes*, excalceo.—*shoemaker*, sutor, calceolarius.—*shoemaker's shop*, sutoria.

SHOOT, ictus, jactus, telii jactus. (*young sprig*) surculus.—*to shoot as trees*, &c. germinare, egerminare, progeminare, pullulare.—*to shoot an arrow*, &c. jaculari.—*to shoot out*, as corn, spicare, spicas emittere.—*to shoot*, as lightning, emicare.—*to shoot forth*, prominere, extare.—*to shoot a gun*, bombardam vel tormentum displodere.—*to go a shooting*, aucupari.

SHOP, (for sales) taberna. (for work) officina.—*a shop-keeper*, tabernarius.—*to shut up shop*, tabernam occludere.

SHORE, litus vel littus. (*prop*) fulcrum, fulcimen.—*to set ashore*, in litum exponere.—*to hale ashore*, in litum subducere.—*to go on shore*, arenam potiri.—*to shore up*, fulcire.—*shored up*, fultus.

SHORN, tonsus, detonsus.—*not shorn*, intonsus.—*shorn round about*, circumtonsus.

SHOW, (to point out the road to a person going astray, and implies selection) monstrare. (to exhibit or present to sight) ostendere.—*show me the person*, i. e. bring him into my sight, ostende hominem.—*show me the particular person*, monstra hominem.—*a Show*, pompa, spectaculum. See **SHew**.

SHOWER, imber, pluvia.—*great shower*, nimbus.—*shower of blood*, sanguineus imber.—*to shower down*, depluere, nimbos dimittere.

SHRED, segmentum panni.—*to shred*, concidere, praesecare.

SHREW, mulier rixosa.—*Shrew-mouse*, mus araneus.

SHREWD, vafer, subdolos, astutus. (*ticklish*) difficilis. (*unhappy*) malus, improbus.—*shrewd turn*, maleficium.—*Shrewdness*, astutia.

SHRIEK, ejulare, exclamare.—*Shriek*, or shrieking, ejularus.

SHRIEF, confessio auricularis.

SHRILL, argutus, sonorus, clarus.—*Shrilly*, argute, sonore.—*Shrillness*, sonus argutus.

SHRIMP, squilla parva. (*dwarf*) nanus, pumilio.

SHRINE, conditorium, aedicula.

SHRINK, or contract itself, se contrahere. (*grow less*) descescere.—*to shrink from one's word*, tergiversari.—*to shrink in courage*, labascere.—*Shrinking*, contractio.—*shrinking of si-*

news, spasmus, nervorum convulsio.—*shrinking from one's word*, retractatio.

SHRIVALLY, vicecomitis munus.

SHRIVEL, rugare, corrugare.—*to be shrivelled*, corrugari.—*Shrivelled*, corrugatus, rugosus.

SHROUD, (shell) tectum, tutela, praesidium.—*shroud for the dead*, amiculum ferale.—*to shroud a dead body*, amiculum ferale imponere.—*to shroud or cover*, tegere, operire, velare.—*to shroud or defend*, defendere, protegere.—*to shroud or lop trees*, arbores tendere, vel amputare.—*Shrouded*, amiculo ferali indutus.—*shrouds of a ship*, rudentes majores.

SHRUB, frutex, arbuscula. (*dwarf*) nanus, pumilio. (*liquor*) potus ex vino adusto.—*Shrubby*, fruticosus.—*to grow shrubby*, fruticare.—*Shrubbery*, fruticetum.

SHRUFF, scoria, recrementum.

SHRUG, tremere.—*to shrug up the shoulders*, scapulas attollere.

SHUDDER, horreo, tremo.—*Shuddering*, horrens, tremens.—*subst. horror*, tremor.

SHUFFLE, miscere.—*to shuffle and cut*, tergiversari, calidè cunctari.—*to shuffle off a fault*, culpam transferre.—*to shuffle off a troublesome business*, extricare se.—*Shuffled*, mistus, compositus.—*Shuffling*, mistura.—*shuffling or bogging*, cavillatio, tergiversatio.—*shuffling gait*, acceleratus et tremulus gradus.—*shuffling fellow*, tergiversator, homo fallax.

SHUN, devitare, fugere, declinare.—*Shunning*, devitans, fugiens.

SHUT, claudere.—*fast*, occludere.—*in*, includere.—*out*, excludere, secludere.—*up*, concludere.—*I shut myself up in my study*, abdo me in bibliothecam, Cic.—*all access is shut up by flatteries*, adulationibus obstructus est omnis aditus.

SHUTTLE, radius textorius.

SHY, cautus. (*disdainful*) fastosus, superciliosus. (*apt to start*) pavidus, (unfriendly) vultus inimicè fraternus.—*Shyness*, fastus, cautela.

SIBYL, sibylla.

SICCITY, ariditas, siccitas.

SICK in body, aegrotus.—*in body or in mind*, aeger.—*sick at the stomach*, stomachicus.—*to be sick*, aegrotare.—*to be sick in bed*, lecto aeger affigi.—*dangerously sick*, graviter aegrotare.—*to be sick of a fever*, febricitare.—*to be sick of the cholick*, dolore colico cruciari.—*to be sick of the gout*, articularum dolore laborare; vel pedibus laborare.—*to be sick of a thing*, aegrè ferre.—*to fall sick*, languescere, in morbum cadere, incidere, conjici, Cic.—*he is fallen very sick*, graviter aegrotare coepit, Cic. aegrè oppressus valetudine decumbit, Gell.—*to be sick of a lingering disease*, morbo corporis diutino affici, Gell.—*Sickish*, male se habens.—*Sickly*, infirmus.—*Sickness*, morbus.—*of the body*, aegrotatio.—*of the mind*, aegritudo.—*green-sickness*, chlorosis.—*falling-sickness*, epilepsia.—*contagious sickness*, contagium. (*plague*) pestilentia, pestis.—*sickly time*, tempore quo pluri mi aegrotant.

SIDE, laus. (*party*) pars, causa.—*side of a leaf*, pagina.—*side of a country*, ora, regio.—

side of a river, ripa.—*side of a hill*, clivus.—*side of a bed*, sponda.—*sea-side*, litus.—*side or brim*, margo.—*side-board*, abacus.—*side-blow*, ictus obliquus.—*side-face*, facies obliquè depicta.—*sidesman*, adjutor, quaesitor.—*side-wind*, ventus obliquus.—*sideways*, obliquus.—*he sides with the senate*, ab senatu stat, Liv.—*many words passed on both sides*, multis verbis ultro citroque habitis, Cic.—*this is all on my side*, hoc totum a me est, Cic.—*on this side the Rhine*, citra vel cis Rhenum, Tac.—*on the farther side of the Rhine*, trans Rhodānum, Caes.—*many being killed on both sides*, multis utrinque interfectis, Caes.—*I had great enemies on both sides*, utrobique magnos inimicos habebam, Cic.—*by the way's side*, secus vel secundum viam, Quint.—*she lies at the bed-side*, extremā in sponda cubat, Hor.

SIDERAL, sideralis.

SIEGE, obsidio, obsidium, obsessio, circumsessio.—*to lay siege*, obsidere.

SIEVE, cribrum.

SIFT, cerno, cribro.—*to sift out a matter*, exquirere, pervestigare, indagare.—*sifted out*, patefactus, reiectus.—*sifted as meal*, cribratus.—*sifting or searching*, scrutatio.—*siftings*, recrementum.

SIGH, suspirium.—*to sigh*, suspirare, gemere.—*sighing*, suspiratio.

SIGHT, or *shew*, spectaculum.

SIGHT, (the power of seeing) visus. (a view or prospect) conspectus. (a spectacle or object seen) spectaculum.—*sight or faculty of seeing*, facultas videndi.—*sight of the eye*, oculi acies.—*tip of a cross-bow*, scutula.—*at first sight*, prifacie.—*to come in sight*, apparere.—*death is before my sight*, mihi ob oculos mors versatur.—*scared with a sudden sight*, inopino ter visu, Ov.—*dimness of sight*, caligatio.—*well-sighted*, benè oculatus.—*sharp-sighted*, perspicax, sagax.—*Sightless*, caecus.—*Sightly*, notabilis, speciosus.

SIGN, or token, insigne, signum, nota, indin. (footstep) vestigium. (presage) praesagium.—*sign-manual*, chirographum.—*sign of a thing*, signum, insigne.—*to sign*, signare, obsignare.—*Signature*, signatura.—*Signed*, signatus, signatus.—*Signer*, signator.—*Signing*, signatio.

SIGNAL, notabilis, clarus, insignis.—*substantive*, symbolum.—*to signalize*, insignire.—*signified*, insignis, illustris.

SIGNET, sigillum.

SIGNIFICANT, significans, denotans, exprimens. (of great force) magni momenti.—*Significancy*, sensus, significatio. (force) vis, momentum, pondus.—*Signification*, significatio.—*signification or sense of error*, sensus, vis, potestas, notio.—*Significative*, significativus.—*to signify or mean*, valere, significare. (declare) denunciare, declarare, notificare, denotare. (presage) praedicere, portendere.—*Signified*, significatus, praedictus.—*Signifying*, significans, declarans.

SILENCE, silentium, taciturnitas. (secrecy) reuerentia.—*to silence*, os obstruere.—*to break*

silence, profari.—*to keep silence*, silere, tacere.—*Silent*, silens, tacitus, taciturnus.—*to become silent*, obticere, conticere.—*Silently*, tacitè, silèntèr.

SILK, sericus, bombycinus.—*silk throughout*, holosericus.—*covered with silk*, sericatus.—*silkman*, sericarius.—*silk-shop*, bombycini operis officina.—*silk-weaver*, sericae textor.—*silk-worm*, bombyx.—*Silky*, mollis, flexilis.

SILL, limen.

SILLABUB, oxygala.

SILLY, vecors, ineptus.—*silly fellow*, asinus.—*silly action*, ineptè factum.—*Silliness*, ineptia, insulasitas.

SILVAN, silvosus.

SILVER, argentum.—*quicksilver*, argentum vivum.—*to silver*, argento obducere.—*silvered*, argentatus.—*Silversmith*, faber argentarius.

SIMILAR, similis, similaris.—*Similitude*, (likeness) similitudo. (parable) parabola.—*Simile*, collatio, similitudo. (example) exemplum.

SIMNEL, libum, collyra.

SIMONIAICAL, simoniacus.

SIMONY, simonia.

SIMPER, risus levis.—*to simper*, subridere, arridere.

SIMPLE, (unmixed) simplex, purus. (single, alone) unicus, solus. (plain) simplex, inornatus. (harmless) innoxius, innocens. (sincere) simplex, integer, probus, sincerus. (silly) ineptus, insipiens, fatuus, insulsus. (trifling) frivolus, vilis, levis.—*simple fellow*, homo crassi ingenii.—*Simpleness*, simplicitas, sinceritas.—*simpleness in understanding*, insipientia, stultitia, fatuitas.—*Simpleton*, fatuus.—*Simply*, simpliciter, sincerè. (without ornament) nullo ornatu.—*simply in wit*, insipientèr.

SIMPLES, res herbariae.

SIMULATION, simulatio.

SIN, peccatum, delictum.—*to sin*, peccare, delinquere.—*a sin-offering*, sacrificium piaculare.

SINCE, cùm, quando, postquam, a, ab, ex, post, abhinc, ante.—*ever since*, jam inde.—*since nine o'clock*, a nonā horā.—*since that time*, exin, exinde.—*since which time*, ex quo, sc. tempore.—*not long since*, paulò ante, haud ita pridem.—*twelve years since*, abhinc annis duodecim.—*since it is so*, (whereas) quoniam, quandoquidem.—*since*, (because, seeing that) cum, quando, quia, siquidem, quoniam.—*since these things are so*, quae cum ita sint, Cic.—*since I look not after yours*, quando ego tuum non curo, Ter.—*since you commend these orators so much*, quandoquidem tu istos oratores tantopere laudas, Cic.—*since*, (from the, or that time when) ut, quod, cum, postquam.—*it is now a year since he was repulsed*, est jam annus, ut repulsam tulit, Cic.—*this is the third day since I heard it*, tertius hic dies est quod audivi, Plin.—*it is a long time since you went from home*, jamdudum factum est, cum abisti domo, Plaaut.—*it is now going seven months since she came to you*, postquam ad te venit, mensis hic agitur jam septimus, Ter.—*since his death this is the 33d year*, cujus a morte hic tertius et trigesimus annus est, Cic.

—*I call in question all that you have done since that day to this, ex ea die ad hanc diem quae fecisti in iudicium voco, Cic.—never since the city was built had any gown'd man this honour done him before me, qui honos post conditam hanc urbem habitus est togato ante me nemini, Cic. tempore jam ex illo casus mihi cognitus urbis, Virg. venaticus ex quo tempore cervinam pellem latravit in aula, militat in silvis catulus, Hor.—since, (long ago, little ago, &c.) abhinc, ante, diu, dudum, olim, pridem.—he died two years since, abhinc annos duos mortuus est, Cic.—now many years since, multis jam ante annis.—how long since was it done? quam diu id factum est? Plaut.—we did not hear what happened since, ceteriora nondum audiebamus, Cic.—it is not yet ten days since, dies nondum decem intercesserunt, Cic.*

SINCERE, sincerus, integer.—*Sincerity, sinceritas.*

SINE, sinus.

SINEWY, nervosus.

SINFUL, impius, flagitiosus.—*Sinfulness, impietas, scelus.*

SING, cano, psallo, canto, decanto, modolor.—*to sing before, praecinere.—to sing often, cantitare.—to sing as a nurse, lallare.—to sing in parts, concinere.—to sing to a harp, succinere.—to sing ballads, in trivius disperdere carmen.—to sing bass, graves cantus partes sustinere.—to sing treble, medio sono modulari.—Singing, cantatio, harmonia.—singing together, concentus.—singing-place, oedum.—singing school, schola musica.—singing boys, pueri symphoniaci.—singing man, canitor, cantor.—singing woman, cantatrix.—singing master, musices professor.—Singer, cantor.*

SINGE, usulo, amuro.—*Singed, ustulatus.*

SINGLE, singularis, unicus.—*single life, coelibatus.—single person, coelebs.—to single out, seligere, excerpere.—singled out, selectus, excerpitus.—singly, singulatum, sigillatum.—singleness, simplicitas, integritas.*

SINGULAR, unicus, simplex, singularis. (*particular*) peculiaris. (*rare*) clarus, egregius, eximius, praestans. (*odd*) à communi usu alienus.—*singularity, singularitas, affectatio, insolentia.—singularly, singulariter, unice.*

SINISTER, (*unlucky*) sinister, mali ominis. (*unlawful*) malevolus, iniquus, injustus.

SINK, mergere, deprimerè.—*neut. v. sidere, subsidere.—to sink down, labare.—into, influere.—into one's mind, in animum penetrare.—through, permadere, imbibere, permanare.—to the bottom, fundum petere, pessum ire.—sinking paper, charta bibula.—a sink, sentina, latrina.—of a kitchen, lavatrina.—of a town, cloaca.—to sink ships in the harbour's mouth, nares in faucibus portus suppresserè, demergerè, Liv. deprimerè, Caes.—they cleanse the sink, sentinam exhauriunt, Cic.—when the earth had sunk a great depth, cum ad infinitam altitudinem terra desedisset, Cic.—the ground sunk in large holes, terra ingentibus cavernis cœdit, Liv.*

SINXER, peccator, peccatrix.—*sinless, innocens, sceleris purus.*

SIP, sorbitio.—*to sip, sorbillare, gustare.*

SIR, domine. (*knight*) eques, miles.

SIRE, pater, genitor.

SIREN, siren.

SIRNAME, nomen paternum.

SIRRAH, stulte, improbe.

SISTER, soror, germana.—*sisterhood, feminarum sodalium.*

SIT, sedere.—*at table, accumbere.—at business, in opere permanere.—by or near one, assidere.—cross legged, incoxare.—down, desiderè.—fast, considere, adhaerere.—in the sun, apricari.—on eggs, incubare.—on horseback, equo haerere, insidere.—under, subsidere.—up, surgere.—at night, vigilare.—and at study, lucubrare.—upon, insidere.—we sat up talking till it was late at night, sermonem in multam noctem produximus, Cic.—I shall sit down (to dinner) by myself, decumbam vel accumbam solus, Plaut. Cic.—when he perceived that the consuls would sit about requests, cum explorasset consules positionibus vacaturos, Plin.—you sat judges upon him, vos in illum iudices sedistis, Cic.—he sits hard by you, propter te accubat, Cic.—to sit upon life and death, de capite alicujus quaerere.—I sat waiting till I was called, expectavi sedens quoad vocarer, Cic.*

SITE, situs.

SITUATE, situs, positus.—*to be situated near, adjacere.—situation, situs, positio.*

SIX, sex, seni.—*six times, sexies.—six fold, sextuplus.—sixth, sextus.—sixth time, sextum.—sixth part, sextans.—sixteen, sexdecim.—sixteen times, sexdecies.—sixteenth, decimus sextus.—sixty, sexaginta, sexageni.—sixty times, sexagies.—sixtieth, sexagesimus.—six hundred, sexcenti.—six hundred times, sexcenties.—six hundredth, sexcentismus.*

SIZE, moles, modus, mensura, magnitudo.—*size for plasterers, gluten è corio factum.—size to gild with, chrysocollo.—size or measure, metior, admetior.—to size or smear with size, glutine illinere.—to size or wear thread, filum incerare.—sizeable, justae molis.—sizer, bataarius.—sizy, glutinosus.*

SKAIN, glomus filii.

SKATE, squatina.

SKELTON, sceleros, admodum macilentus.

SKETCH, lineatio, adumbratio.—*to sketch out, delineare, adumbrare.*

SKEWER, festuca.—*to skewer, festucis colligere.*

SKIFF, scapha.

SKILL, peritia, ars, scientia, prudentia.—*skilled, peritus, expertus.—skilled in the law, juris peritus.—to be skilful, callere, intelligere.*

SKIM, despumare.—*to skim milk, cremorem eximere.—skim, or pass lightly over, leviter perstringere.—skimmed, despumatus.—skimmed over, leviter perstrictus.*

SKIN, on the body, cutis.—*stripped off, pellis. (thick hide) corium.—skin of a beast, corium, tegumen.—skin of parchment, scheda pergamenae. (fish) siliqua.—outward skin of the brain, membrana cerebrum amicans, dura mater.—*

inward skin of the brain, pia mater.—to skin, deglubo, pellum exere.—to skin over, cicatricem inducere.—skinned over, cicatrice inductâ.—skinny, macilentus.

SKIP, saltus.—skipjack, ardelio, homunculus.—to skip, saltare, salire.—skip back, resilire.—skip before, praesultare.—skip over, transilire.—skip over or omit, praetermittere, omittre.—skip out, prosilire.—skip often, saltitare.—skipper, saltator.—skipping, saltans, saltabundus.—skipping, saltatus, saltatio.

SKIRMISH, velitor.—subst. velitatio.—skirmisher, veles, excursor.—skirmishing, velitatio.

SKIRT, fimbria, ora, limbus.—skirt of a country, confinium, limes.

SKITTISH, petulans, protervus, levis, inconstans, procax.—skittish horse, equus pavidus.—skittish humour, protervitas.—skittishly, exultim.—skittishness, protervitas, levitas.

SKREAM, exclamo.—skreaming out, exclamatio.

SKREEN, umbraculum.—skreen used by bricklayers, cribrum.—to skreen, tegere, cribrare.

SKY, aether, aethra, coelum.—sky coloured, coerules.

SLAB, lacuna.—slab of timber, asser externus. (marble heart) marmor focarium.

SLABBER, madefacio. (drivel) salivâ manare.—slabbering lib, pectorale linteum.

SLABBY, madidus, caenosus.

SLACK, laxo, remitto.—slacken one's pace, gradum minuere.—be slackened, laxor, remittor. (flag) languere, tardesco.—slack, laxis, remissus, negligens. (slow) segnis, tardus.—slackness, tarditas, mora.—slackened, laxatus, remissus.

SLAIN, caesus, occisus.

SLAKE, extinguo, sedo. (quench lime) calcem aquâ macerare.—to slake hunger, famem explere.—to slake thirst, sitim sedare.—slaked, aquâ maceratus.

SLANDER, calumnia.—verb. calumniar, detracto.—slandered, infamatus.—slanderer, calumniator.—slandorous, maledicus, calumniosus. slanderous words, convicia, opprobria.

SLANK, gracilis.

SLANT, obliquus, transversus.

SLAP, (blow) colaphus, ictus, plaga.—slap on the face, alapa.—to slap, verberare, percutere, caedere.—to slap up, devorare.—to slap or catch greedily, captare. (stop) madefacio.—Slapped, madefactus.—slapt, ictus, percussus.

SLASH, (cut) caesura. (blow) ictus. (wound) vulnus.—to slash, caedere, concidere.—to slash with a whip, flagrare.—slashed, percussus, caesus, vulneratus.—slashing, verberatio, percussio, vulneratio.

SLATE, tegula.—slate for cyphering, palimpseston.—to slate, tegulis obtegere.—slated, tegulis constratus.—slater, scandularius.

SLAVE, verna, servus.—be a slave, mancipor.—to be a slave to the passions, cupiditatibus servire.—to make one a slave, in servitum dare.—to slave, laborando se fatigare, laboro.—slavery, servitium, servitus. (hard labour) la-

bor gravis.—slavish, vernilis, servilis. (laborious) fatigans, crucians.—slavishness, (bondage) servitus. (laboriousness) laboris assiduitas.

SLAVER, salivam emittere.—slaver, saliva.—slaving, salivae emissio.

SLAUGHTER, caedes, clades, strages, occisio.—general slaughter, internecio.—manslaughter, homicidium.—slaughter-house, laniena.—to slaughter, mactare.

SLAY, macto, neco, trucidio, occido, interficio, interimo, conficio.—layer, interfecto, interemptor.—manslayer, homicida.—slaying, mactans, trucidans.

SLEDGE, traha.—sledge hammer, malleus ferreus major.

SLEEK, politus, laevis, planus.—to sleek, laevigare, polire.—sleeked, laevigatus, politus.—sleeking, laevigatio.

SLEEP, somnus.—sound sleep, sopor.—a place for sleep, dormitorium.—to sleep, dormire, dormitare, consopiri, somno teneri, somnum capere.—to begin to sleep, dormiscere.—to go to sleep, dormitum, cubitum ire.—to be ready to sleep, dormiturire.—to fall asleep, obdormire.—to sleep soundly, altum dormire.—to cause sleep, sopire, consopire, soporare; somnum, soporem inducere.—to be asleep, (as one's legs are by sitting) obtorpère, obstupère.—to sleep at noon, meridiari.—to sleep it away, edormire.—to raise from sleep, expergefaceri.—to awake from sleep, expergisci, expergefieri, somnum excutere.—sleepy, somnolentus, somniculosus.—a sleepy disease, veternus, lethargus.—sleepiness, somnolentia.—sleepless, insomnis.—half asleep, semisopitus, semisomnis.—what causes sleep, soporiferus.—not to be able to get sleep, somnum capere non posse, Cic.—to see something in one's sleep, aliquid in quiete videre, Cic.

SLEET, nix tenuis.

SLEEVE, manica.—sleeveless, futilis, ineptus.

SLENDER, gracilis, tenuis, exilis.—to make slender, attenuare.—to grow slender, gracilescece.—slender and tall, juncus.—slenderness, gracilitas.

SLICE, (of any thing) assula, fragmentum.—slice of bread, offula.—a slice, to make meat up, spatha.—to slice, concidere, secare.—sliced, concisus, in assulas sectus.—slicing, concisura.

SLIDE, labor.—to slide along, perlabor.—to slide away, elabor.—to slide back, relabor.—to slide by, praeterlabor.—to slide or fall down, delabor.—to slide in, illabor.—to slide over, translabor.—slidden, lapsus.—slidden away, dilapsus, elapsus.—sliding, lapsus.—sliding-place, glacies pedibus laevigata.

SLIGHT, (thin) levis, levidensis. (small) futilis, nugatorius.—verb. temno, contemno, despicio, parvi facere. See DESPISE.—to be slighted, contemnor.—slighter, contempnor.—slighting, contemptus.—slightly, leviter, contemptim.—slightness, tenuitas, levitas.

SLIME, humor viscidus.—slimy, viscidus, limosus.—to be slimy, lentescere.

SLING, funda, catapulta, balista.—sling staff, fundibulum.—sling-string, scutale.—sling for an arm, fascia, mitella.—slinger, funditor.—slinger

of stones, fundibulator.—to sling, è fundâ jaculari.—slinging, jaculatio è fundâ.

SLINK, abortivus.—to slink away, clanculum sese subtrahere.—to slink home, domi redire clanculum.—to slink back, sese clam retrahere.

SLIP, (subst.) lapsus. (cord) reticula.—slip of yarn, glomus.—slip of a tree, surculus.—verb. (slide) labi, fluere. (fall) cadere. (mistake) errare.—to slip a bough from a tree, distringere ramum.—to slip away, se furtim subtrahere.—if we slip this opportunity, si huic tempori indormierimus, Cic.—he seldom slips, (mistakes) non fere labitur, Cic.—common events easily slip out of our memory, usitatae res facile e memoriâ elabuntur, Cic.—he gave the watchmen the slip, custodias elapsus est, Tac.—he does what he can to slip his collar, vincula pugnat exuere sibi, Ov.—to let an opportunity slip, occasionem amittere, Ter. omittere, Cic.—to let his booty slip out of his hands, praedam ex manibus dimittere, Caes.—slippery, lubricus, incertus.

SLIT, fissus, diffissus.—slit in two parts, bifidus.—subst. fissura, crena.—to slit, findere, diffindere.

SLOBBER, madefacio.

SLOOP, lembus.

SLOPE, obliquus, transversus.—to slope, obliquare.—sloping, obliquus.—slopingly, obliquè, transverse.

SLOTH, desidia, ignavia.—slothful, desidiosus, piger, segnis.—to be slothful, desiderare, torpere.—slothfulness, segnitias, torpor.

SLOVEN, homo sordidus, squalidus, inficetus.

SLOUGH, lacuna lutosa.—slough of a snake, anguis exuviæ.—slough of bears, ursarum turmia.

SLOW, piger, tardus, lentus. (dull) hebes.—slow footed, tardigradus.—to be slow, pigrere.—to be slow in one's motions, lentè agere.

SLUG, limax. (bullet) glans plumbea, oblonga.

SLUGGARD, dormitator, piger.—sluggish, piger, segnis.—to grow sluggish, segnescere.—sluggishness, ignavia, desidia.—sluggishly, ignavè, pigrè.

SLUICE, objectaculum.—to sluice out water, emittere.

SLUMBER, somnus levis, quies.—to slumber, dormitare, obdormiscere.—to slumber over business, alicui rei indormire.—slumbering, somniculosus.

SLUR, labes, dedecus.—to slur, maculare, inquinare, laedere.—slurred, maculatus, foedatus.

SLUT, mulier squalida.—sluttish, sordidus.—to be sluttish, sordere, sordescere.—sluttishness, immunditia.

SLY, vafer, astutus, subdolos.—sly fellow, veterator.—slyness, calliditas, astutia.—silyly, vafre, astute.

SMACK, (relish) sapor.—smack of a whip, flagelli sonus. (kiss) basium.—to smack, taste, gustare, degustare.—to smack or savour of, sapire.—to smack or kiss, suavium premere.—to smack one's lips, labiis strepitum edere.—to smack a whip, insonare flagello.

SMALL, parvus, exiguus, minutus, modicus,

pusillus, parvulus. (slender) gracilis, extilis.—of small account, vilis.—a small number, pauci.—a small time, paululum.—small beer, potus tenuis.—for so small a matter, tam ob parvulam rem, Ter.—that is a small matter, id leve est, Ter.—they are of small worth, jacent pretia eorum, Cic.—it would be of small authority, parum esset auctoritatis, Cic.

SMART, (sharp) acer, asper.—smart in discourse, acer, argutus, acutus.—smart in words, verba mordacia.—smart in fight, acre certamen.—smart pain, dolor vehemens, vel gravis.—smart pleader, vehementis orator.—smart repartee, salsum dictum.—to smart, dolere.—to make to smart, cruciare, angere, mordere, urere, pun gere.—causing smart, crucians, pungens.—smarting, plenus dolore.—smartness, vigor, vis, agilitas. (wittiness) argutiae, acumen ingenii.—smartness of pain, doloris vehementia. (sourness) acritudo, acrimonia.

SMATCH, sapor, gustus.

SMATTERER, sciolus, semidoctus.—smatterer in grammar, grammatista.—smatterer in physic, empiricus.

SMEAR, unguen, denigratio.—to smear, illino, oblino, conspurco, inquino.—to smear over, superlino.—to smear under, subterlino.

SMELL, oleo, redoleo, suboleo.—to smell to, odoror, olfacio.—to cast a smell, oleo.—subst. odor.—sweet smell, fragrantia.—ill smell, foetor. smell of meat, nidor.—sweet smelling, odoriferus, odoros.—smelled, olfactus.—smelling rank, rancidus.

SMELT, apua, violacea.

SMIRK, arrideo.—smirking, arridens.

SMILE, risus lentus.—to smile, subrideo.

SMITE, ferio, percutio.—smiter, percussor.—smiting, percussio.—smitten, ictus.—smitten with love, perditus amore.

SMITH, faber ferrarius.—smithy, ferramentorum fabrica.

SMOCK, subucula feminarum.—smock, facies effeminati oris.

SMOKE, fumare, fumum emittere.—to smoke tobacco, tabaci fumum exhaurire.—to smoke business, persentiscere.—smoked, fumatus.—smoking, fumans, exhalans.—smoky, fumosus, fumidus, fumeus, fumo infestatus.

SMOOTH, laevis, aequus.—smooth table, mensa accuratè laevigata.—smooth road, via plana.—smooth style, oratio dulcis.—smooth-tongued, blandiloquus.—smooth faced, comis, dulcis.—verb. laevigare, complanare, polire.—to smooth the forehead, explicare. (coar) blandior, demulceo.—smoothed, laevigatus, complanatus.—smoother, laevigator.

SMOTHER, suffoco. (suppress) sedo, extinguo. (conceal) celo, reticeo.—smothered, suffocatus, compressus.—smothering, suffocatio.

SMOULDERING, fumosus, suffocans.

SMUG, concinnus, nitidus.—to smug one's self, se concinne ornare.—smugged up, eleganter ornatus.

SMUT, fuligo. (obscenity) obscœnitas.—to smut, fuligine inquinare.—smutty, obscœnus, foedus.

SNACK, pars, portio.—to go snacks, particeps esse.

SNAPPER, fraeni lupus.—snaffled, lupatus.

SNAIL, testudo, cochlea.—of a snail, testudineus.

SNAKE, anguis, coluber.—water-snake, hydrus.

SNAP, (noise) crepitus. (morsel) frustulum.—to snap, crepitus edere. (break) frangere, rumpere.—to snap or be broken, frangor, rumpor, diffringor.—to snap or catch hold of, rapio, corripio. (snub) irate corripere.—snapped, fractus.—snapping, frangens, rapiens.—snappish, captiosus, mordax.

SNARE, laqueus, insidiae.—to snare, illaqueare, irretire.

SNARL, ringo.—snarl at, obloquor.—to snarl thread, involvo, impedio.—snarler, homo morosus.

SNATCH, morsiuncula.—snatch and away, praeproperè.—to snatch, rapere, corripere.—to snatch at, captare.—to snatch away, abripere, surripere.—snatched, raptus, abreptus.—snatcher, raptor, captator.—snatching, rapax, rapidus.

SNEAK, (creep) repto, serpo, repto. (be ashamed) verecundor. (cringe to) serviliter devenerari.—to sneak or lurk about, latere, latitare.—sneak away, clanculum se subducere.—sneaking, repens. (niggardly) parcus. (pitiful) abjectus.—sneaking fire, ignis malignus.

SNEER, irrideo, derideo.—sneering, irridens.—sneerer, irrisor.

SNEEZE, sternuo.—sneezing, sternutamentum.

SNIFF, resorbeo, retraho.

SNIGGER, sinu gaudere.

SNIP, (part) segmen.—(natural mark) macula.—to snip, amputare.—to snip off, praecidere, decerpere.—snipped, praecisus.

SNIPE, gallinago minor.

SNIVEL, mucus, stiria.—to snivel, mucum resorbere.

SNORE, sterto.—snoring, rhoncus.

SNOT, mucus.—snotty, mucosus.

SNOUT, rostrum, nasus.—elephant's snout, proboscis.

SNOW, nix.—snow-ball, globus nivalis.—to snow, ningo.

SNUB, (chide) increpo, corripio. (curb) fraeno, reprim.

SNUFF, sternutamentum. snuff or wick) myxa.—to snuff a candle, candelam emungere.—to snuff with disdain, rhoncissare.—to snuff up the nose, naribus haurire.—to snuff at, irascor.—to snuff at or despise, contemno.—snuffed, emunctus.—snuffed, emunctus.—snuffer, emunctor.—snuffers, emunctorium.—to snuffle, vocem è naribus proferre.

SNUG, (close) secretus, arcanus. (compact) nitidus, concinnus.—snug, snugly, secretò.

So, sic, ita, tam, adeo, ita, perinde.—as you wished, so it is fallen out, ut optasti, ita est, Cic.—I should not be so uncivil, as &c. non essem tam inurbanus, ut, &c. Cic.—I am so afflicted, as never man was, ita sum afflictus, ut nemo unquam, Cic.—so great is the power of

honesty, that we love it even in an enemy, tanta vis probitatis est, ut etiam in hoste diligamus, Cic.—so, (this, that, the same thing,) hoc, id, idem.—nobody thinks so besides myself, hoc nemini praeter me videtur, Cic.—none but Cicero said so, nemo id dixit, praeterquam Cicero.—he thinks he may do so, idem sibi arbitratur licere, Cic.—did I not say it would prove so, dixi' hoc fore, Ter.—if another had done so, alter si fecisset idem, Juv.—so, (upon condition) modò, dum, dummodo.—I am sure he will, so she be but a citizen, volet certo scis, civis modò haec sit, Ter.—so, (by way of influence, quare, quocirca, quapropter, quamobrem.—so then there was no need for your desiring to have him to be your companion, quare quòd socium tibi eum velles adungere nihil erat, Cic.—* if it be so that, si est ut, sin est ut, Ter.—so be it, fiat, Ter.—that is not so, id secus est, Cic.—and why so, pray, quidnum, quamobrem, tandem, Ter.—so came we to know it, inde est cognitio facta, Ter.—so comes he to be in fault, hinc in eum crimen oritur, Cic.—I am not so strong as either of you, minus habeo virum quam vestrum utervis, Cic.—others perhaps do not think so, alii fortasse non item videtur, Cic.—I was so distressed I could not think of danger, pejus vexabar, quam ut periculum mihi succurreret, Sen.—if any be grown so insolent, si quis eo insolentiae processerit, Plin.—by so much, tanto.—so little, tantulum, tantillum.—so long, tandiu, tantisper.—so many, tot.—just so many, totidem.—so often, toties.—be it so, esto.—so then, age, agetum.—and so forth, et cetera.—so so, utcunque, quomodocunque.—let it be so, that he is conquered, pone esse victum eum, Ter.

SOAK, macero.—to soak in, imbibò.—to soak through, permano.

SOAP, sapo.

SOAR, volo, volatu petere.

SOB, singultio.—sobbing, singultus.

SOBER, sobrius, temperatus.—of sober conversation, probis moribus.—to sober, sobrium reddere.—soberly, sobriè, moderatè.—sobriety, sobrietas.

SOCCAGE, † soccagium.

SOCIAL, socialis, sociabilis.—sociably, socialitèr.—sociableness, socialitas.—society, societas, communitas, consociatio, sodalitas.

SOCK, pedalo, udo.—sock used by comedians, soccus.

SOCKET, (of a candlestick) scapus.—socket of a tooth, loculamentum.

SOD, cespes.

SODDER, ferrumen.

SODOMITE, paedicator.—sodomy, paederastia.

SOFT, mollis, tener, lentus. (silly) ineptus, stupidus.—soft footed, mollipes.—soft pace, gradus lentus, vel suspensus.—soft voice, vox submissa.—to make soft, emollire, (mitigate) mitigare.—to grow soft, mollescere.—to be soft, mollior.—softened, mollitus, emollitus.—softish, ineptus, stupidus.—softly, leniter. (effeminately) muliebriter, lascive.—(teisurely) lenè. (not too

loud) *submissè*.—*softness*, *mollitia*, *mollities*, *lenitas*, *teneritas*.

Sono! heus! evoc!

SOLĒ, *solum*, *fundus*.—*native soil*, *patria*. (*filth*) *sordes*. (*compost*) *stercus*, *laetamen*.—*to soil*, *inquinare*, *conspurare*.—*to take soil*, *aquâs se credere*.—*soiled*, *inquinatus*.—*soiling*, *inquinatio*, *sordes*.

SOLJOURN, *diversor*, *commōror*.—*sojourner*, *hospes*, *peregrinus*, *incola*.—*sojourning*, *peregrinatio*.

SOLĒ, *macero*.—*to soak up*, *imbibo*, *absorbere*.—*to soak through*, *permano*.—*Soking*, *macerans*, *madefaciens*.

SOLACE, *consolatio*, *solatium*, *levamen*, *solamen*. (*verb*) *consolor*.—*to solace one's self*, *oblectare sese*.

SOLAR, *solaris*.—*a solar*, *solarium*.

SOLD, *venditus*.—*to be sold*, *venire*, *vendi*

SOLDER, *ferrumien*.—*to solder*, *ferruminare*, *conglutinare*.—*soldering*, *conglutinatio*.—*soldering iron*, *glans ferruminatrix*.

SOLDIER, *miles*.—*old soldier*, *miles veteranus*.—*common soldier*, *miles gregarius*.—*fellow soldier*, *commiles*, *commilito*.—*soldier discharged from age*, *miles emeritus*.—*soldier's boy*, *lixa*, *calo*.—*soldiery*, *militia*, *copiae militares*.

SOLE, (*alone*) *solus*, *solitarius*.—*solely*, *solūm*, *solūmodo*.—*solely and wholly*, *ex ase*.—*sole of the foot*, *planta pedis*.—*sole of a shoe*, *solea*, *assumentum*.—*to sole*, *calceo* *assumentum inducere*.

SOLEMN, *solenis*, *festus*. (*authentic*) *ratus*, *comprobatus*. (*sacred*) *sacer*.—*solemnity*, *ritus solennis*, *solemnitas*.—*solemnize*, *celebrare*.—*solemnized*, *celebratus*.—*solemnly*, *solemnitèr*, *sanctè*.

SOLICIT, *solicitò*, *instigo*.—*to solicit supplies*, *flagitare subsidia*.—*soliciting*, *solicitatio*.—*solicitation*, *solicitatio*, *impulsus*.—*solicitous*, *solicitus*.—*solicitude*, *solicitudo*, *anxietas*.

SOLID, *solidus*, *stabilis*, *firmus*, *gravis*.—*to make solid*, *solidare*.—*solidity*, *soliditas*, *firmitas*.—*solidly*, *solidè*, *firmè*.

SOLILOQUY, *soliloquium*.

SOLITARY, *solitarius*, *solus*, *secretus*. (*melancholy*) *tristis*, *moestus*.—*solitude*, *solitudo*.

SOLSTICE, *solstitium*.

SOLUBLE, *solubilis*.

SOLVE, *solvo*, *enodo*, *explico*, *expedio*.—*solving*, *solutio*.—*solving a question*, *enodatio*.

SOME, *quidam*, *nonnullus*, *aliquis*.—*somebody*, *aliquis*, *aliquisquam*.—*some one*, *unusquisquam*.

SOMEWHAT, (*subst.*) *nonnihil*, *aliquantulum*. (*adv.*) *aliquanto*, *quodantenus*, *mediocriter*.—*somewhat otherwise*, *aliquanto secus*.

SOMNIFEROUS, *somnificus*.

SON, *filius*, *natus*.—*son-in-law*, *gener*.—*stepson*, *privignus*.—*sonship*, *filatio*.

SONG, *cantilena*, *canticum*, *cantio*, *carmen*. *songster*, *cantor*.—*songstress*, *cantatrix*.

SONNET, *ode*, *cantiumula*.

SONOROUS, *sonorus*, *canorus*.

SOON, *citò*, *statim*, *illicè*.—*soon after*, *paulò*

post *shortly* *soon*, *extemplo*, *confestim*.—*too*

soon, *præmaturè*.—*as soon as*, *quamprimum*.—*as soon as ever*, *cum primum*.—*sooner*, *citius*, *maturius*.

SOOT, *fuligo*.—*soot-coloured*, *leucophaeus*.—*sooty*, *fuliginosus*, *fumosus*.

SOOTH, *verè*, *certò*. (*forthsooth*) *sanè* *perfectò*.—*to sooth*, *blandior*, *adulor*, *permulceo*.—*soothed up*, *lenociniis permulsus*.—*soother*, *assentator*.—*soothing*, *blandiens*, *permulcens*.

SOOTHSAYER, *augur*, *aruspex*, *hariolus*.—*to soothsay*, *auguror*, *ominor*.—*soothsaying*, *augurium*.

SOP, *offa*, *offula*.—*to sop*, *intingo*, *macero*.

SOPHISM, *sophisma*.—*sophist*, *sophista*.—*sophistical*, *sophisticus*, *fallax*, *captiosus*.—*to sophisticate*, *adultero*, *commisceo*. (*waste*) *consumo*.—*sophisticated*, *adulteratus*, *disperditus*.

SOPORIFEROUS, *soporifer*, *soporos*.

SORCERER, *veneficus*.—*sorceress*, *venefica*, *saga*.—*sorcery*, *veneficium*.

SORDID, (*covetous*) *sordidus*, *avarus*. (*base*) *infamis*, *turpis*, *famosus*.—*sordidness*, *sordes*, *avaritia*.

SORE, *asper*, *gravis*, *durus*, *molestus*, *vehemens*.—*sore or grievous*, *atrox*.—*a sore*, *ulcer*.—*to make sore*, *exulcerare*.

SORREL, *oxalis*.—*sorrel coloured*, *helvius*.

SORROW, *dolor*, *moeror*, *tristitia*.—*to sorry*, *dolere*, *moerere*.—*sorrowful*, *tristis*, *moestus*, *luctuosus*.—*to be sorry*, *dolere*, *moerere*.—*to make sorry*, *contristare*.

SORT, (*kind*) *genus*. (*manner*) *modus*.—*after a sort*, *quodammodo*, *quodantenus*.—*after their sort*, *itidemi*, *similiter*, *pariter*.—*after what sort*, *quomodo*.—*soever*, *quomodocunq̄ue*, *qualitercunq̄ue*.—*in such sort*, *usque aded*.—*of what sort*, *cujusmodi*, *qualis*.—*of this sort*, *hujusmodi*.—*of that sort*, *ejusmodi*, *istiusmodi*.—*more of that sort*, *plura id genus*, *sc. quod ad*.—*of all sorts*, *omnimodò*.—*he stored them with all sorts of things necessary*, *omne genus necessarii eos instruxit*.—*my mistress is one of this sort*, *ex hac notâ domina est mea*, *Petron*.

SOT, *ebriosus*, (*fool*) *stultus*.—*to sot*, *sese inebriare*.—*sottish*, *ebriosus*, *fatuus*.—*sottishness*, *ebrietas*, *stultitia*.

SOUCE, (*pickle*) *salsugo*.—*to souce or pickle*, *huriâ condire*. (*plunge*) *immergo*. (*box*) *colaphum impingere*.—*souced*, *huriâ maceratus*.—*souced with rain*, *pluviâ obrutus*.

SOVEREIGN, *supremus*, *maximus*. (*most efficacious*) *efficacissimus*.—*sovereignty*, *supremo jure*.

SOUGHT, *quæsitus*.

SOUL, *anima*, *animus*. *see MIND*. (*person*) *homo*.—*souls*, *manes*, *umbræ*.—*all-souls day*, *feralia*, *februa*.

SOUND, (*verb*) *sonare*.—*a trumpet*, *clangere*, *tubam inflare*.—*like an echo*, *resonare*.—*ill*, *absonare*, *dissonare*.—*a sound*, (*subst.*) *sonus*, *frigor*.—*sounding*, *resonus*.—*sweetly*, *dulcisonus*.—*shrill*, *sonorus*.—*as metal*, *tinnulus*.—*to sound an alarm*, *tubâ signum dare*, *classicum canere*.

—*to sound the depth of water*, *maris profunditatem explorare*.—*sound*, (*adj.*) *sanus*, *integer*, *liber*.

—*soundly*, *sanè*, *integerè*, *liberè*.

sopes, incolūmis, solidus.—the trumpets sound, litui strepunt, Hor.—to sound a retreat, receptui signum dare, Curt.

SOUP, decoctum, Cūbillum.

SOUPAGE, origo, fons.

SOUR, acerbus, acidus, asper, austerus, immitis.—sour in looks, torvus, tetricus.—sour in temper, morosus.—sourness, acor, acerbitas, asperitas.—to become sour, acesco.—to sour or wear, exaspero, exacerbo.—soured, exasperatus.

SOUTH, meridies, auster.—south-wind, auster, notus.—south-east-wind, euroauster.—south-west wind, libis.—southern, meridionalis.—southing, meridiatio.

SOW, sus.—a little sow, sūcula.—an old sow, scrofa.—a wild sow, sus sylvestris.—sow gelder, castrator porcorum.—sow bread, cyclaminus.—sow thistle, souchos.—sow like, suis more.—to take the wrong sow by the ear, pro amphorā urceus.—to sow seed, serere, conserere, seminare, sementum facere.—to sow between, interserere.—sowed, satus, consitus.—sower, sator, seminator.—sown, satus.

SPACE, spatium. (tract of land) tractus.—spacious, spatiosus, amplus.—spaciously, spatiosè, amplè.—of land or water, tractus.—of time, intervallum, interstitium, intercapedo.—of two, three, &c. years, biennium, triennium, &c.—of two days, biduum.—by the space of twenty years, per viginti annos, Quint.—for the space of 700 years, annis mille septingentis, Patere.—I can scarcely believe that so great a city could grow up in so short a space of time, vix crediderim tam maturè tantam urbem crevisse, Patere.—in the mean space, interim, inter haec, interea, interea loci, Ter.

SPADE, ligo.

SPAN, palmus major.

SPANIEL-DOG, canis Hispānicus.—land spaniel, Hispaniolus agrarius.—water spaniel, canis anatinus.

SPAR, obex. (verb) obdo.

SPARE, adj. parvus.—a spare diet, tenuis diæta. (lean) macer, gracilis, macilentus.—spare horse, equus desultorius.—spare money, pecunia superflua.—spare time, horæ subsecivæ, vacuum tempus.—spare ribs, costæ porcinae.—to spare, parcere, comparcere. (forgive) condonare, remittere. (favour) favere.—sparing, parvus, tenax.—sparingly, parcè, restrictè.—spare or sparingness, parsimonia, frugalitas. (forgive) parcere, condonare. (forbear) parcere, abstinere, temperare. (lay up) reservare.—can you spare this a little, potesne hoc aliquantisper carere.—enough and to spare, satis superque, Liv.—to be sparing of one's labour, labori parcere.—in one's diet, genium victu frugare.—I had no spare time, vacui temporis nihil habebam, Cic.—and if my life is spared, quod si vita suppediet, Tac.—to spare costs, sumptibus parcere.

SPARK, scintilla.—spark or beau, homo bellus, comptus.—spark or lover, procius, amasius.—sparkish, nitide vestitus.

SPARKLE, scintillo.—sparkle or glitter, fulgore, nitore, corusco.—sparkle as wine, subsilio.

—sparkling, scintillatio.—a sparkling or glittering, fulgor, nitor.

SPARROW, passer.—hedge sparrow, curruca.—hen sparrow, passer femina.

SPAWL, spuō, conspuo, sputo.

SPAY, feminam castrare.—spayed bitch, canis castrata.—spaying, feminarum castratio.

SPEAK, (talk or say) loqui, fari, dicere, proloqui, profari, verba facere, habere, vocem edere.—against, contradicere, obloqui.—for one, intercedere.—to speak of, tractare, dicere; with the accusative case.—to speak ill of, obrectare.—to be ill spoken of, malè audire, Ter.—to speak aloud, elöqui.—to speak to, alloqui, compellare.—with, colloqui, convenire.—to desire to speak with one, cupere aliquem conventum.—plainly, edicere.—he speaks Latin very well, optinè utitur lingua Latinâ, Cic.—I'll now go and speak with Chremes, nunc Chremem conveniam, Ter.—I believe I must go and get somebody to speak for me, ad precatorem adeam credo, qui mihi oret, Ter.

SPEAR, hasta, lancea.—short spear, framea.—little spear, hastula.—horse-man's spear, hasta velitaria.—spear-man, hastatus.—spear-staff, hastile.

SPECIAL, praecipuus, peculiaris, singularis. (excellent) excellens, eximius, egregius, eminens, praestans.—specially, (particularly) nominatim, particulatim, singulatim, speciatim. (excellently) excellentè, egregiè.—speciality, proprietas.

SPECIFY, (mention) denotare, speciatim vel singulatim notare, enumerare, recensere, memorare.—specific, remedium singulare.—specifically, specialitèr.—specified, speciatim vel singulatim notatus, denotatus.—specifying, singularum notatio, vel enumeratio.

SPECIMEN, specimen, exemplum, exemplar.—SPECK, macula, labes, lentigo.—a little speck, labecula, lenticula.—speckle or pimple, varus.—to speckle, maculis variare, variegare, notare, ornare.—speckled, maculatus, maculosus.—speckling, maculatio.

SPECTACLE, spectaculum.—dreadful spectacle, spectaculum luctuosum.—a pair of spectacles, conspillum, vitrum acularium.—spectacle maker, conspilloforum factor.

SPECTATOR, spectator, spectatrix, testis oculatus.

SPECTRE, spectrum, visum.

SPECULATE, speculor.—speculation, contemplatio, consideratio.—speculative, contemplativus.

SPEECH, sermo, vox.—speechless, mutus.

SPEED, expeditio, festinatio, properatio, properantia.—great speed, velocitas, celeritas.—to speed, festinare.—to speed or hasten, maturare, accelerare.—to speed well, prosperis successibus uti, ad optatus exitus provehi.—to speed, (act) fortunare, prosperare.—speedy, citus, expeditus, celer, velox.—speediness, celeritas, agilitas.—speedily, celeritèr.

SPELL, incantamentum, carmen magicum.—to spell, literas singulas appellare et syllabas distinguere.—spell of work, laborandi vicis.

SPEND, (*waste*) consumere, conficere, exhaurire, profundere.—*time*, contere tempus. (*lay out money*) erogare, impendere.—*wastefully*, abligurire, prodigere, dilapidare, decoquere.—*to spend labour in vain*, contere operam frustra, operam ludere, Ter.—*to spend one's time in study*, aetatem in rebus discendis terere, Cic. tempus studiis impendere, Cic. tempus studiis impartire, Plin. totâ vitâ literis assidere, Plin.—*he spent his time in idleness*, vitam egit in otio, Ter.—*the greatest part of the day was spent*, dies magnâ ex parte consumtus est, Cic.—*when night was far spent*, ubi plerumque noctis processit, Sall.—*let us spend this day merrily*, hilarem nunc sumamus diem, Ter.—*summer was almost spent*, exigua pars aestatis reliqua erat, prope exacta jam aestas erat, Caes.—*he is spent with care and cost*, curâ et sumtu absumitur, Ter.—*you spent a great deal on her*, sumtus in eam fecisti, Ter.—*spend some time in thinking of this too*, aliquid impertias temporis huic quoque cogitationi, Cic.—*if I should spend my life*, si vitam profundam, Cic.—*three days were spent in debates*, triduum disputationibus extrahitur, Caes.—*to spend another's money*, aerarium alterius effundere vel exhaurire, Cic.

SPERMACEI, sperma ceti.

SPHERE, sphaera, globus.—*spherical*, globosus.

SPICE, arôma.—*to spice*, aromatibus vel aromaticis condire vel aspergere.—*savouring of spice*, aromaticus.—*spice seller*, aromatum venditor.

SPIDER, aranea, araneus.—*sea-spider*, aranea marina.—*water-spider*, tippula vel tipula.—*spider's web*, aranea, araneus.—*spider catcher*, picus.

SPIGOT, siphonis obturamentum.

SPIKE, clavus, ferreus major.—*to spike or make sharp*, spicare, spiculare, inspicare.—*to spike cannon*, tormenta bellica, clavis adactis, obstruere.—*spiked*, acuminatus, cuspidatus, mucronatus, spicatus.

SPILL, fundo, effundo.—*Spilled*, fusus, effusus.—*Spilling*, fusio, effusio.

SPIN, neo, fila torquere vel deducere.—*to spin out or prolong*, protraho, extraho, produco, extendo.—*to spin or issue out*, effluo, profluo.

SPINAL, spinalis.

SPINDLE, fusus.—*spindleful*, pensum.—*spindle-shanks*, crura substricta, exilia.

SPINNING, netio.—*spinning-wheel*, rota nendo filo accommodata.

SPINSTER, lanifica.—*spinster-in-law*, femina innupta.

SPINY, spinosus.

SPIRAL, ad spiram pertinens, in spiram convolutus.—*spiral motion*, motus in spiram.—*a spire*, pyramis.—*to spire as corn*, spicare, spicas emittere.

SPIRIT, spiritus.—*the Holy Spirit*, Spiritus Sanctus.—*spirit or goblin*, larva, umbra, spectrum.—*spirit or soul*, animus, anima, mens.—*to give up the spirit*, animam agere, eflare, exhalare.—*spirit or courage*, fortis animus, virtus.—*spirit or wit*, ingenium.—*spiritual*, ad

coelestia pertinens.—*spiritual or devout*, pius, religiosus, sanctus.—*spiritual living*, sacerdotium.—*to spiritualize*, (*in chemistry*) spiritus subtilissimos elicere vel a corpore secernere. (*in theology*) e rebus humanis animam ad coelestia evehere.—*spirituous*, spirituum plenus.

SPIT, veru, obelus.—*to spit meat*, carnem torrendam transfigere.—*to turn the spit*, veru versare.—*to spit or spawl*, spuere.—*to spit blood*, sanguinem sputare vel excreare.—*to spit often*, sputare, consputare.—*to spit out*, expuere, excreare.—*to spit at*, consputare.—*spit or spilled upon*, consputus.—*spitter*, sputator, creator.

SPIE, malitia, malevolentia, odium, livor, malignitas, malefica voluntas.—*to spie*, invadere, male alicui velle.—*Spiteful*, invidus, malevolus, malignus.—*in spite of their teeth*, velint, nolint, Petron. ingratis.—*in spite of you all*, invitis omnibus, Ter.—*if this be not spite*, I know not what it is, quid est, si non haec contumelia est, Ter.—*you may make him do it in spite of his teeth*, etiamsi nolit, cogas, Ter. he was forced to fight in spite of his teeth, ingratias ad depugnandum cogebatur, Nep.

SPITTING, sputatio, screatus.—*spittle*, saliva, sputum.

SPLASH, luti macula vel aspersio.—*to splash*, alicujus vestem conspurcare, inquinare, lutulare, luto aspergere.—*Splashod*, luto aspersus.—*Splashy*, aquosus, humidus.

SPLEEN, lien, lienis.—*splenetic*, lienosus, splenicus.—*spleen or grudge*, odium, livor, simulas, invidia.

SPLENDID, splendidus, nitidus, rutilus. (*magnificent*) illustris, lautus, magnificus.—*Splendens*, splendens, nitens, coruscans.—*Splendour*, splendor, fulgor, nitor. (*magnificence*) magnificentia, lautitia.

SPLICE cables, &c. funium partes inter se texere.

SPLINTER of a bone, ossis fragmentum.—*splinter of wood*, ligni assula vel fragmentum.—*splinters for broken legs*, serperastra.—*to splinter*, in assulas secare, dissecare, diffindere.

SPLIT asunder, diffindo, discindo.—*to split upon a rock*, in scopulum impingere.—*splitted*, diffissus, discissus.—*Splitting*, diffindens.

SPOIL, spoliium, praeda, rapina.—*spoils of war*, manubiae.—*to live upon the spoil*, raptò vivere.—*to spoil or mar*, corrumpere, vitare, depravare.—*to spoil or plunder*, compilare, expilare, vastare, devastare.—*to spoil or interrupt*, interturbare.—*spoiled*, or marred, corruptus, vitatus. (*plundered*) compilatus, expilatus, spoliatus, vastatus, directus, devastatus.—*spoiler*, or marrer, corruptor, corruptrix, vitator. (*plunderer*) praedo, praedator, expilator, director, populator, peculator, vastator.—*spoiling or pillaging*, expilatio, direptio, spoliatio.—*why do you spoil our young man*, cur perdis adolescentem nobis, Ter.—*he made spoil of the state's money*, publicam dilapidavit pecuniam, Cic.—*to spoil the fields*, vastare agros, Caes.

SPOKE of a wheel, radius rotae.—*a weaver's spoke*, panus, jugum.

SPONSOR or surety, sponsor.

SPONTANEOUS, spontaneus, voluntarius.--
Spontaneously, spontè, ultrò.

SPOON, or spoonful, cochlear vel cochleare.

SPORT, ludus, jocus, oblectamentum, oblectatio, lusus, delectatio.--to sport, ludere, jocare, joculari.--*Sportier*, Indio, ludius, minus.--*Sportful*, ludibundus, jocularis.--*Sporting*, lascivius.--*Sportsman*, venator.

SPOT, macula, labes. (natural blemish) naevus.--spot of ground, agellus.--to spot or stain, maculare, inquinare. (speckle) maculis notare.--spotless, immaculatus, innocens.--spotted, maculatus.--spotted fever, febris purpurea.

SPOUSE, (husband) maritus, sponsus. (wife) sponsa, uxor.--spousals, sponsalia.--spousal, connubialis.

SPOUT, tubulus, siphon. (torrent) torrens, * cataracta.--spouts or drains, colliquiae, colliciae.--to spout, effluere, emanare.--to spout or pour out, effundere, praefundere.--to spout or pour down, defundere.--to spout or pour out, in sublime effundere.--spouting out, prosiliens.--spouting or issuing out, eruptio.--spouting or pouring out, effusio, ejection.

SPRAIN, distortio, luxatio.--to sprain, membrum luxare.

SPRAT, sardina.

SPRAWL, humi prostratus jacere, vel repere.--to lay sprawling, prosternere.

SPRAY, cremium; rami terminus.

SPREAD, or extend, expando, dispano, pando. (run abroad) vagor, emano, discuro, serpo. (scatter) dispergo, spargo.--to spread a table, mensam insternere.--to spread a rumour, rumore serere.--to spread a sail, carbasa deducere.--to spread a plaister, emplastrum illinere.--to spread upon, supersterno, insterno.--to spread as roots, &c. diffundor.--spread, sparsus, passus.--spread as a report, publicatus.--spread out, expansus.--spread as a table, stratus, instratus.--spreading, distentio.--spreading of a distemper, contagio.

SPRIG, ramulus, surculus.

SPRIGHT, larva, spectrum.

SPRIGHTLY, agilis, alacer, vividus.--sprightliness, agilitas, alacritas.

SPRING, (of water) scaturigo, fons.--spring or root, origo, ortus.--spring of a machine, momentum.--spring of a lock, organum alias partes movens.--spring of action, motus principium.--spring-tide, eluvies.--spring-season, ver, tempus vernum.--to spring from a person or thing, orior, enascor, gignor. See BORN.--to spring out as liquors, effluo, scateo.--to spring or bud out, germino, pullulo, gemmasco.--to spring again, reviresco, repullulasco.--to spring or leap, salio, prosilio.--to spring a leak, rimas agere.--to spring a mast, malum findere.--to spring a partridge, perdicem excitare.--springing, oriens.--springing out, effluens. (budding) pullulus, germinans.--he gave orders to spring a mine, agi cuniculos jussit, Curt.

SPRINKLE, s. aspergillum. verb. spargere, baptizare.--to sprinkle abroad, dispergere.--to sprinkle upon, aspergere, conspergere.--sprinkled, sparsus, conspersus.--sprinkled about, dis-

persus.--sprinkling, sparsio.--sprinkling upon, aspersio.

SPROUT, v. pullulo, germino.--sprout, s. surculus.--sprouts, caules prototomi.--sprouting, germinans.

SPRUCE, comptus, bellus.--spruce fellow, homo concinnus.--to be spruce, eleganter ornari.

SPUER, vomò, evomo.--spuer, vomitor.--spuing, vomitio.

SPUNGE, spongia.--to sponge, spongia extergere.--to sponge in company, alieno sumptu edere, vel potare.--spunged over, spongia extersus.--spunger, assecla.--spunging upon, alieno sumptu vivens.--spunging-houses, cauponae debitoribus comprehensis accommodatae.

SPUR, calcar, stimulus. (enticement) illecebra, irritamentum.--to spur on, incitare, stimulare.

SPURIOUS, spurius, adulterinus.

SPURN, calcitro, aspernor.--spurner, calcitro.

SPURT, or cast out, ejicio, expuo.--to spurt out as liquid, exilire, prosilire, erumpere, emicare.

SPUTTER, tumultus, turba. verb. sputare.

SPUTATION, sputandi actus.

SPY, explorator, speculator.--to spy or watch, explorare, observare.--spy or perceive, videre, conspiciere, cernere, percipere, intelligere, advertere.--spying, conspectus.--spying afar off, prospectus.

SQUABBLE, litigare, altercari.--a squabble, turba, altercatio.--squabbled, turbatus, confusus.

SQUADRON, turma.--squadron of ships, classis.

SQUALID, squalidus, spurcus.

SQUALL, clamo, vocifero.--squall as a child, vagio, vagito.--squalling, clamans, vagitans.

SQUANDER, profundo, effundo, prodigo, disipio.--squanderer, nepos, homo profusus.--squandering, profusio, effusio, prodigantia.

SQUARE, quadratus.--a square, quadra.--tool, norma.--square in cheques, tessella.--square or cube, cubus.--four square, quadrarius.--to square, quadrare. (govern) regere, dirigere.--square or agree with, congruere, convenire.--squared, quadratus.--squaring, quadratura.--out of square, enormis, abnormis.

SQUASH, illido. (put an end to) finem imponere, comprimere.--squashing, illisus.

SQUAT, succumbo, recumbo.--squatting down, succumbens.--squat, brevis et compactus.

SQUAWL, exclamo, vociferor.--to squawl as an infant, vagitare.--squawling, vagiens, vagitans.

SQUEAK, argutè vociferari vel stridere.--squeak like a mouse, dintrire.--squeaking, argutus, stridulus.

SQUEAMISH, nauseans, fastidiosus.--to be squeamish, nauseare, fastidire.--squeamishness, nauseæ, deliciae.

SQUEEZE, premo, comprimo.--squeeze out, exprimo, elicio.--squeeze hard, perstringo, pressio.--to squeeze together, comprimere, collidere,

—*squeezed*, pressus, compressus. — *squeezing*, pressio, presura.

900 SQUIB, * pyrobolus.

901 SQUINT, limis spectare, vel intueri. — *squint-eyed*, strabus. — *squint look*, aspectus distortus.

902 SQUIRE, armiger.

SQUIRREL, sciurus.

903 SQUIRT, (syringe) syrinx. (looseness) alvi proluvies. (mean person) homo nihili. — *to squirt out*, ejicere, exilire.

904 STAB, vulnus gladio &c. factum. — *to stab*, confodere, punctim petere. — *stabbed*, confossus. (— *stabber*, sicarius.

905 STABLE, (adj.) stabilis, firmus, constans. (subst.) stabulum, equile. — *to stable*, stabulo claudere.

906 STACK of hay, &c. acervus, cumulus, congeries, strues.

907 STAFF, baculus, bacillum. — *a plough staff*, rulla. — *an augur's staff*, lituus. — *staff to walk with*, scipio. — *staff of a spear*, hastile. — *quarter-staff*, clava, fustis. — *staff of power*, potestas. — *staff of old age*, senectutis praesidium.

908 STAG, cervus.

909 STAGE, scena, theatrum. — *stage-play*, fabula histrionalis. — *stage for pageants*, pegma. — *stage of a journey*, statio. — *stage of life*, gradus vitae. — *stage-player*, histrio, actor. — *stage-playing*, histriopia. — *clear stage*, liber campus.

910 STAGGER, titubo, vacillo. (doubt) dubito, fluctuo, haesito, haereo. — *make one doubt*, scrupulum injicere. — *staggering*, titubans, vacillans. (wavering) fluctuans, dubitans. (affected) percussus.

911 STAGGERS, vertigo. — *having the staggers*, vertigine correptus.

912 STAGNANT, stagnans, stans. — *to stagnate*, stagnare, stare. — *stagnation*, motus, cessatio.

913 STAIN, macula, labe. — *stain in reputation*, dedecus, infamia, nota. — *to stain or spot*, maculare, contaminare, inquinare, polluere. — *to stain or discolour*, decolorare. — *to stain or violate*, violare, laedere. — *to stain or dye*, tingere, inficere. — *stained*, (spotted) maculatus, (dyed) tinctus, infectus. (disgraced) ignominia notatus. — *stainer*, infector, tinctor. — *staining*, (dying) tinctura, tinctus. (discolouring) decoloratio. — *stainless*, purus, immaculatus.

914 STAIR, gradus. — *pair of stairs*, scalae. — *the one pair of stairs*, or *story*, tabulatum primum.

915 STAKE, (post) sudes, postis, palus. — *stake to tie cattle to*, vacerra. — *stake at play*, pignus, depositum. — *to lie at stake*, periclitari. — *to stake*, deponere, oppignorare. — *to stake or prop up*, fulcire. — *staked*, vallatus, palatus. — *staked down*, depositus.

916 STALE, vetus, vetustus, tritus. (antiquated) obsoletus, antiquatus. — *stale maid*, virgo annosa. — *to stale as a horse*, mingere. — *staleness*, vetustas.

917 STALK of a plant, caulis, scapus. — *stalk of onions*, thallus. — *stalk of corn*, stipula, culmus. — *stalk of fruit*, petiolus. — *to stalk*, pedetentim ire.

918 STALL for cattle, stabulum. — *stall for horses*,

equile. — *stall for oxen*, bovine, bubile. — *stall or little shop*, catasta, taberna minor. — *to stall*, stabulare, saginare. — *stallage*, locarium. — *stalled*, stabulatus. (glutted) saturatus, satiatus, saginatus. — *stalling*, stabulatio.

919 STALLION, equus admissarius. (gallant) admissarius.

920 STAMMER, balbutio, haesito. — *stammerer*, balbus, blaesus. — *stammering*, balbutiens.

921 STAMP, or mark, nota, signum. — *stamp of the foot*, vestigium. — *stamp to mark with*, typus. — *stamp to cut or print with*, tabula, imago. — *to stamp or kick*, pedibus ferire. — *stamp or walk heavy*, pedem supplodere. — *to stamp or mark*, notare, signare. — *to stamp or coin*, numum cudere. — *to stamp under foot*, conculcare, proculcare. — *stamped under foot*, calcatus. — *stamping with the feet*, calcatura, calcatus. — *stamping upon*, conculcatio. (marking) signatio, notatio.

922 STAND, stare. — *to stand still*, sistere, subsistere, conquiescere. (as watch) stagnare. — *sure*, constare. — *one's ground*, locum tueri. — *the shock*, impetum sustinere. — *he is at a stand*, haesitat, in bivio est, haeret, Plaut. illi aqua haeret, Cic. animus pendet, Ter. — *the girl stands by her father*, juxta genitorem astat virgo, Virg. — *they take their stand*, locum capiunt, Virg. — *to stand to what one has said*, dictis manere, Virg. promissis stare, Cic. — *I fear he will not be able to stand to him*, metuo ut substet, Ter. — *it stands me much*, magni mea refert, Ter. — *why stand I upon many things*, quid multis moror? Ter. — *it stands for your true name*, veri nominis loco est, Ov. — *he stands for both parties*, in commune consulit, Ter. — *how stand you affected*, qua es in illum voluntate? Cic. — *it will stand you in some stead*, e re tua, in rem tuam erit, Ter. — *as far as it may stand with your health*, quod commodo valetudinis tuae fiat, Cic. quod cum salute tua fiat, Ter. — *in that war he stood neuter*, in eo bello medius fuit animo, Patere. — *as I perceive the case to stand*, ut rem hanc natam esse intelligo, Plaut. — *you ought to stand thus affected towards us*, hoc animo in nos esse debetis, Cic. — *to stand to one's bargain*, stare conventis, Cic. conditio atque pacto manere, Cic.

923 STANDARD, vexillum. — *standard bearer*, vexillarius, signifer. — *standard weight*, norma publica. — *standard or pattern*, exemplar, modulus.

924 STANZA, series, ordo.

925 STAPLE, (a mart) emporium.

926 STAR, (a fixed star, or a constellation) sidus. (either fixed or planetary) stella. (any of the heavenly bodies) astrum. — *morning star*, venus, * phosphorus. — *blazing star*, cometa, stella crinita. — *seven stars*, * pleiades. — *star gazer*, astrologus. — *star light*, subulstris.

927 STARCH, amyllum. — *starch ready made*, amyllum aqua dilutum. — *to starch*, amylo imbucere, — *starched*, amylo imbutus.

928 STARE, obtutu haerere. — *to stare or look wildly*, efferato aspectu intueri. — *to stare about*, oculos volvere. — *staring*, (rough) horridus, hirtus, (wildly) efferatus, efferus. — *staring hair*, arrectae comae. — *staringly*, ferociter.

STARK, penitens, omnino.—*stark mad*, amen-
tissimus.—*stark blind*, talpâ caecior.—*stark-na-
ked*, prorsus nudus.

START, saltus, impetus, motus.—*to start*, tre-
pidare, subsilire, expavescere.—*to start back*, re-
silire.—*to start a hare*, leporem excitare.—*to
start a question*, quaestionem proponere.—*to start
an opinion*, opinionem inferre.—*to start a diffi-
culty*, scrupulum injicere.—*to start up*, exilire,
prosilire.—*starting*, meticulosus.—*starting place*,
meta, carcer.

STARTLE, trepidare, expavescere.—*to make
one startle*, territare.—*startled*, repentino motu
trepidans.

STARVE, with hunger, fame enecare.—*to
starve a town*, oppidum fame premere.—*to starve
with cold*, prae frigore horrere.—*to starve a
cause*, causam fraudare.—*starved with hunger*,
famelicus.—*starved with cold*, frigore moribun-
dus.

STATE, (condition) conditio, status, fortuna.
(manner) ratio, institutum. (degree) ordo.
(charge or office) munus, dignitas. (government)
regnum, imperium, respublica.—*state affairs*,
res politicae. (shew) splendor, apparatus, pom-
pa, magnificentia.—*state room*, camera magnifi-
ca.—*state bed*, lectus ad pompam ornatus.—
state house, * basilica.—*to state*, ordinare, mo-
derari, temperare, disponere, definire.—*to state
an account*, rationes inter se conferre.—*to state
a question*, quaestionem proponere.—*to take
state*, superbiâ tumere.—*to live in state*, magni-
ficè vivere.—*stated*, ordinatus, statutus.—*state-
liness*, magnificentia.—*stately*, magnificus, su-
perbus, splendidus.—*statesman*, politicae scien-
tiae peritus.

STATION, statio, locus. (post) munus.—*to
station*, in statione ponere.

STATIONER, chartopola.—*company of sta-
tioners*, stationarii.—*stationary*, stationarius, fix-
us.

STATUARY, statuarius. (art) sculptura.

STATUE, (a representation of what cannot be
copied, because never seen; a fancy piece) si-
mulacrum. (a bust set up in some public place)
statua. (a sign, that by which any thing is known)
signum.—*statue of brass*, signum aeneum.—
statue of war, imago cerea.

STATUTE, statutum, decretum, praescriptum,
lex, sanctio.—*statute of parliament*, senatus con-
sultum.—*statutable*, legibus consentaneus.

STAVE off, depello, propello, protello.—*to
stave or break in pieces*, frangere, diffringere.
—*to stave a barrel*, dolio fundum deträhere.—
staved off, depulsus, propulsus.—*staved to pieces*,
fractus, diffractus.—*staves of a barrel*, assulae
doliariae.

STAUNCH, bonus, firmus, strenuus.—*staunch
as a hound*, odoratus.—*to staunch or stop*, sistere,
supprimere.—*staunched*, suppressus.

STAY, (neut.) manere, permanere, commo-
rari. (stand still) submittere, sistere gradum,
consistere. (give over) cessare, quiescere, desine-
re, desistere. see CEASE. (act.) tardare,
morari, remorari. (hinder) impedire, cohibere,
detinere, distinere.—*stay for me there*, ibi me

opperire, Ter.—*he staid till nine o'clock*, ad ho-
ram nonam expectavit, Caes.—*for whom stay
you here*, quem hic praestolare, Ter.—*for what
do you stay*, quid cessas, Ter.—*thinking it was
no time to stay*, nihil cunctandum ratus, Flor.
—*without longer stay*, nec longius moratus, Qv.
—*you are the stay of our house*, nostrae esse
columnae familiae, Ter.

STEAD or place, locus.—*steadfast*, stabilis, fir-
mus, constans.—*steadfastness*, constantia.—*stead-
diness*, stabilitas, firmitas.—*steady*, firmus, fixus,
steadily, firmiter.

STEAK, offula, offella.

STEAL, (rob) furor, latrocinor. (privily)
subripere.—*steal away*, secedere, clanculum sese
subducere.—*to steal into*, insinuare, irrepere.—
to steal a look, furtim aspicere.—*stealer*, fur,
latro.—*stealing*, direptio, spoliatio.—*given to
stealing*, furax.

STEAM, vapor, halitus.—*to steam*, exhalare,
vaporare.

STEEL, chalybs.—*to steel*, chalybe tempe-
rare.—*to steel one's face*, os induere.—*steeled*,
chalybe temperatus.

STEEP, praecipitum, praeruptus. (ascending) ac-
clivis. (descending) declivis.—*steep place*, prae-
cipitium.—*to steep*, macerare, mollire.—*steeped*,
maceratus.—*steeping*, maceratio.

STEEPLE, templi pyramis.

STEER, (govern) gubernor, imperor, rego, rerum
habenas agitare.—*to steer one's course*, iter fa-
cere, pergere, vadere.—*steerage*, gubernatio.—
steersman, gubernator.

STEM of a plant, caulis, scapus.—*stem or
stock of a tree*, truncus.—*stem of corn*, culmus,
stipula.—*stem or race*, stirps, progenies, prosa-
pia, familia, genus.—*stem of a ship*, rostrum.
—*to stem or stop*, retardo, reprimo, coërceo, co-
hibeo, sisto.

STENCH, foetor.—*stench of a thing burning*,
nidor.—*stench of a foul thing*, halitus graveo-
lentia.

STEP, passus, gradus, gressus.—*footstep*, ves-
tigium.—*step of a ladder*, climacter.—*step be-
fore a door*, podium.—*step by step*, gradatim.
—*stepfather*, vitricus.—*stepmother*, noverca.—
stepson, privignus.—*stepdaughter*, privigna.—*verb.*
gradior, incedo.—*to step to a place*, pergere,
proficisci.—*to step after*, sequi.—*to step
along with*, comitari.—*to step ashore*, in ter-
ram egredi.—*to step aside*, secedere.—*to step
away*, gradum accelerare.—*to step awry*, dis-
tortis calcis incedere.—*to step back*, redire.—
to step before, praecedere.—*to step between*, in-
ter alios incedere.—*to step in*, ingredi.—*to
step in unlooked for*, supervenire.—*to step out
of the way*, locum dare.—*to step under*, subire.
—*to step over*, transire.—*stepping*, gradatio.
(aside) secessus. (in) ingressus.

STERILE, sterilis.—*sterility*, sterilitas.

STERN, torvus, severus, tetricus, durus.—
stern of a ship, navis clavus, puppis.—*sternly*,
torvè.—*sternness*, torvitas, austeritas.

STEW, (fish-pond) piscina.—*stew-pan*, au-
thepsa. (bawdy-house) lupanar.—*to stew meat*,
carnem lento igne coquere.

STEWARD, procurator, curator, dispensator.

STICK, baculus, baculum, bacillum, scipio.—*to stick, haerere. (fix) figere, affigere.—to stick up before, praefigere.—to stick or cleave to, adhaerere, adhaerescere.—to stick into, defigere. to stick or stab, confodere.—to stick at, haesitare, dubitare.—to stick between, interserere.—to stick by, sustinere, sustentare.—to stick to the ribs, nutrimentum praebere.—to stick in the mud, in luto haerere.—to stick out, prominere, existere.—to stick to a thing, se ad aliquid applicare, instare.—sticked, fixus, affixus.—sticking unto, adhaesio.*

STICKLE, multum laborare, animo sollicito aliquid agere.—*to stickle for a person, ab aliquo stare.—to stickle for a party, parti studere.—to stickle for liberty, libertatem vindicare.—stickler, studiosus.—sticking, studium.*

STIFF, rigens, rigidus. (*benumbed*) torpens, torpidus. (*inexorable*) inexorabilis. (*obstinate*) pertinax, pervicax. (*rigid*) asper, acerbus. (*strong*) validus.—*stiff-necked, pertinax, contumax.—to be stiff, rigere, torpere.—stiffen, induro, duro.—stiffened, rigens, duratus.—stiffness, rigor. (numbness) torpor. (obstinacy) pertinacia, pervicacia.*

STIFLE, suffoco.—*stifle a report, famam comprimere. (conceal) celo, tego.—stifled, suffocatus.*

STIGMATIZE, (*mark*) stigmata inurere.—(*brand with infamy*) famam aliquid laedere.—*stigmatized, stigmaticus, laceratus.*

STILE, climax, septum.—*turnstile, septum versatile.—to stile, denomino, voco.—stiling, appellatio.*

STILL, (*continually*) adhuc, etiamnum, assidue. (*calm*) tranquillus, placidus, sedatus, quietus.—*to be still, silere.—still-born, abortivus.—a still, alembicum.—to still or pacify, placare, sedare, mulcere, lenire.—to still or distil, distillo, exprimo.—stilled, pacatus, sedatus.—stilly, sedate.—still, (adj.) tacitus, tranquillus, quietus.—to make still, tranquillare, pacare, placare.—adv. assidue, adhuc, etiamnum.—are you standing here still? etiam nunc hic stas? Ter.—they still desire more, plus semper appetunt, Cic.—when his partner sat still, he withstood Flaminius, collegâ quiescente Flaminio restitit, Cic.—still their words do both agree, conveniunt adhuc utriusque verba, Plaut.—still it is enquired after, quaeritur etiamnum, Cic.*

STILTS, grallae.—*a walker on stilts, grallator.*

STIMULATE, stimulo, incito.—*stimulated, etimulatus, impulsus.—stimulating, stimulatitio.*

STING, stimulus, aculeus, spiculum, incitamentum.—*sting of conscience, angor, vel morsus conscientiae.—to sting, pungere.—stinged, compunctus, stimulus.—stinging, stimulans, stimuleus, adj. Plaut.*

STINGY, parcus, deparcus, sordidus.—*stinginess, nimia parsimonia.*

STINK, foetor, odor foetidus.—*to stink, foetor, puteo.—to stink very much, perolere.—stinking,*

foetidus, putidus, olidus.—*stinkingly, foetidè, rancidè.*

STINT, limitatio, modus.—*to stint, finire, modum adhibere. (curb) fraenare, coercere.*

STIPEND, stipendium.—*stipendiary, stipendiarius.*

STIPULATE, stipulor, paciscor.—*stipulation, stipulatio, pactio.*

STIR, turba, tumultus.—*to stir, se movere.—to stir up or provoke, irritare, provocare, urgere, lacessere.—to stir up to anger, excandescere.—to stir up sedition, seditionem commovere vel confiare.—to stir in business, summo studio aliquid agere.—to stir out, foras prodire vel exire.—to stir or circulate, abundare.—to stir the fire, focum excitare.—to stir a pot, &c. versare.—to make a stir, turbas cieri.—stirred about, agitatus.—stirrer, concitator.—to be stirring, e lecto surgere vel consurgere.—to stir about, obambulare.—to stir aside, dimovere.—to stir out of its place, amovere, removere.—to make a stir, turbas cieri.—to no purpose, magno conatu magnas nugas agit, Ter.—she stirs up the fire, ignes suscitât, Ovid.—this stir was kept about you, turba haec propter te est facta, Ter.—they were stirred up to hope for new booties, ad spem novarum praedarum incitabantur, Cic.*

STITCH, sutura.—*stitch in the side, lateris dolor.—to stitch, suere, consuere.*

STOCK, (*family*) familia, stirps, prosapia, genus.—*stock of a tree, arboris truncus.—a little stock, trunculus. (estate) res, bona, census.—stock of sheep, ovariâ.—leaning stock, fulcrum, fulcimen.—pair of stocks, cippus.—to stock, instruere.*

STOCKING, tibiale, caliga. (*furnishing*) instructio, suppeditatio.

STOIC, stoicus.

STOMACH, stomâchus.—*to have a good stomach, cibum appetere.—to lose one's stomach, stomachum perdere.—a stomach, appetitus.—to be sick at the stomach, stomacho laborare.—sick at the stomach, stomachicus.—stomach-ach, stomachi dolor.—going against the stomach, nauseam ciens.—to stomach, stomachari, aliquid ferre.—stomach or anger, ira, iracundia, indignatio, bilis.—stomach or spirit, audentia, contumacia, ferocitas, animi magnitudo.—a stomacher, mammillare.*

STONE, lapis.—*a little stone, lapillus.—precious stone, gemma, lapillus pretiosus.—to stone, lapidare.—stone, (a disease) calculus, lithiasis, nephritis.—stones or testicles, testes, testiculi, colei.—stones of berries, &c. ossicula, ossa.—stone-cutter, lapicida.—stone quarry, lapicidina.—stoned, lapidatus.—stoning, lapidatio.*

STOOL, sella, sedes.—*little stool, sellula, sedecula.—a stool, alvus, alvi dejectio.—to go to stool, ire ad foricas.—to cause a stool, alvum cieri, ducere, solvere.*

STOOP or CRINGE, demisso corpore serviliter devenerari.—*to stoop forward, se inclinare, proclinare.—to stoop down, se flectere, curvare.—to stoop or yield, alicui fasces submittere, alicui aliquid submittere vel permittere.*

STOP, neut. seipsum sistere.—act. (*stay*) morari, remorari, detinere, retardare. (*hinder*) impedire, prohibere, inhibere, obstare.—*I'll stop that mouth of yours, ego tibi istam comprimam linguam*, Plaut.—*all the avenues shall be stopped, omnes claudentur aditus*, Cic.—*he did not come on the day, because the waters stopped him, ad diem non venit, quod eum aquae interclusissent*, Cic.—*he stops up the gates, portas obstruit*, Caes.—*to stop a horse at gallop, equum incitatum sustinere*.

STORE, copia, abundantia.—*great store, vis, numerus*.—*to have store of, abundare, affluere*.—*to store, (to furnish) instruere, replere, ditare*.—*to lay up in store, servare, reponere*.—*to keep for store, reservare*.—*of which they have great store, cujus rei summam facultatem habent*, Caes.—*you have good store of servants, servos habes complures*, Ter.—*if they cannot have good store of it, nisi potest affatim praeberi*, Col.—*to store one with knowledge, aliquem scientiam augere*, Cic.—*they lay a store of provisions into the towns, frumenta ex agris in oppida comportant*, Caes.—*they had good store of provender, magna copia pabuli illis suppetebat*, Caes.—*store-house, repositorium, armarium*.—*store-house for victuals, promptuarium, cella penuraria*.—*store-keeper, condus, promus condus*.

STORM, procella, tempestas.—*storm of rain, nimbus*.—*storm of wind, turbo*. (*tumult*) *tumultus, seditio*. (*violent assault*) *vehemens aggressio*.—*to take by storm, expugnare*.—*to storm or rail, furere, debacchari*.—*stormy, procellosus, nimbosus*.

STORY, historia, narratio, fabula. (*a lie*) *mendacium*.—*to tell stories, fabulari*.—*story in a building, tabulatum*.

STOVE, craticula ignis. (*hot-house*) *vaporarium*.

STOUT, strenuus, fortis, intrepidus. (*fierce*) *fastidiosus, ferox*. (*strong*) *validus, robustus, acer*.—*stout-hearted, magnanimus*.—*stoutly, strenue, fortiter, intrepidè*. (*proudly*) *fastidiosè*. (*strongly*) *validè, acriter*.—*stoutness, fortitudo, virtus*. (*haughtiness*) *arrogantia, superbia*.—*(strength) robur*.

STOW, locare, collocare.

STRADDE, varicare, divaricare.

STRAGGLE, vagari, errare.—*straggling, palans, vagans, errans*.—*straggler, erro, vagus*.

STRAIGHT, rectus, directus. (*upright*) *erectus*. (*tall*) *procerus*.—*straight by line, ad amussim*. (*directly*) *rectè, rectè, directè, rectè lineà*.—*straight against, è regione*.—*straight down, deorsum, versus*.—*straight up, sursum, versus*.—*straight on, rectè*.—*to straighten, rectum facere*.—*straightway, mox*.

STRAIN, (*retching*) *contentio*.—*a strain in speaking or writing, stylus*.—*strain of the sinews, nervorum intentio*.—*strain in music, suavis modulus*.—*to strain or stretch, contendere*.—*to strain or hurt, laedere*.—*strain or bind hard, comprimere, coarctare, constringere*.—*to strain or press out, exprimere*.—*to strain or compel, cogere, compellere*.—*to strain or stretch a point,*

plus justo torquere.—*to strain liquids, percolare*.—*to strain a joint, luxare*.—*to strain a sinew, nervum intendere*.—*strainer, colum, saccus*.

STRAIT, (*narrow*) *angustus, arctus*.—*strait-laced, nimis scrupulosus*. (*difficulty*) *difficultas*.—*straits, (want) inopia, paupertas*. (*difficulties*) *angustiae, incitae*. (*narrow sea*) *fretrum, angustiae*.—*straiten, arctare, coarctare*.—*to be straitened, indigere*.

STRAND, (*shore*) *ripa, littus*.—*strand of a rope, filum, plica*.—*to strand, vadis impingere*.

STRANGE, (*foreign*) *peregrinus, alienus*. (*far fetched*) *longinquus*. (*odd*) *rarus*. (*shy*) *fastosus, aversus*. (*wonderful*) *mirus, mirabilis*.—*strange thing, miraculum, portentum*.—*strange man, homo mirus*.—*O strange! papae*.—*strangeness, raritas, novitas*. (*shyness*) *fastus*. (*in pronunciation*) *peregrinitas*.—*stranger, advena, hospes, peregrinus*.

STRANGLE, strangulare, suffocare. — *to strangle to death, laqueo interficere*.

STRANGUARY, stranguaria.

STRAP, strupus, lorum.—*to strap, strupis alligare*.—*to strap a person, loris caedere*.

STRATAGEM, stratagema, dolus.

STRAW, stramen, palea.—*straw for thatch, culmus, stipula*.—*strawberry, fragum*.—*strawberry-tree, arbutus*.—*straw-colour, color melinus*.

STRAY, errare, vagari.

STREAK, radius, linea.—*to streak, vario colore distinguere*.—*streaked, radiatus*.

STREAM, fluentum, flumen.—*small stream, rivulus*.—*to stream or flow, fluitare, fluere, profuere, currere*.—*to stream out, effluere, emanare*.

STREAMER, vexillum, signum.—*streamer in a ship, aplustre*.

STREET, vicus, platea.

STRENGTH, robur, vires, firmitas, sanitas, vigor, fortitudo. (*force*) *vis, virtus*. (*power*) *potentia, potestas*.—*strength of a place, munimentum, praesidium*.—*to recover strength, convalescere*.—*to strengthen, roborare, confirmare*.—*to strengthen a place, munire*.—*to strengthen the sight, visum acuere*.

STRENUOUS, strenuus, fortis, acer.

STRESS, cardo, summa, caput.—*stress of weather, tempestas, procella*.—*to lay a stress, niti, confidere*.

STRETCH, tendo, extendo, intendo, porrigo. — *to stretch abroad, expandere, dispandere*.—*to stretch or enlarge, dilatare, proferre*.—*stretch out, distendere, explicare*.

STREW, sterno, insterno, spargo. (*sprinkle*) *aspergo*.

STRICKLE, radius, radula.

STRICT, arctus. (*exact*) *exactus*. (*accurate*) *accuratus*. (*precise*) *effectatus*. (*rigid*) *rigidus, asper*.—*with a strict eye, attentè*.—*with a strict hand, arctè*.—*strictly, arctè, familiaritèr*. (*exactly*) *accuratè, exquisitè*. (*precisely*) *affectedè*.—*strictness, (of friendship) familiaritas*. (*exact-*

ness) accuratio. (*preciseness*) affectatio. (*rigidness*) rigor, asperitas.

STRICTURE, strictura.

STRIDE, passus, gradus.—*long stride*, gradus grallatorius.—*to stride*, varicare.

STRIPE, jurgium, rixa, lis, discordia.

STRIKE, percutere, ferire, icere, tundere. See BEAT.—*to strike*, (as a clock) sonare.—*one's breast*, pectus plangere.—*it struck me to the heart*, percussit mihi animum, Ter.—*well stricken in years*, aetate provectus, Cic.—*to strike a league*, foedus icere; cum aliquo percutere, ferire, Cic.—*to strike at one's head*, petere caput, Cic.

STRING, funiculus, ligula.—*strings of roots*, fibrae.—*of musical instruments*, fides.—*to string an instrument*, nervos aptare.—*to string a dart*, amentare.—*to string things together*, res funiculo trajecto connectere.

STRIP, frustulum, particula.—*to strip*, spoliare, denudare.—*off clothes*, vestes exuere.—*off the rind*, &c. decorticare.

STRIPE, plaga, ictus.

STRIPLING, adolescens, ephebus.

STRIVE, (*endeavour*) niti, conari, contendere, certare. (*quarrel*) litigare, altercari, rixari.—*to strive against*, resistere, obniti, repugnare.—*together*, collectari, confligere.—*striving who shall do best*, certatim.—*though they shall strive with me*, etiamsi mecum contendit, Cic.—*while I strive to please you*, dum studio tibi obsequor, Ter.—*to strive with all his might*, pro virili parte anniti, Liv. summâ niti opum vi, Virg. summâ ope niti, Sall.

STROKE, ictus, plaga.—*stroke of the ear*, pulsus.—*stroke on the ear*, alapa, colaphus.—*stroke of a pen*, ductus penna.—*to stroke*, palpare, mulcere. See BLOW.

STROLL, vagor, circumcurso.—*stroller*, erro, homo vagus.—*strolling company*, errantium greges.

STRONG, (*lusty*) firmus, robustus, validus. (*clear*) clarus. (*earnest*) sollicitus, vehemens, acer. (*forcible*) valeps, potens, efficax. (*massy*) solidus. (*powerful*) potens, pollens, valens. (*numerous*) numerosus. (*sharp in taste*) acer, acidus. (*valiant*) fortis, strenuus.—*strong-limbed*, lacertosus.—*strong in smell*, foetens.—*strong liquors*, liquores generosi.—*very strong*, praevalidus.—*strong hand*, vis.—*to be strong*, valere, pollere.—*to grow strong*, valescere.—*to make strong*, firmare, corroborare.—*a strong hold*, propugnaculum.

STROW, sterno, spargo.

STRUCTURE, aedificium. — (*construction*) structura.

STRUGGLE, conatus, luctatio, certatio, contentio.—*to struggle*, conari, luctari, contendere.—*to struggle together*, congredi, collectari.

STRUMPET, scortum, meretrix.

STUB, turgeo, tumeo, superbio.—*to strut along*, superbè incedere.

STUB of a tree, stipes.—*stub-nail*, clavus detritus.—*to stub up*, eradicare, extirpare.

STUBBLE, stipula, culmus.

STUBBORN, contumax, refractarius, pertinax.—*to be stubborn*, obstinato animo esse.

STUCK, (*run through*) perfoctus.

STUD, bulla, latus clavus.

STUDENT, studiosus.—*a hard one*, librorum helluo.—*studied*, elaboratus, elucubratus.

STUDY, studium, meditatio.—*a study*, bibliotheca, museum.—*to study*, studere, meditari, exquirere, investigare, explorare.—*studying*, meditatio.—*I am studying for it*, id quaero, Ter.—*I would have you study how to requite him*, velim cogites quemadmodum gratiam referas, Cic.—*he studies as he travels along*, in itinere secum ipse meditatur, Cic.—*he studies how to make requital*, studet par referre, Ter.—*he studies oratory*, eloquentiae dat operam, Cic.

STUFF, (*materials*) materia. (*cloth*) pannus. (*baggage*) sarcinae. (*household*) suppellex.—*kitchen-stuff*, unguina.—*to stuff or cram*, farcire.—*to stuff one's belly*, cibis se ingurgitare.—*to stuff or choke*, suffocare.—*to stuff or stop up*, obruere, oppilare.—*stuffed*, fartus, refartus, coarctatus, suffocatus.—*a stuffing*, fartura, sagina.—*stuffing of a quilt*, tomentum.

STUMBLE, titubare, offensare.—*to stumble against*, impingere, incurrere.—*to stumble at*, haesitare, dubitare.—*to stumble upon*, incidere. *stumbling-block*, offensiculum.—*a stumble*, offensa, offensio.—*stumbling*, titubans.

STUMP, caudex, stipes, truncus.—*stumps*, pedes, crura. (*broken limb*) membrum mutilatum.—*to stump*, truncare. (*boast*) gloriari, jactare, ostentare.—*stumpy*, stiptitum plenus.

STUN, stupefacere, perturbare, perterere.—*to stun with noise*, aures obtundere.—*to be stunned*, stupeferi, stupere.

STUNG, punctus, percussus.

STUNT, incrementum impedire.

STUPEFACTION, stupor, torpedo.

STUPEFY, terreo, perturbo. (*dull*) hebetor, tundo, obtundo.—*to be stupefied*, stupere.

STUPENDOUS, mirus, mirabilis.

STUPID, (*blockish*) stupidus, fatuus, ineptus. (*without feeling*) stupidus, torpens, torpidus.—*stupidity*, stupiditas, stupor.

STURDY, obstinatus, ferox, robustus.—*sturdiness*, contumacia, fortitudo. (*strength*) robor.

STUTTER, balbutio.—*a stutler*, bambalio.

STY, suile.—*stye*, (*pimple*) tumor palpebrae.

STYLE, (*in writing*) stylus, dicendi genus.—*style or form*, formula.—*style*, (*in time*) stylus.—*style of a dial*, gnomon.—*to style*, appellare.—*styling*, appellatio.

SUAVITY, suavitas, dulcedo.

SUBALTERN, legatus.

SUBDIVIDE, iterum dividere.

SUBDUCE, subduco, detraho.

SUBDUCE, domo, supero, debello, expugno, subigo, vinco.—*subdue the passions*, frangere, domare.—*to be subdued*, cedere, succumbere.—*subduer*, debellator.—*subduing*, expugnatio.

SUBJECT, subjectus, subditus. (*obliged to*) obligatus, obstrictus. (*liable to*) obnoxius, expositus. (*person*) civis subditus, subjectus.

(*argument*) argumentum, materia, thesis.—

subject in logic, subjectum.—to be subject to, parere, obedire.—to be the subject of discourse, sermonem subire.—to subject, subjicere, subigere.—*subjection, servitus, jugum.*

SUBJOIN, subjungo, annecto.

SUBJUGATE, supero, domo.

SUBJUNCTIVE, subjunctivus.

SUBLIMATE, sublimo.

SUBLIME, sublimis, excelsus. (*most excellent*) praestantissimus.—*sublimity, sublimitas, celsitudo, altitudo.*

SUBMISSION, obsequium.—*submissive, submissus, obsequens.*

SUBMIT, submitto, cedo.—to submit to another's judgment, permittere.

SUBORDINATE, inferior, substitutus.

SUBORN, subornare.—*subordination, conditio inferior.*—*suborned, subornatus, instructus.*

SUBPENA, citatio.

SUBSCRIBE, subscribo, assentior.—*subscribed, subscriptus.*—*subscriber, subscriptor.*—*subscription, subscriptio.*

SUBSIDE, subsideo, subsido.

SUBSIDY, subsidium, auxilium. (*tax*) vectigal, tributum, census.

SUBJOIN, subjungo, adnecto.

SUBSIST, subsisto. (*maintain*) sustento. (*continue*) existo.

SUBSTANCE, substantia, res, materia, summa, caput. (*estate*) fortunae, divitiae, opes.—*of the same substance, consubstantialis.*

SUBSTANTIAL, solidus, firmus, validus, certissimus, gravis. (*wealthy*) locuples, opulentus, dives.

SUBSTANTIVE, substantivus.

SUBSTITUTE, vicarius.—*verb.* substituo, suppono.

SUBTEND, subtendo.

SUBTERFUGE, effugium, dolus.

SUBTILE, subtilis, tenuis. (*cunning*) subtilis, acutus, astutus, sagax.—*subtility, subtilitas, astutia.*

SUBTRACT, subtrahō, detraho, subduco, deduco.

SUBVERT, subverto, evertō.

SUBURBS, suburbium, suburbana.

SUCCEED, succedo, sequor, excipio, evenio, cedo.

SUCCESS, successus, exitus.—*successful, prosperus.*

SUCCESSION, successio. (*entail*) haereditas. (*continuation*) consecutio, series.—*successive, succedens.*

SUCCESSOR, successor.—*our successors, posteri vel minores nostri.*

SUCCESSIVE, brevis, succinctus.

SUCCOUR, auxilium. See AID.

SUCH, talis, istiusmodi.—*such as it is, qualiscunque, qualis qualis.*—*in such sort, taliter.*—(*with or before a noun*) tam, adeo.—*for such a small matter, tam ob parvulam rem, Ter.*—(*such a modest countenance, vultus adeo modestus, Ter.* (so great) ita magnus, tantus; and sometimes qui or ut.—*but if you had put it to me, such is my love to you, I had made an end with the heirs, quod si mihi permisisses, qui*

meus amor in te est, confecissem cum cohaerentibus, Cic.—*I believe he will, such is his madness, credo, ut est dementia, Ter.* (*referring to kind, sort, quality, &c.*) talis, qualis, ejusmodi, istiusmodi; and sometimes is, as, *if we be such as we ought to be, si nos ite sumus, qui esse debemus, Cic. Fam. 5.* (*relating to nature, disposition, condition, &c.*) sic, ita; and sometimes hic, thus Horace; nimirum hic ego sum. (*this, that, they, those, with reference to quality*) hic, is.—*such honour is to be given to old friendship, that, &c.* hic honos veteri amicitiae tribuendus est, ut, &c. Cic.—**such as we can get, quorum erit facultas, Col.*—*who have such a brother as you, qui te fratrem habeam, Ter.*—*they would have no such thing to be among the young women, voluerunt nihil horum simile esse apud virgines, Cic.*

SUCK, sugo.—*suck in, imbibo, absorbeo, sorbeo.*—*suck out, exsugo.*—*suck up, absorbeo.*—*to give suck, lactare, nutrire.*—*sucker of trees, stolo.*—*sucker of a pump, antliae catheter.*—*to suckle, lactare, nutrire.*—*suckled, mammis admotus.*

SUCTION, suctus.

SUDDEN, subitus, subitanus, repentinus.—*on a sudden, repente, subito, improviso, ex improviso, Cic. de improviso, Ter. e re natâ, Ter. ex tempore, Cic.*—*terrified at our sudden arrival, perterriti celeritate adventus nostri, Caes.*

SUDORIFIC, sudorem ciens, diaphoreticus.

SUDS, spuma saponis.—*to be in the suds, ad incitas redigi.*

SUE, (*at law*) litigare, lite persequi, in jus vocare. (*entreat*) deprecari, supplicare.—*to sue for peace, sollicitare pacem.*—*to sue for a place, munus ambire.*

SUET, sebum.

SUFFER, pati, sufferre, perferre, tolerare, sustinere. (*to give one leave*) permittere, sinere, concedere.—*to suffer one to come in, admittere aliquem.*—*to depart, dimittere aliquem.*—*to suffer pain, cruciatus tolerare.*—*shipwreck, naufragium facere.*—*grief, e dolore animi laborare.*—*suffer no wrong to be done them, his ne quam patiari injuriam fieri, Cic.*—*I suffer for your rashness, do poenas temeritatis tuae, Cic.*—*you were not suffered to set foot in your own province, prohibiti estis in provinciâ vestrâ pedem ponere, Cic.*—*to suffer a disgrace, dedecus admittere, Caes.*—*to suffer hurt, incommodo affici, Cic.*—*they are not suffered to vote freely, illis liberè decernendi potestas eripitur, Caes.*

SUFFICIENCY, sufficientia. (*capacity*) captus, peritia, habitas, facultas, prudentia.—*self-sufficiency, arrogantia, superbia.*—*sufficient, sufficiens, capax, aptus, idoneus, habilis.*—*not sufficient, impar, ineptus.*

SUFFOCATE, suffoco, praefoco.

SUFFRAGE, sententia, suffragium.—*to give suffrage, suffragari.*

SUFFUSE, suffundo.—*suffusion, suffusio.*

SUGAR, saccharum.—*to sugar, saccharo condire.*—*sugared, saccharo conditus.*

SUGGEST, suggero, moneo, insusurro.—

suggested, suggestus, propositus. — suggester, monitor.

SUICIDE, † suicidium.—and there is a strong suspicion that he was guilty of suicide, neque abest suspicio, quin ipse sibi mortem consciverit, Caes.

SUIT, (request) petitio.—suit at law, actio, causa.—suit of apparel, vestitus, vestimentum.—complete suit, omnis apparatus.—suit at cards, genus.—to suit or match, adaptare, accommodare.—suit with, congruo.—suitable, aptus, congruus, idoneus.—suited, aptatus, accommodatus.

SUITOR, supplex. (wooer) procus, amator.—suitor in the court, orator.—suitor for an office, candidatus.

SULLEN, contūmax, torvus, morosus.—sullenness, tetricitas, torvitas.—sullenly, protervè, torvè.

SULLY, macūlo, inquino.—to sully a character, famam aspergere.

SULTRY, torridus, fervens, candens.

SUM, of money, summa pecuniae.—sum in eyphering, summa.—sum total, summa totalis.—sum of a matter, summa, argumentum, caput. (brief rehearsal) summarium.—to sum up, computare, supputare.—to sum up all, deniquè, breviter.—summed up, computatus.

SUMMARY, summarium, compendium.

SUMMER, aestas.—summer-house, suburbanum.—to summer, aestivare.

SUMMIT, vertex, cacumen.

SUMMON, (cite) cito, arcesso. (command) impero.—summon up courage, animum recipere.—summoner, apparitor.—summons, citatio.

SUMPTER, oneratus viatico.

SUMPTUOUS, sumptuosus, magnificus, lautus.—sumptuousness, splendor, luxus.

SUN, sol.—sun burnt, exustus sole.—sun dial, solarium.—sun shine, apricitas.—sun rising, solis ortus.—sun set, solis occasus.—to sun, insolare, soli exponere.—to sit in the sun, apricari.

SUNDAY, dies Dominica.

SUNDER, separare, sejungere.—sundry, diversus, varius.

SUNK, mersus, demersus.—to be sunk with age, esse inutilis annis.

SUP, haustus, sorbitio.—to sup, sorbere.—to sup a little, sorbillare.—to sup again, resorbere.—to sup up, absorbere.—to sup or eat supper, coenare.

SUPERABLE, superabilis.

SUPERABOUND, redundare.—superabundant, superfluens.

SUPERADD, superaddere.

SUPERANNATED, annosus, senior.

SUPERB, magnificus, illustris, ingens, fastuosus.

SUPEREROGATE, supererogo.

SUPERFINE, tenuissimus.

SUPERFLUOUS (to be), redundare.

SUPERINTEND, curare, inspicere.—superintendent, curator, inspector, praefectus.

SUPERIOR, superior.—a superior, superior, praefectus, praeses.—superiority, magisterium.

SUPERLATIVE, eximius, eminent, excellens, egregius, praestans, praeclarus.—superlative degree, superlativus gradus.

SUPERSCRIBE, inscribere.

SUPERSCRPTION, inscriptio.

SUPERSEDE, supersedere.

SUPERSTITION, superstitio.

SUPERSTRUCT, superstruere.—superstructure, structura.

SUPERVENE, supervenio.

SUPERVISE, inspicere, curare.—supervisor, inspector.

SUPINE, improvidus, inconsideratus, socors, oscitans. (face upwards) supinus.—a supine, supinum.

SUPPER, coena.—having supped, coenatus.—to wish for supper, coenaturire.—to be often at supper, coenatare.—supping, coenans.—supping room, coenaculum.

SUPPLANT, supplantare, per dolum dejicere, vel arcere.—supplanter, fraudator, parasitus, vectorator.

SUPPLE, mollire, macerare.—to grow supple, lentescere.—suppled, mollitus, maceratus.

SUPPLEMENT, supplementum, appendix, complementum.

SUPPLICANT, supplex.—to supplicate, supplicare, obsecrare, rogare, orare.—supplication, supplicatio.

SUPPLY, subsidium, suppetiae, supplementum, auxilium, suppeditatio.—to supply, supplere. (furnish) suppeditare. (relieve) levare, succurrere, subvenire.—supplied, suppletus.

SUPPORT, fulcrum, columen. (favour) gratia, tutamen, subsidium.—to support or bear up, sustentare, fulcire.—to support or bear up under, tolerare, pati. (defend) defendere, vendicare. (assist) juvare, succurrere.—Supporter or patron, patronus.—supporter in building, telamo.—supporting one's self, nixus, innixus.—supporting, defensus, auxilium.

SUPPOSE, supponere. (imagine) opinari, credere.—to suppose or allow a thing, admittere, concedere.—supposable, opinabilis.—supposing, credens.

SUPPRESS, supprimo, aboleo.—suppressed, suppressus.

SUPPURATE, suppurare.—suppurated, suppuratus.

SUPREMACY, primatus.—supreme, supremus, summus.

SURCEASE, cessatio, omissio. (verb) supersedeo.

SURD, surdus.

SURE, certus, exploratus, tutus, securus, firmus, stabilis; fidus, fidèlis; tenax.—I am sure, certò scio, sat scio, mihi liquet, Ter.—who is sure of it, quis est, cui exploratum sit? Cic.—be sure you get it done against this night, ante istam vesperam opus expeditum approbato, Appul.—sure he will hold his hands hereafter, nae ille continebit posthac manus, Ter.—he is sure to be whipped, non feret, quin vapulet, Plaut.—they shall be sure to be laughed at, non aberit, quin rideantur, Gell.—a surety, vas, praes, fidejussor, adpromissor.—surety, vadimonium.—I will be surety for all, unus omnium nomine respondeo.

SURFACE, superficies.

SURFEIT, crapula.--(a being surfeited with) satias, satietas, saturitas.--to surfeit one's self, saturare, helluare.--surfeited, saturatus.--Surfeiting, crapulam vel nauseam afferens.

SURGEON, chirurgus.

SURLY, morosus, ferox, contumax.--Surliness, morositas.--to be surly, ferocire, superbiere.

SURMISE, suspicor, imaginor.--a surmise, suspicio.

SURMOUNT, exsuperare, vincere.

SURNAME, cognomen.--to surname, cognominare.

SURPASS, praecello, praesto, vinco.--Surpassable, superabilis.

SURPLUS, auctarium.

SURPRIZE, superventus. (astonishment) consternatio, animi stupor, pavor vel torpor.--to surprise or come suddenly, de improviso supervenire.--surprise or astonish, percellere. (fright) terrere, exterrere, perturbare.--to surprize a place, improvisò capere.

SURRENDER or **restore**, reddo, restituo, resigno.--to surrender as a prisoner, dedere.--to surrender at discretion, liberum arbitrium victori de se permittere.--to surrender an office, munus deponere.

SURROUND, circumstare, circumdare.

SURVEY, inspectio. (measuring) metatio.--to survey or view, lustrare, inspectare. (measure) metiri. (oversee) curare, procurare.--Surveyor, inspector, metator, procurator, curator. (architect) architectus.

SURVIVE, supervivo, supersum.--survivor, superstes.--survival, superstitis status.--survivorship, munus superstitis.

SUSPECT, suspicor, suspecto, suspicio.

SUSPEND, suspendo, differo.--to suspend an assent, assensum sustinere.--to suspend for a time, ad tempus removere vel interdiciere.--suspension, suspensio, haesitatio.--suspension of arms, induciae.

SUSPENSE, dubium.--in suspense, dubius.--to be in suspense, dubitare, haesitare.

SUSPICION, suspicio.--suspicious, suspiciosus.

SUSTAIN, sustento, sustineo, fulcio, defendo, tueor.--sustain or suffer, sustineo, fero, tolero; patior.--to sustain a loss, detrimentum accipere.

SUSTENANCE, alimentum, victus.

SWADDLE, fascire. (cudgel) verberare, verberibus laedere.--a swaddle, fascia.

SWAGGER, jacto, glorior.--swaggerer, thraso, jactor.

SWAIN, rusticus, puer, agrestis, colonus.

SWALLOW, sorbeo, absorbeo, haurio, exhaustio.--to swallow greedily, vorare, ingurgitare, devorare.--swallow one's words, dicta retractare.

SWAMP, locus paludosus.--swampy, paludosus.

SWAP, commutare.

SWARM, multitudo.--swarm of people, turba, magnus concursus.--swarm of bees, examen, grex.--to swarm, examinare.--swarming with people, incolis, vel populo frequens.

SWARTHY, fuscus, nigellus.--to grow swarthy, nigrescere.--swarthy, nigredo, nigror.

SWASH, alido.--swasher, jactor, thraso.

SWAY, imperium, dominium, dominatio, potestas, dominatus, principatus.--to sway, gubernare, imperare, regere, res administrare.--to sway with one, valere.--swayed, gubernatus.--to be swayed, gubernari, regori.--to sway, gubernare, dominari, imperare, potestatem exercere. see **RULE**. he sways the royal sceptre, sceptrum regale tenet, Ov.--nor is there any thing which sways more with him, nec est ulla res quae plus apud eum polleat, Cic.--reason shall sway with me more than the opinion of the vulgar, plus apud me ratio valebit, quam vulgi opinio, Cic.

SWEAR, jurare.--swear against, abjurare, ejurare.--to swear allegiance, fidei sacramentum dicere.--to swear one, juramentum exigere.--to swear one to secrecy, taciturnitati sacramento astrigere.--to swear falsely, pejerare.--swearer, jurator.--false swearer, perjurius.--profane swearer, temerè dejerans.

SWEAT, sudor.--to sweat, sudare, exsudare.--to sweat all over, perfundi sudore, consudare.--to sweat blood, sanguine sudare.--to cause sweat, sudorem citare.--causing sweat, sudorificus.

SWEEP, verro, everro, purgo.--to sweep away, aufero, absumo, converro.--to sweep before, praeverro.--sweeper, scoparius.--chimney-sweeper, caminorum mundator.--sweepings, purgamenta, quisquiliae.

SWEET (to the taste) dulcis. (to the smell) suavis. (pleasant) jucundus, gratus. (as honey) mellitus, melleus, ambrosius.--a sweet child, scitus puer, Ter.--a sweet conditioned old man, erat in illo viro comitate condita gravitas, Cic. Sen.

SWELL, tumeo, turgeo, intumesco.--to swell or grow in length, crescere, accrescere.--to swell out, prominere, extare.--to make swell, tumefacere, inflare.--swelled, turgidus, inflatus, tumidus.--swelling, tumor, inflatio.--swelling in the neck, struma.--swelling of the sea, aequoris asperitas.

SWERVE, errare, aberrare.

SWIFT, celer, velox.--swift of foot, levipes, alipes.--swiftness, celeritas, velocitas.--swiftly, celeritèr.

SWILL, ingurgitare, ebibere. (rinse) lavare, alluere.--a swiller, ebriosus, temulentus.--swilling, ebriositas.--swilling down, ingurgitans, ebibens.

SWIM, natare, nare.--to swim at the top, supernatare.--to swim away, abnatare.--to swim back, renare.--to swim by, praenatare.--to swim in, innatare.--to swim out, enatare.--to swim over, transnatare, tranare--to swim to, adnatare, adnare.--to swim upon, supernatare.--to swim under, subnatare.--to swim with the stream, secundo flumine vehi.--to swim against the stream, adverso flumine navigare.--to swim in riches, divitiis affluere.--to swim in pleasures, voluptatibus perfluere.--a swimmer, natator.--swimming, natatio, natatus.--swimming of the head, vertigo.

SWINE, porcus, sus.--swine herd, subulcus, suarius.--swine pox, boa.--swine like, more suis.

SWING, (*full desire*) animus, cupiditas. (*jerk*) impetus.—*to swing his swing*, animum explere sum.—*to swing*, agitare, jactare, librare.—*to swing about*, rotare, circumvertere. (*brandish*) torquere, librare.

SWINGE, verbero, flagello.

SWIPE, tolleno, grus.

SWITCH, virga, vimen.—*to switch*, flagellare.

SWIVEL, verticulum.

SWOON, deliquium, animi defectus.—*to swoon*, deliquium pati, deficere.

SWOP, commuto, permuto.—*swopping*, permutatio.

SWORD, (*broad*) gladius. (*small*) ensis. (*poignant or dagger*) sica. (*naked sword*) gladius strictus.—*sword bearer*, ensifer.—*sword player*, gladiator.—*sword playing*, gladiatura.

SWORN, juratus, adjuratus.—*sworn friend*, juratissimus amicus.

SYCAMORE, sycamoreus.

SYCOPHANT, sycophanta, delator, adulator, assentator.—*to play the sycophant*, adulari.

SYLLABLE, syllaba.—*by syllables*, syllabâtim.—*of one syllable*, monosyllabus.—*of two syllables*, bisyllabus.—*of three syllables*, trisyllabus.

SYLLOGISM, syllogismus.

SYLLOGIZE, ratiocinor.

SYLVAN, sylvanus, sylvaticus.

SYMBOL, symbolum.—*symbolical*, symbolicus.

SYMBOLIZE, or *concur*, consentio, convenio, congruo.

SYMMETRY, symmetria.

SYMPATHETICAL, sympatheticus.

SYMPATHY, mutuus affectus. (*natural agreement of things*) sympathia.

SYMPHONY, symphonia.

SYMPTOM, symptōma, indicium, nota.—*symtomatical*, symptomaticus.

SYNAGOGUE, synagōga.

SYNDIC, syndicus.

SYNOD, synōdus, conventus.—*synodial*, synodalis, synodicus.

SYNOPSIS, synopsis.

SYNTAX, syntaxis.

SYRINGE, syrinx, fistula.—*to syringe*, per syringem injicere.

SYSTEM, systema, corpus.—*systematical*, ad systema pertinens.

T.

TABERNACLE, tabernaculum, tentorium.

TABLE, mensa, tabula.—*to lay the table*, mensam sternere.—*to sit at table*, mensae accumbere.—*to wait at table*, mensae adstare.—*a table cloth*, niappa, torale.

TACK, assuo, consuo, compingo, conjungo, connecto.—*to tack up*, affigere.—*to tack about*, cūsum obliquare, invertere.—*tackle*, navium armamenta.

TAG, ligulae bracteola.

TAIL, cauda.—*to wag the tail*, cevere.—*the tail of a garment*, vestis tractus.

TAILOR, sartor, vestiarius, sarcinator.

TAINT, contagio, macula, labe, vitium.—*to taint*, inficere, corrumpere, vitiare; putrescere.—*to taint one of a crime*, accusare, evincere.

TAKE, (*to exercise power over a subject, to which that subject must yield*) capere. (*to take according to the inclination of the person taking*) sumere. (*to accept what is presented*) accipere. (*think*) opinari, arbitrari.—*as I take it*, ut mea fert sententia.—*what will you take for it*, quanti indicas.—*to take in good part*, aequi bonique facere, consulere; gratam et acceptum habere.—*do you take him at his word*, credis huic quod dicat, Ter.—*nothing is mine that may be taken away from me*, nihil meum est, quod auferri potest, Cic.—*they have taken from me what I had*, mea mihi ademerunt, Cic.—*I will take away all occasion from every one*, omnes causas omnibus praecidam, Ter.—*he took me aside out of doors*, me solum seduxit foras, Ter.—*I took my journey by Laodicea*, iter Laodiceâ faciebam, Cic.—*he was twice taken by Caesar*, bis in potestatem pervenit Caesaris, Cic.—*to take example by others*, ex aliis sumere exemplum.—*he takes her about the middle*, mediam mulierem complectitur, Ter.—*to take upon him to be a philosopher*, philosophum se dicere, Cic.—*he has taken the fault upon himself*, crimen suscepit, peccatum in se transtulit, Ter.—*he had taken upon himself the name of Caesar*, Caesaris nomen sibi induerat, Flor.—*I am greatly taken with them*, iis ego incredibiliter delector, Cic.—*these things take well with the people*, laudantur, probantur in vulgus, Cic.—*they were taken with a shower*, subito imbre oppressi sunt, Varr.—*they are taken up with the search of truth*, in veri investigatione versantur, Cic.—*I take it in good part*, boni consulo, aequi bonique facio, Plaut. Cic.—*he takes the part of the senate*, a senatu stat, Cic.—*they take it in the worse part*, rapiunt in pejorem partem, Ter.—*we take wrong courses*, praeposteris utimur consiliis, Cic. nosmet in flagitiis ingurgitamus, Cic.—*to take it ill*, aegrè pati, Ter. molestè ferre, Cic.—*he takes these things very impatiently*, haec tolerat violenter, Ter.—*never take it to heart*, noli te macerare, Ter.—*take heed what you do*, vide quam rem agas, Ter.—*care must be taken*, cavendum est, Cic.—*to take care for posterity*, habere rationem posteritatis, Caes.—*he has taken pains*, laboravit, laborem tulit, Cic.—*take my word*, credas mihi velim, Cic.—*to take his oath upon any thing*, jurejurando aliquid confirmare, Caes.—*take time*, tempus adhibe, Cic.—*he takes a day to consider*, diem ad deliberandum sumit, Caes.—*let him take this for an answer*, is sibi responsum hoc habeat, Ter.—*taking them for enemies*, hostem rati, Flor.—*whom do you take me for*, quis vidoer, Ter.—*to take for granted*, pro concessio et probato sumere, Cic.—*he endeavours to take me off from [business]*, operam dat, ut me abstrahat a [negotio vel rebus gerendis], Ter.—*to take up stones from the ground*, saxa de terrâ tollere,

Cic.—they take from some to give to others, eripiunt aliis, quod aliis largiantur, Cic.—he is taken in a fault, in culpa deprehenditur, Cic.—to take ship, navem conscendere, Caes.—take your choice, optio sit tua, Cic.—I will take your counsel, faciam ut mones, Ter.—we will take our fortune, quod sors feret, feremus, Ter.—Aristotle first took it up, princeps usus est Aristoteles, Cic.—it takes deep root, altas radices agit, Cic.—he has taken up that trade, eum quaestum occepit, Ter.—to take sanctuary, ad aram, asylum confugere, Cic.—what way shall I take, quam viam insistam, Ter.—to take the nearer way, compendia occupare, Flor.—I will take witnesses, mihi testes adhibebo, Ter.—would you have me take a wife, vis me uxorem ducere, Ter.—the number could hardly be taken, numerus haud iniri potuit, Liv.—to take up ill report at any hand, ex trivio maledictum arripere, Cic.—care enough is taken, satis provisum est, Cic.

TALE, fabula, narratio.—idle tales, merae nugae.—a tale-bearer, susurro, gerro.

TALENT, talentum. (parts) facultas, dos, ingenii altitudo.

TALK, sermo, colloquium, sermocinatio, disceptatio; alloquium, affatus, loquela.—a town-talk, fabulae.—idle talk, nugae, fabulae, gerrae.—to talk, confabulari, colloqui, sermocinari, verba caedere, sermonem cum aliquo conferre, habere.—to talk to, allôqui.—Talkative, loquax, garrulus, dicax, argutus.

TALL, procërus, celsus, altus, longus.—Tallness, proceritas.

TALLOW, sêbum liquatum, arvëna.

TALLY, tessëra, talea.—to tally, (agree) quadrare, convenire.

TAME, lenis, mitis, mansuetus, cicur.—to tame, domare, cicurare.—to grow tame, mansuescere, mitescere, feritatem deponere.

TANNER, coriarius, qui coria deposit.

TANTALIZE, vanâ spe allicere.

TAP, fistula, epistomium. (blow) ictus levis.—to tap a vessel, dolium relinere.—to tap one's shoulders, leviter humerum tangere vel percussere.

TARDY, piger, tardus, lentus.

TARRY, moror, maneo.—for, expecto, praestolor, opperor.

TART, acidus, acer, acerbus, austerus, mordax.

TASK, pensum, opus mandatum vel praescriptum.—to perform one's task, absolvere pensum, justam operam reddere.—to set one, pensum alicui injungere, vel praescribere.—to take one to task, rationem operis ab aliquo exigere, aliquem ad examen vocare.

TASTE, gustus, gustatus.—it has a very pleasant taste, sapit jucundissime.—without taste, insipidus, insulsus, fatuus.—to taste, (to have a taste of) sapere, libare, gustare.—before hand, praelibare.—a well tasted fish, piscis egregii saporis.

TATTLE, garrigo, blatero, deblatero.—Tattler, garrulus, nugax, loquax.

TAVERN, taberna, vinaria.

TAUNT, convicium, dicerium.

TAX, tributum, vectigal, census.—to tax, tributum imponere; culpae, accusare.

TEA, † thea.—green tea, viridis.

TEACH, (a beginner) erudire. (one advanced in knowledge) docere. (to give instruction) instituire, praecepta dare, disciplinam tradere, artibus imbuiere.—Teacher, doctor, praepetor.

TEAR, lacryma.—to shed tears, flere.—to tear, lacerare, scindere, discerpere, vellere.—out of one's mouth, aliquid ex ore rapere.

TEDIOUS, molestus, fastidiosus, putidus.—that I may not be tedious, ne diutius te teneam, ut brevi expediám.

TEETH, dentes.—to cast in one's teeth, insimulare, arguere. See UPBRAID.

TELL, dicere, narrare.—news, referre, nunciare.—a secret, arcânium prodere, eloqui, effutire. (count) numerare.—to tell one who to write, dictare, suggerere.—to tell one by way of advice, monere, commonefacere.—tell me, cedo, dic mihi.—I'll tell him of all, nihil reticebo, Ter.—you must be told of every thing, de omnibus es sigillatim admonendus.—he had one at home to tell him, domi habuit unde disceret, Ter.—he cannot tell which is which, uter sit non quit discernere, Plaut.—she tells her father of the adultery, adulterium indicat parenti, Ov.—the old woman told me of it, anus indicium id fecit mihi, Ter.—you yourself can best tell, tu es optimus testis, Cic.—tell it in a word, if you can, id, si potes, verbo expedi, Ter.—I cannot tell whether, &c. haud scio an, &c. Cic.—to tell a thing abroad, rem proferre, palam proferre.—they make them tell whence they came, quibus ex regionibus veniant pronuciare cogunt, Caes.—he could tell the names of all the citizens, omnium civium nomina perceperit, Cic.—if you will promise me not to tell, I will tell you, si mihi fidem das te taciturnum, dicam, Ter.—he tells him what to do, quid fieri velit, edocet, Caes.—when he had told for what he came, sermone confecto, cujus rei caussa venerat, Caes.—being told by him how things went, ab eo certior factus quae res gererentur, Caes.

TEMPER of body, corporis temperies, temperatio, temperatura, constitutio. (humour or disposition) indoles, ingenium, animus. (moderation) moderatio vel aequitas animi.—keep your temper, reprime iracundiam.—to temper, miscere, condire.

TEMPERAMENT, corporis constitutio.

TEMPERANCE, temperantia, moderatio, sobrietas.—Temperate, temperans, temperatus, sobrius, frugi, mediocritatem tenens.

TEMPEST, tempestas, coelum turbidum, coeli ruina.—of wind, turbo, procella.—of rain, nimbus.—a tempestuous and rough sea, pelagus immitte, mare saevum, furens, aestuans.

TEMPLE, (a sacred building) aedes. (any place consecrated by augurs) templum. (small chapel, or part of a temple) delubrum. (a place consecrated for the erection of a temple) fanum, Liv. 10. 37.

TEMPORARY, temporarius, temporaneus.—to temporize, scenae, temporari servire, foro uti.

TEMPT, tentare, allicere, pellicere.—*Temp- tation of the devil, daemōnis impulsus.*

TEN, decem, demi.—*the tenth, decimus.—ten times, decies.*

TENACIOSUS, propositi tenax.

TENANT, inquilinus.

TEND, tendere, spectare, attendere, curare, servare.—*to what do all these things tend, quoniam haec omnia pertinent, spectant, Cic.—tendency, consilium, propositum.*

TENDER, mollis, tener, delicatus.

TENT, tentorium.—*soldiers tents, castra, pelles.—in a fair, velabrum.—a tenter-hook, uncus, uncinus.—I pitched my tents by the very wall, ad murum castra posui, Cic.—to pitch tents, tabernacula statuere, Caes.*

TERM, terminus, limes.—*the four law terms, quatuor anni tempora. (a word) verbum, dictum—terms of capitulation, conditiones.—upon these terms, eâ lege.—let us fight upon even terms, aequemus pugnas, Virg.—nor could they have it upon even terms, neque ejus conditionem aequam haberent, Nep.—upon these terms I will not refuse, ita non sum recusaturus, Liv.*

TERRACE, terrēnus agger.

TERRIFY, perterrefacere, terrorem incutere, terroribus vexare.

TESTAMENT, testamentum, codicillus.

TESTY, morosus, iracundus, biliosus.

TESTIFY, testari, testificari.—*testimony, testimonium, auctoritas.—a testimonial, literae testimoniales.*

THAN, (*in comparison*) ac, atque or quàm; and sometimes by an ablative case.—*we have pampered ourselves more than was fit, ultra nobis quàm oportebat, indulisimus, Quint.*

THANK, gratias agere, habere, referre.—*to be thankful, beneficium alicujus gratâ memoriâ prosequi.—he may thank his ring for being king of Lydia, annuli beneficio rex exortus est Lydiae, Cic.—thanksgiving, gratiarum actio.—thankfulness, gratus animus, † gratitudo.—thankfully, grato animo, gratè.*

THAT, ille, is, iste. (*to the end that*) ut, quò—*so that, modò, dum, dummodò, adeo ut.—by that means, eo pacto.—her mind is the same towards you that it was, animus te erga idem est, ac fuit, Ter.—I will see that you be made acquainted with all, omnia tibi ut nota sint faciam, Cic.—that I might the more quickly escape, quò celerius evaderem, Sen. (after verbs importing fear in affirmative speeches) ne.—I feared that those things which have happened would fall out, timebam, ne evenirent ea, quae acciderunt, Cic. (in negative speeches) ut, ne non.—I am afraid that the stranger will not be able to stand to him, metuo, ut substet hospes, Ter.—he feared that he should not succeed, timuit ne non succederet, Hor. (because) woes me; that love is to be cured by no herbs, heî mihi, quod nullis amor est, medicabilis herbis, Ov.—I know now that my son is in love, scio jam, quod filius amet meus, Plaut.—I am very glad that you have bought a farm, emisse te, or quod tû emeris, praedium vehementer gaudeo, Cic.—*

before that I begin to speak for Muraena, antequam pro Muraenâ dicere instituo, Cic.—after that I had read your letters, postquam literas tuas legi, Cic.—the self same day that, eo ipso die, quo, Cic.—it is almost time that, prope adest quum, Ter.—but that, ni, nisi quod, quod nisi.—not but that, non quin, non quod non.—for all that, etsi, quamquam, tamen.—and yet he would not for all that keep his axe from her, nec tamen idcirco ferrum illâ abstinuit, Ov.—in that place, eo loci, ibi loci, Plin.—that is to say, id est, videlicet, nimirum, scilicet, Cic.—at that time, tunc temporis, Justin.—had it not been for that, quod nisi ita fuisset, Cic.

THE, (*an article of emphasis*) ille, illa, illud.—*Alexander the Great, Alexander ille magnus.—the brighter, the better, quanto splendidior, tanto praestantior, Ov.—he did the more easily persuade them to it, id hoc facilius eis persuasit, Caes.—the greater the estate, the more is required to maintain it, possessio quo est major, eo plus requirit ad se tenendam, Cic.*

THEE, te.—*to thee, tibi.—with thee, tecum.*

THEME, argumentum, thema.

THEN, tum, tunc, tunc temporis.—*then what shall I do? quid igitur faciam miser?—how then, quid tum postea. (referring to order) tum, deinde.—we are first to treat of honesty, then of utility, primum est de honesto, tum de utili disserendum, Cic.—what need then was there of a letter? quid ergo opus erat epistola? Cic.—now and then he let tears fall as they did, nonnunquam conlachrymabat, Ter.—subinde, Plin.*

THENCE, inde, isthinc, illinc; ex eo, inde, exinde.—*from thenceforth, ex eo, Tac.—ex illo tempore, Cic.*

THERE, ibi, ibidem, inibi, illic, istic, illo, illoc, istic.—*thereabout, plus minus.—therefore, itaque, idcirco, ergo, propterea, igitur, ideo, quocirca.—thereof, ejus rei, inde.—thereupon, exinde, eapropter.*

THICK, (*a single object, having many of the same kind near it, close to one another*) densus. (*gross, solid, thick in diameter*) crassus. (*crowded*) creber, frequens. (*close*) arctus, confertus, spissus.—*he trudges through thick and thin, imbre lutoque asperius Romam petit, Hor.—a thick air at Thebes, caelum crassum Thebis, Cic.—the winter makes honey thick, frigore mella cogit hyme.*

THIEF, fur, latro.—*Thievish, furax.—Theft, furtum, latrocinium.*

THIN, tenuis, rarus. (*meagre*) macilentus, gracilis, lentus.—*the air at Athens is thin, Athenis tenue caelum, Cic.—a thin house, senatus infrequens, Cic.*

THING, res, negotium.—*any thing, quicquam, quidquam, quidpiam.—something, aliquid, nonnihil—above all things, imprimis, Cic.—it comes all to one thing, eodem recidit, Ter.—was he any thing the richer? nunquid copiosior fuit, &c. Cic.—he who is in any thing slack in punishing, qui in ulciscendo remissior fuerit, Cic.—in any thing rather than in this, ubivis facilius quàm in hac re, Ter.—seeing*

how things were situated, I fell a suspecting, ex ipsâ re mihi incidit suspicio, Ter.

THINK, putare, cogitare, censere, opinari, arbitrari, existimare, sentire. (*methinks*) mihi videtur. (*to muse on*) meditari, commentari, animo agitare, evolvere, pertractare.—*what think we of the former Dionysius?* quid censeamus superiorem illum Dionysium? Cic.—*I should think it punishment enough, satis mihi id habeam supplicii, Ter.—I can think of nothing, mihi venire in mentem nihil potest, Cic.—if I should think much, si gravarer, Cic.—I think very well of it, vehementer probo, Cic.*

THIRST, sitis.—*Thirsty, sitiens, siticulosus. —to be thirsty, sitire.—blood-thirsty, sanguinarius.*

THIS, hic, haec, hoc.—*to this place, huc, hucusque, horsum.—from this place, hinc.—by this place, hac.—is this he? hiccine est?*

THISTLE, carduus.

THITHER, eò, illò, illuc, isrhuc.

THOUGH, quamvis, quanquam, etsi, etiamsi. (*without as*) ut, licet, si, etsi, tametsi, tamenetsi, etiamsi, quanquam, quamvis, cùm.—*nor did the horsemen, though few, want courage, neque equitibus, ut paucis, virtus deerat, Caes. (with as, referring to manner) quasi, perinde quasi, tanquam si, ut si, &c.—that they should salute him as though he had been consul, ut istum, tanquam si esset consul, salutarent, Cic.—as though you had any need of this father, quasi tu hujus indigeas patris, Ter.—though it be so, facta esse, Cic.—he makes as though he had not been willing, dissimulat se voluisse, Cic.*

THOUGHT, cogitatio, sententia, opinio, cogitatum.—*thoughtful, anxius, sollicitus.*

THOUSAND, mille.—*two thousand, bis mille.*

THRALDOM, servitus, captivitas.—*to be in thraldom, libertatem amittere, in servitutem venire.*

THREAD, filum.—*for weaving, linum.*

THREATEN, minari, minitari, denunciare.—*it is to no purpose to threaten us, nihil est quod terreas nos, Cic.—all things threaten the men with death, viris intentant omnia mortem, Virg.*

THREE, tres, trini.—*three by three, terni.*

THRESH, flagellare, fuste tundere.

THRESHOLD, limen, hypothyrum.

THRIFT, parsimonia, frugalitas.—*Thrifty, frugi, frugalis, parcus.—to be thrifty, sumtum fugere, parcè vivere.*

THRIVE, floreo, valeo, vigeo.

THROAT, jugulus, jugulum, guttur, gula.—*to cut one's throat, jugulare.*

THRONE, solium, thronus, sedes regia.

THRONG, turba, caterva, frequentia.

THROUGH, per, ex, propter; and by the ablative without a preposition.—*he may appear cruel through the ignorance of the time, inhumanus videatur inscitia temporis, Cic.—there is nothing more powerful through which he may be brought to die, nihil valentius est, a quo intereat, Cic.—almost all the year through, anno prope toto, Plin.—it was through you I did it, tuo impulsu feci.*

THROW, jacere, torquere, mittere.—*down,*

destruere, prosternere, subvertere, diruere, demoliri, dejicere.—aside, abjicere.—to throw stones at one, lapidibus aliquem petere, prosequi.—forth, projicere.—off, exvere.—over, transmittere.—they threw their children in the soldiers' faces, infantes in ora militum miserunt, Flor.—he will throw me headlong into the grinding-house, praecipitem me in pistrinum dabit, Ter.—their arms were thrown into the river, arma in profluentes data sunt, Flor.—to throw into prison, in vincula conjicere.

THRUST, trudere, premere.—*out of doors, foras aliquem pellere, ejicere.—since there is nobody on which they can thrust her, ea quoniam nemini obrudi potest, Ter.—as he was fighting he was thrust through with a spear, pugnantilatus lancea trajicitur, Liv.*

THUNDER, (*verb.*) tonare, intonare. (*subst.*) tonitru.—*a clap of thunder, fragor, coeli murmur.—a thunder-bolt, fulmen.*

THUS, sic, ita, in hunc modum, hoc modo.—*thus far, hactenus, hucusque.—thus and thus have I done, hoc et illud commissi.—thus and thus shall you say to her, his et talibus alloquitur eam.—thus much it is worth, tanti valet.*

TIDE, maris aestus, vel accessus. (*term*) tempus, tempestas.

TIE, nectere, vincere, ligare, obstringere.—*to tie one in fetters, compedes injicere, compedibus vincire.—subst. vinculum, nodus, nexus.*

TIGHT, nitidus, mundus, comptus, concinnus, bellus; strictus; sanus, robustus; arctus.

TILE, tegula.—*to tile, tegulis obducere.*

TILL, (*verb.*) colo, subigo, proscindo, aratris incumbo.—*to till the second time, agrum novare. (prep.) ad, in, usque ad, ante. (adverb, before a verb) dum, donec, quoad.—till Jupiter's time, ante Jovem, Virg. (before a verb, with its nominative case) ante quam, antea quam, nisi. (before particles of time) nunc primum, ante prius.—you took no rest till all was done, tu nisi perfectâ re non conquiescisti, Cic.—never till then, nunquam antea, Cic.*

TIME, tempus, dies, aetas, aevum.—*to pass the time, tempus transigere, traducere, diem conficere—in vain, frustra tempus conterere.—to serve the time, scenae servire.—for a time, ad tempus, Cic.—I shall find a time to be revenged on you, est ubi vos ulciscar.—you have set a time for these things, tute his rebus finem praescrpsisti, Ter.—so that he had not time to think, ut ne esset spatium cogitandi, Ter.—I have not time to tell you now, nunc non est narrandi locus, Ter.—for time to come, in posterum, Cic.—he spent it in less than a year's time, non toto vertente anno absumpsit, Suet.—he was many years before Romulus's time, multis annis ante Romulum, Cic. Romuli aetatem, Cic.—he was after Lycurgus's time, infra Lycurgum fuit, Cic.—he was a little after their time, recens ab illorum aetate fuit, Cic.—at one and the same time, uno eodemque momento, Flor.—at this time, hoc tempore, Cic.—at another time, alias, Ter.—at that time, tum, Patere. tunc temporis, Just.—to spin out time, dies extrahere, Caes.—in former times, olim,*

Ter. antea, Plin. apud majores nostros, Cic. quondam, Virg.—*you will be here in time*, ad tempus aderis, Cic.—*many times*, saepe.—*sometimes*, nonnunquam.

TIN, stannum, plumbum album.

TINDER, igniarium.

TINGLE, tinnio, resonio.

TIRE, lassare, delassare, fatigare.

TITHES, decimae, pars decima.

TITLE, titulus, inscriptio; jus, auctoritas, testinonia.

TITTLE, punctum, pars minima.

To, ad, in.—*to and fro*, ultro citroque, sursum verum, huc illuc.—*to the end that*, quod.—*to day*, hodie.—*according to*, ad, de, ex, pro, secundum.—*next to*, juxta. (*in comparison of*) ad, prae. (*of concerning*) ad, de. (*in complaint, accusation, speaking to*) apud.—*he made an oration to the people*, apud populum verba fecit, Cic. (*towards*) in, erga, adversum. (*before a word of time*) in, and sometimes ad.—*like to die*, ferme moriens, Ter.—*not to my knowledge*, non quod sciam, Cic.—*to commend one to his face*, coram in os laudare, Ter.—*he is to blame*, in vitio est, Cic.—*to wit*, scilicet, nimirum, videlicet, nempe, puta.—*as to*, quod ad, de, quantum ad, quatenus.—*to be*, esse, fieri, ut sum, qui sum.—*we ought to be persuaded of it*, nobis persuasum esse debet, Cic.

TOGETHER, unâ, simul, pariter.

TOKEN, signum, argumentum, specimen, indicium; pignus, munus; nota, vestigium, * character; tessera; symbolum, prodigium.

TOLERABLE, tolerabilis, excusabilis.

TONGUE, lingua, sermo.—*mother-tongue*, lingua vernacula.

Too, etiam, quoque.—*too much*, nimis, nimium.—*affections too great to be required of a woman*, majora studia, quam quae erant a muliere postulanda, Cic.—*he is too wise*, plus justo sapit, Mart. plus justo vehit, Plaut. plenius aequo, Hor. nimio plus, Cic. Hor.—*and I too*, et quidem ego, Ter.

TOOL, instrumentum.—*Tools*, arma.

TOOTH, dens.—*Toothless*, edentulus.

Top, summitas, apex, extremitas, culmen, fastigium, cacumen.—*from top to toe*, a capite ad calcem usque, a summo ad imum.—*he ran down from the top of the citadel*, summâ decurrit ab arce, Virg.—*to whip a top*, buxum torquere flagello, Pers.

TORCH, fax, lampas.

TORMENT, cruciatus, angor, vexatio, tormentum.

TOUCH, tangere, contingere.—*a touch-stone*, lapis Lydius, index.

TOUGH, lentus, tenax, durus.

TOUR, circuitus, ambitus; lustratio.

Tow, stupa.—*to tow along*, ducere, pertrahere, remulco trahere.

TOWARD, erga. (*of place*) versûs. (*of time*) propè, fere.—*Towards*, erga, ad, in, versûs, versum, à, sub, adversus, contra.—*towards the south*, meridiem versûs.—*towards the end*, sub finem.—*towards some place*, aliquorsum.—*it bends a little towards the top*, leviter a summo

inflexum est, Cic.—*towards the end of the book*, in extremo libro, Cic.—*they are said to be so affectioned one towards another*, ferunt hoc eos animo inter se fuisse, ut, Cic.—*one came towards me*, mihi quidam obviam venit, Ter.—*it grows towards evening*, advesperascit, Ter.

TOWEL, mantilius, mantile.

TOWER, turris, arx.—*a watch-tower*, specula, * pharus.

TOWN, oppidum. (*village*) vicus, pagus.—*a burgh town*, municipium.

Toy, nugari, tricari, delicias agere.—*Toys*, nugae, ineptiae, quisquiliae.

TRACE, vestigium, callis, semita.—*to trace*, vestigiis consequi, investigare. (*of a cart wheel*) orbita.—*we have traced your steps*, vestigiis odorantes ingressus tuos persequuti sumus, Cic.

TRADE, ars, artificium, ratio vitae, quaestus, negotium.—*were it any other of this trade*, si esset alia ex hoc quaestu, Ter.—*she sets up trade*, quaestum occoepit, Ter.—*he lived upon his trade*, ars illi sua census erat, Ov.—*do you know London so famous for trade?* urbem nôsti prae ceteris Mercuriale?

TRAFFIC, mercatura, commercium, negotiatio.—*to traffic*, mercaturam facere.

TRAGEDY, tragoedia.

TRAIL, traho, verro.

TRAIN, comitatus, caterva, pompa.—*of servants*, famulitium.—*of a woman's gown*, syrma.—*to train up*, educare, instituire.

TRAMPLE, calcare, pedibus conterere.

TRANSACT, transigo, perago, conficio, expedito, administro.—*Transactions*, res, negotia, res gestae.

TRANSCEND, superare, excellere.

TRANSFER, transfero, trajicio.

TRANSIENT, transiens, caducus, fragilis, fugax, fluxus.

TRANSLATE, vertere, transferre, traducere, efferre, interpretari.—*Cicero translated the Oecumenicus of Xenophon into Latin*, consuetudini Latinae tradidit Cicerô Oecumenicum Xenophontis, Col. Latine reddere, Cic. e Graeco in Latinum convertere, Cic.—*a translation*, interpretatio.

TRANSMIT, trado, transmitto.

TRANSOM, superliminare, transtrum.

TRAP, decipulum, laqueus.

TRAVEL, (*subst.*) labor, opera. (*verb.*) itinerari, spatari.—*on foot*, iter pedibus facere.—*in foreign countries*, peregrinari. (*to take pains*) elaborare, operari, desudare. (*to be in labour*) parturire, eniti.—*before time*, abortire, abortum facere.—*a woman in travel*, puerpera.—*a traveller*, viator, peregrinator.—*places where a horse may travel*, pervia loca equo, Ov.—*a travelling beyond sea*, transmarina peregrinatio, Quinct.—*weary with travelling*, de via fessus, Cic.—*he travelled over all the islands*, peragravit omnes insulas, Cic.—*whither are you travelling?* quò tenes iter? Virg.

TRAY, trulla, alveus, qualus.

TREACHERY, perfidia, proditio, fallacia, insidiae, fraus.—*to use it*, dolum adhibere, Cic.

TREAD, calco, deculco, conculco, calcibus

remo, exculco, obtëro. (*neut.*) incedo, gradior, pedem pono.

TREADLE of a loom, insile, Lucr.

TREASON, proditio.—*high treason*, laesa majestas.

TREASURE, * thesaurus. (*belonging to a prince*) gaza.—*a treasurer*, quaestor.—*the high treasurer*, arcarius summus, Bud.

TREAT, tractare.—*of peace*, de pace agere, Liv.—*to treat one*, convivio alicquem accipere.—*kindly*, humaniter.—*of any subject*, commentari, verba facere.—*to treat about terms*, de conditionibus disceptare, Caes.—*Treaty*, colloquium; pactum, foedus.—*there was no treaty for peace to be had*, de compositione agi non poterat, Caes.

TREEBLE, triplex, triplus.

TREE, arbor vel arbos.—*the bark of a tree*, cortex.—*the highest tree has the greatest fall*, celsae graviore casu decidunt turres, Hor.

TREMBLE, tremo, intrëmo, contrëmo.—*Trembling*, tremulus.—*I tremble in my whole body*, corpore perhorresco, Cic. horrore perstringor, Liv.

TRENCH, fossa, lacuna, agger, vallum.—*Trencher*, quadra, scutella.

TRESPASS, transgressio. See SIN.

TRIAL, experimentum, specimen, tentamen, periculum, tentamentum. (*before a judge*) causae cognitio.

TRIBUTE, tributum, vectigal, census.

TRICE, momentum.—*in a trice*, confestim.

TRICK, dolus, techna, trica, artificium.—*to play one a trick*, alicui illudere vel imponere, verba alicui dare, fucum facere, Ter. dolis eludere, Ter.—*a cunning trick*, consilium vel facinus indignum, Ter.

TRICKLE, manare, effundi.

TRIFLE, nugari, ineptire, nugas agere. (*loiter*) cunctari, tergiversari.—*a trifling business*, res nullius momenti.—*a trifle*, hilum, floccus, nugamentum.—*Trifles*, quisquillae, minutiae.—*Trifling*, frivölus, nugax.

TRIM, bellus, mundus, scitus, nitidus, elegans.—*to trim*, ornare, polire.—*a very trim and handsome woman*, foemina cultissima, Ov.

TRIP, supplantio, offensus, titubus.

TRIPLE, omäsuum, intestinum.

TRIPLE, triplex, triplus.

TRUMPET, (*a greater*) triumphus. (*a lesser*) ovatio.—*to triumph*, exultare, triumphare, triumphos agere.

TROUBLE, turbare, interpellare, obstrepere, alicui molestiam creare, negotium facere, vexare, commovere, lacessere.—*if that troubles you*, si id te mordet, Ter.—*to be in trouble*, in malo esse, Cic.—*this is what troubles her*, ex hoc sollicita est, Ter.—*I should be troubled at it*, molestè ferrem, Cic.—*nothing troubled me more*, nihil me magis sollicitabat quàm, Cic.—*what trouble he has given us*, quas turbas dedit, Ter.—*so it be no trouble to you*, quod commodò tuo facere poteris, Cic. quod sine molestia tua fiet, Cic. nisi molestum est, Cic.—*I am troubled in mind*, animi discrucior, Plaut. angor animo, Cic.—*I am so troubled*, ita sum afflictus,

Cic.—*to get himself out of trouble*, se ex turba expedire, Ter.—*to trouble the state*, rempublicam conficitare, Tac.—*is he troubled at the deed*, num facti piget? Ter.—*this thing long troubled me*, conturbatum tenuit me haec res, Cic.

TROUGH, stylobäta, aqualiculus.

TROUT, truta, sario, Aus.

TRUCE, induciae, Cic. vocatio, Gell.—*to make a truce*, inducias pacisci, Cic. inducias pangere, Liv.

TRUE, verus.—*Truth*, fides, verum, veritas. Truly, verè, profecto, sanè, equidem.—*very true*, planisimè, verissimè, Ter.—*you say true*, est ut dicis, Cic. vera praedicas, Ter.—*to believe for true*, pro certo credere, Cic.—*See TRUTH.*

TRUMPET, tuba, buccina, classicum.

TRUNK, arca, ruscus; truncus, caudex; proboscis, tubus.

TRUSS, fasciculus, sarcina; manipulus; fascia.—*to truss up the sails*, substringere carbassa, Mart.—*hair trussed in*, incincti capilli, Ov.—*to truss up hair into a knot*, crinem nodo cohibere, Hor.—*I saw Canthara trussed up*, vidi Cantharam suffaricatam, Ter.

TRUST, (*depend upon*) fido, confido. (*hope*) spero. (*commit*) credo, concredo.—*to trust one with a sum of money*, fidei alicujus pecuniam aliquam mandare, Plaut. credere alicui argentum, Plaut.—*putting trust in your equity*, nixi aequitate vestra.—*trusting to his victory*, subnixus victoria, Liv.—*fellowship in governing is not to be trusted*, infida regni societates, Liv.—*I dare almost trust you now*, propemodum habeo jam tibi fidem, Ter.—*to trust goods*, merces fide vendere.—*Trusty*, fidus, fidelis.

TRUTH, (*verity or trueness*) veritas.—(*a truth*, *a true thing*) verum. (*faith*, *honour*) fides.

TRY, aggredior, probò; exploro, examino. (*by the sense of touch*, *to sift*, *to probe*) tento. (*by putting the object to the test*) experiri.

TUMBLE, volvo, voluto, devolvo.—*to tumble down headlong*, praecipitem ex alto agere, Caes.

TUNE, tonus, numeri, canor, modulatus.—*to tune*, modulari.—*out of tune*, dissonus.

TUNNEL, spiramentum, Plin. infundibulum, Virg. fumarium, Mart.

TURF, cespes, gleba.

TURN, verito, converto, flecto. (*become*) fio, evado.—*to turn the fault on him again*, crimen alicui regerere, Sen.—*to turn the chariot*, currum contorquere, Cic.—*to turn the horses*, circumagere fraenis equos, Liv.—*he turns the sails to the wind*, in ventum sinus obliquat, Virg.—*turning his head a little back*, caput leviter reflectens, Catull.—*rest by turns*, quies alterna.—*turned from his purpose*, aversus a proposito, Liv.—*he turns away his ear from the speech*, torquet ab sermonibus aurem, Hor.—*pleasures often turn aside the mind from virtue*, voluptates animi saepe virtute detorquet, Cic.—*the globe is turned round*, circumagitur orbis, Plin.—*every one in his turn*, alternis, Virg. alterna vice, per alternas vices.—*to turn the back to one*, alicui terga obvertere, Virg.—*to turn one's*

journey towards some place, cursum inclinare aliquò, Cic.—turned back, retroactus, Ov.—to be turned from one's mind and design, a mente et consilio deduct, Cic.—a turning wheel, tornus.

TURPENTINE, resina terebinthina, Plin.

TURTLE, turrit, testudo.

TWELVE, duodecim, duodeni.

TWENTY, viginti, viceni.

TWICE, bis.—*twice as much, bis tantum,*

Virg.—*more than twice as much, duplo major, Plin.*

TWIG, vimen, sarmentum, ramus.

TWILIGHT, (*in the evening*) crepusculum.

TWINED thread, filum retortum.

TWINKLE, nicto, scintillo.

TWINS, gemini, gemelli.

TWIST, torqueo, implico.—*to twist again what is untwisted, detexta retexere, Cic.*

TWITCH, vellico, convello.

TWO, duo, gemini.—*two together, bini.*

TYRANT, tyrannus, dominator.

TYTHES, decimae.—*to tythe, decimare.*

U

UDDER, uber, mamma.

UGLY, deformis, turpis, foedus.

ULCER, ulcus.—*to ulcerate, ulcerare.*

ULTIMATE, ultimus, postremus.

UMBRAGE, umbra. (*pretence*) species, praetextus, color.—*to give umbrage to one, suspicionem alicui dare.—to take umbrage at, suspicere, suspicari.*

UMBRELLA, umbella.

UMPIRE, arbiter, sequester.

UN, a negative particle, prefixed to English words, and is rendered for the most part by the Latin in, non, nondum, parum & minime.

UNACQUAINTED, ignòtus, incognitus, insolitus, Sall.—*unacquainted with, iniscus, ignarus, imperitus, Ter.*

UNANIMITY, consensus, concordia.

UNAWARES, (*unwary*) incautus, nec opinans. (*unlooked for*) inopinus, improvisus.—*adv. ex improviso.—to take one at unawares, imparatum alicquem deprehendere.*

UNBELIEF, infidelitas, incredulitas.

UNBEND, laxo, remitto, solvo.

UNCERTAIN, ambiguus, dubius, anceps.

UNCLE, (*by the father*) patruus. (*by the mother*) avunculus.

UNCOMMON, infræquens, rarus.

UNCOVER, detego, retëgo, patefacio.

UNCOUTH, impositus, rudis.

UNDECIDED, injudicatus, non decus.—*the matter is so, adhuc sub judice lis est.*

UNDER, sub, subter, intra.—*under Romulus, imperante Romulo.—it falls under the consideration, cadit in rationem.—Cecina having his horse killed under him, Caecina suffosso equo delapsus, Tac. (in place) infra, inferior. (in number) infra, minor, minus. (in price) mino-*

ris, minori pretio.—*adj. inferior.—to be under, subesse.—to bring under, domare.—under age, impubes, pupillus.*

UNDERSTAND, intelligo, teneo, percipio, calleo, sentio; subaudio, subintelligo.—*to give to understand, significare, monstrare, certiprem facere.—understanding (agreement) concordia. (knowledge) intell gentia, intellectus, consilium, Ter.—a person of good understanding, homo intelligens, peritus, sapiens, naris enunctae, acris judicii.*

UNDERTAKE, conor, tento, suscipio, aggredior, mol.or.—*work by the great, opus redimere.—to undertake that something shall come to pass, alicujus rei auctor esse.—an Undertaker, redemptor, designator, Hor.—*

UNDERVALUE, temno, sperno, posthabeo, parvifacio, contemptui habeo.

UNDO, (*what is done*) telam retexere, factum infectum reddere. (*disannul*) abrogare, antiquare, rescindere, irritum reddere. (*slacken*) laxo, relaxo, remitto.—*Undone, perditus, pessundatus.—I am undone, perii, de mei actum est.*

UNEASINESS, difficultas, molestia, aegritudo, anxietas, sollicitudo, Sall.

UNFIX, refugio, labefacio.

UNFOLD, explico, evolvo.

UNHAPPY, infelix; inauspicatus.

UNIFORM, sibi constans, aequalis, unâ specie, Sall.

UNION, concordia, conjunctio, contentus.

UNITE, (*act.*) jungo, conjungo, unio.— (*neut.*) coaleo, coalesco, conspiro.

UNLADE, exonero, onus depono.

UNLESS, nisi, praeterquam.

UNLIKE, absimilis, dissimilis.—*to be unlike, differre, discrepare.*

UNLUCKY, infelix, infaustus; improbus.

UNRIDDLE, aenigma solvere, exponere, expeditre, explicare, interpretari.

UNTIL, donec, usque ad, usque dum.—*until now, adhuc, hactenus, etiamnum.—until then, eatenus, eousque.—until when, quousque.*

UNTIMELY, intemptus, immaturus, immittis; praecox, praematurus.

UNTO, ad, tenus. See TO.

UNTRACTABLE and violent in temper, ingenio violentus et obsequii ignarus, Tac.

UNTRUE, falsus, mendax.

UNWILLING, invitus, nolens.

UNWORTHY, indignus, immeritus.—*unworthy of a prince, a personâ regis abest, Nep.*

UP (*I am gone*), ascendi, conscendi.—*I am risen up, surrexi.—up on end, erectus.—up to, tenus, usque ad.—up and down, sursum deorsum, huc illuc, ultro citroque.—tossed up and down, jactatus, Virg.—up hill, acclivis. (upwards) sursum, sursum v. rsum.*

UPBRAID, exprobro, objicio.

UPHOLD, sustineo, sustento.

UPON, a, ad, in, super, de, &c.—*to set upon one, invadere. See ON.*

UPRIGHT, rectus, arrectus. (*sincere*) sincerus, candidus, rectus, integer, apertus.

UPROAR, tumultus, turba.

UPWARD, sursùm.—to mount upwards, alta petere, sursùm evēhi.

URGE, incitare, instigare, stimulare.—he was very urgent, vehementer instabat.

USAGE, (custom) usus, consuetudo, assuetudo. (treatment) tractatio.

USE, (verb.) utor, occupo.—often, usurpo.—one's endeavour, sedulò facere, operam dare. (neut.) soleo, consuesco. (subst.) (using of a thing) usus, usurpatio. (enjoyment) usus, fructus, usura.—to lend upon use, foenerare, foenori dare.—to borrow upon use, foenerari.—we have not been used to these waters, non aquis assuevimus istis, Ov.—not used to the fashions of the Romans, insuetus moribus Romanis, Liv.—not as the philosophers use to do, non ad morem philosophorum, Cic.—I use to be troubled, commoveri soleo, Cic.—as he uses, ut solet, Ter.—to use force, vim adhibere.—to use extremity, omnia pro suo jure agere, Ter.—he used great severity towards them, graviter in eos animadvertit, Caes.—if you use her otherwise than is fair, si tu illam attingeris secus quàm dignum est, Ter.—he used him but unkindly, non humanitus tractavit, Ter.—they have used themselves to it, in eam se consuetudinem adduxerunt, Caes.

USEFUL, utilis, necessarius, commodus.

USURER, foenerator.—Usury, usura, foenus, foeneratio.

USURP, assumere, arrogare, invadere, usurpare.

UTENSILS, instrumenta, vasa.

UTMOST, extremus, summus.—to one's utmost, pro viribus.

UTTER, (adj.) exterior; totus, integer.—to utter, eloqui, pronuciare, proferre, vendere.—Utterable, effabilis.—of good utterance, eloquens, disertus.—Utterly, penitus, omnino, funditus.

V.

VACANCY of place, vacuitas.—vacancy or leisure, otium, vacatio.—Vacant or void, vacans, vacuus. (at leisure) otiosus, feriatus.—to be vacant, vacare.

VACATE, (make void) abrogare, rescindere, vacuare.—Vacated, abrogatus, rescissus.—Vacation, otium, vacatio.—vacation between terms, justitium.

VACUITY, vacuitas, vacuum.—Vacuum, vacuum.

VAGABOND, erro, homo vagus.—Vagrant, erro.

VAIN, (idle, useless) vanus, inanis, inutilis. (proud) superbus, arrogans.—vain-glorious, levis, inconstans.—in vain, frustra, incasum.—vain glory, superbia, arrogantia.—to be vain-glorious, superbire.

VALE, vallis.—Valley, vallis, convallis.

VALET, assecla, famula.—valet de chambre, cubicularius.

VALIANT, fortis, magnanimus, animosus.

VALID, validus, firmus, ratus.—Validity, validitas.

VALORIOUS, fortis, animosus, virilis.

VALOUR, fortitudo, virtus.

VALUABLE, pretiosus, charus.

VALUE, valor, pretium.—to value, aestimare, censere.—to value highly, magni facere.—to value low, parvi ducere.—of little value, vilis.—to be of no value, vilesce.—Valuation, aestimatio.—Valuer, censor, aestimator.

VALVES, valvulae.

VANISH, vanescere, evanescere.

VANITY, vanitas, inanitas.

VANQUISH, vinco, supero, debello.—vanquish in debate, confuto, refello, redarguo.—Vanquished, victus, subactus, domitus.—Vanquisher, victor, domitor.

VAPID, vapidus.

VAPOUR, vapor, exhalatio.—to vapour, jactare, gloriari.—Vapouring, vapor, exhalatio.—Vapourish, imorosus, difficilis.

VARIABLE, levis, instabilis.

VARIANCE, dissidium, contentio, altercatio.—to be at variance, dissidere; litigare.

VARIATION, variatio, mutatio.—Varied, variatus, mutatus.

VARIEGATE, coloribus variare.—Variegated, variegatus, variatus.

VARIETY, varietas, diversitas.

VARIOUS, varius, diversus.—Variously, variè.

VARY, vario, muto. (disagree) dissentio, discordo.

VARLET, homo scelestus.

VARNISH, vernix.—to varnish, polire, fucare.—to varnish or disguise, dissimulare, celare.—Varnished, politus.

VASSAL, verna, † vassalus.—Vassalage, mancipium.

VAST, vastus, ingens, enormis.—Vastness, vastitas.

VAT, cupa, dolium.—vat for dyeing, ahenum tinctorium.—vat for cheese, forma casearia.—vat for barley, ptisanarium.

VAULT, fornix, camera, testudo.—a vault under ground, crypta.—a vault for the dead, sepulchrum cameratum.—to vault or arch over, fornicare, arcuare, camerare.—to vault or leap over, transilire.—to vault or leap off, desilire.—to vault or leap on, insilire.—a vaulter, desultor, saltator.—Vaulting, desultura.

VAUNT, or boast, glorior, jacto.—a vaunt, jactatio.—Vaunter, jactator.—Vaunting, gloriosus.

VEAL, caro vitulina.

VEER about, circumago.—to veer a cable, rudentem transferre, vel in orbem vertere.

VEGETABLE, † vegetabilis, olus.

VEGETATE, vegeto, germino.—Vegetation, vegetatio.

VEHEMENCE, vehementia.—Vehement, vehementis, fervidus.—to be vehement, fervere.

VEHICLE, vehiculum,

- VEIL**, velum.—to veil, velare, abnudere.
VEIN, vena.
VELOCITY, velocitas, celeritas.
VELVET, † velvetum.
VENAL, venalis, venalitiuus.
VEND, vendo, vendito.—*Vendible*, vendibilis, mercabilis.—*Vendee*, emptor.—*Vending*, venditio.—*Vender*, venditor.
VENEFICIAL, veneficus.
VENERABLE, venerabilis, venerandus, colendus.—*Venerably*, augustè.—*Veneration*, veneratio, reverentia.—*Venerated*, observatus, cultus.—to *venerate*, revereri, colere.
VENERY, res, vel libido venerea.—*Venerical*, venereus.
VENESECTION, venae sectio.
VENGEANCE, ultio, vendicta.—to take vengeance, ulcisci.—with a vengeance, diras imprecando.—*Vengeful*, ultionis cupidus.
VENIAL, venialis, venia dignus.
VENISON, caro ferina.
VENOM, venenum, virus.—to *venom*, veneno inficere.—*Venomed*, veneno infectus.—*Venomous*, venosus, virosus.—*Venomously*, perniciosè.
VENT, spiraculum, exitus.—*vent or sale*, venditio.—to *vent or sell*, vendere, venditare.—to give *vent to*, spiraculum aperire.—to give *vent to passion*, iram effundere.—to give *vent to one's thoughts*, cogitationes expromere.—to *vent or let in air*, aërem emittere.—to take *vent*, patefieri, evulgari.—*having vent*, respirans.—to *ventilate*, ventilare.—*Ventilation*, ventilatio.
VENTRICLE, ventriculus.
VENTURING, or *undertaking*, ausum, inceptum. (*chance*) sors. (*hazard*) alea, periculum.—at a *venture*, temerè, periculosè.—to *venture*, periclitari, experiri.—to *venture a wager*, pignus deponere.—to *venture or dare*, audere.—*Venturer*, audax.
VERACITY, veracitas, veritas.
VERB, verbum.
VERBATIM, ad verbum, verbatim.
VERBOSE, verbosus.
VERDANT, virens, viridus.
VERDIGREASE, aerugo.
VERDICT, sententia, opinio.—*verdict of a jury*, † veredictum, iudicium, juratorum sententia.—to pass a *verdict*, sententiam ferre.
VERDURE, viriditas.
VERGE, (*limit*) limes, ambitus, extremitas. (*instrument*) fascis lictoris.—to *verge*, vergere. *Verges*, lictor, vergifer.
VERIEST, admòdum, or by the use of the superlative degree, thus, *veriest* foolish, admòdum stultus; or in one word, stultissimus.
VERIFY, confirmare, ratum facere.—*Verified*, ratum, confirmatus.—*Verifier*, confirmator.
VERILY, quidè, equidè, verè, certè, reverà.
VERITY, veritas.—*Veritable*, verus, certus.
VERJUICE, omphacium.
VERMILION, minium.—to paint with *vermilion*, mimiare.—marked with *vermilion*, miniatus.
VERMIN, vermis, pediculus.
- VERNACULAR**, vernaculus.
VERNAL, vernus, vernalis.
VERSATILE, versatilis.
VERSE, versus, carmen.—*short verse*, versiculus.—*well versed*, peritus, edoctus.—*Versicle*, versiculus.—*Versifier*, versificator.—to *versify*, versificare, versus condere.—*Version*, versio.
VERTICAL, verticalis, in vertice.—*vertical point*, zenith, ind.—*Verticity*, rotatio.
VERTIGO, vertigo.—*Vertiginous*, vertiginosus.
VERY, (*adj.*) merus, verus.—a *very* knave, purus putus nebulo.—the *very* same, ipsus, ipse, idem. (*adv.*) valde, verè, admòdum, multum, apprime, oppido.—*very much*, impendio, plurimum, magnopere, quam plurimum. (*even*) vel, etiam. (*himself, itself, themselves*) ipse.—the *very* pines, &c. ipsae pinus, &c. Virg.—from that *very* hour, ex illà horà, ab eo momento.—*Terentia was not very well*, Terentia minus bellè habuit, Cic.—in one thing he was not *very well* advised, in unà re paulò minus consideratus fuit, Cic.—a man *very diligent*, homo non parum diligens, Cic.—a good man, and *very honest*, vir bonus et cum primis honestus, Cic.—that is *very false*, illud procul vero est, Col.—I beg of you *very earnestly*, a te maxime quaeso, majorem in modum peto, Cic.—I am *very glad* you liked it so well, tantopere a te probari vehementer gaudeo, Cic.—I would *very faintly* you had a sting, fundam tibi nunc nimis vellem dari, Ter.—in *very deed*, reverà, Cic.—from the *very beginning*, jam inde a principio, Cic.—seeing he was a *very fine* Roman knight, cum in primis lautus esset eques Romanus, Nep.—he was *very sick*; graviter aegrotavit, Cic.
VESICLE, vesicula.
VESPERS, preces vespertinae.
VESSEL, vas. (*a ship*) navigium, navigolum, navicula.
VEST, vestis, vestimentum.—to *vest or give possession*, possessionem dare.—to *vest with an office*, inaugurare.—*vested in office*, inauguratus.
VESTAL, vestalis.
VESTIGE, vestigium.
VESTRY, (*room*) vestiarius, sacrarium. (*parish meeting*, paroeciae concilium.
VETCH, vicia, ervum.
VETERAN, veteranus.
VEX, vexo, inquieto.—to be *vexed*, affligi, angì.—*Vexation*, moeror, vexatio.—*Vexatious*, molestus, acerbus.—*Vexed*, vexatus, iratus.—*Vexer*, vexator, interpellator.—*Vexing*, (*causing vexation*) molestus. (*grieving*) moerens, dolens.
VIAL, phiala.
VIANDS, cibaria, cibus.—*dainty viands*, dapes, cupediae.
VIBRATE, vibro, agito.—*Vibration*, vibratio, agitatio.
VICAR, vicarius.—*Vicarage*, vicariatus.
VICE, (*fault*) vitium, scelus, nequitia. (*iron instrument*) cochlea.—a *vice-admiral*, legatus classarius.—*chamberlain*, vicè cubicularii fun-

gens.—chancellor, vicecancellarius.—*vice-gerent*, legatus.—*viceroj*, prorex.—*vicious*, vitiosus, pravus, nequam, scelestus, flagitiosus.

VICINAGE, vicinitas.

VICISSITUDE, vicissitudo.

VICTIM, (sacrificed before engaging with the enemy) hostia. (after a victory) victima.

VICTOR, victor, superator.

VICTORY, victoria, palma.—to get the victory, vincere, superare.—*Victorious*, victor, victrix.

VICTUALS, victus, res cibaria.—*victuals of an army*, commectus.—to victual, cibaria suppeditare.—to sell victuals, cauponari.—to buy victuals, obsonari.—*Victualler*, caupo.—*Victualling house*, caupona, popina.—*victualler's trade*, cauponaria.—to frequent victualling-houses, popinare.

VIZ with, contendere, aemulare, certare, Hor.

VIEW, visus, conspectus.—*view of a place*, prospectus.—to view the situation, explorare, lustrare.—to view the situation of the enemy, speculari copias hostium.—to have a view of, lustrare, inspicere, circumspicere.—to view or examine, investigare, indagari, scrutari, exquirere.—to view narrowly, inspicere propius.—at first view, primâ specie.—in one view, uno aspectu.—in view of the world, palâm.—to have in view, praevidere.—under one's view, sub aspectum.—viewed, or surveyed, lustratus, inspectus.—viewed or examined, investigatus.—having viewed, intuitus.—*Viewer*, inspector.—*Viewing*, intuens, specularis.

VIGIL, vigilia, pervigilium.

VIGILANCE, vigilantia.—*Vigilant*, vigilans, vigil, diligens.—to be vigilant, vigilare, excubare.

VIGOUR of body, robur, vigor.—*vigour of mind*, firmitas animi.—*Vigorous*, validus, vigens, strenuus, acer, vegetus, valens.—*Vigorously*, strenuè, acriter.—*Vigorousness*, robur, vigor.—without vigor, enervis, enervatus.

VILE, vilis, abjectus. (filthy) foedus, sordidus, obscœnus, impurus. (wicked) scelestus, pravus.—*Vilely*, viliter, pravè, foedè.—*Vileness*, pravitatis, foeditas.

VILIFY, vituperare, calumniare.—*Vilified*, infamatus, vituperatus.—*Vilifying*, vituperatio.

VILLA, villa, diversorium.

VILLAGE, vicus, pagus.—*Villager*, vicanus, paganus.

VILLAIN, or bond-man, mancipium. (rogue) scelestus, nequam.—*Villainy*, scelus, flagitium. *Villainous*, scleratus, scelestus.

VINCIBLE, vincibilis, superabilis.

VINDICATE, vindicare, defendere.—*Vindicated*, vindicatus, defensus.—*Vindicator*, vindex, defensor.—*Vindication*, defensio.

VINDICTIVE, ultionis cupidus.

VINE, vitis.—*wild vine*, labrusca.—*vine-branch*, palmes, sarmentum.—*vine-planter*, vitisator.—*vine-dresser*, pampinator, vinator.—*vine-leaf*, pampinus.—to prune a vine, pampinare.—*vine-yard*, vinetum, vinea.

VINEGAR, acētum, vinum acidum.

VINTAGE, vindemia.—*Vintager*, vindemiator.—*Vintner*, vinarius.

VIOL, fides, lyra, cithara.

VIOLATE, violò, rumpo, temero.—*Violated*, violatus, temeratus.—not violated, involatus.—*Violatum*, violatio.—*Violator*, violator, ruptor.

—*Violence*, violentia.—*Violent*, violens, vehemens, acris.—to lay violent hands on one's self, mortem sibi consciscere.

VIOLET, viola.

VIPER, vipera, echidna.—*Viperous*, viperinus.

VIRAGO, virâgo.

VIRGIN, virgo. *adj.* purus, optimus.—*Virginity*, virginitas, castitas.—*Virginal*, clavecymbalum.

VIRILE, virilis, masculus.—*Virility*, virilitas.

VIRTUAL, insitus.—*Virtually*, vi insitâ.

VIRTUE, or piety, virtus, pietas, probitas. (efficacy) virtus, proprietas.—*Virtuous*, pius, probus.

VIRULENCE, acerbitas, asperitas.—*Virulent*, asper, mordax.

VISAGE, facies, vultus.—*sour-visaged*, torvus, tetricus.

VISCID, viscidus, glutinosus.

VISCOUNT, † vicecomes.

VISCOUS, viscosus, viscidus.—*Viscid*, viscidus.

VISER, cassida, buccula.

VISIBLE, visibilis, spectabilis. (manifest) conspicuus, clarus, manifestus, perspicuus.—*Visibly*, apertè, manifestè.—*Visibility*, † visibilitas.

VISION, visio. (phantom) spectrum, phantasma.

VISIT, visito, viso, in viso.—a visit, officiosus aditus.—*Visited*, visitatus.—*Visitor*, saluator.—*Visiting*, or visitation, visitatio, inspectio.

VISUAL, opticus.

VITAL, vitalis.—*Vitality*, vitalitas.—*Vitally*, vitaliter.

VITALS, vitalia.

VITIATE, vitio, depravo, corrumpto.—*Vitiated*, vitiosus.

VITREOUS, vitreus.

VITRIFY, in vitrum mutare.

VITRIOL, vitriolum.

VITUPERATE, vitupero.

VIVACIOUS, vivax, vitalis.—*Vivacity*, vivacitas, vitalitas.

VIVARY, vivarium.

VIVID, vividus.—*Vividly*, vividè.

VIVIFY, vivum facere.—*Vivific*, vivificus, vivum faciens.

VIXEN, femina rixosa.

VIZOR, larva, persona.

VOCABULARY, vocabularium.

VOCAL, vocalis.—*vocal music*, vocum cantus.

VOCATION, vocatio.

VOCATIVE, vocativus.—*vocative case*, vocandi casus.

VOCIFERATION, vociferatio.—*vociferous*, clamosus.

VOGUE, aestimatio, fama.—to be in vogue, invalescere.

VOICE, vox. (note) suffragium.

VOID, or empty, expers, inanis, vacuus.—void, or of no authority, invalidus, cassus.—a void space, vacuum.—to void or go from, cedere de.—to void, or cast out, egerere, excernere.—to be void, vacare.—to make void, evacuare.—to make void a law, legem rescindere.—Voidance, evacuatio.—voidance, (in law) vacatio beneficii.—Voided, evacuatus, egestus.—Voiding, excretio.

VOLATILE, volatilis, volaticus.—Volatility, inconstantia.

VOLLEY, or shout, acclamatio.—volley of shot, emissa tela.

VOLUBILITY, volubilitas, inconstantia.

VOLUBLE, volubilis, lubricus.

VOLUME, volumen, tomus.—Voluminous, magnus, crassus.

VOLUNTARY, voluntarius.—Volunteers, volones, milites voluntarii.

VOLUPTUOUS, voluptuosus.—Voluptuousness, luxuria.

VOLUTATION, volutatio.

VOMIT, vomitus.—to vomit, vomere.—to vomit up, evomere, ejicere.—to vomit again, revomere.—to vomit often, vomitare.—to be like to vomit, nauseare.—ready to vomit, nauseans.

VORACIOUS, vorax, gulosus.—Voracity, voracitas.

VOTARY, voto obstrictus.—Votress, voto obstricta.

VOTE, suffragium, sententia.—to vote, suffragium ferre.—to vote for, suffragari.—to vote against, refragari.—Voting, suffragatio.

VOUCH, affirmo, assero.—Voucher, assertor, vindex.—Vouching, vindicatio, assertio.

VOUCHSAFE, dignari, concedere.—having vouchsafed, dignatus.—Vouchsafement, donum.

VOW, votum.—to vow, vovere, votum facere.—to bind by a vow, devotare.—Vowed, votus, devotus, votivus.—Vowing, votum, devotio.

VOYAGE, iter per mare, navigatio.—to go a voyage, navigare.

VULCANO, mons ignitus.

VULGAR, vulgaris, humilis, communis, abjectus, sordidus, tritus.—the vulgar, vulgus, plebs, populus.—Vulgarity, mores vulgi.

VULNERABLE, vulneri obnoxius.—Vulnerary, vulnerarius.

VULTURE, vultur.

VYE, aemulus, certo.

W.

WAD, fascia, fascis, fasciculus.

WADDLE, incessu vacillare, provolvere.

WADE, in aqua incedere.—to wade over, vadere.

WAG, vibrare. (convey) deducere, dese-

riere.—to waft or carry over, trajicere.—Wasting, vectatio.

WAG, homo lepidus, salaputium.—to wag or shake, agitare, vibrare. (neuter) vacillare, nutare.—to wag the tail, cevere, cauda blandire.

WAGE, pignore certare.—to wage war, bellum gerere.

WAGER, pignus, sponsio.—to lay a wager, pignus apponere.

WAGES, stipendium, salarium.—sailor's wages, naulum.—wages of a day, diarium.

WAGGON, rheda, plaustrum.—Waggoner, rhedarius.

WAIL, deploro, defleo.—to be wailed, lamentabilis, lugendus.—Wailed, lamentatus.—Wailing, luctus.

WAIN, plaustrum.—wain-load, vehes.—wain-driver, plaustrarius.—wain of the moon, decrementum.

WAIST, cinctura, media pars corporis.

WAISTCOAT, subucula.

WAIT for, manere, praestolari, opperiri, expectare.—upon, famulari, assectari, attendere, deducere.—to lie in wait, subsidere, insidiari, insidias struere, vel tendere.—Mercury waits upon him, Mercurius ei subservit, Plaut.—he waited on his master at table, astabat domini mensis, Mart.—do you wait for him, tu istunc opperire, Ter.—to wait day after day, diem de die expectare, Cic.—to make one wait, onus observantiae alicui imponere, Cic.

WAKE, (act.) suscito, expergefacio. (neut.) expergiscor.—to be awakened, expergefio.—wakened, experterctus.—wakeful, vigili, insomnis.

WALK, ambulare. (in a stately manner) incedere.—about, peragrare, obambulare.—a broad, exspatiari.—I'll walk with you to the end of the street, te ad diverticulum assectabor.—they walked in a long gallery, in regia porticu spatiantur.

WALL, (of a town) murus. (of a house) paries. (a fortification) moenia. (without lime or a mound) maceria.—of a wall, muralis.—to wall, muro cingere, munire.

WALLET, pera, mantica.

WALLOW, (act.) voluto. (neut.) volutor.—to wallow in pleasure, voluptatibus se addicere.

WALNUT, juglans.

WAN, pallidus, luridus.—to be wan, pallere, expallere.—to grow wan, pallecere.—wanness, pallor, lutor.

WAND, virga, rudis.

WANDER, vagor, erro.—wander about, pervagor, aberro.—wander from, aberro.—wander over, pererro.—wander up, and down, evagor.—to wander under, suberrare.—wandering on hills, montivagus.—wandering alone, solivagus.—wandering about, circumforaneus.

WANT, (lack) inopia, indigentia, defectus. (poverty) paupertas, penuria, egestas.—want of knowledge, inscientia.—to want (act.). (to be free from or not to have) carere. (to stand in need of), egere. (to wish for) velle. (neut. (to be wanting) deesse, abesse, deficere.—I feel a great want of him, valde hominem desidero, Cic.—the court finds no want of strength in me, non

curia vires meas desiderat, Cic.—*he bears the want of them contentedly, eorum desiderium aequo animo fert, Cic.*—*the state wants no counsel, non deest reipublicae consilium, Cic.* *cui quoniam nihil deerat, Cic.*—*he felt no want of youth, adolescentiam non requisivit, Cic.*—*he was in great want, summis erat in angustiis, Caes.*—*in summâ inopiâ, Cic.*—*they want what they love, illis defuit quod amant, Ter.*—*there wanted but a little of them being surrounded, tantum non circumabantur, Liv.*—*there wanted not some, fuere, qui, &c. or non defuerunt, qui, &c.*—*it wants much of being the highest, longè abest a summo, Cic.*—*our men wanted weapons, tela nostris defecerunt, Caes.*

WANTON, petulans, lascivus, procax.—*to make wanton, emollire.*—*to grow wanton, nimis efferi.*—*to play the wanton, lascivire.*—*playing the wanton, petulans.*—*wantonness, procacitas.*

WAR, bellum, arma.—*a man of war, (a hero) bellator. (ship) navis bellica, navis longa.*—*to wage war, bellum inferre vel gerere.*—*to serve in war, militare.*—*civil war, bellum civile, vel intestinum.*—*open war, Mars apertus.*—*by sea, navale vel classicum.*—*to make war with, bellare cum, Cic.*—*to denounce war, denunciare, Cic.*—*to proclaim it, indicere, Cic.*

WARBLE, modulor.—*Warbling, canorus.*
WARD, or guard, custodia.—*to ward, custodire, tueri.*—*to ward against, cavere.*—*to ward off, depellere.*—*Warded, custoditus.*—*warded off, depulsus, repulsus.*

WARDEN, custos.—*a church-warden, aedituus, sacrorum custos.*—*Warder, vigil, speculator.*

WARDROBE, armarium, vestiarius.
WARDSHIP, tutela, praesidium.
WARE, merx.—*small ware, mercium particulae.*—*earthen ware, vasa fictilia.*—*cutler's ware, instrumenta cultraria.*—*ware-house, repositoryum.*—*ware-house-man, solidarius.*—*a seller of wares, tabernarius.*

WARFARE, bellum, militia.
WARLIKE, bellicosus, bellicus.

WARM, calidus, tepidus. (*ardent*) *ardens.*—*warm in temper, acris, vehemens, iracundus.*—*to warm, calefacere.*—*to warm often, calefactare.*—*to be made warm, tepesferi.*—*to be warm, tepere, calere.*—*to grow warm, calescere.*—*to keep warm, fovere, focillare.*—*a warming pan, thermoclinium.*—*Warmth, calor, tepor.*—*Warmly, calidè, tepidè.*

WARN, moneo.—*warn aforehand, praemoneo.*—*to be warned, commoneferi.*—*Warning, monitio, monitum.*—*warning or notice, notitia.*—*to give warning, monere.*

WARP, telam ordiri.—*to warp as wood, curvare, contrahere.*—*Warped, incurvatus.*—*Warping, incurvatio.*

WARRANT, praeceptum, cautio.—*a justice's warrant, pacis curatoris mandatum.*—*to warrant, securum praestare, protegere.*—*to warrant in law, fide jubere.*—*Warrantable, legitimus, genuinus.*—*unwarrantable, non defendendus.*—*Warranted, ratus, firmatus.*—*Warranting, auctoritas.*

WARREN, vivarium.—*a warren of hares, leporarium.*—*warren-keeper, vivarii custos.*

WARRIOR, miles, homo bellicosus, bellator.

WART, verruca. (*small*) *verrucula.*
WARY, cautus, circumspectus, prudens, providus. (*thrifty*) *circus, frugalis.*—*to be wary, cavere, praevidere.*

WASH, or marsh, aestuarium.—*wash or washing, lavatio.*—*wash for hogs, sorbitio.*—*to wash, luere, lavare.*—*to wash about, circumluere.*—*to wash off, abluere.*—*to wash between, interluere.*—*to wash all over, perluere, diluere.*—*to wash or gargle, gargarizare.*—*to be washed, lavari.*—*Washer, lotor.*—*washer woman, lavatrix, lotrix.*—*Washing, lotio, lavatio.*—*washing away, ablutio.*—*wash house, lavacrum.*—*wash ball, smegma.*—*wash bowl, labrum.*—*Washy, humidus, infirmus.*

WASP, vespa.
WASSAILER, bibax, potor.

WASTE, vastare, desolare; absumere, consumere, decoquere, disperdere, dissipare.—*away, tabescere, decrescere, macrescere.*—*a country, (in any way) vastare.*—*the people of it, populari, depopulari.*—*he wasted the treasury, exhaustabat aerarium, Cic.*—*you add waste to wickedness, flagitio additis damnum, Hor.*—*he wastes his estate, patrimonio se spoliât, Cic.*—*there are great wastes between, vastae solitudines interjectae sunt, Cic.*—*waste papers, schedae rejectanae.*

WATCH, *automatum loculo portandum vel manuale.—*watchmaker, automatopaetus.*—*to watch, vigilare, evigilare.* (*observe*) *observare, explorare.*—*to watch an opportunity, captare, aucupare.*—*to watch all night, pervigilare.*—*to watch and ward, excubare.*—*watcher or tier in wait, insidiator.* (*observer*) *observator.*—*watchful, vigil, vigilans.*—*watchfulness, vigilantia.*—*watching, in excubiis stans.*—*watching all night, pernox.*—*watching all day, perdius.*—*watching for, captans.*—*watching or observing, observatio.*—*watchman, excubitor, vigil.*—*watchtower, specula, pharus.*—*watchword, tessera, symbolum.*

WATER, aqua, unda, lympa, latex, liquor, humor. (*river*) *amnis, rivus, fluvius, flumen.*—*to make water, mingere.*—*a waterman, remex.*—*a water pail, situlus.*—*water flowed out of the rock, vena aquae saxo manabat.*

WEAK, impotens, debilis, imbellis, infirmus, invalidus, pusillanimus, invalidus; fatuus, simplex, parum sagax, excors.—*Weaken, debilitare, frangere, infirmare, enervare.*—*it weakens the body, corpus facit infirmum, Cic.*—*a weak man, homo infirmâ valetudine, Cic.*—*I am very weak, sum admödum infirmus, Cic.*—*to be weak, languere.*

WEALTH, opes, divitiae, facultates, opulentia.—*a commonwealth, respublica.*

WEAN, ablacto, a lacte depello.—*wean from pleasures, a voluptatibus abstinere.*

WEAPON, telum, ferrum.

WEAR, (act.) gerere, gestare. (neut.) terere, deterere, atterere. (as water) subedere, exedere. (waste away) decrescere, obsolescere.—*to wear*

out land, agrum effectum reddere.—to wear clothes, vestiri.

WEARY, lassus, fessus, defessus.—*Weariness, taedium, fastidium, satietas.*—*Wearisome, molestus.*—to be weary, taedere, satietate capi, teneri.—*I am weary of my life, vitae me taedet.*—we are now very weary, admödem sumus jam defatigati, Cic.—they are weary of any age, iis omnis gravis est aetas, Cic.—*I am now weary of those delights, sarias jam tenet studio istorum, Ter.* See TIRE.

WEATHER, tempestas, coelum.—*fair weather, coelum tranquillum, sudum.* (a sheep) vervex, aries castratus.—*a bell-weather, vervex sectarius, dux gregis.*—*verb.* to weather a cape, promontorium praeternavigare.—to weather a storm, tempestatem eludere.

WEAVER, textor, textrix.—to weave, texere.

WEB, tela, textum.

WED a husband, nubere.—wed a wife, ducere.—a Wedding, nuptiae.—Wedlock, conjugium, matrimonium.

WEDGE, cuneus; massa, lingula.

WEED, herba noxia.—to weed, sarrire.

WEEK, hebdomäda.—week day, dies profes-tus.—Weekly, singulis hebdomadibus.

WEEP, lacrymare, lacrymari, flere, plorare, ejulare, fletus effundere, Virg.—Weeping, oculis madens, Stat.—they weep, fletur, sc. ab illis, Ter.—to make one weep, excitare lacrymas alicui, Plaut. lacrymas alicui elicere, vel excutere.

WEIGH, pendere, appendere; ponderare; librare.—to be weighed in the same balance, pen-sari eädem trutinä, Hor.—to weigh and consid-er, aestimare et ponderare, Cic.—the vine weighs down the elm, vitis degravat ulmum, Ov. a person who weighs, libripens, Boët.—often weighed, pensatus, pensitatus, Plin.—a weight, pondus.—a weight of lead, libramentum plum-bi, Liv.—the weight in gold given for one's head, repensum aurum pro capite alicujus, vel repen-sum auro caput, Cic.—Opimius the consul pub-lished that he would give the weight in gold for the head of Gracchus, Gracchi caput Opimius con-sul auro se repensurum ediderat, Val. Max.—the weight of burdens, pressus ponderum, Cic.

WELCOME, gratus, optatus.—to welcome with a loving and friendly countenance, excipere comiter et benigno vultu, Liv.

WELFARE, incolumitas, salus.

WELL, (adv.) bellè, bene, prohè, rectè, commöde.—to understand something very well, praecclare aliquid intelligere, Cic.—if any thing had happened to me otherwise than well, si quid mihi humanitus accidisset, Cic.—subst. puteus, fons.—well-water, aqua puteana, Plin.

WEN, struma, scrophula.

WENCH, puella, ancillula.

WEST, occidens, occasus.—West-wind, ze-phyrus.

WET, humidus, madidus, madens.—wet with dew, roscidus.—to be wet, permadere.—wetting their face and cheeks with tears, lacrymis ro-rantes ora genasque, Lucr.

WHALE, balæna, cetus, & cete, pl.

WHAT, quid.—what man? quis? quisnam

what kind of, cujusmodi, qualis.—what country-man? cujas?—what number? quotus?—what one of many? quotusquisque?—what do you ask for it? quanti indicas?—what a matter it was! quantum erat!—what a fool I was! quam ego eram stultus!—what with speaking, what with writing, quâ loquendo, quâ scribendo; cum sermone, cum scripto.

WHATSOEVER, quicquid, quidvis, quodcun-que.—to what place? quò?—soever, quocunque,—by what place? quâ?—soever, quacunque,—for what cause? quare, quamobrem.—mind what you are about, hoc agite, amabo, Ter.—beyond what is sufficient, ultra quam satis est, Cic.—as to what he spoke of religion, quatenus de religione dicebat, Cic.

WHEAT, triticum, frumentum.—small wheat, siligo.—fine wheat used in sacrifice, ador.—wheat flour, pollen.

WHEEL, pellicio, allicio.

WHEEL, rota.—to draw up water, haur-trum. (the navel) umbilicus.—a cart-wheel, or-bita.

WHELP, catulus, catellus.

WHEN, quando, cum, quum, ubi, postquam,—when as, quandoquidem.—soever, quodcun-que.—just when, simulac.

WHENCE, unde, ex quo.—soever, undecun-que.—you will, undelibet.

WHERE, ubi, ubinam, ubinam gentium.—where you please, ubivis, ubilibet.—whereas, quum, quandoquidem, quoniam.—whereby, ex quo.—wherefore, (inter.) quamobrem, quapro-pter, qua de re, quare, cur. (indef.) quocirca, quare, proin, proinde.—wherefore not, quidni, quin.—wherein, quid, in qua parte.—whereof, cujus, unde.—wheresoever, ubicunque, ubiubi, ubilibet.—where to, cui, quo.—whereupon, quo facto.—wherewith, quo, quicum, quibuscum.—any where, ubicunque.—every where, passim, ubique.—no where, nullibi, nusquam.—if we will there begin to make our narration, where it shall be necessary, si inde incipiemus narrare, unde necesse erit, Cic.—where there was an en-trance, quâ adiri poterat, Cic.—nor is there room any where for counsel, nec est usquam con-silio locus, Cic.—wherewithal, quo, unde, quo modo.

WHETHER, seu, sive, utrum.—whether or no, an, utrum, nunquid.—whether of the two, uter.—whereas you ask, whether there be any hope of a pacification, quòd quaeris equae spes pacificationis sit, Cic.

WHET, acuerè, exacuerè, exasperare.—a whetstone, cos.

WHICH, qui, quae, quod.—which of the two? uter?—which way? quâ viâ.

WHILE, dum, quoad, donec.—after a while, propediem, brevi.—a long while, diu, longum, multum.—a little while, modo, nuper, pridem.—meanwhile, interea, interim.—it is worth while, est operae pretium, Ter.—one while this way, another while that, nunc huc, nunc illuc, Virg.

WHIM, repentinus animi impetus.

WHIMSICAL, inconstans, levis.

WHIP, flagellum, scutica.—to whip, virgis caedere, flagellare.—to whip, or to be whipped, vapulare.

WHIRL, verticillum.—to whirl, torquere.—Whirlpool, vertex.—Whirlwind, turbo.

WHISPER, susurrus, Virg. susurrum, Ov. susurratio, Plin.—now I hear it whispered that she is an Athenian, jam susurrati audio civem Atticam esse hanc, Ter.—to whisper in one's ear, in aurem alterius aliquid insurrare, Cic. obgamire, Ter.

WHISTLE, insibilo, fistulâ modulari.—a whistling wind, ventus susurrans, Virg.

WHITE, (natural) albus. (pale, but artificial) candidus.—the white of the eye, albugo.—a white, album.—white of an egg, albumen, Plin.—white teeth, dentes candiduli, Cic.—to be white, albescere.—to make white, dealbare.—the meadows are white with hoar frost, prata canis albicant pruinis, Hor.—fair white, lacteolus.

WHITHER, quo, quonam.—any whither, usquam, quopiam.—some whither, aliquo.—any whither, alibi.—no whither, nusquam.—whithersoever, quocunque.

WHO, (inter.) quis, quae, quod.—(relat.) qui, quae, quod.—(indef.) quis, quae, quid.—Whoever, quisquis, quilibet, quicunque.

WHOLE, (not sick) sanus. (intire) integer.—the whole family, universa familia, Cic.—to set one's whole mind to do any thing, totâ mente incumbere in curam aliquam, Cic.—whole-salesmen, venditores solidarii.—ten whole years, decem annos solidos, Plaut.—in whole, omnino, Cic.—wholly, solidè, integrè, plene, Ter.

WHORE, meretrix, scortum. (common) prostibulum.—whoredom, stuprum.

WICKED, impius, malignus, iniquus, pravus, nefarius, improbus, facinorosus, scelèstus.—very wicked, flagitiosus.—a wicked and vicious mind, mens conscelerata et contaminata, Cic. a most wicked cause of war, causa teterrima belli, Hor.

WIDE, latus, spatiosus. (open) patulus.—a wide mouth, laxum os, Syl. fauces patulae, Claud. sparso ore, Ter.—a wide shoe, latus calceus, Hor.—a wide sea, aequor vastum, Virg.—write wide, scribe latissimè, latioribus intervallis.—a wide field, latus ager, Col.

WIDOW, vidua, sola, deserta.

WIFE, uxor, marita, sponsa, conjux.—an old wife, vetula.—the house-wife, materfamilias.

WIG, capillamentum, caliendum.

WILD, ferus, ferinus.—a wild horse, equus indomitus.—tree, agrestis.

WILDERNESS, solitudo, desertum.

WILL, voluntas, votum, arbitrium.—of one's free will, sponte.—against one's will, invitus.—with the good will of the people, plebe cupientissimâ, Sall.—these things discourage the good will of our friends, haec amicorum studia debilitant, Cic.—bearing good will, benevolus.—ill will, malevolus.—to will, velle, cupere, jubere.—if you will, sis for si vis, saltis for si vultis.—whether one will or no, nolens volens vel ingratis.—a last will, testamentum.—to make one, condere.—to bequeath one, legare.—let it go as it

will, utcunque res cesserit, quocunque modo illud sese habeat, Cic.—do what you will, facite quod nobis lubet, Ter.—when you will, quovis die, Ter.—against his father's will, praeter sui voluntatem patris, Ter.—you may do with it what you will, hujusce rei potestas omnibus in vobis sita est, Cic.—wilful, obstinatus, contumax, refractarius.—a wilful fellow, capito.

WIN, lucrari, lucrifacere. (obtain) consequi, adipisci, nanscisci, obtinere. (by conquest) vincere, potiri. (by assault) expugnare.—favour, gratiam conciliare, demerere.—to win a prize, pretium certaminis ferre, Ov.

WIND, ventus. (a gale) aura. (a blast) flabrum.—windy, flatuosus, ventosus.—to wind, versare.—up a discourse, perorare, concludere.—to have the wind with one, secundo vento vehi, cursum tenere, Cic.—taking the night wind, usae nocturnâ aurâ, Caes.—the wind serving them, nacti idoneum ventum, Caes.—the ships lay wind-bound, naves vento tenebantur, Caes.—east wind, eurus, subsolanus.—west wind, zephyrus, favonius.—north wind, septentrio, boreas, aquilo.—south wind, auster, notus.—south-east wind, vulturnus, euronotus.—north-west wind, sciron.—south-west wind, africanus.—north-east wind, iapyx.—west wind by north, caurus.

WINE, vinum, merum.—strong wine, tementum.—pure wine, vinum meracum.—with water, posca.—new wine, mustum.

WING, ala, penna.—(of an army) cornu.—the wings, pinnulae.—winged, alatus, pennatus, ales, volucer.—they were not slack in the wings, nec cunctatum apud latera, Tac.

WINK, niverè, conniverè.—often, nictare.—at one's conduct, dissimulare, tolerare, permittere.

WINTER, hiems, bruma, tempus hiemale, hybernum.—to pass the winter, hiemare, hibernare.—winter quarters, hiberna.—in winter time, per hiemem, Cic.—the winter following, eâ, quae secuta est, hieme, Caes.

WIPE, tergère, detergère.—one's nose, emungere.—clean, extergere.—off, abstergere.—out, delere.—a wipe, (jeer) dicitium, scomma.

WISE, sapiens, prudens.—to be wise, sapere.—a wise-acre, stultus.—in no wise, neutiquam, nequaquam, nullo pacto.—in any wise, quoquo modo.—in this wise, in hunc modum.—wisdom, sapientia, prudentia.

WISH, cupere, avere.—greatly, optare, exoptare.—a wish, votum.—I wish well to the young woman, illi faveo virgini, Ter.—it is according to our wish, voto convenit res, Ov.—I could wish he should live, utinam viveret, Cic.—I could wish, vellem, Cic.—as I could wish, ex meâ sententiâ, Plaut.—I wish you much health, salvere te plurimum jubeo, Ter.—they wish him joy of his victory, gratulantur ei victoriam, Cic.

WIT, ingenium, solertia, lepor, sales.—sharpness of wit, subtilitas, solertia, sagacitas, acumen.—witlicious, facetiae, argutiae, sales.—witless, vecors, demens, fatuus, insulsus.—have your wits about you, ingenium in numerato habe, Plin. fac apud te ut sis, Ter.—to come again to his wits, ad se redire, Ter.—to wit, nempe, videlicet, scilicet.

WITH, cum, a, ab, apud, cum, ex.—to be with his father, esse apud patrem.—to run with one, contendere cursu.—to fight with one, adversus aliquem pugnare.—with much ado, vix, aegrè. (denoting the instrument, &c.) the prep. cum is commonly omitted, and the substantive put in the ablative; as, he entered the room with (by means of) a sword, gladio in cubiculum ingressus est.

WITHDRAW, seduco, avoco, abstraho; recedo, avertō, se removeo.

WITHIN, intus, intro; cis, in, intra.

WITHOUT, sine, absque, extra, ultro, citra. (not within) foris, extra, extrinsecus. (unless) nisi, ni.

WITNESS, testis.—to call to witness, testari, appellare.—to bear witness, testificari.—an eye-witness, testis oculatus.—an ear-witness, testis auritus. (an evidence) testimonium.

WIZARD, magus, augur, veneficus.

WO, (subst.) calamitas, miseria, aerumna. (interj.) vae.—woes me! vae mihi! hei mihi! miserum me!—woful, luctuosus, calamitosus, lamentabilis.—had you touched it, wo had been to you, si attigisses, ferres infortunium, Ter.

WOLF, lupus, lupa.

WOMAN, mulier. (a female) foemina.—a young woman, puella.—an old woman, anus, vetula.

WONDER, mirari, admiratione teneri, affici.—at, admirari, suspicere.—much, demirari, stupere.—a wonder, mirum, miraculum, monstrum, portentum, prodigium.—what wonder if, quid mirum si, Cic.—it is no wonder, mirandum non est, Cic.

WONT, solitus, consuetus.—to be wont, solere, suescere, assuescere.—after the old wont, antiquâ consuetudine, Ter.—you keep your old wont, antiquum obtines, Ter.—he returns to his old wont, rursus ad ingenium redit, Ter.

WOO, ambire, in uxorem expetere.—a wooer, procus.

WOOD, (timber) lignum, materia.—a wood, sylva, lucus, nemus, saltus.

WORD, verbum, vocabulum, dictio, vox.—a little word, vocula.—to bring one word, nunciare.—to keep one's word, fidem praestare.—to pass his word, polliceri, promittere.—to send one word, significare, certiore facere.—to give one his good word, favere, suffragari.—I will not believe a word you say, nihil tibi quidquam credo, Ter.—take my word for this, hoc mihi vel meae fidei crede, Ter.—upon my word it shall, do fidem futurum, Ter.—I wish to speak a word with you, ausculta paucis, audi paucis, paucis te volo, licetne pauca, Ter.—to bring back word, renunciare, Liv.—he was as good as his word, firmavit fidem, Ter.—to make his word good, promissa perficere, Ter.—to break his word, fidem datam fallere, Cic.—send me word, fac me certiore, Cic.—in a word, ne multa, Cic.—they give the word, signum dant, Caes.—I translated it word for word, totidem fere verbis interpretatus sum, Cic.—he is a man of his word, in verbis inest fides, Ter.—not a

word more, manum de tabula, Cic.—by word of mouth, viva voce.—he could not say a word more, vox eum defecit, Cic.—not a word, tace, Ter.

WORK, opus, labor, opera.—to work, operari.—workman, artifex, opifex.—work-house, ergastulum.—to publish a work, (book) opus in apertum proferre, Cic.—he found him at work, in ipso opere eum deprehendit, Flor.—they went as far as to the work, ad molem usque penetrabant, Curt.—you have made a good day's work, processisti hodie pulchrè, Ter.

WORLD, mundus, orbis, terrarum orbis.—the world to come, seculum futurum. (a great quantity) multitudo, copia, vis.—there is nothing in the world so childish, omnino nihil est infantius.

WORSE, (inferior to what is good) deterior. (to what is bad) pejor.—to make worse, deterere, aggravare.—to wax worse, in deterius vel pejor probali.—at the worst, ad extremum.—to say no worse, ut levissimè dicam, Cic.

WORSHIP, venerari, colere, adorare, revereri.

WORTH, pretium, meritum, valor, census.—to be worth, valere.—worthy, dignus.—to think worthy, dignari.—worth while, operae pretium, Liv. (authority) dignitas, auctoritas.—if they be worth the seeing, si videndo sint, Cic.

WOT, credere, scire.—I wot, opinor, reor, arbitror.

WOULD (I), velim, vellem, utinam.

WOUND, vulnus, plaga.—to wound, sciare, vulnerare.

WRANGLE, altercari, litigare, jurgare, rixari.

WREAK, ulcisci, vindicare.—one's anger, crudelitatem promere, Cic. iram evomere, Ter.

WREST, torquere, intorquere.—maliciously, pervertere, abuti.

WRETCHED, miser, perditus.

WRITE, scribere, exarare, pingere, retexere.—a book, compositio, conficere.—a writer, scriptor.—I had formerly written you word, antea significâram tibi per literas, Cic.

WRONG, (subst.) injuria.—open wrong, vis manifesta. (adv.) perperam. (adj.) pravus, irregularis.—to wrong one, injuriâ afficere, violare, laedere.—we take wrong courses, praeposteris utimur consiliis, Cic.—you understand it wrong, non rectè intelligis, accipis, Ter.—he does himself wrong, ipse sibi injurius est, Ter.

WROTH, iratus.—to be so, irasci.

WROUGHT, factus, confectus, fabricatus, elaboratus.

WRUNG, compressus, contortus.

WRX, distortus, curvus, obliquus.

X.

X BEGINS no word which is purely English.

Y.

YACHT, celox, * thalamegos, navicula.

YARD, (measure) virga, ulna.—*court-yard*, area, atrium.—*yard for fowls*, cors.—*yard for sails*, antenna.—*yard of land*, virgata terrae.

YARN, licium.—*woollen yarn*, lana neta.—*linen yarn*, linum netum.

YAWL, ejulare, vociferare. (as a ship) vacillare, nutare.—*Yawling*, ejulans.

YAWN, oscitare, hiare.—*Yawning*, oscitans.

YE or YOU, vos.

YEA, imò. ità. sanè. rectè. etiam.—*yea truly*, scilicet, maximè.—*yea rather*, quin potius.

YEAN. foetum parere.—*Yeaned*, enixus, partus.—*Yeaning*, nixus, partus.

YEAR, annus.—*and a half*, sesqui annus.—*a leap year*, intercalaris vel bissextilis annus.—*yearly*, quotannis, annis singulis.—*I am now of those years*, jam aetate eà sum, ut, Ter.—*they are a year in dressing*, dum comuntur, annus est, Ter.

YEARN, visceribus commoveri.—*Yearning*, comiseratio.

YELL. ejulare, ululare.—*yell as a child*, vagire.—*Yelling*, ululatus, ejulatio.—*yelling of children*, vagitus.

YELLOW, flavus, fulvus.—*yellow as gold*, aureus.—*yellow as honey*, melleus.—*yellow as saffron*, croceus.—*yellow-haired*, rutilus, rufus.—*to be yellow*, flavere.—*to grow yellow*, flavescere.—*to make yellow*, rutilare.—*Yellowness*, flavedo.

YELP, latrare, gannire.—*Yelper*, latrator.

YEOMAN, paganus ingenuus.—*yeoman of the guard*, satelles.—*yeoman of the larder*, peni procurator.—*yeoman of the robes*, vestiarius.—*yeoman of the stirrup*, strator.

YES, imò. etiam. ità. sanè. certè. certò. maximè.—*yes*, you did say so, dixisti.

YESTERDAY, hesterno die, heri.—*the day before yesterday*, nudius tertius.—*Yesternight*, heri vespere.

YET, at, tamen, verùm, veruntàmen. (as yet, till this time) adhuc, etiamnum, etiam nunc.—*scarce yet*, vix dum.—*not yet*, nondum, nihil dum, ne nunc quidem.—*yet for all that*, tamen, veruntàmen, nihilominus.—*but yet*, attàmen, atqui.—*and yet why should I teach you this*, quanquam te quidem quid hoc doceam, Cic.—*I suffer for my rashness; and yet what rashness was there in it?* do poenas temeritatis meae; etsi quae fuit illa temeritas? Cic.—*and yet what commendation is that*, tametsi quae est ista laudatio, Cic.—*yet tell me what it is*, quin dic quid est, Ter.

YEW, or *ewe*, ovis femina.—*yew-lamb*, agna.

YEW-TREE, TAXUS.

YIELD, dedere, tradere, concedere.—*himself*, se dedere, in manus dare, herbam porrigere. (*produce*) reddere, proferre, fundere, effundere, suggerere. (*afford*) praebere, exhibere, suppeditare. (*pay*) reddere.—*neut.* (*to give over*) cedere, succumbere. (*grant*) fatèri, confitèri.—*to yield up the ghost*, spiritum exhalare, expirare, efflare.—*he forced them to yield*, in deditationem redegit, Hor.—*I yield myself to you*, tibi obsequor; me dedo, Ter.—*he is willing to yield to any thing*, ad omnia descendere paratus est, Caes.

YOKE, jugum. (*slavery*) servitus.—*to yoke*, jugum imponere.—*to yoke oxen*, boves conjugere.—*to yoke unto*, adjudicare.—*to yoke together*, conjugare.—*to bring under the yoke*, subjugare, sub jugum mittere.—*to undergo the yoke*, jugum subire.—*Yoked*, jugo subjectus.—*yoked together*, conjugus.—*two-yoked*, bijuges. *four-yoked*, quadrijuges.—*yoke-fellow*, conjux, socius.

YON, or **YONDER** place, illic.

YOU, (sing.) tu. (plur.) vos.—*Your*, tuus, vester.—*you yourself*, tu ipse, tute.—*yourselves*, vosmet, vos ipsi.—*how came that into your head*, qui tibi istuc in mentem venit? Ter.—*in your judgment*, te judice, Ov.—*when I was about your age*, istà fere aetate cùm essemus, quà es tu nunc, Cic.

YOUNG, juvenis, tener, parvus.—*very young*, admodum adolescens.—*young man*, adolescens, juvenis.—*young woman*, adolescentula.—*to be young*, juvenescere.—*to be young again*, repubescere.—*to be with young*, ventre ferre, utero gestare.—*to bring forth young*, parère, edere, gignere, eniti.—*Younger*, minor natu, junior.—*Youngest*, minimus natu.

YOUTH, (a young person growing to maturity) adolescens. (*one arrived at it*) juvenis. (*period of life*) juvenus, adolescentia.—*a very youth*, admodum adolescens, Cic.—*a teacher of youth*, juventae moderator, Mart.—*a fine youth*, egregius juvenis, Virg.—*the want of knowledge and experience in youth*, ineuntis aetatis inscitia, Cic.

Z.

ZANY, morio, sannio, scurra.

ZEAL, †zelus, studium, aemulatio.—*Zealous*, studiosus, aemulans.—*Zealot*, zelotes.—*to be zealous*, studere, studio fervere.—*Zealously*, studiosè, fervidè.

ZENITH, punctum verticale.

ZODIAC, zodiacus, or bis signifer.

ZONE, zona.

ABBREVIATIONS.

<p>A. <i>for</i> Aulus. Ap. — Appius. Aug. — Augustus. Augg. — Augusti. C. — Caius. Cn. — Cnaeus. Cos. — Consul. Coss. — Consules. D. — Decius <i>or</i> Decimus. D. D. D. — Dat, Dicat, Dedicat. D. D. C. Q. — Dat, Dicat, Consecratque. F. — Filius. H. S. <i>or</i> L. L. S. <i>for</i> Libra, Libra, Semis, <i>i. e.</i> two pounds and a half of brass, equal to a Sestertius. Imp. <i>for</i> Imperator. Impp. — Imperatores. K. — Kaeso. L. — Lucius. L. L. S. <i>or</i> <i>contracted</i>, H. S. <i>for</i> Libra, Libra, Semis.</p>	<p>M. <i>for</i> Marcus. M'. — Manius. Mam. — Mamercus. N. — Nepos. Num. — Numerius. Op. — Opiter. P. — Publius. P. C. — Patres Conscripti. P. R. — Populus Romanus. Q. — Quinctius. R. P. — Res Publica. S. — Salutem. S. C. — Senatûs Consultum. S. P. D. — Salutem Plurimam Dicit. S. P. Q. R. — Senatûs Populusque Romanus. Ser. — Servius. Sex. — Sextus. Sp. — Spurius. T. — Titus. Ti. — Tiberius. U. C. — Urbs Condita.</p>
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ROMAN METHOD OF NUMERATION.

<p>I—One. II—Two. III—Three. IV—Four. V—Five. VI—Six. VII—Seven. VIII—Eight. IX—Nine. X—Ten. XX—Twenty. XXX—Thirty. XL—Forty. L—Fifty. LX—Sixty. LXX—Seventy. LXXX—Eighty.</p>	<p>XC—Ninety. C—Hundred. CC—Two hundred. CCC—Three hundred. CCCC—Four hundred. IO <i>or</i> D—Five hundred. DC—Six hundred. DCC—Seven hundred. DCCC—Eight hundred. DCCCC—Nine hundred. CIJ <i>or</i> M—Thousand. IOJ—Five thousand. CCIOJ—Ten thousand. IOOO—Fifty thousand. CCCIOOO—Hundred thousand. CCCIOOO, CCCIOOO—Two hundred thou- sand.</p>
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ROMAN MONEY REDUCED TO THE ENGLISH STANDARD.

	L.	s.	d.	q.		L.	s.	d.	q.
Sestertius	0	0	1	$\frac{3}{4}$	Decem sestertia	80	14	7	0
Decem sestertii	0	1	7	$\frac{1}{4}$	Centum sestertia	807	5	10	0
Centum sestertii	0	16	1	3	Decies sestertium	8,072	18	4	0
Mille sestertii, equal to one ses- tertium	8	1	5	2	Centies or centies H. S.	80,729	3	4	0
					Millies H. S.	807,291	13	4	0

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INDEX

OF PROPER NAMES.

ACH

ABĀLUS, i, f. an island in the German Ocean, where amber was supposed to drop from the trees, *Plin.* 37, 20, 11.

ABAS, antis, m. a king of Argos; hence—**ABANTĒI** Argi, *Ovid. M.* 15, 164. and—**ABANTIĀDES**, ae, m. *Acrisius*, the son, and sometimes *Perseus*, the great-grandson of Abas.—(II) a noble Trojan, and companion of *Aenēas*.—(III) a Grecian, slain by *Aenēas*.

ABĀRIS, -is, *vel* -īdis, *acc.* -im *vel* -in, a man slain by *Perseus*, *Ov. Met.* 5, 86.—a Rutulian slain by *Euryālus*, *Virg. Æ.* 9, 344.—a famous Scythian, *Herod.* 4, 36.

ABĀTOS, i, f. a small island in the Nile.

ABDĒRA, ae, f. a maritime town of Thrace.
ABDĒRITĀE, arum, m. inhabitants of *Abdēra*; said to be dull or stupid, *Mart.* 10, 25, 4.

ABELLA, ae, f. a town of Campania, abounding in apples.

ABNŌBA, ae, f. *Abenow*, or the Black Mountain in Germany.

ABORIGĪNES, um, m. & f. the original inhabitants of the Roman territory.

ABUS, i, m. the Humber in England.

ABSYRTUS, i, m. son of *Aēetes* king of Colchis.

ABYDOS, i, f. *Nagara*, a town of Troas on the Hellespont, abounding in oysters. hence—**ABYDĒNI**, ōrum, m. inhabitants of *Abydos*.

ABŪLA, ae, f. a mountain in Mauritania, near the straits of Gibraltar.

ACADĒMUS or **ECADĒMUS**, an Athenian, proprietor of the ground where the **ACADĒMIA** was built.

ACANTHUS, i, f. a town of Macedonia.

ACASTUS, i, m. one of *Cicero's* slaves.

ACCA LAURENTIA, the nurse of *Romulus*.

ACCIUS or **ATEIUS**, a Roman tragic poet.

ACCIUS or **ATTIUS NÆVIUS**, a famous augur at Rome, *Liv.* 1, 36.

ACCO, ōnis, m. a general of the Gauls.

ACESTA, a town in Sicily.

ACESTES, ae, m. a king of Sicily.

ACĒTES, ae, m. *Evander's* armour-bearer.

ACHAEMĒNES, ae, *vel* is, m. a Persian king; *Cyrus's* grandfather, celebrated for his wealth: hence—

ACHAEMENIA, ae, f. a part of Persia.

ACT

ACHAIA PROPRIA, north part of Peloponnesus.

ACHĀTES, ae, m. the friend of *Aeneas*.

ACHELŌUS, i, m. a river which divided *Aetolia* from *Acarnania*; also the god of the river.

ACHĒRON, ontis, m. & f. a river of the *Bruttii*,—and of *Epire*.—also the name of one of the infernal rivers.

ACHERONTIA, ae, f. a small town of *Apulia*.

ACHERUSIA, ae, f. a lake near *Cumae* in *Campania*,—and in *Epire*.

ACHILLAS, ae, m. one of *Ptolemy's* generals.

ACHILLES, is, *vel* *Achilleus*, (3 syll.) -eos, or -ēus, ēi, *contr.* i, m. the son of *Peleus* and *Thetis*, a brave Greek.

ACHILLĒUM, i, n. a town of *Troas*.

ACILIUS, a praetor, *Cic. 1 Act. Verr.* 17.—a lawyer, *Cic. Leg.* 2, 23.—a historian, *Cic. Off.* 3, 32. There were others of the same name. See *Liv. Tacit. and Sueton.*

ACIS, -is *vel* -īdis, *acc.* *Acin*, a Sicilian youth of great beauty, called *Heros Simaethius*, from his mother *Symaethis*.—Also, a river of Sicily.

ACONTEUS, (3 syll.) eos *vel* ei, a Latin chief, *Virg. Æ.* 11, 612.—a soldier of *Perseus*, *Ovid. M.* 5, 205.

ACONTIUS, i, m. a young man of the island *Cea*, the lover of *Cydippe*, *Ov. Ep.* 21.

ACRADĪNA, ae, f. a part of *Syracuse*.

ACRĀGAS, a city of Sicily, *Virg. Æ.* 3, 703.

ACRISIONĀDES, ae, m. *Perseus*, the son of *Danaë*.

ACRO CERAUNIA, a high mountain in *Epire*.

ACRO CORINTHUS, i, f. the citadel of *Corinth*.

ACRON, ōnis, m. a king of the *Caeminenses*.

ACROPŌLIS, is, f. the citadel of *Athens*.

ACTAËON, ōnis, m. son of *Aristaeus* and *Autonoë*: hence *Autonoëus heros*, and *Hyantius*, from his being a *Theban*, *Ov. M.* 3, 138, &c.

ACTE, **ACTA**, *vel* **ACTICA**, the country of *Attica*.

ACTIUM, i, n. a town of *Acarnania*.—a promontory near which *Antony* was defeated by *Augustus* in a naval battle. Also, —

ACTIUM, a town of *Corcyra*.

ACTOR, ōris, father of *Menoetius*, and grand-

father of Patroclus, *Ov. Met.* 8. Also, an Auranca, *Virg. Æ.* 12, 94.

ACULEO, a Roman Eques, and a good lawyer, *Cic. Or.* 1, 43. Cicero's uncle by law.

ADHERBAL, Ælis, m. son of Micipsa and grandson of Massinissa, king of Numidia, slain by Jugurtha, *Sall. Jug.* 26.

ADMËTUS, i, m. son of Pheres.—hence PHERËTIÄDES, *Ov. Art. Am.* 3, 19. king of Phærae.

ADÖNIS, is & ïdis, son of Cinÿras and Myrrha, uncommonly beautiful, the favourite of Venus. Also, a river in Phoenicia.

ADRAMYTTIUM, a maritime city of Mysia.

ADRÄSTËA, daughter of Jupiter and Necessity.

ADRÄSTUS, son of Talaon and king of Argos, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 18, &c. (*G.* 430.) Also; a Phrygian exile, (*G.* 601.)

ADRIA, æ, m. the Adriatic sea. Also a town at the top of it.

ADRIÄNUS, the 5th Roman emperor.

ADRUMËTUM, a city of Africa Propria. (*G.* 681.)

ADUATÄCA, a town of Gallia Belgica. (*G.* 538.)

ADUATÏCORUM *oppidum*, *Falais*, on the Mehaige, *Caes.* 2, 29.

ÆEA, a city or island of Colchis: hence *Æeaea carmina*, magical songs, or the incantations of Circe, who was supposed to have resided there, *Ov. Am.* 1, 8, 5. Calypso is called *Æeaea puella*, from the island Æeæe in the Fretum Siculum, *Prop.* 3, 11, 31.

ÆEÄCUS, son of Jupiter by Ægina, father of Telämon and Peleus, and king of Oenopia. His descendants are called *Æeacidae*, (*G.* 385.) and particularly his grandson Achilles is known by the name *Æeacides*, æ, *Virg. Æ.* 1, 99.

ÆEANTEIUM, the tomb of Ajax.

ÆEAS, ntis, m. a small river in Epirus.

ÆEÆ, arum, a town of Apulia, *Liv.* 24, 20.

ÆEËTA, or Æeetes, æ, m. father of Medea, and king of Colchis.

ÆEDEPSUS, i, f. a town of Euboea.

ÆEDESSA, or Æegæe, a city of Macedonia, (*G.* 325.)

ÆEDI, a people of Gaul, residing on the banks of the Arar, (*G.* 537.)

ÆEAGEON, onis, m. a giant with 50 heads and 100 hands, *Virg. Æ.* 10, 565. called Briäurus, *Hom. Il.* 1, 403.

ÆEAGEUM *mare*, named from Ægeus, (*G.* 322.)

ÆEGEUS, (2 syll.) eos, *vel ei*, son of Neptune, and king of Athens. Also, a name given to Neptune himself, *Virg. Æ.* 3, 74.

ÆEGESTA, a town of Sicily, same with ÆESTA.

ÆEGIÄLE, es, wife of Diomëdes, and queen of Æetolia.

ÆEGIÄLUS, same with ÆESYRTUS, the brother of Medæa, *Justin.* 4, 2, 3.

ÆEGIMËRUS, an island in the bay of Carthage, *Liv.* 29, 27.

ÆEGËNA, an island in the Saronic bay. Also the daughter of Asöpus.

ÆEGINIUM, a town of Thessaly, *Liv.* 32, 15.

ÆEGISTHUS, son of Thyestes, by Pelopeia.

ÆEGIUM, a town in Achaia Propria.

ÆEGLËS, a wrestler, born at Lamos.

ÆEGOCËROS, i, m. a sign in the zodiac.

ÆEON, önis, m. the name of a shepherd, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 2. the Æegean sea, *Stat. Th.* 5, 55.

ÆEOS POTÄMOS, a river in the Thracian Chersonese, (*G.* 349.)

ÆEGYPTA, one of Cicero's freed men.

ÆEGYPTUS, i, f. Egypt, (*G.* 665.) -i, m. son of Belus, and king of Egypt, (*G.* 392.)

ÆELIÄNUS (Claudus), a sophist of Praenestë.

ÆELII, a plebeian clan at Rome, containing the *Pacti, Cati, Tuberones*, &c.

ÆELIUS (Quintus), a stoic who wrote orations for others, and praeceptor of M. Varro, *Cic. Her.* 4, 11. *Br.* 46, 56. *Ac.* 1, 2. *Legg.* 2, 23.—(II) Sextus, called *Catus*, from his skill in the civil law, *Cic. Or.* 1, 45, 56. *Legg.* 2, 23. *Or.* 3, 33. *Tusc.* 1, 9.—(III) Lucius, the friend of Cicero, *Cic. Pis.* 27.—(IV) Gallus, governor of Egypt under Augustus, *Plin.* 6, 28. *Strab.* 2, 118. To him Virgil inscribes his 10th Eclogue.

ÆËLLO, önis, m. one of Acteon's dogs, *Ov. M.* 3, 219. -üs, f. one of the harpies, *ib.* 13, 710.

ÆEMILIA *gens*, a clan in which were the *Barbulae, Lepidi, Mamerci, Mamercini, Pauli*, and *Scauri*. Also a tribe, *Cic. Att.* 2, 1. and a road, *Fam.* 10, 30. (*G.* 184.)—ÆEMILIUS *ludus*, a school of gladiators belonging to Æemilius Lepidus, *Hor. A. P.* 32.

ÆEMILIUS (Lucius) Paullus, a general who conquered Persens, *Liv.* 44, 41. *Cic. Verr.* 1, 21.—ÆEMILIANUS (P. Corn. Scipio) a son of his, adopted by the great Scipio Africanus.

ÆEMONIA, a name of Thessaly, (*G.* 320.) *Æemonius juvenis*, Jason, *Ov. M.* 7, 132. -ia *puppis*, the ship Argo, *Ov. A. A.* 1, 6.

ÆENARIA, *vel INARIME*, an island opposite Cumoe in Campania, (*G.* 150.) *Liv.* 8, 22.

ÆENEA, *vel* ÆENIA, a town of Macedonia, built by Æeneas, *Liv.* 40, 4. (*G.* 326.) a town of Thrace, *Virg. Æ.* 3, 18. (*G.* 188.)

ÆENËAS, æ, m. a Trojan chief, son of Venus and Anchises. He first married Creüsa, daughter of king Priam, and then Lavinia, daughter of king Latinus; hence Lavinium in Italy, *Virg. Æ.* *passim.* (*G.* 187.)

ÆENËIS, ïdis *vel* ïdos, f. Virgil's celebrated poem concerning the exploits of Æeneas, *Ov. Tr.* 2, 533. *Stat. Th.* 12, 826.

ÆENËIDES *vel* ÆENËIDES, æ, m. Iulus or Ascanius, son of Æeneas, *Virg. Æ.* 9, 653. *cf.* *Lucan.* 9, 991.

ÆENOBÄRBUS, surname of a family of the *gens* or clan *Domitia*, *Suet. Ner.* 1.

ÆENUS, a river of Rhaetia, *Tac. H.* 3, 5.

ÆEOLIAE *insulae*, the Lipari islands, (*G.* 275.)

ÆEOLIS, ïdis, f. *vel* ÆEOLIA, æ, a country in Asia Minor, (*G.* 587.)

ÆEÖLUS, a king of the Lipari islands, (*G.* 275.) god of the winds, *Virg. Æ.* 1, 56. son of Hipötas, *Ov. M.* 14, 221.—(II) a king of Thes-

saly, father of Lisyphus, called Aeolides by Hor. Od. 2, 10, 20.

AEOLIDES, ae, m. son of Aeolus. also a name given to Misenus, Aeneas's trumpeter, Virg. *Æ.* 6, 164.

AEOLIDAE, arum, m. sons of Aeolus, who married their sisters, Ov. Met. 9, 504. Hom. Od. 10, 7.

AEOLIS, idis, f. Canāce, the daughter of Aeolus, Ov. Ep. 11.—* *Aeolica ratio*, the Aeolic dialect, Quinct. 1, 6, 31. *Aeolium carmen*, lyric poetry. *Aeolia puella*, Sappho, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 12.

ÆPULO, ōnis, m. a king of the Istrians, Liv. 41, 11. *cf.* Flor. 2, 10.

ÆPYTUS, i, m. a companion of Amphion in the Theban war, Stat. Th. 10, 400. 11, 240.

ÆQUI, a people of Latium, sometimes called **ÆQUICŌLAE**.

ÆQUIMAELIUM, a place in Rome, (G. 218.)

ÆRŌPE, es, f. wife of Atreus, Ov. Trist. 2, 391. (G. 405.)

ÆSĀCOS *vel* -us, i, m. son of Priam by Ale-xirhoë, Ov. M. 11, 762. *cf.* Apollod. 3, 11, 5.

ÆSCHINES, is, m. an Athenian orator, Demosthenes's rival, Cic. Or. 3, 56. Quinct. 10, 1.—a Socratic philosopher, Cic. Inv. 1, 31.—an Asiatic orator, contemporary with Cicero, Cic. Br. 95.

ÆSCHYLUS, son of Euphōrion, an Athenian tragic poet, Quinct. 10, 1, 66. Hor. A. P. 278. (A. 355.) There are extant seven of his tragedies, viz. *Prometheus Vinc-tus*, *Septem contra Thebas*, *Persae*, *Supplices*, *Agamemnon*, *Chœ-phorae*, and *Eumenides*.—(II) an orator born in Crōdos, Cicero's preceptor, Cic. Br. 91.

ÆSCULAPIUS, son of Apollo, and god of physic, Virg. *Æ.* 7, 773. called **EPIDAUURIUS**, Ov. M. 15, 725. Prop. 2, 1, 61. and **PERGAM-EUS DEUS**, Mart. 9, 17. (G. 369.)

ÆSĒPUS, a river of Mysia.

ÆSERNIUS, the name of a gladiator, Cic. Opt. Gen. 6.

ÆSIS, a river of Italy, (G. 187.)

ÆSON, ōnis, king of Iolcos, father of Ja-son, Ov. M. 7, 60. (G. 439.)

ÆSŌPUS, a writer of fables, born a slave in Phrygia, but made free on account of his genius. *fabulae Aesopiae*, *non Aesōpi*, fables composed in the style of Aesop, but not written by him, Phaedr. 5, 1, 11.—(II) (Claudius) an actor of tragedies, Cicero's friend, Cic. Div. 1, 37. *cf.* Plin. 10, 51's. 72.—(III) the actor's son, noted for profligacy, Cic. Att. 11, 13. Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 239.

ÆSŪLA & um, a town of Latium, Hor. Od. 3, 29.

ÆSUS, a town of Umbria, Plin. 11, 42.

ÆTHALIA *vel* Elva, *Elba*, an island on the coast of Etruria, Plin. 3, 6.

ÆTION, a painter, Cic. Br. 18.

ÆTHIOPIA, a country of Africa, Lucan. 10, 131.

ÆTHON, one of the horses of the sun, Ov. M. 2, 153.—(II) the war-horse of Pallas, Virg. *Æ.* 11, 89.

ÆTHRA, daughter of Pitheus and mother of Theseus, Ovid. Ep. 10, 31. *nepos Aethrae*, Hippolitus, Ov. in lb. 577.—(II) one of Helena's maid-servants, Ov. Ep. 17, 150 & 267.

ÆTNA, a mountain and volcano in Sicily, (G. 271.) *Aetnaca tellus*, Sicily, Ov. M. 8, 260. *Aetnaeus pastor*, Polyphemus, Id. P. 2, 2, 115. *Aetnaei fratres*, the Cyclops, Virg. *Æ.* 3, 678. (II) a town at the bottom of mount Aetna, Strab. 6, 268.

ÆTOLIA, a part of Graecia Propria, (G. 312.)

ÆTOLICUS, Aetōlus, & Aetolius. a. *Aetolius heros*, Diomēdes, Ov. M. 14, 461. *Arpi Aetōli*, built by Diomēdes, Virg. *Æ.* 10, 28. *Aetōli campi*, Apulia, Sil. 1, 125. (G. 186 & 458.)

ÆFRĀNIUS, (Lucius) a Roman comic poet, Cic. Br. 45. Fin. 1, 3. Horat. Epist. 2, 1, 57.—(II) son of Aulus, consul in the year 693, very indolent, Cic. Att. 1, 18. afterwards one of Pompey's lieutenants in Spain, Cic. Fam. 16, 12. *cf.* Caes. B. C. 1, 8. Hist. B. Afr. 95. Suet. Caes. 75.

ÆFRICA, one of the three great divisions of the world, according to the ancients, Sall. Jug. 17. called also **LIBYA**, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 6.—

ÆFER, Hannibal, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 42. *Afra avis*, a Guinea hen, Hor. Ep. 2, 53.

ÆFRĪCUS, i, m. a wind blowing from Africa between south and west, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 57.—

ÆFRICĀNUS, a surname given to P. Cornelius Scipio, Liv. 30, 45. Hor. Od. 4, 8, 18. Epod. 9, 25. also to his grandson by adoption, who was called **ÆFRICĀNUS MINOR**, Cic. Off. 1, 32.

AGAMĒDES, is, m. an architect, Cic. Tusc. 1, 47.

AGAMEMNON, ōnis, m. son of Atreus, king of Mycenae, and commander of the Greeks in the Trojan war.

AGANIPPE, a fountain of Boeotia, (G. 304.)

AGATHŌCLES, is, m. a tyrant of Sicily, Justin. 22.—(II) also a historian, Cic. Div. 1, 24.

AGATHYRSI, orum, m. a people of Sarmatia, Virg. *Æ.* 4, 146.

AGĀVE, ae, f. the daughter of Cadmus and Hermione, Ov. M. 3, 511. Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 302.

AGELASTUS, a surname of Crassus, Cic. Fin. 5, 31. Plin. 7, 19.

AGENDĪCUM, i, n. Sens, the chief city of the Senōnes, in Gaul.

AGĒNOR, ōris, m. a king of Phoenicia, and son of Neptune.

AGENORĪDES, ae, m. Cadmus, the son of A-genor, Ov. Met. 3, 7. *Agenoris urbs*, Carthage, Virg. *Æ.* 1, 338. *Agenoreus ductor*, Hannibal, Sil. 17, 392.

AGESILĀUS, a king of Sparta, Nep. 17. (G. 468, 617 & 619.)

AGRS, idis, the name of several kings of Sparta, Cic. Off. 2, 28.

AGLAIA, called also *Pasithea*, one of the three Graces, (G. 364.)

AGLAUS, i, m. a poor Arcadian, Plin. 7, 46. Val. Max. 7, 1, 2.

AGLAUROS, *i. f.* the daughter of Cecrops, king of Athens, *Ov. Met.* 2, 555 & 739.

AGORACRITUS, *i. m.* a famous statuary, *Plin.* 36, 5.

AGRAEI, a people of Aetolia, *Liv.* 32, 34.

AGRAVONITAE, *arum, m.* a people of Illyricum, *Liv.* 45, 26.

AGRICOLA, *ae, m.* the Roman governor of Britain under Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian, and father-in-law of Tacitus, who wrote his life, (G. 501.)

AGRIGENTUM, *i. n.* Girgenti, a town of Sicily.

AGRIPPA, *ae, m.* a Roman family-name. (Menenius) a consul, *Liv.* 2, 32. (M. Vipsanius) the friend of Augustus, *Tac. An.* 1, 2. celebrated by Virgil, *Æ.* 8, 632. and Horace, *Od.* 1, 6. *Sat.* 2, 3, 185. *Ep.* 1, 12, 26.

AGRIPPINA, *ae, f.* the daughter of M. V. Agrippa, and wife of Germanicus, *Tac. An.* 1, 53. *Agrippina Colonia*; Cologne, a town of Lower Germany, on the Rhine.

AGRIUS, *i. m.* the son of Parthæon, king of Aetolia, *Ovid. Ep.* 9, 153.—(II) the father of Thersites, *Ov. P.* 3, 9, 9.

AGYËUS, *vel* AGËYUS, *i. m.* (3 syll.) -eos, a name of Apollo, *Hor. Od.* 4, 6, 28.

AGYLLA, *ae, f.* the ancient name of Caere, a town in Tuscany, *Virg. Æ.* 8, 479.

AGYLLEUS, (3 syll.) eos, *m.* a native of Cleone, *Stat. Th.* 6, 837, 10, 249.

AGYRIUM, *i. n.* a town of Sicily.

AGYRTES, *ae, m.* an infamous parricide, *Ov. Met.* 5, 148.—(II) a combatant in the Theban war, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 281.

AHALA, *ae, m.* a surname of the Servilii, *Liv.* 4, 15. *Cic. Phil.* 2, 11. *Mil.* 3. *Att.* 2, 24.—(II) C. Servilius, master of horse to Cincinnatus, *Liv.* 4, 13 & 14. *Cic. Cat.* 1, 1.

AHENOBARBUS, *i. m.* a surname of the Domitii, *Suet. Ner.* 1 & 2.

AJAX, *âcis, m.* a brave Greek, son of Telæmon, by Hesiônê, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 193. *Ov. M.* 13, 327.—(II) son of Oïleus, *Ov. M.* 12, 662. called Ajax secundus. *Stat. A.* 1, 500. (G. 450.)

AJUS LOQUENS, the name of an unknown god among the Romans, *Cic. Div.* 2, 32, 1, 45. called LOCUTIUS, *Liv.* 5, 40.

ALABANDA, *ae, f. & -da, orum, pl. n.* *Liv.* 33, 18. *Juv.* 3, 70. a city of Caria, (G. 589.) *Cic. Fam.* 13, 56. *N. D.* 3, 19. *Liv.* 45, 25.

ALABANDUS, *i. m.* founder of Alabanda, worshipped as a god, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 19.

ALABARCHES, *ae, m.* a nickname given to Pompey, *Cic. Att.* 2, 17.

ALABASTRUM, *i. n.* a town in Egypt, *Plin.* 5, 9, 36, 7, 37, 10.

ALÂBIS, *is, & Alâbon, ðnis, m.* a river of Sicily, (G. 259.)

ALANDER, a river of Phrygia, *Liv.* 38, 18.

ALÂNI, *orum, m.* a people Sarmatia, near *Palus Mœotis*, *Joseph. B. J.* 7, 29. *Plin.* 4, 12.

ALASTOR, *ðnis, m.* one of Sarpêdon's companions, and slain by Ulysses, *Ovid. Met.* 13, 257.

ALBA LONGA, *Palazzo*, a town of Latium,

(G. 146.) *Æ.* 3, 390, 8, 42. *Juv.* 12, 72. *Liv.* 1, 3.—(II) a town on the north of the Lacus Rucinus, whose inhabitants were called ALBENSES, whereas those of Alba Longa were distinguished by the name of ALBANI, (G. 139.)

ALBA gens, a Roman family, from which the poet Tibullus was descended; hence by Horace he is called Albius, *Ep.* 1, 4.

ALBINONANUS, *i. m.* a Roman surname, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 8.—(II) Celsus, secretary to Tib. Nero, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 8.—(III) Peto, a poet, *Ov. P.* 4, 10.

ALBINIUS, *i. m.* (Lucius) a Roman, *Liv.* 5, 4.

ALBINUS, *i. m.* a surname of the Posthumian family, *Liv. & Cic.*

ALBIS, *is, m.* *Elbe*, a large river of Germany, *Tac. G.* 41.

ALBÛLA, *ae, f.* the ancient name of the Tiber, *Virg. Æ.* 8, 331.

ALBUNEA, *ae, f.* a fountain and wood near Tibur, *Hor. Od.* 1, 7, 12. (G. 145.)

ALBURNUS, *i. m.* *Albanella*, a mountain in Lucania, *Virg. G.* 3, 146. (G. 172.)

ALBUTIUS, *i. m.* a noble Roman, *Cic. Off.* 2, 14. *Br.* 26. *Tusc.* 5, 37.

ALCAEUS, *i. m.* a famous lyric poet, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 27. *Tusc.* 4, 33.—(II) the son of Perseus and Andromêda, the supposed grandfather of Hercules; hence his name Alcides, *Virg. Æ.* 6, 801, 8, 203.—*Hor. Od.* 1, 12, 25.

ALCAMÈNES, *is, m.* a statuary, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 30.

ALCANDER, *i. m.* Sarpedon's companion to the Trojan war, *Ov. M.* 13, 258.—(II) a Trojan, slain by Turnus, *Virg. Æ.* 9, 767.

ALCÂNOR, *ðnis, m.* a Trojan, *Virg. Æ.* 9, 672.—(II) an Italian, slain by Æneas, *Virg. Æ.* 10, 338.

ALCATHOUS, *i. m.* son of Pelops, and king of Megara, *Ovid. A. A.* 2, 421. *Met.* 7, 443.—(II) a Trojan, slain by Caediceus, *Virg. Æ.* 10, 747.

ALCE, *Alcazor*, a town of Spain, *Liv.* 40, 48.

ALCESTIS, *îdis, vel* Alceste, *es, f.* the daughter of Pelias, and wife of Admêtus, *Juv.* 6, 651. called by *Ovid conjux Pagasæa*, from Pagasa, in Thessaly, *Ov. Art. A.* 3, 19.

ALCIBIÂDES, *is, m.* an Athenian general, *Nep.* 7. *Cic. Or.* 2, 22.

ALCIDÂMAS, *antis, m.* a wrestler, *Stat. Th.* 12, 500.—(II) the father of Cartheia, *Ov. Met.* 7, 369.

ALCIDÂMUS, *i. m.* a rhetorician, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 48.

ALCIDES, *ae, m.* a name of Hercules, *Virg. Æ.* 6, 123.

ALCIMÆCHUS, *i. m.* a painter, *Plin.* 35.

ALCIMÈDE, *es, f.* the mother of Jason, *Stat. Th.* 5, 235.

ALCIMÈDON, *ontis, m.* a carver, *Virg. E.* 3, 37.

ALCINÔUS, *i. m.* king of the Phaeacians, the entertainer of Ulysses, and celebrated for the cultivation of his garden, *Virg. G.* 2, 87. *Ov. Am.* 1, 10, 56. *Pent.* 4, 2, 10. *Hor. Epist.* 1, 2, 29.

ALCIPPE, es, f. a country-woman, Virg. E. 7, 14.

ALCIS, is, m. a deity worshipped by the Nahravák, Tac. G. 43.—(II) a name given to Minerva by the Macedonians, Liv. 42, 51.

ALCITROË, es, f. a Theban woman, Ov. Met. 4 pr.

ALCMAËON, ònis, m. the son of Amphiarus, Ov. F. 2, 43. M. 9, 404. Virg. Æ. 6, 445. (G. 432.) Prop. 3, 5, 41.—(II) a native of Messenia, (G. 309 & 409.)

ALCMAN, a Greek lyric poet, Paus. 1, 41.

ALCMËNA, vel Alcumëna, ae, f. the daughter of Electryon, king of Mycënae, or Argos, Ov. Met. 9, 313. wife of Amphitryon, and mother of Hercules, by Jupiter, ib. 281. *nurus Alcmænae*, Dejanira, the wife of Hercules, Ov. Met. 8, 542.

ALCON, ònis, m. the name of a shepherd, Virg. Æ. 5, 11.—(II) a native of Mylae, in Sicily, and an excellent carver, Ov. Met. 13, 683.—(III) a native of Saguntum, Liv. 21, 12.

ALEA, ae, f. a name of Minerva.

ALËBAS, ae, m. a tyrant of Lyrissa, Ovid. Ib. 325.

ALECTO, ùs, o, f. one of the three infernal furies, Virg. Æ. 7, 479.

ALEMANNI, otum, m. a people of Germany.

ALËMON, ònis, m. a native of Argòlis, the father of Myscëlos. He was very virtuous, Ov. Met. 15, 19.

ALEO, ònis, m. a son of Atreus, Cic. N. D. 3, 21.

ALESIA, ae, f. *Alisè*, a city of Gaul, Caes. B. G. 7, 68.

ALETRES, is, m. a Trojan, Virg. Æ. 1, 125. 9, 246.

ALEXANDER, dri, m. surnamed *Magnus*, son of Philip king of Macedonia, (G. 470.) Cic. Fam. 5, 12. Plin. 7, 37. Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 232.—(II) Pheræus, tyrant of Pheræ in Thessaly, Cic. Inv. 2, 44. Off. 2, 7.—(III) Paris, son of Priam and lover of Helëna, Varr. L.L. 6, 5.

ALEXANDRIA, ae, f. *Scanderoon*, a city of Egypt, Liv. 8, 24.—(II) a town of Troas. Liv. 33, 42. Also the name of several other towns.

ALEXIO, v. -on, ònis, m. a physician, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 17, 25.

ALEXIS, is, m. a favourite slave of Atticus, Cic. Att. 5, 20.—(II) a youth celebrated by Virgil, Ecl. 2, 1.—(III) a noted statuary, Plin. 34, 8.

ALFENUS, (Publius) Varus, a lawyer, and scholar of Servius Sulpicius, Gell. 6, 5. Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 130.

ALGÏDUS, i, m. a mountain and town of Latium, (G. 146.)

ALIACMON, a river of Macedonia, (G. 324.)

ALIFA, ae, f. *Alife*, a town of Samnium, Liv. 9, 38.

ALIPHËRA, ae, f. a town of Arcadia, Liv. 28, 8, 32, 5.

ALLIA, ae, f. a river which joins the Tiber a little above Rome, (G. 143.) Liv. 5, 37.

ALLOBRÛGES, um, m. a people of that part of Gaul now called *Dauphine*, Cels. 4, 5.

ALMO, ònis, m. a river running into the Tiber, about a mile below Rome, Ovid. Fast. 4, 337.

ALÏËVUS, (3 syll.) a giant, son of Titan and Terra, Virg. Æ. 6, 582.

ALÏPE, es, f. a town of Locris, Liv. 42, 56.

ALOPËCONNESUS, i, m. a town of the Thracian Chersonese, Liv. 31, 16.

ALPES, ium, f. *the Alps*, which separate Italy from Gaul and Germany, (G. 535.) The inhabitants are called *gens Alpinae* and *Alpici*, Liv. 21, 43. Nep. Han. 3.

ALPHESIBOËA, ae, f. daughter of Phegeus king of Psophis, and wife of Alcmæon, Prop. 1, 15, 15. 3, 7, 6.

ALPHESIBOËUS, i, m. a shepherd, Virg. Ecl. 8, 1.

ALPHIUS, i, m. a usurer, Hor. Epod. 2, 67.

ALPHOËUS, i, m. god of the river Alpheus, in Elis, who fell in love with the nymph Arethusa, and pursued her till she was changed by Diana into a fountain, Ov. Met. 5, 494.

ALPÏNUS, i, m. a poet who composed in a turgid style, Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 36. 2, 5, 41.

ALSIUM, i, n. *Statua*, a town of Tuscany, Liv. 8, 476. Cic. Fam. 9, 6.

ALSUS, i, m. a shepherd, Virg. Æ. 12, 304.

ALTHËA, ae, f. daughter of Thestius, wife of Oeneus, and mother of Meleager, (G. 433.)

ALLINUM, i, n. *Allino*, a town of Venetia, famous for wool, Mart. 14, 155.

ALÛTA, ae, f. *Alt* or *Alut*, a river of Dacia, running into the Danube.

ALYATTES, ae, v. is, m. a king of Lydia, the father of Croesus, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 41. (G. 600.)

ALYXOTHËE, es, f. daughter of the river Granicus, and mother of Aesacus by Priam, Ov. Met. 11, 763.

ALYZIA, ae, f. a town of Acarnania, Cic. Fam. 16, 2.

AMALTHËA, ae, f. the goat which nursed Jupiter, Ov. Fast. 5, 117.—(II) the nymph to whom the goat belonged, Lact. 1, 21, 38.—(III) a Sibyl, Tib. 2, 5, 67.—(IV) a villa belonging to Atticus in Epire, Cic. Att. 1, 13.

AMANTIA, ae, f. a town on the coast of Illyricum, Cic. Phil. 11, 11. Caes. C. B. 3, 40.

AMARYLLIS, idis, f. *voc.* Amarylli, the name of a country girl, Virg. Ecl. 1, 5. Ovid. Trist. 2, 537.

AMĀSIS, is, m. a king of Egypt, Luc. 9, 155. (G. 666.)

AMASËNUS, i, m. a river of Latium, Virg. Æ. 7, 685.

AMASIA, ae, f. *the Ems*, a river of Germany, Tac. An. 1, 60.

AMASTRA, ae, f. a town of Sicily, Cic. Verr. 3, 39.

AMĀTA, ae, f. wife of king Latianus, and mother of Lavinia, Virg. Æ. 7, 343.

AMĀTHUS, untis, f. *Limisso*, a city of Cyprus, sacred to Venus, Virg. Æ. 10, 51.

AMAZÏNES, v. ides, um, f. a nation of female warriors in Pontus, Justin. 2, 4. Curt. 6, 5, 24.

AMBARRI, *orum*, m. part of the Aedui, Caes. B. G. 1, 9.

AMBLANT, *orum*, m. a people of Gaul, near the river Somme, Caes. B. G. 2, 4.—(II) their chief city, sometimes called Samarobriva, now Amiens.

AMBIGATUS, i, m. a king of the Gauls, Liv. 5, 34.

AMBIORIX, *igis*, m. king of the Eburones in Gaul, Caes. B. G. 5, 24.

AMBRACIA, *ae*, f. a city of Thesprotia, Liv. 38, 3 & 9.

AMBIVIVS TURPIO, a comic actor.

AMERIA, *ae*, f. a town of Umbria, Virg. G. 1, 265.

AMILCAR, *aris*, m. a Carthaginian general, the father of Hannibal, Liv. 21, 1.

AMINEAS, *ae*, m. an Athenian, brother of the poet Aeschylus, Aelian. V. H. 5, 19. Herod. 8, 93.

AMISUS, *um*, i, *Samsoun*, a city of Pontus, Cic. Manil. 8.

AMITERNUM, i, n. a town of the Sabines, (G. 139.) Liv. 21, 62, 28, 45.

AMMON, *onis*, m. a name of Jupiter among the Africans, Virg. *Æ*. 3, 198.

AMPĒLOS, i, m. a youth, the favourite of Bacchus, Ov. Fast. 3, 409.

AMPHIARĀUS, i, m. son of Oecleus, Ov. M. 8, 317, and a famous augur at Argos, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 12. Cic. Div. 1, 40. (G. 431 & 301.)

AMPHICTYON, *onis*, m. the son of Deucalion, and king of Athens, who instituted a general council of the Grecian states, the deputies of which were called from him *Amphictyones*, Herod. 7, 200. (G. 308 & 460.) Cic. Inv. 2, 23. Liv. 33, 5. Tac. An. 4, 14.

AMPHILOCHIA, *ae*, f. a territory in Acarnania, Cic. Pis. 12. called also Amphilochi, Liv. 38, 5.

AMPHILOCHUS, i, m. a son of Amphiarāus, Liv. 45, 27. a king of the Argives, Cic. Div. 1, 40.

AMPHIMĒDON, *ontis*, m. a Libyan, slain by Perseus, Ov. Met. 5, 75.

AMPHION, *onis*, m. son of Jupiter and Antiope; according to others, of Mercury, Hor. A. P. 394. Od. 3, 11, 2. He was husband to Niobe, and, on her and her children being murdered, he killed himself, Ov. Met. 6, 271.—(II) one of the Argonauts, Val. Flac. 1, 367.

AMPHIPŌLIS, *is*, f. a city of Macedonia, (G. 327.)

AMPHISSA, *ae*, f. capital of the *Locri Ogoeae*, Liv. 38, 5.—(II) a town of the Bruttii, Ov. Met. 15, 703.

AMPHITRITE, *es*, f. daughter of Oceānus and Doris, wife of Neptune, Col. 10, 201. put for the sea, Ov. Met. 1, 13.

AMPHITRYON, *on*, *onis*, m. husband of Alcmena, the mother of Hercules, Ov. Ep. 9, 44. Virg. *Æ*. 8, 214. Ov. Met. 9, 140 & 15, 49.

AMPSACTUS, i, m. a lake and valley in Italy, (G. 157.)

AMPYCUS, i, m. father of Mopsus, Ov. Met. 12, 524.

AMYDON, *onis*, m. a town of Macedonia, Liv. 3, 69.

AMULIUS, i, m. son of Proca, and king of Alba, Liv. 1, 3. Ov. Fast. 3, 67.—(II) a painter, Plin. 35, 10.

AMYCLAS, *ae*, m. a skipper, Hor. 4, 2, 37.—(II) a king of Sparta, the father of Hyacinthus, (G. 411.)

AMŶCUS, i, m. son of Neptune, and a king of Bithynia, Virg. *Æ*. 5, 373. (G. 411.) Apollod. 1, 9, 20.—(II) a centaur, son of Ophion, Ov. Met. 12, 245.—(III) one of Aeneas's companions, Virg. *Æ*. 1, 221, 511. Several of this name are mentioned by Virgil.

AMYCLAE, *arum*, f. a town of Latium, Virg. *Æ*. 10, 563.—(II) a town near Lacedaemon.

AMYMONE, *es*, f. a nymph violated by Neptune, Stat. Theb. 6, 288.

AMYNTAS, *ae*, m. the father of Philip, king of Macedonia, Nep. 21, 2.—(II) a shepherd, Virg. Ecl. 3, 28 & 73.

AMYNTOR, *oris*, m. the father of Phoenix, and praepceptor to Achilles, Ov. Met. 8, 307.

AMYTHAON, *onis*, m. son of Cretheus, and father of Melampus, Virg. G. 3, 550.

ANACHARSIS, *is*, m. a Scythian philosopher, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32.

ANACREON, *ontis*, m. a lyric poet of Teos, Hor. Od. 419, 9. Ep. 14, 10. Ov. Tr. 2, 263.

ANADYOMĒNE, *es*, f. the name of a picture of Venus.

ANĀPIS, *is*, f. a river near Syracuse.

ANATIBORUM, i, n. *Provence* in France.

ANAUROS, i, m. a river in Thessaly.

ANAXAGŌRAS, a philosopher of Clazomene, Cic. N. D. 1, 10 & 11. Ac. 4, 31.

ANAXARCHUS, i, m. a follower of Democritus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22.

ANAXARĒTE, *es*, f. a girl of Salamis, Ov. Met. 14, 799.

ANAXIMANDER, *vel* *drus*, *dri*, m. a philosopher of Miletus, Cic. Ac. 4, 37, N. D. 1, 10. Div. 1, 50. (G. 11.)

ANAXIMĒNES, *is*, m. the scholar of Anaximander, (G. 11.) Cic. Ac. 2, 57. N. D. 1, 10.

ANAZARBA, a town of Cilicia, the birth-place of Dioscorides the physician.

ANCAEUS, i, m. son of Neptune, successor of Tiphys pilot of the Argonauts, Hygin. 1 & 18.—(II) son of Lycurgus, Hygin. 173.—(III) an Arcadian, Ov. Met. 8, 315, 391 & 401. Hygin. 248.—(IV) a rich man in the island Samos.

ANCARIUS, *ii*, m. a tribune of the commons, Cic. Pis. 38. Fam. 13, 40.

ANCARINA *familie*, the slaves of one Ancharius, Quinct. 4, 1, 74. 9, 2, 56.

ANCHEMŌLUS, i, m. son of Rheetus, king of the Marsi, Virg. *Æ*. 10, 389.

ANCHIĀLE, *es*, f. a city of Cilicia.

ANCHIĀLUS, i, m. the slave of L. Egnatius, Cic. Fam. 13, 45.

ANCHISES, *ae*, m. son of Capys, and father of Aeneas, Apoll. 3, 2. Virg. *Æ*. 1, 617.—

ANCHISIĀDES, Aeneas, Virg. *Æ*. 5, 407.

ANCUS MARTIUS, grandson of Numa, and fourth king of Rome, Virg. *Æ*. 6, 815.

ANDOCIDES, *is*, m. an orator of Athens, Plut. Or. 2.

There were several places of the

ANDAEMON, ōnis, m. husband of Dryōpe, Ov. M. 9, 333.

ANDRŌCLES, is, m. prince of the Acarnanians, Liv. 33, 16.—(II) a commander belonging to king Perseus, Id. 44, 52.

ANDRŌCLUS, i, m. a Dacian slave.

ANDROGEOS, ei, *vel* eō, acc. -eona, *from* -eon, m. son of Minos and Pasiphæë, Prop. 2, f. 62.

ANDROMĀCHE, es, f. wife of Hector, Virg. Æ. 3, 486.—(II) a tragedy of Ennius, Cic. D. 1, 13.

ANDROMĒDE, es, f. *vel* da, ae, f. daughter of Cepheus.

ANDRONĪCUS, i, m. a friend of Cicero, Cic. Att. 5, 15.—(II) Livius, the first author of Comedy at Rome.

ANGLIA, ae, f. *England*, the south part of the island Britannia.

ANICIUS, i, m. a consul, A. U. 593. Cic. Br. 83.—(II) another mentioned by Cicero, Fam. 7, 16.

ANIEN, v. Anio, ēnis, v. Aniēnus, i, m. a river of the Sabines.

ANIGRUS, i, m. a river of Thessaly.

ANIUS, i, m. son of Apollo, and king of Delos, Virg. Æ. 3, 80.

ANNA PERENNA, worshipped by the Romans, supposed to be the sister of Dido, Ovid. Fast. 3, 523, 653.

ANNAEUS, i, m. the name of a Roman clan.

ANNĀLIS, is, m. surname of L. Villius.

ANNĪBAL, ālis, m. son of Hamilcar, and general of the Carthaginians, Nep. & Liv. 21. (B. 18.)

ANSER, ēris, m. an obscene poet, Ov. Tr. 2, 435. Ecl. 9, 35.

ANTACITES, is, m. a river in Asia Minor.

ANTAEUS, i, m. a Lybian giant, son of Neptune and Terra, Luc. 4, 593.

ANTALCIDES, ae, m. a Spartan, Paus. 9, 1.

ANTEMNE, es, f. a city in Italy.

ANTĒNOR, ōris, m. a Trojan, and builder of Patavium, Liv. 1, 1. & Virg. Æ. 1, 242.

ANTĒROS, ōtis, m. son of Mars and Venus, and god of mutual love, Cic. N. D. 3, 23.

ANTHYSSĀ, ae, f. a city of Egypt.

ANTICYRA, ae, f. an island near Thessaly, in which hellebore grows.—(II) a city of Phocis.

ANTIGĒNES, is, m. a shepherd, Virg. Ecl. 5, 89.

ANTIGENĪDES, is, v. ĩdas, ae, m. a Theban musician, Cic. Br. 50.

ANTIGŌNE, es, f. daughter of Laomēdon, and sister of Priām, Ov. Met. 6, 93.—(III) the daughter of Oedipus, Stat. Theb. 12, 350.

ANTIGONIA, ae, f. a city of Epire.

ANTIGŌNUS, i, m. a general of Alexander the Great.

ANTILŌCHUS, i, m. son of Nestor, by Eurydice, Juv. 10, 262.

ANTIMĀCHUS, i, m. a Greek poet of Colophon, Cic. Br. 51.

ANTIŌCHĪA, ae, f. a famous city of Syria. There were several places of this name, viz.

one in Persia, another in Lybia, Pisidiā, Cilicia, Pieria, &c. Plin.

ANTIŌCHUS, i, m. the name of several Syrian kings, Liv. 33, 49.—(II) a rhetorician and philosopher, Cic. Ac. 1, 3. Br. 19.

ANTIŌRA, ae, v. pe, es, f. daughter of Nyceteus, Prop. 3, 15, 12. of the river Asōpus, according to Hom. Od. 11, 259. (B. 22.)

ANTIŌPE, es, f. queen of the Amazons, Just. 24.—(II) the name of a tragedy by Pacuvius, Pers. 1, 77.

ANTIPĀTER, tri & tris, m. the name of several philosophers, Cic. Br. 16. Or. 2, 12. and of a poet, Or. 3, 50. F. 2.—(II) a Macedonian general, Just. 9, 4. (G. 472 & 13, 22.)

ANTIPHĀTES, ae, m. a king of the Laestrigōnes, Hor. A. P. 145.

ANTIPHESUS, i, m. a portion of Lycia.

ANTIŌLIS, is, f. a city of Narbonne.

ANTIPYRGUS, i, f. a city of Marmarica.

ANTISSA, ae, f. a town of Lesbos.—(II) an island joined to Lesbos.

ANTITĀURUS, i, m. an island opposite Taurus.

ANTIUM, i, n. a city of Latium.

ANTONINUS, i, m. the name of several Roman emperors.

ANTONIUS, i, m. the name of a Roman gens.

—(II) Caius, Cicero's colleague as consul, Cic. Fam. 5, 5. Sall. Cat. 24.—(III) Marcus, an orator, Cic. Br. 36. Off. 2, 14.—(IV) Marcus, a son of the orator and praetor, A. U. 678. called Creticus, Flor. 3, 7.—(V) Marcus, son of Creticus and Julia, Cic. Phil. 2, 7.—(VI) Julius, or Julius, son of the triumvir by Fulvia, Tac. An. 3, 18. Ov. P. 1, 1, 23.

ANTRONIA, ae, f. a city in Peloponnesus.

ANŪBIS, is, m. an Egyptian god, Virg. Æ. 8, 698.

ANULUS, i, m. a river of Mauritania.

ANXIUS, i, m. a river in Asia Minor.

ANXUR, ūris, m. & n. the city called Tarasina.

ANŪTUS, i, m. an Athenian, one of Socrates' accusers, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 3.

AON, ōnis, m. a son of Neptune.

AONIA, ae, f. a part of Boeotia.

AŌNES, um, m. the posterity of Aon, who lived in the mountainous part of Boeotia, called *Aonia*: hence *Aonius*, Boeotian or Theban.—

AONĪDES, um, the muses, (G. 306).

AORUS, i, m. a city of Crete.

APAMĒA, ae, f. an island in the river Tigris.—(II) a town in Bithynia.—(III) a city of Phrygia Major, formerly *Gelaenae*, Cic. Att. 5, 16.

APAMĪA, ae, f. a city in Asia Minor, in Parthia, and in Phrygia.

APĒLLA, ae, m. a noted Jew at Rome, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 100.—(II) a slave, Cic. Fam. 7, 23.

APĒLLES, is, m. a painter, and native of Cōs, Quinct. 12, 10, 6. Ov. A. A. 3, 401.

APESUS, untis, m. a mountain in Greece.

APHĀREUS, (8 syll.) eos, m. father of Lynceus, Ov. Met. 8, 304.

APHIDNĀE, arum, f. a place near Athens.

APHRODĪTE, es, f. Venus, Plin. 36, 5: hence

- APHRODISIA, *orum*, *n.* a festival to her honour, *Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 63.*
- APHRODISIUM, *i, n.* an image of (*αφροδίτης*)
- VENUS.—(II) a promontory of Caria; another of Spain.—(III) a city in Africa.
- APICIUS, *i, m.* a Roman epicure, *Juv. 4, 23, 11, 3. Tac. An. 4, 1.*
- APIDAMUS, *i, m.* a river in Thessaly.
- APIS, *īdis, v. is. acc. im, v. in.* the name of a particular calf or ox, worshipped by the Egyptians, *Cic. N. D. 1, 29. (G. 391 & 605.)*
- APOLLINEA, *ae, f.* a city of Lombardy.
- APOLLO, *īnis, m.* son of Jupiter and Latona, god of poetry, music, medicine, &c. (*G. 385.*)
- APOLLODŌRUS, *i, m.* a grammarian of Athens.—(II) a Greek comic poet, *Ter. Phor. Insc.*—(III) a cruel tyrant, *Sen. Ben. 7, 19.*
- APOLLONIA, *ae, f.* a city of Epire, of Crete, of Syria, and of Thrace.
- APOLLONIUS, *i, m.* a rhetorician of Alabanda, *Cic. Or. 1, 28 & 17.*
- APOLLOPHĀNES, *is, m.* a physician, *Cels. 5, 18.*
- APPENĪNUS, *i, m.* a range of hills which divides Italy.
- APPĪA VIA, the high road from Rome to Campania.
- APPIO, *v. on, v. Apion, ōnis, m.* a name of Ptolemy, king of Cyrenaica, *Cic. Rull. 2, 19.*
- APPIUS, *i, m.* a praenomen of the Claudii.
- APRUTIUM, *i, a* part of Italy.
- APSORUS, *i, m.* an island in the Gulf of Venice, and a city in Pontus.
- APTERA, *ae, f.* a city of Lycia, and a town of Crete.
- APULEIA *gens*, a Roman clan.
- APULEIUS, (Saturnius) a tribune of the commons in the time of Marius.—(II) a native of Madaura in Africa, an orator, lawyer, and Platonic philosopher, who wrote several books, still extant.
- APULIA, *ae, f.* a part of Italy near the Adriatic. Its chief city is Brundisium.
- AQUILA, (Pōntius) one of Cesar's conspirators, *Cic. Phil. 2, 6.*—(II) a freed-man of Maecenas, *Dio, 55, 7.*
- AQUILA, *ae, f.* a city of the Bruttians.
- AQUILEIA, *ae, f.* a city of *Forum Julii*, in Italy.
- AQUILLIA *gens*, a name of a Roman family.
- AQUILLUS GALLUS, a great orator, *Cic. Br. 42.*—(II) Manius, a governor of Sicily, *Cic. Verr. 3, 54.*
- AQUINUS, *i, m.* a bad poet, *Cic. Tusc. 5, 22.*
- AQUINUM, *i, n.* a town in Italy.
- AQUITANIA, *ae, f.* the third division of Gaul.
- AQUULA, *ae, f.* a town of Etruria.
- ARABARCHES, *ae, m.* an Arabian chief, or a tax-gatherer in Egypt, *Juv. 1, 130.*
- ARABIA, a large country in Asia, divided into Petraea, Deserta, and Felix.
- ARAGHNE, *es, f.* a Lydian girl, an excellent spinner and weaver, *Ov. Met. 6, 134.*
- ARACHOSIA, *ae, f.* a country in Asia.
- ARACTHUS, *i, m.* a river of Epire.
- ARACYNTHUS, *i, m.* a mountain of Boeotia; another near Athens, in Arcadia, and Acarnania.
- ARADUCA, *ae, f.* a city in Spain.
- ARAE, *arum, f.* rocks in the sea between Africa and Sardinia.
- ARAGUS, *i, m.* a river near the Massagetae.
- ARAB, *āris, m.* *Saone*, a river of France.
- ARARUS, *i, m.* a river of Scythia.
- ARATUS, *i, m.* a brave warrior of Sicyon, *Cic. Off. 2, 23.*—(II) a Greek poet, and author of a book on astronomy written in verse, which Cicero translated, *Cic. Or. 1, 16. Ac. 4, 20. N. D. 2, 41.*
- ARAXES, *is, m.* a river of Armenia.
- ARABIA, *ae, f.* a city and island of Illyria.
- ARBĀCES, *is, m.* first king of Media, *Justin. 1, 3. (G. 598.)*
- ARBEA, *ae, f.* a city of Judea.
- ARBĒLA, *ae, f.* a country in Persia.
- ARBUSCŪLA, *ae, f.* an actress, *Cic. Att. 4, 15. Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 77.*
- ARCA, *ae, f.* a city of Syria.
- ARCADIA, *ae, f.* a part of Peloponnesus.
- ARCAS, *ādis, v. ādos, m.* son of Jupiter by Calisto, *Ov. Met. 2, 208. (G. 417.)*
- ARCESILAS, *ae, m.* the scholar of Polēmon, founder of the *middle Academy*, as Plato was of the *old*, and Carneādes of the *new*, *Cic. Or. 3, 18. Ac. 1, 12.*
- ARCESIUS, *i, m.* son of Jupiter, and father of Laertes, *Ov. Met. 13, 144.*
- ARCHELĀUS, *i, m.* the general of Mithridates, *Liv. Epit. 76.*
- ARCHIAS, *ae, m.* a Greek poet, one of Cicero's clients, *Cic. Arch.*—(II) a maker of couches, *Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 1.*
- ARCHIGĒNES, *is, m.* a physician, *Juv. 6, 235.*
- ARCHILŌCHUS, *i, m.* a Greek poet, who wrote in iambic, *Cic. Tus. 1, 1. Hor. Ep. 6, 13. Quinct. 10, 1.*
- ARCHIMĒDES, *is, m.* a mathematician of Syracuse, *Liv. 25, 31. Cic. Fin. 5, 19.*
- ARCHĪTAS, *ae, m.* a Pythagorean philosopher of Tarentum, *Cic. Orat. 3, 34. Hor. Od. 1, 28, 1.*
- ARDEA, *ae, f.* a city of Latium.
- ARDUENNA, a large wood in Gallia Belgica, 500 miles long.
- ARELATE, *es, f.* Orleans, a city in France.
- ARENA, *ae, f.* a city in Peloponnesus.
- AREOPAGUS, *i, m.* the village of Mars, where the judges sat.
- AREOPOLIS, *is, f.* a city of Arabia.
- ARETHUSA, *ae, f.* a nymph changed into a fountain of Syracuse, *Ov. Fast. 4, 873.*; also a town in Greece, another in Euboea, and in Syria.
- ARETIUM, *i, n.* a city of Tuscany.
- ARGANTHONIUS, *i, m.* a king of the Tarentesi, *Cic. Sen. 19.*—(II) a hill near Bithynia.
- ARGENTĪNA, *ae, Argentōra, ae, & Argentorātum, i, n.* Strasbourg, a town in Alsace, near the Rhine.
- ARGIA, *ae, f.* the daughter of Adrastus, and wife of Polynices, (*G. 430.*)

ARGILĒTUM, i, n. a place in Rome where Argus was slain, Virg. *Æ.* 8, 346.

ARGO, ūs, and *Argo* in the other cases, f. the name of a ship in which Jason and his companions sailed in quest of the golden fleece, Cic. *Tusc.* 1, 20. hence they were called **ARGONAUTAE**, arum, m. Hor. *Ep.* 3, 9.

ARGOLICUS sinus, Gulf of Napoli. —
ARGOLICUS tyranus, Eurystheus, Luc. 9, 367.

ARGOS, n. & *Argi*, orum, m. the capital of Argolis.

ARGUS, i, m. a shepherd, son of Aristor, Ov. *Met.* 1, 625.

ARGYLLAE, arum, f. the ancient name of Caere, Virg. *E.* 7, 652 & 8, 478.

ARGYNNUS, i, m. a favourite youth of Agamemnon, Prop. 3, 7, 22.

ARIADNE, es, f. the daughter of Minos, Ov. *Fast.* 5, 345. Prop. 3, 15, 7.

ARIARĀTHES, is, m. a king of Cappadocia, Liv. 37, 31.

ARICIA, ae, f. a town of Latium.

ARIDAEUS, i, m. son of Philip, Justin. 9, 8.

ARIMĪNUM, i, n. *Rimini*, a town of Umbria, Hor. *Epod.* 5, 4, 2.

ARIOBARZĀNES, is, m. a king of Cappadocia, Cic. *Manil.* 2.

ARIŌN, ōnis, acc. -ōna, m. a poet and musician of Methymnae, (G. 343.) hence *Arionia lyra*, Prop. 2, 26, 18. *Arionium nomen*, Ov. *Fast.* 2, 93.—(II) the name of Adrastus' horse, Stat. *Theb.* 4, 43.

ARISBA, ae, f. a city of Troas, Virg. *Æ.* 9, 264.

ARISTAENUS, i, m. a praetor of the Achaeans, Liv. 32, 19.

ARISTAEUS, i, m. son of Apollo by Cyrēne, Virg. *G.* 4, 317. Justin. 13, 7. Cic. *N. D.* 3, 18.

ARISTARCHUS, i, m. a grammarian of Alexandria, Cic. *Att.* 1, 14.

ARISTĪDES, is, m. an Athenian, called *Justus*, on account of his integrity, Nep. *Arist.*

ARISTIO, vel -on, ōnis, m. an Athenian sophist, Liv. *Ep.* 81.

ARISTIPPUS, i, m. a Cyrenian, the scholar of Socrates, Cic. *Fin.* 2, 6. founder of the *Cyrenaic* sect of philosophers, Cic. *Or.* 3, 17.

ARISTO, ōnis, m. a stoic philosopher, born at Chios, Cic. *Ac.* 4, 42.—(II) a tragedian, Liv. 24, 24.—(III) a native of Tyre, Liv. 34, 61.

ARISTOBŪLUS, i, m. king of the Jews, Flor. 3, 5. Eutrop. 6, 16.—(II) king of Armenia Minor, Tac. *An.* 13, 7.

ARISTOGĪTON, an Athenian patriot, Cic. *Tusc.* 1, 49.

ARISTOMĀCHE, es, f. wife of Dionysius, Cic. *Tusc.* 5, 20.

ARISTOMĀCHUS, i, m. chief of the popular party at Croto, by whose influence that city surrendered to Hannibal, Liv. 24, 2, & 3.

ARISTOMĒNES, is, m. a Messenian general, (G. 463.)

ARISTONĪCUS, i, m. the supposed son of

Eumēnes, Liv. *Ep.* 69. Cic. *Phil.* 11, 8. Rull. 2, 33.

ARISTOPHĀNES, is, m. an Athenian comic poet, Hor. *Sat.* 1, 4, 1. He wrote 54 plays, 11 of which have been handed down to us, viz. *Lysistrāte*, the Women celebrating Ceres's Festival, the Frogs, the God of Riches, the Women holding an Assembly, the Clouds, the Birds, the Wasps, the Knights, the Achernenses, and Peace.

ARISTOR, ōris, m. the father of Argus, hence *Aristorides*, Ov. *Met.* 1, 624.

ARISTOTĒLES, is, m. a native of Stagira, scholar of Plato, tutor to Alexander the Great, and founder of the *Peripatetic* philosophy, Cic. *Or.* 2, 36. Brut. 31. *Orat.* 1. *Ac.* 4, 38. hence *Mos ARISTOTELIUS*, when one writes anything in form of a dialogue, Cic. *Fam.* 1, 9.—(II) the praefect of Antiochus at Chalcis, Liv. 36, 21.

ARMENIA Major, *Turcomania*, a country of Asia, (G. 593.)

ARMENIA Minor, a division of Asia Minor, (G. 590.)

ARMINIUS, i, m. a leader of the Germans against the Romans, Tac. *An.* 1 & 2.

ARNUS, i, m. a river of Tuscany, (G. 136.)

ARPI, ōrum, m. a town of Apulia, (G. 153.)

ARPINUM, i, n. *Arpino*, a town of the Volsci in Latium, the birth-place of Marius and Cicero.

ARRIA, ae, f. the wife of Caecinna Paetus, Suet. *Cl.* 13. Plin. *Ep.* 3, 16. Mart. 1, 14.—

(II) daughter of the above, and wife of Thrasea, Tac. *An.* 16, 34.

ARRIUS, (Caius) i, m. a friend of Cicero's, Cic. *Att.* 2, 14, 15.

ARSĀCES, is, m. founder of the Parthian monarchy, Justin. 41, 5.

ARSINŌE, es, f. a town of Egypt, called also *Cleopātris*. Also the name of several other towns.

ARSINŌE, es, f. sister and wife of Ptolemy, king of Egypt, Plin. 34, 14 s. 42.—(II) the name of several other queens.

ARTABĀNUS, i, m. son of Hystaspes, and brother of Darius, king of Persia, Herod. 4, 83.—(II) son of Artasyras, Justin. 3, 1.—(III) king of Parthia, Tac. *An.* 2, 3.

ARTAXĀTA, ōrum, n. *Ardes*, the capital of Armenia Major, (G. 593.)

ARTAXERXES, is, m. the name of several Persian kings, Cic. *Att.* 10, 8. (G. 614 & 616.)

ARTEMIDŌRUS, i, m. a native of Gnidus, and professor of Greek at Rome, Plut. in *Caes. vit.*—(II) a pugilist, Paus. *Eliac.* 2. Mart. 6, 773.

ARTĒMIS, idis, f. a name of Diana.

ARTEMISIA, ae, f. wife of Mausolus, king of Caria, Cic. *Tusc.* 3, 31.—(II) a queen of Caria, who assisted Xerxes in the war against Greece, Justin. 2, 12.

ARTĒMISIUM, i, n. a town of Euboea.

ARVERNI, ōrum, m. a nation of Gaul, *Au-*

evrgnē. Arvernorum civitas vel Augustonemutum, Clermont.

ARUNS, ntis, m. a Trojan chief, Virg. *Æ.* 11, 759.—(II) brother of Lucumo, and father of Egerius, Liv. 1, 34.—(III) son of Porsena, Liv. 2, 14.—(IV) a native of Clusium, Liv. 5, 53.—(V) Tarquinius, son of Tarquin the Proud, Liv. 2, 6.

ASCALĀPHUS, i, m. son of Achëron and the infernal nymph Orphnë, Ov. Met. 5, 539.

ASCANIUS, i, m. son of Ænëas and Creusa, Virg. *Æ.* 1, 646. Liv. 1, 3.

ASCLEPIĀDES, is, m. a physician of Prusa in Bithynia, Plin. 7, 37. Cels. 1, 3. Cic. Or. 1, 14.—(II) a philosopher of Eretria, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39.—(III) a tragic poet, and scholar of Isocrates, Plutarch. Isocr.

ASCLEPIODŌRUS, i, m. a painter, admired by Apelles for the symmetry of his pictures, Plin. 55, 10 s. 36.—(II) a sculptor, Id. 34, 8 s. 19.

ASCLETARION, ōnis, m. an astrologer, put to death by Domitian, Suet. Dom. 15.

ASCONIUS Pedianus, a grammarian of Padua, Quinct. 1, 7, 24.

ASCRA, ae, f. a village in Boeotia, the birthplace of Hesiod, often called **ASCRAEUS**, and **CARMEN ASCRAEUM**, a poem on husbandry, Virg. G. 2, 176.

ASDRŪBAL, ālis, m. a brother of Hannibal, Liv. 27, 48 & 49. Hor. Od. 4, 4, 34.—(II) also the name of several other Carthaginian generals.

ASELLA, (Vinnius) ae, m. the friend of Horace, Ep. 1, 13.

ASELLUS, (Claudius) i, m. a famous horseman, Liv. 23, 47. (A. 549.)

ASELLIO, ōnis, vel-ius, i, m. a Latin historian, Cic. Leg. 1, 2.

ASIA, ae, f. one of the three great divisions of the ancient world, (G. 586.)

ASIA Palus, a lake in Mysia, Virg. *Æ.* 7, 701.

ASINA, ae, m. a Roman surname, Macr. Sat. 1, 6.

ASINIUS, the gentile name of several Romans.—(II) Pollio, the friend of M. Antony, Cic. Fam. 10, 31, 32. and of Augustus; an eminent orator, Quinct. *passim*. a poet and historian, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 9. Virg. E. 3, 84.—(III) Gallus, son of the former, Tac. An. 1, 12 & 6, 23.

ASŌPUS, i, m. a king of Boeotia, Paus. 9, 1. god of the river Asopus, and father of Aëgina, Stat. Theb. 7, 315. hence she is called **Asōpis**, idis, Ov. Met. 6, 113 & 7, 616. and grandfather of Aëacus, called **Asopiādes**, ib. 7, 484.

ASŌPUS, i, m. a river of Boeotia, (G. 304.)

ASPASIA, ae, f. a teacher of eloquence at Athens. Socrātes attended her lectures, and Pericles also, who afterwards married her, Plut. Pericl.—(II) the wife of Xenophon, Cic. Inv. 1, 31. Quinct. 5, 11, 28.

ASPENDUS, i, m. a town of Pamphylia.

ASPRENAS, ātis, m. a proconsul of Africa.

Tac. An. 1, 53.—(II) C. Nonius, a young nobleman, Suet. Aug. 43.

ASSARĀCUS, i, m. son of Tros, father of Capys, and grandfather of Aencas.—*Assaraci proles*, the Julian family, Virg. G. 3, 35.—so gens *Assaraci*, Id. *Æ.* 9, 643.—*domus Assaraci*, the Roman nation, Id. *Æ.* 1, 284.

ASSYRIA, ae, f. a country of Asia.

ASTA, ae, f. a town in Spain, near the Bætis.

ASTĀCUS, i, m. father of Menalippus, Stat. Th. 8, 719.

ASTARTE, es, f. a Syrian goddess, Cic. N. D. 3, 23.

ASTERIA, ae, vel -e, es, f. daughter of Titan, Hygin. 53. sister of Latona, Cic. N. D. 3, 16 & 18. Ov. M. 6, 108.

ASTERUM, i, n. a town of Pæonia, Liv. 40, 24.

ASTRAEA, ae, f. daughter of the giant Astræus, and of Aurora: according to others, of Jupiter and Themis;—the goddess of justice, Ov. Met. 1, 150.

ASTRAEUS, i, m. one of the Titans, the father of the winds, or *fratres Astræi*, Ov. Met. 14, 545.

ASTU, *ind.* the city Athens, Nep. 7, 6.

ASTUR, ūris, m. a Tuscan warrior, Virg. *Æ.* 10, 180.

ASTURIA, ae, f. a country in Spain.

ASTURICA AUGUSTA, *Astorga*.

ASTURUM LUCUS, *Oviedo*.

ASTYĀGES, is, m. a king of Persia, grandfather of Cyrus, Justin. 1, 4.—(II) a person turned into a stone by Perseus, Ovid. Met. 5, 205.

ASTYĀNAX, actis, m. son of Hector and Andromache, Ov. Met. 13, 415. acc. *Astyanacta*, Virg. *Æ.* 2, 457.

ASTYDAMIA, ae, m. daughter of Ormënus, Ov. Ep. 9, 50.

ASTYĀLUS, i, m. an augur, one of the centaurs, Ov. Met. 12, 307.

ASYLAS, ae, m. a Tuscan augur, Virg. *Æ.* 10, 175.

ATALANTA, ae, f. a huntress, daughter of Jasius, Ov. Met. 8, 317.—(II) daughter of king Schoeneus, Ov. Met. 10, 609.

ATEJUS (Caius) **CAPITO**, a tribune of the commons, Dio 39, 39. Cic. Div. 1, 16.

ATHĀMAS, antis, m. son of Aëolus, and king of Thebes.

ATELLA, ae, f. a town of Campania.

ATERNUM, i, n. a town of Picenum.

ATHENAE, arum, f. Athens, Flor. Ep. 2, 2, 81.

ATHENAEUS, i, m. a native of Naucratis in Egypt: a Greek grammarian, and author of the *Deimosophistae*.

ATHENIO, ōnis, m. a general of the fugitive slaves in Sicily, Cic. Verr. 2, 54. Har. Resp. 12. Cic. Att. 2, 12.

ATHENODŌRUS, i, m. a philosopher of Tarsus, and praeceptor of Augustus, Dio 52. Cic. Fam. 3, 7.

(II) — 2

ATHERIUS, i, m. a Roman lawyer, Cic. Fam. 9, 18.

ATHOS *vel* -on, a mountain of Macedonia.

ATIA, ae, f. daughter of M. Atius Balbus and Julia the wife of C. Julius Caesar. She was the wife of C. Octavius and mother of Augustus, Suet. Aug. 4. Patern. 2, 59. Virg. Æ. 5, 568.

ATILIA gens, a plebeian noble family at Rome, Liv. Ep. 15, &c. Cic. Fin. 2, 35. Att. 5, 1.

ATILLA, ae, f. mother of Lucan the poet, Tac. An. 15, 56, 71.

ATINA, ae, f. a town of Campania.

ATLAS, antis, m. son of Japetus, and king of Mauritania, Ov. M. 4, 627. Virg. Æ. 6, 797. 4, 246. 1, 741. From his skill in astronomy he is often represented as bearing the heavens on his shoulders, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3 *voc.* Atla, Ov. M. 4, 643. He had seven daughters by the nymph Pleione, who were changed into the *Seven Stars*, **PLEIADES** *vel* **ATLANTIDES**, Virg. G. 1, 221.—(II) a very lofty mountain of Mauritania.

ATRAK, äcis, m. a Thessalian; progenitor of Ceneus and Hippodame, Ov. Met. 12, 209, Id. Am. 1, 4, 8.

ATREUS, (2 syll.) ei, *vel* eos, m. son of Pelops and Hippodamia, king of Mycænae; and father of Agamemnon and Menelaus, Virg. Æ. 1, 462. **ATRIDES** by itself denotes Agamemnon, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 7. Ov. Met. 13, 655. Ep. 1, 2, 12. (G. 402.) *acc.* Atrea, Sen. Thy. 486. *voc.* Atreu, (2 syll.) ib. 513.

ATROPUS, i, f. one of the three fates.

ATTA, ae, m. (Titus Quinctius) a Roman dramatic poet, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 79.

ATTALUS, i, m. the name of several kings of Pergamus, Flor. 3, 12. Hor. Od. 1, 1, 12. Cic. Verr. 4, 12.

ATTHIS, idis, f. daughter of Cranaus, Paus. 1, 2. hence **ATTHIDES**, women of Athens, Mart. 11, 54, 4.—(II) a girl beloved by Sappho, Ov. Ep. 15, 18.—(III) the country of Attica, (G. 287.)

ATRICUS, i, m. a surname of Titus Pomponius, Nep. Attic. 4.

ATYS, yis, m. a Phrygian youth, the favorite of Cybele, Ov. Fast. 4, 223.—(II) a Trojan youth, the favorite of Iulus, Virg. Æ. 5, 568.—(III) Silvius, a king of Alba, Liv. 1, 3.—(IV) son of Croesus killed by an accident.

AVANTICUM, vel AVENTICUM, i, n. a city of the Helvetii, Tac. Hist. 1, 68.

AVARICUM, i, n. Bourges, a town of the Bituriges, Caes. B. G. 7, 13.

AVENIO, Avignon, a town of Provence.

AVENTINUS mons, one of the seven hills of Rome.

AVERRUNCUS, i, m. a god who averted misfortunes, Gell. 5, 12.

AUFEIA aqua, a Roman aqueduct.

AURIDIUS, (Cneius) a senator of praetorian rank, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39. Fin. 19. Dom. 13.—(II) (Marcus) Lurco, who made much by feeding peacocks, Plin. 10, 20 s. 23.—(III) Titus, an

eminent lawyer, Cic. Br. 48. Flac. 19. Att. 1, 1.

AURIDUS, i, m. a river in Apulia.

AUGA, ae, *vel* -e, es, f. daughter of Aleus, and mother of Telephus by Hercules, Hygin. 99 & 100.

AUGEAS, vel -ias, ae, m. a king of Elis, whose stable Hercules cleaned by turning the river Peneus into it, Hygin. 30.

AUGUSTA, ae, f. Livia, the wife of Augustus.—(II) the name of several wives and female relations of the succeeding emperors, Tac. An. 12, 26. Hist. 2, 89.—(III) of various towns, as Augusta Emerita, *Merida*, a town of Lusitania. Praetoria, *Aoust* in Piedmont. Rauracorum, *Aoust* on the Rhine. Suessionum, *Soisson* in the isle of France. Taurinorum, *Turin*, the cap. of Piedmont. Trevirorum, *Treves* on the Moselle. Veromanduorum, *St. Quintin*, a town of Picardy. Vindelicorum, *Augsburg*, in Suabia.

AUGUSTUS, i, m. a surname of Octavius or Octavianus, the adopted son and successor of Julius Caesar, Suet. Aug. 7. and often given to his successors, Tac. An. 1, 15 & 54.

AVIDIENUS, i, m. a mean sordid fellow, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 55.

AULUS, i, m. a Roman praenomen, Cic. Att. 6, 2. *Aulifilius*, Afranius, Cic. Att. 1, 20.

AUNUS, i, m. a Ligurian, Virg. Æ. 11, 700.

AURORA, ae, f. goddess of the morning, and daughter of Hyperion and Thea, Apollod. 1, 2, 2. wife of Tithonus, Ov. Ep. 18, 111. Virg. Æ. 4, 447.

AUSONES, um, m. ancient inhabitants of Italy.

AUYOLYCUS, i, m. son of Mercury and Chione, ingenious in theft, like his father, Ov. Met. 11, 312. (G. 451.)

AUTOMATIA, ae, f. goddess of fortune, Nep. 20, 4.

AUTOMEDON, ontis, m. Achilles's charioteer, Virg. Æ. 3, 477. Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 10. put for any charioteer, Cic. Rosc. 35.

AUTONOË, es, f. daughter of Cadmus and Hermione, wife of Aristaeus and mother of Actaeon, Ov. Met. 3, 198.—(II) also the name of a play, Juv. 6, 72.

AUTRONIUS, (Publius) Paetus, consul with P. Sulla, a. u. 687. Cic. Syll. 1. a conspirator with Catiline, Sall. Cat. 17, 18. Cic. Br. 68.

AXILLA, ae, m. a surname of the Servillii, Cic. Or. 45.

AXIUS, (Quintus) a senator, intimate with Cicero, Gell. 7, 3. Cic. Att. 4, 15. a usurer, Cic. Att. 1, 12. Suet. Caes. 9.

AZORUM, i, n. a town of Tripolis, Liv. 42, 53.

B **BABYLO**, onis, a banker, Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 17.

B **BABYLON**, onis, f. the metropolis of ancient Chaldaea.

- BACCHŪS**, i, m. a gladiator, Hor. Sat. 1, 7, 20.
- BACCHUS**, i, m. the god of wine, son of Jupiter and Semele. (G. 381.)
- BACCĪA**, ae, f. a daughter of Bacchus, Strab. 8. p. 378. Ovid. Met. 5, 407. Thucyd. 6.
- BACTRA**, orum, n. the chief city of the Bactrians in Persia.
- BADIA**, ae, f. *Badajoz* in Spain.
- BAETIS**, is, m. *Guadalquivir*, a river in Andalusia in Spain.
- BAGOAS**, ae, m. an eunuch at the Persian court, (G. 620.) Quinctil. 5, 12, 21. Ovid. Am. 2, 2, 1.
- BAIAE**, arum, f. a city in Campania.
- BALĀTRO**, ōnis, m. an attendant on Maccenas, Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 21.
- BALEĀRES**, ium, f. two islands in the Mediterranean.
- BALBUS**, (i, m.) Major, a native of Cadiz made a Roman citizen.
- BALBUS**, (Cic.) a favorite with Julius Caesar, Cic. Att. 7, 3. Plin. 7, 43 s. 44. Dio. 48, 52. --
- BALBUS**, (Corn.) Minor, nephew to the former by his sister, Cic. Att. 8, 9. Pliny, 7, 43. & 5, 5. Dio. 54. 25. & 66, 24.
- BALBI duo**, two Stoic philosophers, Cic. de Or. 3, 21.
- BALLIO**, ōnis, m. the comic name of a procurer, Cic. Q. Rosc. 7.
- BAMBALIO**, (M.) a nickname of the father of Fulvia. *Vid.* Fadius.
- BARBĀTUS**, i, m. the name of a Roman family, Suet. Cl. 21.
- BARCA**, *Barchas* or *Barcas*, the surname of Hamilcar, father of Hannibal, Nep. 21, 1. Liv. 23, 13. 21, 2. & 9. 30, 7, & 42, 28, 12.
- BARDUS** *Cassius*, a friend to Caesar and Anthony, Cic. Phil. 13, 2.
- BARDYLIS**, is, m. an Illyrican robber, Cic. Off. 2, 11.
- BARĪNE**, es, f. a courtesan, Hor. Od. 2, 8, 2.
- BARRUS**, i, m. a person vain of his beauty, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 30.
- BARSĪNE**, es, f. the wife of Alexander, Just. 15, 2.
- BASILIVS**, i, m, a partizan of Caesar's, Cic. Fam. 6, 15.
- BASILUS**, i, m. an Iстриan commander, Flor. 4, 2. Lucan. 4, 416.—(II) an orator in poor circumstances, Inv. 7, 145.—(III) a Roman governor, Juv. 10, 222.
- BASSAREUS**, i, m. voc. eu, (3 syll.) a name of Bacchus, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 11.
- BASSĀRIS**, idis, f. a priestess of Bacchus, Pers. 1, 100.
- BASSUS**, i, m. a poet, famous for Iambic verses, Ovid. Trist. 4, 10, 47.
- BASSUS** *Aufidius*, an historian, Quinctil. 10, 1, 103. Senec. Rhetor. Suas. 6. Plin. Praef. & Plin. Ep. 3, 5.
- BASSUS**, (Caesius) i, m. a poet, contemporary with Quinctilian, 10, 1, 96.
- BATHYLLUS**, i, m. a favorite of Anacreon's, Hor. Epod. 14, 9. also a pantomime, Juv. 6, 63. Tacit. Ann. 1, 54.
- BATTIS**, idis, a native of Cos, (Coa.) Ovid. Pont. 3, 1, 58. Id. Tr. 1, 5, 2.
- BATTVS**, i, m. a Lacedaemonian who founded Cyrēne, Herodot. 4, 145. Strab. 17. p. 837. Ovid. Trist. 5, 5, 38. Justin. 13, 7.—(II) a shepherd, Ovid. Met. 2, 687, 707.
- BAUCIS**, idis, a poor old woman, Ovid Met. 8, 631. Pers. 4, 21.
- BAVIUS**, i, m. a contemptible poet, Virg. Ecl. 3, 90.
- BEBRYX**, ŷcis, m. a petty king of Spain, Sil. 3, 4, 20. & 423.
- BELGIUM**, i, n. the *Netherlands*.
- BELLEROPHON**, ontis, *vel* **BELLEROPHONTES**, ae, m. an illustrious Corinthian, distinguished for his chastity, and skill in horsemanship, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 15. (G. 393 & B. 42.
- BELLIĒNUS**, i, m. a partizan of Pompey's, Cic. Phil. 8, 15.
- BELLŌNA**, ae, f. the goddess of war, (B. 42.)
- BELLOVĒSUS**, i, m. a commander of the Gauls, Liv. 5, 34.
- BELUS**, i, m. the chief god of the Assyrians, Plin. 34, 10. s. 55.—(II) the Hercules of India, Cic. N. D. 3, 16.—(III) a king of Phoenicia, Virg. Aen. 1, 621, & 729.—(IV) a king of Egypt, Stat. Theb. 6, 291. Ovid. Met. 4, 463. Senec. Herc. Oet. 960. Virg. Aen. 2, 81.
- BENEVENTUM**, i, n. a city of Italy.
- BERENICE**, es, f. the names of several queens of Egypt. See B. 43.—(II) a Jewish princess, Suet. Tit. 7. Juv. Sat. 6, 157. Tac. Hist. 2, 2, & 81.—(III) the patroness of Olympic games, Plin. 7, 41. Val. Max. 8, 15.
- BERŌE**, es, f. the mother of Bacchus, Ovid. Met. 3, 278.—(II) the wife of Doryclus, Virg. Aen. 5, 620.—(III) the daughter of Oceanus, Virg. G. 4, 341.
- BERŌSUS**, i, m. an astrologer, Plin. 7, 73. Jos. lib. 1.
- BESTIA**, ae, m. (L. Culphurnius) a Consul, Sall. Jug. 27. Cic. Or. 2, 70.
- BIAS**, antis, m. one of the seven wise men, Cic. Par. 1.
- BIBŪLUS**, i, m. a surname of the Calphurnii.—(II) a Consul with Julius Caesar, Cic. Har. Resp. 22.
- BION**, onis, m. a sophist and poet, Laert. 4, 46. Tusc. 3. 26.
- BISALTIIS**, idis, f. the daughter of Bisaltis, Ovid. Met. 6, 117.
- BISTON**, ōnis, m. son of Mars and Callirhōē, Ovid. Met. 13, 430.
- BITHŪNIA**, ae, f. a country of lesser Asia.
- BITIAS**, ae, m. a nobleman at the court of Dido, Virg. Aen. 1, 738.
- BITON**, ōnis, m. the son of the priestess of Juno, Herodot. 1, 31.
- BLAESUS**, i, m. a surname of Aristaetus, Ov. in lb. 541. Just. 13, 7. Herod. 4, 55.—(II) a surname of the Sempronii, Tac. Hist. 1, 59. Mart. 3, 38, 14.
- BOCCAR**, āris, m. a name of any Mauritanian, or African, Juv. 5, 90.

Bocchus, i, m. a king of Mauritania, Sall. Jug. 113.

BOEOTIA, ae, f. a country of Greece, where the air is foggy, and the natives dull: hence *Boeotican ingentium*, a stupid genius.

Boëtrius, i, m. a carver and statuary, Cic. Verr. 4, 14. Plin. 33, 55, & 34.—(II) a stoic philosopher, Cic. Divin. 1, 8, & 2, 20.

BOODĒS, is, m. a king of Mauritania **TINGITANA**, Cic. Fam. 10, 32.

BOLANUS, (M.) i, m. a friend of Cicero's, Cic. Fam. 13, 77.

BOLĀNUS, or *Bollanus*, a choleric fellow, Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 11. & 1, 5, 31.

BOMILCAR, āris, m. a Carthaginian general, Justin. 23, 7.—(II) a commander of the Carthaginian fleet, Liv. 23, 41, 24.

BONA, vel *Boha Dea*, a goddess worshipped only by women, Cic. Att. 1, 12 & 2, 4. Tibul. 1, 6, 22 & 24.

BONONIA, ae, f. a city of Italy near the Po.

BOŪTES, ae, v. -is, m. a constellation, Hyg. Ast. 2, 2. Cic. N. D. 2, 42. (G. 417.) Juvenal. 5, 23. Ovid. Fast. 3, 405.

BORĒAS, ae, m. a king of Thrace, said to have power over the winds, Herod. 7, 189. Ov. Met. 6, 707. in Ib. 7, 3.

BORYSTHĒNES, is, m. the *Nieper*, a large river in Muscovy.

BOSPŌRUS, v. *Bosphōrus*; i, m. two streights of the Mediterranean, the one called *Thracicus*, and the other *Cimmerius*.

BOSTAR, āris, m. a Carthaginian prophet, Sil. 3, 647.

BRANCHUS, i, m. a son of Apollo. (B. 45.)

BRENNUS, i, m. a general of the Gauls, Liv. 5, 38. (G. 220.)—(II) another who attempted to plunder the temple of Apollo at Delphi, Just. 24, 6. Val. Max. 1, 1, 18.

BRIĀREUS, (3 syll.) i, m. a giant, son of Coelus and Terra, Virg. Æn. 6, 287. called also *Ægaeon*, 10, 565.

BRIGANTIA, ae, f. a town of Rhaetia.

BRĪMO, ūs, f. a name of Hecate, Prop. 2, 2, 12. Stat. Silv. 2, 3, 38.

BRISAEUS, i, m. a name of Bacchus, Pers. 1, 96.

BRISĒIS, īdis, voc. *Brisēi*, f. a beauty of Lyrnessus, the captive of Achilles, (G. 446.)

BRITANNIA, ae, f. Great Britain.

BRITANNIA Minor, Bretagne in France.

BRITANNĪCUS, i, m. son of Claudius and Messalina, Juv. 6, 24. Tacit. Ann. 11, 11 & 12, 2, 12, 25; 41, 63 & 13, 16.

BRŪTŌMARTIS, īdis, f. the daughter of Jupiter and Carnië, Virg. Cir. 285, 295. Diod. 5, 76.

BRIXIA, ae, f. a town in Italy.

BROMIUS, i, m. a name of Bacchus, Ovid. Met. 4, 11. Lucan. 5, 73.

BRONTES, ae, m. one of the *Cyclōpes*, Virg. Æn. 8, 424.

BROTĒAS, ae, m. one of the *Lapithae*, Ov. Met. 12, 262.—(II) a noted boxer, Ovid. Met. 5, 107.

BROTĒUS, i, v. *BROTĒAS*, ae, m. son of Vulcan, Ovid. in *Ibin*, 5, 519.

BRUNDISIUM, i, n. a town in the kingdom of Naples.

BRUTUS, i, m. surname of *Lucius Junius B.* 45.—(II) *M. Junius*, a tribune, Liv. 34, 1, 35, 24, 40, 59.—(III) *D. A. Junius*, consul with *Scipio Africanus Minor*, Cic. Brut. 22. Cic. Leg. 39. Cic. Arch. 11.—(IV) *M. Junius*, the son of *Marcus Brutus*, and the friend of *Cassius*, B. 46.—(V) *D. Junius*, a conspirator against *Caesar*, of the same family with *Marcus*, (B. 48.)

BRUTIANA castra, the camp of *M. Brutus*, Vell. 2, 72.

BUBASTIS, īdis, f. a name given by the Egyptians to *Diana*, Ovid. Met. 9, 690. Herod. 2, 59, 137 & 156.

BŪCERHĀLUS, i, m. the horse of *Alexander the great*, (B. 49.)

BŪPĀLUS, i, m. a sculptor and statuary of *Chios*, Plin. 36, 5. Hor. Epod. 6, 14.

BURRHUS, v. *Burus*, i. e. *Pyrrhus*, Cic. Orat. 48.

BURRUS AFRANIUS, praefect of the praetorian guards, Tacit. Ann. 12, 42, 13, 2, 14, 51.

BUSIRIS, is, v. *īdis*, m. a king of Egypt, Virg. G. 3, 5. Apollodor. 2, 11. Ovid. Art. Am. 1, 647.

BŪTEO, ōnis, the surname of the family of *Fabii*, Liv. 23, 22, 30, 26, 33, 24. Plin. 10, 8 s. 9.

BUTES, ae, m. son of *Teleon*, Apollodor. 1, 16, 1, 9, 25. Hygin. 14, 260.—(II) a pugilist of great bulk, Virg. Æn. 5, 372.—(III) a Trojan slain by *Camilla*, ib. 11, 690.

BŪZŪGES, is, m. an Athenian ploughman, Plin. 7, 56.

BYBLIS, īdis, f. daughter of *Miletus* and *Cyānë*, Ovid. Met. 9, 449, 665, 662. Ovid. Art. Am. 1, 284.

BYBLOS, i, f. a town of *Syro-Phoenicia*.

BYRSA, ae, f. a citadel in *Carthage*.

BYZANTIUM, i, n. a city of *Thrace*.

C.

CABALLUS, i, m. the surname of a Roman family, Mart. 1, 42, 17 & 20.

CACUS, i, m. a monster, son of *Vulcan*, Liv. 1, 7. Virg. Æn. 8, 193.

CADMUS, i, m. son of *Agēnor*, (G. 426.) *Auson*. Epist. 21 & 29.

CADMĒIS, īdis, f. a daughter of *Cadmus*, (B. 50.)

CADMUS, i, m. the son of *Agēnor*, and founder of *Thebes*, G. 426.—(II) an executioner in the time of *Horace*, hence *tradere Cadmo*, to sentence to death, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 39.

CAECILIUS, the name of a Roman gens, Vell. 2, 11.—*Caecilia lactuca*, a lettuce, named from *Metellus*, Plin. 9, 8, 15, 24.—(II) *Statius*, an ancient comic poet, Cic. Or. 2, 10. Hor. Ep.

2, 1, 59. Cic. Att. 7, 3 & 1, 16.—(III) Lucius, a tribune, Cic. Syll. 22 & 23.—(IV) Q. surnamed *Niger*, a Sicilian, Quinct. 7, 2, 2. 11, 1, 20.—(V) Q. Q. F. Metellus Pius Scipio, father in law of Pompey, Cic. Fam. 8, 8. See P. Scipio Nasica.—(VI) Q. an assumed name of Pomponius Atticus, Nep. Att. 5. Cic. Att. 3, 20. 6, 2 & 4.

CAECINA, (A.) a native of Volaterrae, Cic. Fam. 6, 5, 8 & 9.

CAECULUS, i, m. son of Vulcan, Serv. ad Virg. *Æn.* 7, 681.

CAECUS, i, m. surname of Appius Claudius, Liv. 9, 27. Cic. Tusc. 5, 38.

CAEDICIUS, i, m. a centurion, made general by the Romans, Liv. 5, 45 & 46.

CAELIUS, i, m. a young man accused of being accessory to a plot against Catiline, defended by Cicero. See Coelius.

CAENIS, is, f. *voc.* Caeni, the daughter of Elætus, Ovid. Met. 12, 189. 201, 497, 531, 206, 523, 532. Virg. *Æn.* 6, 449.

CAEPARIUS, i, m. one of Catiline's associates, Cic. Cat. 3, 6. Sall. Cat. 47, 55.

CAEPIO, ðnis, a surname of the Servilii. See SERVILIUS.

CAESAR, äris, m. the name of a branch of the gens Julia, Plin. 7, 9. Serv. ad Virg. *Æn.* 1, 290 & 11, 743. Tacit. Hist. 2, 60 & 80. 3, 58.—(II) C. Julius, son of Caius Caesar and Aurelia, a Roman consul and general, (B. 52.)

CAEUS, v. CÆUS, i, m. a giant, son of Titan and Terra, Virg. *Æn.* 4, 179.

CAJËTA, æ, f. the nurse of Æneas, Virg. *Æn.* 7, 1.—(II) a town and promontory of Campania.

CAIUS, i, m. a praenomen among the Roman men, and Caia among the Roman women, Stat. Silv. 1, 6, 17. Quinctil. 1, 7, 28. Plin. 8, 48 s. 74. Stat. Silv. 4, 9, 22.

CALAIS, is, m. son of Boreas and Orithyia, and brother of Zethis.

CALAMIS, idis, m. a statuary, Plin. 34, 8 s. 19, 11. Quinct. 12, 10, 7.

CALANUS, i, m. an Indian philosopher, Cic. Tusc. 2, 21. Cic. Div. 1, 13.

CALAURIA, æ, f. *Sidra*, an island on the coast of the Morea. Here Diana was worshipped; hence *Diana Calauria*.

CALCHAS, antis, m. a soothsayer, son of Thestor, Cic. Or. 22. Div. 1, 33. Virg. *Æn.* 2, 122. Silv. 13, 38.

CALDIUS, i, m. a surname of Tiberius, Suet. Tib. 42.

CALËNUS, (Q. Fusius) a tribune, Cic. Att. 1, 14 & 16. Cic. Phil. 8, 3.

CALIDIUS, i, m. an orator, Cic. Brut. 79. Quinct. 70, 1.

CALIGÛLA, æ, m. the fourth emperor of Rome, Suet. Cal. 9. Tac. Ann. 1, 41.

CALLICRATES, is, m. an Athenian who caused Dion to be put to death, and assumed his power, Nep. 10, 8 & 9.—(II) a Lacedæmonian artist, Plin. 7, 21. 36, 5.

CALLICRATIDAS, æ, m. a Lacedæmonian general, Cic. Off. 1, 24 & 30.

CALLIMÄCHUS, i, m. a Greek poet, Cic. Tusc. 1, 34. (B. 78.)

CALLIÖPE, es, f. chief of the Nine muses, Ovid. Fast. 5, 80. Virg. Ecl. 4, 57.

CALLIPÉDES, is, a proverbial name for great promisers, Cic. Att. 13, 12. Suet. Tib. 38.

CALLÏPHÖ, ðnis, m. a philosopher, Cic. Fin. 2, 6 & 11. 5, 25.

CALLIRHÖE, es, f. the daughter of the river Achelöus, Ovid. Met. 9, 413.

CALLISTHÈNES, is, m. a native of Olynthus, and scholar of Aristotle, Cic. de Or. 2, 14. Cic. Div. 1, 34 & 2, 25.

CALLISTO, ùs, f. daughter of Lycæon king of Arcadia, (G. 417.)

CALLISTRÄTUS, i, m. the name of several Athenians.

CALPE, es, f. a hill near the straits of Gibraltar over against Abÿla: which two places are called *Herculis columnæ*.

CALPHURNIA *gens*, the name of a clan at Rome, Cic. Pis. 23.—(II) *Calphurnia*, daughter of L. Calphurnius Piso, and fourth wife of Julius Caesar, Suet. Caes. 81.

CALVENA, æ, m. a friend of Caesar's, Cic. Att. 14, 5.

CALVISIUS, i, m. a governor of Africa, Cic. Phil. 3, 10.

CALVUS, (C. Licinius) a satirical poet, Cic. Fam. 7, 24.—(II) an orator, Cic. Fam. 15, 21. Fin. 1, 2. Brut. 81.—(III) a name given to M. Crassus, Cic. Att. 1, 16.

CALÛDON, ðnis, f. the chief city in Ætolia.

CALYPSO, ùs, f. (-psö *in the other cases*), a nymph, daughter of Oceanus, or Atlas, and Tethys, Hom. Od. 7 & 16. Ovid. Pont. 4, 10, 13. Amor. 2, 17, 15.

CAMBÛSES, is, m. son of Cyrus, king of Persia, (G. 603.)

CAMILLA, æ, f. queen of the Volsci, Virg. *Æn.* 7, 803 & 11, 535.

CAMILLUS, (M. Furius) a Roman general, Virg. G. 2, 169. Lucan. 7, 358. (G. 218.)

CAMOENÆ, v. CAMËNÆ, arum, f. the Muses. See MUSA.

CAMPANIA, æ, f. a country in the kingdom of Naples, the most fertile and pleasant in Italy. *Campänus sinus*, the gulf of Naples.

CAMPASPE, es, f. a concubine of Alexander's, Plin. 35, 10.

CANÄCE, es, f. daughter of Oeöus, Ovid. Ep. 11. Amor. 2, 18, 23. Hygin. Fab. 238 & 242. Hom. Od. 10, 7.—(II) one of Actæon's dogs, Ov. Met. 3, 217. Hygin. 181.

CANÄCHEUS, i, m. a statuary, Cic. Br. 13. Plin. 34, 8.

CANDÄCE, es, f. a queen of Æthiopia, Plin. 6, 29.

CANENS, entis, f. daughter of Janus and Venilia, a beautiful nymph, accomplished in music, Ov. Met. 14, 333. 381 & 14. 432.

CANEPHÖRÆ, arum, f. virgins of Athens, Cic. Ver. 4, 3.

CANIDIUS, the name of several Romans.

CANINIUS, (C. Rebilus) one of Caesar's lieutenants in Gaul, (B. 79.)

- CANIUS**, *i*, m. a learned Roman knight, Cic. Off. 3, 14.—(II) a facetious poet of Cadiz, Mart. 1, 62, 29.
- CANNAE**, arum, *f*. a village near Naples where Hannibal killed 40, 000 Romans.
- CANTABRIA**, *ae*, *f*. Biscay in Spain.
- CANTIUM**, *i*, *n*. the country of Kent.
- CANUSIUM**, *i*, *n*. the Roman capitol.
- CANULEIUS**, *i*, *m*. a tribune of Rome, Liv. 4, 3, &c.
- CANUTIUS**, *i*, *m*. an eloquent orator, Cic. Brut. 56. Cic. Fam. 12, 3, & 23. Phil. 3, 9.
- CÁPĀNEUS**, (3 syll.) *i*, *m*. a noble Argive, husband of Evadne, one of the seven famous generals against Thebes, Ov. Trist. 4, 3, 63.
- CÁPĒTUS**, *i*, *m*. the sixth king of Alba, Liv. 1, 3. Ovid. Met. 14, 613.
- CAPHO**, a veteran soldier, Cic. Phil. 10, 10. & 11, 5. and one of Antony's centurions, 8, 3.
- CAPĪTO**, -ōnis, a surname of the gens *Ateja*.
- CAPĪTO**, (*Gaius*) a partisan of Caesar's, Cic. Fam. 8, 8, & 13, 29.
- CAPĪTO**, (*Fontejus*) a friend of Antony's, highly accomplished, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 32.
- CAPPADŌCIA**, *ae*, *f*. a large country in Asia Minor.
- CAPUA**, *ae*, *f*. a city of Naples.
- CAPYS**, -yis *vel* yos, *m*. (*acc.* -ym *vel* yn,) father of Anchises, Ovid. Fast. 4, 34.—(II) a companion of Æneas, Virg. Æ. 10, 145.
- CARCALLA**, *ae*, *m*. a cruel Roman emperor.
- CARBO**, a surname of the Gens *Papiria*, Cic. Fam. 9, 21.
- CARBO**, (*Gaius*) an orator, Cic. Fam. 9, 21.
- CARBO**, (*Cni*) the friend of Marius, thrice consul, Cic. de Or. 3, 3. Cic. Fam. 9, 21.
- CARMANIA**, *ae*, *f*. a country between Persia and India.
- CARMENTA**, *ae*, *vel* *Carmentis*, *is*, *f*. an Arcadian prophetess, mother of Evander, Liv. 1, 7. Virg. Æn. 8, 336.
- CARNEĀDES**, -is, *m*. a native of Cyrenè, founder of the third academy, Cic. Orat. 1, 11. Cic. Acad. 4, 30. 4, 9. 4, 45.
- CARPĀTHUS**, *i*, *f*. an island between Rhodes and Crete.
- CARTHĀGO**, -inis, *f*. a city of Africa built by Dido.
- CARVILIUS**, (*Spurius*) the first Roman who divorced his wife, Val. Max. 2, 1.
- CARUS**, *i*, *m*. a Roman emperor, Eutrop. 9, 13.
- CARTHĀLO**, -ōnis, *m*. commander of Annibal's cavalry, Liv. 22, 15.
- CASCA**, (a surname of the *Servilii*) one of the conspirators against Caesar, Cic. Phil. 2, 11. Plutarch. Caesar, p. 739.
- CASSANDER**, -dri, *m*. son of Antipater, governor of Macedonia, Justin. 14, 6. & 15, 2.
- CASSANDRA**, *ae*, *f*. daughter of Priam, Virg. Æn. 2, 246. Ovid. Met. 13, 410.
- CASSIŌPE**, -es, *f*. wife of Cepheus, king of Æthiopia, and mother of Andromeda, Cic. N. D. 3, 43. Ovid. Met. 4, 737.
- CASSITERĪDES**, *um*, *f*. the island of Scilly.
- CASSIUS**, the name of a Roman gens, Liv. 2, 41. Cic. Att. 12, 21.
- CASSIUS**, (*Sp.*) *Viscellinus*, a consul, Liv. 2, 17, 18, 33, 41.
- CASSIUS**, (*L.*) praetor, Sall. Jug. 33. Liv. Ep. 65. Caes. B. G. 1, 12.
- CASSIUS**, (*G.*) *Varus*, a supporter of the *Manilian* law, Cic. Manil. 23. Cic. Verr. 1, 23. & 3, 41.
- CASSIUS**, (*G.*) *Longinus*, the quaestor of Crassus, (B. 81.)
- CASSIUS**, (*L.*) brother of the former, Cic. Planc. 24. Phil. 3, 9. Fam. 12, 2.—(II) the commander of Pompey's fleet, (B. 82.)
- CASSIUS**, (*L.*) *Longinus*, a tribune, Cic. B. 2, 27. (B. 81.)—(II) a senator, an accomplice in Catiline's conspiracy, Sall. Cat. 17. Sull. 13. Cat. 3, 4, & 6. Sall. Cat. 44.—(III) a lieutenant of Caesar's in the civil war, Caes. B. C. 3, 34, & 56.
- CASSIUS**, (*Q.*) *Longinus*, a quaestor of Pompey's, Cic. Att. 6, 6. Caes. B. C. 1, 2, & 5. Cic. Fam. 16, 11. Caes. B. C. 2, 19. & 2, 21.
- CASSIUS** *Parmensis*, a native of Parma, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 3. Appian. B. C. 5, 672. Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 61.
- CASTOR**, -ōris, *m*. son of Jupiter and Leda, (G. 411.) Cic. Quint. 4.—(II) grandson of Deiotarus, Cic. Dej. 1.
- CATIĒNUS**, (*P.*) *Plotinus*, a freed man, who was so fond of his patron that, being left sole heir, he threw himself on his funeral pile, Plin. 7, 36.
- CATILĪNA**, (*L. Sergius*) who formed a conspiracy to overturn the government of Rome, but was detected by Cicero, Sall. Cat. Juvenal, 14, 41.
- CATĪLUS**, *i*, *m*. the leader of the *Tiburtines*, Virg. Æn. 7, 672. Hor. Od. 1, 18, 2. Virg. Æn. 7, 670.
- CATIVULCUS**, *i*, *m*. a king of the *Eburones*, Caes. B. G. 6, 30.
- CATO**, -ōnis, *m. vel* *M. Porcius Cato*, a celebrated Roman patriot, (B. 83.)
- CATO**, (*G.*) the grandson of Cato, (B. 96.)
- CATO**, of Paulus Aemilius, Cic. Br. 28, 34. Cic. Verr. 4, 10. Cic. Balb. 11.—(II) a young man void of prudence, of the same family with Cato *Uticensis*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 5. Cic. Fam. 1, 2, & 4, 5. Liv. Epit. 105. Cic. Att. 4, 15, & 16.
- CATO**, (*Valerius*) a grammarian, friend of Catullus, Cat. 56, 1. Suet. Gram. 2, & 11.
- CATULIUS**, (*C. al. Q. Valerius*) a celebrated poet, born at Verona, (B. 97.)—(II) a surname of the *Lubatii* or *Luctatii*.
- CATŪLUS**, (*C. Lutatius*) consul, who put an end to the first Punic war, Liv. Epit. 19. (G. 237.)
- CATŪLUS**, (*Q.*) *Lutatius*, a colleague with Marius in the consulship, a man of distinguished merit, Cic. Arch. 3. Cic. Planc. 5. Cic. Tusc. 5, 19. Cic. Dom. 38. Plin. 34, 8. Cic. Or. 3, 3. Cic. Brut. 35.—(II) son of the former, who in his youth indulged himself in pleasures, but in after life became one of the most distinguished characters of his time, Cic. Cat. 3, 10. Val.

- Max. 6, 9, 5. Hor. 3, 23. Liv. Ep. 98. Aug. 94. Dio 43, 14. 36, 13. Mart. 5, 10. Plin. 7, 43. Plutarch. in Cras. Sallust. Cat. 49. Cic. Pis. 3. Cic. Att. 1, 16. Senec. Ep. 97. Manil. 17 & 20. Fam. 9, 15. Off. 1, 22.
- CAUCĀSUS, *i*, m. a mountain in Asia, between the Euxine and Caspian seas.
- CECROPS, *ōpis*, m. reckoned the first king of Athens, (G. 418.)
- CEIĀDON, *ontis*, m. one of the Lapithae, Ovid Met. 12, 250.—(II) a native of Mendes, Ovid. Met. 5, 144.
- CĒLĒNO, *ūs*, f. one of the Harpies, called Dira, Virg. *Æn.* 3, 211.—(II) one of the Pleiādes, Ov. Fast. 4, 173.
- CELEUS, *i*, m. king of Eleusis, (G. 360.)
- CELMIS, *is*, m. one of the Idaei Dactŷli, Ov. Met. 281.
- CĒLŌTES, *is*, m. a painter of Tēios, Quint. 2, 13, 13.
- CELSUS, (*Aurclius Cornelius*) a celebrated author on medicine, &c. who flourished in the time of Tiberius, Quint. 12, 11, 24. 10, 1, 124.
- CELSUS *Albinovānus*, a companion of Tiberius Claudius Nero, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 11. & 1, 3, 15.
- CELSUS, (*Julius*) author of the Commentaries of the Life of Caesar.
- CENSORĪNUS, *i*, m. a grammarian, author of de Die Natali, now extant, published A. U. 991.
- CEPARIUS, *i*, m. one of Catiline's associates, Cic. Cat. 3, 6.
- CEPHĀLUS, *i*, m. husband of Procris, Ov. Met. 665. (G. 421.)
- CEPHEUS, *i*, m. a king of Aethiopia, father of Andromēda, Ov. Met. 4, 670, 669, 763. & 5, 1 & 97. Herodot. 7, 61.
- CEPHISSUS, *i*, m. father of Narcissus, and god of a river of the same name, Ov. Met. 3, 342, & 351.
- CERĀSUS, *untis*, m. a town of Natolia.
- CERAUNUS, *i*, m. a surname of Ptolemy, Just. 24, 1.—(II) a name which Clearchus gave to his son in contempt of Jupiter's thunder, Just. 16, 5.
- CERBĒRUS, *i*, m. a dog who guards the entrance of the infernal regions, Virg. *Æn.* 8, 296. 6, 417. Hēr. Od. 2, 13, 34. Ov. Met. 4, 501. Hesiod. Theog. 312.
- CERCYON, *ōnis*, m. son of Vulcan, Hygin. 38, 158. Ovid. Met. 7, 439. Id. in Ibin 412.
- CERELLIA, *ae*, f. a lady fond of books and philosophy, Cic. Att. 13, 21. Cic. Fam. 13, 72. Quint. 6, 3, 112. Dio, 46, 18.
- CERES, *ēris*, f. goddess of corn, (G. 360. B, 101.)
- CERSŶLUS, *i*, m. an Athenian, stoned to death, Cic. Off. 3, 11.
- CETHĒGUS, *i*, m. surname of an ancient family of the Cornelii.—(II) (*M.*) the first esteemed eloquent at Rome, Cic. Sen. 14. Cic. Brut. 15.—(III) (*G.*) the associate of Catiline, Just. 2, 27. & 2, 287.
- CETO, *ūs*, f. daughter of Pontus and Terra, wife of Phorcys, and mother of the Gorgons, Lucan. 9, 645.
- CEVX, *ŷcis*, m. son of Lucifer, Ov. Met. 11, 272. (G. 444.)
- CHABRIAS, *ae*, m. an Athenian general, Nep. 12. Plin. 5, 12 s. 14.
- CHAEREA, *ae*, m. the name of a young man in Terence's play of Eunūchus.
- CHARONĒA, *ae*, f. a village of Boeotia.
- CHALCĒDON, *ōnis*, f. a city of Bithynia.
- CHALCIS, *īdis*, f. a city of Euboea.
- CHALDAEA, *ae*, f. a country in Asia.
- CHALCĪŌPE, *es*, f. wife of Phryxus, and sister of Medea, Val. Flacc. 6, 479. Ov. Ep. 17, 232.
- CHARES, *ētis*, m. a statuary who made the Colossus at Rhodes, (G. 341.)
- CHARISIUS, *i*, m. an Athenian orator, Cic. Br. 83.
- CHARICLŶTUS, *i*, m. commander of the Rhodian fleet, Liv. 37, 23.
- CHARILĀUS, *i*, m. a principal citizen of Falaeopōlis, Liv. 8, 25.
- CHARĪTES, *um*, f. the three Graces, Senec. Benef. 1, 4. Hesiod. Theog. 909.
- CHARON, *ontis*, m. ferryman of the infernal regions, who transported in his boat the souls of the dead over the rivers Styx and Achēron, Virg. *Æn.* 6, 298.
- CHARONDAS, *ae*, m. a native of Catāna, (G. 171.)
- CHARŌPUS, *i*, m. a chief man of Epire, Liv. 32, 6 & 11. & 43, 5.
- CHERSĪPHRON, *ōnis*, m. chief architect of the temple of Diana, at Ephēus, Plin. 36, 14 s. 21.
- CHILO, *ōnis*, m. a philosopher of Lacedaemon, one of the seven wise men of Greece, Plin. 7, 32.
- CHIMĀERA, *ae*, f. a poetical monster, which breathed forth flames, resembling in the fore part a lion, in the middle a goat, and hinder part a serpent, Lucr. 5, 902. Ov. Met. 9, 646.
- CHIŌNE, *es*, f. the name of a woman, derived from snow, Mart. 3, 34.—(II) daughter of Aquilo, Hygin. 157. Ov. Pont. 3, 3.—(III) daughter of Daedalion, Ov. Met. 11, 301, 327.
- CHIOS, *i*, f. an island in the Archipelāgo.
- CHIRON, *ōnis*, m. the son of Saturn, chief of the Centaurs, Virg. G. 3, 530. Plin. 25, 4 s. 13. 25, 4 s. 16. Ov. Met. 2, 631. (G. 439.)
- CHLŌE, *es*, f. the name of a girl in Horace, Od. 3, 9, 9.
- CHLORIS, daughter of Amphion, and mother of Nestor, Hygin. 10.—(II) the goddess of flowers, called Flora, Ov. Fast. 5, 195.
- CHORAEBUS, *i*, m. one who voluntarily devoted himself to death to free Thebes from a pestilence, Stat. Theb. 2, 221. & 6, 286.
- CHŌERĪLUS, *i*, m. a poet noted for his ridiculous verses, Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 232.
- CHREMES, *ētis*, *vel Chremis*, m. an old man mentioned by Terence.
- CHRESTUS, *i*, m. one who caused the Jews to make a disturbance at Rome, Suet. Cl. 25.

CHRISTUS, (i. e. *Unctus*) i, m. Christ, a name of our Saviour, Plin. Ep. 10, 97.—

CHRISTIĀNUS, i, m. a disciple of Christ, a name first given at Antioch to those who professed to be Christians, Acts, 11, 26. Plin. Ep. 10, 97.

CHRYSEIS, ūdis, f. daughter of Chryses priest of Apollo, (G. 406.)

CHRYSSIPUS, i, m. a Stoic philosopher, born at Soli, in Cilicia, called by Zeno, Chesippus, Cic. Or. 1, 12. Id. N. D. 1, 34.—(II) a freed man of Cicero's, Cic. Att. 7, 2. & 11, 2.

CHRYSIS, ūdis, f. a courtesan in Terence.

CHRYSOGŌNUS, i, m. a freed man of Sulla's, Cic. Verr. 1, 56. Plin. 35, 18.—(II) a noted singer, Juv. 6, 74.

CICEREJUS, (G.) a praetor, Liv. 41, 26. 42, 7 & 21.

CICERO, ōnis, surname of a branch of the Gens Tullia, Plin. 13, 3. Cic. 861. Dio, 46, 18.

CICERO, (*M. Tullius*) the most eloquent of the Romans, (B. 103.)—(II) son of the above, by Terentia, and a Roman consul, Cic. Att. 1, 2. 12, 7. 32, 52, & 53. 14, 7. 15, 16. Cic. Off. 2, 13. 1, 1. Plin. 14, 12. Cic. Fam. 12, 14. 16, 21 & 25.

CICERO, (*Q. Tullius*) brother of the orator, Cic. Flacc. 14. Cic. Fam. 1, 28. 15, 4. Cic. Att. 9, 1 & 6. 11, 8 & 9. Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1. Att. 9, 1 & 6. Dio, 47, 10. Appian. 601.

CICERŌNIS Pueri, young Marcus and Quintus, sons of Cicero and his brother, Cic. Fam. 2, 17.

CICERRUS, i, m. a buffoon, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 51.

CILICIA, ae, f. a country of Asia Minor.

CILNIUM genus, a family in Etruria, Liv. 10, 3.

CIMON, ōnis, m. son of Miltiades, (G. 466.) Nep. 5, 4.

CINCIUS, (*M.*) *Alimento*, a tribune, Cic. Sen. 4.

CINCINNĀTUS, i, m. surname of the Gens Quintia. See **QUINTIUS**.

CINEAS, ae, m. minister and general of Pyrrhus, (G. 231.)

CINNA, ae, m. a surname of several Roman clans, particularly of the Gens Cornelia.

CINNA, (*L. Cornelius*) a Roman consul, (B. 132.)

CINNA, ae, m. an excellent poet; Virg. *Æn.* 9, 35. Catul. 89. Mart. 10, 21, 4. Ov. Trist. 2, 435. Suet. Caes. 85. Plut. in Br. 993. Plut. in Caes. 740.

CINNĀMUS, i, m. a barber at Rome, made an *equus* by favour of his mistress, but through dissipation became an exile, Mart. 7, 63.

CINŶRAS, ae, m. a king of Cyprus, Tacit. Hist. 2, 3.—(II) son of Pygmalion, Ov. Met. 10, 243, 298, 712, 369.

CIPUS, vel *Capius*, i, m. a complaisant husband, who used to wink at his wife's amours, Cic. Fam. 7, 24.

CIPUS, i, m. a Roman, said to have two horns on his forehead, Ov. Met. 15, 565, 622.

CIRCE, es, m. daughter of Sol, and a sorceress, Ov. Met. 14, 14. (G. 375.)

CIRIS, is, f. a name of Scylla, Ov. Met. 8, 150.

CISPIUS, i, m. a tribune, Cic. Sext. 35. Cic. Planc. 31.

CISSEUS, (2 syll.) a king of Thrace, father of Hecuba, Virg. *Æn.* 7, 320. & 10, 705.

CLARĀNUS, i, m. a famous grammarian, Senec. Ep. 66. Mart. 10, 21.

CLAUDIA, vel *CLODIA gens*, an ancient and noble clan at Rome, divided into several branches, some of whom were of patrician rank, and others of plebeian, as the Marcelli, &c. B. 134.—(II) the daughter of Appius Caecus, Suet. Tib. 2.—(III) the grand-daughter of Appius Caecus, Cic. Coel. 14.

CLAUDIĀNUS, i, m. a Latin poet in the time of Theodosius and Honorius, whose works are still extant.

CLAUDIUS, (*Appius*) a Roman consul, Liv. 2, 21—23—44.—(II) son of the former, and consul, Liv. 2, 56—61.—(III) consul, and chief of the decemvirs, Suet. Tib. 2. Liv. 3, 58. G. 215.—(IV) a grandson of the decemvir's, and the youngest senator, Liv. 4, 48.—(V) censor with C. Plautius, who made the *via Appia*, Cic. Mil. 7. Liv. 9, 29.—(VI) the brother of Ap. Claudius Caecus, consul in 469, the first year of the Punic war, Liv. 31, 1.—(VII) *Pulcher*, consul, a. 609, defeated by the Salassi, Suet. Tib. 2. Cic. Coel. 14.—(VIII) *Pulcher*, *App. F. C. N.* consul with Domitius, a. 700, Cic. Fam. 8, 6 & 3, 12.—(IX) *Pulcher*, consul a. 542, who besieged Capua, Liv. 25; 3.

CLAUDIUS, (*P.*) *Pulcher*, son or grandson of Ap. Caecus, Cic. Div. 1, 16.

CLAUDIUS, (*C.*) *Pulcher*, son of Appius, (No. IX above,) consul a. 577, Liv. 41, 8.

CLAUDIUS Quadrigrarius, a historian, contemporary with Sulla, Vell. 2, 9.

CLAUDIUS, (*Tiberius*) *Drusus*, son of Drusus and Antonia, the 5th Roman emperor, Suet. Cl. 1.

CLEANTHES, is, vel ae, m. a stoic philosopher, Cic. Acad. 2, 13. Cic. Fat. 7. Claudian. Cons. Mall. 88.

CLEARCHUS, i, m. a Lacedemonian general, Val. Max. 2, 7. ext. 2.

CLEOBŪLUS, i, m. one of the seven wise men of Greece, (G. 464.)

CLEOMBROTUS, i, m. a Lacedemonian general, defeated by Epaminondas, Cic. Off. 1, 24, G. 469.—(II) a native of Ambracia, who threw himself into the sea, after having read the Phædo of Plato, Cic. Tusc. 1, 34. Ov. in Ibin. 493.

CLEOMĒNES, is, m. the name of several Spartan kings, (G. 474.)

CLEONŶMUS, i, m. a general of the Lacedemonians, who invaded Italy, Liv. 10, 2.

CLEOPATRA, ae, f. a queen of Egypt, who captivated Julius Caesar, and ruined Antony.—(II) a name common to several Egyptian queens, Liv. 27, 4. 37, 3. 45, 13, &c.

CLIO, ūs, f. one of the nine muses, *Ov. Art. Am.* 1, 27.

CLITHÈNES, is, m. chief of the family of Alcmaeon, *Herodot.* 5, 62—66.

CLITUS, i, m. a friend of Alexander the Great, whom that king slew in a fit of drunkenness, *Curt.* 8, 12, 18.

CLODIA *Gens*, the same with *Gens Claudia*.

CLODIUS, i, m. a Latin historian, *Cic. Leg.* 1, 2. *Liv.* 20, 12.

CLODIUS, (*P.*) a patrician of noble birth, (*B.* 139.)—(II) son of the above by Fulvia, and step-son of Antony, who married Fulvia, *Cic. Att.* 14, 13.

CLODIUS, (*Sex.*) a kinsman of *P. Clodius* (*I.*) *Ascon.* in *Cic. Arg. Mil. Cic. Att.* 14, 13.

CLODIA, ae, f. sister of *P. Clodius*, and wife of *Metellus*, suspected of poisoning her husband, *Cic. Coel.* 13, 14, 20, 32, 24.—(II) the wife of *Lucullus*, and divorced for improper conduct, *Plutarch.* in *Lucullo*.

CLODIUS Licinus, a Roman historian, *Liv.* 29, 22.

CLOELIA, ae, f. one of the hostages given to king *Porsëna*, who escaped from him back to Rome, *Liv.* 2, 13. *Virg. Æn.* 8, 651. *Juv.* 8, 265.

CLOELII, one of the chief families of the *Albans*, chosen into the number of Roman senators, *Liv.* 1, 30.

CLOELIUS Tullus, a Roman ambassador, *Liv.* 4, 17.

CLOELIUS, (*T.*) *Siculus*, one of the first tribunes with consular power, *Liv.* 4, 7.

CLOTHO, ūs, f. one of the three Fates, *G.* 389.—(II) a daughter of *Nereus*, and a goddess of the sea, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 101. *Val. Flac.* 1, 134.

CLUENTIUS, i, m. the name of a Roman *Gens*.

CLUENTIUS, (*A.*) *Avitus*, a native of *Larīnum*, defended by *Cicero* in an oration still extant.

CLUSIUS, i, m. a name of *Janus*, when the gates of his temple were shut, *Ov. Fast.* 1, 30.

CLUVIA, ae, f. a Campanian courtesan, *Liv.* 26, 33 & 34.

CLYMÈNE, es, f. daughter of *Oceanus* and *Thetys*, the mother of *Phaëton*, *Ov. Met.* 1, 765. & 2, 19. *Auctor. ad Liv.* 111. *Stat. Silv.* 1, 2, 123.

CLYMÈNOS, a name of *Pluto*, *Ov. Fast.* 6, 757.

CLYMÈNUS, i, m. a king of *Arcadia*, *Hygin.* 206. *Plin.* 25. 7 s. 33.

CLYTHIA, v. -es, ae, f. a nymph beloved by *Sol.*, (*G.* 373.)

CLYTAEMNESTRA, ae, f. daughter of *Tyndarus*, by *Leda*, (*G.* 407.)

CLYTIUS, i, m. a young man beloved by *Cydon*, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 325.

COCALUS, i, m. a king of *Sicily*, to whom *Daedalus* fled from *Crete*, *Ov. Met.* 8, 261. (*G.* 365 & 421.) *Sil.* 14, 42.

COCCEIUS, i, m. one who owed *Cicero* money, *Cic. Att.* 12, 13, & 18.

COCRELES, ūtis, m. a surname of *P. Horatius*, (*G.* 208.) *Cic. Off.* 1, 18. *Liv.* 2, 10. *Plin.* 36, 15. & 11, 37.

CODANUS Sinus, the *Baltic Sea*.

CODRUS, i, n. the last king of *Attica*, *Cic. Fin.* 5, 22. *Tusc.* 1, 48.—(II) the name of a man noted for his poverty, *Juv.* 3, 208.—(III) of a bad poet, *Juv.* 1, 2.—(IV) of a good poet, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 30.

COELIUS, i, m. a Roman historian, *Liv.* 21, 38. 22, 31. 23, 6, &c.

COELIUS, (*C.*) *Caldus*, *Cicero's* quaestor in *Cilicia*, to whom he entrusted the charge of the province when he left it, *Cic. Att.* 6, 5 & 6. *Fam.* 2, 15.

COELIUS, (*M.*) *Rufus*, accuser of *C. Antonius*, *Cic. Coel.* 31, 1. *Cic. Br.* 79.

COLCHINIUM, i, n. a city of *Albania*.

COLCHIS, ūdis, f. a country of *Asia*, near *Pontus*.

COLLATINUS, (*Tarquinius*) husband of *Lucretia*, *Liv.* 1, 57. 2, 2. & 1, 60.

COLUMELLA, (*L. Jun. Modcratus*) a native of *Gades*, author of a book on husbandry and gardening, still extant.

COMBE, es, f. daughter of *Ophius*, *Ov. Met.* 7, 382.

COMÈTES, ae, m. father of *Asterion*, who was one of the *Argonauts*, *Val. Flac.* 1, 356.

COMINIUS, (*P.*) a Roman *eques*, accuser of *C. Cornelius*, *Cic. Cornel.* 1.

COMMODUS, i, m. son of *M. Antonius*, a Roman emperor, (*G.* 246.)

COMPLUTUM, i, n. *Alcala*, a city of *New Castile*.

COMUS, i, m. god of nocturnal revels, hence *Comissor*, ari, to revel.

CONCORDIA, ae, f. goddess of *Concord*, *Liv.* 9, 46. *Cic. Dom.* 51. *Ov. Fast.* 1, 639.

CONNUS, i, m. a musician, master of *Socrates*, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 22.

CONON, ōnis, m. a general of the *Athenians*, *Nepos*.—(II) an illustrious astronomer, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 40.

CONSIPIUS, i, m. governor of *Africa*, the year before the commencement of the *Civil war*, *Cic. Ligar.* 1.

CONSUS, i, m. the god of *Council*, *Festus & Serv.* in *Virg. Æn.* 8, 636. *Liv.* 1, 9. *Ov. Fast.* 3, 119.

Coos, vel *Cos*, f. an island in the *Ægean Sea*.

CONONIUS, i, m. a prudent and learned man, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 31. *Cic. Att.* 8, 12.

COPTOS, i, f. a city of *Egypt*; hence *lingua Coptica*.

CORAS, ae, m. a leader of the troops of *Tiber*, who came to the assistance of *Turnus*, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 672. & 11, 465 & 604.

CORAX, ācis, m. a *Sicilian*, the first writer on *rhetoric*, *Cic. Or.* 1, 20. & 3, 12. *Cic. Brut.* 12.

CORBULO, ōnis, m. a Roman general in the

time of Nero, who defeated the Parthians, Tacit. Annal. 13, 8, &c.

CORCŪRA, ae, f. *Corfu*, an island in the Ionian Sea.

CORDŪBA, ae, f. a city of Baetic Spain.

CORFIDIUS, vel *Curfidius*, i, m. a Roman eques, Cic. Lig. 11. Cic. Att. 13, 44. Plin. 7, 52.

CORINNA, ae, f. a native of Tanagra in Bœotia, a celebrated poetess, contemporary with Pindar, Pausan. 9, 22. Aelian. 13, 2. Plut. de Glor. Atheniens. 347. Plut. de Musica, 119C. Prop. 2, 3, 21. Statius Silv. 5, 3, 158.—(II) the name which Ovid gave to his mistress, Am. 2, 6, 48, &c. Art. Am. 3, 538. Trist. 4, 10, 60. Martial. 5, 10, 10.

CORINTHUS, i, f. a great commercial city in Achaia, very luxurious and expensive; hence, *non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum*, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 36.

CORIOLĀNUS, i, m. a general of the Romans, Liv. 2, 33. (G. 212.)

CORNELIA Gens, a great clan at Rome.—(II) *Cornelia*, daughter of Scipio Africanus, Cic. Inv. 1, 49. Cic. Brut. 58, & 27.

CORNIFICIUS, (Q.) competitor with Cicero in the consulship, Cic. Att. 1, 1.

CORŒBUS, i, m. an Athenian who first invented the art of pottery, Plin. 7, 56.—(II) the son of Mygdon, the lover of Cassandra, Virg. Æn. 2, 341.

CORŒNAE, arum, f. the name given to two young men who were said to be sprung from the ashes of two virgins, Ov. Met. 13, 698.

CORŒNIS, idis, f. a nymph of Larissa, in Thessaly, the mother of Aesculapius by Apollo, Ov. Met. 2, 543. Ov. Fast. 6, 746.

CORUNCANIUS, (Ti.) i, m. the first plebeian who was made *Pontifex Maximus*, Cic. N. D. 3, 2, and the first who gave his advice as a lawyer, Cic. Or. 3, 33.

CORNŪTUS, (C.) a tribune, an imitator of Cato; hence called *Pseudo-Cato*, Cic. Att. 1, 14. Cic. Red. in Senat. 9.

CORNŪTUS, (M.) a Stoic philosopher, praetor of Persius, Pers. 5, 23.

CORVUS, i, m. a surname of M. Valerius, Liv. 7, 26.

CORŪBAS, antis, m. son of Jason and Cybèle, from which the priests of Cybèle were called *Corybantēs*, Hor. 1, 16, 8. Virg. Æn. 3, 111.

CORŪCIDES, um, f. a name of the muses, who were so called from *Corycus*, a ridge or cave of Parnassus, Ov. Met. 1, 320.

CORŪDON, ōnis, m. the name of a shepherd, Virg. Ecl. 2, & 7.

CORŪNĒTUS, i, m. son of Vulcan, Hygin. 158. Ov. Met. 7, 437.

CORŪTHUS, i, m. a king of Etruria, Virg. Æn. 9, 10. Sil. 4, 721.

COSSUS, (A. Cornelius) a Roman general, Liv. 4, 20 & 32.

COSSUTII, or *Cossetii*, orum, m. an equestrian family at Rome, whence *Tabernae Cossutianae*, shops or taverns belonging to one Cos-

sutius, Suet. Caes. 1. Cic. Ep. 16, 27. Cic. Verr. 3, 27.

COTĪSON, ōnis, v. -ontis, m. a king of the Getæ, Suet. Aug. 63. Hor. Od. 3, 8, 18. Plin. 4, 12 s. 25. Dio, 51, 22.

COTTA, a surname of the *Gens Aurelia*.

COTTA, (Lucius) colleague of Torquatus in the consulship, Cic. Cat. 3, 8. Rull. 2, 17. Cic. Fam. 12, 2. & 2, 21.

COTTIUS, i, m. the king of a country among the Alps, Suet. Tib. 37. Tacit. Hist. 1, 61. Ammian. 15, 19.

COTŪS, yis, vel -yos, m. a king of Thrace, Caes. B. C. 3, 4. Annal. 2, 64, &c.

COTŪTTO, ūs, f. the goddess of lewdness, Juv. 2, 92. Horat. Epod. 17, 56.

CRANTOR, ōris, m. a celebrated philosopher, Cic. Acad. 1, 10. & 4, 44. Cic. Tusc. 1, 48. Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 4.

CRASSĪPES, ēdis, m. a surname of the *gens Furia*, Liv. 38, 42. Cic. Att. 4, 5.

CRASSUS, i, m. a surname of the Licinii. *adj. Crassianus*.

CRASSUS, (P. Licinius) one of the richest and most accomplished men of his time, Liv. 30, 1. 27, 21. 25, 5. 6, 21. 5, 31. 28, 33. 29, 10, 13, 36. 39, 46.—(II) a Roman consul, Liv. 41, 15. 42, 28. 32, 58. 59, 66. 43, 4.—(III) *Lucius Licinius*, the chief orator of his time, B. 145.—(IV) *Mucianus Dives*, the adopted son of *Crassus* (I). Cic. Brut. 26. Cic. Or. 1, 37. Cic. Phil. 11, 8. Liv. Ep. 59.—(V) *M.* supposed to be the son of the above, Cic. Or. 1, 36. Cic. Fin. 1, 30.—(VI) *P.* son of the former, lieutenant to L. Caesar in the Italic war, Cic. Font. 15.—(VII) *M. Licinius Dives, Triumvir*, son of the former, Sall. Cat. 17. B. 147.—(VIII)

Publius, son of the triumvir, very learned, Cic. Brut. 81. Fam. 5, 8.

CRATĒRUS, i, m. a favourite general of Alexander, Nep. Eum. 4.—(II) an eminent physician, Cic. Att. 12, 13. Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 161.

CRATES, ētis, m. a native of Mallos, Suet. Gram. 2.—(II) an academic philosopher, Cic. Acad. 1, 7.

CRATĪNUS, i, m. an ancient comic writer, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 1. 1, 20, 1. Pers. 1, 123.

CRATIPPUS, i, m. a philosopher, Cic. Div. 1, 3. Off. 1, 1.

CREMŒNA, ae, f. a large and rich city of Italy.

CRENIS, idis, f. the name of a nymph, Ov. Met. 12, 313.

CREON, ntis, m. king of Thebes, (G. 430 & 400.)—(II) son of Sisypus, king of Corinth, (G. 416 & 443.)

CRĒSPHONTES, is, m. a king of Messenia, Cic. Her. 2, 24. Cic. Tusc. 1, 48.

CRETA, ae, f. an island near the Archipelago.

CRETHEUS, eos, v. ei, m. son of Aeolus, father of Aeson, whence Jason son of Aeson is called Crēthides, Apollod. 1, 7. Val. Flacc. 6, 609.

CRĒŪSA, ae, f. daughter of Priam and wife of Aeneas, Virg. Æ. 2, 651 & 737.—(II) the

daughter of Creon, king of Corinth, whom Jason married after divorcing Medea, (G. 443.)

CRISPINUS, i, m. a stoic philosopher, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 45.

CRISPUS, i, m. a surname of the Sallustii, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 3.

CRITIAS, ae, m. chief of the Spartan tyrants set over Athens, who caused Theramenes to be put to death, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40. Nep. 8, 2. Justin. 5, 9. Cic. Ov. 3, 34.

CRITO, ōnis, m. the scholar and friend of Socrates, Cic. Div. 1, 25. Tusc. 1, 43.

CRITOBŪLUS, i, m. a physician, (G. 325.) Plin. 7, 37. Curt. 9, 5, 25.

CRITOLĀUS, i, m. a general of the Achaeans, Cic. Tusc. N. D. 3, 38.—(II) an Aristotelic philosopher, Cic. Fin. 5, 5. Or. 1, 11.

CROCĀLE, es, f. daughter of the river Ismēnus, Ov. Met. 3, 169.

CROCUS, i, m. a beautiful youth, who, having fallen in love with Smilax, was, together with her, turned into small flowers of the same name, Ov. Met. 4, 283.

CROESUS, i, m. king of Lydia, (G. 601.) Cic. Fin. 4, 12. Ov. Trist. 3, 7, 42.

CROTON, ōnis, m. an Italian, who entertained Hercules, from whom the city Croton was named, Ov. Met. 15, 15 & 55.

CROTŌPUS, i, m. son of Agenor, king of Argos, Pausan. 2, 16. Stat. Theb. 1, 557. Ov. in Ibin, 575 & 482.

CTESIAS, ae, m. a native of Cnidus, physician of Artaxerxes Mnemon, author of the History of Persia, in twenty-three books, Plaut. in Artax. 1012. Plin. 2, 106.

CTESIBIUS, i, m. a celebrated mechanic, Vitruv. 9, 9. 10, 12.

CTESILŌCHUS, i, m. a noted painter, Plin. 35, 11.

CTESIPHON, ontis, m. a friend of Demosthenes, Cic. Or. 3, 56.

CUPIDO, ōnis, m. Cupid, god of love.—CUPIDIŌNES, pl. Cupids. *Cupidinea tela*, the darts of Cupid, Ov. Trist. 4, 10, 65.

CURIO, a surname of one of the families of the gens *Scribonia*, (B. 152.)

CURIUS, i, m. the name of a Roman gens, the most illustrious of which was M. Curius Dentatus, who conquered the Samnites, (G. 230 & 231.) Hor. 1, 12, 41. Juv. 2, 3, 11, 78. Cic. Or. 1, 39. Quintil. 7, 6, 9.

CURTIUS, (Mettius) a Sabine chief, Liv. 1, 12.—(II) Marcus, a brave young man, from whom the Curtian lake took its name, Liv. 7, 6.

CYĀNE, es, f. a nymph of Sicily, Ov. Met. 5, 309.

CYĀNĒE, es, v. ēa, aē, f. daughter of the river Meander, mother of Byblis and Caunos, by Miletus, Ov. 9, 451.

CYBĒLE, es, f. mother of the gods, (G. 355.) Ov. Met. 10, 104.

CYCNUS, v. Cygnus, i, m. son of Neptune, Ov. Met. 12, 72, 145.—(II) a Boeotian youth, son of Apollo, Ov. Met. 7, 371. (G. 319.)

CYDIAS, ae, m. a painter, Plin. 35, 11.

CYDIPPE, es, f. a virgin beloved by Acontius.

CYLLĀRUS, i, m. a beautiful centaur, Ovid. Met. 12, 393, 420.—(II) the horse of Pollux, Virg. G. 3, 39.

CYMŌDŌCE, es, f. a sea nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris, Virg. Æ. 10, 225. Stat. Silv. 2, 2, 20.

CYMOThŌE, es, f. another daughter of Nereus, Serv. ad Virg. Æ. 1, 148.

CYNAEGIRUS, i, m. an Athenian, son of Euphorion, (G. 300.) Herodot. 6, 114. Justin. 2, 9.

CYNŪCI, orum, m. a sect of philosophers, (G. 295.)

CYNOSŪRA, ae, f. the constellation *Ursa Minor*, Ov. Fast. 3, 107. Sil. 3, 665.

CYNTHIA, a name of the moon, Ov. Fast. 2, 91.—(II) the name which Propertius gave his mistress, 1, 1. Martial. 14, 187.

CYNTHIUS, i, m. a name of Apollo, Virg. Æ. 6, 3.

CYPARISSUS, i, m. a beautiful youth, beloved by Apollo, Ov. Met. 10, 106, 142.

CYPSĒLUS, i, n. a tyrant of Corinth, Cic. Tusc. 5, 37.

CYRĒNAE, arum, f. a city of Africa.

CYRNUS, i, f. the island of *Corsica*.

CYTHĒRA, orum, n. *Cerigo*, an island between Peloponnesus and Candy, sacred to Venus.

CYRĒNE, es, f. daughter of the river Penēus, (G. 371.)

CYRENAICI, orum, m. followers of Aristippus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 12. Acad. 4, 7 & 46.

CYRSĪLUS, i, m. an Athenian, who having advised his countrymen to remain in the city, and submit to Xerxes, was stoned to death, Cic. Off. 3, 11.

CYRUS, i, m. founder of the Persian empire, (G. 600.) Herod. Od. 2, 2, 17. See OCTAVIUS.

—(II) the younger brother of Artaxerxes, (G. 468.) Cic. Div. 1, 23 & 25.—(III) an architect, Cic. Att. 2, 3. Mil. 17. hence *Cyrea sc. opera*, the works of Cyrus, Cic. Att. 4, 10.

CYTHĒRIS, idis, f. an actress, the mistress of Antony, Cic. Phil. 2, 24 & 25. Fam. 9, 26. Att. 10, 10 & 16. Virg. Ecl. 10, 2.

D.

DACIA, ae, f. a country north of the Danube.

DAEDALION, ōnis, m. son of Lucifer, and brother of Cēyx, Ov. Met. 11, 295 & 340.

DAEDĀLUS, i, m. a native of Athens, and a famous architect, (B. 155.)

DALMATIA, ae, f. a part of Illyricum.

DAMASCUS, i, a city of Syria.

DAMASIPPUS, i, m. a surname of the Licinii.—(II) a nobleman fond of statues; hence *Pseudo-Damasippus*, an admirer of statues, like

Damasippus, Cic. Fam. 7, 23. Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 64.—(II) a player, Juv. 8, 185.—(IV) L. Junius Brutus, city-prætor in the third consulship of Carbo, and the younger Marius, who having assembled the senate, by the order of Marius, cruelly put to death a number of the chief senators, under pretext of their being the favourers of Sulla, and amongst the rest Scævola, high priest, Vell. 2, 26. Cic. Fam. 9, 21. Liv. Ep. 86. Sall. Cat. 51.

DAMO, *v. on*, ònis, *f. &* Phintias, or Pythias, Pythagoreans, Cic. Off. 3, 10. Val. Max. 4, 7. Polyæn. Stratag. 5, 22.

DAMŒCLES, *is*, *m.* a flatterer of Dionysius, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21.

DAMON, ònis, *m.* a musician, Cic. Or. 3, 33.

DAMOPHILUS, *i*, *m.* a statuary and painter, Plin. 35, 12.

DANAÆ, *es*, *f.* daughter of Acrisius, (G. 395.) Ov. Met. 5, 1.

DANAUS, *i*, *m.* a king of Argos, the son of Belus, and brother of Aegyptus, whose fifty daughters (Danaïdes, *um*) slew their husbands on the marriage night, except Hypermnestra, who preserved her husband Lynceus. From Danaus, the Greeks were called Danæi, (G. 392.)

DAPHNE, *es*, *f.* a delightful grove near Antioch.—(II) daughter of the river Peneus, Ov. Met. 1, 490.

DAPHNIS, *is*, *v. ïdis*, *m.* son of Mercury, Aelian. 10, 18.—(II) the name of a shepherd, Virg. Æ. 2, 5 & 8.

DARDANIA, *ae*, *f.* a name of Troy, Virg. Æ. 2, 324.

DARDĀNUS, *i*, *m.* son of Electra and Jupiter, (G. 187.) Virg. Æ. 8, 34. & 4, 661.—

DARDANĪDES, *dae*, *m.* adendant of Dardanus, Virg. Æ. 10, 545. 3, 94. 5, 45.—

DARDANĪDAE, *arum*, *m.* the Trojans, Virg. Æ. 3, 94. 5, 45.—

DARDĀNIS, *ïdis*, *f.* a Trojan woman. *matres Dardanides*, the Trojan matrons, Ovid. Met. 13, 412.—

DARDANIUS, *i*, *m.* a Trojan, Virg. Æ. 5, 711.

DARDANIA, *ae*, *f.* sc. *urbs*, Troy, Virg. Æ. 2, 324.

DARES, *ëtis*, *m.* the author of the history of the Trojan war.—(II) a noted boxer at the caestus, Virg. Æ. 5, 375.

DARTUS, *i*, *m.* the name of three kings of Persia, (G. 608.)—

DARTICUS, *i*, *m.* a coin marked with the image of Darius, called a *Daric*, Auson. Ep. 5, 21.

DATIS, *is*, *m.* the general of Darius, Nep. 1, 4.

DAULIS, *ïdis*, *f.* a town of Phocis, Liv. 32, 18.

DAUNIA, *ae*, *f.* the north part of Apulia.

DAUNUS, *i*, *m.* son of Pylumnus and Danaë, who reigned in the north of Apulia, whence that country was called Daunia, (G. 158.)—(II) the father of Turnus, Virg. Æ. 10, 616. & 12, 90. whence *Davnius heros*, i. e. Turnus, Virg. Æ. 12, 723. *Daunia dea*, i. e. Juturna, the sister of Turnus, Virg. Æ. 12, 785.

DAVUS, *i*, *m.* the name of a slave, Donat. in Ter. Andr.

DECAPŒLIS, *is*, *f.* a district of Judæa,

DECELIA, *ae*, *f.* a village of Attica, Nep. 7, 4.

DECIUS, the name of a Roman *gens*, Cic. Fin. 2, 19. Cic. Tusc. 1, 37. Liv. 8, 9, 10. 28 & 29. Virg. Æ. 6, 825. Juv. 8, 254. & 14, 239.

DEJANĪRA, *ae*, *f.* the wife of Hercules, (G. 401.) Ov. Met. 8, 542.

DĒĪDĀMĪA, *ae*, *f.* daughter of Lycomædes, king of Scyros, and mother of Pyrrhus, (G. 446.)

DEJŒCES, *is*, *m.* the first king of the Medes, (G. 599.)

DĒTŪNE, *es*, *f.* mother of Milëtus, whence Miletus is called *Dēionides*, *ae*, Ov. M. 9, 442.

DEJOTĀRUS, *i*, *m.* the king of Galatia, Cic. Deiot. 1, &c.

DĒĪŒPĒIA, *pĕa*, *v. pĕa*, *f.* one of Juno's nymphs, Virg. Æ. 1, 72.—(II) a water nymph that frequented the lake Asia, in Lydia, hence called *Asia Dēiōpĕa*, Virg. G. 4, 343.

DĒĪPHĪLE, *es*, *f.* daughter of Adrastus, (G. 434.)

DĒĪPHŒBUS, *i*, *m.* son of Priam, Virg. Æ. 6, 494.

DEIPHŒBE, *es*, *f.* daughter of Glaucus, priestess of the temple of Apollo, at Cumæ, Virg. Æ. 6, 35, 98 & 262.

DELUM, *i*, *n.* a town of Boeotia, Liv. 31, 45.

DELOS, *v. us*, *i*, *f.* the native place of Apollo and Diana, and the central island of the Cyclades.

DELPHI, *orum*, the capital of Phocis.

DELTA, a part of Lower Egypt.

DEMĀDES, *is*, *m.* an Athenian orator, Cic. Br. 9. Or. 26. Quint. 2, 17, 12.

DEMARĀTUS, *i*, *m.* a king of Lacedæmon, Justin. 2, 10 & 13.—(II) father of Tarquinius Priscus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 37. Liv. 1, 34.

DEMĒA, *ae*, *m.* an old man mentioned by Terence, Adel. 1, 2, 1, &c.

DEMETRIAS, a town of Thessaly.

DEMETRIUS, *i*, *m.* son of Antigonus, Cic. Off. 2, 7. (G. 341 & 471.)—(II) Phalereus, scholar of Theophrastus, Cic. Fin. 5, 9. Br. 9. G. 472.—(III) son of Philip king of Macedonia, Liv. 33, 30. 34, 52. 39, 47 & 48. 40, 5 & 24. 54, 55 & 56.

DEMOCHĀRES, *is*, *m.* an Athenian orator, Cic. Or. 2, 23. Cic. Br. 83. Sen. de Ir. 3, 23.

DEMOCRĀTES, *is*, *m.* a physician, Plin. 24, 7.

DEMOCRĪTUS, *i*, *m.* a celebrated philosopher, parent of experimental philosophy, commonly called the *Laughing Philosopher*, because he laughed at the follies of mankind, (G. 16.) Juv. 10, 34. Cic. Tusc. 5, 39. Cic. Fin. 5, 29. Gell. 10, 17. Cic. Div. 2, 13.

DEMODŒCUS, *i*, *m.* a musician, Hom. Od. 8, 44.—(II) a Trojan chief, Virg. Æ. 10, 413.

DEMOLEON, *ontis*, *m.* a centaur, Ovid. Met. 12, 356.

DEMOLEŪS, *i*, *m.* a Greek, slain by Aeneas, Virg. Æ. 5, 260.

DEMOPHOON, *ontis*, *m.* son of Theseus and Phædra, (G. 425.)

DEMŌSTHĒNES, is, m. an Athenian orator, (B. 158.)

DENTĀTUS, i, m. a surname given to M. Curius, Plin. 7, 16 s. 15.

DĒŌIS, ūdis, f. Proserpine, Ov. Met. 6, 114.

DERCĒTO, ūs, v. Dercētis, is, a Syrian goddess, Ov. Met. 4, 45. Plin. 5, 13. 5, 23. Strab. 16, 748 & 785. Ovid. ib. & Lucian. de Dea Syria.

DEUCĀLION, ōnis, m. son of Prometheus, (G. 436.) Ov. M. 7, 356. Lucan. 1, 653.

DIAGONDAS, ae, m. a Theban, Cic. Leg. 2, 15.

DIAGŌRAS, ae, m. a native of Melos, Cic. N. D. 1, 1 & 23. 3, 37.—(II) a combatant, Cic. Tusc. 1, 46. Gell. 3, 15.

DIĀNA, ae, f. goddess of hunting, (G. 377.) Ov. Fast. 5, 141. Liv. 1, 48.

DIBUTĀDES, is, m. a native of Corinth, Plin. 35, 12s. 43.

DICAEARCHUS, i, m. a peripatetic philosopher, Cic. Att. 2, 2. 6, 2.—(II) a chief of the Aetolians, Liv. 35, 12. 36, 28. 38, 10.

DICTAMNUM, v. Dictynna, a promontory of Crete.

DICTE, es, f. a mountain of Crete, the cradle of Jupiter, Virg. G. 4, 153.

DICTYNNA, a name of Diāna, Ov. Met. 2, 441. Stat. Theb. 9, 632.

DICTYS, yis, yi, ym, v. yn, &c. a fisher that educated Per-seus, Stat. Silv. 2, 95.—(II) one of the centaurs, Ov. Met. 12, 334.—(III) Dictys of Crete, (*Cretensis*), to whom is ascribed a history of the Trojan war.

DIDAS, ae, m. a governor of Paeonia, Liv. 40, 23, 24, 42, 51, 58.

DIDIUS, the name of a Roman gens.—(II) P. Didius, a lieutenant with Caesar, Cic. Font. 15. Att. 13, 32. Vell. 2, 16.—(III) T. Didius, consul with Q. C. Metellus, Cic. Att. 2, 9. Phil. 5, 3. Cic. Planc. 25. Pis. 25.

DIDO, ūs, v. ōnis, f. daughter of Belus, Virg. Æ. 1, 670 & 446. & 4, 211. (G. 189 & 678.)

DIDYMĀON, ōnis, m. a noted maker of arms, Virg. Æ. 5, 359.

DIDŪME, es, f. one of the Lipāri islands.

DIESPĪTER, (i. e. *diei* vel *lucis pater*) a name of Jupiter, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 5 & 3, 2, 29.

DIGENTIA, ae, f. a rivulet of the Sabines, Hor. Ep. 18, 104.

DIGITUS, (Sex.) a marine, Liv. 26, 48.

DINDYMĒNE, or Dindŷme, es, f. a name of Cybèle, (G. 355.)

DINDŪMUS, i, m. v. a, orum, n. a mountain of Phrygia, Virg. Æ. 6, 617. where Cybèle was worshipped; hence she is called *Dindymēne*, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 5.

DINO, v. Dinon, ōnis, m. a Greek historian, Cic. Div. 1, 23. Nep. 9, 5.

DENOCRĀTES, is, m. praetor of the Messenians, Liv. 39, 49.

DINOMĒNES, is, m. one of the guards of Hieronymus, who conspired against him, Liv. 27, 7 & 28.

DIO, v. Dion, ōnis, m. a Syracusan, who freed his country from the tyranny of Diony-

sus, (G. 274.) Nep. in Vita ejus.—(II) Dio, ōnis, m. an academic philosopher, Cic. Acad. 4, 4. Coel. 10. Leg. 3, 5. Fam. 9, 26. Verr. 1, 10. 2, 7. Flacc. 30.—(III) Dio Cassius, v. Dion, an eminent author born at Nice.

DIŌCHĀRES, is, m. a favourite freedman of Caesar, Cic. Att. 11, 6. 13, 45.

DIŌCLES, is, m. a chief of the Aetolians, Liv. 35, 34.

DIŌCLETĀNUS, i, m. a Roman emperor, called DiŌcletis till he assumed the empire, Eut. 9, 19 & 22. Plin. 5, 23.

DIŌDŌRUS, i, m. a Greek historian, whose works are still extant.—(II) a peripatetic philosopher, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3.—(III) a praefect of Amphipolis, Liv. 44, 44.

DIŌDŌTUS, i, m. a stoic philosopher, the praceptor of Cicero in logic, Cic. Br. 90. Fam. 13, 16.

DIŌGĒNES, is, m. a cynic philosopher, G. 275.—(II) Laërtius, from his birth-place Laërte; who wrote the lives of the Greek philosophers, still extant.

DIŌMĒDES, is, m. son of Tydeus king of Aetolia, (B. 260.) G. 186.—(II) a king of Thrace, who fed his horses on human flesh, slain by Hercules, (G. 339.)

DIŌNE, es, f. mother of Venus, (G. 363.) Virg. Ecl. 9, 47. Stat. Silv. 3, 5, 80. Stat. Theb. 7, 261.

DIŌNYSIUS, i, m. father and son, tyrants of Syracuse, G. 274.—(II) an author born at Halicarnassus, who wrote a book on the origin, customs and transactions of the Romans, till the Punic war, part of which is still extant.—(III) of Heraclea, first a stoic, but afterwards an Epicurean, Cic. Acad. 4, 22. Fin. 1, 31.—(IV) a native of Magnesia, a rhetorician, Cic. Br. 91.—(V) a slave, reader to Cicero, Cic. Fam. 5, 10. 13, 77.—(VI) a slave of Atticus, employed by Cicero to arrange his library, Cic. Att. 4, 7. 11, 15.—(VII) a name of Bacchus, whence *Dionysia, orum*, the feasts of Bacchus, Vir. Heaut. 1, 1, 110.—*Note*, there were many more of this name, Cic. N. D. 3, 23.

DIŌPHĀNES, is, m. a native of Mitylænae, an eloquent Grecian, praceptor of the Gracchi, Cic. Br. 27.

DIŌSCŌRIDES, is, m. a native of Anazarba in Cilicia, a physician in Nero's time, whose works are still extant.—(II) an engraver in the time of Augustus, Plin. 37, 1. Suet. Aug. 50.

DIŌSCŪRI, orum, m. a name of Castor and Pollux, (G. 411.)

DIŌXIPPUS, i, m. a noted wrestler, Plin. 35, 11.—(II) a Trojan slain by Turnus, Virg. Æ. 9, 574.

DIŌPHĪLUS, i, m. an architect, slow in performing his work; whence *Diphilo tardior*, uncommonly slow, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1.

DIRAE, arum, f. the Furies, *Tisiphone, Alecto*, and *Megaera*, Virg. Æ. 4, 473. 8, 701. & 12, 845.

DIRCE, es, f. wife of Lycus, king of Thebes, (B. 162.)—(II) a fountain near Thebes.

DIS, Ditis, m. the god of riches, Pluto, Cic.

N. D. 2, 26. *domina Ditis*, Proserpine, wife of Pluto, Virg. *Æ.* 6, 397. *atri janua Ditis*, the entrance to the infernal regions, Virg. *Æ.* 6, 127.

DISCORDIA, *ae, f.* goddess of discord, Virg. *Æ.* 8, 702.

DITHYRAMBUS, *i, m.* a name of Bacchus, Hor. *Od.* 4, 2, 10. Cic. *Or.* 3, 48. *Opt. gen. dic.* 1.

DIVITIĀCUS, *i, m.* chief of the Aedui, Cic. *B. G.* 1, 3 & 19. *Div.* 1, 41.

DIUM, *i, n.* a town of Macedonia.

DODŌNA, *ae, f.* a town of Molossis in Epire.

DOLABELLA, the surname of a branch of the gens *Cornelia*.—(II) Cneius Dolabella, consul in 672, triumphed over the Thracians, Cic. *Pis.* 19. *Br.* 92. *Suet. Caes.* 4 & 49.—(III) city-praetor, A. U. 672. Cic. *Quinct.* 8. *Verr.* 1, 15.—(IV) P. Cornelius Lentulus, Tullia's third husband, Cic. *Fam.* 2, 15. S, 10. a great favourite of Cicero his father-in-law, Cic. *Phil.* 2, 30. killed himself after being defeated by Cassius, *Fam.* 12, 13 & 15. *Liv. Epit.* 121.

DOLŌN, *ōnis, m.* a Trojan spy, slain by Diomedes and Ulysses, Virg. *Æ.* 12, 347. *Ov. M.* 13, 98.

DOMITIUS, the name of a gens at Rome.—(II) Cneius, a consul, A. U. 422. *Liv.* 8, 17.—(III) Cneius Ahenobarbus, aedile of the commons, *Liv.* 33, 42. praetor, 34, 42. consul, A. U. 562.—(IV) a pontifex, *Liv.* 42, 28. 44, 18. 45, 17.—(V) a consul, A. U. 631. Cic. *Br.* 26. *Font.* 12.—(VI) son of the former, a tribune, *Suet. Ner.* 2.—(VII) Lucius Ahenobarbus, son of the former, and curule aedile, A. U. 691. and praetor A. U. 695. Cic. *Att.* 8, 1.—(VIII) Cneius, son of the former and of Marcia, sister of Cato Uticensis, Cic. *Fam.* 6, 22.—(IX) Lucius, son of Cneius Domitius.—(X) Cneius Calvinus, lieutenant under Flaccus in Asia.

DONŪSA, *ae, f.* one of the Cyclādes.

DOMITIĀNUS, *i, m.* son of Vespasian, (*G.* 246.)

DORCEUS, (2 syll.) *eos, m.* one skilled in music, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 159.

DORION, a city of Thessaly, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 182.

DORIS, *īdis, v.* Dorica, *f.* a part of *Graecia Propria*.—(II) a nymph, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys; sometimes put for the sea, Virg. *Ecl.* 10, 5.—(II) a native of Locri, and wife of Dionysius, the tyrant of Syracuse, Cic. *Tusc.* 5, 20.

DOROTHEUS, *ei, m.* a painter in the time of Nero, *Plin.* 35, 10.

DORSO, *ōnis, m.* a surname of the gens *Fabia*, *Liv.* 5, 46.

DORUS, *i, m.* son of Neptune, who reigned over part of Greece, and gave name to the *Dori* or *Dorienses*, whence *Doricus, a, um, Grecian*, *Serv. ad Virg. Æ.* 2, 27.

DORYCLEUS, *i, m.* brother of Phineus king of Thrace, Virg. *Æ.* 5, 620.

DORYLAS, *ae, m.* said to have been rich in land, *Ov. Met.* 5, 129.

DOSON, *ōnis, m.* a surname of Antigonus, *Plut.* in *Coriolano*.

DRACO, *ōnis, m.* the most ancient lawgiver of the Athenians, Cic. *Orat.* 1, 44. (*G.* 164.) *Gell.* 11, 18.

DRANCES, *is, m.* a counsellor of king Latinus, inimical to Turnus, Virg. *Æ.* 11, 335.

DREPĀNUM, *i, n.* a maritime town of Sicily.

DRUIDĀE, *ārum, v.* Druides, *um, m.* priests of the ancient Gauls and Britons, (*G.* 402 & 540.)

DRUSUS, a surname of the gens *Livia*.—(II) Marcus, a tribune, colleague to C. Gracchus, *Suet. Tib.* 3.—(III) Marcus, son of the former, a man of eloquence, and tribune of the commons, A. U. 662. Cic. *Mil.* 7. *Paterc.* 2, 13 & 14.—(IV) Livius, father of Livia Drusilla, an associate of Brutus, *Paterc.* 2, 71 & 75.—(V) Nero, *v.* Decimus Claudius, son of Tib. Claudius Nero and of Livia, *Hor. Od.* 4, 4. *Tac. An.* 2, 8.

DRYĀDES, *um, f.* wood nymphs or goddesses, Virg. *G.* 1, 11. 3, 40.

DRYAS, *antis, m.* son of Orion, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 842 & 875. *Ovid.* in *Ibin*, 347.

DRYŌPE, *es, f.* daughter of Eurystus, *Ovid. Met.* 9, 327. 332, 394.

DULLIUS, (*C.*) *v.* Duellus, the first Roman general who gained a naval victory over the Carthaginians, (*G.* 234.) Cic. *Sen.* 13.

DULICHIMUM, *i, n.* an island near Ithaca, where Ulysses was king, *Ov. Met.* 14, 226.

DURIS, *m.* a Greek historian born at Samos, Cic. *Att.* 6, 1.

DYMAE, *arum, f.* a town of Achaia, *Liv.* 27, 31.

DYMAS, *antis, m.* father of Hecuba, *Ovid. Met.* 11, 761. 13, 620.—(II) a Trojan warrior, Virg. *Æ.* 2, 394.

DYRAS, *ae, f.* a river of Thessaly, near Thermopylae, (*G.* 20.)

DYRRACHIUM, *i, n.* a town of Illyricum or Macedonia, *Liv.* 44, 30. Cic. *Att.* 3, 21.

E.

ECBATĀNA, *orum, n.* the capital of Media, Cic. *Manil.* 4.

ECETRA, *ae, f.* a town of the Volsci, *Liv.* 2, 25. & 3, 4.

ECHERĀTES, *is, m.* a Pythagorean philosopher, Cic. *Fin.* 5, 29.

ECHĪNUS, *i, f.* a town of Thessaly, *Liv.* 32, 33.

ECHĪON, *ōnis, m.* one of the five who survived of those produced from the dragon's teeth, which Cadmus sowed in the ground, and who assisted Cadmus in building Thebes, *Hor. Od.* 4, 4, 64. *Stat. Theb.* 1, 16. *Ov. Trist.* 5, 5, 5. *Virg. Æ.* 12, 515. *Serv. ad Virg. Ov. Met.* 3, 512.—(II) one of those who assembled to hunt the wild boar of Calydon, *Ovid. Met.* 8, 311 & 345.

- ECHO**, ūs, f. a loquacious nymph, *Ov. Met.* 3, 257, 507.
- EDESSA**, ae, f. a city of Macedonia, *Tac. An.* 12, 12.
- EDETA**, ae, f. a town of Celtiberia, *Liv.* 28, 24.
- EDŌNIS**, ūdis, f. the country between Strymon and Nessus, (*G.* 28.)
- EĒTION**, ōnis, m. father of Andromache, *Ov. Met.* 12, 110.
- EGERIA**, ae, f. a grove and fountain near Rome.—(I) a nymph beloved of Numa, *Liv.* 1, 19. *Juv.* 6, 11.
- EGERIUS**, i, m. grandson of Demarātus and son of Aruns, so called from his poverty, *Liv.* 31, 4.
- EGESINUS**, i, m. an academic philosopher, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 6.
- EGNATIA**, ae, f. a town of Apulia.
- EGNATIUS**, the name of a Roman *gens*.—(II) *Cn.* a senator, *Cic. Cluent.* 48. *Att.* 6, 1, 7, 18.
- EGNATULEIUS**, i, m. a quaestor who withdrew the *Martian* legion from Antony to Oct. Caesar, *Cic. Phil.* 3, 3.
- ELAEA**, ae, f. a town of Aëolis, *Liv.* 36, 43.
- ELATIA**, ae, f. a town of Phocis, *Liv.* 28, 7.
- ELĀTUS**, v. *Elātus*, one of the *Lapithae*, *Ov. Met.* 12, 189, 497, 531.
- ELEA**, ae, f. a town of Campania, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 21, & 22.
- ELECTRA**, ae, f. daughter of Atlas, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 31. *Virg. Æn.* 8, 135.—(II) sister of Orestes, *Ov. Trist.* 2, 95. *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 140. (*G.* 403.)
- ELECTRYŌN**, ōnis, m. son of Perseus and Andromeda, king of Mycenae or Argos, father of Alcmena, *Apollod.* 2, 4, 6.
- ELEGĒIA**, ae, f. goddess of elegiac poets, *Ovid. Am.* 3, 1, 7.
- ELĒLEUS**, (3 syll.) eos, m. a name of Bacchus, *Ov. Met.* 4, 15. *Ep.* 4, 47.
- ELEUSIS**, v. *in*, inis, f. a village of Attica, sacred to Ceres.
- ELICIUS**, a name of Jupiter, *Liv.* 1, 20. *Ov. Fast.* 3, 327.
- ELIS**, is, v. *īdis*, v. *Elēa*, a division of Peloponnesus; also its chief city, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 26. *Liv.* 27, 32.
- ELISA**, ae, f. the proper name of Dido, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 335. *Sil.* 6, 346.
- ELPĒNOR**, ōris, m. one of the companions of Ulysses, changed into a hog by Circe, *Juv.* 15, 23. *Ov. Met.* 14, 252. *Trist.* 3, 4, 19. *Martial.* 11, 82.
- EMATHIA**, ae, f. a part of Macedonia, *Virg. G.* 4, 390. *Ov. Met.* 5, 314.
- EMPEDOCLES**, is, m. a philosopher and poet of Agrigentum, *Lucret.* 1, 717, 735. *Cic. Or.* 1, 50. *Q. Fr.* 2, 11. *Tusc.* 1, 17 & 9.
- EMPORIAE**, arum, f. a town in Catalonia, *Liv.* 34, 9, 26, 19, 28, 42.
- ENCELĀDUS**, i, m. a giant, son of Terra, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 578.
- ENDYMION**, ōnis, m. the favourite of Luna or Diana, (*G.* 378.) *Juv.* 10, 318.
- ENCONĀSIS**, is, f. a name given to the constellation Hercules, because represented as on his knees, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 42.
- ENGYGIUM**, i, n. a city of Sicily.
- ENTREUS**, i, m. a river of Macedonia, *Virg. G.* 4, 368.
- ENNA**, ae, f. a town of Sicily, *Liv.* 24, 37. sacred to Ceres, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 49.
- ENNIUS**, (Q.) an ancient poet, a native of Rudiae, (*B.* 171.)
- ENNOSIGÆUS**, i, m. a name of Neptune, *Juvenal.* 10, 182. *Gell.* 2, 28.
- ENTELLA**, ae, f. a river of Genoa; also a town of Sicily on the river Crimīus, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 42.
- ENYŌ**, ūs, f. a name of Bellona, *Sil.* 10, 203. *Martial. Spect.* 24 & 6, 32, 1.
- Eos**, Eōis, f. goddess of the morning, *Ov. F.* 3, 877. 4, 389. *Ov. Ep.* 3, 57.
- Eōus**, i, m. one of the horses of the sun, *Ov. Met.* 2, 153.—(II) the morning star, *Virg. G.* 1, 288. *Ov. Fast.* 3, 466, &c.
- EPAMINONDAS**, ae, m. a celebrated general of Thebes, *Just.* 6, 8. *Cic. F. 5.* 12. (*G.* 469.)
- EPAPHRODITUS**, i, m. a freedman of Nero, *Tac.* 15, 55. *Suet. Dom.* 14.
- EPĀRHUS**, i, m. son of Jupiter and Io, *Ovid. Met.* 1, 748.
- EPĒUS**, i, m. framer of the Trojan horse, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 264.
- EPHĒSUS**, i, f. the capital of Ionia.
- EPHIALTES**, is, m. a giant, son of Neptune, who grew nine inches every month, *Serv. ad Virg. G.* 1, 282.
- EPHŌRUS**, i, m. a historian and scholar of Isocrates, *Cic. Or.* 2, 13 & 23. *Brut.* 56. *Orat.* 51 & 57.
- EPHYRE**, es, & a, ae, f. a sea nymph, *Virg. G.* 4, 343.—(II) an ancient name of Corinth, *Virg. Cor.* 2, 264.
- EPICHĀRIS**, f. a freed woman, who was concerned in a conspiracy against Nero, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 51 & 57.
- EPICARMUS**, i, m. a Sicilian poet and philosopher in the time of Cicero, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 57. *Cic. Q. F.* 3, 1, 7. *Att.* 1, 19.
- EPICRĀTES**, is, m. chief among the Athenians, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 21. The name denotes a chief ruler and is applied to Pompey, *Cic. Att.* 2, 3.
- EPICŒTUS**, i, m. a stoic philosopher, (*B.* 172.)
- EPICŪRUS**, i, m. a native of Gargettus, a village of Attica, whence he is called *Senior Gargettius*, *Stat. Silv.* 1, 3, 94. He was scholar of Xenocrātes and Plato, and afterwards became the founder of that sect of philosophers who held *pleasure* to be the *supreme good*, *Cic. Fin.* 1, 7 & 1, 2.
- EPIGŌNI**, orum, m. the sons of the seven chiefs in the first Theban war, (*G.* 432.) *Cic. Off.* 1, 31. *Tusc.* 2, 25. *Justin.* 12, 4.
- EPIMENIDES**, is, m. a Cretan poet, said to have slept in a cave fifty seven years, *Plin.* 7, 52. *Cic. Div.* 1, 18.
- EPIMETHEUS**, eos, ei, m. son of Japētus and father of Pyrrha, *Ov. Met.* 1, 390. (*G.* 435.)
- EPIDAUROS**, i, f. a city of Argōlis, *Virg. G.* 3, 49. sacred to Aesculapius.
- EPIPHANĒA**, v. ĩa, ae, f. a town of Cilicia.

EPIPHĀNES, is, m. a surname of Antiochus, king of Syria.—(II) an Asiatic prince in the army of Otho, Tacit. Hist. 2, 547.

EPĪRUS, i, f. a country of Greece, next to Thessaly; comprehending *Acarmania, Thesprotia, Molossis and Chaonia*.

EPŪTUS, i, m. a king of Alba, Ov. Fast. 4, 44.

EPYŪIDES, ae, v. is, m. the governor and companion of Ascanius, Virg. *Æn.* 5, 547.

ERĀTO, ūs, f. one of the Nine muses, invoked by those who wrote amorous subjects, Ov. Art. Am. 2, 16. Virg. *Æn.* 7, 37.

ERATOSTHĒNES, is, m. a native of Cyrēnē, scholar of Aristo of Chios, Cic. Att. 2, 6. (G. 18.)

ERĒBUS, i, m. son of Chaos and Darkness, Cic. N. D. 3, 17.—(II) a name for the infernal regions, Virg. 6, 247.

ERECŪTHEUS, ei, v. eos, m. a king of Athens, (G. 419.) whence **ERECŪTHIS**, idis, the daughter of Erechtheus, i. e. *Procris*, Ov. Met. 7, 716 & 430.

ERETRIA, ae, f. a city of Euboea.

ERĒTUM, i, n. a village of the Sabines.

ERICHTHO, ūs, f. a Thessalonian woman noted for her skill in sorceries, Lucan. 6, 508. Ov. Ep. Sapph. 139.

ERICHTHONIUS, i, m. son of Vulcan, king of Athens, (G. 418.) Propert. 2, 6, 4. Virg. G. 3, 113. Hygin. Poet. 2, 13.

ERICŪSA, ae, f. one of the Lipāri islands.

ERIDĀNUS, i, m. the poetic name of the Pādus or Pō, Virg. *Æ.* 6, 659.

ERYMANŪTHUS, i, m. a woody mountain of Arcadia, Cic. Tusc. 2, 8.

ERIGŌNE, es, f. daughter of Icarus, Stat. Silv. 5, 3, 74. Hygin. 130. Ov. Fast. 5, 723. Hygin. Poet. 2, 4.

ERICŌNUS, i, m. a noted painter, Plin. 35, 11.

ERINNA, v. es, f. a poetess, Propert. 2, 3, 22. Plin. 34, 8.

ERINNYE, yis, f. a name common to any of the three furies, Ov. Met. 1, 241 & 11, 4, 4, 490. Virg. *Æn.* 2, 573.

ERIPHŪLE, es, v. **ERIPHŪLA**, ae, f. sister of Adrastus, king of Argos, Apollodor. 3, 6, 2. Hygin. 73. Serv. ad Virg. *Æn.* 6, 445. Juv. 6, 654. Cic. Verr. 4, 18. (G. 431.)

ERIS, idis, f. goddess of strife or discord, Hygin. 92.

ERISICHTHON, ōnis, m. a Thessalian, son of Triōpa, Ov. Met. 8, 739.

ERO, ūs. See **HERO**.

EROS, ōtis, m. a comedian, Cic. Q. Rosc. 11.—(II) a slave mentioned by Cicero, Att. 10, 15.

ERYTHŪIA, v. ēa, ae, f. an island near Gades in Spain.

ERYTHRAE, ārum, f. a town of Ionia.—(II) a town of Aetolia, Liv. 44, 28.

ERYTHRAEUM mare, that part of the Indian ocean which washes Arabia and Persia, Herod. 1, 180.

ERYTHRAS, ae, m. a king of Arabia, from

whom the Arabian sea and Persian gulf were called *Mare Erythraeum*, and by the Latins *Rubrum Mare*, Curt. 8, 9, 14. Stat. Silv. 4, 6, 18.

ERYX, ūcis, m. a king of Sicily, son of Venus and Bures, Serv. ad Virg. *Æn.* 5, 24 & 759.

—(II) a mountain of Sicily, sacred to Venus.—(III) a town near it.

ESQUILIAE, Esquilinus, one of the seven hills of Rome, Liv. 2, 11. near which criminals were executed, Hor. Epod. 5, 100. Tac. Ann. 2, 32.

ESŪLA, ae, f. a town of Latium, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 6.

ETEŪCLES, is, m. son of Oedipus and king of Thebes, (G. 430)

ETRŪRIA, ae, f. *Tuscany*, a country of Italy.

ETRUSCUS, (Claudius) a Roman, raised by Vespasian from a mean rank to the equestrian order, for his services in the Jewish war, (B. 174.)

EVADNE, es, f. daughter of Iphis, Ov. Art. Am. 3, 21. (G. 431.)—(II) daughter of Asōpus, beloved by the river Nilus, Ovid. Am. 3, 6, 41.

EVĀGON, m. a native of Cyprus, one of the kind of people called *Ophiogenes*, who were not hurt by serpents, Plin. 28, 3.

EVAGŌRAS, ae, m. a king of Cyprus, (G. 618.)

EVAN, antis, m. a name of Bacchus, Ovid. Met. 4, 15. Virg. *Æn.* 6, 517. Hor. Od. 2, 19, 5.

EVANDER, v. -drus, dri, m. son of Mercury and Carmenta, (B. 175.)—(II) a noted carver, Acron. ad Horat. Sat. 1, 3, 91.—(III) a sculptor, Plin. 36, 5.

EUBŌEA, ae, f. an island to the east of Boeotia.

EUCLĪDES, is, m. a native of Megāra, scholar of Socrātes, from whom the sect of philosophers called *MEGARICI*, sprung, Cic. Acad. 4, 42. Hor. 3, 17.—(II) a geometrician of Alexandria, Cic. Or. 3, 33.

EUDĒMUS, i, m. a philosopher of Cyprus, Cic. Div. 1, 25.

EUDOXUS, i, m. a scholar of Plato's, Cic. Div. 2, 42. (G. 16.)

EUHEMĒRUS, i, m. an ancient historian of Sicily, Cic. N. D. 1, 42.

EVĒNOR, ōris, m. a painter, father and instructor of Parrhasius, Plin. 35, 9.

EUERGĒTES, is, m. a title given to three Ptolemies, kings of Egypt, on account of their services to the state, Curt. 7, 3, 1. Justin. 12, 5.

EVIUS, i, m. a name of Bacchus, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 17 & 3, 25, 9.

EUMAËUS, i, m. the swine-herd or shepherd of Ulysses, (G. 457.)

EUMĒLUS, i, m. son of Admētus, Stat. Silv. 4, 8, 49.—(II) a Trojan, Virg. *Æn.* 5, 664.

EUMĒNES, is, m. a native of Cardia, and a principal officer of Alexander the Great, Nep. in Vita, (G. 471.)—(II) name of several kings of Pergamus, Liv.

EUMĒNIS, idis, f. any one of the Furies, Sil. 2, 559.

EUMOLPUS, i, m. the first chief priest of Ceres at Eleusis, (G. 420.)

EUNEUS, v. os, i, m. son of Jason, Stat. Theb. 6, 340 & 343.

EUNUS, i, m. a Syrian by birth, who having roused his fellow slaves in Sicily to attempt to regain their liberty, soon collected an army of 60,000 men with which he defeated several Roman generals, but was at last crushed by Perpenna, Flor. 3, 19.

EUPHORBUS, i, m. son of Panthóus, Hom. Il. 16, 809, 17, 43. Hom. Od. 1, 28, 11. Ov. Met. 15, 161.

EUPHORION, ónis, m. a tragic poet, born at Chalcis, Cic. Div. 2, 64. Tusc. 3, 19. Serv. ad Virg. Ec. 10, 50.

EUPHRANOR, óris, m. a statuary and painter, Plin. 34, 8, 35, 11.

EUPHRATES, is, a large river of Asia, Cic. N. D. 2, 130. Virg. G. 1, 509. Æ. 8, 726. G. 4, 560.

EUPÓLIS, ýdis, *vel* -is, *acc.* ýdem, *vel* in, an ancient comic poet of Athens, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 1. & 2, 3, 12. Pers. 1, 124.

EURIPIDES, is, m. an Athenian tragic poet, Cic. Fam. 16, 18. Quinct. 10, 1, 67. Gell. 15, 20. Cic. Tusc. 3, 59.

EURÏPUS, i, m. the narrow strait between Boeotia and Euboea.

EURÓMUS *vel* -um, a town of Caria.

EURÓPA, f. *Europe*, one of the three great divisions of the ancient world, Virg. Æ. 7, 222.

EURÓPA, *vel* -pe, pes, f. a daughter of Agēnor, Ov. Met. 8, 23. (G. 384.)

EURÓPUS, i, a town of Macedonia on the Axios.

EURÓTAS, ae, m. the river which runs past Lacedaemon, Liv. 35, 29.

EURÓTOS, *vel* -as, m. a river of Thessaly.

EURYÁLUS, i, m. the friend of Nisus, Virg. Æn. 9, 295.—(II) a play-actor, Juv. 6, 81.

EURYBÁTES, ae, m. a native of Itháca, Ov. Ep. 3, 9.

EURYBIÁDES, is, m. a Lacedemonian, commander of the Grecian fleet against Xerxes, (G. 334.)

EURYDÁMAS, antis, m. a surname of Hercules, Ov in Ibin, 331. Sil. 2, 186.

EURYDÍCE, es, f. wife of Orpheus, Virg. G. 4, 486. (G. 371.)—(II) wife of Amyntas, and mother of Philip, Just. 7, 4.

EURYLÓCHUS, i, m. a companion of Ulysses, Ov. Met. 14, 186.

EURYMÁCHUS, i, m. one of the suitors of Penelope, Ov. Ep. 1, 92.

EURYMÉDON, ontis, m. son of Faunus, Stat. Theb. 11, 32.—(II) a river of Pamphylia, Liv. 33, 41 & 37, 23.

EURÝMUS, i, m. father of Telémus, Ov. Met. 13, 771.

EURÝNÓME, es, f. wife of Orchámus, Ov. Met. 4, 210, &c.—(II) daughter of Doryclus, and wife of Codrus, Val. Flacc. 2, 136.—(III) daughter of Oceánus and Tethys, Apollod. 1, 2, 2. & 1, 3, 1.

EURYÓNE, es, f. daughter of Amyntas, Justin. 7, 4.

EURÝPYLUS, i, m. son of Euaemon, Hom. Il. 2, 737. Ov. Met. 13, 357.—(II) a Grecian augur, Virg. Æn. 2, 114.

EURÝSTHÈNES, is, m. twin-brother of Procles, Cic. Div. 2, 43.

EURÝSTHEUS, (Syll.) ei, v. eos, m. grandson of Perseus, king of Argos, who was destined by the Fates to command Hercules, Hom. Il. 19, 98, &c. Hom. Od. 11, 619. Catull. 66, 114. (G. 398.) Virg. G. 3, 4. Cic. Ac. 4, 28.

EURÝTUS, i, m. king of Oechalia, Ov. Met. 9, 395. (G. 402.)—(II) an artist who made a suit of armour for Pallas, son of Evander, Virg. Æn. 10, 499.—(III) one of the Argonauts, Ov. Met. 8, 311.—(IV) son of Lycāon, the brother of Pandārus, Virg. Æn. 5, 495.

EUTERPE, es, f. one of the nine muses, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 33. (G. 368.)

EUTHYCRÁTES, is, m. a painter, son of Lyppippus, Plin. 34, 8.—(II) a statuary, Plin. 4, 8.

EUTHYMÈDES, is, m. a painter, Plin. 35, 11.

EÜTRAPÉLUS, i, m. a name of Voluminius, Cic. Phil. 13, 2. Cic. Fam. 7, 32 & 33. Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 31.

EUTROPIUS, i, m. a Latin historian.

EUTÝCHE, es, f. a woman of Tralles in Lydia, who had thirty children, Plin. 7, 3.

EUTYCHÝDES, is, m. a freed man of Atticus, Cic. Att. 4, 15.—(II) a statuary, Plin. 34, 8.

EUXÍNUS Pontus, the Black Sea.

EXÁGON, one of that kind of people called *Psylli*, Plin. 28, 3.

F.

FABÁRIS, is, m. a river of the Sabines, Virg. Æ. 7, 715.

FABRATERIA, ae, f. a town of the Volsci, Cic. Fam. 9, 24.

FABIUS, the name of an illustrious patrician gens.—(II) *Quintus*, who alone survived the destruction of his family at Creméra, and was three times consul, Liv. 3, 1, 2 & 22. and one of the decemvirs, 36.—(III) *Quintus Rullus vel Rullianus*, five times consul, Liv. 8, 33.—(IV) *Quintus, Maximus Gurgēs*, son of Rullus, consul, a. 461. Liv. 10, 47.—(V) *Quintus, Maximus*, called *Verrucósus*, grandson of Rullus, Liv. 30, 26.—(VI) *Caius*, first surnamed *Pictor*, an excellent painter, a. 450. Plin. 35, 4.—(VII) *Quintus, Pictor, C. F. C. N.* an ancient historian, Cic. Or. 2, 12. Div. 1, 26.—(VIII) *Numerius, Pictor*, the supposed son of the former, who wrote the annals of Rome in Greek, Cic. Div. 1, 21.—(IX) *Quintus, Aemiliánus*, grandson of Paulus Aemilius, Vell. 2, 10, and brother to Scipio Africānus the younger, Plin. 33, 11.—(X) *Quintus, Maximus*, consul for

three months only, *Dio.* 43.—(XI) *Lupercus*, one of the priests of Pan, *Prop.* 4, 1, 26.

FABIA, *ae, f.* a vestal virgin, sister of Terentia, wife of Cicero, who was accused of incest with Catiline, but acquitted, *Ascon. in Cic. in Toga Candida.*

FABRICIUS *vel Fabritius*, the name of a plebeian gens.

Pons FABRICIUS, a bridge which joined the city to an island on the Tiber, was built by some of this family, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 36.

FABRICIUS, (*C.*) *Luscinus*, a Roman general against Pyrrhus, *Cic. Off.* 1, 4, § 13. 3, 15, & 22. *Cic. Br.* 14. *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 23. *Liv. Ep.* 13 & 14. *Plut. in Pyrrh. Val. Max.* 4, 3. (G. 232.) —(II) a praetor, *Liv.* 33, 42, & 43. 37, 4.

FABRICIUS, (*Q.*) a tribune who proposed the law for restoring Cicero from banishment, *Cic. Sext.* 55. red. in Senat. 8.

FADIUS, (*Q.*) a freed man, father of Fulvia, the wife of Antony, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 2 & 36. 3, 6.

FADIUS, (*T.*) quaestor when Cicero was consul, *Cic. red. in Senat.* 8. *Cic. Att.* 3, 23. *Cic. Fam.* 5, 18.

FAESŪLAE, *arum, f.* a town of Etruria, *Sall. Cat.* 27.

FALCIDIUS, *i, m.* a tribune, *Cic. Manil.* 19.

FALERNUS *ager*, a district in Campania, celebrated for wine, *Liv.* 22, 14.

FANNIUS, *i, m.* son-in-law of Laelius, *Cic. Br.* 21, 26, 87. *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 17. *Cic. Leg.* 1, 4. *Cic. Att.* 12, 5.—(II) a tribune, *Cic. Sext.* 53. *Cic. Att.* 7, 15. *Cic. Phil.* 13, 6.

FANNIUS, *i, m.* a poet, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 21.

FASCINUS, *i, m.* a god who was supposed to prevent fascination, or enchantment.

FAUCIUS, (*M.*) a Roman *Eques*, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 11.

FAUNUS, *i, m.* a rural deity, who was supposed to foretell future events, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 6. *Virg. G.* 1, 10. *Ov.* 1, 193. *Cic. 1.* 45 & 50. (G. 380.)—(II) a king of Latium, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 48. *Sil.* 8, 357.

FAVONIUS, *i, n.* an imitator of Cato, *Val. Max.* 2, 10. *Suet. Aug.* 13.

FAUSTŪLUS, *i, m.* shepherd to king Procas, who preserved and brought up Romulus and Remus, *Liv.* 1, 4 & 5.

FAUSTUS, *i, m.* a praenomen given by Sulla to a son born to him after he was made dictator, on account of his wonderful success, *Plut. in Sull.* c. 67. *Cic. Sull.* 19. *Cic. Att.* 4, 10, & 9, 1.

FAUSTA, *ae, f.* daughter of Sulla, and twin-sister of Faustus, *Cic. Att.* 5, 8.

FERENTINUM, *i, n.* a town of the Hernici in Latium, *Liv.* 9, 42.

FERENTUM, *i, n.* a town of Apulia, *Hor.* 3, 4, 15. *Liv.* 9, 16 & 20.

FERETRIUS, *i, m.* a name of Jupiter, *Liv.* 1, 10. *Propert.* 4, 11, 46.

FERONIA, *ae, f.* a nymph of Campania, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 564. 7, 800. *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 24. *Serv. ad Virg. Aen.* 8, 564. *Liv.* 22, 1, 26, 11. *Silv.* 13, 84.—(II) the temple and grove of the goddess Feronia, in the district of Capena, *Liv.* 33,

26. *Virg. Aen.* 7, 697.—(III) another near Anxur, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 24.

FESCENNIA, *orum vel ium, n.* a town of Etruria, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 695.

FICĀNA, *ae, f.* a town of Latium, *Liv.* 1, 33.

FICULEA *vel FICULNEA*, a town of the Sabines, *Liv.* 1, 38.

FIDĒNAE, *arum, vel -a, orum, n.* a town of the Sabines, *Liv.* 1, 14 & 27.

FIDIUS, or *Dius*, *i, m.* a name of Hercules, *Plut. Asin.* 1, 1, 48. *Sall. Cat.* 36. *Liv.* 22, 59. *Plin. Ep.* 4, 3, 10.

FIDICULANIUS (*Caius*) *Falcula*, a senator, *Cic. Caecin.* 10.

FIDUSTIUS, *i, m.* a senator, *Plin.* 7, 43. *Dio.* 47. p. 533.

FIGŪLUS, (*C. Marcius*) consul with P. Scipio Nasica, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 4. *Div.* 2, 35. *Br.* 20.—(II) consul with L. Caesar, *Cic. Att.* 1, 2. *Leg.* 2, 25.

FIGULUS, (*P. Nigidius*) a Roman senator, remarkable for his knowledge in astrology, *Lucan.* 1, 639.

FIMBRĪA, (*C. Flavius*) consul with Marius, *Cic. Rabir.* 7. *Cic. Off.* 3, 19. *Liv. Ep.* 32 & 33.

FIRMUM, *vel -ium, n.* a town of Picenum, *Cic. Att.* 8, 12. *Vell.* 1, 14.

FLACCUS, a surname of the *Fulvii* and *Valerii*, said to have been given to them from their long or loose ears, *Plin.* 11, 37 s. 50.

FLAMINIUS, *vel FLAMINIVS*, *i, m.* twice consul, *Cic. Nat. D.* 2, 3. *Div.* 1, 35. *Liv.* 22, 4—6. *Flor.* 2, 7. *Liv. Ep.* 20 & 23.

FLAMINIVS, (*T. Quintius*) *v. Flaminius*, a consul who conquered Philip king of Macedon in a battle at Cynocephalae, *Cic. Mur.* 14. *Liv.* 337.—(II) (*L. Quintius*) brother of the former, under whom he commanded the fleet, *Liv.* 32, 16. 35, 10. 39, 42. & 43, 11. *Cic. Sen.* 12.

FLAVĪNA, *ae, f.* a town of Etruria, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 696.

FLAVIUS, (*C.*) son of a freed man, secretary of Appius Claudius, *Cic. Or.* 1, 41. *Mur.* 11. *Att.* 6, 1. *Gell.* 6, 9. *Val. Max.* 2, 5, 2. *Liv.* 9, 46.

FLAVIUS, (*M.*) a tribune, *Liv.* 8, 37. & 22.

FLAVIUS (*L.*) a tribune in the consulship of Metellus and Afranius, who proposed an Agrarian law, but could not get it passed, *Cic. Att.* 1, 18. 10, 1. *Cic. Q. Fr.* 1, 2, 2.

FLAVIUS, (*Titus*) *Vespasianus*, the tenth Roman emperor, (*B.* 182.)

FLEVUS, *vel -um*, the right branch of the Rhine, *Jac. An.* 2, 6.

FLORA, *ae, f.* goddess of flowers.—*Floralis flamen*, the priest of Flora.—*Florale festum*, the feast of Flora, *Varr. L. L.* 6, 3. *Ov. Fast.* 5, 195. *Plin.* 18, 29. *Martial.* 8, 67, 4.

FORTEJA *gens*, a plebeian family, into which Clodius, the enemy of Cicero, was adopted, *Cic. Dom.* 13, 19. *Cic. Att.* 4, 15. *Font.* 1, 17, &c.

FORTEJUS *Capito*, a friend of Antony's, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 32.

FORTEJUS, (*T.*) *Capito*, a praetor, and governor of Spain, *Liv.* 40, 59. 41, 2 & 19.

FONTINĀLIS, is, m. a god who presided over fountains, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 17. Varr. L. L. 5, 3.

FORMIAE, vel -ia, a maritime town of Latium, Liv. 8, 14, 38, 36. celebrated for wine, Hor. Od. 1, 20.

FORMIĀNUM, i, n. the villa of Cicero, near to Formiae, Cic. Fam. 11, 27. where he was killed.

FORNAX, -ācis, f. a goddess, whose festival was not stated but appointed by the *Curio Maximus*, Ov. Fast. 2, 527.

FORTUNA, ae, f. the goddess of fortune, Liv. 2, 40, 10, 46. & 23, 19. Cic. Div. 2, 41. Cic. Leg. 2, 11. Hor. Od. 1, 35, 1. Juv. 2, 366. Cic. Amic. 15. Cic. Pis. 10.

FORŪLI, orum, m. a village of the Sabines, Virg. Æn. 7, 714.

FORUM APPII, a town of the Volsci, on the *Via Appia*, Cic. Att. 1, 10.—**ALLIENI**, *Ferrara*, Tac. Hist. 3, 6.—**AURELI**, a town of Etruria, Cic. Cat. 1, 9.—**CLAUDI**, in Etruria.—**CORNELII**, in Romania, Cic. Fam. 12, 5.—**GALLORUM**, in the territory of Bologna, Cic. Fam. 10, 30.—**JULII**, in Provence, Cic. Fam. 10, 17. called *Forojuliensium Colonia*, Tac. Agr. 4.

FREGELLAE, arum, f. a town of the Volsci on the Liris, Liv. 8, 22.

FRONTO, ōnis, m. a learned man, who taught the emperor M. Antoninus philosophy.

FRUSĪNO, a town of the Volsci, Juv. 3, 223. Liv. 10, 1. Cic. Att. 11, 4.

FUCĪNUS, a lake in the country of the Marsi.

FUFFETIUS, *Mettus*, v. *Mettius*, dictator of the Albans, Liv. 1, 28. Virg. Æn. 8, 642.

FUFIDIUS, i, m. an orator, Cic. Br. 29.

FUFIUS, i, m. the name of a Roman *gens*, often confounded with *Fusius*, by the editors of Cicero.

FULGĪNUM, i, n. a town of Umbria, Cic.

FULVIA, ae, f. the wife, first of Clodius, next of Curio, and then of Antony, Flor. 4, 5. Plin. 26, 8.

FULVIUS, i, m. the name of a *gens* which originally came from Tuscūlum, Cic. Planc. 8.

—(II) *Lucius*, consul, a. 432. Liv. 8, 38. and master of horse, 9, 21.—(III) *Quintus Flaccus*, consul and dictator in the second Punic war, Liv. 27, 6.—(IV) *Marcus Nobilior*, a consul who triumphed over the Aetolians, Liv. 37, 50. & 39, 5. Cic. Arch. 11. Tusc. 1, 2. and censor, a. 574. Liv. 40, 45.—(V) *Quintus Flaccus*, first curule aedile, then praetor, Liv. 39, 39 & 56. G. 179.—(VI) *Marcus Flaccus*, consul, a. 629. subdued the Ligurians, Liv. Epit. 60.

FUNDANIUS, (C.) a friend of Cicero's, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3. Varr. R. R. 1, 2.—(II) a comic poet in the time of Augustus, Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 42. & 2, 8, 19.

FUNDANIUS, (M.) a tribune, who proposed the abrogating of the Oppian law, Liv. 34, 1.

FUNDI, a town on the *Via Appia*, near *Ca-jeta*, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 34. Cic. Rull. 2, 25. Tac. An. 4, 59.

FURIAE, -arum, f. the three furies, *Alecto*,

Tisphone & *Megaera*, Cic. N. D. 3, 18. Virg. Æn. 7, 415.

FURINA, ae, f. goddess of thieves, Varr. L. L. 5, 3. Cic. N. D. 3, 18. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2.

FURIUS, i, m. the name of a clan at Rome, anciently the same with *Fusius*, Liv. 3, 4. Quinct. 1, 4, 13. Its *familiae* were *Aculeo*, *Bibaculus*, *Camillus*, *Crassipes*, *Luscus*, *Pacilus*, *Philus*, *Purpureo*.—(I) *Marcus*, *Camillus*, a military tribune with consular authority, Liv. 6, 18 & 22. five times dictator, ib. 42. very virtuous, Cic. Dom. 32. Tusc. 1, 37. Hor. Od. 1, 12, 42.—(II) *Lucius*, *Camillus*, dictator and consul, a. 406, Liv. 7, 24. conquered the Gauls, ib. 26.—(IV) *Lucius*, *Medullinus*, military tribune seven times, Liv. 4, 25. & 35, 5. twice consul, Id. 4, 51 & 54.—(V) a friend of Catullus, 11, 1. in indigent circumstances, 23, 1, 24.—(VI) surnamed *Bibaculus*, a poet, Quinct. 10, 1, 96. Tac. An. 4, 34. Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 41.

FURNIUS, (C.) a friend of Cicero's, lieutenant of Plancus, Cic. Fam. 10, 1, & 6, 8.

FUSCUS Aristius, a grammarian, poet, and orator, Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 61. Od. 1, 22, 4. Ep. 1, 10, 1.

FUSIUS, vel *Furius*, the *paterpatrus*, or herald appointed to take the public oath in making a treaty with the Albans, Liv. 1, 24.

FUSIUS, (L.) vel *Fuffius*, an orator, Cic. Br. 49 & 69. Cic. Or. 2, 22 & 3, 13. Cic. Off. 2, 14. Cic. Fam. 9, 21.

G.

GABII, orum, m. a town of Latium, Liv. 1, 53.

GABINIUS, (A.) a nobleman of Rome, who, when tribune, got a law passed appointing Pompey commander in chief against the pirates, who at that time infested the seas, Cic. Manil. 17. Cic. Dom. 9. Cic. Sext. 25. Dio, 39, 55—63. & 42, 11. Hirt. B. Alex. 43.

GABINIUS, (P.) *Capito*, praetor, Cic. Arch. 5. Cic. Caecil. 20.

GADES, ium, vel *GADIS*, is, f. *Cádiz*, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 11.

GAETULIA, ae, f. a country of Africa.

GALA, a king of Numidia, Liv. 24, 48. 29, 29, 24, 49.

GALANTHIS, ūdis, f. the handmaid of Alcmena, Ov. Met. 9, 306, 324, & 321.

GALATĒA, ae, f. a sea nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris, Ov. Met. 13, 742—397.—(II) the mistress of Corydon, Virg. E. 7, 37.

GALATIA, v. *Gallograccia*, ae, f. a country of Asia Minor, Cic. Att. 6, 5.

GALBA, the name of a branch of the *gens Sulpicia*, whence the emperor Galba was descended, Suet. Galb. 3.—(II) *Sergius*, v. *Servius Sulpicius*, the most eloquent orator of his time, Suet. Galb. 3. Cic. Br. 21. Or. 1, 53. consul, a. 610. Cic. Rabir. 7.—(III) *Caius*, son of *Servius*

Galba, condemned by the Manilian law, Cic. Or. 1, 56. Br. 26 & 34.—(IV) (*Sergius*) the son of Caius Galba, and grandson of Servius, Caes. B. G. 3, 1 & 4, 3.—(V) *Sulpicius*, the emperor's grandfather, Suet. Galb. 3.—(VI) *Aulus Galba* seu *Gabba*, a witty buffoon at the court of Augustus or Tiberius, Juv. 5, 4.

GALĒNUS, i, m. a celebrated physician, born in Pergānus, A. D. 131. highly esteemed by M. Antoninus. He wrote a great number of books concerning medicine, many of which are still extant.

GALEO, ōnis, m. one who left Cicero his heir, Cic. Att. 11, 11.

GALGĀCVS, i, m. a king of the Caledonians, defeated by Agricola, Tac. Agr. c. 37.

GALLOGRÆCIA vel *Galatia*, ae, f. a country of Asia Minor.

GALLI, orum, m. the priests of Cybēle, named from Gallus, a river of Phrygia, Ov. F. 4, 361 & 364.

GALLI, v. *Gallii duo*, two of the name of Gallus or Gallius, Cic. Fam. 8, 4.

GALLIA, ae, f. *Gaul* or *France*, Caes. B. G. 1.

GALLONIUS, i, m. a public crier noted for his luxury, Cic. Fin. 2, 8. Quinct. 30. Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 47.

GALLUS, (C.) a senator, Cic. Verr. 3, 65.

GALLUS, i, m. a Roman astronomer, (G. 22.)

GALLUS, (Corn.) a poet in favour with Augustus, Suet. Aug. 66. Virg. Ecl. 10. Dio. 51. 9 & 17. 53, 23.—(II) a river of Phrygia, Ov. Fast. 4, 361.

GALLUS, (*Aelius*) governor of Egypt, said to have been the first and only Roman who made war on the Arabians, Dio, 53, 29. Plin. 6, 28. Jud. 15, 12.

GANYMĒDES, is, m. son of Troas, king of Troy, whom, on account of his beauty, Jupiter caused to be carried to heaven by an eagle, and made his cupbearer in place of Hebe, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26. Hor. Od. 4, 2. 1 & 4, 4, 4. Ov. Met. 10, 195. Virg. Æn. 5, 252. Martial. 9, 17.

GARGĀNUS, i, m. a mountain of Apulia, Virg. Æn. 11, 247.

GARGĀRA, orum, n. a town of Mysia.

GARGETTUS, i, f. a village of Attica.

GARGILIUS, i, m. a vain man, mentioned by Horace, Ep. 1, 6, 58.

GARUMNA, ae, f. *Garonne*, a river of Gaul.

GAVIUS, (L.) *Firmānus*, a trader in Cilicia, Cic. Att. 6, 1 & 3.

GEGANIUS, i, m. the name of a patrician chosen from among the chief men of Alba, Liv. 1, 50.

GEGANIUS, (M.) *Macerinus*, a consul, Liv. 3, 65. & 4, 10.

GELA, ae, f. a city and a river in the south of Sicily, Virg. Æn. 3, 701.

GELLIUS, a common name among the Romans.

GELLIUS, (L.) an orator, Cic. Brut. 27. & 47.—(II) a consul, a. 681. Cic. Balb. 3. & 14. Cic. ad Quir. post red. 7. Fis. 3.

GELLIUS, (*Aulus*) an ingenious and learned writer, Augustin. de Civ. Dei, 9, 4.

GELLII *Cn. & Sext.* Latin historians, Cic. Div. 1, 26. Leg. 1, 2.

GELO, vel *Gelon*, ōnis, m. a tyrant of Syracuse, (G. 274.)—(II) a son of Hiero's, who revolted to the Carthaginians, Liv. 23, 30. & 24, 5.

GEMINIUS *Metius*, a Tusculan, slain by T. Manlius in single combat, Liv. 8, 7.

GENĒVA, ae, f. a city of the Allobrōges.

GENIUS, i, m. the guardian deity, (B. 187.)

GENUCIUS, (T.) a tribune, killed at his own house, as was believed, by the influence of the patricians, Liv. 2, 54.

GENUCIUS, (C.) one of the first plebeian augurs, Liv. 10, 9.

GERMANIA, ae, f. *Germany*.

GERMANĪCVS, i, m. son of Drusus and Antonia, a Roman general, Tacit. An. 1, 3. 7, 33. 15, 51. 2, 26. 41, 43. 69, & 82. Suet. Cal. 1, 2. 5, 6, & 7.

GERYON, ōnis, m. a king of Spain, (B. 188.)

GETA, ae, m. a Roman nobleman, expelled the senate, yet afterwards made censor, Val. Max. 2, 9, 9.—(II) the name of a slave, Ter. Ad. & Phor.—(III) a Roman emperor, son of Severus, slain by his brother Caracalla, (G. 247.)

GLABRIO, ōnis, m. a surname of the *Acilii*, Cic. Br. 68.

GLABRIO, (M.) praetor and inquisitor in the cause of Verres, Cic. Act. 1. in Verr. 2.

GLAUCIA, a surname of the *Servilii*, Cic. Or. 3, 41 & 2, 61.

GLAUCIA, (C.) a praetor, slain by the consuls, Marius and Valerius, Cic. Rabir. 7. Cat. 3, 6.

GLAUCUS, i, m. son of Hippolochus, Hom. Il. 6, 236.—(II) a fisherman of Anhedon in Euboea, converted into a sea god, Ov. Met. 13, 905. & 1, 4.—(III) son of Sisyphus, king of Potniae, near Thebes in Boeotia, Virg. G. 3, 267.

GLYCĒRA, ae, v. -e, es, f. a girl loved by Horace, Od. 1, 19. 5, & 30, 3.

GLYCERIVM, i, f. mistress of Pamphilus, Ter. And. 1, 5, 9.

GLYCON, ōnis, m. a strong man, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 30.

GNIDUS, i, f. a maritime city and promontory of Caria.

GNOSUS vel *Gnossus*, i, f. a city of Crete.

GORDIĀNUS, i, m. a Roman emperor, (G. 247.)

GORDIUS, i, m. made king of Phrygia, from a peasant, Justin. 11, 7. Curt. 3, 1, 16. Arrian. 2. p. 87.

GORGE, es, f. one of Meleager's sisters, Ov. Met. 8, 542.—(II) one of the daughters of Oeneus and Althaea, wife of Andraemon, Apollodor. 1, 8, 1. Ov. Met. 8, 542.

GORGIAS, ae, m. a sophist and orator of Leontini in Sicily, Cic. Inv. 1, 5. (B. 189.)

GORGO, ōnis, f. plur. *Gorgones*, three fabulous sisters, daughters of Phorcus, a king of Africa, Stheno, Euryālē, and Medusa, (G. 595.) Ov. Met. 4, 774. 791. 801, & 778. Cic. Verr. 4, 56. Virg. Æn. 2, 616.

GORGONIUS, i, m. a person mentioned by Horace as having an offensive smell, Sat. 1, 2, 27.

GRACCHUS, the surname of a branch of the gens Semproniana, Cunctil. 11, 3, 115.—(II) *Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus*, master of horse to M. Junius, and dictator, a. 538. Liv. 22, 57.—(III) *Tib. Sempr. Gracchus*, P. F. tribune, and defender of Scipio Africanus, Liv. 37, 7 & 38 & 52.—(IV) *Tib. Gracchus*, T. F. P. N. brother to Caius, and son to Cornelia, by whom he was carefully educated, Cic. Br. 27.—(V) *Caius Gracchus*, a very eloquent man, Cic. Br. 33. Quinct. 1, 10, 27. was quaestor in 627, Cic. Div. 1, 26. Horace u-e *Gracchus* for an accomplished orator, Ep. 2, 2, 89.

GRAECIA, ae, f. the country of Greece.—**GRAECIA Magna**, the sea-coast of Italy.

GRANICUS, i, m. a river f Mysia.

GRATIAE, arum, f. the three graces, *Aglaiā, Thalia*, and *Euphrosyne*, called also *Charites*.

GRYLLUS, i, m. son of Xenophon, Pausan. 8, 11, &c.

GYĀRAS, vel *Gyāra*, ae, f. one of the Cyclades.

GYAS, ae, m. a companion of Æneas, Virg. Æn. 5, 117.

GYGES, is, m. a king of Lydia, (G. 600.) Plin. 5, 29 s. 30. Propert. 3, 9, 18.

GYGES, *Gyes*, or *Gyas*, the name of a giant, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 14, & 3, 4, 69.

GYLIPIUS, i, m. a general of the Lacedemonians, (G. 467.) Justin. 4, 4.

H.

HADRIA, ae, f. the Adriatic sea.

HADRIANUS, (*C. Fabius*) a praetor of Africa, Cic. Verr. 1, 27, & 5, 16.

HAEMON, ōnis, m. son of Creon, king of Thebes, Propert. 2, 7, 85. Ovid. in Ibin, 563.

HAFMŌNĪDES, is, m. an Italian priest of Apollo and Diana, slain by Æneas, Virg. Æn. 10, 537.

HALĒSUS, i, m. a Grecian or Argive, who settled in Italy near Massicus, descended from the family of Agamemnon, Virg. Æn. 7, 723. 10, 417, 425. & 7, 795. Ovid. F. 4, 73. Ovid. Am. 3, 13, 54.

HALICARNASSUS, i, f. a maritime city of Caria.

HALIRRHOTIUS, i, m. son of Neptune and Eurýte, Pausan. 1, 21 & 28. Apollodor. 3, 13, 2.

HAMADRYĀDES, um, f. the protecting deities of oaks and trees, Propert. 1, 20, 53. Serv. ad Virg. Ecl. 10, 62. Ov. Fast. 2, 155. Met. 1, 690. & 14, 624.

HAMILCAR, āris, m. a Carthaginian general, after of Hannibal. See **AMILCAR**.

HANNĪBAL, ānis, m. the famous general of the Carthaginians.

HANNO, ōnis, m. a common name among the Carthaginians, Liv. 21 & 30.

HARMODIUS, i, m. an Athenian, Herod. 5, 55. & 6, 123. Justin. 2, 9. Senec. Ir. 2, 25. Cic. Tusc. 1, 49.

HARMONIA, ae, v. *Hermione*, es, f. daughter of Venus and Mars, and wife of Cadmus.

HARFALÝCE, es, f. a queen of the Amazons, Virg. Æn. 1, 517.

HARĀGUS, i, m. a shepherd, preserver of Cyrus, (G. 400.)

HARPOCRĀTES, is, m. the god of silence, supposed to be the son of Isis and Serapis, Ov. Met. 9, 691. Cat. 73, 4.

HARPYĀE, arum, f. harpies, voracious monsters, half women, half birds, Serv. ad Virg. Æn. 3, 216.

HEBE, es, f. daughter of Jupiter and Juno, Apollodor. 1, 5. Ov. Met. 9, 400. Ov. Pont. 1, 10, 12. Ov. Fast. 6, 65. Cic. Tusc. 1, 26. Juv. 13, 43.

HEBRUS, i, m. a river of Thrace.

HECĀLE, es, f. a poor woman who entertained Theseus, Plutarch. & Apul. Met. 1. Ov. Rem. Am. 747.

HECATAEUS, i, m. of Milētus, an historian, Herod. 2, 143.

HECĀTE, es, f. daughter of Perses, king of Taurica, (B. 197.)

HECĀTO, ōnis, m. a Rhodian, Cic. Off. 3, 15.

HECATOMPŌLIS, is, f. the island of Crete, so called from its having a hundred cities in time of Mi os.

HECTOR, ōris, m. son of Priam and Hecuba, (G. 447.) Hor. Od. 2, 4, 10. 3, 3, 28.

HECŪBA, ae, f. daughter of Cisseus king of Thrace, Virg. Æn. 7, 320. Hom. Il. 16, 718. Ov. Met. 13, 575. (G. 414.) Cic. Tusc. 3, 26. Juv. 10, 271. Plin. 4, 11.

HEDUA, ae, f. *Autun*, a city of Burgundy.

HEDYMĒLES, is, m. a musician, Juvenal. 6, 383.

HEGESIAS, ae, m. a philosopher, Cic. Tusc. 1, 34.—(II) an Athenian orator, Cic. Br. 83. Cic. Att. 12, 6.

HELĒNA, ae, f. daughter of Tyndarus, (G. 413.) Hor. Od. 1, 3, 2.

HELĒNOR, ōris, m. natural son of the king of Lydia by Licymnia, a slave, Virg. Æn. 9, 543.

HELĒNUS, i, m. son of Priam, Virg. Æn. 3, 295 & 712, 325 & 381.

HELIĀDES, um, f. daughters of Sol and Clymene, Ov. Met. 2, 340. & 10, 91. Ov. Amor. 3, 12, 38. Juv. 5, 38.

HELÝCO vel *Elýco*, ōnis, m. a citizen of Helvetia, Liv. 5, 33.

HELÝCON, ōnis, m. a hill near Thebes in Boeotia, sacred to Apollo and the muses.

HELIOCABĀLUS, i, m. a Roman emperor, (G. 247.)

HELLANĪCUS, i, m. an ancient Greek historian, Cic. Or. 2, 12.

HELLAS, ādis, f. the ancient name of Greece.

HERODIUS, m. & Greek historian

HELLE, es, f. daughter of Athamas, king of Thebes, and also of Nephēle, (G. 349.)

HELLESPONTUS, i, m. the streight between Thrace and Phrygia, dividing Europe from Asia.

HELLICE, es, f. a name of Callisto, Cic. Acad. 4, 20. (G. 417.)

HELVETIA, ae, f. *Switzerland*: hence *Helvetii*.

HELVIDIUS, the name of a Roman gens.

HEPHAESTION, ōnis, m. a favorite general of Alexander the Great, Curt. 3, 12, 16 & 10, 4, 11.

HERACLIDES, is, m. a learned philosopher, born at Heraclea in Pontus, scholar of Plato's, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3. Cic. Div. 1, 23. Cic. N. D. 1, 13. Cic. Att. 15, 4. 13, 29 & 16, 2. but Heraclidae, arum, plural, were the descendants of Hercules, Pausan. 2, 18. (G. 403 & 410.)

HERACLITUS, i, m. a natural philosopher, Cic. Tusc. 5, 36. Cic. Acad. 4, 37. Cic. Fin. 2, 5. Cic. N. D. 1, 26 & 3, 14. Juv. 10, 30.

HERCAEUS, i, m. an epithet of Jupiter, Ov. in Ibin, 286. Virg. Æn. 2, 512 & 517. Juv. 10, 268. Ov. Met. 13, 412. Athen. 4, 189.

HERCULES, is, m. the most famous hero of antiquity, said to be the son of Jupiter and Alcmena, (G. 398.) Catull. 66, 112. Cic. Verr. 4, 18. Cic. Or. 47. Pausan. 2, 18.

HERCYNIA, ae, f. the black forest in Germany.

HERENNIUS, i, m. the name of a Roman gens, Cic. Att. 1, 18.

HERILUS, i, m. a king of Praeneste, Virg. Æn. 8, 583.

HERILLUS, i, m. a philosopher of Chalcedon, Cic. Acad. 4, 42.

HERMACHUS, i, m. of Mitylènè, friend and heir of Epicurus, Cic. Acad. 4, 30. Laert. 10, 21.

HERMAGORAS, ae, m. a rhetorician, Cic. Br. 76. Juv. 1, 6 & 51.

HERMAPHRODITUS, i, m. son of Mercury and Venus, united in one body with the nymph Salmacis: whence animals participating of both sexes are called Hermaphrodites, (G. 363.)

HERMES, a Greek name of Mercury, Virg. Æn. 4, 356. Juvenal. 8, 53.

HERMES Trismegistus, an Egyptian philosopher.

HERMIONE, es, f. daughter of Menelaus by Helena, Virg. Æn. 3, 328. Ov. Ep. 8, 1.—(II) the same with Harmonia, wife of Cadmus.

HERMODORUS, i, m. a virtuous native of Ephesus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 36. Plin. 34, 5.

HERMOGENES, is, m. a musician, Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 25.

HERMOTIMUS, i, m. a prophet of Clazomene, Plin. 7, 5.

HERMUS, i, m. a river of Lydia.

HERO v. Ero, ūs, v. Heron, ōnis, f. a beautiful young woman of Sestos, (G. 349.) Lucan. 9, 955.

HERODES, is, m. son of Antipater, made king of the Jews, by Antony, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 134.—(II) an Athenian writer, Cic. Att. 2, 2.

HERODIANUS, i, m. a Greek historian, who

wrote the lives of Commodus and his successor^s to the younger Gratian, still extant.

HERODOTUS, i, m. the most ancient Greek historian extant, Cic. Leg. 1, 1. Cic. Or. 2, 12. Cic. Div. 1, 53.

HEROPHILE, es, f. a priestess of Apollo, Tib. 2, 5, 67.

HEROPHILUS, i, m. a physician, Plin. 11, 37.

HEROSTRATUS, i, m. a man who set fire to the temple of Diana at Ephesus, Solin. c. 53.

HERSE, es, f. daughter of Cecrops, Ov. Met. 2, 725.

HERTHUM v. Hertha, i. e. *the earth*, worshipped by the Germans as a goddess, Tac. G. 40.

HERSILIA, ae, f. wife of Romulus, Liv. 1, 11. Ov. Met. 14.

HESIÖDUS, i, m. a Greek poet, Virg. Æn. 6, 70. Cic. Br. 4.

HESIÖNE, es, f. daughter of Laomedon, Ov. Met. 11, 217.

HESPERIA, ae, f. Spain and Italy.

HESPERIE, es, f. a nymph, daughter of the river Cebren, Ov. Met. 11, 769.

HESPERUS, i, m. brother of Atlas, Diodor. (G. 399.)

HESUS, i, m. god of the Gauls, Luc. 1, 440.

HETRURIA, v. Etruria, ae, f. a country of Italy, on the west of the Tiber.

HIARBAS, v. Iarbas, ae, m. a king of Lybia (G. 678.) Virg. Æn. 4, 36. Juv. 5, 45.—(II) a king of Africa.

HIEMPSAL, ūlis, m. son of Micipsa, king of Numidia, Sall. Jug. 12.—(II) a king of Mauritania, Cic. Rull. 1, 4. Vatin. 5.

HIERO, ōnis, m. a king of Syracuse, Liv. 24, 4. (G. 274.)

HIEROCLES, is, m. father of the above, Just. 23, 4.—(II) a philosopher of Alexandria, who flourished about the middle of the fifth century, and wrote a commentary on the golden verses of Pythagoras, still extant.

HIERONYMUS, i, m. grandson and successor of Hiero, Liv. 24, 4. Sil. 14, 87.—(II) a peripatetic philosopher, Cic. Or. 57.

HIEROSOLYMA, ae, f. v. -a, orum, n. *Jerusalem*, the metropolis of Judea.

HIPPARCHUS, i, m. son of Pisistratus, and tyrant of Athens, Cic. Or. 3, 33.—(II) a philosopher of Alexandria, (G. 19.)

HIPPIAS, iae, m. son of Pisistratus, and tyrant of Athens, Cic. Att. 9, 11. Cic. Br. 8 & 85.

HIPPOCRATES, is, m. son of Heraclides, the most celebrated physician of antiquity, Cels. Praef. Cic. N. D. 3, 38. (G. 467.)

HIPPOCRÈNE, es, f. a fountain near Helicon, sacred to the muses.

HIPPÖDAME, es, v. Hippodamia, ae, f. daughter of Oenomaus, king of Pisa, (G. 404.)—(II) daughter of Adrastus, and wife of Pirithous, (G. 439.) Propert. 2, 2, 9.

HIPPOLYTE, es, f. queen of the Amazons, and wife of Theseus, (G. 423.)—(II) wife of Acasto, who fell in love with Pelæus, (G. 444.)

HIPPOLYTUS, i, m. son of Theseus, (G. 424.)

HIPPOMÄCHUS, i, m. one of the thirty tyrants of Athens. See **CRITIAS**.

HIPPOMĒDON, ontis, m. one of the seven leaders in the war against Thēbes. (G. 431.) Stat. Theb. 5, 664.

HIPPOMĒNES, is, m. son of Macareus. (G. 433.)

HIPPŌNAX, actis, m. a poet of Ephesus, Plin. 36, 5. Cic. Fam. 7, 24. Cic. Or. 56.

HIPPŌTOS, v. us, m. father of Aeolus. (G. 176.) Stat. Theb. 8, 699.

HIRTIVS, (A.) friend of Julius Caesar, Suet. Caes. 56. Cic. Att. 14, 6. Cic. Phil. 7, 4. Cic. Fam. 10, 30.

HISPANIA, v. Iberia, ae, f. *Spain*.

HOMĒRUS, i, m. the first and best Greek poet. (G. 587.) Juv. 13, 113. Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 4.

HOPLEUS, (2 syll.) ei, v. -eos, m. an Argive, Stat. Theb. 10, 400.

HORAE, arum, f. the *Hours*, daughters of Jupiter and Themis, Hesiod. Theog. 901. Ovid. Met. 2, 26. Ov. Fast. 1, 125. Hor. Od. 1, 12, 16. Mart. 4, 8.

HORATIUS, i, m. the name of a Roman *gens*.—(II) Quintus, Flaccus, the first of Latin lyric poets, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 27, 2, 2, 43 & 52. Hor. Od. 3, 21 & 2, 7. Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 76 & 47. & 1, 6, 55. (G. 162.)

HORTĀLUS, i, m. friend of Catullus, 64, 2.

HORTENSIUS, i, m. an orator contemporary with Cicero, Cic. Br. 64. Cic. Div. 1, 1. Val. Max. 8, 8.—(II) a poet, Ov. Trist. 2, 441.

HOSTILIA, ae, f. a town of Mantua.

HOSTILIUS, (Tullus) the third king of Rome. (G. 196.)—(II) a lawyer, Cic. Or. 1, 57.

HYACINTHUS, i, m. son of Anātyclas, Ovid. Met. 10, 162. (G. 372 & 411.) Ov. Met. 10, 209.

HYAS, ae, v. antis, m. son of Atlas and Pleiōne, Ovid. Fast. 5, 182. Met. 3, 147. 8, 10. Hor. Od. 1, 3, 14.

HYBLA, ae, f. a mountain and town of Sicily, famous for its honey, Virg. Ecl. 1.

HYDASPES, is, m. a river of India.

HYDRA, ae, f. a serpent with nine heads, Hygin. praef. et f. 151. Serv. ad Virg. *Æ.* 6, 287. Hygin. 0.

HYGIĒA, Hygēa, v. ĩa, goddess of health, daughter of Aesculapius, Plin. 5, 11s. 6, 1.

HYGINUS, i, m. a freedman of Augustus, Gell. 1, 7 & 10.

HYLAEUS, i, m. a centaur, (G. 49.) Prop. 1, 1, 13. Ov. Art. 2, 191.

HYLAS, v. -a, ae, m. a beautiful youth, son of Theodāmus, Apollod. 1, 9, 19. Serv. ad Virg. Ecl. 6, 44.

HYLLUS, i, m. son of Hercules, (G. 40 & 405.)

HYLONŌME, es, f. a female centaur, Ov. M. 12, 405.

HYMEN, ěnis, v. Hymeneus, i, m. the god of marriage, Donat. ad Ter. And. 5, 7, 7. Ov. M. 1, 480. & 9, 761. Virg. *Æ.* 7, 98. 1, 655.

HYPĀNIS, is, m. a river of Sarmatia in Europe.

HYPERĪDES, is, v. ae, m. an Athenian orator, Cic. Or. 1, 13. & 3, 7.

HYPERION, ōnis, m. said to be the father of Sol, Cic. N. D. 3, 21. (G. 373.) Val. Flac. 2, 34.

HYPERMNESTRA, ae, f. daughter of Danāus, (G. 393.)

HYPSAEA, ae, f. a woman mentioned by Horace, Sat. 1, 2, 91.

HYPAEUS, i, m. brother of Aeācus, Stat. Th. 7, 310.—(II) a candidate for the consulship with Milo, Cic. Att. 3, 8.

HYPSIPYLE, es, f. queen of Lemnos, Apollod. 3, 6, 4. Ov. Fast. 3, 82. (G. 441.)

HYRCĀNIA, ae, f. a country on the west of Media.

HYRIE, es, f. mother of Cycnus, Ov. Met. 7, 379.

HYRTĀCUS, i, m. a Trojan, father of Nisus, Virg. *Æ.* 9, 177.

HYSTASPES, is, m. father of Darius, (G. 608.) Justin. 1, 10.

I.

IACCHUS, i, m. the same with Bacchus, Virg. *Æ.* 6, 15.

IALYSSUS, v. Ialysus, i, m. son of Hercules, Cic. Verr. 4, 60.—(II) grandson of Sol, Cic. N. D. 3, 21. Ov. Met. 7, 365.

IANTHE. See **IRIS**.

JANUS, i, m. the most ancient king of Italy, (G. 185 & 57.) Virg. *Æ.* 12, 198. & 7, 180. Ov. Fast. 1, 65. Cic. N. D. 2, 27. Off. 2, 25. Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 1. & 1, 1, 54.

JĀPĒTUS, i, m. son of Coelus and Terra, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 27.—(II) father of Atlas, Ov. Met. 4, 6. 1.

JĀPĒTIDES, ae, m. a musician, Ov. Met. 5, 111.

JĀPIS, ĩdis, m. son of Jasus, Virg. *Æ.* 12, 391 & 420.

JĀPYX, ŷgis, m. son of Daedalus, Ov. Met. 15, 52. (G. 158.)

JĀPYGĀ, v. Salentina, ae, f. a region of Apulia.

JARBAS, ae, m. a king of Getulia, Virg. *Æ.* 4, 36, 216 & 326. Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 15.

JĀSUS, i, m. brother of Dardanus, Virg. *Æ.* 3, 168. Stat. Theb. 6, 914.—(II) father of Palinurus, Virg. *Æ.* 5, 345.—(III) father of Atlanta, Prop. 1, 1, 10.

JĀSON, ōnis, m. son of Aeson, (G. 409.) Stat. Acil. 1, 65. *Jasonidae juvenes*, two sons of Jason and Hypsipyle, Stat. Theb. 6, 840.

JĒBĒRIA, ae, f. the country of Spain.

JĒBĒRUS, i, m. the *Ebro*, a river of Castile.

JĒBIS, ĩdis, m. a fictitious name which Ovid gave to a person to whom he wrote a poem called *Ibis*, still extant.

JĒVICUS, i, m. a poet of Rhegium, Cic. Tusc. 4, 82. (G. 175.)

JĒCĀDIUS, i, m. a robber, Cic. Fat. 3.

JĒCĀRUS, v. Icărus, i, m. an Athenian, (B. 205.)—(II) father of Penelōpe, Ovid. in *Ibin*,

391. Prop. 3, 13, 10. Ov. P. 7, 1, 112. Ep. 1, 81.
 ICĀRUS, i, m. son of Daedalus, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 15. Ov. Trist. 5, 2, 28.
 ICĒLOS, i, m. one of the sons of Somnus, Ov. Met. 11, 633.
 ICHNŪSA, ae, f. the island of Sardinia.
 ICONIUM, i, n. the metropolis of Lycaonia.
 IDA, ae, v. Ide, es, f. a hill of Phrygia, famed for the decision of Paris.
 IDMON, ōnis, m. son of Apollo and Asteria, Val. Flac. 1, 228.
 IDŌMĒNEUS, (4 syll.) ei, m. a king of Crete, Virg. Æ. 11, 264. 3, 121.
 IDYA, ae, f. wife of Aetes, Cic. N. D. 3, 19. Ov. Ep. 17, 232.
 IGNIGĒNA, ae, m. a name of Bacchus, Ovid. Met. 4, 12.
 ILIA, ae, f. mother of Romulus and Remus. (G. 192.)
 ILIĀDES, es, m. son of Ilia, i. e. Romulus, Ov. Met. 14, 824.—(II) Ganymēdes, the grandson of Ilus, Ov. Met. 10, 160.—(III) -um, pl. Trojan women, Virg. Æ. 1, 480. 3, 65.
 ILIŌNE, es, f. daughter of Priamus, Virg. Æ. 1, 653.
 ILIŌNEUS, (4 syll.) eos, v. ei, acc. ea, m. a Trojan, companion of Aeneas, Serv. ad Virg. Æ. 1, 525, &c. Virg. Æ. 1, 611.
 ILIOS, f. Ilium v. Ilium, i, n. the city of Troy.
 ILLYRĪCA, ae, v. Illyris, idas, f. a country near the Adriatic sea, opposite to Italy.
 ILYTHĪTA, ae, f. goddess of women in childbirth, Ov. Met. 9, 283 & 294. Hor. Carm. Sac. 14 & 15.
 ILUS, . Ilius, i, m. son of Tros, Virg. Æ. 11, 245. 1, 483. Ov. Met. 10, 160.—(II) the original name of Iulus or Ascanius, Virg. 1, 268.
 IMĀUS MONS, a mountain of the Greater Tartary, Plin. 5, 27.
 IMBRĀSUS, i, m. the name of a man, Virg. Æ. 12, 343, hence Imbrasides, ae, m. the son of Imbrāsus, ib. 10, 123.
 INACHIA, ae, f. the name of a man, Virg. Æ. 12, 343, 123.
 INĀCHUS, i, m. the first king of the Argives, (G. 591.) Hor. Od. 2, 3, 21. Ov. Met. 1, 611, 753, 640 & 511. Virg. Æ. 7, 789, 371, 286. & 11, 286.
 INARĪME, es, f. *Ischia*, an island on the coast of Naples; called also *Aenaria*.
 INDIA, ae, f. a country of Asia.
 INDUS, i, m. a large river in India.
 INFĒRUM MARE, the Tuscan Sea.
 INO, ūs, f. daughter of Cadmus, (G. 427.) Virg. G. 1, 437. Ov. Met. 4, 497. Art. Am. 3, 176. Stat. Silv. 2, 2, 35. & 4, 3, 60.
 INUUS, i, m. a name of Pan, Liv. 1, 5. Serv. ad Virg. Æ. 6, 775.
 IO, ūs, f. (Io in the other cases,) daughter of Inachus, Ov. Met. 1, 588, 747. & 9, 687, 782.
 IOBĀTES, is, m. a king of Lycia, (G. 393.) Apollod. 2, 3.
 JOCASTA, ae, f. daughter of Creon, and wife of Laus king of Thebes, (G. 429.)
 IŌLAS, ae, m. the name of a shepherd, Virg. E. 2, 57. & 3, 79.—(II) a Trojan slain by Catullus, Virg. Æ. 11, 640.
 IOLĀUS, i, m. son of Iphiclus, Apollod. 2, 3, 11. Ov. Met. 8, 310. 9, 399, &c.—(II) son of Iphiclus, usually called *Protesilaus*, Hygin. 103.
 IŌLE, es, f. daughter of Enrytus, Ovid. Met. 9, 279. (G. 401.)
 ION, ōnis, m. son of Xuthus, an Athenian, (G. 409.)—(II) an inhabitant of Pisa, Stat. Theb. 8, 454.
 IONIA, ae, f. a country of Asia Minor.
 IŌPAS, ae, m. a musician, Virg. Æ. 1, 740. & ibi Serv.
 IŌPE, es, f. a nymph, Propert. 2, 23, 31.
 JOPPE, es, f. a town of Palestine.
 JORDĀNES, is, m. *Jordan*, a river of Palestine.
 IOS, f. an island in the Myrtoan Sea.
 JOSĒPHUS, i, m. the Jewish historian, Suet. Vesp. 5. (al. 27.)
 JOTĀPE, es, f. a town of Natolia.
 JOVIS, antiently the nom. for Jupiter, Varr. L. L. 7, 38f.
 IPHIANASSA, ae, f. a daughter of Proetus, and wife of Melampus, (G. 393.)—(II) a name of Iphigenia, Lucr. 1, 36.
 IPHĪCLES, is, or *Iphiclus*, i, m. son of Amphitryon, Apollod. 1, 8; 2, 7, 3, 2, 4, 8. Serv. ad Virg. Æ. 8, 288.—(II) a king of Phylāce, (G. 322.) Hygin. 10 & 173.—(III) one of the Argonauts, Apollod. 1, 9, 16.
 IPHICRĀTES, is, m. an Athenian general, Nep. 11, 1.
 IPHIGĒNIA, ae, f. daughter of Agamemnon, Virg. Æ. 2, 116. Cic. Tusc. 1, 48. Ovid. Met. 12, 34. Juv. 12, 120. (406.)
 IPHIMEDIA, ae, f. the mother of two giants, Otus and Ephialtes. See ALOEUS.
 IPHINŌE, es, f. a daughter of Proetus, Apol. 2, 2, 2.—(II) one of the women of Lemnos, who slew her husband and entertained Jason, Val. Flac. 2, 162 & 327.
 IPHIS, idis, m. a young man of Salamis, Ov. M. 14, 753 & 698.—(II) a Cretan girl, ib. 9, 665. (III) a son of Mercury, one of the Argonauts.—(IV) an Argive, Stat. Theb. 8, 445.—(V) son of Alector, Apoll. 3, 6, 2.—(VI) father of Evadne, Ov. Art. Am. 3, 22. (G. 431.)
 IPHĪTUS, i, m. son of Eurýtus, (G. 401.)—(II) a Trojan, a companion of Aeneas, Virg. Æ. 2, 435.—(III) a king of Elis, (G. 282.)
 IPSĒA, ae, f. mother of Medea, Ovid. Ep. 17, 232.
 IRIS, idis, f. goddess of the rainbow, Stat. Silv. 3, 3, 8. Ovid. Met. 1, 270. 11, 585. 14, 830 & 851. Virg. Æ. 4, 700. (G. 65.)
 IRUS, i, m. a beggar of Ithāca, (G. 457.)
 ISAEUS, ei, m. an Athenian orator, Juv. 3, 74. Plin. Ep. 2, 3.
 ISIS, idis, f. a goddess of the Egyptians, (B. 209.)
 ISMĒNE, es, f. daughter of Oedipus, Stat. Theb. 8, 555.
 ISMĒNUS, i, m. son of Apollo and Melia, Pausan. 9, 10.
 ISOCRĀTES, is, m. an Athenian orator, Cic. Or. 2, 3, 6 & 61. Br. 8, 12. Fam. 1, 9, 67. Sen. 5 & 7. Quinct. 3, 1, 14.
 ISTER, ri, m. the river *Danube*.

ISTRIA, *ae*, a country of Italy.

ITALIA, *ae, f.* *Italy*, anciently called *Latium*, *Hesperia*, *Oenotria*, *Ausonia*.

ITALICA, *ae, f.* a city of Spain, the birth-place of the poet Silius.

ITĀLUS, *i, m.* a king of Sicily, *Serv. ad Virg. Æ.* 1, 530.

ITHĀCA, *ae, & Ithāce, es, f.* a rocky island in the Ionian Sea, where Ulysses reigned.

ITHYPHALLUS, *i, m.* a name of Priapus, *Cól.* 10, 32.

ITŌNUS, *vel Ithonus, i, m.* first king of Thes-saly, *Luc.* 6, 402.

ITYS, *yos, m.* son of Tereus, a king of Thrace, (*G.* 419.)

JUBA, *ae, m.* a king of Mauritania, *Hirt. B. Afric. c.* 91 & 94.—(II) son of the former, *Dio.* 51, 15. *Hor. Od.* 1, 22, 15.

JUGURTHA, *ae, m.* king of Numidia, *Sall. Jug.* 114 & 40. *Lucan.* 9, 600. 2, 90. *Cic. N. D.* 3, 30. *Cic. Br.* 33.

IŪLUS, *i, m.* called also *Ascanius*, son of Aeneas, (*G.* 191.)

JULIA gens, the Julian clan, *Liv.* 1, 3 & 30. *Virg. Æ.* 1, 288. (*B.* 210.)

JULIA, *ae, f.* daughter of Julius Caesar, *Suet. Caes.* 1, 21 & 26. *Luc.* 1, 25.—(II) daughter of Augustus, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 53. (*G.* 244.)

JULIĀNUS, *i, m.* (*Titius vel Tertius*) a lieutenant of Otho, *Tac. Hist.* 1, 79 2, 85. 4, 39 & 40.—(II) *Salvius*, a lawyer, *Eutrop.* 8, 17.—(III) *Didius*, grandson of the former, *Vict. de Caes.* 19.—(IV) son of Constantius, *Eut.* 10, 16. (*G.* 249.)

JUNIA gens, a patrician clan, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 6, 7 & 50.

JUNIA, *ae, f.* daughter of Julianus Salvus, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 76.

JUNO, *ōnis, f.* sister and wife of Jupiter, (*B.* 211.)

JUPITER, *Jovis, m.* chief god of the Greeks and Romans, (*B.* 212.)

JURA, *ae, f.* a hill between Switzerland and Burgundy.

JUSTINUS, *i, m.* the epitomiser of the history of Trogus Pompeius, who is thought to have lived under the Antonines.

JUTURNA, *ae, f.* a Latin nymph, sister of Turnus, *Virg.* 12, *Æ.* 139.

JUVENĀLIS, (*Decimus Junius*) a poet born at Aquinum, *Juv.* 3, 319. contemporary with Martial, *Mart.* 7, 2, 90, 12, 18.

JUVENTA, *ae, f.* a name of Hebe.

JUVENTIUS, *i, m.* the first plebeian who was made curule edile, *Cic. Planc.* 24.

IXION, *ōnis, m.* son of Poleygas, a king of Thessaly, father of the centaurs, *Serv. ad Virg. G.* 3, 38. 4, 484. *Ovid. Met.* 8, 566. *Lu-can.* 6, 386. (*G.* 438.)

L.

LABEO, *ōnis, m.* a surname of the Antistii, *Asconii, Cethēgi, &c.*—(II) *M. Antistius*, a celebrated lawyer, (*B.* 213.)

LABĒRIUS, *i, m.* a Roman eques, composer of farces, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 11, 12, 18.

LABĒNUS, *i, m.* (*Titus Attius*.) a tribune in the time of Cicero's consulate, *Cic. Rabir. Perd.* 1. *Caes. B. G.* 121, &c. *Cic. Att.* 7, 11. 8, 2. *Lucan.* 5, 345. *Cic. Fam.* 1, 32. *Hirt. Bell. Hisp.* 31.

LABULLUS, *i, m.* a rich man of Rome, *Mart.* 11, 25. 12, 36, 7 & 10.

LABŪCAS, *ae, m.* a beautiful youth, *Mart.* 7, 86, 9.

LACEDAEMON, *ōnis, f.* the metropolis of La-conia, famous for its laws by Lycurgus.

LACHES, *ētis, m.* an Athenian praetor, *Cic. Div.* 1, 53.

LACHĒSIS, *is, f.* one of the three fates, *Juv.* 3, 27. (*G.* 389.)

LACIĀDAE, *arum, m.* those of the same Cu-ria with Cimon at Athens, *Cic. Off.* 2, 18 f.

LACONIA, *ae, f.* a country of Peloponnesus.

LACŪDES, *is, m.* a philosopher, scholar of Arcesilas, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 6.

LADĒS, *ae, m.* a runner at the Olympic games, (*B.* 214.)—(II) son of Imbrāsus, a Ly-cian, a companion of Aeneas, slain by Turnus, *Virg. Æ.* 12, 445.

LADON, *ōnis, m.* a Trojan slain by Halēsus, *Virg. Æ.* 10, 413.—(II) a sailor on the Tiber, *Martial.* 10, 85.

LACCA, (*M. Portius*) an accomplice in the conspiracy against Catiline, *Sall.* 17 & 26. *Cic. Cat.* 1, 4.

LAELIUS, *i, m.* the name of a Roman *gens*.—(II) *C. Laelius*, commander of the Roman fleet in the second Punic war, *Liv.* 26, 42. 27, 7. 29, 1-15. 36, 45.—(III) son of the former, called *Sapiens* on account of his wisdom, *Cic. Off.* 2, 11. 3, 4. *Hor. Sat.* 2, 1, 72.

LAENAS, *ātis, m.* a surname of the *gens Po-pillia*, *Cic. Br.* 14.

LAĒRTES, *ae, m.* son of Acrisius and father of Ulysses, (*G.* 453.) *Ovid. Met.* 13, 48 & 124. *Virg. Æ.* 3, 273.

LAETUS, *i, m.* a friend of Cicero, *Cic. Att.* 4, 9.

LAEVĪNUS, a surname of the *Valerii*, *Hor.* *Sat.* 1, 6, 2.—(II) *Valerius*, a general in the second Punic war, *Liv.* 23, 24. 26, 22. *Cic. Verr.* 3, 54.—(III) *P. Valerius*, a consul, (*G.* 231.)

LAEVUS Cispinus, a lieutenant of Plancus, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 18.

LĀGUS, *i, m.* father of Ptolemy, the general of Alexander, and the first of the Macedonian kings in Egypt, (*B.* 215.)—(II) one of the war-riors of Turnus, *Virg. Æ.* 10, 381.

LĀIS, *idis, f.* a courtesan of Corinth, *Gell.* 1, 8. *Cic. Fam.* 9, 26.

LAIUS, *i, m.* a king of Thebes, son of Lab-dācus, and father of Oedīpus, (*G.* 429.)

LALĀCE, *es, f.* a girl mentioned by Horace, *Od.* 1, 22, 23.—(II) a lady mentioned by Mar-tial, 2, 66.

LAMĀCHUS, i, m. an Athenian general in Sicily, *Just.* 4, 4.

LAMIA, a surname of the *Aelii*, (*B.* 215.)—(II) a woman of Segesta, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 26.

LAMPĒDO, a Lacedemonian lady, *Plin.* 7, 41.

LAMPETIE, es, f. one of the sisters of Phæton, *Ov. Met.* 2, 349.

LAMPŚĀCUS, i, f. a city and port of Mysia.

LAMPŠUS, i, f. a city of Thessaly.

LAMUS, i, m. a king of the Laestrigōnes. See *B.* 215.—(II) a son of Hercules by Omphale, *Ov. Ep.* 9, 54.

LAŪCOON, ontis, m. a Trojan, priest of Neptune, *Virg. Æ.* 2, 41, 201, &c.

LAODAMIA, ae, f. wife of Protesilāus, (*G.* 460.) *Ovid. Tr.* 1, 5, 20.—(II) a daughter of Bellerophon, *Apoll.* 3, 1, 1.

LAODICE, or *Laodice*, es, f. daughter of Priam, *Hygin.* 90.—(II) a nymph beloved by Neptune, *Ov. Ep.* 19, 135.

LAODICĒA, ae, f. a city of Coelosyria.

LAODĀMAS, antis, m. son of Alcinous, *Hom. Od.* 8, 130, &c.

LAOMĒDON, ontis, m. king of Troy, father of Priam, (*B.* 216.)

LAR, *Lars*, v. *Lartes*, a name common to the kings of Etruria, *Liv.* 2, 9, 4, 7. *Cic. Phil.* 9, 9.

LARIUS, i, m. a lake in Italy.

LARA, ae, f. a nymph of the Tiber, *Ovid. Fast.* 2, 599. *Varr. L. L.* 4, 10. *Lactant.* 1, 20, 35.

LARGUS, or *Largius*, i, m. a surname of the Scribonii, *Cic. Orat.* 2, 59. *Fam.* 6, 8.—(II) a Latin poet, *Ov. Pont.* 4, 16, 17.

LARIDES, ae, v. *Laridus*, i, m. a Volscian, *Virg. Æ.* 10, 90.

LARINA, ae, f. an Italian virgin, *Virg. Æ.* 11, 655.

LARTIDIUS, i, m. a name of reproach, *Cic. Att.* 7, 1.

LATERENSIS, (*Marcus*) a friend of Cicero, *Cic. Att.* 2, 18. *Planc.* 1. *Fam.* 8, 8, 10, 21 & 23.

LATERĀNUS, i, m. a noble Roman, put to death by orders of Nero, *Tac. An.* 15, 49. *Arrian.* 1, 1.

LATIUM, i, n. a country of Italy.

LATINUS, i, m. son of Faunus and Marica, king of Latium, *Virg. Æ.* 7, 45, &c. *Liv.* 1, 1, *G.* 190.—(II) *Sylvius*, one of the kings of Alba, *Liv.* 1, 3.—(III) a lieutenant of Calvisius, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 30.

LATINIUS *Latiāris*, a man of praetorian rank, who procured the destruction of Sabinus, the friend of Germanicus, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 68, 6, 4.—(III) *Pandus*, the pro-praetor of Moesia, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 66.

LATŌNA, ae, f. mother of Apollo and Diana by Jupiter, (*G.* 365. *B.* 217.)

LAVERNA, ae, f. the goddess of thieves, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 16, 60.

LAVINIA, ae, f. daughter of king Latinus and Amata, and wife of Aeneas, (*G.* 190.)

LAURENTIA, ae, f. wife of Faustulus, and nurse of Romulus and Remus, *Liv.* 1, 4.

LAURENTUM, i, n. a city near Lavinium.

LAUSUS, i, m. son of Mezentius, slain by Aeneas, *Virg. Æ.* 10, 814.—(II) son of Numitor, and brother of Ilia, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 55.

LEANDER, or *Leandrus*, dri, m. a native of Abydos, (*G.* 349.) *Sil.* 8, 622.

LEARCHUS, i, m. son of Athāmas and Inō, (*G.* 427.) *Ov. Fast.* 6, 491.

LEDA, ae, f. wife of Tyndārus, (*G.* 411.) *Ov. Fast.* 1, 706. *Virg. Æ.* 7, 364, 3, 328.

LELEX, ēgis, m. a native of Naryx, *Ovid. Met.* 8, 312.—(II) the companion of Theseus, *Ovid. Met.* 8, 566, 617.—(III) an Egyptian settled at Megāra, *Pausan.* 3, 1,

LEMĀNUS *Lucus*, a lake near Geneva.

LEMNOS, i, f. an island in the Aegean Sea.

LENAEUS, i, m. a name of Bacchus, *Ovid. Met.* 4, 14. *Virg. Æ.* 4, 310 & 301.—(II) a king of Pontus, *Ov.* in *lbide*, 391. (*G.* 448.)

LENIU or *Laenii*, (*C.* & *M.*) two brothers who entertained Cicero at Brundisium, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 63. *Att.* 5, 50 & 21.

LENTIDIUS, i, m. one of the agents of Clodius, *Cic. Dom.* 3. *Sext.* 37.

LENTO *Caeseni*us, one of the seven employed by Antony to command in Etruria, *Cic. Phil.* 12, 9.

LENTŪLUS, surname of a noble family from the gens *Cornelia*.—(II) *Lucius Cornelius*, consul A. U. 427. *Liv.* 8, 22.—(III) *Cn. Cornelius*, a military tribune, *Liv.* 22, 49, 25, 17, 19.—(IV) *Lucius Cornelius*, a Roman general, *Liv.* 28, 38.—(V) *Publius Cornelius*, prince of the senate, *Cic. Phil.* 8, 4. *Cat.* 4, 6.—(VI) *Pub. Corn.* grandson of the former, *Cic. ib.*—(VII) *Publius Spither*, Curule aedile during Cicero's consulship, *Cic. Off.* 2, 16.

LEO, ōnis, m. the name of several emperors of Constantinople, (*G.* 478.)

LEOCHĀRES, is, m. an engraver, *Plin.* 34, 8

LEON, ōnis, m. a chief man of Phlius, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 3.—(II) a native of Megāra, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 6,

LEONĀTUS, i, m. a general of Alexander's, *Nep.* 18, 2.

LEONIDAS, ae, m. a king of Sparta, (*G.* 311 & 465.)—(II) a native of Lilybaeum, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 5.

LEONIDES, ae, m. a chief man of Athens, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 21.

LEONTIUM, i, f. an Epicurean courtesan, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 33.

LEONTIUS, i, m. an engraver, *Plin.* 34, 8.

LEOTYCHIDES, is, m. a king of Lacedaemon, (*G.* 466.)

LEPĪDUS, a surname of the Aemilii.—(II) *Marcus Aemilius*, triumvir with Antony and Augustus, *Cic. Phil.* 5, 14 & 15.

LEPILIUS, i, m. the courier of L. Metellus in Sicily, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 26.

LEPTA, (*Q.*) a captain of artillery to Cicero, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 7.—(II) son of the above, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 18.

LEPTĒNES, is, m. an Athenian, *Cic. Or.* 31.—(II) the person who killed *Cn. Octavius*, *Cic. Phil.* 9, 7.

LEFUS, óris, the hare, the name of a constellation, Cic. N. D. 2, 44.

LERNA, ae, f. a lake near Argos, where Hercules slew the Hydra.

LERO, ús, f. an island on the coast of France.

LEROS, i, f. an island in the Icarian sea.

LESBOS, i, f. an island in the Aegean sea.

LETHE, es, f. a river in Africa.

LEUCAS ádis, f. an island in the Ionian sea.

LEUCASPIS, ídis, m. a companion of Aeneas, Virg. Æn. 6, 334.

LEUCIPPUS, i, m. master of Demosthènes, Cic. N. D. 1, 24. Ac. 4, 37.—(II) son of Perrières and Gorgophône, daughter of Perseus, brother of Tyndárus, Apollodor. 1, 9, 5. Ov. Met. 8, 306. Ep. 16, 327. Fast. 5, 699 (G. 412.)

LEUCON, said to be brother of Spartacus, king of Pontus, Ov. in Ibin, 309.—(II) one of Actæon's dogs, Ov.

LEUCONÖE, es, f. a woman whom Horace dissuades from consulting astrologers, Od. 1, 11.—(II) a nymph who recounts the amours of Sol, Ov. Met. 4, 168.

LEUCOSYRIA, ae, f. a country in Cappadocia.

LEUCOTHËA, vel Leucothöe, es, f. a name of Ino, Cic. N. D. 3, 15.

LEUCOTHOE, es, f. a virgin beloved by Sol, Ov. Met. 4, 196. (G. 373.)

LEUCTRA, orum, n. a town in Boeotia.

LIBER, eri, m. a name of Bacchus, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 26. & 1, 18, 7.

LIBERA, ae, f. a name given to Ariadnè by Bacchus, Ov. Fast. 3, 512. Cic. N. D. 2, 24. Liv. 3, 55, 41, 28. & 33, 25.

LIBERALIA, ium, & iorum, n. a festival of Bacchus, Cic. Att. 6, 1.

LIBERTAS, atis, f. worshipped as a goddess at Rome, Liv. 24, 16. Cic. Dom. 35. Ov. Trist. 3, 1, 72.

LIBITINA, ae, f. goddess of funerals, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 7. Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 49. Quaest. Rom. 23. Dionys. 4, 15. Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 19. Val. Max. 5, 2, 10. Liv. 49, 19. & 41, 12. Mart. 8, 43, 4, 10, 97, 1.

LIBO, onis, m. a surname of the Scribonii, (A. 247.)

LIBO, (L.) a writer of annals, Cic. Att. 13, 31 & 32.

LIBYA, ae, f. a part of Africa.

LICHAS, ae, m. servant of Hercules, Ov. Met. 9, 155—229.

LICINIUS, the name of a clan or gens of Rome, (B. 221.)—(I) *Caius Licinius Calvus Stolo*, a plebeian, married to the younger daughter of M. Fabius Ambustus, a patrician, Liv. 6, 34.—(III) *Macer Licinius*, a Roman historian, Liv. 4, 23.

LIGARIUS, the name of a Roman family.

LIGARIJ fratres, three brothers, (B. 222.)

LIGER, eri, m. an Italian, brother of Lucãgus, slain by Æneas, Virg. Æn. 10, 576—601.—(II) a river of France, called the *Loire*.

LIGUR, v. Ligus, uris, m. a surname of the Aelii, Cic. Cluent. 26.—(II) an Italian warrior, slain by Camilla, Virg. Æn. 11, 715.

LIGURIA, ae, f. a country of Italy.

LIGURIUS, i, m. a friend of Caesar's, Cic. Fam. 16, 18. Att. 11, 9.

LINDUS, i, m. founder of Lindus, a town of Rhodes, Cic. N. D. 3, 21.

LINUS, or Linos, i, m. an ancient poet, son of Apollo, Virg. Æn. 4, 57. & 6, 67. Apollodor. 2, 3, 9. Mart. 9, 88, 4.

LIPARA, ae, v. -e, es, f. one of the Æolian islands.

LIPARUS, i, m. a king of Italy, who gave name to the island Lipara, (G. 276.)

LIRIÖPE, es, f. a nymph, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, mother of Narcissus, Ov. Met. 3, 342, & c.

LIRIS, is, m. a river dividing Latium and Campania.

LISSUS, i, m. a river of Thrace.

LIVIUS, the name of a Roman gens, Suet. Tib. 3.—(II) *Marcus Livius Salinator*, a Roman consul, who conquered Hasdrübal, Liv. 27, 46, 29, 37.—(III) *Marcus Livius Andronicus*, the freed man of Salinator, the first dramatic poet at Rome, (A. 352.) Cic. Tusc. 1, 1. Br. 18. Sen. 14.—(IV) *Titus Livius*, the celebrated Roman historian, a native of Padua, Quint. 8, 1, 3.

10, 1, 101. Tac. An. 3, 34.—(V) *Marcus Livius Drusus*, a tribune, a. 662, whose daughter was called *Livia Drusilla*. She was first married to Tib. Claudius Nero, then to Augustus, Dio, 48, 44. Suet. Cl. 1. Tac. An. 1, 3.

LOCUSTA, ae, f. a woman skilled in poisoning, Tac. Ann. 12, 66. & 13, 15.

LOLIUS, the name of a Roman family.—(II) *M. Lollius*, consul with Lepidus, a. 733. Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 26. whose daughter, *Lollia Paulina*, was remarkable for her beauty, Tac. An. 12, 22. Suet. Cal. 25.

LONDINUM, vel Londinium, i, n. *London*.

LONGIMANUS, i, m. a surname given to Artaxerxes, king of Persia, (G. 615.)

LONGINUS, i, m. a surname of the Cassii, Cic. Planc. 24.—(II) friend of Antonius the orator, Cic. Or. 1, 60.—(III) secretary of Zenobia, queen of Palmyra, G. 248.—(IV) *Cassius*, husband of the grand-daughter of Tiberius, Tac. Ann. 6, 45.

LONGUS, (T.) colleague of P. Scipio Africanus, Cic. Corn. 1.

LOPADÜSA, ae, f. an island in the Mediterranean.

LOTIS, idis, f. a nymph, Ov. Met. 9, 347.

LUA, ae, f. a goddess, supposed to be the same with Rhea, or Ops, Liv. 8, 1 & 45, 33.

LUCÆCUS, i, m. an Italian, slain by Aeneas, Virg. Æn. 10, 575—590.

LUCANUS, (M. *Annaeus*) son of Annaeus Mella, Tac. Ann. 16, 17, 15, 49, 56, 70, 57. Mart. 1, 62, 7, 7, 21, 4, 22, 2, 20, 3.

LUCCEIUS, the name of a Roman gens.

LUCCEIUS, (L.) the friend of Pompey, Cic. Fam. 13, 14, 5, 12, 5, 14, 12, 25. Cic. Art. 9, 1, & 5, 21. Caes. B. C. 3, 18. Verr. 5, 64.

LUCENTIA, ae, f. *Alicant*, a town in Spain.

LUCIANUS, i, m. a Greek author, (A. 166.)

LUCIFER, eri, m. the name of the morning star, Virg. Æ. 2, 801. 8, 589. G. 3, 60.

LUCILIUS, (*G.*) a poet born at Auranca, Juv. 1, 20. B. 225.—(II) *L. Lucilius Balbus*, preceptor to Servius Sulpicius, Cic. Brut. 42.—(III) *Lucilius Bassus*, commander of the Roman fleet under Vitellius, Tac. Hist. 2, 100.—(IV) a contemptible poet, Cic. Att. 12, 3.—(V) *Sext.* a military tribune in the army of Bibulus, Cic. Att. 5, 20.—(VI) commander of Dolabella's fleet, Cic. Fam. 12, 13.

LUCINA, *ae, f.* the name of Juno, when invoked by women in child-birth, (B. 226.)

LUCIUS, *i, m.* a praenomen of the Romans, Varr. L. L. 5, 2. & 8, 38. Plin. 33, 1 s. 6.

LUCRETIA, *ae, f.* daughter of Spurius Lucretius *Tricipitinus*, wife of Tarquinius Collatinus, violated by Sext. Tarquinius, for which reason she slew herself, which caused the abolition of the regal government, Cic. Fin. 2, 20. Senec. ad Marc. c. 16. Mart. 1, 91, 5. (G. 205.)

LUCRETIUS, the name of a Roman gens.

LUCRETIUS, (*T.*) *Carus*, a Roman poet, A. U. 659. Lucr. 1, 26. Ov. Amor. 1, 15, 23. Q. Fr. 2, 11.

LUCRINUM, *i, n.* a town of Apulia.

LUCRINUS lacus, a lake of Campania.

LUCTATIUS, *i, m.* the name of a Roman gens.

LUCULLUS, *i, m.* the surname of the Licinii.

LUCULLUS, (*L. Licinius*) a Roman general, Cic. Leg. 3, 13. Cic. Off. 1, 59. Cic. Att. 1, 19. Tac. Ann. 6, 50. 11, 1 & 32.

LUCŪMO, *ōnis, m.* a name of Tarquinius Priscus, Liv. 1, 54. (G. 199.) Serv. ad Virg. Æn. 2, 278. 10, 202.

LUGDŪNUM, *i, n.* the city *Lyons* in France.

LUGDŪNUM Batavorum, *Leyden* in Holland.

LUNA, *ae, f.* the moon, daughter of Hyperion and Thia, Apollodor. 1, 2, 2. (G. 377.) Liv. 40, 2.

LUPERCI, *orum, m.* priests of Pan, Cic. Phil. 2, 35 & 34. (A. 355.)

LUPERCUS, *i, m.* a miser, Mart. Ep. 11, 118.

LUPUS, a surname of the Rutilii.—(II) *P. Rutilius Lupus*, consul, a. 663. Cic. N. D. 1, 23. Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 68.—(III) *Pablius Lupus*, a tribune, and afterwards praetor, Cic. Fam. 1, 1. Att. 8, 12.—(IV) *Lupus*, a poet, Ov. Pont. 4, 16, 26.

LURCO, a surname of the Aufidii.

(*LURCO*, (*M.*) a tribune, intimate with Cicero, Cic. Flacc. 4. Varr. R. R. 3, 6, 1. Plin. 10, 20.

LUSITANIA, *ae, f.* *Algarve* in Portugal.

LUTETIA, *ae, f.* *Paris* in France.

LYAEUS, *i, m.* a name of Bacchus, (B. 228.)

LYCĀBAS, *ae, m.* a Tuscan, Ov. Met. 3, 624.

—(II) an Assyrian, slain by Perseus, Ov. Met. 5, 60.—(III) one of the Lapithae, Ov. Met. 3, 302.

LYCAMBES, *is, v. ae, m.* a Theban, Arist. Rhet. lib. 3. Hor. Ep. 6, 15. & 1, 19, 23 & 30. Ov. in Ibin, 53. Mart. 7, 11, 5.

LYCĀON, *ōnis, m.* son of Pelasgus, and king of Arcadia, Apollodor. 3, 8, 1. Ov. Met. 1, 165. (G. 417.) Ov. Fast. 2, 175. & 3, 793. Ov. Trist. 3, 2, 2.—(II) a Cretan artist, Virg. Æn. 9, 304.

LYCAEUM, *vel Lyceum, i, n.* a school at

Athens, kept by Aristotle.—(II) Cicero's school in the Tusculum.

LYCÆS, *ae, m.* an Italian, slain by Aeneas, Virg. Æn. 10, 315.

LYCIA, *ae, f.* a country of Asia Minor.

LYCĪDAS, *ae, m.* the name of a centaur, Ov. Met. 12, 310.—(II) a shepherd, Virg. Ecl. 7, 67.—(III) a beautiful boy, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 19.

LYCISCA, *ae, f.* the name of a bitch, Ov. Met. 3, 220. Virg. E. 3, 18.

LYCISCUS, *i, m.* the name of a youth, Hor. Ep. 11, 36.

LYCO, *ōnis, m.* a peripatetic philosopher, Cic. Tusc. 3, 32.

LYCOMĒDES, *is, m.* king of Scyros, Cic. Am. 20. (G. 446.)

LYCOPHRON, *ōnis, m.* a poet, Stat. Silv. 5, 3, 157. Ov. in Ibin, 533.

LYCŌRIS, *īdis, f.* mistress of C. Cornelius Gallus, the friend of Virgil, Virg. Ecl. 10. Ov. Am. 1, 15, 30. Martial. 8, 73, 5.—(II) a beautiful woman, celebrated by Martial.

LYCURGUS, *i, m.* the famous lawgiver of Lacedaemon, G. 461.—(II) a king of Thrace, Virg. Æn. 3, 14. Ov. Met. 4, 20. Hor. Od. 2, 19, 16. Apollodor. 3, 5, 1.—(III) a king of Nemea, Stat. Theb. 5, 39. Apollod. 3, 6, 4.—(IV) an Athenian orator, Cic. ad Brut. 9 & 34. Cic. Att. 1, 13.

LYCUS, *i, m.* a Trojan, companion of Æneas, Virg. Æn. 1, 222.—(II) another, who, having escaped with Helēnor, was slain by Turnus, Virg. Æn. 9, 556.—(III) a king of Thebes, slain by Zethus and Amphon, Apollodor. 3, 3, 5. Hyg. Fab. 8 f.

LYDE, *es, f.* wife of the poet Callimachus, Ov. Trist. 1, 5, 1.

LYDIA, *ae, f.* Horace's mistress, Ov. 1, 8, 3, 9, &c. (II) a country of Asia Minor.

LYDUS, *i, m.* son of Atys, Herodot. 7, 74. Serv. ad Virg. Æn. 8, 479.

LYNCEUS, *i, m.* one of the fifty sons of Aegyptus, G. 392.—(II) son of Aphareus, king of Messenia, Hygin. 14. Cic. Fam. 9, 2. Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 28. Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 90. (G. 412.)

LYNCIDES, *ae, m.* a patronymic noun, son of Lynceus, or rather a proper name; Ov. Met. 4, 768. & 5, 99.

LYNCUS, *i, m.* a king of Scythia, Ov. Met. 5, 650 & 660.

LYRA, *ae, f.* a constellation, Varr. R. R. 2, 5. Ov. Fast. 2, 75.

LYSANDER, *dri, m.* a general of the Lacedaemonians, Nep. 6, 1. & 8, 1. (G. 467.)

LYSIAS, *ae, m.* an Athenian orator, Cic. Br. 16. Cic. Or. 1, 54.

LYSIDĪCUS, *i, m.* a partisan of Antony's, Cic. Phil. 11, 6.

LYSIMACHIA, *ae, f.* a city of Thrace.

LYSIMĀCHUS, *i, ni.* one of Alexander's generals, and afterwards king of Thrace, (G. 473.) Justin. 17, 2.

LYSIPPE, *es, f.* a daughter of Proetus, Apollod. 2, 2, 2.

LYSIPPUS, *i, m.* a sculptor, Cic. Fam. 5, 12. Patern. 1, 11. Prop. 3, 7, 9.

LYSIS, is, m. a Pythagorean philosopher, Cic. Or. 3, 34. Off. 1, 44. Nep. 15, 2.

LYSISTRATUS, i, m. brother of Lysippus, and a statuary, Plin. 35, 12.

LYSO, ònis, m. a native of Patrae, Cic. Fam. 13, 19.—(II) a native of Lilybaeum, Cic. Fam. 13, 34.

LYSTRA, ae, f. a city of Thrace.

M.

MACÆREUS, òi, m. son of Aeolus, Ov. T. 2, 384. Ep. 11. in Ibin, 359 & 564. Hygin. 242.—(II) *Neritius Macareus*, a native of Ithaca, Ovid. Met. 14, 159—441.—(III) a priest of Bacchus, Aelian. Var. Hist. 13, 2.

MACEDONIA, ae, f. a country north of Greece.

MACER, cri, a surname of the Licinii.—(II) *Caius Licinius Macer*, an orator, Cic. Br. 67.—(III) *Aemilius Macer*, a poet of Verōna, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 43. Pont. 2, 10, 13.

MACHANIDAS, ae, m. a tyrant of Lacedaemon, Liv. 27, 30. 28, 5. & 23, 5.

MACHAON, ònis, m. son of Aesculapius, & a celebrated physician, (G. 370.) also put for any physician, Ov. Pont. 3, 4, 7. 1, 3, 5. Stat. Silv. 1, 4, 114. Virg. Æ. 2, 263.

MACAO, ònis, m. a person esteemed by Atticus, Cic. Att. 4, 12.

MACRO, chief of the praetorian guards under Tiberius, Tac. Ann. 6, 15, 23, 45, 29, 48, 46, 50. Suet. Cal. 20.

MACROBIUS, i, m. an author, in the time of Theodosius, who composed the *Saturnalia* and a commentary on the *somnium Scipio*, of Cicero.

MACULA, ae, f. m. a friend of Cicero's, Cic. Fam. 6, 19.

MADAUARA, ae, f. a city of Africa.

MAECENAS, atis, m. a Roman *eques*, Tac. Ann. 6, 11. Hor. Od. 3, 29. Martial. 8, 56, 9 & 5.

MAECIUS, (*Sp.*) *Tarpa*, a critic, Cic. Fam. 7, 1. Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 38.

MAENADES, -um, f. Bacchanals, Catull. 64, 23.

MAENAS, (sing.) Sen. Med. 382.

MAENALUS, i, m. son of Lycaon, Apollodor. 3, 8, 1.—(II) *Maenulus*, m. sing. & *Maenula*, orum, n. plur. a high hill in Arcadia.

MAENIUS, i, m. the name of a Roman *gens*.—(II) *Caius Maenius*, a consul, Liv. 8, 13, 2, 56. Cic. Vat. 10.—(III) *Caius Maenius*, a praetor, Liv. 40, 35 & 43.—(IV) *Lucius Maenius*, a tribune, Liv. 7, 16.—(V) *Marcus Maenius*, author of an agrarian law, Liv. 4, 53.

MAEONIA, ae, f. that part of Lydia, which borders on Ionia and Caria; the birth-place of Homer.

MAEONIDES, ae, m. a name of Homer, Martial. 5, 10.

MAEOTIS, idis, f. a lake beyond the Euxine.

MAERĀ, ae, f. a woman metamorphosed into a dog, Ov. Met. 7, 362.—(II) a priestess of Venus, Stat. Theb. 7, 477.—(III) the bitch of Icarus, Hygin. 130.

MAEVIUS, i, m. a poet, contemporary with Horace and Virgil, Hor. Ep. 10, 2. Virg. Ecl. 3, 90.

MAGI, òrum, m. magicians, a name given to wise and learned men among the Persians, Cic. Div. 1, 23 & 41.

MAGIUS, the name of a Roman *gens*.—(II) *P. Magius Chilo*, the friend of Marcellus, Cic. Fam. 4, 12. Att. 13, 10.—(III) *L. Magius*, an adherent of Marius, Cic. Verr. 1, 34.—(IV) *Decius Magius*, a noble Campanian, Liv. 23, 7 & 10. Cic. Rull. 2, 34. Pis. 11.

MAGNES, ètis, m. the name of a shepherd on mount Ida, Plin. 36, 16. Lucr. 6, 908.—(II) a surname of Demetrius, Cic. Att. 4, 11 & 8, 11.

MAGNESIA, ae, f. a country of Macedon.

MAGNUS *Claudius*, brother of Pisa, Tacit. Hist. 1, 48.

MAGNUS, a surname given to Pompey, Lucan. 2, 598. 9, 121. Catull. 25, 6.

MAGO, a common name among the Carthaginians.—(II) a brother of Hannibal's, Liv. 22, 46. 23, 12 & 30, 18.—(III) an author who wrote on husbandry, Cic. Or. 1, 58. Plin. 18, 3.

MAHARBAL, alis, m. son of Himilco, Liv. 21, 12. 22, 51. 23, 18.

MAIA, ae, f. daughter of Atlas, and mother of Mercury, (G. 378.) Hor. Od. 1, 2, 43. Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 5. Virg. Æn. 1, 297. Virg. G. 1, 225. Ov. Met. 1, 670. Macrobr. Sat. 1, 12.

MALEVĒNTUM, i, n. a town of the Hirpini, changed by the Romans into Beneventum.

MALLEOLUS, i, m. a surname of the Publicii.

MALLEOLUS, (*Cn.*) the quaestor of Dola-bella in Asia, whose son was pillaged by his guardian Verres, Cic. Verr. 1, 15 & 36.

MALLEOLUS, i, m. one who murdered his mother, and on that account was sewed into a sack and thrown into the sea, A. ad Herenn. 1, 13. Liv. Ep. 68.

MALLIUS *Glaucia*, a freed man, client of T. Roscius Magnus, Cic. Rosc. s. 7.

MAMERCINUS, or Mamercus, i, m. a surname of the Aemilii. *Lucius Aemilius Mamercinus*, twice consul, and twice dictator, Liv. 8, 16, & c.

MAMERCUS, i, m. a rich citizen of Rome, Cic. Off. 2, 17.—(II) a consul with D. Brutus, Cic. Br. 47.

MAMERTES, is, m. a Corinthian, Ov. in Ibin, 549.

MAMTIUS, (*Octavius*) dictator of Tuscūlum, Cic. N. D. 2, 2. Liv. 1, 49. 2, 20.—(II) *Lucius*, dictator of Tuscūlum, when the Capitol was seized by Herdonius, Liv. 3, 18 & 29.—(III) *Caius Mamilius Limetanus*, a tribune, Sall. Jug. 40.—(IV) *Mamilius Mancinus*, another tribune, Sall. Jug. 73.—(V) *Caius Mamilius Vitulus*, the first plebeian honoured with the title of Curio Maximus, Liv. 27, 8.—(VI) *Mamilius Mamilius*, a lawyer and consul, a. u. 603, Cic. Or. 1, 58.

MAMURRA, *ae, m.* a Roman *eques*, born at Formiae, praefectus fabrum to Caesar. Cic. Att. 7, 7 & 13, 52. Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 37.

MAMURIUS, *i, m.* a worker in brass, Ovid. Fast. 260.—383.

MANCIUS, (*C. Hostilius*) consul with Lepidus, *a. 617*. Cic. Br. 27. Or. 1, 40. Off. 3, 30.

MANDANE, *es, f.* mother of Cyrus the great. (G. 600.)

MANDONIUS, *i, m.* brother of Indibilis, prince of the *Illygètes* in Spain, Liv. 22, 21. 26, 49; 27, 19. 28, 24. 29, 2 & 3.

MANIA, *v. Mana*, *ae, f.* mother of the *Lares*, Varr. L. L. 8, 38.

MANILIUS, *i, m.* the name of a plebeian gens at Rome.—(II) C. MANILIUS, a tribune, the author of the Manilian law, Cic. Manil. 24.

—(III) M. MANILIUS, a lawyer, Cic. Or. 1, 48 & 3, 33. Cic. Br. 27. Cic. Acad. 4, 32.—(IV)

MANILIUS *vel Manlius*, *i, m.* author of a poem on astronomy, still extant.

MANIUS, *i, m.* a Roman *praenomen*. Varr. L. L. 8, 38.—(II) *Manius* (contracted *M'*) *Marcus*, an aedile of the commons, Plin. 18, 3.

MANLIUS, *i, m.* the name of a patrician gens.—(II) *Aulus Manlius*, consul, Liv. 2, 54.

—(III) who defended the Capitol, (G. 221) and hence got the surname of *CAPITOLINUS*,

Liv. 5, 31 & 47. 6, 20.—(IV) *Lucius Manlius*, a dictator, called *IMPERIOSUS*, Liv. 7, 3 & 4.—

(V) *Titus Manlius L. F.* made a military tribune by the people, Liv. 7, 5. surnamed *TORQUATUS*, *ib. 10*, three times consul, and twice dictator.—(VI) *Titus Manlius Torquatus*, a descendant of the former, Liv. 1, 19.—(VII) *Caius Manlius*, one of the associates of *Catiline*, Cic. Cat. 3, 6. Sall. Cat. 27, 32. *ib. 59 & 60*.

MANNUS, *i, m.* the name of a slave, Liv. 26, 27.

MANTINEA, *ae, f.* a city of Arcadia.

MANTUA, *ae, f.* a city of Italy, near Cremona.

MANTO, *-ûs, f.* daughter of *Tiresias*, the Theban prophet, and mother of *Ocnus*. Virg. *Æn.* 10, 198.

MARATHON, *ônis, f.* a town in Attica.

MARCELLUS, *i, m.* the surname of a plebeian family of the gens *Claudia*.—(II) *M. Claudius Marcellus*, five times consul, Virg. *Æ.* 6, 856.

Liv. 22, 57. 23, 14.—(III) *M. Marcellus*, son of the former, Liv. 27, 27. He was tribune of the commons, curule edile, praetor and consul,

Liv. 29, 11 & 20, &c.—(IV) *M. Claudius Marcellus*, son of the former, a praetor, Liv. 43, 11.

consul, 45, 44.—(V) *M. Marcellus*, for whom Cicero made a noble speech, Cic. Fam. 4, 12.—

(VI) *M. Marcellus*, son of *C. Claudius Marcellus*, Suet. Caes. 27. married to Julia, the daughter of Augustus, Suet. Aug. 63.

MARCIA, *ae, f.* wife of *Regulus*, Dio, 1. 24. Gell. 6, 4.

MARCUS, (*Numa*) son of *Marcus*, a patrician, made *Pontifex Maximus* by *Numa*, Liv. 1, 20.—(II) *Ancus Marcius*, the grandson of *Numa Pompilius*, and fourth king of Rome,

Liv. 1, 32.—(III) *Caius Marcius*, surnamed

Cotiolanus, Liv. 2, 33. G. 212.—(IV) *Caius Marcius Rutilus*, the first plebeian dictator, who triumphed by the order of the people, Liv. 7, 17 & 22, &c.—(V) *Lucius Marcius*, a Roman *eques*, and a centurion of the first rank,

Liv. 25, 39.—(VI) a celebrated diviner, Sil. 7, 463. Liv. 25, 12.—(VII) *Q. Marcius Rex*, the colleague of *Metellus* in the consulship, Cic. Pis. 4.—(VIII) *Q. Marcius Rex*, praetor, a.

610, Plin. 36.

MARCUS, a frequent *praenomen* among the Romans.—*MARCIPOR*, *ëris*, the slave or boy of *Marcus*, Plin. 33, 1. Quinct. 1, 4, 46.

MAREOTIS, *ïdis, v. Marmarica*, *ae, f.* a country of Lybia.—(II) a lake in Egypt, washing part of Alexandria.

MARICA, *ae, f.* a Laurentine nymph, mother of king *Latinus*, Virg. *Æn.* 7, 47. Hor. Od. 3, 17, 7. Lucan. 2, 424. Martial. 13, 83.

MARIO, *onis, m.* a slave of Cicero's, Cic. Fam. 16, 1.

MARIUS, the name of a plebeian family at Rome.—(II) *G. Marius*, a native of *Arpinum*, Sall. Jug. 63. who arrived at great eminence in various public offices, Cic. Planc. 21. Off. 3, 20.

—(III) *G. Marius*, son of the great *Marius*, Paterc. 2, 26. Cic. N. D. 3, 32.—(IV) *M. Marius Gracidianus*, a praetor, brother to *Marius*, put to an excruciating death, Cic. de petit. Cens. 3. See also Cic. Fam. 7, 1. Att. 12, 49.

Br. 45. Fam. 12, 15. Sext. Rosc. 32.

MARO, *ônis, m.* a surname of the *Papirii*, Cic. Fam. 11, 11. also of *Virgil*, Juv. 11, 178.

MARONEA, *ae, f.* a city of Chaonia.

MARPESIA, *ae, f.* the first queen of the *Amazons*.

MARS, *Martis, v. MAVORS*, *ortis, m.* the god of war, son of *Jupiter* and *Juno*, Virg. *Æ.* 3, 35. Liv. 1, 20. For phrases, see *B.* in voc.

MARSYAS, *v. Marsya*, *ae, m.* a musician of Phrygia, Ov. Met. 8, 6, 383. Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 120. (G. 372.)

MARTICOLA, *ae, f.* a worshipper of Mars, Ov. Trist. 5, 3, 22. Pont. 4, 14, 14.

MARTIGENA (*ae, m.*) *Quirinus*, Romulus the son of Mars, Ov. Fast. 1, 199. Ov. Amor, 3, 4, 39.

MARTIALIS *flamen*, the priest of Mars, Cic. Phil. 11, 8. Cic. Cluent. 15. Hor. Od. 1, 7, 9.

MARTIALIS, (*M. Valerius*) a celebrated poet, a writer of epigrams, whose works are still extant.

MARULLUS *Epidius*, a tribune of the commons, Suet. Caes. 79. Cic. Phil. 13, 15.

MASINISSA, *ae, m.* a king of Numidia, Liv. 27. Cic. Sen. 10.

MASO, *ônis*, several persons noted by Cicero.

MASSICUS, *i, m.* a mountain of Campania.

MASSILIA, *ae, f.* *Marseilles* in France.

MASTANESOSUS, *i, v. -es, ae, m.* a king in Mauritania, Cic. Vat. 5.

MATERNUS, *i, m.* a poet and sophist, Dio, 67, 12.

MATINIUS, *i, m.* a trader, Cic. Att. 5, 21.

MATIUS, *i, m.* a learned Roman, Cic. Fam. 7, 15. (B. 248.)

MATO, v. *Matho*, ðnis, a Roman surname of the gens *Pomponia* & gens *Naevia*.

MATRŌNA, ae, f. *Marne*, a river of France.

MARTINIUS, i, m. several obscure persons mentioned by Cicero.

MATŪTA, ae, f. the Latin name of Ino, when changed into a sea-goddess, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12. Ov. Fast. 6, 479. 6, 476 & 475.

MAURITĀNIA, ae, f. the south part of Africa.

MAZARA, ae, f. a town of Sicily.

MAUSŌLUS, i, m. a king of Caria, Gell. 10, 18. Suet. Aug. 101.

MAXIMUS, i, m. a surname first given to Q. Fabius, the censor, Liv. 9. 46. Ov. Fast. 1, 605. 2, 241.

MEDĒA, ae, f. daughter of Acētes, king of Colchis, Cic. N. D. 3, 19. Hor. Epod. 5, 61. Ov. Art. Am. 2, 101.

MEDON, ontis, m. son of Codrus, Pausan. 4, 5. (G. 426.)

MEDIA, ae, f. a large country in Asia.

MEDIOLĀNUM, i, n. *Milan*, and also *Munster*, both cities in Germany.

MEDUS, i, m. son of MedĒa. (G. 443.)—(II) the name of one of the tragedies of Pacuvius, Cic. Off. 1, 31.—(III) a river of Media, into which the Araxes falls.

MEDŪSA, ae, f. daughter of Phorcus, and chief of the three gorgons, Propert. 3, 22, 8. Luc. 9, 629. Ov. F. 5, 8. Met. 5, 249. (G. 395.)

MEGABŪSUS, i, m. one of the Persian nobles that expelled the Magi. (G. 607.)—(II) a general of Artaxerxes. (G. 615.) Strab. l. 14, 950. Quintil. 5, 12, 21.

MEGAERA, ae, f. one of the infernal furies, Virg. Æn. 12, 846.

MEGĀLE, an epithet of Cybĕle, Liv. 29, 14.

MEGĀRA, ae, f. (*or a*, -orum, n.) a city of Achaia, near Athens.—(II) the first wife of Hercules, Senec. Herc. fur. 1015. (G. 400.)

MEGAREUS, (3 syll.) son of Onchestius, and grandson of Neptune, father of Hippomanes, Ov. Met. 10, 605.

MELA, ae, m. a companion of Antony, Cic. Phil. 13, 2.—(II) *Pomponius Mela*, a geographer, born at Tingentera in Spain, Mel. 2, 6, 85.

MELAMPUS, ōdis, m. son of Amythāon, Stat. Theb. 3, 453. Virg. G. 3, 550. Virg. Ecl. 6, 48. Cic. N. D. 3, 21.—(II) the name of a dog from his black feet, Ov. Met. 3, 206.

MELANTHEUS, eos, m. a person guilty of murder, who while concealing it, was discovered by his mother, ignorant of what had happened, Ov. in Ibin, 625.

MELANTHIUS, i, m. a Rhodian, scholar of Carneādes, Cic. Acad. 4, 6.—(II) a painter, Plin. 35, 7.—(III) a goat-herd of Ulysses, Hom. Odys. 21, 175. 20, 175. 22, 473.

MELEĀGER, v. *Meleagrus*, ri, m. son of Oenĕus, who slew the wild boar of Calydon. (G. 434.) Ov. Met. 8, 534. Lucan. 6, 365.—(II) a Greek poet, native of Gadara, in Syria.

MELESIGĒNES, is, m. a name of Homer. (G. 587.)

MELĒTE, es, f. one of the four muses, mentioned Cic. N. D. 3, 21.

MELIBŌEUS, i, m. the name of a shepherd, Virg. E. 1, 6. & Æn. 3, 401.

MELICERTA, ae, m. son of Athāmas and Ino. See Ino.

MELIBŌEA, ae, f. a city of Magnesia.

MELĪTE, es, v. *Melitta*, ae, f. the island of Malta.

MELŌS, i, f. an island near Candy.

MELISSUS, i, m. first king of Crete, father of Amalthĕa and Melissa. (G. 356.) Col. 9, 2.

—(II) a philosopher of Samos, Laert. 9, 24. Cic. Acad. 4, 37.—(III) *C. Melissus*, a writer of comedies, Ov. Pont. 4, 16, 30.

MELIUS, (Sp.) a Roman citizen, Liv. 4, 13. Cic. Cat. 1, 1. Liv. 4, 14.

MELLA, v. *Mela*, (Annaeus) brother of Senĕca, Tac. Ann. 16, 17.

MELPOMĒNE, es, f. one of the nine muses, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 3.

MEMMIUS, i, m. the name of a plebeian gens, Virg. Æn. 5, 116. Juv. 1, 100.—(II) *C. Memmius*, a tribune of the commons, Sall. Jug. 27.

—(III) *C. Memmius*, L. F. an agreeable speaker, well versed in Greek literature, Cic. Br. 70.

MEMNON, ōnis, m. son of Tithŏnus and Aurora, general of the Aethiopians. (G. 449.) Luc. 3, 284. Ov. Met. 13, 618.—(II) a native of Rhodes. (G. 620.)

MEMPHIS, is, f. *Grand Cairo*, in Egypt.

MENA, v. *Menas*, ae, m. a freedman of Pompey, Suet. Aug. 74. App. Bell. Civ. 5, 714. Hor. Epod. 4.

MENALCAS, ae, m. the name of a shepherd, Virg. Ecl. 2, 15. 3, 13. 9, 16.

MENALIPPE, es, f. daughter of Desmontes, violated by Neptune, Dio. de Art. Rhet. 57. (B. 252.)

MENALIPPUS, i, m. son of Astĕcus, Stat. Theb. 3, 740 & 719. Paus. 9, 18.

MENANDER, dri, m. an Athenian comic writer, Phaedr. 5 fab. 1. Quint. 10, 1, 69. Prop. 3, 21, 28 & 2, 5, 3. Ov. Trist. 2, 369.

MENĒCLES, is, m. an Asiatic rhetorician, Cic. Or. 2, 13. Cic. Br. 95.

MENEDĒMUS, i, m. an Athenian orator, Cic. Or. 1, 18.—(II) a philosopher of Eretria, Cic. Acad. 4, 42.—(III) the name of an old man in Terence, Heaut. 1, 1.

MENELĀUS, i, m. the son of Atreus, and king of Sparta, G. 413.—(II) a Greek rhetorician, Cic. Br. 26.

MENENIA gens, a patrician family at Rome.

MENENIUS *Agrippa*, consul, A. U. 251. Liv. 2, 16 & 2, 32.

MENEPHRON, ōnis, m. an incestuous Arcadian, Ov. Met. 7, 386.

MENES, is, m. the first king of Egypt, Herodot. 2, 99. (G. 664.)

MENESTRĀTUS, i, m. a skilful statuary, Plin. 36, 5.

MENIPPUS, i, m. a humorous philosopher, Cic. Acad. 1, 2. Gell. 13, 30.

MENISCUS, i, m. a citizen of Entella, in Sicily, who gave evidence against Verres, Cic. Verr. 3, 87.

MENIUS, i, m. son of Lycāon, Ov. in Ib. 472.

MENŌCEUS, (3 syll.) i, m. son of Creon, king of Thebes, Stat. Theb. 10, 610, 790. Cic. Tusc. 1, 48.

MENOETES, ae, m. a companion of Aeneas, Virg. *Æn.* 5, 161.

MENOETIUS, i, m. son of Actor, father of Patroclus, *Ōv. Ep.* 3, 23.

MENOCRĪTUS, i, m. a Greek, freedman of Lentulus Spinther, Cic. Fam. 1, 9.

MENON, a book written by Plato, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24.

MENOPHĪLUS, i, m. a slave of Atticus, Cic. Att. 4, 7.—(II) a Jew ridiculed by Martial, 7, 81.

MENTOR, ōris, m. a sculptor and engraver, Plin. 33, 12 s. 55. Juv. 8, 104. Cic. Verr. 4, 18. Mart. 9, 60, 16 & 4, 39, 5.—(II) a son of Hercules, Apollodor. 2, 7, 8.—(III) a son of Eurystheus, Apollodor. 2, 8, 1.—(IV) a companion of Ulysses, Hom. Od. 2, 225.—(V) a Rhodian, general of a body of Greeks. (G. 619.)

MERCURIUS, i, m. son of Jupiter and Maia. (G. 379.) Hor. Od. 2, 17, 29. Cic. Q. fr. 2, 5. Liv. 2, 21 & 27.—(II) the planet nearest the sun, Cic. N. D. 2, 20. Luc. 10, 209.

MERICUS, i, m. a Spaniard who betrayed the island of Syracuse to the Romans, Liv. 25, 30 & 36, 21.

MERIŌNES, ae, m. the charioteer of Idomeneus, *Ōv. Met.* 13, 359. Hom. Il. 2, 651. Hor. Od. 1, 6, 15.

MERŌPE, es, f. an island and city of Ethiopia.

MERŌPE, es, f. a daughter of Atlas, Ovid. Fast. 4, 175.

MEROPS, ōpis, m. husband of Clymene, *Ōv. Met.* 1, 763.—(II) a Trojan slain by Turnus, Virg. *Æn.* 9, 702.

MERŪLA, a surname of the Cornelii.—(II) *Lucius Cornelius Merŭla*, priest of Jupiter, Paterc. 2, 20 & 22.

MESCINIUS, (L.) *Rufus*, quaestor of Cicero, Cic. Fam. 5, 19.

MESSĀLA, a surname of Valerius Corvinus.—(II) (M. Valerius) *Corvinus*, a noble Roman. (B. 254.)

MESSĀLĪNA, ae, f. daughter of Barbātus Messāla, and wife of the emperor Claudius, Tac. An. 11, 2 & 58.

MESSĀNA, ae, f. *Messina* in Sicily.

MESSĀPIA, ae, f. a province in Naples.

MESSĀPUS, i, m. an Etruscan chief, Virg. *Æn.* 7, 691 & 8, 6.

METĀBUS, i, m. king of Privernum, Virg. *Æn.* 11, 540.

METANĪRA, ae, f. wife of Celcus, *Ōv. Fast.* 4, 539.

METAURUM, i, n. & -us, i, m. a river of Umbria.

METELLI, a family of the *gens* Caecilia.

METELLUS, (Lucius Caecilius) i, m. twice consul, master of the horse, dictator, *Pontifex Maximus*, &c.—(II) *Quintus Caecilius Metellus*, the grandson of the former, Plin. 7, 44.—(III) *Lucius Metellus Calvus*, the brother of Macedonicus, Cic. Font. 7.—(IV) *Quintus Metellus*, the son of Calvus, consul with Silanus, a. 645.

Cic. Brut. 35. Sall. Jug. 43. surnamed *NUMIDICUS*, Paterc. 2, 11.—(V) *Quintus Metellus*, the son of Numidicus, called Pius, Cic. Or. 2, 40.—(VI) *Quintus Metellus*, consul with Hortensius, Cic. 1. Act. in Verr. 9. called *CRETICUS*, Cic. Flacc. 13. Sall. Cat. 30.—(VII) *Quintus Metellus Celer*, an orator, Cic. Br. 89.—(VIII) *Quintus Metellus Celer*, eldest son of the former, praetor during Cicero's consulship, Cic. Cat. 1, 8.—(IX) *Q. Metellus Nepos*, a younger brother of the former, and tribune of the people, Dio, 37, 38.—(X) *Lucius Metellus*, a tribune, Cic. Att. 10, 4.

METILIUS, (Marcus) a tribune of the plebeians, Liv. 5, 11.

METON, ōnis, m. an Athenian astronomer, the author of the lunar cycle. (G. 15.) Auson. Epist. 2, 12.—(II) a debtor of Cicero's, Cic. Att. 12, 51 & 3.

METRA, a favourite of king Ariobarzānes, Cic. Fam. 15, 4.

METRODŌRUS, i, m. a philosopher of Scepsis, Plin. 7, 24 & 35, 11.—(II) of Chios, a sceptical philosopher, Cic. Acad. 4, 23.—(III) of Athens, an Epicurean philosopher, Cic. Fin. 2, 3.

METTIUS Fuffetius, dictator of the Albans, See *FUFFETIUS*.—(II) (M.) Caesar's ambassador to Ariovistus, Caes. B. G. 1, 47 & 54.

METSICILIUS, i, m. an adherent of Pompey, Cic. Att. 8, 12.

MEZENTIUS, i, m. king of Caere, Virg. *Æn.* 7, 643. 8, 478 & 10, 907.

MEZETŪLUS, i, m. a Numidian, Liv. 29, 29 & 30.

MICIPSA, ae, m. son of Masinissa, king of Numidia, Sall. Jug. 5, &c.

MICTION, v. *Mictio*, ōnis, m. a friend of the Romans, a native of Chalcis in Euboea, Liv. 35, 38 & 46.

MIDAS, ae, m. a king of Phrygia, *Ōv. Met.* 90—145. 11, 153.

MILANION, ōnis, m. the lover of Atalanta, *Ōv. Art.* 2, 188.

MILĒTUS, i, m. son of Phoebus, *Ōv. Met.* 9, 442.—(II) a city on the borders of Caria.

MILŌ, ōnis, m. an athleta of Croton. (G. 180.)—(II) the commander of Tarentum. (G. 234.)—(III) T. Annii, friend of Cicero, Paterc. 2, 47. Quinct. 2, 20, 8. Dio. 40, 54.

MILTĪADES, is, m. an Athenian general. (G. 347 & 465.)

MIMALLŌNES, v. *Mimallonides*, um, f. women who performed the rites of Bacchus, Stat. Theb. 4, 660.

MIMAS, antis, m. a giant, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 53. Sil. 12, 147.

MINNERMUS, i, m. a native of Colophon, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 65. Pausan. 9, 29. Athenae, 1. 13.

MINCIUS, i, m. a river near Mantua.

MINDIUS, (M.) brother of Mescenius Rufus, a trader, Cic. Fam. 5, 20 & 13, 16.

MINERVA, ae, f. daughter of Jupiter, the goddess of wisdom, war, arms, spinning and weaving. (G. 361.)

MINOS, *ōis*, m. son of Jupiter and Eurōpa, king and lawgiver of Crete, who after his death was made Judge of the infernal regions. (G. 384 & 340.) Cic. Tusc. 1, 5 & 41. Virg. *Æn.* 6, 14. Ov. in *Ib.* 511. Stat. *Achill.* 1, 192. Ov. *Met.* 8, 174. *Plin.* 4, 12 s. 20.

MINOTAURUS, i, m. a monster, having both the shape of a man, and bull. (G. 421.) Cic. *Fam.* 12, 25.

MINUCIA, *ae*, f. a Vestal virgin, buried alive for breaking her vow of virginity, Liv. 8, 15.—(II) *gens*, a family at Rome.

MINUCIUS, (Lucius) a consul under Cincinnatus, the dictator, Liv. 3, 26.—(II) *Lucius Minucius*, superintendent of provisions, Liv. 4, 12.—(III) *Minucius Magius*, Pompey's ambassador to Caesar, Cic. *Att.* 9, 13.—(IV) *M. Minucius Rufus*, master of horse under Fabius Maximus the dictator, Liv. 22, 8.—(V) *Q. Minucius Rufus*, a consul, Liv. 33, 22.—(VI) *Q. Minucius Thermus*, a praetor, Liv. 34, 10. slain in a battle against the Thracians, Id. 38, 41.

MINYAS, *ae*, m. son of Orchomēnos, a Theban, whose daughters, despising the sacred rites of Bacchus, were turned into bats. (B. 260.)

MISAGĒNES, *is*, m. a son of Masinissa, Liv. 42, 29. 45, 14.

MISĒNUS, i, m. trumpeter of Aeneas, and the son of Aëolus, Virg. *Æ.* 6, 164.

MITHRIDĀTES, *is*, m. king of Pontus, (B. 260.)

MITYLĒNAE, *arum*, & *-ēne*, *es*, f. a city of Lesbos.

MNASISTRĀTUS, i, m. a farmer of the public lands, Cic. *Verr.* 3, 46.

MNEMOSŶNE, *es*, f. mother of the nine muses, (G. 368.)

MNESARCHUS, i, m. a stoic, scholar of Panaetius, Cic. *Or.* 1, 11 & 17.

MNESILŪCHUS, i, m. chief of the Acarnanians, Liv. 36, 11 & 12.

MNESTHEUS, *eos*, m. a companion of Aeneas, Virg. *Æ.* 4, 288. 5, 117, 493. & 10, 129.

—(II) a king of Athens, (G. 424.)

MODIUS, i, m. a Roman *equus*, Cic. *Verr.* 2, 48.

MOERAGĒNES, *is*, m. a native of Asia, Cic. *Att.* 5, 15. 6, 1.

MOERIS, *idis*, m. a king of Egypt. (G. 666.) *Plin.* 5, 9.—(II) a shepherd, Virg. *E.* 8, 96. & 9, 1.

MOESIA, *ae*, f. a province near Thrace.

MOGŪNTIA, *ae*, f. the city *Mentz*.

MOLO, (*Apollonius*) a teacher of rhetoric at Rhodes, Cic. *Or.* 1, 17. *Br.* 90. *Val. Max.* 2, 2, 3.

MOLORCHUS, i, m. a shepherd, *Serv. ad Virg. G.* 3, 10. *Apollod.* 2, 4, 1. *Stat. Theb.* 4, 160. *Mart.* 9, 44, 13. 4, 64, 30.

MOVUS, i, m. son of Nox and Somnus, the god of raillery, *Hesiod. Theog.* 214. Cic. *Att.* 5, 20.

MONA, *ae*, f. the isle of *Anglesea*; or, according to Caesar, the isle of *Man*.

MONAĒSES, *is*, m. a general of the Parthians, *Dio.* 49, 24.

MONĒTA, *ae*, f. a name of Juno, *Ovid. Fast.* 6, 103. *Cic. Div.* 1, 45. 2, 32. (B. 262.)

MONŌDUS, i, m. son of Prusias, king of Bithynia, *Plin.* 7, 16 s. 15. *Val. Max.* 1, 8 & 12. *Jul. Pollux.* 2, 4.

MORSŌPUS, i, m. an Athenian, *Ovid. Ep.* 8, 72. *Met.* 5, 661. (G. 418.)

MORSUS, i, m. an augur of the Argives, Cic. *N. D.* 2, 3.—(II) son of Atraphycus, a soothsayer of the Lapithae, *Ovid. Met.* 12, 456.—(III) a shepherd, *Virg. E.* 3, 26.

MORPHEUS, *eos*, m. son of the god Somnus, who could counterfeit any shape, *Ovid. Met.* 11, 635.

MOSA, *ae*, f. a river of Gallia Belgica.

MOSCHUS, i, m. a Greek poet, whose eclogues are still extant.—(II) a rhetorician of Pergamus, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 5, 8.

MOSĒS, *is*, *v.* *ae*, m. the lawgiver of the Jews, *Juv.* 14, 102. *Tac. Hist.* 5, 2, 9. *Plin.* 30, 1 s. 2. *Just.* 36, 2.

MUCIA, *ae*, f. sister of Metellus Celer, Cic. *Fam.* 5, 2. *Att.* 1, 13. *Plut. Pomp.* 641. *Suet. Caes.* 50.

MUCIUS; (*Gaius Scaevola*) a young nobleman who attempted to kill Porsēna, Liv. 2, 17.—(II) *P. Mucius Scaevola*, consul, A. U. 620; founder of the civil law, *Pomp. de Orig. Jur.*

—(III) *Q. Mucius*, consul, A. U. 656, son-in-law to Laelius, chief of the senate, Cic. *Phil.* 8, 10.—(IV) *Q. Mucius P. F.* a praetor, much beloved by the people, Cic. *Verr.* 2, 10 & 21.

MULCĪBER, *beris*, *v.* *bris*, m. a name of Vulcan, Cic. *Tusc.* 2, 4.

MUMMIUS, (*Lucius*) consul, A. U. 607, destroyed Corinth and conquered Achaia, Cic. *Verr.* 1, 21.—(II) *Sp. Mummius*, brother of the former, and his lieutenant at Corinth, Cic. *Att.* 13, 5 & 7.—(III) *Lucius Mummius Quadratus*, tribune of the people with Clodius, Cic. *Sext.* 11.

MUNATIUS, (*Titus*) an associate of Catiline, Cic. *Cat.* 2, 2. *Fam.* 7, 2.

MUNDA, *ae*, f. a town of Baetic Spain.

MURCUS, (*L. Statius*) a proconsul of Asia, Cic. *Fam.* 12, 11. *Dio.* 48, 19.

MURĒNA, (*L. Lucius*) praetor, A. U. 667. *Plut. in Sylla*, *Appian. Bell. Mithr.* 215. Cic. *Manil.* 8. *Brut.* 90.—(II) *L.* son of the former, lieutenant of L. Lucullus, Cic. *Mur.* 9, 1, & *Dio.* 37, 30 & 39.

MURRĀNUS, i, m. a Latin, descended from the ancient kings of Latium, Virg. *Æ.* 12, 529. *Serv. ib.*

MUSAE, *arum*, f. the Muses, nine in number, *Calliope*, *Clio*, *Erato*, *Thalia*, *Melpomene*, *Terpsichore*, *Euterpe*, *Polyhymnia*, and *Urania*, (G. 368.) said to be the daughters of Jupiter and Mnemosyne, and were supposed to preside over the liberal arts, *Ov. Met.* 15, 622. *Virg. E.* 4, 1. For phrases, *sec B.* in *voc.*

MUSA, (*Antonius*) physician of Augustus, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 15, 3. *Div.* 53, 30. *Suet.* 59.

MUSAEUS, i, m. a Greek poet, Virg. *Æ.* 6, 667.

MUSCA, ae, m. a freedman of Atticus, Cic. Att. 6, 1.

MUSTĒLA, ae, m. one of the assassins employed by Antony, Cic. Phil. 2, 4 & 41, 5 & 13, 2. Att. 12, 5.

MUSTIUS, (*Caius*) a Roman *eques*, Cic. Verr. 1, 51.

MUTĪNA, ae, f. a city of Gallia Togata.

MYCON, ōnis, m. a shepherd, Virg. *Æ.* 3, 10, 7, 30.

MYCŌNE, es, f. one of the Cyclādes.

MYGDON, ōnis, m. father of Coroebus, Virg. *Æ.* 2, 342.

MYGDONIA, ae, f. a country of Macedon.—(II) another in Mesopotamia.—(III) another in Phrygia.

MYRMECĪDES, ae, v. is, m. a native of Miletus, Cic. Ac. 4, 38.

MYRON, v. *Myron*, ōnis, m. a statuary, Cic. Or. 3, 7. Plin. 34, 7, 19.

MYRRHA, ae, f. daughter of Cinýras, and mother of Adōnis, Ov. Met. 298.

MYRTĪLUS, i, m. the charioteer of Cœnomāus, (G. 404.) Cic. N. D. 3, 38.—(II) the name of a slave, Cic. Att. 15, 13, 16, 11.

MYs, *Myos*, m. a carver or embosser in silver, Mart. 8, 51. Plin. 33, 12 s. 55.

MYSCĒLOS, v. us, i, m. son of Alēmon, and founder of Croton, Ov. Met. 15, 19.

MYSIA, ae, f. a country of Asia Minor.

MYUS, untis, f. a city of Ionia.

N.

NABATHAEA, ae, f. a country of Arabia Felix.

NABDALSA, ae, m. a conspirator against Jugurtha, Sall. Jug. 70-73.

NABIS, a tyrant of Lacedaemon, Liv. 29, 12, 32, 39, 35, 39.

NABŌLUS, i, m. son of Hippāsus, and charioteer of Laius, Stat. Theb. 7, 355.

NAEVIA *gens*, a Roman family.

NAEVIUS, i, m. the most ancient Roman dramatic poet, (B. 267.)—(II) *Secr.* a public crier, Cic. Quint. 1, &c.

NAĪAS, ādis, & *Naias, idis*, f. plur. *Naiādes*, v. *Naiḗs*, the nymphs of rivers and fountains, Ov. Met. 14, 328 & 557. 2, 325. Stat. Silv. 1, 5, 6. Virg. *Æ.* 10, 10. & 2, 6. Propert. 2, 23, 96. & 2, 32, 40.

NAPAEAE, ārum, f. nymphs of the woods and groves, Virg. G. 4, 335. Stat. Theb. 4, 255.

NAR, *Naris*, m. a river of Umbria.

NARCISSUS, i, m. son of the river Cephīsus, Ov. Met. 3, 341-510. Stat. Silv. 3, 4, 41. Pausan. 9, 31.—(II) a favourite freedman of the emperor Claudius, Suet. Cl. 28. Tac. An. 13, 1. Dio. 60, 34.

NASĪCA, (*P. Scipio*) judged by the senate to be the best man in Rome, Liv. 29, 11. Ov. Fast. 4, 347. Juv. 3, 137. Val. Max. 8, 15, 3.

NASIDIUS, *Nasidianus*, & *Nasidiŕenus*, i, m. Roman names, Mart. 7, 53, &c.

NASO, ōnis, m. a Roman surname, first given to some person from his large nose.—(II) a surname of the poet Ovid, Pont. 4, 9, 2.

NATTA, ae, m. a Roman surname, Cic. Div. 2, 20.

NAUCRĀTES, ae, v. is, m. a native of Erythrae, an historian, scholar of Isocrates, Cic. Or. 2, 25. & 3, 44.

NAUPACTUS, i, m. a city of Aetolia.

NAUPLIA, ae, f. a sea-port in Argos.

NAUPLIUS, i, m. father of Palamēdes, Ovid. Met. 13, 310. (G. 453.)

NAUSICAA, v. -aē, es, f. daughter of Alcinoŕus, Mart. 12, 31, 9. (G. 456.)

NAUSIPHĀNES, is, m. scholar of Democritus, and preceptor of Epicurus, Cic. N. D. 1, 26 & 33.

NAUTES, is, m. the aged friend of Aeneas, Virg. *Æ.* 5, 704.

NAXOS, i, f. one of the Cyclādes.

NEAERA, ae, f. a girl beloved by Tibullus, Tibull. 3, 1, 6. Hor. Od. 1, 33, 1.—(II) a woman whom Horace upbraids for deceiving him, Epod. 15, 11.—(III) the mistress of a shepherd in Virgil, Ecl. 3, 3.—(IV) wife of Sol, Hom. Odys. 12, 133, &c.

NEAPŌLIS, is, f. *Naples*, in Italy.

NECTANĒBUS, v. is, is, m. a king of Egypt, Nep. 12, 2 & 178.

NELEUS, i, m. king of Pylos, Ovid. Met. 2, 690. 6, 418. 12, 558. 57, 7 & 533. Apollod. 2, 9, 9.

NEMĒSIS, is, f. a goddess, the avenger of insolence and pride, Stat. Theb. 8, 520. Ovid. Trist. 5, 7, 8.—(II) a mistress of Tibullus, 2, 3, 55. Mart. 8, 73, 7.

NEOBŪLE, es, f. a daughter of Lycambes, (q. v.)—(II) a mistress of Horace, Od. 3, 12, 6.

NEOCLES, is, v. *Neoclus*, i, m. father of Themistocles, Nep. 2, 1. Ovid. Pont. 1, 3, 69.—(II) father of Pamphilus, a scholar of Plato, Cic. N. D. 1, 26.

NEOPTOLĒMUS, i, m. a name of Pyrrhus, Serv. in Virg. *Æ.* 2, 263 & 449. Ov. Ep. 8, 82. Met. 13, 455.

NEPHĒLE, es, f. wife of Athāmas, and mother of Phryxus, (G. 440.) Ovid. Met. 11, 195. Lucan. 9, 956. Val. Flacc. 1, 56.—(II) the name of a nymph, Ov. Met. 3, 171.

NEPOS, ōnis, (*Cornelius*) a friend of Cicero, Atticus, and Catullus, Mel. 3, 5 & 10. he was author of the Lives of Illustrious Commanders.

NEPTŪNUS, i, m. son of Saturn and Ops, the brother of Jupiter and Pluto. See phrases in B. 269.

NEREUS, (m.) ēi, *vel* ēos, acc. ea, voc. eu, abl. eo, son of Neptune and Canāce; a sea-god, and possessing the gift of prophecy, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 5.

NERIO, iōnis, v. *Neriŕene*, es, v. *Neria*, ae, f. the wife of Mars, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 34. Gell. 13, 21.

NERO, ōnis, m. a surname of the *gens Claudia*.—(II) *C. Claudius Nero*, an illustrious Ro-

man general in the second Punic war.—(III) *Tib. Claudius Nero*, descendant of the former, and Livia's first husband, Cic. Att. 6, 6. praetor in 712. Suet. Tib. 4.—(IV) the Roman emperor, son of Domitius and Agrippina, Suet. Ner. 5 & 7.

NERVA, a surname of the Licinii, Cic. Br. 34.—(II) *C. Licinius*, a praetor, Liv. 45, 45.—(III) *Cocceius Nerva*, the 13th Roman emperor, successor of Domitian, Suet. Dom. 1.

NESAEE, es, f. a sea nymph or nereid, Virg. G. 4, 338.

NESSUS, i, m. a centaur, Ovid. Met. 9, 121. 101, 153. Ep. 9, 141 & 163.

NESTOR, ōris, m. son of Neleus, and king of Pylos, (G. 401. B. 272.)

NESTORIUS, i, m. an acquaintance of Cicero, Fam. 6, 11.

NICANDER, dri, m. a Greek poet of Colophon, who wrote on husbandry, Cic. Or. 1, 16.

—(II) a praetor of the Aetolians, Liv. 38, 1. 35, 12, &c.—(III) an arch-pirate, Liv. 37, 11.

NICĀNOR, ōris, m. one of the nobles of Philip, Liv. 33, 8.—(II) a slave of Atticus, Cic. Att. 5, 3.

NICASIO, ōnis, m. a senator of Enna, Cic. Verr. 4, 51.

NICEARCHUS, i, m. a painter, Plin. 35, 11.

NICE, es, f. wife of Cleomēnes of Syracuse, a favourite of Verres, Cic. Verr. 5, 50,

NICĒTAS, ae, m. a Pythagorean philosopher of Syracuse, Cic. Acad. 4, 39.

NICIAS, ae, m. an Athenian general, (G. 467.)—(II) a grammarian, whom Cicero had with him in Cilicia, Cic. Fam. 9, 10 & 11. Att. 7, 3, 12, 26.

NICO, ōnis, the name of an ass, which prognosticated the victory to Augustus at Actium, Suet. Aug. 96.

NICŌCLES, is, m. tyrant of Sicyon, Cic. Off. 2, 23.

NICOCREON, ontis, m. a king of Cyprus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22.

NICOLĀUS, i, m. a Peripatetic philosopher of Damascus, Athenae, 14, p. 652. Plin. 13, 4 s. 9.

NICOMĀCHUS, i, m. the son of Aristotle, Cic. Fin. 5, 5.—(II) a painter, Cic. Brut. 18. Plin. 35, 10.

NICOMĒDES, is, m. the name of several kings of Bithynia, Liv. 38, 16.

NICOSTRĀTA, ae, f. mother of Evander.

NICOSTRĀTUS, i, m. a slave of Oppianicus, Cic. Cluent. 62.

NIGIDIUS, (P.) *Figūlus*, a candidate for the office of praetor in the consulate of Cicero, Cic. Sull. 14. Cic. Fam. 4, 13. Suet. Aug. 94.

NILUS, i, m. the river Nile in Africa.

NINIUS, (L.) *Quadrātus*, by some supposed the same as *Mummius*.

NINUS, i, m. son of Belus, and first king of the Assyrians, Lucan. 3, 215. (G. 598.)

NINYAS, ae, m. son of Ninus and Semiramis.

NIŌBE, es, f. daughter of Tantālus, and wife of Amphion, king of Thebes, Cic. Tusc.

3, 26. (G. 428.) Stat. Silv. 5, 1, 33. Hor. Od. 4, 6, 1.

NIPHAEUS, i, m. an Italian chief, Virg. A. 10, 570.

NIPHE, es, f. one of the attendants on Diana, Ov. Met. 3, 171.

NIPTRA, ōrum, n. a play of Pacuvius and Sophocles.

NIREUS, ei, v. eos, m. son of Charōpus and Aglaia, king of Syme, Hom. Il. 2, 671 & 216. Ov. Pont. 4, 13, 16. Propert. 3, 18; 27. Hor. Od. 3, 20, 15. Ep. 15, 22.

NISUS, i, m. father of one of those called Bacchus, Cic. N. D. 3, 23.—(II) son of Hyrtacus, a Trojan, friend of Euryālus, Virg. A. 5, 319, 334. 9, 176, &c.—(III) son of Pandion, king of Megāra, whose fate depended on a red lock of hair, Tibull. 1, 4, 57. Ovid. Met. 8, 80, 93 & 146. Virg. G. 1, 404. (G. 375.)

NIXUS, i, m. a name of the constellation Hercūles, Hygin. Poet. Astr. 2, 6. Ovid. Met. 8, 182.

NOBILIOR, (Q. *Fulvius*) a noble Roman, Cic. Br. 20.

NOCTĪFER, eri, m. a name of the evening star, Catull. 63, 7.

NOCTILŪCA, ae, f. a name of the moon, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 38.

NOBINUS, i, m. a deity worshipped by the Romans, Cic. N. D. 3, 20. Aug. de Civ. Dei, 4, 8.

NONIĀNUS, (C. *Considius*) adopted from the gens *Nonia* into the gens *Considia*, Cic. Fam. 16, 12.

NONIUS, (M.) propraetor of Crete, Cic. Att. 6, 1.

NOBĀNUS, (Q. *Junius*) a tribune, Cic. Or. 2, 21 & 48.—(II) C. praetor of Sicily, Cic. Verr. 3, 49, 5, 4.

NORĪCA, ae, f. a city in Germany.

NORĪCUM, i, n. a part of Illyricum.

NOVESIUM, i, n. a town upon the Rhine.

NOVIA, ae, f. the wife of Oppianicus, Cic. Cluent. 9.

NOVIODŪNUM, i, n. *Soissons* in France.

NOVIUS, i, m. a freedman, raised to the rank of tribune, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 40 & 121.—(II) a hunter after inheritances, Juv. 12, 111.

NUCERIA, ae, f. a town near Mantua.

NUCŪLA, ae, m. a friend of Antony, Cic. Phil. 6, 5, 8, 9, 11, 6, &c.

NUMA *Pompilius*, the second king of Rome, famous for his piety and justice, Ov. Met. 15, 4 & 486. Juv. 3, 138.—(II) a valiant soldier of Turnus, Virg. A. 10, 562.—(III) another slain by Nisus or Euryālus, ib. 9, 454.—(IV) *Numa Marcius*, the first Pontifex Max. created by Numa Pompilius, Liv. 1, 20.

NUMANTIA, ae, f. a city of Spain.

NUMĀNUS *Remulus*, a Rutulian, the first man whom Ascanius slew in battle, Virg. A. 9, 592.

NUMERIUS, a praenomen used by several families.—(II) *Fabius Pictor*, a Roman historian who wrote his annals in Greek, Cic. Div. 1, 21,

NUMICIUS, i, m. a commander of the Latins, Liv. 8, 11.

NUMIDIA, ae, f. a country of Africa.

NUMITOR, ōris, m. son of Procas, king of the Alban, and brother of Amulius, by whom he was unjustly deprived of his crown, Ovid. Fast. 4, 53 & 809. (G. 192.) Ov. Met. 14, 773.—(II) a profligate fellow, penurious to his friends only, Juven. 7, 74.

NUMITORIA, ae, f. a native of Fregellae, wife of M. Antony's father, Cic. Phil. 3, 6.

NUMITORIUS, (P.) uncle of Virginia, Liv. 3, 45 & 54.—(II) Q. Pultus, a chief man of Fregellae, mentioned by Cicero, Inv. 2, 34. Fin. 5, 22.

NYPHAE, arum, f. the nymphs, (B. 276.)

NYCTELIUS, i, m. a name of Bacchus, Ovid. Met. 4, 15.

NYCTEUS, eos, v. ei, m. son of Chthonius, and father of Antiope, Apollod. 3, 5, 5. Prop. 1, 4, 5.

NYCTIMENE, es, f. daughter of Nycteus, king of Lesbos, Ov. Met. 2, 590, &c.

NYMPHUS, i, m. a chief man at Palaepolis, who gave up that city to the Romans, Liv. 8, 25 & 26.

NYMPHO, ōnis, m. a native of Centuripa, Cic. Verr. 3, 21.—(II) a native of Colophon, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2.

NYMPHODORUS, i, m. a native of Agrigentum, Cic. Verr. 4, 22.—(II) a native of Centuripa, Cic. Verr. 3, 23.

NYSA, ae, f. nurse of Bacchus, Plin. 5, 18. Stat. Theb. 4, 383.—(II) a person killed by Bacchus, Cic. N. D. 3, 23.

NYSIUS, i, m. a surname of Bacchus, Cic. Flacc. 25.

O.

OAXES, is, m. a river of Crete, Virg. E. 1.

OBSEDIUS, i, m. a person who was said to have discovered a transparent stone of a black colour, Plin. 3, 26 s. 67.

OCELLA, (Serv.) an acquaintance of Cicero, Cic. Fam. 2, 15. 8, 7. Att. 10, 13 & 17.

OCHUS, i, m. a king of Persia, (G. 619.)

OCNUS, i, m. son of the prophetess Manto, Virg. Aen. 10, 198. Ecl. 9, 6, & ibi Serv.—(II) a person whom the painters represented as sitting in the infernal regions, and twisting a rope of broom, while a female ass stood by and devoured the rope as fast as he twisted it, Pausan. 10, 29. Plin. 35, 11 s. 40. Propert. 4, 3, 21.

OCEANUS, i, m. god of the ocean, (B. 277.)

OCRESIA, v. OCRESIA, ae, f. wife of Servius Tullius, Liv. 1, 39. Dio, 4, 1. Ovid. Fast. 6, 627.

OCTAVIA gens, an ancient Roman family.

OCTAVIUS, (Caius) Rufus, the quaestor, who had two sons, Cneius and Caius.—(II) Cn. aedile, praetor, ambassador, and triumvir,

Liv. 28, 38. 29, 13. 30, 1. 31, 11. 34, 45.—(III) Cn. Octavius, son of the former, praetor, A. U. 582. Liv. 44, 17. admiral of the Roman fleet, 45, 5. Cic. Phil. 9, 2.—(IV) Cn. son of the former, and consul with F. Annus, A. U. 625.—(V) Cn. son of the former, repulsed in his application for the aedileship, Cic. Planc. 21. but obtained the consulship with Cinna, Cic. Har. Resp. 25. Br. 47.—(VI) Lucius, consul with C. Aurelius Cotta, A. U. 678. Cic. Verr. 1, 50.—(VII) Caius Octavius, father of Augustus, praetor, and honoured with the title of *Imperator*, Suet. Aug. 3.—(VIII) Caius Octavius Augustus, the second Roman emperor, Suet. Aug. 5.

OCYRŌE, es, f. a prophetic nymph, daughter of Chiron, Ov. Met. 2, 655, &c.

ODITES, ae, m. a centaur, Ov. Met. 12, 458.

ODYSSĒA, ae, f. a poem of Homer, Ov. Trist. 2, 375. Cic. Br. 18.

OEAGRUS, v. Oeager, gri, m. a king of Thrace, father of Orpheus, Hygin. 14. Ov. in Ibin, 484. Ov. Met. 2, 219. Propert. 2, 3, 35. Virg. G. 4, 524. Sil. 5, 464.

OEBĀLUS, i, m. son of Argulius, and father of Tyndarus, king of Laconia, (G. 411.) Ov. Fast. 5, 705. 3, 230. Ov. Met. 10, 196. 13, 396. Ov. in Ibin, 590. Ov. Ep. 16, 126. Stat. Silv. 3, 2, 10. 1, 2, 150. Virg. G. 4, 125.—(II) son of Telon, king of Capreae, Virg. Aen. 7, 734.

OEBARES, is, m. groom of Oarius, Herodot. 3, 85. Justin. 1, 10.

OECLEUS, i, m. father of Amphiarus, Ov. Met. 3, 317. Hyg. 128.

OECLEUS, i, m. a centaur, Ov. Met. 12, 450.

OEDĪPUS, ōdis, m. son of Laius, king of Thebes, (G. 429.) Cic. Fat. 13. Ter. And. 1, 2, 23. Stat. Theb. 1, 17. 2, 436. 7, 513. Mart. 10, 4, 1. Ov. Trist. 1, 1, 114. Ov. Met. 15, 429.

OENEUS, i, m. king of Calydon, father of Meleager, &c. (G. 433.) Cic. Tusc. 2, 8. Ov. Met. 8, 415. 14, 512. Stat. Theb. 5, 405. 5, 661. Ov. Fast. 4, 76.

OENOMAUS, i, m. son of Mars and Asterope, king of Pisa in Elis, father of Hippodamia, (G. 404.)

OENŌNE, es, f. a nymph of Mount Ida, (G. 414.) Ov. Ep. 5, &c.

OENŌTRUS, i, m. an Arcadian, son of Lycaon, Dio, 1, 11. (G. 1.)

OETUS, v. OTUS, i, m. a giant. See EPHELETES.

OEFILIUS, i, m. a lawyer, Cic. Fam. 7, 21. Att. 13, 37.—(II) a creditor of Cicero's, Cic. Fam. 16, 24.

OGĪGES, ae, m. a king of Thebes, Varr. R. 3. prol. Aug. de Civ. Dei, 18, 8. Stat. Theb. 7, 348. 2, 208. 5, 518. 1, 173. 2, 586.

OEGYIA, ae, f. an island in the Ausonian sea.

OILEUS, ei, vel eos, m. king of Locria, father of Ajax, Val. Flacc. 1, 372. Cic. Tusc. 13, 29. Hygin. 114. Virg. Aen. 1, 41. Ovid. Met. 12, 622. (G. 451.) Propert. 4, 1, 117.

OILENIUS, i, m. an inhabitant of Lesbos, Val. Flacc. 2, 163.

OLĒNOS, *u. -us*, i, m. son of Vulcan, who gave name to Olēnos, a town of Aetolia, Hygin. Astr. P. 2, 13.—(II) the husband of Lethaea, Ovid. Met. 10, 68.

OLYMPIA, *ae, f.* a town of Peloponnesus.

OLYMPUS, i, m. a hill in Thessaly.

OLYMPIAS, *adis, f.* mother of Alexander, Cic. Div. 1, 23. Justin. 7, 6, 10 & 9, 7. Gell. 13, 4. Justin. 14, 6.

OLYMPIODŌRUS, i, m. music-master of Epaminondas, Nep. Epam. 2.—(II) a physician mentioned by Pliny, 1, 12.

OLYNTHUS, i, a city of Thrace.

OMPHĀLE, *es, f.* a queen of Lydia, Ovid. Fast. 2, 356. 310 & 352. (G. 401.) Propert. 3, 11, 17.

ONEŌTUS, i, m. son of Python, Liv. 44, 16.

ONŪTES, *ae, m.* son of Echion and Peribia, Virg. *Æn.* 12, 514.

OPHELTES, *ae, m.* son of Lycurgus, king of Nemea, and Eurydice, Apollodor. 3, 6, 4. Stat. Theb. 4, 718 & 722. Stat. Silv. 2, 1, 181. Hygin. 74.—(II) father of Euryalus. Virg. *Æn.* 9, 201.—(III) chief of a crew of Turkish pirates, Hyg. F. 134.

OPHIAS, *adis, f.* daughter of Ophius, i. e. COMBE, Ovid. Met. 7, 383.

OPHĪON, *onis, m.* father of Amŷcus, who is hence called OPHIONIDĒS, Ovid. Met. 12, 345.

OPHIŪCHUS, i, m. a constellation, called in Latin ANGUŪTENENS, Cic. N. D. 2, 42. Ovid. Met. 8, 182.

OPIMIUS, (L.) consul, A. U. 633, who crushed the tribune C. Gracchus. Cic. Cat. 1, 1. Cic. Br. 34, 38 & 83. Sall. Jug. 16, & 42.

OPIS, *is, f.* an attendant on Diana, appointed by her to watch Camilla, Virg. *Æn.* 11, 532. 836 & 858. Apoll. 1, 4, 4.

OPPIA, *ae, f.* a vestal virgin, Liv. 2, 42.

OPPIANĪCUS, i, m. surname of Statius Albius, Cic. Cluent. 4, &c.

OPPIUS, (*Sp.*) *Comicen*, one of the Decemviri, Liv. 3, 35 & 41, 49, 53.—(II) *M.* appointed to have the command of the secession from the Decemviri, Liv. 3, 51.—(III) *C.* a tribune, Liv. 34, 1.—(IV) a friend of Caesar, Cic. Att. 5, 1. Suet. Caes. 521, & 72.

OPPII, *orum, m.* bankers from Velia, Cic. Att. 7, 13 & 10, 4.

OPIS, *v. OPIS, opis, f.* goddess of the earth, sister and wife of Saturn, (G. 355.) Tibull. 1, 4, 68. Cic. Phil. 1, 17. Varr. L. L. 5, 3. Macrobb. Sat. 1, 10.

ORATA, (*C. Sergius*), an Epicurean, Cic. Fin. 2, 22. Off. 3, 16.

ORBILIUS, *Pupillus*, a native of Beneventum, Suet. de Illust. Gram. c. 9. Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 70.

ORBIUS, (*P.*) a lawyer, Cic. Br. 48. Cic. Flacc. 31.

ORBŌNA, *ae, f.* a goddess, Cic. N. D. 3, 25.

ORĀDES, *um, f.* the Orkney islands.

ORĀDĪUS, (*C.*) colleague with Cicero in the praetorship, Cic. Cluent. 34 & 53.

ORCUS, i, m. a name of Pluto, (R. A. 40. & B. 296.)

ORĒADES, *um, f.* mountain nymphs, Virg. *Æn.* 1, 500.

ORESTĒS, *is, m.* son of Agamemnon, (B. 296.)—(II) *Cn. Aufidius*, a consul with P. Lent. Sura, c. 683.—(III) *L. Aurelius*, consul, a. 627. Cic. Br. 2, 8.

ORESTILLA, (*Aurelia*), mistress to Catiline, Cic. Fam. 8, 7.

ORĪON, *onis, v. Oriōnis, m.* son of Neptune and Euryale, a giant fond of hunting, Apollod. 1, 4, 3. Virg. *Æn.* 11, 763. Ovid. Fast. 5, 534. (G. 376 & 90.)—(II) a Theban, whose two daughters devoted themselves to death for their country, Ov. Met. 13, 692, &c.

ORITHYĪA, *ae, f.* daughter of Erechtheus, king of Athens, and wife of Boreas or Aquilo, a king of Thrace, Ovid. Met. 6, 682 & 711. Stat. Theb. 12, 630. Virg. G. 4, 463.—(II) a queen of the Amazons, Justin. 2, 4.

ORŌDES, *is, vel -ae, m.* a king of Parthia, Cic. Fam. 15, 1. 8, 14. Dio, 40, 27. Pater. 2, 46. Justin. 42, 4 & 5.—(II) a Trojan, slain by Mezentius, Virg. *Æn.* 10, 732.

OROETES, *is, m.* a commander of Darius's, Cic. Fin. 5, 30.

ROMĒDON, *ontis, m.* a giant who waged war upon Jupiter, Propert. 3, 8, 48.

ORONTES, *is, m.* a Trojan, a companion of Aeneas, Virg. *Æn.* 1, 220 & 113, & 6, 534.

ORPHEUS, *ei, v. -eos, m.* son of Apollo, a Thracian poet, (G. 370) Apollodor. 1, 9, 16. Hor. Od. 1, 12. Ov. Met. 10, 11, 42. 10, 3 & 11, 22. Cic. N. D. 1, 38.

ORPHIDIUS *Benignus*, lieutenant of Otho, Tac. 2, 43 & 45.

ORPHNE, *es, f.* an infernal nymph, mother of Ascalaphus by Acheron, Ov. Met. 5, 539.

ORTHOSIA, *ae, f.* a city of Phoenicia.

ORSES, *ae, m.* a Trojan, slain by Rapo, Virg. *Æn.* 10, 748.

ORSILOCHUS, i, m. a Trojan, slain by Camilla, Virg. *Æn.* 11, 636 & 690.

OSĀCES, *is, m.* a Parthian general, Cic. Att. 5, 10. Dio, 40, 28.

OSCUS, i, m. the freed man of Otho, commander of his fleet, Tac. Hist. 1, 87.

OSŪNIUS, i, m. king of Clusium, Virg. *Æn.* 10, 655.

OSĪRIS, *is, & ŷdis, m.* a god of the Egyptians, husband of Isis, worshipped also at Rome, (G. 391.) Juven. 6, 540. Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 60. Tibull. 1, 8, 27. G. 605.—(II) a Rutulian, slain by Thymbraeus, Virg. *Æn.* 12, 458.

OSTARIUS, (*P.*) *Scapŷla*, governor of Britain, under Claudius, Tac. Ann. 12, 31, 35, 36 & 39. Tac. Agr. 14.

OSTIA, *ae, f.* a city of Italy at the mouth of the Tiber.

OTĀNES, *is, v. ae, m.* a noble Persian, (G. 607.)

OTHO, a surname of several families.—(II) *L. Roscius Otho*, tribune in 686, Liv. Ep. 119. Juv. 3, 159. Hor. Epod. 4, 15.—(III) *M. Sal-*

PAUS Otho, emperor of Rome, a very profligate character, Suet. Otho, 2. Tac. Hist. 1, 13, 2, 50.

OTHRĪĀDES, æ, m. a Grecian, wounded by the boar of Calydon, Ov. Met. 8, 371.

OTHRVADES, is, m. appointed general of the Lacedæmonians, in a dispute between the Spartans and Argives, Val. Max. 3, 2. Herod. 1, 82. Ov. Fast. 2, 663.

OTHRYS, yos, m. a Trojan, Virg. Æn. 2, 319.

OTREUS, Æos, m. son of Cisseus, and brother of Hecuba, killed by Amÿcus, Val. Flacc. 4, 162.

OTOS, v. us, i, m. son of Alceus, Virg. Cul. 133.

OVIĀ, æ, f. wife of C. Lollius, Cic. Att. 21 & 24.

OVIDIUS, (*Publius*) Naso, Ovid, a celebrated Roman poet, (B. 299.) Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 4.

OVIUS, i, m. a person who brought Cicero tidings of his son from Athens, Cic. Att. 16, 1.

P.

PACAVIUS, (*T.*) a Roman eques, Cic. Mil. 27.

PACCIUS, (*M.*) a friend of Atticus, Cic. Att. 4, 16.

PACCIAECUS, (*L. Junius*) a Spaniard, Cic. Fam. 6, 18.

PACHYNOS, i, m. a promontory of Sicily.

PACTŌLUS, i, m. a river in Lydia.

PACIDIĀNUS, i, m. a gladiator, Cic. Tusc. 4, 21.

PACILIUS, (*M.*) mentioned by Cic. Verr. 2, 38 & 40. and Cic. Att. 1, 14 s.

PACONIUS, i, m. one who complained of Q. Cicero, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6.—(II) *M.* lieutenant of Silanus, Suet. Tib. 61. Tac. An. 3, 66.

PACŌRUS, i, v. es, æ, m. eldest son of Orōdes, king of Parthia, Cic. Att. 5, 18. Fam. 15, 1. Div. 49, 20. Hor. Od. 3, 6, 9.

PACUVIUS, (*M.*) a tragic poet, born at Brundisium, sister's son of Ennius, Gell. 1, 24. Cic. An. 7. Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 56. Quint. 10, 1, 97. Cic. Div. 1, 57.—(II) *C.* a nobleman of Capua, Liv. 23, 2, 3, 8, & 9.

PADUS, i, m. the river *Po* in Italy.

PAEAN, ānis, m. a name of Apollo, Juv. 6, 171. Ov. M. 14, 720.—(II) a hymn in praise of Apollo, Cic. Or. 1, 59.

PAEON, ōntis, m. a physician who cured Pluto, when wounded by Hercules, Hom. Il. 5, 401. Virg. Æn. 7, 769. Plin. 25, 4.

PAEONIA, æ, f. a country of Macedon.

PAEONIUS, i, m. a rhetorician, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 3.

PAESTUM, i, n. a city of Lucania.

PAETUS, a surname of the *Papirii*, Cic. Fam.

9, 16.—(II) a Greek, presented with the freedom of Rome by Caesar, Cic. Phil. 13, 15.

PALAEEMON, ōnis, m. son of Ino, Virg. Æn. 5, 823. Ov. Met. 13, 919. Ov. Fast. 6, 547. Stat. Theb. 7, 421. 6, 10 & 557.—(II) the name of a shepherd, Virg. Ecl. 5, 50.

PALAEPHĀTUS, i, m. an ancient Greek author, Virg. Cir. 83.

PALAMĒDES, is, m. son of Nauphillus, king of Euboea, Virg. Æn. 2, 82. (G. 453.) Manil. 4, 206.

PALES, is, f. goddess of the shepherds, (B. 301.)

PALFURIUS Sura, an orator in the time of Domitian, Suet. Dom. 13. Juv. 4, 53.

PALĪCI, orum, m. two brothers, sons of Jupiter, by the nymph Thalīa, worshipped by the Sicilians; sometimes used in the sing. Virg. Æ. 9, 585.

PALINŪRUS, i, m. son of *Jūsus*, the pilot of Aeneas, Virg. Æ. 5, 833, &c. Martial. 3, 78.

PALLADIUS, i, m. a writer on husbandry, whose works are still extant.

PALLANTĒUM, i, n. Mount Palatine.

PALLAS, ādis, f. Minerva, goddess of wisdom, war, &c. See *MINERVA*, (B. 302.) Her image was called *Palladium*, which was said to have fallen from heaven on the citadel of Troy.

PALLAS, antis, m. an Arcadian, the progenitor of Evander, Virg. Æ. 8, 51. hence *Pallanteum*, ib. 54.—(II) the son of Evander, Virg. Æ. 8, 104.—(III) a giant, and father of Aurora; hence she is called *Pallantias*, Ov. Met. 9, 420.

—(IV) an Athenian, the father of Clytus and Butes, Ov. Met. 7, 500.—(V) the freedman of Claudius, Tac. An. 11, 29. Suet. Cl. 28.—(VI) the father of one of the five Minervas mentioned by Cicero, N. D. 3, 23.

PALLOR, oris, m. *Paleness*, a divinity, to whom Tullius Hostilius vowed a temple, Liv. 1, 27.

PALMYRA, æ, f. a city of Syria.

PAMMĒNES, is, m. a Greek rhetorician, Cic. Br. 97. Or. 29.

PAMPHĪLUS, i, m. a scholar of Plato's, Cic. N. D. 2, 26.—(II) a Greek rhetorician, Cic. Or. 3, 21.—(III) a painter, preceptor of Apelles and Pausius, Plin. 35, 11 s. 40.—(IV) a name frequent in comedy, Terence.

PAMPHĪLIA, æ, f. a country of Asia Minor.

PAN, Panis, v. os, m. son of Mercury and Penelope, and god of shepherds, Hyg. 224. Virg. E. 10, 26. Ov. Fast. 2, 271.

PANÆTIUS, i, m. a stoic philosopher, preceptor of Scipio Africanus, Cic. Or. 1, 11. Cic. Att. 9, 12, 13, 8. Cic. Br. 26, 30. Cic. Div. 1, 3, & 7. & 2, 42. Cic. Off. 1, 26. 3, 2, 2, 17. Cic. Leg. 3, 6, &c.

PANCHAIA, æ, f. a country in Arabia Felix.

PANDĀRUS, i, m. a Trojan, son of Lycaon, Hom. Il. 4, 83. Virg. Æ. 5, 496.—(II) a Trojan, son of Alcanor, Virg. Æ. 9, 672, 722, & 755.

PANDĪON, ōnis, m. a king of Attica, Ov. Met. 6, 426, 520, 634, 666. 15, 430.

PANDŌRA, ae, f. a woman made of clay by Vulcan, animated by Minerva, and adorned by the other gods, (G. 435.)

PANDRŌSOS, i, f. daughter of Cecrops, Ov. Met. 2, 559 & 738.

PANISCI, ōrum, m. woodland divinities, Cic. N. D. 3, 17. Cic. Div. 2, 21.

PANNONIA, ae, f. Hungary, Ov. Liv. 390.

PANOMPHAEUS, i, m. an epithet of Jupiter, Ov. Met. 11, 198.

PANŌPE, es, f. a town of Phocis, Ov. M. 3, 19.

PANŌPE, es, f. a sea nymph, Ov. ad Liv. 435. Virg. Æ. 5, 240 & 825.

PANOPŌLIS, is, f. a town of Mysia, Liv. 32, 33.

PANORMUS, i, m. Palermo in Sicily, (G. 270.)

PANSA, ae, f. a Roman surname, Quinct. 1, 4, 25.—(II) C. Vibius, consul with Hirtius, Cic. Phil. 5, 19 & 11, 9.

PANTALEON, ontis, m. a chief of Aetolia, Liv. 42, 15.

PANTHĒA, ae, f. wife of Abradātes, king of Susa, Xen. Cyr. 7.

PANTHŌUS, i, m. father of Euphrobus, Ov. Met. 15, 161. Hor. Od. 1, 28, 10.

PANTHUS, i, m. son of Otreus, priest of Apollo, Virg. Æ. 2, 319 & 322.

PAPHLAGONIA, ae, f. a country of Asia Minor.

PAPHOS, i, f. a city of Cyprus, sacred to Venus, Virg. Æ. 10, 86. Tac. An. 5, 62. Hist. 2, 5. Hor. Od. 1, 30, 1.

PAPIUS, i, m. the name of a Roman gens, Dio, 56, 3, & 4.—(II) a tribune, A. U. 688. Dio, 37. p. 33. Cic. Off. 3, 11.

PAPINIĀNUS, i, m. a lawyer, Spartian. Sever. 21.

PAPIRIUS, i, m. the name of a Roman gens, anciently Papisius, Cic. Fam. 9, 21.—(II) L. Papirius Mugillānus, the first censor, Liv. 4, 8.—(III) L. Papirius Cursor, consul and dictator, Liv. 8, 29. very rigid in discipline, Liv. 8, 30. 10, 3.—(IV) L. Papirius Crassus, dictator and consul, a. 617. Cic. Fam. 9, 21.—(V) L. Papirius, Fregellānus, a very eloquent man, Cic. Br. 46.—(VI) M. Papirius, a Roman eques, murdered by Clodius, Cic. Mil. 7. Dom. 19.—(VII) L. Papirius Paetus, the friend of Cicero, Cic. Att. 1, 20.

PARAETONIUM, i, n. a town of Egypt, Flor. 4, 11. Ov. Met. 9, 772.

PARALUS, i, m. an Athenian who first constructed a triremis, Cic. Verr. 4, 60. Plin. 7, 56.

PARCAE, arum, f. the three fates, Clotho, Lachēsis, and Atropos, (B. 306.)

PARIS, idis, m. son of Priam and Hecuba, (G. 414.)—(II) a noted player, Tac. 13, 19, & 21. Dio, 63, 18.—(III) a player of pantomime, Suet. Dom. 10. Dio, 67.—(IV) a name given to Mummus, Cic. Orat. 49. N. D. 3, 38. Att. 1, 18.

PARMA, ae, f. a city of Gallia Cispadana, Liv. 39, 45.

PARMENĪDES, is, m. a sceptical philosopher, Cic. Ac. 4, 23. N. D. 1, 11.

PARMĒNIO, ōnis, m. one of Alexander's generals, who was put to death by him on a suspicion of treason, Just. 12, 6. Curt. 8, 8.

PARNASSUS, i, m. a mountain of Phocis, near Delphi, Liv. 42, 16.

PARRHASIA, ae, f. a town of Arcadia.

PARRHASIUS, i, m. a noble painter, Cic. Tusc. 1, 2. Suet. Tib. 44.—(II) a mount in of Arcadia.

PAROREIA, ac, f. a district of Thrace, near mount Rhodope, Liv. 39, 27.

PAROS, i, f. one of the Cyclādes, Nep. 1, 1.

PARTHAON, onis, m. father of Oeneus, king of Aetolia, Ov. Met. 9, 12.

PARTHENIAE, arum, v. -ii, m. the children of those Lacedaemonians who were so long absent in the Messenian war, (G. 463.) Justin. 3, 4 & 20, 1, 5.

PARTHENIUS, i, m. the friend of Martial, 8, 28.

PARTHENOPEUS, i, m. a celebrated warrior, Virg. Æ. 6, 480. very beautiful, Stat. Theb. 4, 251.

PARTHENOPE, es, f. one of the Sirens, who was buried at Naples; hence *Parthenopeia moenia*, the walls of Naples, Ov. Met. 14, 101.

PARTHIA, ae, f. a large empire of the east.

PARYSĀTIS, idis, f. wife of Darius Ochus. (G. 616.)

PASIPHĒA, es, f. daughter of Sol, and wife of Minos.

PASITĒLES, is, m. an engraver, Plin. 35, 12.

PASSĀRO, v. -on, i, n. a town of Molossia.

PATĀRA, ōrum, n. the capital of Lycia.

PATAVIUM, i, n. Padua near Venice.

PATERCŪLUS, (Caius Velleius) i, m. a Roman historian.

PATMOS, i, f. an island in the Egean sea.

PATRAE, arum, f. a town of Achaia Propria.

PATRO, ōnis, m. an Epicurean, Cic. Fam. 13, 1.

PATROCLES, is, m. commander of the fleet of Seleucus and Antiochus, Plin. 6, 7.

PATROCLUS, i, m. son of Menoetius. (G. 447. B. 308.)

PATRON, ōnis, m. a companion of Aeneas, Virg. Æn. 5, 298.

PATULCIUS, i, m. a name of Janus, Ovid. Fast. 1, 29.—(II) a creditor of Cicero, Cic. Att. 14, 18.

PAULLINA, (Pompeia) wife of Senēca, Tac. Ann. 15, 60.

PAULLUS v. Paulus, i, m. a surname of the Aemilii.—(II) L. Aemilius Paullus, consul, A. U. 535. slain in the battle of Cannae, Liv. 22, 49. when he might have fled, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 38.

PAUSANIAS, ae, m. king of Lacedaemon. (G. 466.)—(II) a painter of Sicyon, Plin. 35, 11 s. 40.

PEDANIUS Secundus, murdered by his slaves, whilst praefect of Rome, Tac. Ann. 14, 42—46.

PEDĀSA, arum, n. a town of Caria.

PEDIAS, the name of a Roman gens.

PEDIANUS, i, m. a Roman surname.—(I) *Asconius Pedianus*, wrote commentaries on Cicero, some valuable remains of which are still extant, *Plin.* 7, 48.

PEDIUS, (Q.) appointed by Caesar, his co-heir, together with Octavius, *Suet. Caes.* 83. *Dio*, 46, 46. *Cic. Att.* 9, 14.—(II) a grandson of the above, *Plin.* 35, 4.—(III) *Blaesus*, expelled from the senate under Nero, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 18. & *Hist.* 1, 77.

PEDO, (C.) *Albinovanus*, a poet, who wrote concerning the exploits of Theseus, *Ov. Pont.* 4, 10, 71. *Martial.* 5, 5, 6 & 2, 77, 5.—(II) the name of a lawyer, *Juv.* 7, 129.

PEDUCAEUS, i, m. lieutenant of Pansa, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 33.—(II) *Sext.* praetor of Sicily, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 56. *Fin.* 2, 18.

PEDUM, i, n. a town of Latium.

PEGĀSUS, i, m. the name of the winged horse of Bellerophon, (*G.* 394.) *Cic. Quinct.* 25 f. *Catull.* 55, 24. *Senec. Troad.* 38.—(II) a Trojan, slain by Camilla, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 670.—(III) a lawyer, and praefect of the city, *Juv.* 2, 77.

PELAGUS, i, m. son of Jupiter and Niobe, king of Arcadia, *Apollodor.* 3, 8, 1. *Plin.* 4, 6 s. 10.

PELEUS, eos, m. son of Aeacus, the husband of the sea goddess Thetis, and father of Achilles, (*G.* 444.) *Ov. Ep.* 3, 126. *Sil.* 13, 803. *Martial.* 2, 64, 3.

PELIAS, ae, m. son of Neptune, by the nymph Tyro, *Cic. Or.* 3, 5. (*G.* 439 & 443.)

PELION, i, n. a mountain of Thessaly.

PELIUM, i, n. a town of Macedonia.

PELLA, ae, f. the residence of the kings of Macedonia, *Liv.* 42, 41. hence *Pellaeus juvenis*, Alexander, *Juv.* 10, 168.

PELOPĒA, v. Pelopia, ae, f. daughter of Thyestes, *Hygin.* 88. (*G.* 405.)

PELOPS, opis, m. son of Tantalus, (*B.* 310.)

PELOPIDAS, ae, m. the deliverer of Thebes. (*G.* p. 469.)

PELOPONNĒSUS, i, f. the *Morea* in Greece.

PELOPĒA moenia, i, e. Mycenae or Argos, *Virg. Æ.* 2, 193.

PELŌRUS, i, a cape of Sicily.

PELUSIUM, i, n. the fort of Egypt, near the Nile, *Liv.* 44, 19 & 45, 11.

PENEUS, ei, m. a river of Thessaly.

PENELŌPA, v. -e, es, f. daughter of Icarius and wife of Ulysses, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 29. *Martial.* 1, 68.

PENĒUS, i, m. the god of the river Peneus, in Thessaly, *Ov. Met.* 2, 243. 1, 452.—(II) *M.* a tribune, *A.* 628. *Cic. Br.* 28. *Cic. Off.* 3, 11.

PENTHESILĒA, ae, f. daughter of Mars and queen of the Amazons, *Dio*, 1, 12. *Propert.* 3, 11, 15. *Serv. ad Virg. Æn.* 1, 490 & 11, 661.

PENTHEUS, eos, m. son of Echion, *Ov. Met.* 3, 701. *Virg.* 4, 469.

PERAEA, ae, f. a part of Judaea.—(II) a district of Caria, *Liv.* 32, 33.—(III) a town of Aebhs, *Liv.* 37, 21.

PERDICCAS, ae, m. several kings of Mace-

donia.—(II) a general of Alexander's, *Curt.* 10, 5, 4 & 6, 4. *Nep.* 18, 2. *Justin.* 13, 8 f.

PERGA, ae, f. a town of Pamphylia, *Liv.* 38, 57.

PERGĀMUS, i, f. a city of Mysia, *plur.* the citadel of Troy, *Virg. Æ.* 1, 655.

PERICLES, is, m. son of Xantippus, *Cic. Or.* 4. *Off.* 2, 17.

PERDIX, icis, m. an Athenian, inventor of the saw. (*G.* 421.)

PERIANDER, dri, m. a tyrant of Corinth, one of the seven wise men of Greece, *Plutarch.*

PERIBŌEA, ae, f. second wife of Æneus, and mother of Tydeus. (*G.* 434.)

PERIBORNUS, i, m. a name given to one of the priests of Cybèle, *Juv.* 2, 16.

PERICLYMĒNUS, i, m. one of the twelve sons of Neleus, brother of Nestor, *Ov. Met.* 12, 566, &c.

PERILLUS, i, m. an Athenian artist, *Ov.* in *lb.* 439. (*G.* 265.)

PERINTHUS, i, f. a town of Thrace.

PERIMĒDE, es, f. a sorceress, *Theocr. Eidy.* 2. *Prop.* 2, 4, 8.

PERIMĒLE, es, f. daughter of Hippodamas, *Ov. Met.* 8, 591.

PERIPATĒTĪCI, orum, m. a name of the followers of Aristotle, because they disputed while walking, *Cic. Acad.* 1, 4.

PERMESSUS, i, m. a small river in Boeotia, sacred to the muses. (*G.* 304.)

PERPENNA v. Perperna, ae, m. a Roman general who assassinated Sertorius, *Plutarch.* in *Sertor.* *Paterc.* 2, 30.

PERRHEBIA, ae, f. a district of Thessaly, *Liv.* 31, 42. 32, 15.

PERSEIS, idis, f. daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, and mother of Circe, &c. by Sol. (*G.* 373.) *Ov. R. Am.* 263.

PERSEPHONE, es, f. the Greek name of Proserpine, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 591.

PERSEUS, ei, v. eos, m. son of Jupiter, who slew the Gorgon Medūsa. (*G.* 395.) *Cic. N. D.* 2, 43. *Val. Flacc.* 1, 68. *Catull.* 55, 25. *Prop.* 3, 22, 8.

PERSES, is, v. Perseus, i, m. son of Philip, *Liv.* 44. *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 40. *Ov. Pont.* 4, 16, 25.

PERSIA, ae, v. Persis, idis, f. a country in Asia.

PERSIUS, (C.) a learned orator, *Cic. Or.* 2, 6. *Br.* 26. *Fin.* 1, 3.—(II) *A. Flaccus*, a satiric poet, *Quinct.* 10, 1, 94. *Martial.* 4, 29, 7.

PERUSIA, ae, f. a city of Etruria, *Liv.* 9, 37.

PESSĪNUS, untis, f. a town of Phrygia Major, where was a temple of Cybèle, *Cic. Sext.* 26.

PETELIA v. Petilia, orum, n. a town of the *Bruttii*, *Liv.* 23, 20. *Lucus Petelinus*, a grove near Rome, *Liv.* 6, 20.

PESCENNIVS, i, m. a friend of Cicero, *Cic. Fam.* 14, 4.

PETILII, (Q.) two tribunes, who appointed a day for the trial of Scipio Africanus, for having taken money from king Antiöchus, *Liv.* 38, 50.

PETILIUS, (L.) i, m. a scribe, *Liv.* 40, 29. *Martial.* 12, 57, 19.

PETILIUS v. *Petillius*, *i*, m. one who was supposed to have stolen a golden crown from Jupiter's image at Rome, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 94 & 1, 10, 26.

PETISSIUS, *i*, m. a native of Urbīnum, Cic. Phil. 3, 8 & 15, 2.

PETOSIRIS, *is*, m. an Egyptian astrologer, Juv. 6, 580.

PETRA, *ae*, f. an elevated place near Dyrrachium, Caes. B. C. 3, 42.—(II) a town of Medica in Thrace, Liv. 40, 22.—(III) of Pieria, in Macedonia, Liv. 39, 26. 44, 32.—(IV) of Arabia, now *Krac*.—(V) of Sicily, near Hybla, Plin. 3, 4.

PETRINUM, *i*, n. v. *-us*, *i*, m. a village near Sinuessa, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 5.

PETRĒUS, (*M*). the lieutenant of consul Antony, who defeated Cataline, Cic. Sext. 5. Sall. Cat. 59. Cic. Fam. 16, 12. Vell. 2, 50. Caes. B. C. 1, 84. Dio, 43, 8.

PETRAE, the name of two Roman knights, Tac. Ann. 11, 4. Hist. 4, 49.

PETRONIUS, (*C*). a favorite of Nero's, Tac. Ann. 16, 18 & 19.

PETRUS, Cic. Phil. 13, 15. same as **PAETUS**.

PHAEACUM *insula et urbs*, the island and town of Corcȳra (G. 330.)

PHAEACOMES, *ae*, m. a centaur, Ov. Met. 12, 431.

PHAEĪMUS, *i*, m. one of the seven sons of Amphion and Niōbe, slain by Apollo, Ovid. Met. 6, 239, &c.

PHAEDON, *ōnis*, m. scholar of Socrātes, Gell. 2, 18.

PHAEDRA, *ae*, f. daughter of Minos. (G. 424.) Ovid. Rem. A. 64.

PHAEDRUS, *i*, m. a scholar of Plato's, Laert. 3, 29. Cic. Or. 1, 7.—(II) an Epicurean philosopher, Cic. Fam. 13, 1.—(III) a freedman of Tiberius, who expressed the fables of Aesop in iambic verse, with beautiful simplicity, still extant.

PHAENEAS, *ae*, m. a chief of the Aetolians, Liv. 32, 32. 33, 3.

PHĀĒTHON, *ontis*, m. son of Sol by Clymēne. (G. 374.) Virg. Āen. 5, 105. Cic. N. D. 2, 20. Virg. Ecl. 6, 62. Sil. 7, 149. Ov. Met. 4, 247.—(II) the name of a slave, Cic. Att. 3, 8.

PHĀĒTHŪSA, *ae*, f. a sister of Phaëthon, Ov. Met. 4, 247.—(II) a daughter of Sol by the nymph Nēaera, Hom. Od. 12, 172.

PHAGO, *ōnis*, m. a glutton, Varr. apud Non. 1, 237.

PHALAEUCUS, v. *Phaleucus*, *i*, m. a poet, inventor of that kind of verse called *Phalaeccium Carmen*, Terent. Maurus. C. 71.

PHALANTHUS, *i*, m. the leader of the *Partheniae*, or those Lacedaemonians who seized on Tarentum. (G. 166.) Hor. Od. 2, 6, 11. Martial. 5, 38, 2.

PHALĀRIS, *īdis*, m. tyrant of Agrigentum, Cic. Off. 2, 3 & 6.

PHANIAS, v. *-ia*, *ae*, m. a name used by comic writers, Ter. And. 5, 4, 26, &c.—(II) a freedman of Appius, Cic. Fam. 2, 13.

PHANIUM, *i*, f. the name of a woman, Ter. Phor. 1, 4, 24, &c.

PHAON, *ōnis*, m. a beautiful youth of Lesbos, Ov. Ep. 15, 11, &c.

PHARNĀCES, *is*, m. son of Mithridates, king of Pontus, who by plotting against his father forced him to put an end to his days, Liv. Ep. 102. Dio, 42, 134.

PHAROS, *i*, f. an island over against Alexandria, where was a famous watch tower, Plin. 4, 31 & 85.

PHARSĀLUS, *i*, f. a town in Thessaly.

PHASĒLIS, *īdis*, f. a town of Lycia.

PHAGEUS, *eos*, m. king of Psophis in Arcadia, Ov. Rem. A. 455. Ov. Met. 9, 412. Apoll. 3, 7, 5.—(II) Phageus, *acc*. *Phegea*, a Trojan, slain by Turnus, Virg. Āen. 9, 765.—(III) a slave, Virg. Āen. 5, 263.

PHEMIUS, *i*, m. a musician, Hom. Od. 1, 325. 17, 263. 22, 234. Ov. Am. 3, 7, 61. Cic. Att. 5, 20 & 6, 1.

PHEMONŌE, *es*, f. daughter of Apollo, Paus. 10, 5 & 6.

PHERAE, *ārum*, f. a city of Thessaly.

PHERECĪDES, *is*, m. a Syrian, praceptor of Pythagōras, Cic. Tusc. 1, 16. Cic. Div. 1, 50 & 2, 13.—(II) a historian said to have been more ancient than Herodotus, Cic. Or. 2, 12.

PHERECLEUS, *i*, m. an artist, Ov. Ep. 16, 21.

PHERES, *ētis*, m. father of Admētus, Apollod. 1, 9, 16. Ov. Met. 8, 310. Ov. Art. Am. 3, 19.

PHIĀLE, *es*, f. a companion of Diana, Ovid. Met. 3, 172.

PHIDIAS, *ae*, m. an Athenian painter. (G. 289.) Cic. Or. 2, 17.

PHIDIPPUS, *i*, m. a comic person in Terence, *Hec*.

PHIDŪLE, *es*, f. the house keeper of Horace's villa, Hor. Od. 3, 23.

PHILA, *ae*, f. a town of Macedonia.

PHILADELPHIA v. *-ea*, *ae*, f. a city of Lydia.

PHILADELPHUS, *i*, m. a name of Ptolemy, second king of Egypt.

PHILAENI, *orum*, m. two Carthaginian brothers, who allowed themselves to be buried alive for the good of their country, Sall. Jug. 19 & 79. Sil. 15, 704.

PHILAMMON, *ōnis*, m. son of Apollo and Chione, Ov. Met. 11, 317.

PHILĒMON, *ōnis*, m. a comic poet, Quinct. 10, 1, 72.—(II) the husband of Baucis, Ovid. Met. 8, 631.

PHILĒTAS, *ae*, m. a native of Cos, a celebrated poet and grammarian, and praceptor of Ptolemy Philadelphus, Quinct. 10, 1, 58. Ov. A. A. 3, 330.

PHILIPPI, *orum*, m. a town of Macedonia.

PHILIPPĪDES, *is*, m. a celebrated runner, Nep. 1, 9.

PHILIPPUS, *i*, m. son of Amyntas, king of Macedonia, and father of Alexander the great. (G. 469.) Cic. Att. 1, 16. Hor. Od. 3, 16, 16. Ov. Pont. 14, 15, 15.—(II) son of Demetrius, the step-son of Antigōnus, Justin. 28, 3. Cic. Off. 2, 14.—(III) a surname of the Roman Marcii.—(IV) *Lucius Marcus Philippus*, con-

zul, A. U. 663. Cic. Rabir. 7. Or. 1, 7, 3, 1.—
(V) *L. Philippus L. F. consul*, A. U. 698. Cic.
Fam. 1, 9.

PHILISTUS, i, m. a historian of Syracuse, Cic.
Div. 1, 20 23. Or. 2, 13 & 23. Br. 17 & 88.

PHILO, ōnis, m. an academic philosopher,
Cic. Or. 3, 28.—(II) an architect, Cic. Or. 1,
14.—(III) a freed-man of Caelius, Cic. Fam. 8,
3.—(IV) a freed-man of Pompey, Cic. Att.
16, 3.

PHILOCTĒTES, v. -ta, ae, m. son of Paeon,
Cic. Tusc. 2, 23. (G. 402 & 452.)

PHILODĀMUS, i, m. a chief man of Lampsacus,
whose daughter Verres attempted to violate,
but being prevented, he caused the father and
son to be put to death, Cic. Verr. 1, 25, &c.

PHILODĒMUS, i, m. an Epicurean philoso-
pher, Cic. Fin. 2, 35. Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 21.

PHILODŌRUS, i, m. a native of Tralles in
Lydia, Cic. Flacc. 22.

PHILOGĒNES, is, m. a slave or freed man of
Atticus, Cic. Att. 5, 13, 6, 4.

PHILOGŌNUS, i, m. a slave of Cicero, Cic.
Q. Fr. 1, 3.

PHILOLĀUS, i, m. a Pythagorean philoso-
pher, (G. 14.) Cic. Or. 3, 34.

PHILOMĒLA, ae, f. daughter of Pandion,
king of Athens, (G. 419.)

PHILOMĒLUS, i, m. one mentioned by Mar-
tial, 4, 5.

PHILOTIMUS, i, m. a freed man of Cicero,
Cic. Att. 2, 4, 6, 10.

PHILŌTIS, idis, f. a female slave, Macro-
b. Sat. 1, 11,

PHILOXĒNUS, i, m. a poet of Syracuse, Cic.
Att. 4, 6.

PHILOPOEMEN, ōnis, m. a general of the
Achaean, (G. 475.) Liv. 25, 39, 49, &c.

PHILOSTRĀTUS, i, m. a Greek author, whose
works are extant.

PHITUS, i, m. a surname of L. Fulvius, Cic.
Att. 4, 16.

PHILŶRA, v. -e, es, f. daughter of Oceānus,
and mother of the centaur Chiron, Ovid. Art.
Am. 1, 11. Met. 2, 678, 7, 352.

PHINEUS, ei, v. -eos, a king of Thrace, (G.
441.) Propert. 3, 5, 41. Virg. Æ. 3, 212.—(II)
brother of Cepheus, king of Aethiopia, Ovid.
Met. 5, 3, 210, 231. (G. 396.)—(III) an Athe-
nian famed for his justice, Ov. Met. 7, 399.

PHINTĪAS, v. *Phinthias*, ae, m. a Pythago-
rean, Cic. Off. 3, 10. See DAMON.

PHLEGON, ōnis, m. one of the horses of
the sun, Ov. Met. 2, 54.

PELEGYAS, ae, m. son of Mars, and king of
the Lapithae, (G. 438.)

PHOCION, ōnis, m. an Athenian general,
Nep. 19, 4.

PHOCIS, idis, f. a part of Graecia Propria.

PHOCUS, i, m. son of Aeacus, (G. 385 &
444.) Ov. Met. 7, 477 & 494.

PROEBUS, i, m. a name of Apollo and of Sol,
(G. 367.) Virg. Æ. 2, 251.

PHŌBEAS, adis, f. a prophetic virgin, a
priestess of Apollo at Delphi; Lucan. 5, 128.
Ovid. Tr. 2, 400. Amor. 2, 8, 12.

PHŌBE, es, f. a name of Diana or Luna, Ov.
Met. 1, 476, 2, 724.—(II) or *Leucippis*, idis,
daughter of Leucippus.

PHŌENĪCE, es, v. -ia, ae, f. a part of Syria.—
(II) a town of Epire, Liv. 29, 12.

PHŌENIX, icis, m. son of Agenor, (G. 384.)
Hygin. Fab. 178.—(II) son of Amyntor, Ovid.
Met. 8, 507. Cic. Or. 3, 15. (G. 446.)

PHŌLŌE, es, f. the name of a female slave,
Virg. Æ. 5, 285.—(II) a girl famed for her
beauty, Horat. Od. 1, 33, 6, 2, 5, 17.—(III) a
mountain of Arcadia, Ov. Fast. 2, 273.

PHOLUS, i, m. a centaur, (G. 439.) Serv. in
Virg. Æ. 8, 294. Virg. G. 2, 456. Ovid. Met.
12, 306.

PHŌNOLĒNĪDES, ae, m. son of Phonolēnus,
Ov. Met. 12, 433.

PHORBAS, antis, m. a Trojan, Virg. Æ. 5,
842.—(II) a native of Syēnē, in Egypt, Ovid.
Met. 5, 74 & 78.—(III) an impious Thessalian,
Ovid. Met. 11, 414.

PHORCUS, i, m. a sea god, son of Neptune
and Thesea, Serv. in Virg. Æ. 5, 240 & 824.
—(II) an excellent sculptor, Plin. 36, 5.

PHORCYs, ynīs, m. father of the gorgon Me-
dusa, Ovid. Met. 5, 230, 4, 773. Propert. 3,
12, 8.

PHORMIO, ōnis, m. a Peripatetic philoso-
pher, Cic. Or. 2, 18.—(II) one of the plays of
Terence, Caecin. 10.

PHORONEUS, ei, v. eos, m. son of Inachus,
king of Argos, Ovid. Met. 1, 668. Stat. Theb.
12, 465. Stat. Silv. 3, 2, 101.

PHOSPHŌRUS, i, m. the same with Lucifer,
Cic. N. D. 2, 20.

PHRĀĀTES, ae, v. is, m. a king of Parthia.
See B. 320.

PHRYGIA, ae, f. a country of Asia Minor.

PHRYNE, es, f. a courtesan at Athens, who,
by an artful display of her beauty to the judges
on her trial, saved her life, Quint. 2, 15, 9.
Plin. 34, 8.

PHRYXUS, i, m. son of Athamas, king of
Thebes, Sen. Med. 5, 471. Ovid. Ep. 6, 104.
Sen. Herc. Oet. 5, 776. (G. 440.)

PHTHIA, ae, f. the city of Achilles in Thes-
salay.

PHYLĀCUS, i, m. son of Deion, king of Pho-
cis, by Diomede, Apollod. 1, 9, 4. Ovid. Trist.
5, 14, 39.

PHYLLIS, idis, f. the daughter of Lycurgus,
Virg. Ecl. 5, 10, 3, 76, 7, 63, & 10, 41.—(II)
the nurse of Domitian.

PHYLLŌDŌCE, es, f. a river nymph, Virg. G.
4, 336.

PHYLLIUS, i, m. a Boeōtian. See CYGNUS.

PICĒNUM, i, n. a division of Italy.

PICTOR, ōris, m. a surname of C. Fabius,
Cic. Tusc. 1, 2.—(II) *Q. Fabius*, a writer of
Roman annals, Cic. Or. 2, 12.

PICUS, i, m. son of Saturn, and father of
Faunus, Virg. Æ. 7, 48, 170, 187, 4, 536. Ov.
Met. 14, 320.

PIERIA, ae, f. a district of Macedonia.

PIĒRUS, v. -ius, i, m. father of the muses,
Cic. N. D. 3, 21. Ov. M. 5, 302. (G. 323.)

- PLIA**, æ, f. wife of Atticus, Cic. Att. 4, 4, &c.
- PLUMNUS**, i, m. a progenitor of Turnus, supposed by some to be his father, Virg. Æn. 10, 76, 9, 3, & 10, 619.
- PIMPLA**, æ, f. a mountain of Bœotia.
- PIMPLEIDES**, um, f. the muses, so called from Pimpla in Bœotia, or Thrace. (II) —
- PINARI**, òrum, a family of Latium, Liv. 1, 7, Virg. Æ. 8, 270.
- PINARIUS**, (T) a friend of Cicero, Cic. Fam. 12, 24, Att. 6, 1.
- PINDARUS**, i, m. a Theban, a celebrated poet; (B. 322.)
- PINDUS**, i, m. a chain of mountains in Greece.
- PINIUS**, (T) one to whom Cicero was heir, Cic. Fam. 13, 61.
- PIRÈNE**, es, f. a fountain in Corinth.
- PIRITHOUS**, i, m. son of Ixion, Virg. Æ. 6, 397. Hor. Od. 3, 4, 79, & 4, 7, 47. Ovid. Met. 12, 210, 8, 302. Hygin. 79. (G. 423.)
- PISA**, æ, f. a city of Elis on the Alpheus.
- PISAE**, arum, f. a city of Tuscany.
- PISANDER**, dri, m. an Athenian prætor, Nep. 7, 5. — (II) a Lacedæmonian general, Nep. 9, 2. — (III) a suitor of Penelopè, Hom. Od. 22, 243. Ov. Ep. 1, 91.
- PISASTRATUS**, i, m. a noble Athenian, (G. 465.) Cic. Or. 3, 33. Justin. 2, 8. Cic. Att. 8, 16. Gell. 17.
- PISIPIA**, æ, f. a country of Asia Minor.
- PISO**, ònis, m. a surname of the gens *Culphurnia*, Plin. 18, 3. — (II) *Caius Culphurnius*, consul in 686, and proconsul of Gaul, Cic. Att. 1, 1 & 13. Cic. Brut. 68. — (III) *Caius*, a young nobleman, son-in-law to Cicero, Cic. Fam. 14, 1. Sext. 31, Br. 78. — (IV) *Lucius Piso* *Caesarianus*, consul in 695. Cic. Sext. Pist. Caesar's father-in-law, Cic. Fam. 4, 4. — (V) *Cneius*, governor of Syria, Tac. Ann. 2, 43. — (VI) *Frugi Licinianus*, adopted by Galba as his successor, but slain by Otho, Tac. Hist. 1, 14, 15 & 43.
- PISONES**, um, m. two young noblemen, friends of Horace, Hor. Art. 6.
- PISTOR**, òris, m. a name of Jupiter, Ovid. Fast. 6, 350, &c.
- PITAGRATUS**, i, m. archon of Athens, Cic. Fat. 9.
- PITHOLEON**, ntis, m. a poet of Rhodes, Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 22.
- PITTACUS**, i, m. of Mitylænæ, one of the seven wise men of Greece, Cic. Or. 3, 16. (G. 464.)
- PITTHEUS**, i, m. king of Proezenè, Ov. Ep. 10, 131, 4, 107. (G. 421.)
- PITRUANUS**, i, m. a friend of Atticus, Cic. Att. 4, 15.
- PLACIDIANUS**, i, m. a gladiator, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 97.
- PLAETORIUS**, i, m. the accuser of M. Fonteius, Cic. Font. 5.
- PLACENTIA**, æ, f. *Placenzà*, a city of the Cispadana, in the duchy of Parma, in Italy.
- PLAGIOSITUS**, i, m. a name supposed to be put for L. Philippus the orator, A. ad H. 4, 31.
- PLAGULEIUS**, i, m. a partisan of Clodius, Cic. Att. 10, 8.
- PLANCUS**, v. *Planquius*, i, m. a surname of the *Manatii*. — (II) *Cn. quæstor* in Mædonia under Appuleius the prætor, Cic. Post. R. 14. Planc. 41. Fam. 4, 14. — (III) *Lubius Manatius*, governor of Transalpine Gaul, Cic. Phil. 9, 13. Fam. 10, 1. — (IV) *Tyus Plancus Barsæ*, brother of the former, who burnt the senate-house, Cic. Phil. 13, 11. Fam. 7, 2, 9, 10. — (V) *Marcus Plancus Heres*, a partisan of Pompey, Cic. Fam. 9, 13.
- PLATAEAE**, æ, a city of Bœotia.
- PLATÓ**, ònis, m. an Athenian philosopher, a scholar of Socrates, (B. 325.)
- PLATOR**, m. a general of Philip, king of Mædon, Liv. 28, 6. — (II) a native of Dyrrachium, Cic. Pis. 34. Har. Resp. 29.
- PLAUTIUS**, (A) prætor of Bithynia and Pontus, Cic. Fam. 13, 29.
- PLAUTUS**, (M) *Accius*, a celebrated Roman poet, Cic. Br. 15, & 2. Off. 1, 29. Hor. Art. P. 270. — (II) one of the judges who acquitted Clodius, Cic. Att. 1, 16. (II) —
- PLEIADÉS**, um, f. the seven stars, Ov. Fast. 3, 105. Virg. G. 1, 221, 1, 138, 4, 232. Ovid. Met. 1, 670. (G. 879.)
- PLEIONE**, es, f. daughter of Oceanus, and wife of Atlas, (G. 378.)
- PLEURATÉS**, is, m. a Macedonian, Cic. Pis. 34.
- PLEURATUS**, i, m. a king of the Illyrians, Liv. 26, 24.
- PLINIUS**, (C) *Secundus*, a celebrated writer, born at Verona, A. U. 77; and perished by the first eruption of Vesuvius, in the 56th year of his age. — (II) *C. Caecilius Secundus*, nephew of the former, called by way of distinction, *Pliny the Younger*, author of several learned works; his *Epistles*, and a *Panegyric on Trajan*, are still extant.
- PLISTHÈNES**, is, m. son of Pelops, father of Agamemnon and Menelaus, Ov. Rem. Am. 778. G. 405. — (II) a son of Thyestes, served up to his father at an entertainment, by Atreus, Senec. Thyest. 724. (G. 405.)
- PLORIUS**, i, m. the name of a Roman gens. — (II) *M. Plinius Silvanus*, a candidate for the ædificship with Cn. Plancus, Cic. Planc. 7. Att. 5, 15. Fam. 13, 29. — (III) *Lucius*, a poet, Cic. Arch. 9.
- PLEURO**, ònis, m. son of Saturn and Ops, brother of Jupiter, and king of the infernal regions, (G. 388.) Virg. Æ. 6, 269 & 292. 7, 327. Hor. Od. 1, 4, 259. Cic. Div. 1, 36.
- PLUTUS**, i, m. the god of riches.
- POCULI**, a portico at Athens, (G. 291.)
- PONALIRIUS**, i, m. son of Aesculapius, Ov. A. 2, 735. — (II) an Italian, friend of Aeneas, Virg. Æ. 12, 304.
- PONARCS**, is, m. a name of Priam, (G. 400.)
- POLÉMÓ**, ònis, m. son of Philostratus, Val. M. 6, 9. Or. 3, 18. Fin. 4, 6.
- POLITES**, is, m. a son of Priam, Virg. Æ. 2, 526.

- POLLENTIA**, *ae, f.* a town of Liguria.
- POLLIO**, (*C. Asinius*) an orator and poet, also governor of Spain, (B. 327.)
- POLLUX**, *úcis, m.* son of Jupiter and Leda, G. 411.—(II) *Julius*, a Greek grammarian, who wrote a dictionary called *Onomasticon*, still extant.
- POLYÆNUS**, *i, m.* a geometrician, Cic. Fin. 1, 5. Acad. 4, 33.—(II) a native of Macedonia, who wrote a book in Greek on warlike stratagems, still extant.
- POLYBIUS**, *i, m.* a historian, statesman, and warrior, several of whose works are still extant.
- POLYBŪS**, *v. ius, i, m.* a king of Corinth, Stat. Theb. 1, 64. G. 429.—(II) a suitor of Pe-lôpè, Ov. Ep. 1, 91.
- POLYCHARMUS**, *i, m.* a praetor of the Athenians, Cic. Att. 5, 11.
- POLYCLËTUS**, *i, m.* a statuary, Cic. Or. 2, 16. Stat. Silv. 2, 2, 67.
- POLYCRATES**, *is, m.* a tyrant of Samos, Herod. 3, 39. Cic. Fin. 5, 30.
- POLYDÁMAS**, *antis, m.* a Thracian, Pausan. 6, 5.—(II) the son of Panthôus, companion of Hector, Hom. Il. 18, 249. Pers. 1, 4. Sil. 12, 212.
- POLYDECTES**, *v. as, ae, m.* king of Seriphus, (G. 395.) Ov. Met. 5, 242.
- POLYDORUS**, *i, m.* youngest son of Priam and Hecuba, Cic. Or. 3, 58. Ovid. Met. 13, 536 & 629.
- POLYGNÔTUS**, *i, m.* a painter in Athens, Cic. Br. 18.
- POLYHISTOR**, *ôris, m.* a name of Corn. Alexander, on account of his knowledge in antiquity, Suet. Ill. Gr. 20.
- POLYHYMNIA**, *v. Polymnia, ae, f.* one of the muses, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 33.
- POLYIDUS**, *i, m.* a Corinthian augur, Cic. Div. 1, 40.—(II) an engineer, Vitruv. praef. 7.
- POLYMNËSTOR**, *ôris, m.* a king of Thrace, Ov. M. 31, 561.
- POLYNICES**, *is, m.* son of Oedipus, (G. 430.)
- POLYPRËMUS**, *i, m.* son of Neptune, a Sicilian Cyclops of uncommon size, who fed on human flesh, (G. 454.) Cic. Tusc. 5, 39.—(II) one of the Lapithae, Hom. Il. 1, 264.
- POLYXËNA**, *ae, f.* a daughter of Priam, sacrificed by Pyrrhus on the tomb of Achilles, Catull. 63–368. (G. 448.)
- POLYXO**, *ús, f.* an Amazon, who prompted the women of Lemnos to slay their husbands, Stat. Theb. 3, 90. Val. Flacc. 2, 316.
- POMETIA**, *ae, f.* a town of the Volsci, in Latium, Liv. 2, 16.
- POMPEIA gens**, a plebeian clan at Rome.
- POMPIIUS**, (*Cn.*) *Strabo*, consul with L. Porcius Cato, A. U. 665, and a general in the Social war, Cic. Font. 15. Balb. 22.—(II) *Cn. Pompeius Magnus*, son of the former, a celebrated Roman general, and consul, B. 390. Juv. 10, 233. Cic. Tusc. 1, 35.—(III) *Cn.* the eldest son of Pompey the Great, Paterc. 2, 55.—(IV) *Sext.* the younger son of Pompey the Great, Flor. 4, 8. Mart. 5, 75.
- POMPEII**, *v. ia, orum, n.* a town of Campania.
- POMPILIUS**, the name of a patrician *gens* at Rome.—(II) *Pompilius sanguis*, the Pisos sprung from Numa, Hor. A. P. 292.
- POMPILII**, *orum, m.* friends of Catiline, Cic. Pet. Cons. 3.
- POMPONIA**, *ae, f.* sister of Atticus, married to Q. Cicero, the orator's brother, Cic. Att. 1, 3.—(II) the mother of Scipio Africanus, Sil. 13, 615.
- POMPONIUS**, *i, m.* a Roman *gens* at Rome.—(II) *Marcus*, a tribune, Liv. 7, 4 & 5.—(III) *Titus Pomponius Atticus*, the friend of Cicero, Cic. Att. 3, 20.—(IV) *Secundus*, a tragic poet, and friend of Pliny the Elder, Plin. Ep. 3, 5. Quinct. 10, 1, 98.
- POMTINUS**, (*C.*) praetor during Cicero's consulship, Cic. Cat. 3, 2. Flacc. 40. Prov. Cons. 13. Fam. 2, 15.
- PONTIDIUS**, *i, m.* a native of Arpinum, Cic. Or. 2, 67.
- PONTIUS**, (*C.*) general of the Samnites, Cic. Off. 2, 21.—(II) *L. Pontius Aquila*, lieutenant of Brutus, Cic. Fam. 10, 33.—(III) *T.* a centurion of uncommon strength, Cic. Fin. 1, 3. Cic. Sen. 10.—(IV) *Pilatius*, governor of Judea, Tac. Ann. 15, 44.
- POPILIA gens**, a plebeian family at Rome.—(II) *ae, f.* the mother of Quintus Catulus, Cic. Or. 2, 2.
- POPILIUS**, (*M.*) *i, m.* consul, A. U. 395, and priest of Carmenta, Cic. Br. 14. Liv. 7, 12.—(II) *C. Popilius Laenas*, twice consul, in 853 and 595. Cic. Phil. 8, 8. Liv. 45, 12.—(III) *C. Popilius Laenas*, a military tribune, who slew Cicero, Val. Max. 5, 3, 4.
- POPPLICOLA**, *ae, m.* a name of M. Valerius, Liv. 2, 8.
- POPPIA**, *ae, f.* second wife of Nero, Suet. Ner. 35. Juv. 6, 461. Plin. 11, 41.
- PORCIA gens**, a plebeian *gens* at Rome.—(II) the sister of M. Cato Uticensis, and wife of Domitius Ahenobarbus, Cic. Att. 15, 11.—(II) the daughter of Cato, and wife of Bibulus, Cic. Att. 13, 9 & 10. Br. 9 & 17.—(IV) *basilica*, a court built by Cato when censor, Liv. 39, 44.
- PORCIUS** (*M.*) *Laeca*, a tribune, A. U. 556. Liv. 32, 7.—(II) one of Catiline's accomplices, Sall. 27. called *Lecca*, Cic. Cat. 1, 4.—(III) *L. Porcius Licinius*, consul with P. Claudius, Liv. 39, 32. Cic. Br. 15.—(IV) *L. Porcius Nasica*, an orator, Cic. Or. 2, 64.
- PORPHYRION**, *ônis, m.* a giant, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 54.—(II) a charioteer, Martial. 13, 78.—(II) the name of a bird, Plin. 10, 46 s. 63.
- PORRIMA**, *ae, f.* a sister or companion of Carmenta, the mother of Evander, Ov. Fast. 1, 633. Gell. 16, 16.
- PORSËNA**, *v. enna, ae, m.* king of Clusium, (G. 208.) Martial. 1, 22, 6.
- PORTRUMNUS**, *i, m.* a sea-god, Virg. Æ. 5, 241. Cic. N. D. 2, 26.
- PORUS**, *i, m.* an Indian king, Curt. 8 f. (G. 634.)
- POSIDONIUS**, *i, m.* a stoic philosopher, Cic. Att. 2, 1. Tusc. 2, 25.

POSTHUMIUS, i, m. the name of a Roman gens.—(II) *A.* dictator against the Latins, Liv. 2, 19 & 20.—(III) *A. Posthumius Tubertus*, a dictator who vanquished the Aequi and Volsci, Liv. 4, 26.—(IV) *M. Posthumius Regillensis*, a military tribune, Liv. 4, 49.—(V) *Spurius Posthumius Albinus*, a consul sent against Jugurtha, Sall. Jug. 36.

POSTHUMUS, i, m. a friend of Horace, Od. 2, 14.—(II) *Rabirius*, a Roman eques; Cic. pro Rabir.

POSTVERTA, ae, f. a sister of Carmenta, Ov. Fast. 1, 633.

POTENTIA, ae, f. a town of Picenum.

POTIDAEA, ae, f. a town of Macedonia.

POTHINUS, i, m. an Egyptian eunuch. See POMPEIUS, (B. 330.)

POTITIUS, i, m. a family of Latium, Liv. 1, 7, 9, 29.

POTITIUS, i, m. a senator, Cic. Verr. 1, 51.

POTNIA, ae, f. a village of Boeotia.

PRÆNESTĒ, is, v. is, is, f. a city of Latium.

PRAXITĒLES, is, m. a sculptor, Plin. 7, 38, 34; Cic. Div. 2, 21.

PRAECIANSUS, i, m. a lawyer, Cic. Fam. 7, 8.

PRETIUS, (L.) a Roman eques, Cic. Verr. 5, 62.

PRIAMUS, i, m. son of Laomedon, and king of Troy, (B. 339.)

PRIAPUS, i, m. the god of gardens, Ovid. F. 1, 415. (G. 363.)

PRIENE, a city of Ionia, Cic. Par. 1.

PRIVERNUM, i, n. a town of the Volsci.

PROCA, ae, m. a king of Alba, father of Amulius and Numinor, grandfather of Romulus and Remus, Liv. 1, 3. Virg. Æ. 6, 767. Ov. Met. 14, 622. Fast. 4, 52 & 6, 143.

PROCILIUS, i, m. an historian, Cic. Att. 2, 2. Plin. 8, 2.

PROCLĒS, is, m. the twin-brother of Eurysthènes, and king of Lacedaemon, Cic. Div. 2, 43.

PROGNE, vel Progne, es, f. daughter of Pandion, Ov. M. 6, 669. Hor. Od. 4, 12, 6.

PROCOPIUS, i, m. a greek historian, who wrote an account of Belisarius, still extant.

PROCRIS, is, vel idis, f. daughter of Iphis, Virg. Æ. 6, 445.

PROCRUSTES, is, m. a robber of Attica, Ov. M. 7, 438.

PROCUA, ae, f. an immodest woman, Juven. 2, 68.—(II) wife of Codrus, Juv. 3, 208.

PROCLĒDĒS, i, m. a Roman eques, Juv. 7, 94. Hor. Od. 2, 2, 5.

PROCLŪS, i, m. anciently used as a praenomen, Liv. 1, 16, &c.—(II) *Julius*, a patrician, Liv. 1, 16. Leg. 1, 1.

PROCYON, ōnis, m. the lesser dog-star, Hor. Od. 8, 29, 18. Cic. N. D. 2, 44.

PRODICUS, i, m. a philosopher, Cic. N. D. 1, 42. Cic. Off. 1, 32.

PROETĒS, i, m. a king of Argos, (G. 393.)

PROMETHEUS, ei, m. son of Japetus, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 35. Juv. 4, 133. Propert. 1, 12, 10. Ov. Met. 1, 330.

PROPÆTĒDES, um, f. women of Amathus in Cyprus, who were turned into stones for

denying the divinity of Venus, Ovid. Met. 10, 221 & 242.

PROPERTIUS, i, m. (*Ser. Aurelius*) an elegiac poet, whose works are still extant.

PROPONTIS, idis, f. the sea of Marmora.

PROREUS, ei, m. the name of a mariner, Ovid. Met. 3, 634.

PROSERPĪNA, ae, f. daughter of Ceres by Jupiter, and wife of Pluto, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 20; 1, 28, 20. (G. 360, 388.)

PROTAGORAS, ae, m. a philosopher, Cic. N. D. 1, 1 & 23.

PROTESILĀUS, i, m. son of Iphæclus, (G. 459.)

PROTEUS, ei, v. eos, acc. ea, m. son of Oceānus and Tethys, Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 71. Ep. 1, 1, 90. (G. 386.)

PROTOGĒNES, is, m. a painter, Cic. Br. 18. put for any learned or artful Greek, Juvenal. 3, 120.—(II) a reader to M. Marius, Cic. Fam. 7, 1.

PRUSA, ae, f. the capital of Bithynia.

PRUSIAS, ae, m. king of Bithynia, Liv. 39, 46 & 51. 45, 44. Justin. 34, 4. Liv. Ep. 50.

PSAMMITICHUS, i, m. a king of Egypt, (G. 665.)

PSEUDO, a name given to one who pretends to be what he is not, Liv. Ep. 48, 49 & 50; thus, *Pseudo-Philippus*, Andriscus, a person of low rank, Liv. Epit. 48, 49 & 50. Tac. An. 12, 62.—*Pseudo-Persius*, Eutrop. 4, 15.—*Pseudo-Marius*, one C. Amatius, a plebeian, Cic. Phil. 1, 2.

PTOLEMAEUS, i, m. a common name of the kings of Egypt.—(II) the son of Lagus, and king of Egypt, called also *Soter*, Tac. Hist. 4, 83.—(III) *Philadelphus*, son of the former, and king of Egypt; he was a patron of learned men, such as Euclid, Theocritus, Callimachus, and Lycophron, Liv. Epit. 14.—(IV) *Euergetes*, successor of the former, and the husband of Berenice, Tac. Hist. 4, 84. Ann. 6, 28.—(V) *Philopator*, the fourth king of (Egypt), and son of the former, Justin. 29, 1.—(VI) *Epiphānes*, son and successor of the former, Tac. An. 2, 67.—(VII) *Philometor*, successor of the former, and son of him and of Cleopatra, Justin. 34, 2 & 3. Liv. 44, 19.—(VIII) *Physcon*, successor to the former, and detested for his intemperance and cruelty.—(IX) *Lathyrus*, son of the former, Justin. 39, 4.—(X) *Alexander*, who was expelled the throne, Cic. Rull. 1. (Suet. Caes. 14.)

—(XI) *Dionysus*, commonly called *Aulētēs*, Strab. 17, 796. Cic. Rull. 2, 16. Suet. Caes. 54.—(XII) *Novus Dionysus*, son and successor of the former; fought against Cleopatra, Caes. B. C. 3, 103, was drowned in crossing the Nile, Div. 42, 43.

—(XIII) *Ptolemaeus Apion*, son of Physcon, and king of Cyrenaica, Justin. 39, 5. Liv. Epit. 70.

PTOLEMAEUS Cerānus, son of Ptolemy Soter, and king of Macedonia, Justin. 24.

PTOLEMAEUS Alexander, the younger son of Ptolemy Lathyrus, and brother of Auletes, and king of Cyprus, Cic. Dom. 8 & 20. Sext. 26.

PTOLEMAEUS, i, m. an astronomer and geographer, (G. 22.)

PUBLICIUS, i, m. the name of a Roman gens.
PUBLICILIA, ae, f. wife of Cicero, Cic. Att. 12, 32.—(II) the name of a tribe, Liv. 7, 15.
PUBLILIUS, i, m. father or brother of the above, Cic. Att. 12, 7.—(II) *Q. Pubilius Philo*, consul, A. U. 416. Liv. 8, 12.
PUBLIUS, i, m. a frequent praenomen among the Romans.—(II) *Publius Syrus*, a native of Syria, a mimic poet, Cic. Fam. 12, 18. Att. 14, 2. Gell. 17, 14. There are some fragments of the compositions of Publius Syrus still extant.
PULCHELLUS, i, m. a name of Clodius, Cic. Att. 2, 1.
PULCHER, chri, m. a surname of C. Appius, Liv. 33, 44, &c.
PURIUS, (P.) one of the first plebeian quaestors, Liv. 4, 54.—(II) *L.* an aedile, Liv. 39, 39. and praetor, ib. 45.
PUPPIUS, i, m. a tragic poet, whose plays are said to have been so pathetic as to have drawn tears from the audience, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 66.
PUTEOLI, orum, m. a city of Campania.
PYDNA, ae, f. a town of Pieria.
PYGMALION, ōnis, m. son of Belus, and king of Tyre, the brother of Dido, Virg. *Æ.* 1, 343, &c.—(II) a native of Cyprus, Ovid. Met. 10, 243–298.
PYLÆDES, is, m. son of Strophius, the faithful friend of Orestes, (G. 407.)
PYLÆMĒNES, is, m. a king of the Henēti, Hom. Il. 2, 851. 5, 578. Liv. 1, 1.
PYLUS, i, f. a town of Messenia, where Nestor reigned, Ov. P. 1, 4, 10.
PYRAMCŌN, ōnis, m. one of the Cyclops, Virg. *Æ.* 8, 424.
PYRĀMUS, i, m. a young man of Babylon, whose passionate love for Thisbe proved fatal to them both, Ov. Met. 4, 53, &c.—(II) a river of Cilicia, Cic. Fam. 3, 11, 12.
PYRENE, is, f. daughter of Bebryx, Sil. 3, 420 & 441.—(II) the Pyrenean mountains, Sil. 3, 420.
PYRGI, orum, m. a town of Etruria.
PYRGO, ūs, f. the nurse of Priam's children, Virg. *Æ.* 5, 645.
PYRGOTĒLES, is, m. a graver of precious stones, Plin. 37, 11.
PYRŌS, entis, m. one of the horses of Phœbus, Ov. Met. 2, 153.—(II) the planet Mars, Col. 10, 290.
PYRRHA, ae, f. wife of Deucalion, Ov. Ep. 15, 167, &c. (G. 435.)
PYRRHO, ōnis, m. a philosopher, Cic. Or. 3, 17. Fin. 4, 16.
PYRRHUS, i, m. son of Achilles, (G. 446.)—(II) a king of Epire, (G. 230, &c.)
PYTHAGŌRAS, ae, m. an ancient philosopher, (B. 348.)
PYTHIAS, ae, m. the friend of Damon. See DAMON.—(II) an ancient navigator, (G. 17.)
PYTHIS, is, m. a sculptor and painter, Plin. 35, 9.
PYTHIUS, ūs, m. a name of Apollō, (G. 366, 306; 309 & 567.)
PYTHIUM, i, m. a town of Thessaly.

PYTHON, ōnis, m. a serpent slain by Apollō, (G. 366.)
PYTHONŌRUS, i, m. a native of Tralles, Cic. F. 22.—(II) a carver mentioned by Pliny, 36, 5.
Q.

QUADRĀTUS, (T. *Ummidius*) a governor of Syria, Tac. Ann. 12, 45 & 54.
QUINCTILĀNUS, (M. *Fabius*) i, n. an excellent teacher of rhetoric and pleader of causes at Rome: he wrote twelve books on the institution of an orator, still extant.
QUINCTILIUS, (Sex.) consul, A. U. 301. Liv. 3, 32.—(II) *Cn.* dictator, A. U. 423. Liv. 8, 18.—(III) *P. Varus*, a praetor in the second Punic war, Liv. 29, 38. 30, 18.
QUINCTIUS, (L.) a tribune, Cic. Cl. 29.
QUINCTIUS, v. *Quinctius*, a Roman clan, Liv. 3, 12. & 1, 30.—(II) *Lucius Quintius Cincinnatus*, called from the plough to the dictatorship, Liv. 3, 26. (G. 214.) Cic. Sen. 16.—(III) *Caeso Quintius*, the son of Cincinnatus, was banished for resisting the tribunes, Liv. 3, 11, 12 & 13.—(IV) *Titus Quintius Barbatus Capitolinus*, was six times consul, Liv. 2, 56. & 4, 13.—(V) *P. Quintius*, a plebeian, one of Cicero's clients, Cic. pro Quint.—(VI) *T. Quintus Flaminius*, quaestor and then consul, Liv. 32, 7.
QUIRĪNUS, i, m. a name given to Romulus after he was deified, (B. 350.) Liv. 1, 20. & 5, 52. Virg. 1, 296. Cic. Off. 3, 10. Ov. Met. 14, 823; hence *Mons Quirinalis*, one of the hills of Romē, on which stood a temple of Romulus, Liv. 1, 44.
QUIRĪTES, um, m. the Romans, so called from *Cures*, a city of the Sabines, or from *Quirinus*, Liv. 1, 13.
R.
RABIRIUS, i, m. a Roman, who wrote on R philosophy, Cic. Acad. 1, 1.—(II) a very sublime poet, Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 5. Quinct. 10, 1, 90.—(III) *Caius Rabirius*, a senator, accused of treason by a tribune, Dio, 37, 26. Cic. Pis. 2. Suet. Caes. 11.—(IV) *G. Rabirius Posthumus*, a Roman equest; and son of C. Curius, Cic. Rab. 2.
RABIUS, (L.) a partisan of Marius, Cic. Verr. 1, 54.
RABOCENTUS, i, m. a chief of the *Bessi*, headed by *Piso*, Cic. Pis. 34.
RABONIUS, (L.) one who kept the temple of Castor in repair, Cic. Verr. 1, 50, &c.
RACILIUS, (L.) a tribune, Cic. O. Fr. 2, 1. Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 4.
RANIUS, i, m. a servant of Brutus, a contemptible person, Cic. Att. 12, 21.
RAVENNA, ae, f. a town of the Lingōnes.
RAUACI, orum, m. a people of Gaul.
REĀTE, is, n. a town of the Sabines, Liv. 25, 7.

- REBILUS**, (*T. Caninius*) a lieutenant of Caesar's, Cic. Att. 12, 37. Cic. Fam. 7, 30.
- REGILLUM**, *i*, n. a town of the Sabines, Liv. 2, 16. Suet. Tib. 1.
- REGILLUS**, *i*, m. the son of Lepidus, consul with Q. Catulus, A. 675. Cic. Att. 12, 24.—(II) a lake above Tusculum, Liv. 2, 19.
- REGINUS**, *i*, m. a Roman commander on the Tuscan sea, Cic. Att. 10, 12.
- REGULUS**, *i*, m. (*M. Atilius*) a Roman general in the first Punic war, Liv. Ep. 18. Cic. Off. 1, 13. & 3, 26. G. 237.—(II) *L. Livinius*, a friend of Cicero's, Cic. Fam. 13, 60.
- REMLUS**, *i*, m. a Tiburtian, Virg. *Æ.* 9, 360. & 639.—(II) a king of Alba, Ov. Met. 14, 616. Fast. 4, 49.
- REMOUS**, *i*, m. son of Ilia and Mars, slain by his brother Romulus, Liv. 1, 6. Dion. 1, 87. Ov. Fast. 4, 837. & 5, 469.
- REX**, *Regis*, *m*. a surname of the Marcii, Suet. Caes. 6.
- RHADAMANTHUS**, *i*, m. son of Jupiter and Europa, king of Lycia, Virg. *Æn.* 6, 566. (G. 384.)
- RHAMNES**, *ētis*, *m*. an Italian prince, Virg. *Æ.* 9, 325.—(II) a name given to the first century of *equites* from Romulus, Liv. 1, 13.
- RHEA**, *ae*, *f*. daughter of Coelus and Terra, wife of Saturn, Ov. Fast. 4, 201.
- RHEA Silvia**, mother of Romulus and Remus, G. 192.—(II) a priestess, mother of Aventinus, Virg. *Æ.* 7, 659.
- RHESUS**, *i*, m. a king of Thrace, Ov. Art. A. 2, 137. (G. 452.)
- RHETENOR**, *ōris*, *m*. a companion of Diomedes, Ov. Met. 14, 504.
- RHINTON**, *ōnis*, *m*. a comic poet of Tarentum, Cic. Att. 1, 20.
- RHODO**, *ōnis*, *m*. a friend of Q. Thermus, Cic. Fam. 2, 18.
- RHODORIS**, *īdis*, *v. Rhodope*, *es*, *f*. a Thracian courtesan, Ov. Ep. 15, 63.
- RHOEBUS**, *i*, m. the name of a horse of Mezentius, Virg. *Æ.* 10, 861.
- RHOECUS**, *v. Rhocius*, *i*, m. a giant, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 55. & 2, 19, 23.—(II) a native of Samos, Plin. 35, 12 s. 43.—(III) king of the Marrubians, Virg. *Æ.* 10, 389.—(IV) a centaur, Virg. G. 2, 456.
- RHAETIA**, *ae*, *f*. a country near the Alps, belonging to the *Rhaeti*, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 17.
- RHAMNUS**, *ntis*, *f*. a village of Attica.
- RHEDONES**, *um*, *m*. the people of *Rennes*.
- RHEGIUM**, *i*, n. a town of Italy.
- RHENUS**, *i*, m. the chief river of Germany.
- RHUM**, *i*, n. a promontory of Achaia.
- RHOBIANUS**, *i*, m. a large and rapid river of France, Caes. B. G. 1, 1.
- RHODŒ**, *es*, *f*. a range of mountains in Thrace, Virg. G. 3, 551.
- RHODUS**, *i*, *f*. an island near Lycia.
- RHOETEUM**, *i*, n. a town of Troas.
- RHOETUS**, *i*, m. a centaur, Virg. G. 2, 456. Lucan. 6, 390. See *RHOECUS*.
- RHOVUS**, *i*, m. an architect, Plin. 36, 13 s. 19.
- RIPHEUS**, *v. eos*, *i*, m. a just Trojan, Virg. *Æ.* 2, 516.—(II) a centaur, Ov. Met. 12, 352.
- RIPHAÏ**, *vel Rhippei Montes*, a chain of mountains on the north of Scythia, Plin. 4, 12.
- ROBIGUS**, *v. Rubifcus*, *i*, m. a god, worshipped to keep mildew from corn, Varr. L. L. 5, 3.
- ROMA**, *ae*, *f*. the capital of Latium.
- ROMULUS**, *i*, m. the first king of Rome, (G. 492.) *Ficus Romularis*, the fig-tree under which the wolf suckled Romulus and Remus, Liv. 1, 4. Ov. F. 2, 112.
- ROSCIUS**, the name of a Roman gens.—(II) *Lucius*, a Roman ambassador, Cic. Phil. 9, 2.—(III) *Quintus Roscius*, a Roman comedian, Cic. Or. 1, 28.—(IV) *Sextus Roscius*, a native of Ameria, a client of Cicero's, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6, 10, 11. Brut. 90. Off. 2, 14.—(V) *Lucius Roscius Otho*, a tribune in 686, Hor. Ep. 4, 15. Ep. 1, 1, 62. Juv. 3, 159.
- ROSCII** (*Titii*), two citizens of Ameria, surnamed *Capito* & *Magnus*, Cic. Rosc. A. 6.
- ROXANA**, *v. e*, *es*, *f*. daughter of Oxyartes, with whom Alexander the Great fell in love, and married, Arrian, 4. p. 334. & 7, 447. Diod. 18, 3. Justin. 13, 4. & 15, 2.
- RUBICON**, *ōnis*, *m*. a river which separated Italy from Gallia Cispadana, Suet. Caes. 7.
- RUBRĒNUS** *Lappa*, a tragic poet in the time of Juvenal, 7, 73.
- RUBRUS**, *i*, m. an agent of Verres, Cic. Verr. 1, 25 & 26.
- RUDIAE**, *arum*, *f*. a town of Calabria.
- RUFFINUS**, *i*, m. a consul in the war against Pyrrhus, (G. 235.)
- RUFRAE**, *arum*, *f*. a town of Campania.
- RUFRIUM**, *i*, n. a town of Samnium.
- RUFUS**, *i*, m. a Roman surname, Cic. Att. 5, 2.
- RULLUS**, (*P. Servilius*) a tribune in the time of Cicero.
- RUPILIUS**, (*P.*) the colleague of P. Popillius Laenas in the consulate, A. U. 621. Paterc. 2, 17. Hor. 3, 19. Cic. Verr. 2, 13 & 50.
- RUSŒA**, (*M. Pinarius*) a tribune, A. U. 622. Cic. Or. 2, 65.—(II) —
- RUSELLAE**, *arum*, *f*. a town of Tuscany.
- RUSPINA**, *ae*, *f*. a town of Africa Propria.
- RUTUBA**, *ae*, *f*. a river of Liguria.
- RUTULI**, *orum*, *m*. a people of Latium.
- RUTULIAE**, *arum*, *f*. *Sandwich* in Kent.
- RUTILIUS**, (*P.*) *Rufus*, consul, A. U. 649. (B. 354.) highly praised by Cicero for his virtue, Cic. Rab. Post. 10. Pis. 39. Off. 2, 13. Ov. Pont. 1, 3, 63.
- S**
- SABABA**, *ae*, *f*. a city of Arabia Felix, Hor. Od. 1, 29.
- SABAZIUS**, *i*, m. a name of Jupiter, Val. Max. 1, 3, 2. Cic. Leg. 2, 15. Cic. N. D. 3, 23.
- SABELLIUS**, *i*, m. a consul, Cic. Br. 24.

- SABIDIUS**, *i*, m. the name of a Roman family. *Plin. Nat. Hist. 27, 11.*
- SABINIUS**, *i*, m. a native of Reate, Cic. *Sext. 37.*
- SABINI**, *orum*, n. a people of Italy.
- SABINUS** *Flavius*, brother of Vespasian, Tac. *Hist. 1, 46, 2, 63, & 3, 74.*—(II) *Julius*, a chief of the *Lingones* in Gaul, Tac. *Hist. 4, 55, & 67.*—(III) *Poppaeus*, governor of Moesia, Tac. *Ann. 1, 80, 5, 10, & 6, 39.*
- SACAE**, *arum*, f. a nation of Scythia.
- SACERDOS**, (*C. Licinius*) praetor of Sicily, Cic. *Verr. 1, 10.*
- SADALÁ**, *ae*, m. a king of Thrace, Cic. *Verr. 1, 24.*
- SAFINIUS**, *i*, m. a native of Atella, Cic. *Cluent. 25.*
- SAGÁRIS**, *is*, m. a river of Scythia.
- SAGUNTUM**, *i*, n. a town of Spain.
- SALACIA**, *ae*, f. a name of Amphitrite, Gell. *18, 22.*
- SALÁCO**, *v. on*, *ónis*, m. a name of any proud or arrogant person, Cic. *Fam. 7, 24.*
- SALÁMIS**, *vel in*, *Inis*, f. an island of Greece.
- SALÁSSUS**, (*Q.*) the brother of P. Curtius, Cic. *Fam. 6, 18.*
- SALÉIUS** *Bassus*, a poet, Quinct. *10, 1, 10.* *Juv. 7, 80.*
- SALENTINI**, *orum*, m. a people of Calabria.
- SALERNUM**, *i*, n. a town of the Picentini, on the Tuscan sea.
- SALII**, *orum*, m. the priests of Mars, Ovid. *Fast. 3, 387.* Tac. *Ann. 2, 83.* Hor. *Ep. 2, 1, 86.* Od. *1, 36, 12, & 1, 37, 2.* Senec. *Ep. 15.* Cic. *Att. 5, 9.*
- SALINÁTOR**, *oris*, m. a name of M. Livius, Liv. *29, 37.* Cic. *Sen. 3 & 4.* Br. *18.*
- SALMÓNĒ**, a town of Elis, where Salmones reigned, Ov. *Am. 3, 6, 43.*
- SALÓNA**, *ae*, f. a town of Illyricum.
- SALÓNIVS**, *i*, m. a client of Cato, the censor. See *CATO*.
- SALLUSTIUS**, (*C. Crispus*), a Roman historian, born at Amiternum, A. U. 668. (B. 355.)—(II) *Caius Sallustius Crispus*, grand-nephew of the historian, to whom Horace inscribes an ode, *2, 2.*—(III) *Cn.* a friend of Cicero, Cic. *Fam. 14, 4.* Att. *11, 11.* Div. *1, 28.*—(IV) *P.* brother of *Cn.* Cic. *Att. 11, 11.*
- SALMÁCS**, *idis*, f. a nymph who fell in love with Hermafroditus, (G. 363.)
- SALMONEUS**, *ei, v. -cos*, m. son of Aeolus, (G. 416.)
- SALMÓNIS**, *idis*, f. daughter of Salmoneus, Ov. *Amor. 3, 6, 43.*
- SALTUS**, *i*, m. a duumvir, Cic. *Rull. 2, 34.*
- SALVIUS**, *i*, m. a freed man of Atticus, Cic. *Fam. 9, 7 & 11.*
- SALUS**, *utis*, f. Safety, a goddess, Cic. *Att. 4, 1.*
- SAMARIUS**, *i*, m. an exile, who killed C. Trebonius, by the command of Dolabella, Cic. *Phil. 11, 21.*
- SAMNIUM**, *i*, n. a country of Italy.
- SAMOS**, *i*, f. an island opposite to Ephesus, Cic. *Mur. 36.*
- SAMOTHRAE**, *es, vel ia, ae, f.* an island opposite to the mouth of the Hebrus, Liv. *42, 25.*
- SAMSCERRAMUS**, *i*, m. a name of Pompey, Cic. *Att. 2, 14, 16, 17 & 23.*
- SANEUS**, *i*, m. a god of the Sabines, Sil. *8, 421.* Ov. *Fast. 6, 213.*
- SANDO**, *ónis*, m. father of Athenodorus, Cic. *Fam. 3, 7.*
- SANDROCOTTUS**, *i*, m. an Indian, who freed his country from the dominion of Macedonia, and was made king, Justin. *16, 4.*
- SANGA**, (*Q. Fabius*) a senator, Cic. *Pis. 31.* Sallust. *Cat. 41.*
- SANNIO**, *ónis*, m. the name of a procurer, Ter. *Adel. 2, 2, 13.*—(II) a slave, A. ad Herenn. *4, 50.*
- SANTONES**, *um, vel i, orum*, m. a people of Aquitania.
- SAPAEI**, *orum*, m. a people of Thrace.
- SAPALA**, *ae*, m. a herald, friend of Catiline, Cic. *petit. Cons. 3.*
- SAPOR**, *v. Sapores*, a name of several Parthian kings.
- SAPPHO**, *ús*, f. a famous poetess, born in the isle of Lesbos, (G. 343.) Ov. *Trist. 2, 365.* Catull. *35, 16.*
- SARDANAPALUS**, *i*, m. the last king of the Assyrians, Justin. *1, 3.* Cic. *Fin. 2, 34.* Sidor. *Epist. 2, 13.*
- SARDINIA**, *ae*, f. an island in the Mediterranean sea, west from Italy.
- SARMÁTTA**, *ae*, f. the north-east part of Europe, and the north of Asia, the inhabitants of which were called *Sarmatae*, or *Sauromatae*, Ov. *Pont. 1, 2, 78.*
- SARMENTUS**, *i*, m. a buffon at the court of Augustus, Hor. *Sat. 1, 5, 52.* *Juv. 5, 5.* *Plut. in Anton. 945.*
- SARONÍEUS** *sinus*, the gulf of Egina, between Attica and Argolis.
- SARFĒDON**, *ónis*, m. son of Jupiter, Cic. *Div. 2, 10.* (G. 385.)
- SARFĒDON**, a promontory of Cilicia.
- SARRA**, *ae*, f. the ancient name of Tyre; hence *Sarranus*, Tyrian, Virg. *G. 2, 506.*
- SARŪNA**, *ae*, f. a town of Umbria.
- SASERNA**, *ae*, m. a friend of Antony's, Cic. *Phil. 13, 13.* Varr. *R. R. 1, 2, 22.*
- SASSIA**, *ae*, f. the mother of Cluentius, Cic. *Cluent. 5.*
- SATRUS**, *i*, m. the lieutenant of Trebonius, Cic. *ad Br. 6.*—(II) *Ula*, sister's son of M. Minucius Basilus, Cic. *Off. 3, 18.*
- SATURIVS**, *i*, m. advocate of Chaerea, Cic. *Q. Rosc. 1.*
- SATURNĒNUS**, (*L. Apuleius*) a tribune, Cic. *Can. 1, 2.*—(II) *Cn.* contemporary with Cicero, Cic. *Fam. 3, 14.*
- SATURIVS**, *i*, m. an ancient king of Crete, and god of time, Cic. *N. D. 2, 24.* (B. 357.)
- SATŪRUM**, *vel eium*, *i*, n. a town of Calabria, near which was fine pasturage for horses, Hor. *Sat. 1, 6, 59.*
- SATŪRI**, *orum*, m. Satyrs, a kind of rural demigods, (G. 880.) Cic. *N. D. 3, 17.* Cic. *Verr. 4, 60.*

SATYRISCUS, i, m, a young or little satyr, Cic. Div. 1, 20. (B. 359.)

SATYRUS, i, m, an architect, Plin. 36, 9.—(II) a slave of Atticus, Cic. Att. 12, 22.

SAURUS, (C.) a partizan of Saturninus, Cic. Rabir. Perd. 7.—(II) *Lucius*, a friend of Atticus, Cic. Att. 1, 3, 14, 18.

SAURUS, i, m, a statuary, Plin. 6, 35.

SAXA, ae, m, a native of Celtiberia, made a tribune by Caesar, Cic. Phil. 11, 5, 10, 10, 8, 3.

SÆVA, ae, m, a centurion in Caesar's army, Caes. B. C. 3, 53. Lucan. 6, 146. Caes. 68. Val. Max. 3, 2, 23.—(II) a slave of Q. Croto, Cic. Rab. perd. 11.

SÆVOLA, ae, m, a surname of the Mucii.

SCAMANDER, v, drus, dri, m, son of Hector and Andromache, Hom. Il. 21, 223.—(II) a freed man, Cic. Cluent. 16.—(III) a river of Troas, Hor. Ep. 13, 14.

SCANDILIUS, (P.) a Roman *equus*, Cic. Verr. 3, 58.

SCANTIA, ae, f, a woman noted by Cicero, Mil. 27.

SCANTIUS, i, m, a person fond of gardening, Plin. 15, 14. Cato, 7, 2.

SCAPTIA, ae, f, a town of Latium.

SCAPTIUS, i, m, a trader in money, Cic. Att. 5 & 6, 1, 2, &c.—(II) *M.* brother of the above, Cic. Att. 6, 1.—(III) *P.* a plebeian, Liv. 3, 71 & 72.

SCAPŪLA, (P.) a surname of the Quintii, Plin. 7, 53.—(II) an usurer, Cic. Quint. 4.—(III) the author of the war between Pompey's sons and Caesar, Cic. Fam. 9, 13.

SCATINIUS, the name of a Roman *gens*.

SCAVRUS, a surname of the Aemilii.—(II) *M. Aemilius*, a nobleman of great talents, Cic. Mur. 7, Or. 2, 64. consul, and prince of the senate in 638.—(III) son of the former, married Metella, Plut. in Syll. aedile in 694. Cic. Off. 2, 16. Sext. 5, 4.

SCESPIS, is, f, a town of Mysia, hence *Scespisius*, a native of this place, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24.

SCHORNEUS, i, m, a king of Arcadia, the father of Atalanta, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 13. Ep. 16, 260.

SCIPIO, ōnis, m, a surname of the *gens* Cornelia, Macrob. Sat. 2, 6.—(I) *P. Cornelius Scipio*, made master of horse, by the dictator Camillus, Liv. 5, 19. military tribune and interrex, Liv. 6, 1.—(II) a dictator, Liv. 9, 44.—(III) *P. Cornelius Scipio*, consul when Annibal came into Italy, A. U. 535. Liv. 21, 6. defeated by Annibal, ib. 46.—(IV) *Cn. Cornelius Scipio Calvus*, consul with Marcellus, A. U. 532. sent with a fleet and army into Spain against Asdrubal, Liv. 21, 32.—(V) *P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus Major*, son of the consul *P. Cornelius Scipio*, served first as a military tribune in the battle of Cannæ, Liv. 23, 55. sent into Spain with proconsular authority, and drove the Carthaginians out of it, Liv. 28, 16. was made consul, A. U. 549, and defeated Annibal in the battle of Zanta, A. U. 552. Liv. 30, 32—35. was made censor, Liv. 32, 7, and

three times chief of the senate, Liv. 44, & 38, 28.—(VI) *Lucius Scipio*, the brother of Africanus, who triumphed over Antiochus, Liv. 37, 59. and hence was called Asiaticus, ib. 58. Cic. Mur. 14. Liv. 39, 44.—(VII) *P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica*, the son of Cneius Cornelius Scipio Calvus, Cic. Har. Resp. 13. Liv. 29, 14 & 55, 10.—(VIII) *P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica*, the son of the former, called Corculum, Cic. Br. 20 & 58.—(IX) *P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica*, the son of the former, consul with D. Brutus, A. U. 615. Cic. Br. 22.—(X) *P. Cornelius Scipio*, the son of Africanus, very accomplished, Cic. Sen. 9 & 11. Liv. 40, 42.—(XI) *P. Cornelius Scipio Aemilianus*, eloquent and brave, Cic. Off. 1, 32.—(XII) *P. Scipio Nasica*, or *Q. Metellus Scipio*, advocate of Verres, Cic. Verr. 4, 36.

SCIRON, ōnis, m, a noted robber on the coast of Megaris, slain by Theseus, Ov. M. 7, 443.

SCOPAS, ae, a statuary, Pausan. 1, 43.—(II) a wealthy Thessalian, Cic. Or. 2, 86.—(III) a commander of the Aetolians, Liv. 26, 24.

SCORPIUS, one of the signs of the zodiac, Col. 11, 2. Hor. Od. 2, 17, 17. Ov. Met. 2, 195. Lucan. 6, 394. Virg. G. 1, 39.

SCOTUSSA, ae, f, a town of Macedonia.—(II) a town of Thessaly.

SCRIBONIUS, i, m, the name of a Roman *gens*.—(II) *L. (Libo)* a tribune, Cic. Or. 1, 55.

SCRIBONIA, ae, f, wife of Augustus, Suet. Aug. 61 & 69.

SCROFA, a surname of the Tremellii, Cic. Att. 5, 4.

SCYLLACĒUM, vel ium, i, n, a town of the Bruttii.

SCYLLAEUM, i, n, a town and promontory of the Bruttii.—(II) a promontory of Argolis.

SCYLAX, ācis, m, a chief of Halicarnassus, Cic. Div. 2, 42.—(II) a navigator, (G. 610 & 634.)

SCYLLA, ae, f, daughter of Nisus, king of Megara, Virg. G. 1, 405.—(II) daughter of Phorcus, Stat. Silv. 5, 5, 280. Virg. Æ. 1, 200. Lucan. 2, 433. (G. 174 & 375.)

SCYLLIAS, ae, m, a native of Sciōnē, a good diver, Herodot. 8, 8. Plin. 35, 11.—(II) a noted marble-cutter of Crete, Plin. 36, 47.

SCYRON, ōnis, m, an Epicurean, Cic. Acad. 4, 33.

SCYROS, i, f, an island in the Egean Sea.

SCYTHIA, ae, f, same as *Sarmatia*.

SCYTHON, a man who is said to have had the power to turn himself into either sex at pleasure, Ov. Met. 4, 280.

SEBŪSUS, i, m, a friend of Catulus, Cic. Att. 11, 14 & 15.

SEPIULIUS, i, m, a leader of slaves, Cic. Dom. 30.—(II) 121. A. U. Virg. Æ. 1, 200.

SEBŪNI, ōrum, m, a people of Gaul on the Rhone, Caes. B. G. 3, 1, 3.

SEBUSI, ōrum, m, a people of Germany.

SEGIUS, i, m, a worthless man, Cic. Fam. 11, 20, & 21.

SEJANUS, (*Aelius*) a native of Vossini, a

town of Tuscany, hence called Tuscus, Juv. 10, 72 & 66. (G. 244.) Patern. 2, 127, &c. Tac. 4.

SEJUS, *i*, m. a freed man of Atticus, Cic. Att. 5, 13.—(II) *Cneius Sejus*, a senator, Cic. Cluent. 38.—(III) *M. Sejus*, *L. F.* an aedile, who sold corn, Cic. Off. 2, 17. Planc. 5.—(IV) *Q. Sejus Posthūmus*, a Roman eque, Cic. Dom. 44. Har. Resp. 14.

SELÉNĒ, *es*, *f*. daughter of the king of Egypt, Cic. Verr. 4, 27. Joseph. Ant. 13, 29.

SELEUCUS, *i*, m. a general of Alexander's, Justin. 15, 4.—(II) the name of a slave, Cic. Fam. 6, 18.—(III) a musician, Juv. 10, 211.—(IV) an astrologer, Tac. Hist. 2, 78.

SELICIUS, (*Q.*) an usurer, Cic. Att. 1, 12, 9, 16, & 15, 12.

SELĪNUS, *untis*, *f*. a city of Sicily.

SELIUS, *i*, m. a bad orator, Cic. Fam. 7, 32.

SELLI, (*G. & P.*) learned men, friends of Lucullus, Cic. Acad. 4, 4.

SĒMĒLE, *es*, *f*. daughter of Cadmus, and mother of Bacchus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12. Cic. N. D. 2, 24.

SEMERĀMIS, *idis*, *f*. wife of Ninus, (G. 598.) Propert. 3, 11.

SEMPRONIUS, *i*, m. the name of a Roman gens, which consisted of many families, the most illustrious of whom were the Gracchi, Cic. Phil. 1, 7. Tac. Ann. 12, 60. Cic. Fam. 12, 29, 7.

SENĒCA, (*L. Annaeus*) a native of Cordūba in Spain, Quint. 8, 3, 31, 9, 2, 42 & 98.—(II) the philosopher, who excelled in every kind of composition, Plin. 14, 4.

SENECIO, *ōnis*, *m*. a Roman surname; Tac. Agr. 2.

SENONES, *um*, *m*. a people of Gaul.

SENTIUS, (*C.*) a praetor of Macedonia, a. 671. Cic. Verr. 3, 93.

SEPTIMIUS, (*C.*) a praetor, Cic. Att. 12, 13 & 14.—(II) *L.* a Roman, in the service of Ptolemy, who slew Pompey. See POMPEIUS.—(III) a friend of Horace's, Od. 2, 6. Ep. 1, 9.

SEPTIUS, (*Q.*) a Roman eque, Cic. Verr. 3, 4.

SEPTEMLEJUS, *i*, *m*. a native of Anagnia, Cic. Or. 2, 672.

SEQUANA, *ae*, *f*. the river Seine.

SERAPIC, *us*, *ōnis*, *m*. a native of Antioch, and a writer on geography, Cic. Att. 2, 4 & 6.—(II) a surname of Scipio Nasica.

SERĀPIS, *idis*, *m*. a god of the Egyptians, Cic. Div. 2, 59.

SERĒNUS, (*C.*) consul with Caepio, Cic. Planc. 5.

SERES, a people of Asia, Virg. G. 2, 121.

SERĒSTUS, *i*, *m*. a Trojan chief, Virg. Aen. 9, 171.

SĒRGĪUS, *i*, *m*. the name of a Roman gens, Virg. Aen. 5, 121.—(I) *Caius Sergius*, a military tribune, Liv. 65.—(II) *Cneius Sergius*, a praetor, Liv. 31, 4 & 32, 1.—(IV) *L. Sergius Catilina*, *us*, *Sall.* Cat.—(V) *L. Sergius Fidūnas*, a consul, Liv. 4, 17.—(VI) a military tribune, Liv. 5, 16.—(VII) *M. Sergius Silius*, the lieutenant of Aemilius the consul, Liv. 44, 40.

SERRĀNUS, *v. Serānus*, *i*, *m*. a surname of the Attili, Virg. Aen. 6, 844.—(II) *Seat.* (*Gavianus*), a tribune, inimical to Cicero, Cic. Att. 4, 2. Sext. 33.—(III) *Domesticus*, one who delivered a funeral oration on his son, composed by Cicero, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8.

SERTORIUS, (*Q.*) a Roman general, Lucan. 2, 549. Liv. Ep. 91 & 96.

SERVILIA, *ae*, *f*. sister of Cato Uticensis, and mother of M. Brutus, Suet. Caes. 50. Brut. 986.

SERVILIUS, *i*, *m*. the name of a Roman gens, Liv. 1, 30. Tacit. Ann. 15, 55.

SĒRVĪUS, *i*, *m*. a Roman praenomen.—(II) *Tullius*, the 6th king of Rome, Liv. 1, 39 & 4, 3.

SESOSTRIS, *is*, *m*. an ancient king of Egypt. (G. 664.)

SESTIUS, (*P.*) *Capitolinus*, consul, Liv. 3, 32 & 33.

SESTOS, *v. -us*, *i*, *f*. a town of Thracē, on the Hellespont, opposite to Abȳdos, Liv. 32, 33.

SETIA, *ae*, *f*. a town of the Volsci.

SEVĒRUS, *i*, *m*. a Roman cognomen; Tacitus.—(II) a Roman emperor. (G. 246.)

SEXTILIUS, (*P.*) a Roman, Cic. Fin. 2, 17.—(II) *Q.* a friend of Milo, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1.

SEXTIA *Tabula*, the office of Sextius a banker.—(II) a place in the forum; Cic. Quint. 6. Cic. Fam. 7, 32.

SEXTIUS, *i*, *m*. a Roman name.—(II) *P.* quaestor to C. Antonius the consul, Cic. Att. 5. Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 4.

SEXTUS, a Roman praenomen.

SIBĀRIS, *is*, *f*. a city of Lucania.

SICA, *ae*, *m*. a friend of Cicero's, Cic. Att. 3, 2.

SICAMBRI, *orum*, *m*. a people of Germany.

SICHAÆUS, *i*, *m*. husband of Dido, Virg. Aen. 1, 347. Justin. 18, 4.

SICILIA, *ae*, *f*. an island in the Mediterranean.

SICĪNIUS, (*Caius*) *i*, *m*. the first who was created tribune of the commons, Liv. 2, 33; 58 & 3, 54.

SICYON, a city of Achaia Propria.

SĪDA, *ae*, *f*. a city of Pamphylia.

SIDON, a city of Phoenicia.

SICĒUM, *i*, *n*. a town, port, and promontory of Troas.

SILĀNUS, *i*, *m*. *Decimus Junius*, consul with Mūrēnā, Sallust. Cat. 50.

SILĒNUS, *i*, *m*. a demigod, companion of Bacchus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48.—(II) a Greek historian, Cic. Div. 1, 24.

SILIUS & *Silus*, *i*, *m*. a Roman surname.—(II) *P. Silius*, a favourite of the empress Messalina, Tac. An. 11, 5—35. Juv. 10, 990. Suet. Cl. 26 & 36.—(III) *P. Silius Italicus*, consul under Nero, Mart. 7, 62, 10. Plin. Ep. 3, 7, was, in the decline of life, very fond of writing verses, Plin. 31, 28; and composed 17 books on the second Punic war, in imitation of the Aeneid of Virgil, Mart. 4, 14.

SILANION, a statuary, Plin. 34, 8, 36—28, 66.

- SILVĀNUS, *i*, *m*. a rural divinity. (G. 380.)
 —(II) *Plotius*, a tribune, Cic. Arch. 4.
 SILŪRĒS, *um*, *m*. the people of Wales.
 SIMĀETHUS, *i*, *m*. a river of Sicily.
 SIMOĪS, *entis*, *m*. a river of Troas.
 SIMONĪDES, *is*, *m*. a Greek philosopher and poet, born in Cēos, Phaedr. 4, 21. (G. 337.)
 Catull. 38, 8.
 SIMON, *ōnis*, *m*. an artful Greek, Virg. Æn. 2, 59.
 SINDŪRE, a city of Paphlagonia.
 SINIS, *v. Scius*, *is*, *m*. a robber in Attica, Ov. Met. 7, 440. Propert. 3, 22, 37.
 SINUĒSSA, *ae*, *f*. a town of Latium.
 SIPONTUM, *i*, *n*. a town of Apulia.
 SIPŪLUS, *i*, *m*. a mountain of Lydia.
 SIRĒNES, *um*, *f*. fabulous females, Prop. 3, 12, 34. (G. 155 & 456.)
 SIRIUS, *i*, *m*. the dog star, Virg. Æn. 3, 141.
 Lucan. 10, 211.
 SISENNA, (L. Cornelius) a Roman historian, Paterc. 2, 9. Sallust. Jug. 95. Cic. Br. 64 & 74. Ov. Trist. 2, 443 & 413.
 SISYGAMBIS, *is*, *f*. mother of Darius, Curt. 10, 5, 19, 26.
 SISŪPHUS, *i*, *m*. the first king of Corinth. (G. 416.) Propert. 2, 17, 7 & 2, 20, 32. Ovid. Met. 13, 32.
 SĪTTIUS, (P.) *i*, *m*. a native of Nuceria, Sall. Cat. 21. Cic. Syll. 20. Appian. B. C. 4, 620. Cic. Att. 15, 17.—(II) a person who owed Caelius money in Cilicia, Cic. Fam. 8, 2, 8 & 8, 4, 13.
 SMERDIS, *v. Mergis*, *is*, *m*. brother of Cambyses. (G. 605.) Justin. 1, 9.
 SMILAX, *ācis*, *f*. a virgin who fell in love with Crocus, Ov. Met. 4, 283.
 SMINTHEUS, *eōs*, *m*. a name of Apollo, Ov. Met. 12, 585.
 SOCRĀTES, *is*, *m*. an Athenian, son of Sophroniscus a statuary, (G. 467.) was a most eminent philosopher, Cic. Fin. 2, 1. Tusc. 5, 3. Off. 2, 12. (B. 370.)—(II) a painter, Plin. 35, 11.
 SOL, *is*, *m*. the sun, worshipped at Rome near the temple of Romulus, Quint. 1, 7, 12.
 SOLI, *orum*, *m*. a town of Cilicia.
 SOLĪNUS, *i*, *m*. author of a book called *Polyhistor*, consisting almost entirely of excerpts from Pliny.
 SOLON, *ōnis*, *m*. the lawgiver of the Athenians, born at Salamis; one of the seven wise men of Greece., (G. 464.)
 SOMNUS, *i*, *m*. the god of sleep, Virg. Æn. 5, 838.
 SOPĀTER, *ātris*, *m*. a praetor of Syracuse, Liv. 24, 23 & 25.—(II) a general of Philip, king of Macedon, Liv. 30, 26.—(III) a general of Perseus, Liv. 42, 62.—(IV) a native of Halycia in Sicily, Cic. Verr. 2, 28.—(V) another of Tyndaris, Cic. Verr. 4, 39.
 SOPHŪCLES, *is*, *m*. an Athenian tragic poet. (B. 371.)—(II) a learned man of Agrigentum, Cic. Verr. 3, 88.
 SOPHONISEA, *ae*, *f*. daughter of Asdrūbal, and wife of Syphax, Liv. 30, 12 & 15.
 SOPŪLIS, a painter, Cic. Att. 4, 16. Plin. 35, 11.
 SORACTE, *is*, *n*. *v. -es*, *is*, *m*. a mountain of the Falisci in Etruria, sacred to Apollo, Virg. Æn. 11, 785. Hor. Od. 1, 9, 1.
 SOSIA, *ae*, *f*. the name of a slave, Ter. And. 1, 1, 1.
 SOSIGĒNES, *is*, *m*. a learned Egyptian astronomer, Plin. 18, 25. (A. 329.)
 SOSII, *orum*, *m*. eminent booksellers in the time of Horace, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 1. Art. P. 345.
 SOSĪLUS, *i*, *m*. a Lacedaemonian, companion and instructor of Hannibal in the Greek language, who wrote the history of his wars, Nep. 22, 13.
 SOSIUS, (C.) quaestor to M. Lepidus, and afterwards praetor, Cic. Att. 8, 6.—(II) Q. a Roman *equus*, Cic. N. D. 3, 30.
 SOSŪTA, *ae*, *f*. a name of Juno, Cic. Mur. 41. N. D. 1, 29.
 SOSTRĀTA, *ae*, *f*. the name of a woman, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 34.
 SOSTRĀTUS, *i*, *m*. a native of Cnidus, Plin. 38, 12.—(II) a statuary in brass, Plin. 34, 3.—(III) a bad poet, Juv. 10, 178.
 SOSTUS, *i*, *m*. the name of a book, written by the philosopher Antiōchus, Cic. Acad. 4, 4.
 SOTĀDES, *is*, *m*. a native of Maronēa, Mart. 2, 86, 2. Quint. 1, 8, 6. Plin. Ep. 5, 3.
 SOTERĪCUS *Marcus*, a freedman, Cic. Balb. 25.
 SOTĪRA, *ae*, *f*. a midwife, Plin. 28, 7.
 SPARTA, *ae*, *f*. the capital of Laconia.
 SPARTĀCUS, *i*, *m*. a gladiator, Liv. Epist. 95. Hor. Od. 3, 14, 19.
 SPHAERUS, *i*, *m*. a stoic philosopher, Cic. Tusc. 4, 24.
 SPERCHĪUS, *v. -ūs*, *i*, *m*. a river of Thessaly.
 SPEUSIPPUS, *i*, *m*. sister's son of Plato, Cic. Acad. 1, 4. Or. 3, 18.
 SPHINX, *ngis*, *f*. a poetic female. (G. 429.)
 SPINO, *ōnis*, *m*. a Roman deity, Cic. N. D. 3, 20.
 SPINTHER, *ēris*, *m*. a surname of the Lentūli, Cic.
 SPONGIA, *ae*, *f*. a fictitious name of one of the judges who acquitted Clodius, Cic. Att. 1, 16.
 SPORĀDES, *um*, *f*. islands of the Aegean sea.
 SPORUS, *i*, *m*. a base favourite of Nero, Suet. N. 23.
 SPURINNA, *ae*, *m*. an *haruspex*, who prophesied the death of Caesar, Suet. Caes. 81. Dio. 44, 18.
 SPURIUS, *i*, *m*. a Roman praenomen.
 STAGIRA, *ae*, *f*. a town of Macedonia.
 STALĒNUS, *i*, *m*. a senator, Cic. Cluent. 7 & 24.
 STAPHŪLUS, *i*, *m*. son of Sithēnus, Plin. 7, 56.
 STATILIUS, *i*, *m*. a Roman *equus*, accomplice in the conspiracy of Catiline, Cic. Cat. 3, 3 & 6. Sall. Cat. 17, 44.—(II) *Taurus*, a friend of Augustus, Paterc. 2, 127. Cic. Att. 12, 13 & 14.
 STATĪRA, *ae*, *f*. daughter of Darius, Justin. 12, 10.
 STATIUS, *i*, *m*. anciently a name peculiar to

slaves, but afterwards a surname of citizens, Gell. 4, 20.—(II) *Caecilius Statius*, an old comic poet, Gell. 4, 20. Cic. Or. 2, 64.—(III) *P. Papirius Statius*, a poet highly respected for his poems, in particular his *Silvae* in five books, his *Thebais* in twelve, and his *Achilleis* in two, all of which are still extant.—(IV) *Lucius Statius Murcus*, a Roman commander in Asia, Cic. Phil. 11, 12. Vell. 2, 69.

STATOR, ōris, m. a name of Jupiter, Liv. 1, 12. 10, 36.

STATORIUS, i, m. an ambassador from the Scipios to Syphax, Liv. 24, 43.

STELLA, (Aruntius) a poet, celebrated by his contemporaries Statius and Martial.

STENTOR, ōris, m. a Grecian chief in the war against Troy, Hom. Il. 5, 784. Juv. 13, 112.

STEPHANIO, a writer or actor of pantomimes, Plin. 7, 41.

STERŌPE, es, f. one of the Pleiades, Ovid. Trist. 1, 10, 14.

STERŌPES, is, m. one of the Cyclops, Virg. *Æn.* 8, 425.

STERTINIUS, (L.) a proconsul in Spain, Liv. 31, 50. 33, 27.—(II) a stoic philosopher, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 33 & 296.

STRESICHŌRUS, i, m. a lyric poet, born at Himēra, Cic. Verr. 2, 35. Quint. 10, 1, 62. Hor. Od. 4, 9, 8. 1

STHENĒLUS, i, m. son of Perseus and Andromēda, king of Argos, (G. 397.) Virg. 2, 261. Ov. Ep. 9, 25. Ov. Met. 2, 367.

STHENIUS, i, m. a native of Thermae, Cic. Verr. 2, 34—48.

STHENOBOEA, ae, f. wife of Proetus, who fell in love with Bellerophon, Juv. 10, 137. (G. 393.)

STILBO, v. *Stilpo*, ōnis, m. a philosopher, Cic. Fāt. 5. Laert. 2, 113. Senec. Ep. 9.

STILICO, v. *Stilicho*, ōnis, m. the general and father in law of Honorius, Claudian. de Nupt. Hom. 177.

STIPHĒLUS, i, m. one of the centaurs, Ovid. Met. 12, 459.

STOICI, orum, m. a sect of philosophers, so named from a portico at Athens, where Zeno their founder taught, Hor. Epod. 8, 15. Juv. 13, 121 & 2, 65.

STOLA, (Sext.) one of the judges in the cause of Flaccus, Cic. Flacc. 10.

STRĀBO, ōnis, m. a surname originally imposed on some person from his distorted eyes, Plin. 11, 37.—(II) a Greek writer on geography.

STRATO, ōnis, m. a native of Lampsacus, Cic. Fin. 5, 5 & 4, 38.

STRATŌCLES, is, m. a Greek orator, Cic. Br. 11.

STRATŌNICE, es, f. the name of several Asiatic queens.

STRATŌNFCUS, i, m. a native of Alabanda, Cic. N. D. 3, 19.—(II) a rich Macedonian, Plant. Rūd. 4, 2, 27.

STRATORIUS, i, m. quaestor to Cornificius, Cic. Fam. 21, 23.

STRYMON, a river between Macedonia and Thrace, Liv. 44, 41. 45, 29.

STYMPHĀLUS, i, m. & -a, orum, n. a mountain of Arcadia, Liv. 33, 14.

STYX, Stýgis, f. a fountain of Arcadia.

SUBURRA, ae, f. a street in Rome.

SUessa *Pometia*, the capital of the Volsci.

SUESSŌNES, um, m. a people of Gallia Belgica, Caes. B. G. 2, 4 & 12. 7, 75.

SUEVI, orum, m. a people of Germany.

SUADA, ae, f. goddess of eloquence, Cic. Br.

15. Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 38.

SUETONIUS *Paulinus*, governor of Britain, Tac. An. 14, 29.—(II) (C.) *Tranquillus*, son of Suetonius Lenis, an eques and tribune, and an author: the only works of his remaining are his *Lives of the Twelve Caesars*, &c.

SUFFĒNUS, i, m. a bad poet, Catull. 2, 12.

SUFFUCIUS, (Numerius) a native of Praeneste, Cic. Div. 2, 41.

SULLA, a surname of the gens *Cornelia*.—(II)

P. Cornelius Sulla, praetor, the first who celebrated the Ludi Apollināres, Liv. 25, 2.—(III)

L. Cornelius Sulla, the consul who distinguished himself greatly in the Italic or Social war,

Sall. Jug. 59, 26. 119. afterwards made perpetual dictator, B. in voc.—(IV) *Faustus Cornelius Sulla*, son of the dictator, Cic. Vain. 13.

Plin. 19, 1.—(V) *P. Sulla*, chosen consul with P. Autronius, Sall. Cat. 13. Caes. B. C. 3, 89.

Cic. Off. 2, 8. Fam. 9, 10 & 15, 17.—(VI)

Servius Sulla, the brother of Publius, a senator and an associate in Catiline's conspiracy, Cic. Sull. 2.

SULMO, ōnis, m. a town of the Peligni.

SULPICIUS, (Caius) *Gallus*, an eloquent man and skilled in Greek literature and astrology,

was made praetor in 581, Liv. 44, 37. 45, 44.—(II) *P. Sulpicius Rufus*, tribune, A. U. 665.

Cic. Har. Resp. 19.—(III) *Servius Sulpicius*,

consul, Liv. 3, 10. and one of the Decemviri, ib. 33.—(IV) *Servius Sulpicius Rufus*, Q. F.

the son of an eques, Cic. Mur. 7. Phil. 9, 7. Mur. 7.

SUMMĀNUS, i, m. a deity, Cic. Div. 1, 10. Ov. Fast. 6, 731. Plin. 2, 52. Sanct. Augustin.

4, 23.

SUNIUM, i, n. a promontory of Attica.

SURA, ae, m. the name of a freed-man, Cic. Fam. 5, 10.—(II) a surname given to Lentulus,

Plutarch. in Cic. p. 869.

SURENA, ae, m. a Parthian general, Tac. Ann. 6, 42.

SUSA, orum, n. the capital of Susiana.

SUSIS, idis, f. a part of Persia.

SUTRIUM, i, n. a town of Etruria.

SYNNĀDA, orum, n. a town of Phrygia.

SYRACUSĀE, arum, f. the capital of Sicily.

SYRIA, ae, f. a country of Asia.

SYRTEŖ, ium, f. two bays of the Mediterranean on the coast of Africa.

SYLLUS, i, m. a Pythagorean, Cic. N. D. 1, 34.—(II) a general of the Cretans, Liv. 42,

51.

SYLVIA, (Rhea) the mother of Romulus, Liv. 1, 9. (G. 192.)

SYLVIVS, i, m. a son of *Aescanius*, the second king of *Alba*, *Liv.* 1, 3.

SYPHAX, *ácsis*, v. *ácsis*, m. king of *Numidia*, *Ov. Fast.* 6, 769. *Propert.* 5, 11, 59. *Liv.* 24, 28, 27, 4, 23, 17, 29, 23, 30, 5, 11, 17 & 45.

SYRUS, i, m. the name of a slave, in *Terence* and *Cicero*, *Cic. Att.* 12, 22. *Cic. Or.* 2, 66.

T.

TACFARINAS, *átis*, m. a *Numidian*, *Tac.* Ann. 2, 52 & 4, 23.

TACITUS, (C. *Cornelius*) a Roman historian, *Tac. Hist.* 1, 1. *Plin.* 2, 1, 1, 6 & 20. 4, 13 & 15. 6, 9, 46 & 20. 7, 20, 33 *Vopisc. in Vit. Tac.*

TADIUS, (P.) a trader at *Athens*, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 39 & 3, 25.—(II) Q. a relation of *Verres*, and a witness against him, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 49.

TAEÑÁRUS, i, m. a promontory of *Laconica*.

TAGES, *is*, m. a young man who first instructed the *Tuscans* in the art of *augury*, *Cic. Div.* 2, 23. *Ov. Met.* 15, 558.

TAGUS, i, m. a river in *Portugal*.—(II) a *Rutulian* slain by *Nisus*, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 413.

TALAVS, i, m. father of *Adrastus*, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 141 & 519. *ib.* 6, 722. *Ov.* in *Ibin*, 506.

TALNA, *ae*, m. a name, probably fictitious, of one of the judges in the trial of *Clodius*, *Cic. Att.* 1, 6.

TALNA, or *Thalna*, *ae*, m. a philologist, *Cic. Att.* 13, 29.

TALNOS, & **TANAIS**, both *Rutulians*, slain by *Aeneas*, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 513.

TANÁGRA, *ae*, f. a town of *Boeotia*.

TANAIS, a river of *Scythia*.

TANÁQUIL, *ílis*, f. the wife of *Tarquinius Priscus*, skilled in *augury*, *Liv.* 1, 34. *Sil.* 13, 818. (G. 199.) *Juvenal.* 6, 966. *Auson. Epist.* 23, 31.

TANTÁLUS, i, m. son of *Jupiter*, king of *Phrygia*, and father of *Pelops*, said to have been the only person admitted to the tables of the gods, *Ov. Met.* 6, 172. 4, 458 & 6, 410. *Hor. Od.* 1, 28, 7. *Epod.* 18, 13. *Ov. Am.* 3, 12, 30. 3, 7, 51. 2, 2, 43. *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 68.

TANUSIVS *Gemínus*, a Roman historian, *Suet. Caes.* 9. *Seneca Ep.* 93.

TARAS, *antis*, m. son of *Neptune*, *Pausan.* 10, 10. (G. 166.)

TARCHO, *ónis*, v. *ontis*, m. a *Tuscan* chief, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 603 & 11, 727, &c.

TARCONDIMÓTUS, i, m. a prince of *Cilicia*, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 1.

TARENTUM, i, n. a city of *Calabria*.

TARPA, (Sp. *Metius*) one of the five judges appointed by *Augustus*, to determine the merit of poetical compositions, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 10, 38.

TARPEIA, *ae*, f. daughter of *Sp. Tarpeius*, *Liv.* 1, 11. *Varr. L. L.* 4, 7. *Lucan.* 1, 196.

TARPEIVS mons, one of the hills of *Rome*.

TARQUINI, *orum*, m. a town of *Etruria*.

TARQUINIUS, i, m. the name of the fifth and seventh king of *Rome*, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 817. *Ov. Fast.* 2, 687—853. *Liv.* 2, 2.—(II) L. a witness who gave information against the conspiracy of *Catiline*, *Sall. Cat.* 48.

TARQUITIVS, (L.) of *patrician* extraction, master of the horse, *Liv.* 3, 27.—(II) one who wrote upon the *Tuscan* art of *augury*, *Cic. Att.* 6, 8.

TARQUÍTUS, i, m. a *Rutulian* slain by *Aeneas*, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 515.

TARRACÍNA, *ae*, f. a town of the *Volsci*.

TARRÁCO, a town of the *Cosetáni*.

TARTÁRUS, i, m. a river of *Italy*.

TARTESIVS, i, f. a town of *Spain*.

TARVTIVS, (L.) *Firmánius*, a friend of *Cicero*, skilled in *divination*, *Cic. Div.* 2, 47.

TATIUS, (Titus) king of the *Sabines*, *Liv.* 1, 9 & 36, 10.

TAUREA, (*Jubellius*) a warrior of *Capua*, *Liv.* 23, 8 & 46, & 26, 15.

TAURIVS, i, m. a player, *Cic. Or.* 3, 59.

TAURUS, i, m. a *Cretan* nobleman, *G.* 374.—(II) the largest ridges of mountains in the world, extending almost through the whole of *Asia*.

TAYGÉTE, *es*, f. one of the *Pleiades*, *Virg. G.* 1, 232.

TAYGÉTUS, i, m. *plur.* -a, *orum*, n. a mountain of *Laconica*.

TAXÍLES, *is*, m. a general of *Mithridates*.

TECMESSA, *ae*, f. mistress of *Ajax*, *Hor. Od.* 2, 4, 6.

TEGEE, a town of *Arcadia*.

TELÁMON, v. -o, *ónis*, m. son of *Aeacus*. (G. 385 & 450.) *Ov. Met.* 12, 624. 13, 231. 194, 266 & 321.

TELCHIVS, i, m. one of the charioteers of *Castor* and *Pollux*, *Plin.* 6, 5.

TELEBOAE, *arum*, f. a people of *Aetolia*.

TELEBÓAS, *ae*, m. a centaur, slain by *Nestor*, *Ov. Met.* 12, 441.

TELEGÓNIVS, i, m. son of *Ulysses*, *Ov. Fast.* 1, 1, 86. *Hor. Od.* 3, 29, 8. (G. 136 & 458.)

TELEMÁCHUS, i, m. son of *Ulysses* and *Penelepe*, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 7, 40. *Catull.* 59, 229. (G. 457.)

TELÉMVUS, i, m. son of *Eurymus*, *Ov. Met.* 13, 770.

TELÉPHIVS, i, m. son of *Hercules* and *Augé*, king of *Mysia*, *Cic. Flacc.* 29. (G. 447.)

TELESIA, *ae*, f. a town of *Sannium*.

TELESÍNVUS, (*Pontius*) a general of the *Samnites*, *Paterc.* 2, 27.

TELLIVS, *úris*, f. goddess of the earth, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 20. *Apollodor.* 1. *Cic. Q. Fr.* 3, 1. *Serv. ad Virg. Æn.* 1, 175.

TELMESSIVS, i, m. a town of *Lycia*.

TELXIÓPE, *es*, f. one of the first four *Muses*, different from the nine, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 21.

TEMESA, *ae*, f. a town of the *Bruttii*.

TEMPE, a pleasant vale of *Thessaly*.

TENÉDOS, an island on the coast of *Troas*.

TENES, *is*, m. founder of *Tenedos*, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 15.

TEOS, a city of *Ionía*, *Anacreon's* birth-place.

TERENTILLA, (C.) *Arsa*, a tribune, A. U. 292. Liv. 3, 9 & 11.

TERENTIA, *ae, f.* the wife of Cicero, Cic. Fam. 14, 2. Plin. 7, 48. Val. Max. 8, 13, 6.—(II) the wife of Maecenas, Dio, 54, 19. Suet. Aug. 66.

TERENTIUS, *i, m.* the name of a Roman *gens*.—(II) *P. Terentius Afer*, a comic poet of great celebrity, Cic. Att. 7, 3. Quinct. 10, 1, 99.

TERENTIUS, (*M.*) *Varro*, a poet celebrated by Ovid, Am. 1, 15, 21. Art. Am. 3, 530. Hor. S. 1, 10, 46.—(II) *P. Terentius Hispo*, a Roman eques, Cic. Att. 4, 7 & 11, 40.—(III) *Q. Terentius Culco*, a tribune in 695, Cic. Att. 3, 15.—(IV) *Q. Terentius Culleo*, a senator, Liv. 30, 43.

TEREUS, *ei, v. eos, m.* a king of Thrace, Ov. in Ibin, 456. (G. 418.)

TERMĪNUS, *i, m.* the god who presided over the boundaries of fields, Liv. 1, 10. Ov. Fast. 2, 50. Cic. Phil. 12, 10.

TERPOLIUS, (*M.*) a tribune, Cic. Corn. 2.

TERPSICHÖRE, *es, f.* one of the nine muses, Juv. 7, 55.

TERRA, *ae, f.* goddess of the earth, Cic. N. D. 3, 20. Cluent. 68. Leg. 28. Serv. in Virg. G. 1, 168 & 4, 64.

TERTIA, *ae, f.* daughter of L. Aemilius Paulus, Cic. Div. 1, 46. & 2, 40.—(II) sister of Brutus, Suet. Caes. 30. Cic. Att. 14, 20. & 15, 11.

TESTA, *ae, m.* a name of Trebatius, a lawyer, Cic. Fam. 7, 22.

TESTIUS *Penarius*, an orator, Cic. Or. 2, 66.

TETHYS, *vos, v. yis, m.* chief of the sea-goddesses, sister and wife of Oceanus, Apollodor. 1, 1. Virg. G. 1, 31. Ov. Met. 2, 509. Mart. Spect. 3, 6. Lucan. 3, 233. & 6, 62.

TEUCA, *ae, f.* a queen of the Illyrians, Plin. 34, 6. Flor. 2, 5.

TEUCER, *cri, m.* a Cretan, see B. 584.—(II) son of Telamon and Hesione, (B. 385.)

TEUCRIA, *ae, f.* *Troy*, Virg. *Æ.* 2, 26.

TEUTŌNI, *vel -es*, a people of Germany.

TEUTHRAS, *antis, m.* a king of Mysia, Plin. 5, 30 s. 33. Ov. Met. 2, 243. Ov. Ep. 9, 51. (G. 403.)

TEUTĀTES, *ae, m.* a deity of the Gauls, Lucan. 1, 445.

THAIS, *idis, f.* an Athenian courtesan, Prop. 2, 6, 8. & 4, 5, 43. Curt. 5, 7, 3. Diodor. 17, 72.

THALASSIO, *v. Talassio, ōnis, m.* the god of marriage among the Romans, Mart. 1, 56, 6. Liv. 1, 9.

THĀLES, *ētis, & Thāles, is, m.* acc. em, a native of Miletus, (G. 11 & 588.)

THALESTRIS, *is, f.* queen of the Amazons, Curt. 6, 5, 25.

THALIA, *ae, f.* one of the muses, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 25. Virg. Ecl. 6, 2.

THALIARCHUS, *i, m.* a fictitious name, Hor. Od. 1, 9.

THAMŪRAS, *ae, m.* a Thracian, poet and musician, Stat. Theb. 4, 182. Propert. 2, 18, 19. Hom. Il. 2, 259.—(II) a Cilician augur, Tac. Hist. 2, 3.

THAPSUS, *i, f.* a town of Sicily.

THAUMAS, *antis, m.* son of Pontus and Terra, father of Iris, (B. 368.)

THEĀNO, *ūs, f.* a Trojan woman, Virg. *Æn.* 10, 704.

THEBAE, *arum, f.* the capital of BOEOTIA.

THEBE, *es, f.* wife of Alexander tyrant of Pherae.—(II) a nymph, said to have five daughters by the river Asopus, Ov. Amor. 3, 16, 33 & 41.

THELAÏRA, *ae, f.* daughter of Leucippus, Propert. 1, 2, 16.

THELIS, the same with Thetis, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 19.

THEMIS, *is, vel ĭdis, f.* acc. in, voc. *i,* daughter of Coelus and Terra, Ov. Met. 1, 321. 4, 643. & 1, 379. Apollodor. 1, 1, 2.—(II) daughter of Ilus, Apollodor. 3, 11, 2.

THEMĪSON, *ōnis, m.* a physician, Senec. Ep. 95. Plin. 29, 1 s. 5.

THEMISTA, *ae, f.* a woman born at Lampsacus, a disciple of Epicurus, Laert. 10, 5. Cic. Fin. 2, 21.

THEMISTŌCLES, *is, m.* the son of Neocles, Ov. Pont. 1, 3, 69. Cic. Att. 10, 8. (G. 334 & 465.)

THEOCRĪTUS, *i, m.* the prince of pastoral poets, Quinct. 10, 1, 55. Several of his works are still extant.

THEODĀMAS, *antis, m.* father of Hylas, Hygin. 271.

THEODECTES, *is, m.* a native of Cilicia, a scholar of Aristotle's, and in his master's opinion an elegant writer, Cic. Or. 51 & 57. Laert. 5, 24.

THEODŌRUS, (of Byzantium) a sophist at Athens, Cic. Brut. 12.—(II) (of Cyrēne) a philosopher who denied the existence of the gods, Cic. N. D. 1, 1. Cic. Tusc. 1, 43.—(III) (of Gadāra) a rhetorician, Quinct. 2, 15, 21, 3, 1, 17.

THEODOSIUS, *i, m.* a Chian, sent ambassador to the Roman senate, assassinated by means of Clodius, Cic. Resp. Har. 16.—(II) two Roman emperors, (G. 249 & A. 225.)

THEODŌTUS, *i, m.* a rhetorician, preceptor to Ptolemy.

THEOGNIS, *m.* a poet of Megara.

THEOMNASTUS, *i, m.* a Syracusan, agent to Verres, Cic. Verr. 2, 21 & 4.

THEON, *ōnis, m.* a backbiter, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 32.

THEOPHĀNES, *is, m.* an historian of Mitylēnae, capital of Lesbos, Cic. Arch. 10. Cic. Att. 2, 5 & 5, 1.

THEOPHĪLUS, *i, m.* the freed-man of Marcellus, Cic. Fam. 9, 10.—(II) one condemned of forgery, Tac. Ann. 2, 55.

THEOPHRASTUS, *i, m.* a native of Erēsus in Lesbos, the son of a fuller, scholar and successor of Aristotle, Cic. Or. 19. Brut. 46. Cic. Tusc. 3, 28. Laert. 5, 42, & 40.

THEOPOMPUS, *i, m.* a Greek orator and historian, scholar of Isocrates, Cic. Or. 2, 13. Quinct. 2, 8, 11. 10, 1, 74.—(II) a friend of Caesar's, Cic. Att. 13, 7.

THEOXĒNA, *ae, f.* a noble Thessalian lady, Liv. 40, 4.

THEOKĒNUS, i, m. a general of the Achæans, Liv. 33, 18.

THERAMĒNES, is, m. a citizen of Athens, one of the thirty tyrants, poisoned by his colleagues, Cic. Tusc. 11, 40. Cic. Or. 2, 22 & 3, 16.

THERAPNAE, arum, f. a town of Laconica.

THERĪCLES, is, m. a Corinthian potter, Cic. Verr. 4, 18.—(II) a sculptor, Plin. 16, 40.

THERMŌDON, ontis, m. a river of Pentus.

THERMOPŪLAE, arum, f. a pass between Greece and Thessaly.

THERMUS, (*A. Minucius*) twice defended by Cicero, and acquitted, Cic. Flac. 39.—(II) Q. praetor of Asia, A. 701. Cic. Fam. 2, 17.

THERODĀMAS, antis, m. a king of Scythia, Ov. Pont. 1, 2, 121. Ov. in Ib. 3 & 3.

TĒRON, ōnis, v. ontis, m. a chief of the Latins, slain by Aeneas, Virg. 10, 312.

THERSANDER, dri, v. drus, i, m. son of Polyneices and Argia, Stat. Theb. 3, 677 & 680. (G. 432.)

THERSES, is, m. a Theban, the friend of Anius, Ov. Met. 13, 682.

THERSILŌCHUS, i, m. son of Antenor, Virg. Æn. 6, 4, 83. & 12, 363.

THERSĪTES, ae, m. a Grecian, Hom. Il. 2, 212. Ov. Met. 13, 233. Juv. 8, 269.

TĒSĀLUS, i, m. a native of Lampsacus, Cic. Verr. 1, 33.

TĒSEUS, ei, v. eos, m. son of Aegeus and Aethra, called by the poets the son of Neptune, Cic. N. D. 3, 18. Ov. Ep. 4, 65. Trist. 1, 3, 66. Met. 8, 263. Virg. G. 2, 383.

TĒSPIA, ae, f. a town of Bœotia.

TĒUDAS, ae, m. a freed-man of Trebrianus, Cic. Fam. 6, 10.

TĒSPIS, idis, m. the inventor of tragedy, Plutarch. in Solone, Hor. Ep. 276. (A. 355.)

TĒSPIUS, i, m. son of Erechtheus, and king of Thespieae a town of Bœotia, who had 50 daughters, all of whom bore sons to Hercules, Silv. 11, 19. (G. 403.)

TĒSPROTIA, ae, f. a district of Epirus.

TĒSSALIA, ae, f. a country of Greece.

TĒSSALONĪCA, ae, f. a city of Macedonia.

TĒSSALONĪCA, v. ice, es, f. daughter of Philip, king of Macedonia, and wife of Cassander, (G. 325.)

TĒSTIUS, i, m. father of Althaea, Ov. Met. 8, 452. & 304. (G. 433.)

TĒSTOR, ōris, m. father of Calchas the augur, Ov. M. 12, 19.

TĒSTŪLIS, f. a country woman, Virg. Ecl. 2, 11.

TĒTIS, idis, v. idos, f. a sea goddess, daughter of Nereus and Doris, wife of Peleus, and mother of Achilles, Catull. 63, 28. Hor. Od. 1, 8, 14. Stat. Theb. 5, 709. Silv. 4, 6, 18.

TĒTIBE, es, f. a young woman of Babylon, beloved by Pyramus, Ovid. Met. 4, 55.

TĒTHAS, antis, m. father of Hypsipyle, Apollodor. 1, 9, 17. G. 441.—(II) a praetor of the Aetolians, Liv. 35, 12.—(III) king of Taurica.

TĒTHORIUS, (*L. Falvus*), a voluptuary, Cic.

Fin. 2, 20.—(II) *Sp.* a popular orator, Cic. Br. 31. Cic. Or. 2, 70.

TĒTHO, the name of Mercury among the Egyptians, Cic. N. D. 3, 22.

TĒTHRACIA, ae, f. a country in the east of Europe.

TĒTHRASIMĒNUS lacus, a lake in Etruria.

TĒTHRASEA, ae, m. a noble Roman, Tac. Ann. 16, 21.

TĒTHRASIUS, i, m. a Cyprian soothsayer, Ov. Art. Am. 1, 649.

TĒTHRASO, ōnis, m. a boasting captain in Terence, Eun. 3, 1.—(II) a statuary, Plin. 34, 8.

—(III) a native of Tyndaris, Cic. Verr. 4, 22.

TĒTHRASYBŪLUS, i, m. an Athenian general, Nep. 8, 1 & 4.

TĒTHRASYLLUS, i, m. a Thessalian, slain by Eurydamas, Ov. Ib. 3, 534.

TĒTHRASYMĀCHUS, i, m. a celebrated sophist, Cic. Or. 3, 16 & 12.

TĒTHUCYDĪDES, is, m. a Greek historian, (B. 390.)

TĒTHULE, the Shetland islands, Juv. 15, 112.

TĒTHUSCI, the inhabitants of Etruria.

TĒTHYESTES, is, & ae, m. son of Pelops, Cic. Tusc. 3, 12 & 18. Cic. Br. 20. Cic. Pis. 19. Ov.

Pont. 6, 4, 47. Lucan. 1, 543.

TĒTHYĪA, ae, f. daughter of the river Cephissus, Herod. 7, 178. Hor. Od. 3, 15, 10. & 2, 19, 9.

TĒTHYMBRA, ae, f. a plain near Troy.

TĒTHYMĒLE, es, f. an actress, Mart. 1, 5, 5. Juv. 1, 36. & 6, 66.

TĒTHYMOETES, is, m. a Trojan, Virg. Æn. 2, 32.

TĒTHYNI, a people of Bithynia.

TĒTHYŌNE, es, f. Semēle, mother of Bacchus, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 23.

TĒTIBERĪNUS Sylvius, tenth king of Alba, Liv. 1, 3.

TĒTIBĒRIUS, a Roman praenomen.

TĒTIBERIUS Nero Caesar, successor of Augustus in the empire of Rome, Suet. Tib. 3. Stat. Silv. 3, 3, 66. Plin. 15, 15.

TĒTIBULLUS, (*Aulus Albius*) an elegiac poet, Quinct. 10, 1, 93. Hor. Od. 1, 33. Ep. 1, 4.

TĒTIBUR, a town of Latium, on the Anio.

TĒTIBURTUS, i, m. founder of Tibur, Plin. 16, 44. Hor. Od. 1, 18, 2.

TĒTICŪS, i, m. a river of the Insŭbres.

TĒTIFERNUM, i, n. a town of Samnium.

TĒTIGELLIUS, (*M.*) *Hermogenes*, a musician, Cic. Fam. 7, 24. Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 5.

TĒTIGELLINUS, (*Sosonius*) praefect of the praetorian cohorts, Tac. Ann. 14, 51. & 15, 50. Hist. 1, 72.

TĒTIGRĀNES, is, m. king of Armenia, Cic. Manil. 2. Div. 36, 35. Vell. 2, 37. Appian. in Mithr. p. 243.—(II) son of the above, Plutarch. in Lucullo, Dio, 38, 30.

TĒTIGRIS, is, m. a large river of Asia.

TĒTILIUS, (*L.*) *Cimber*, one of the assassins of Caesar, Cic. Phil. 2, 11. Cic. Fam. 12, 13. Dio, 47, 31.

TĒTIMAEUS, i, m. a Greek historian, Cic. Or.

2, 14. Fam. 5, 12. Dio, 5, 1 & 13, 90. Nep. 7, 1, 12, 3 & 6.—(II) a Pythagorean philosopher, Cic. Fin. 5, 29.

TIMAGĒNES, is, m. a native of Alexandria, a slave, manumitted by reason of his uncommon genius, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 15. Suidas. Senec. de Ira, 3, 23.

TIMAGŌRAS, ae, m. an Athenian, Val. Max. 6, 3. (G. 621).—(II) an Epicurean philosopher, Cic. Ac. 4, 25.

TIMANTHES, *vel* Timantes, is, m. a painter, Quinct. 2, 13, 13. Cic. Br. 18. Plin. 35, 10.

TIMARCHĪDES, is, m. a freed-man, Cic. Verr. 2, 28, &c.

TIMĀVUS, i, m. a river of the Venēti.

TIMOCĀRES, is, m. the physician or friend of Pyrrhus, who proposed to Fabricius, for a suitable reward, to poison that king, Gell. 3, 8.

TIMOCĒLA, ae, f. a lady, who threw a soldier into a draw-well for offering violence to her, Plutarch. in Alex.

TIMŌCLES, is, m. a dancer, Cic. Pis. 36.

TIMOCRĀTES, is, m. brother to Metrodōrus, Cic. N. D. 38 & 40. Cic. Fin. 2, 31.

TIMOLEON, ontis, m. a general of Corinth, Nep. 20, 1—5.

TIMOMĀCHUS, i, m. a painter, Plin. 35, 11.

TIMON, ōnis, m. an Athenian, from his aversion to society, called the *Misanthropos*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11. Sen. Ep. 18.

TIMOTHEUS, i, m. son of Conon, an Athenian general, Nep. 13, 1. Cic. Off. 1, 32. Tusc. 5, 35.—(II) a poet and musician, Cic. Leg. 2, 15 f. Pausan. 3, 12. Quinct. 2, 3, 3.—(III) a sculptor, Plin. 34, 8.

TIMCAS, (*T.*) *vel* Tinca, a humorous man of Placentia, Cic. Br. 46. Quinct. 1, 5, 12.

TIPHYs, yis, *v.* yos, m. pilot of the ship *Argo*, Ov. Ep. 6, 48.

TIRESIAS, ae, m. a Theban augur, (G. 455.) Juv. 13, 349.

TIRIDĀTES, is, m. a Parthian nobleman, raised to the throne when Phraates was expelled for cruelty, Dio, 51, 18. Hor. Od. 1, 26, 5.

TIRO, ōnis, m. a slave, afterwards freed by Cicero, Cic. Fam. 16, 1. Gell. 7, 3. Quinct. 6, 3, 5, 10, 7, 31.

TIRYNS, this, f. a town of Argōlis.

TISAMĒNES, is, m. son of Orestes, Ovid. in Ibin, 348.

TISIAS, ae, m. a Sicilian, and a writer on rhetoric, Quinct. 2, 17, 7, & 3, 1, 8.

TISIPHŌNE, es, f. one of the three furies, (B. 395.)

TISSAPHERNES, is, m. a Persian satrap, Nep. 9, 3, &c.

TITAN, ānis, *vel* Titānus, i, m. son of Coelus and Terra, (G. 355, & 438.)

TITHŌNUS, *vel* -os, i, m. son of Laomēdon, Ov. Ep. 13, 111. Virg. *Æn.* 8, 384. G. 1, 447. Hor. Od. 2, 17, 3 & 1, 28, 8.

TITHRAUSTES, is, m. a captain of the king of Persia's guards, (G. 67.)

TITINIA, ae, f. wife of Coita, Cic. Br. 60.

TITĪNI, persons put to death by Catiline, Cic. Pet. Cons. c. 2.

TITINIUS, (*Cn.*) a Roman *eques*, Cic. Cluent. 56.—(II) Q. brother-german to C. Fannius, Cic. Verr. 1, 49. Cic. Att. 5, 21, 2, 4, 7, 18, & 9, 6.

TITIVS, i, m. a ringleader of the mobs, of Claudius, Cic. Dom. 29. Har. resp. 27. Sext. 52.—(II) C. an orator and writer of tragedies, Cic. Br. 25.—(III) C. (*Rufus*) praetor, Cic. Fam. 13, 57. & 12, 15.—(IV) P. a tribune, A. 710. Cic. Fam. 10, 12.—(V) Sex. a tribune, A. 654. Cic. Or. 2, 11. Cic. Br. 62 f.—(VI) *Septimius*, a writer of lyric poems and tragedies, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 9. Hor. Od. 2, 6, 1.

TITURIUS, i, m. one who exacted tribute at Tolosa, Cic. Font. 5.

TITURNIUS, (*M.*) *Rufus*, one of the Titurnian family, Cic. Fam. 13, 39.

TITUS, i, m. a Roman praenomen.

TITŪRUS, i, m. the name of a shepherd, Virg. Ecl. 1, 1 & 39. Mart. 8, 56, 8. Virg. G. 4, 566.

TITYUS, *v.* os, i, m. son of Terra, Virg. *Æn.* 6, 595. Hor. Od. 3, 4, 78. 4, 6, 2. Tibull. 1, 3, 75.

TLEPOLĒMUS, i, m. son of Hercules, Apoll. 2, 7, 8. & 2, 8, 2.—(II) a painter, Cic. Verr. 3, 28. 4, 13 & 21.

TMOULUS, i, m. a mountain of Lydia.

TOLUMNIUS *Lar*, king of the Veientes, Liv. 4, 17.

TOLUS, *v.* Olus, i, m. the person whose head was said to have been found in digging for the foundation of the capital, Dio, 4, 59.

TOMOS, i, a town of Maesia.

TOMŪRIS, is, f. a queen of Scythia, (G. 602.)

TONGILLUS, *v.* ilius, i, m. an associate and favourite of Catiline, Cic. Cat. 2, 2.

TORANIUS, i, m. a partisan of Pompey, Cic. Fam. 6, 20.

TORQUĀTUS, i, m. a surname of the Manilii, Liv. 7, 10.

TRABEA, ae, m. a comic poet, Gell. 15, 24. Cic. Fam. 9, 21.

TRACHALLUS, i, m. an orator, Quinct. 10, 1, 119.

TRAJĀNUS, i, m. a good Roman emperor, (G. 24, 6.)

TRALLES, iúm, f. a town of Lydia.

TRANQUILLUS, i, m. a Roman surname.

TREBĀTIUS, (*C.*) *Testa*, a lawyer intimate with Cicero, Cic. Fam. 7, 5. Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 4.

TREBELLIVS, (*L.*) first an opponent, and afterwards a friend of Antony, Cic. Phil. 6, 4.—(II) *Maximus*, governor of Britain, Tac. Hist. 1, 60, and 2, 65.

TREBIA, ae, f. a river of Gallia Cispadāna.—(II) a town of Umbria.

TREBIUS, i, m. the name of a person mentioned by Juvenal, 5, 19, & 135, &c.

TREBONIUS, (*C.*) a tribune, A. U. 698. (B. 397.)

TREVĪRORUM, m. a people of Gallia Belgica.

TRIARIUS, (*C. Valerius*) friend of Cicero,

whom he appointed guardian to his children, Cic. Fam. 1. 5. Att. 12, 28.

TRICIPITĪNUS, a surname of the Lucretii.—(II) *Sp. Lucretius*, father of Lucretia, Liv. 1, 58.—(III) *L. Lucretius*, a consul, Liv. 3, 8 & 10.

TRINACRIA, *ae, f.* a name of Sicily.

TRĪŌPAS, *v. a, ae, m.* father of Erisichthon, Ov. M. 8, 751.

TRĪPŌLIS, a district of Arcadia.

TRĪPTOLĒMUS, *i, m.* son of Celeus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41. (360.)

TRISMEGISTUS, *i, m.* a name of Mercury among the Egyptians, Lactant. 1, 6 & 7.

TRITANNUS, *i, m.* a centurion, Cic. Fin. 1, 3.

TRITON, *ōnis, m.* a sea god, attendant and trumpeter of Neptune, Cic. N. D. 1, 28. Virg. *Æ.* 5, 824.

TRITONIA, *ae, f.* a name of Minerva, (G. 361.)

TRIVIA, *ae, f.* a name of Diana, (G. 377.) Ov. Fast. 1, 141.

TROĒZEN, *ēnis, f.* a city of Argolis.

TROJA, *ae, f.* a city of Troas.

TROGUS *Pompeius*, a Latin historian, Justin. praef.

TROÏLUS, *i, m.* son of Priam, slain by Achilles, Virg. *Æ.* 1, 475.

TROPHŌNIUS, *i, m.* an architect, Paus. 10, 5. Cic. Tusc. 1, 47.—(II) son of Valens, Cic. N. D. 3, 22.

TROS, *ōis, m.* a king of Troy, who gave name to that city, Virg. G. 3, 36. *ÆN.* 1, 577.

TRUCULENTUS, *i, m.* the *Churl*, the name of one of the plays of Plautus, Cic. Sen. 14.

TRYPHO, *ōnis, m.* the name of a slave, Cic. Att. 3, 8.

TUBĒRO, *ōnis, m.* a surname of the Aelii.—(II) *Q. Aelius*, a brave man, married to the daughter of Paulus Aemilius, Val. Max. 4, 4, 9.—(III) son of the former, a stoic, Cic. Mur. 26. Br. 31. Tac. An. 16, 22.—(IV) brother to the former, Cic. Or. 2, 84.—(V) *Q.* an ancient Latin historian, Liv. 4, 23.—(VI) *L.* the friend of Cicero, Cic. Leg. 7. who wrote a history, Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3.

TUBERTUS, (*A. Posthumius*) a dictator, Liv. 4, 26.—(II) a consul, Cic. Leg. 2, 23.

TUBŪLUS, (*G. Hostilius*) praetor, Liv. 27, 6 & 42.—(II) *L.* a praetor, A. U. 611, Cic. Fin. 2, 16. N. D. 3, 30.

TUCCA, (*Ploius*) a poet, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 40. & 84.

TUCCIUS, (*M.*) *i, m.* curule aedile, Liv. 35, 41. 36, 45. 37, 50, &c.—(II) the accuser of Sempromius, Cic. Fam. 8, 8.

TUDITĀNUS, *i, m.* a surname of the Sempromii.—(II) *M.* consul, A. U. 514, Cic. Br. 18. Tusc. 1, 1.—(III) *P.* the colleague of Cethegus in the consulate, A. U. 549, and in the censorship, Cic. Br. 15.—(IV) the grandfather of Fulvia, and insane, Cic. Phil. 3, 6. Cic. Ac. 4, 27.

TULLA, a companion of Camilla, Virg. *Æ.* 11, 656.

TULLIUS, (*Servius*) the sixth king of Rome, G. 200.—(II) *M. Tullius Cicero*, the famous Roman orator. His daughter was called *Fulvia*, Cic. Fam. 2, 15. 6, 18. Att. 10, 18.—(III) *L.* a relation of Cicero, and one of his lieutenants, Cic. Att. 5, 21.—(IV) *L. Tullius Montanus*, a person who went to Athens with Cicero's son, Cic. Att. 12, 52.—(V) *M'* (*i. e. Manius*) consul with Sulpicius, Cic. Br. 16.—(VI) the chief of a society of farmers of the public revenues, Cic. Verr. 3, 71.

TULLUS *Hostilius*, the third king of Rome, (G. 196.) Virg. *Æ.* 6, 815.—(II) *Attius Tullus*, a chief of the Volsci, Liv. 2, 55.—(II) *Tullus Cluvius*, a Roman ambassador, Cic. Phil. 9, 3.—(IV) *L. Volcarius Tullus*, consul with Lepidus, Cic. Cat. 1, 6. Att. 8, 15.—(V) the patron of Propertius, 1, 1, 9.—(VI) *Tullus Hostilius*, a tribune of the commons, and a partizan of Antony, Cic. Phil. 13, 12.

TURBO, *ōnis, m.* a gladiator, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 301.

TURDUS, *i, m.* the surname of a plebeian family, Cic. Fam. 9, 21, 7.

TURIUS, (*L.*) an orator, Cic. Br. 67.—(II) *Q.* a trader in Africa, Cic. Fam. 12, 26.

TURNUS, *i, m.* son of Daunus and Venilia, Virg. *Æ.* 7, 577.

TURPILIUS, *i, m.* an epic poet, Non. 4, 422.

TURPIO, (*L. Ambivius*) an actor of Terence's plays.

TURPIO, *ōnis, m.* a mean person in Rome, Cic. Att. 6, 1.

TURRANIUS, (*D.*) *v. anius, i, m.* a friend of Cicero, Cic. Att. 1, 6, &c.—(II) *M'* a person of integrity, Cic. Phil. 3, 10.

TURSELIUS, (*L.*) *i, m.* one whose effects were seized by Antony, Cic. Phil. 2, 16.

TURULIUS, *i, m.* quaestor to Tillius Cimber, Cic. Fam. 12, 13.

TUSCENIUS, *i, m.* an obscure person, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6. & 2, 2.

TUSCŪLUM, *i, n.* a city of Latium.

TUTOR, *ōnis, m.* the name of a comedy, Cic. Or. 2, 64.

TYCHIUS, *i, m.* an artist who made the shield of Ajax, Ov. Fast. 3, 823.

TYDEUS, *ei, v. eos, m.* son of Oeneus, (G. 434 & 458.)

TYNDĀRUS, *v. Tyndareus, i, m.* a king of Lacedaemon, husband of Leda, and father of Castor and Pollux, (G. 411. & B. 400.)

TYPHŌEUS, *ei, v. eos, m.* a giant of enormous size, (B. 400.)

TYPHON, *ōnis, m.* an enormous giant, Ovid. Fast. 2, 461. (B. 400.)

TYRANNIO, *v. on, ōnis, m.* a grammarian, Cic. Att. 2, 6. 12, 2, &c. Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 4.

TYRO, *ūs, f.* daughter of Salmonus, Hom. Od. 11, 234.

TYRRĒNI, the inhabitants of Etruria.

TYRRHUS, *i, m.* the chief shepherd of king Latinus, Virg. *Æ.* 7, 485.

TYRTAEUS, *i, m.* an Athenian poet, Quint. 12, 11, 27.

TYRUS, *v. o. f.* mother of the Syrian Venus, Cic. N. D. 3, 23.—(II) a city of Phoenicia, Ov. Met. 15, 288.

V.

VACCUS, (*M. Vitruvius*) general of the Fundani and Privernates against the Romans, Liv. 8, 19. Cic. Dom. 38.

VACERRA, *ae, m.* a lawyer in Cicero's time, Cic. Fam. 7, &c.

VACŪNA, *ae, f.* the goddess of vacation, or respite from labour, to whom the husbandmen, after the conclusion of the harvest, offered sacrifices, Ovid. Fast. 6, 307. Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 49.

VALENS, *ntis, m.* father of one called Mercury, Cic. N. D. 3, 22.—(II) *Fabius*, a general under Vitellius, Tacit. Hist. 1, 52, 57, 61, &c.

VALENTIA, *ae, f.* a town of Spain.

VALENTIUS, (*A.*) an interpreter of Verres, Cic. Verf. 3, 37.

VALERIUS, *i, m.* the name of a *gens*, Quinct. 1, 4, 13. Liv. 2, 8. Dionys. 5, 19.—(II) *P.* son of Volēsus, a consul, Liv. 1, 53, 2, 2. Hor. Sat. 1, 12.—(III) *M. Valerius Corvus*, Liv. 7, 26.—(IV) *L. Valerius Flaccus*, when made interrex, passed a law ratifying the acts of Sulla, Cic. Rull. 3, 2.—(V) *Q. Valerius Antias*, a Roman historian, Liv. 3, 5.—(VI) *Valerius Maximus*, one who wrote an account of memorable customs, sayings, and actions, Voss. Hist. Lat. p. 122. & Val. Max. in us. Delph.—(VII) *C. Valerius Flaccus*, a Roman poet, Mart. 1, 77. Quinct. 10, 1, 90.

VALGIUS, (*Caius*) *Hippiānus*, a friend of Cicero, Fam. 13, 76.—(II) *C. Valgius*, a great botanist, Plin. 25.—(III) *Caius*, a teacher of rhetoric, Quinct. 3, 1, 18.—(IV) *Valgius*, the son-in-law of Sulla, Cic. Rull. 3, 1.—(V) a poet in the time of Augustus, Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 85. a friend of Horace, Od. 2, 9.

VARĒNUS, (*L.*) accused of murder, defended by Cicero, Quinct. 4, 2, 73. 7, 1, 9, &c.

VARGŪLA, *ae, m.* a witty man, Cic. Or. 2, 69.

VARGUNTEIUS, *i, m.* a senator, associate with Catiline, who agreed to murder Cicero in his bed, Sall. Cat. 28. Cic. Sull. 2.

VARINUS, (*P.*) governor of Asia, Cic. Flacc. 19.

VARIUS, (*L.*) *Cotylas, v. a, ae, m.* a friend of Antony, Cic. Phil. 13, 12. 3, 10 & 11.—(II) a native of Sucro, in Spain, an orator and tribune, Cic. Or. 1, 25. Br. 9, 62, 52 & 89.—(III) a poet, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 247. (B. 403.)

VARRO, a surname of the Terentii.—(II) *G. Terentius*, when consul with Paulus Aemilius, was the cause of the defeat of the Romans at Cannae, Liv. 22, 45.—(III) *M. Terentius*, a very learned Roman, Quinctil. 10, 1, 45. and

one of Pompey's lieutenants in the piratical war, Plin. 3, 11 s. 16.—(IV) *P. Terentius*, a native of Atax in *Gallia Narbonensis*, Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 46. Ov. Am. 1, 15, 21.

VARSIDIUS, *i, m.* a Roman eques, Cic. Fam. 10, 7 & 12.

VARUS, *i, m.* a surname of the Attii, Quinctilii, &c.—(II) *P. Attius*, praetor of Africa, Cic. Leg. 2. Att. 7, 13.—(III) *Q. Attius*, one of Caesar's generals, Caes. B. G. 8, 28. B. C. 3, 37.—(IV) *L.* an Epicurean, one of Caesar's friends, Quinctil. 6, 3, 78.—(V) *Quinctilius*, a general at the battle of Philippi, Vell. 2, 71.—(VI) *P. Quinctilius*, son of the former, and consul with Tiberius, Dio, 54, 25.—(VII) a famous critic, Hor. A. P. 438.—(VIII) the friend and patron of Virgil, Ecl. 6, 7 & 10. and a warrior, Ecl. 6, 7.

VATIĒNUS, (*P.*) a countryman, to whom Castor and Pollux told the victory of Paulus Aemilius before it could possibly have been known at Rome, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 3, 5.

VATINIUS, *i, m.* a tribune, A. U. 694. (B. 405).—(II) a buffoon at the court of Nero, Tac. An. 15, 34. Hist. 1, 34. Mart. 14, 96.

UCALĒGON, *ntis, m.* a Trojan, Hom. Il. 3, 148. put for his house, Virg. A. 2, 312.

VECTENUS, *i, m.* a friend of Cicero, Cic. Att. 15, 5, 11, 12.

VECTIUS, *i, m.* a senator, Cic. Flacc. 34.

VEDIUS, (*P.*) a friend of Pompey, Cic. Att. 5, 1.

VEGETIUS, *i, m.* author of a treatise on the military art, in five books.

VEHILIUS, *i, m.* one who refused to accept of a province from Antony, Cic. Phil. 3, 10.

VĒIA, *ae, f.* a sorceress, Hor. Epod. 5, 29.

VEII, *orum*, a city of Etruria.

VEJANIUS, a noted gladiator, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 4.

VEJENTO, *m.* governor of Syria, Cic. Att. 8, 3.

VEJŌVIS, *v. Vejupiter*, *i. e.* bad Jupiter, Gell. 5, 13. (A. 289.)

VELIA, *ae, f.* a town of Lucania.

VELĪTRA, a town of the Volsci.

VENAFRUM, *i, n.* a town of Campania.

VENĒTI, *orum*, *m.* a people of Britany.

VELLEIUS, (*Caius*) a tribune, A. U. 663. Cic. Or. 3, 21. N. D. 1, 6.—(II) *Paterculus*, a Roman historian.

VENILIA, *ae, f.* a nymph or goddess, sister of Amāta and mother of Turnus, Virg. A. 10, 76.

VENNONIUS, *i, m.* a Latin historian, Cic. L. 1, 2.

VENTIDIUS *Bassus*, a native of Ascūlum, (B. 406.)

VENULIUS, *i, m.* one of the retinue of Verres, Cic. Verr. 3, 42.

VENŪLUS, *i, m.* ambassador of Turnus, Virg. A. 8, 9.

VENUS, *ēris, f.* the goddess of love and of beauty, (G. 363.) put for love itself, Ov. Met. 6, 439. for grace or beauty, Plin. 35, 10 s. 26.

for a mistress, Virg. Ecl. 3, 68. Ov. M. 9, 141. Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 119.

VENUSIA, *ae*, f. a town of Apulia.

VERCINGETÓRIX, *ígis*, m. king of the Arverni, Caes. B. G. 7, 4 & 89. Dio, 40, 41.

VERŌNA, *ae*, f. a town on the Athēsis.

VERRES, a surname of the Cornelii.—(II) *C. Cornelius*, city praetor, A. U. 679, and governor of Sicily for three years, Plin. 34, 2. Cic. Verr. 3, 49.—(III) *Q.* a relation of C. Verres, Cic. 1 act. in Verr. 8.

VERRIUS, *i*, m. a friend of Paetus and Cicero, Cic. Fam. 9, 90 & 26.

VERRUTIUS, *i*, m. a feigned name, assumed by Verres for the sake of concealment, Cic. V. 2, 76 & 77.

VERTUMNUS, *i*, m. a Tuscan deity, Prop. 4, 2, 21. Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 1.

VESPASIĀNUS, (*T. Flavius*) the tenth emperor of Rome, Suet. Vesp. 1, &c.

VESPER, *ēri*, m. the evening star, Virg. G. 1, 261.

VESTA, *ae*, f. the goddess of fire, Liv. 1, 20, 8, 15. 22, 57. Lucan. 1, 544.

VESTORIUS, *i*, m. a banker of Puteoli, Cic. Fam. 8, 8. Att. 4, 6.

VETTIUS, (*L.*) a Roman eques, Dio, 37, 41. Suet. Caes. 17, 20.—(II) a general of the Marsi, Cic. Phil. 12, 11.—(III) a quaestor to Verres, Cic. Verr. 5, 44.

VETURIA, *ae*, f. mother of Coriolanus, Liv. 2, 40.—(II) the name of a century, Liv. 23, 22.

VETURIUS, (*L.*) *Philo*, a consul, A. U. 547, Cic. Fam. 14.

VETUSIUS, (*C.*) a consul, Liv. 2, 19.—(II) *T.* a consul, Liv. 2, 28.

UFENS, a river of Latium.

VIBIĒNUS, (*C.*) *i*, m. a senator, Cic. Mil. 14.

VIBIUS, (*L.*) an eques, Cic. Verr. 2, 74.—(II) *Virius*, a chief man of Capua, Liv. 33, 6, & 26, 13.

VIBULLIUS, (*L.*) *Rufus*, a friend of Pompey, Cic. Fam. 1, 9.

VICĒPŌTA, *ae*, f. goddess of victory, Liv. 2, 7.

VICINIUS, (*L.*) a tribune, Cic. Fam. 8, 8.

VICTORIUS, (*Marcellus*), a Roman to whom Quintilian dedicated his system of rhetoric.

VIGELLIUS, (*M.*) *i*, m. a scholar of Panaetius, Cic. Of. 3, 21.

VILLIUS, (*L.*) a tribune, Liv. 40, 44, & 25, 2.

VINDEX, (*Julius*) governor of Gaul, Tac. H. 1, 51.

VINDICIUS, *i*, m. a slave who discovered the conspiracy to restore Tarquin, Liv. 2, 5.

VINIICIUS, *i*, m. a young man intimate with Augustus, Suet. Aug. 46 & 71.

VINIUS, *i*, m. a profligate favourite of Galba, Tac. Hist. 1, 6, 42.

VIPSANIA, *ae*, f. daughter of Agrippa, and wife of Tiberius, Tac. Ann. 1, 12, 3, 19.

VIRBIUS, *i*, m. the name given to Hippolytus, after he was restored to life, (G. 424.)

VIRGILIUS, (*G.*) a relation of Curio, Cic.

Fam. 2, 9. Planc. 40. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2.—(II) *M.* a tribune, a. 666. Cic. Br. 43.—(III) *P. Virgilius Maro*, called the prince of Latin poets. (B. 409.)

VIRGINIA, *ae*, f. daughter of L. Virginius, Liv. 3, 34.—(II) daughter of Aulus Virginius, Liv. 10, 23.

VIRGINIUS, (*Flavius*) an orator, in the time of Quintilian, Quinct. 3, 1, 21.

VIRIĀTUS, *i*, m. a native of Lusitania, (B. 411.)

VIRIDOMĀRUS, *i*, m. a king of the Gauls, Plut. in Marcel. p. 301.

VIRRO, *ōnis*, m. a fictitious name of a rich luxurious Roman, Juv. 5, 49.

VISCELLĀNUS, *i*, m. a surname of Sp. Cassius, Cic. Amic. 11.

VISCUS, *i*, m. a poet sprung from Thurium, Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 20, 1, 9, 22, & 1, 10, 83.

VISEJUS, *i*, m. appointed tribune of the people by Antony, Cic. Phil. 13, 12.

VISELLIUS, (*C.*) *Varro*, cousin of Cicero's, Cic. Br. 76.

VISIDIUS, (*L.*) a Roman eques, Cic. Phil. 7, 9.

VITELLIUS, (*A.*) the ninth Roman emperor, Suet. Vit. 1, &c. Tac. Hist. 1, 57, 84 & 85.

VITRUVIUS, (*M.*) *Pollio*, a skilful architect, who wrote a book on architecture, still extant.

ULPIĀNUS, (*Domitius*) a lawyer, praetorian praefect to Alexander Sevērus, several of whose works are still extant.

ULYSSES, v. *Ulyxes, is*, & *Ulysses, eos*, v. *ei*, m. son of Laertes, king of Ithaca. (G. 451.)

ULĒRAE, *arum*, f. a town of Latium.

UMBRĒNUS, (*P.*) a freedman, an associate of Catiline's, Cic. Cat. 3, 6.

UMBRIA, *ae*, f. a division of Italy.

UMBRO, *ōnis*, m. a brave Italian, Virg. AEn. 7, 752.

UMĒRUS, *i*, m. a rich miser, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 95.

UONONIUS, (*Q.*) *Saxa*, a tribune, A. 584. Cic. Verr. 1, 42. Plin. 15, 15. Cic. Phil. 3, 6.

VOCŪLA, (*Dillius*) a Roman general, under Vespasian, Tac. Hist. 2, 24, 34, 56 & 59.

VOGĒSUS, *i*, m. a mountain in France.

VOLAE, *arum*, f. a city of the Aequi.

VOLATERRAE, *arum*, f. a town of Etruria.

VOLCATIUS, (*C.*) unjustly treated by Dolabella, Cic. Corn. 1. Plin. 7, 53.—(II) *L. Tullus*, a consul, Sall. Cat. 18. Cic. Fam. 4, 4.—(III) *L. Tullus*, praetor & consul, Fam. 13, 14. Dio, 51, 43.—(IV) one of Verres's retinue, Cic. Verr. 2, 19, 23, &c.

VOLĒRO *Publilius*, a plebeian, Liv. 2, 55.

VOLĒSUS, *i*, m. a Sabine, Ov. Pont. 3, 2, 105.—(II) a proconsul of Asia, Senec. Ir. 1, 5.

VOLOGĒSUS, *i*, m. a king of Parthia, Tac. Ann. 12, 14 & 30.

VOLSCI, *orum*, m. a people of Latium.

VOLSCINIĀ, a town of Etruria.

VOLUMNIA, *ae*, f. wife of Coriolanus, Liv. 2, 40.—(II) the freed woman of Volumnius

Eutrāpēlus, the mistress of Antony, Cic. Phil. 2, 24 & 22.

VOLUMNIUS Lucius, a friend of Cicero, Cic. Fam. 7, 32. Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 12.—(II) P. a senator, Cic. Cl. 70.—(III) P. called *Eutrapèlus*, from his wit, Cic. Fam. 7, 32. Cic. Phil. 13, 2.—(IV) *Flaccus*, an ambassador, Cic. Fam. 11.

VOLUSIĀNUS, v. *Volusius*, i, m. the *haruspex* of Verres, Cic. Verr. 3, 21 & 11.

VOLUSIUS, (Cn. v. Q.) one of the retinue of Cicero, in Cilicia, Cic. Att. 5, 11. Fam. 5, 10.—(II) M. a quaestor in Asia, Cic. Fam. 16, 12. Val. Max. 7, 3, 8.—(III) a poet, Catull. 36 & 95, 7.

VOLUX, uis, m. son of Bocchus, king of Mauritania, Sallust. Jug. 105, &c.

VOPISCUS, i, m. a Roman name, Plin. 7, 10.—(II) *Julius Caesar*, v. *alter Caesar*, a partizan of Antony's, Cic. Phil. 11, 5. Varr. R. R. 1, 7.

URANIA, ae, v. -e, es, f. one of the Muses, Ov. Fast. 5, 55.

URĀNUS, v. *Caelus*, i, m. father of Saturn. (G. 355.)

USTICA, ae, f. a hill of the Sabines.
URICA, ae, f. a city of Africa Propria.
VULCĀNUS, i, m. god of fire and father of the forge. (B. 413.)

VULTEJUS, i, m. one of the retinue of L. Metellus in Sicily, Cic. Verr. 3, 66.—(II) *Mena*, a common crier, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 55 & 65.

VULTURCIUS, v. *Vulturcius*, i, m. an accomplice in Catiline's conspiracy, Cic. Cat. 3, 2.

VULTURNUS, i, m. a river of Campania.

X.

XANTHUS, i, m. a river of Troas.
XANTIPPE, es, f. the wife of Socrates, Cell. 1, 17. Cic. Tusc. 3, 15.

XANTIPPUS, i, m. a Lacedaemonian general, Cic. Off. 3, 26. Silv. 6, 680.—(II) an Athenian, who defeated the Persian fleet at Mycæle, father of Pericles. (G. 466.)

XANTHO, ūs, f. a sea nymph, Virg. G. 4, 356.

XENO, ōnis, m. an Epicurean philosopher, Cic. Att. 5, 10 & 13, 27.

XENŌCRĀTES, is, m. a rhetorician, Cic. Br. 91.

XENOCRĀTES, is, m. of Chalcedon, scholar of Plato, and his successor in the Academy, (G. 294.)

XENOMĒNES, is, m. the host of Cicero at Thyreum, Cic. Fam. 16, 5.

XENOPHĀNES, is, m. of Colophon, founder of the *Eleatic* sect of philosophers, Cic. Acad. 4, 37. (G. 15 & 23.)

XENOPHĪLUS, i, m. a musician of Chalcis, a Pythagorean, Val. Max. 8, 15, 3. Plin. 7, 50.

XENOPHON, ōntis, m. son of Gryllus, an Athenian, as much distinguished for his military

skill, as for his learning, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8. Or. 9, & 19. Fam. 5, 12. Br. 35.

XERXES, is, m. son of Darius, king of Persia. (B. 414.)

XYNIAE, arum, f. a town of Thessaly, Liv. 52, 13 & 33, 3.

Z.

ZALEUCUS, i, m. the lawgiver of Locri in Italy, Cic. Leg. 1, 22 & 2, 6. Cic. Att. 6, 1. (G. 176.)

ZACYNTHUS, i, f. an island of Greece.

ZAMA, ae, f. a town of Numidia.

ZELA, ae, f. a town of Pontus.

ZENO, ōntis, m. a native of Cittium, scholar of Polèmo, and founder of the Stoics, Cic. Acad. 1, 9, 10. Cic. ibid. 4, 42 & 43. Cic. Fin. 4, 20.—(II) a native of Elèa, the founder of the *Eleatic* philosophers, Cic. Acad. 4, 42. Cic. Tusc. 2, 22. Laert. 9, 25.—(III) an Epicurean philosopher, chief of the sect called by that name, Cic. N. D. 1, 21. Cic. Fin. 1, 5. Cic. Tusc. 3, 17.

ZENODŌTUS, i, m. a grammarian, Suidas. Suet. Gram. 11f.

ZEPHYRUS, i, m. god of the west wind, son of Astræus and Aurōra, father of Flora, Cat. 64, 57.

ZERYNTHUS, i, f. a town of Thrace.

ZETHES, v. *Zetes*, is, v. -us, i, m. son of Boreas, the north wind. (B. 415.)

ZETHUS, i, m. son of Jupiter and Antiōpe, twin brother of Amphion, Ov. Met. 6, 110. Propert. 3, 15, 29. Pausan. 9, 4. Hom. Od. 11, 262.—(II) a freedman, Cic. Fam. 9, 15.

ZEUGMA, ātis, n. a town of Syria.

ZEUXIS, is, m. a famous painter, Cic. Inv. 2, 1.—(II) a person suspected of parricide, in the province of Q. Cicero, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2.

ZŌYLUS, i, m. an ill natured critic, Aelian. Var. Hist. 11, 10. Vitruv. 7. praef. Suid. Ov. Rem. An. 366.

ZOPYRUS, i, m. one of the seven Persian noblemen who destroyed the Magi, (G. 609.) —(II) a physiognomist, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37.

ZOROASTRES, is, vel ae, m. a king of Bactria, who is said to have been the first inventor of magic, Plin. 30. l. (G. 623.)

ZOSĪMUS, i, m. a freed-man of the younger Pliny, Plin. Ep. 5, 19.—(II) a Greek historian in the fifth century, whose work is still extant.

ZOSIPPUS, i, m. a nobleman of Tyndāris in Sicily, Cic. Verr. 4, 42.

ZOSTER, a promontory and sea-port town of Attica, Cic. Att. 5, 12.

ZYGOPŌLIS, is, f. a town of Colchis, Strab. 12, 548.

5 X

A

TABLE

OF

THE KALENDS, NONES, AND IDES.

Days of the month.	Apr. June,	Jan. Aug.	Mar. May,	February.
	Sept. Nov.	December.	July. Oct.	
1	Kalendæ.	Kalendæ.	Kalendæ.	Kalendæ.
2	IV.	IV.	VI.	IV.
3	III.	III.	V.	III.
4	Prid. Non.	Prid. Non.	IV.	Prid. Non.
5	Nonæ.	Nonæ.	III.	Nonæ.
6	VIII.	VIII.	Prid. Non.	VIII.
7	VII.	VII.	Nonæ.	VII.
8	VI.	VI.	VIII.	VI.
9	V.	V.	VII.	V.
10	IV.	IV.	VI.	IV.
11	III.	III.	V.	III.
12	Prid. Id.	Prid. Id.	IV.	Prid. Id.
13	Idus.	Idus.	III.	Idus.
14	XVIII.	XIX.	Prid. Id.	XVI.
15	XVII.	XVIII.	Idus.	XV.
16	XVI.	XVII.	XVII.	XIV.
17	XV.	XVI.	XVI.	XIII.
18	XIV.	XV.	XV.	XII.
19	XIII.	XIV.	XIV.	XI.
20	XII.	XIII.	XIII.	X.
21	XI.	XII.	XII.	IX.
22	X.	XI.	XI.	VIII.
23	IX.	X.	X.	VII.
24	VIII.	IX.	IX.	VI.
25	VII.	VIII.	VIII.	V.
26	VI.	VII.	VII.	IV.
27	V.	VI.	VI.	III.
28	IV.	V.	V.	Prid. Kal.
29	III.	IV.	IV.	Martii.
30	Prid. Kal.	III.	III.	
31	Mens. seq.	Prid. Kal. Mens. seq.	Prid. Kal. Mens. seq.	

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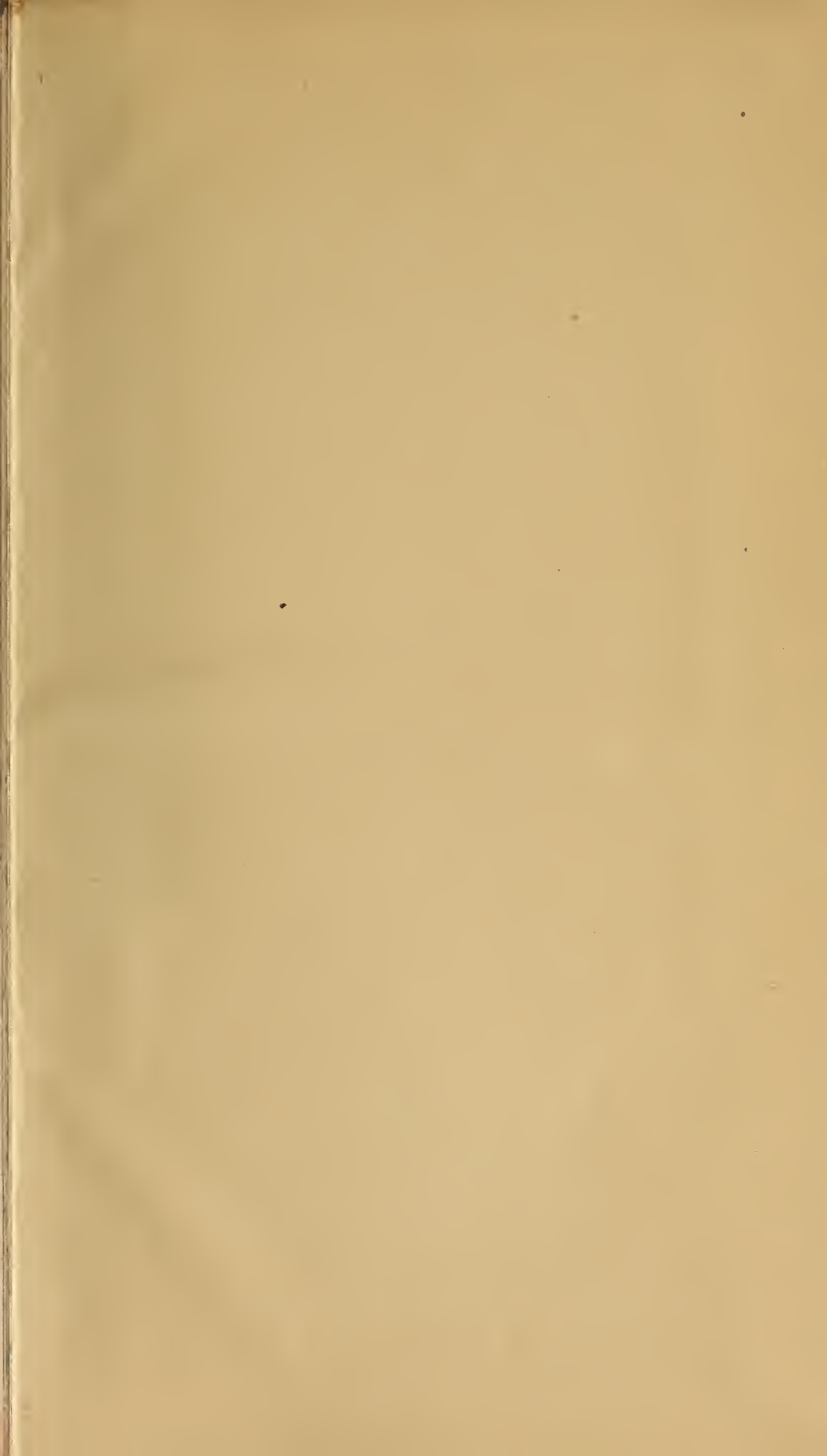
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